



Trail to the Past. Road to the Future.

LOCAL BOARD OF APPEAL AND EQUALIZATION MEETING

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
21 5TH STREET E, MANTORVILLE, MN 55955
MONDAY, APRIL 25, 2022
6:00 PM**

The Local Board of Appeal and Equalization will be held from 6:00 pm to 6:30 pm. Anyone wishing to contest their 2022 valuation for taxes payable in 2023 should plan to attend during this time.

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Local Board of Appeal and Equalization**
- 3. Adjourn**

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
21 5TH STREET E, MANTORVILLE, MN 55955
MONDAY, APRIL 25, 2022
6:30 PM**

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 3. Changes to Agenda**
- 4. Consent Agenda**
 - A.** Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of January 10, 2022
 - B.** Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of January 24, 2022
 - C.** Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of February 14, 2022
 - D.** Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of February 28, 2022
 - E.** Accounts Payable Claims List
 - F.** Dodge County Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes of March 22, 2022
 - G.** Chamber of Commerce Meeting Minutes of April 6, 2022

- 5. Proclamations, Presentations and Recognitions**
 - A.** Presentation by David Jacobsen, Prosecuting Attorney – Jacobsen Law Firm

- 6. Public Concerns**

Individuals may address the City Council about any item not included on the regular agenda. Speakers are requested to come to the podium and state their name and address for the Clerk's record. Generally, the City Council will not take official action on items discussed at this time but may, typically, refer the matter to Staff for a future report or direct that the matter be scheduled on an upcoming agenda.

7. Public Hearing(s)

- A.** Public Hearing Regarding Annexing Certain Lands from Mantorville Township – Petition from Bigelow Homes; Ordinance No. 2022-02 and Resolution No. 2022-14

8. Public Safety Update - None

9. Old Business/New Business

- A.** 2022 Street Reconstruction Plan Approval
B. Dodge County, Minnesota, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Resolution No. 2022-17
C. Electric Charges for Riverside Park
D. 605 Walnut Street Utility Bill Charges
E. American Rescue Plan Act Standard Allowance Revenue Loss, Resolution No. 2022-18

10. Tabled Items – *These are items that the Council has previously discussed and voted to table, take action on, or continue discussion of at a later date. These items may be brought back by the Council for discussion at any future meeting. – None*

11. Reports

- A.** Public Works Report
B. City Clerk Report
C. Consultant Report
D. Committee Reports
Chamber, EDA, Finance/Budget, Fire Department, Infrastructure, KM Joint Powers, MRA, Park Board, Personnel, Relief, Township
E. Councilmember Reports
F. Mayor's Report

12. Executive Session – None

13. Adjourn

Coming up in Mantorville:		
<i>April 26, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	<i>Park & Recreation Committee Meeting</i>
<i>April 27, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm (Tentative)</i>	<i>Tentative: Special City Council Meeting</i>
<i>May through June</i>	<i>High School Senior Photo Display</i>	
<i>May 3, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	<i>Economic Development Authority Meeting</i>
<i>May 4, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm Training 8:30 pm Members Meeting</i>	<i>Mantorville Fire Department General Meeting</i>
<i>May 9, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	<i>Regular City Council Meeting</i>
<i>May 14, 2022</i>	<i>Spring Fling</i>	
<i>May 23, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	<i>Regular City Council Meeting</i>
<i>May 30, 2022</i>	<i>City Offices Closed for Memorial Day Holiday</i>	
<i>May 31, 2022</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	<i>Park & Recreation Committee Meeting</i>
<i>Members of the City Council may be in attendance at all meetings and community events in Mantorville</i>		



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Local Board of Appeal and Equalization

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Dodge County Assessor's Office will be in attendance at tonight's Local Board of Appeal and Equalization (LBAE) meeting. A packet will be provided to Council at the meeting. The Assessor's Office encourages taxpayers to speak with their office first. If there are any preliminary agreements, those changes will be presented to the Local Board as an Assessor recommendation. This is not always the case, which is when the Local Board is important.

General rules of the LBAE meeting:

- All appeals will be heard by City Council before making a ruling.
- Everyone should remain civil and open minded.
- The burden of proof is on the taxpayer, so they must be prepared to present an appeal.
- The Assessor's Office must be in attendance and make record of adjustment and provide clarification to the Local Board.
- The purpose of the meeting is to discuss value and/or classification (no tax appeals).
- The scheduled meeting is for the valuation listed on the 2022 valuation notice **payable** 2023.
- Taxpayers who refuse a property inspection/review are not allowed to appeal.
- If Council chooses not to make a change, the taxpayer is allowed to present their appeal to the County Board on June 28, 2022.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Council must hold the Local Board of Appeal and Equalization meeting to hear from residents regarding their property valuations.

Local Board of Appeal and Equalization Training Attendance List

Updated 2/1/2022

Sorted by county. Use the search function within the filter to narrow your search results

Last Name	First Name	Title/Position	City or Township	County	Date Attended	Training Expires
Bradford	Chuck	Mayor	City of Mantorville	Dodge	Online	7/1/2025
Bradford	Chuck	Mayor	City of Mantorville	Dodge	Online	7/1/2025
Kinney	William	Council Member	City of Mantorville	Dodge	Online	7/1/2025
Ingalls	Jeffrey	Council Member	Mantorville	Dodge	Online	7/1/2025

Local Board of Appeal and Equalization Training Attendance List

Updated 2/1/2022

Sorted by county. Use the search function within the filter to narrow your search results

**City of Mantorville
City Council Minutes
January 10, 2022**

1. Call to Order

Mayor Bradford called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Present: Mayor Chuck Bradford
Councilmembers Jeffrey Ingalls, Kent Keller,
and Bill Kinney

Absent: Councilmember Lyle Hoaglund (excused absence)

Others Present: City Clerk-Treasurer Shirley Buecksler
Fire Chief Steve Fairchild
Angie Jarrett, Director – Dodge Center Ambulance Service

2. Pledge of Allegiance

Everyone stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. Adopt the Agenda

Council approved the agenda, as presented.

4. Consent Agenda

- A. Designation of Councilmember Jeffrey Ingalls as Deputy Mayor for 2022
- B. City Council Bylaws, Code of Ethics and Conduct
- C. Resolution No. 2022-01 Designating Official Depositories for the City of Mantorville, Minnesota
- D. Resolution No. 2022-02 Approving Non-Waiver of Statutory Tort Liability Limits
- E. Appointment of David Drown Associates, Inc. as Fiscal Consultant for 2022
- F. Resolution No. 2022-03 Approving City Designations for Consultants for 2022:
 - 1) City Attorney: Scott Riggs, Kennedy & Graven, Chartered
 - 2) City Prosecutor: David Jacobsen, Jacobsen Law Firm
 - 3) City Engineer: Tim Hruska, WHKS & Company
 - 4) City Auditor: Smith Schafer & Associates
 - 5) Building Inspector: Construction Management Services (CMS)
 - 6) City Insurance Agent: Lynn Boynton, Insurance Brokers of Minnesota
- G. Designation of Dodge County Independent as the Official Newspaper for 2022
- H. Council Committee Appointments for 2022:
 - 1) Deputy Mayor: Councilmember Ingalls
 - 2) Finance/Budget: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Keller
 - 3) Personnel: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Ingalls
 - 4) Economic Development Authority: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Ingalls
 - 5) Chamber: Councilmembers Hoaglund and Kinney
 - 6) Fire Department and Relief: Councilmembers Ingalls and Hoaglund (backup)
 - 7) Planning: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Kinney

- 8) Infrastructure: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Kinney
- 9) Joint Powers: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Kinney (backup)
- 10) Mantorville Restoration Association: Councilmembers Hoaglund and Kinney
- 11) Park Board: Councilmembers Hoaglund and Kinney
- 12) Township: Councilmembers Hoaglund and Keller (backup)
- 13) COVID-19: Mayor Bradford
- 14) Coalition of Governments (COG): Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Hoaglund
- 15) Highway 57: Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Hoaglund
- I. Accounts Payable Claims List for December 29, 2021
- J. Accounts Payable Claims List for January 10, 2022
- K. Resolution No. 2022-04 Approving an Application to Conduct Bingo at Mantorville Saloon, 501 Main Street North, Mantorville, Minnesota – Pheasants Forever Dodge County, Chapter 776, March 19, 2022
- L. Dodge County Sheriff's Office Mantorville Report for December 2021
- M. Dodge County Board of Commissioner's Meeting Minutes of November 23, 2021
- N. Dodge County Board of Commissioner's Meeting Minutes of December 14, 2021
- O. Rental License Renewals:

Rental Property Address	Owner
606 Washington Street	Amber Fjerstad
616 West Street	Amber Fjerstad
#11 Elliott's Court	Burt Kleckley
81 County Road 21	ELM Care, Inc.; Eugene Miller
601 Monroe Street	Karl Heublein
817 and 817 ½ West Street	Kathryn Overson
821 and 821 ½ West Street	Kathryn Overson
102 Main Street North	Legacy Property Investors, LLC
600 Washington Street Lot 8	Legacy Property Investors, LLC
600 Washington Street Lot 12	Legacy Property Investors, LLC
605 Clay Street	Marigold Manner; Sonja & Aaron Thompson

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Keller to approve the Consent Agenda, as presented.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

5. **Proclamations, Presentations and Recognitions**

- A. Dodge Center Ambulance – Presentation by Angie Jarrett, Ambulance Director

Ms. Jarrett introduced herself and said she has been the Ambulance Director for Dodge Center Ambulance since 2019. Their service areas were set in the 1970s by the State of Minnesota and cannot be changed. In 2005, they received 500 calls annually but, currently, their calls are over 1,000 calls per year. They have two stations – one in Dodge Center and one in Kasson. Call volumes are on the rise, and they are seeing an aging population. Dodge County is growing, and Mantorville is growing the fastest. Dodge Center Ambulance is part of an Auto Launch program to deploy responders as

needed. They rely heavily on grants and received CARES Act funding last year. The City of Dodge Center holds their licenses, so they are under the Dodge Center budget.

Mayor Bradford and Council thanked Ms. Jarrett for presenting tonight on the Dodge Center Ambulance Service.

6. Public Concerns

No one addressed the Council.

7. Public Safety Update

A. Dodge County Sheriff's Office Call Report of January 2022

B. Mantorville Fire Department General Meeting Minutes of February 2, 2022

Fire Chief Fairchild said an Officer will attend the first Council meeting of each month, which may be either himself, Assistant Fire Chief Bebee, or Deputy Chief Williams. The Department had 83 medical calls last year, but they usually have between 100 and 125 each year.

8. Public Hearings

There were no public hearings.

9. Old Business/New Business

A. Pay Equity Report

According to the State of Minnesota, Management and Budget, Pay Equity is a method of eliminating discrimination against women who are paid less than men for jobs requiring comparable levels of expertise. This goes beyond the familiar idea of equal pay for equal work where men and women with the same jobs must be paid equally. A policy to establish pay equity usually means: 1) that all jobs will be evaluated and given points according to the level of knowledge and responsibility required to do the job; and 2) that salary adjustments will be made if it is discovered that women are consistently paid less than men for jobs with similar points. State law requires all public jurisdictions to eliminate any gender-based inequities in compensation and submit reports to Minnesota Management and Budget.

The City Clerk is working on the Pay Equity Report, which will be brought to Council for review at the next meeting. The report is due to the State by January 31st.

B. Assistant City Clerk Position; Review of Job Description, Pay Scale and Approval to Post

Council approved posting the Assistant City Clerk as two part-time job-share positions working 20 hours each, starting at \$17.00 to \$18.00 per hour.

C. First Reading of an Ordinance Adopting the City's Master Fee Schedule for 2022

Council held the first reading of Ordinance No. 2022-01 Adopting the City's Master Fee Schedule for 2022. A public hearing and final reading of the ordinance is scheduled for January 24, 2022.

10. Tabled Items – *These are items that the Council has previously discussed and voted to table, take action on, or continue discussion of at a later date. These items may be brought back by the Council for discussion at any future meeting.*

No tabled items.

11. Reports

A. Public Works Report

B. City Clerk Report

- 1) Resident at 605 Clay Street #2 submitted a payment on November 30, 2021 for his utility bill, in the amount of \$109.41. At that time, he asked the Assistant City Clerk to hold onto the check and not process his payment for one week. Unfortunately, our Assistant City Clerk passed away shortly thereafter and there were no other notes. On December 27, 2021, the City applied the payment of \$109.41 to the account. The resident is requesting that this payment be refunded, because he is trying to get onto the water assistance program.

Council discussed and denied the request for refund.

C. Consultant Report

D. Committee Reports

- 1) Chamber
- 2) Economic Development Authority – at their last meeting, the EDA conducted a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) exercise; Mayor Bradford reached out to Realtor John Buckingham regarding commercial and residential property availabilities in Mantorville.
- 3) Finance/Budget
- 4) Fire Department
- 5) Infrastructure
- 6) Kasson Mantorville Joint Powers
- 7) Mantorville Restoration Association
- 8) Park and Recreation Board
- 9) Personnel
- 10) Relief
- 11) Township

E. Councilmember Reports

No reports.

F. Mayor's Report
No report.

12. Executive Session

There was no executive session.

13. Adjourn

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to adjourn the meeting at 8:00 p.m.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

**City of Mantorville
City Council Minutes
January 24, 2022**

1. Call to Order

Mayor Bradford called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Present: Mayor Chuck Bradford
Councilmembers Lyle Hoaglund, Kent Keller,
and Bill Kinney

Absent: Councilmember Jeff Ingalls (excused absence)

Others Present: City Clerk-Treasurer Shirley Buecksler
Public Works Lead Joe Adams
Shelley Kispert

2. Pledge of Allegiance

Everyone stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. Adopt the Agenda

Council approved the agenda, as presented.

4. Consent Agenda

A. Accounts Payable Claims List for January 24, 2022

B. Dodge County Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes of December 28, 2021

Motion was made by Councilmember Hoaglund and seconded by Councilmember Keller to approve the Consent Agenda, as presented.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

5. Proclamations, Presentations and Recognitions

A. Hiring of Assistant City Clerk

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to hire Shelley Kispert as Assistant City Clerk at \$19.00 per hour. This is a part-time job-share position of 20 hours per week. Hire date effective January 24, 2022.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

6. Public Concerns

No one addressed the Council.

7. Public Safety Update

- A. Mantorville Fire Department Calls and Activities for 2021
- B. Mantorville Fire Department Call Statistics for 2021

8. Public Hearings

- A. Final Reading of Ordinance No. 2022-01 Adopting the City's Master Fee Schedule for 2022

Mayor Bradford opened the public hearing at 6:33 p.m.

Hearing from no one wishing to speak, Mayor Bradford closed the public hearing at 6:34 p.m.

Motion was made by Councilmember Hoaglund and seconded by Councilmember Keller to pass Ordinance No. 2022-01 Adopting the City's Master Fee Schedule for 2022.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

9. Old Business/New Business

- A. SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) Analysis and Action Items, Compiled by the Economic Development Authority, January 4, 2022

Council discussed the SWOT Analysis from the EDA and made the following comments:

- Mantorville needs more rental housing.
- How do we make something happen?
 - We must first identify assets and liabilities. Try to take liabilities and turn them into an asset by turning them into something positive.
- Could we talk with developers?
 - That's the thought process. Determine what the need is and how to address it.
 - The EDA could meet with developers and talk about it (i.e., Section 8 housing).
 - Two EDA Commissioners are going to meet with Realtor John Buckingham and go down that path.

10. Tabled Items – *These are items that the Council has previously discussed and voted to table, take action on, or continue discussion of at a later date. These items may be brought back by the Council for discussion at any future meeting.*

No tabled items.

11. Reports

- A. Public Works Report
 - 1) Received bids from three companies for televising/jetting sewer mains:

- Roto Rooter at \$3,200.00
- Empire at \$3,875.00
- Hydro Clean at \$8,020.00

Adams recommended going with Roto Rooter at \$3,200.00.

Motion was made by Councilmember Hoaglund and seconded by Councilmember Kinney to authorize Public Works to grant Roto Rooter the job of televising and jetting sewer lines at the cost of \$3,200.00.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

- 2) The December 15, 2021 storm blew the roof off of the sand bunker. Contacted four contractors but only received one bid from Kunz Construction for \$3,000.00 to replace rafters, purlins, etc. Insurance deductible is \$1,000.00.

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund directing Public Works to contact the City's insurance broker, seek approval for replacing the roof, and to contract with Kunz Construction for roof repairs in the amount of \$3,000.00.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

- 3) Watermain break on Saturday – SL Contracting arrived on Saturday morning and worked until 5:00 pm but it blew apart again Sunday morning. It was 18 feet underground. This morning they came back with a bigger excavator and the water was back on by 4:00 pm. Adams thanked Schroeder and the City Engineer for coming in to help and also Mayor Bradford and Councilmember Ingalls for contacting homeowners.
- 4) December 15, 2021 storm – Between Schroeder and the Fire Department, they got things opened up. Thanks to Wade Schroeder, Brad Suhr and Mayor Bradford for all their help when Adams' own property was damaged in the storm.
- 5) Emerald Ash Borer is here. Adams is making a survey of trees in town.
- 6) The Snowmobile Club will be hosting the Ride for Wyatt this weekend.

B. City Clerk Report

- 1) Shelley Kispert has been here one month working on a temporary basis, and today is her first month as a permanent employee. Buecksler has been spending time teaching, as well as learning, some of the duties that were done previously by Shelly Germundson. Shelley Kispert is a quick learner and great with customers.
- 2) The other position of Assistant City Clerk has been posted on the League of Minnesota Cities, Dodge County Independent, and Indeed. So far, there are 22 people interested on Indeed and 5 applications received. Preference for applications received by February 7, 2022.

- 3) Buecksler reorganized her office space to provide room for Fire Department storage during Marigold Days, as they do each year, and some other records. It also opened up space for Fire Chief Fairchild to have a desk to work at and be able to lock up certain items, which his other office did not provide. Big thanks to Joe Adams and Wade Schroeder for their help moving cabinets and furniture to make this happen.
- 4) The next EDA meeting has been rescheduled to Wednesday, February 2, 2022 due to February 1 being the next scheduled caucus date.

C. Consultant Report

D. Committee Reports

- 1) Chamber
- 2) Economic Development Authority – Mayor Bradford is looking to meet with John Bigelow and John Buckingham to look at trails again.
- 3) Finance/Budget
- 4) Fire Department
- 5) Infrastructure
- 6) Kasson Mantorville Joint Powers
- 7) Mantorville Restoration Association
- 8) Park and Recreation Board
- 9) Personnel
- 10) Relief
- 11) Township

E. Councilmember Reports

No reports.

F. Mayor's Report

No report.

12. Executive Session

There was no executive session.

13. Adjourn

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to adjourn the meeting at 7:05 p.m.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

**City of Mantorville
City Council Minutes
February 14, 2022**

1. Call to Order

Mayor Bradford called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Present: Mayor Chuck Bradford
Councilmembers Lyle Hoaglund, Jeffrey Ingalls,
Kent Keller, and Bill Kinney

Absent: None

Others Present: City Clerk-Treasurer Shirley Buecksler
Public Works Lead Joe Adams
Public Works Wade Schroeder
Fire Chief Steve Fairchild
Deputy Fire Chief JJ Williams
City Engineer Tim Hruska, WHKS

2. Pledge of Allegiance

Everyone stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. Adopt the Agenda

Council approved the agenda, as presented.

4. Consent Agenda

A. Accounts Payable for February 14, 2022

B. Resolution No. 2022-05 Declaring Items Surplus and Authorizing Sale and/or Disposal Thereof:

Item Description	Quantity
SCBA composite air bottle 2216 psi	35
SCBA aluminum air bottle 2216 psi	3
SCBA Scott 2.2 harness assembly without air bottle	20
SCBA Scott 2.2 facemasks	31

Discussion on the air packs:

Council asked if the air packs can be sold? Are they used privately for other things? Deputy Chief Williams said the parts are obsolete, so we upgraded. Chief Fairchild added that most Departments have also upgraded. When we tried to trade them in, their value was zero. We don't know of anyone nearby who has them or would be interested in them. Deputy Chief Williams said all of the bottles are outdated and cannot be tested.

- C. Resolution No. 2022-06 Gambling Premises Permit Application for Dodge County Youth Hockey Association, Inc.
- D. Resolution No. 2022-07 Lease for Lawful Gambling Activity for Dodge County Youth Hockey Association, Inc.; and Application to Conduct Off-Site Gambling (Pull-Tabs and E-Tabs) for Dodge County Youth Hockey Association, Inc.
- E. 2021 Mantorville Economic Development Authority Annual Report and Year in Review
- F. Dodge County Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes of January 11, 2022
- G. Dodge County Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes of January 25, 2022
- H. Rental License Renewals for 917 and 916 West Street, Owner Robin Maxon, and New Rental License Application for 901 Main Street North, Owner Lyle Hoaglund

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to approve the Consent Agenda, as presented.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

5. Proclamations, Presentations and Recognitions

There were no proclamations, presentations or recognitions.

6. Public Concerns

The following citizens addressed the Council:

- Greg Rud and Martha Vrieze purchased the property at 508 Clay Street and plan to have their business in one of the buildings and their residence in the other. They are looking to have their business open by Marigold Days weekend with plans for a food drive and fundraiser event.
 - Mayor Bradford and Council welcomed Greg and Martha to Mantorville and to the business community.

7. Public Safety Update

- A. Dodge County Sheriff's Office Call Report of January 2022
- B. Mantorville Fire Department General Meeting Minutes of February 2, 2022

Fire Chief Fairchild stated that, in late 2020 or early 2021, the Fire Department received approval from Council to purchase an air compressor for their trucks so they don't have to wait for the air to pump up when leaving on a call. However, the current electrical panel is full and they will need to install a new electrical box/breaker panel. The quote they received from Leth Electric is \$3,500 and the Fire Department is looking for the City's help with this cost.

Mayor Bradford asked where the money will come from to pay for it. Deputy Chief Williams asked if this is a City cost, being that it is a City building. Public Works Adams said it would have to come out of capital – it is a City cost.

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund that the \$3,500.00 cost for the electrical box be 1) pulled from the Fire Department budget in 2023 to cover the cost, and 2) that the City reimburse the Fire Department by putting it into the budget in 2023.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

8. Public Hearings

- A. Application for Variance from Section 150.069 of the Mantorville City Code to Allow for the Construction of a Single-Family Dwelling with Reduced Setbacks from the Front and Rear Yard Property Lines, Lot 6 Block 21 Mantor Addition – Applicant Mark Gamm for EnviroEase, LLC; Resolution No. 2022-08

Mayor Bradford opened the public hearing at 6:50 pm.

Applicant Mark Gamm addressed the Council. The property fronts 7th Street. He would like to build a house, but the setbacks only allow for a 16-foot-wide dwelling. New frontage causes a practical difficulty. The neighbor is comfortable with the requested setbacks. Build may take three years, in order to take other steps that include finding the floodplain elevation. FEMA is working on new floodplain maps but it could be a year or two until they're complete. The side setbacks are fine. Some other nearby dwellings have setbacks less than 25 feet. The site line shouldn't be an issue, and it should fit in well.

City Engineer Hruska said the setback matches other homes in the area. 7th & Monroe has zero setback to 7th Street. East of Washing Street have minimum setbacks. The applicant understands he has wetland issues.

Councilmember Keller suggested the applicant check the flooding of the creek very carefully.

Councilmember Hoaglund said that waterway was an issue when the neighbor's house was moved in.

Mr. Gamm said there appears to be room based on current floodplain elevations.

Councilmember Keller asked if he envisions filing it in? Mr. Gamm said they cannot fill.

Councilmember Keller asked if he has house plans for 40 feet by 60 feet? Mr. Gamm said yes, that includes the house and garage together.

Hruska said the applicant will have to follow floodplain ordinances. The floodplain and floodway, there are provisions to fill in the floodplain but not the floodway. FEMA is updating it all.

Mr. Gamm said the intent is to stay out of the floodplain. He is asking Council for time to build and hopes to have it build in three to five years, not one to two years.

Councilmember Keller said it would be to Mr. Gamm's advantage to have the neighbor's acknowledgement. Hruska stated that the setbacks to the side yards would meet the five-foot setback. It would fall within the normal guidelines.

Hearing from no one else wishing to speak, Mayor Bradford closed the public hearing.

Motion was made by Councilmember Hoaglund and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to adopt Resolution No. 2022-08 Granting a Variance for Certain Real Property Located at Lot 6 Block 21 Mantor Addition.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

9. Old Business/New Business

A. Mantorville Relief Association Portfolio Summary as of December 31, 2021

B. Personnel Policy Amendments

Fire Chief Fairchild said the Fire Department made changes to Addendum A of the Personnel Policy. These changes were included in the Council's packet, which include the addition of the Deputy Fire Chief, our First Responder Captain is now our EMR Captain, Relief Association is now through PERA, so they don't have a board of trustees since it's through the State so that was removed, new instructions are included for the new masks, as well as other Standard Operating Guidelines amendments.

1) Fire Department, Standard Operating Guidelines

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to approve the Mantorville Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines, as presented.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

2) Fire Department, Addendum A

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to approve Mantorville Fire Department Addendum A, as presented.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

3) General Policy Changes

Amendments to the General Policy include changes in meal breaks and rest periods, whereas employees who work an 8-hour day will be allowed to combine their two 15-minute paid breaks with their 30-minute unpaid lunch period for a 1-hour lunch

period. Employees must coordinate with other staff to ensure that service to the public and work requirements are not adversely impacted. Employees will not be allowed to use their breaks to adjust work start or stop times, as previously noted in the policy. Annual leave (PTO – Paid Time Off) was also amended to remove the sentence that read, “*No additional accrual will occur above the cap.*” Other corrections to typos and grammatical errors were made.

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to approve the changes to the General Policy, as presented.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

10. Tabled Items – *These are items that the Council has previously discussed and voted to table, take action on, or continue discussion of at a later date. These items may be brought back by the Council for discussion at any future meeting.*

There are no tabled items.

11. Reports

A. Public Works Report

Adams said the dump truck is in and has been inspected and signed off last week. Payment of \$62,055.00 is due to Boyer Truck.

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Keller to approve payment to Boyer Truck in the amount of \$62,055.00.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

B. City Clerk Report

- 1) Ten applications have been received for the Assistant City Clerk position.
- 2) Pay Equity Report was in compliance, so the City is finished with this for this year.
- 3) Council previously approved for Buecksler to attend the MCFOA Conference in St. Cloud March 22-25, 2022. Seeking approval again, now that Shelley Kispert has been here for about three months and Buecksler will be in contact if anything comes up. Council approved.

C. Consultant Report

No report.

D. Committee Reports

- 1) Chamber – Banquet February 24th at the VFW/Mantorville Saloon. Tickets on sale at the Chocolate Shoppe for \$30.00 to the first 30 sold, \$50.00 per ticket thereafter. Social hour at 5:00 pm and dinner at 6:30 pm.
- 2) Economic Development Authority – looking into lower, mid-income and Section 8 housing opportunities. Local residents who could use grant help.
- 3) Finance/Budget

- 4) Fire Department
- 5) Infrastructure
- 6) Kasson Mantorville Joint Powers – meets in two days.
- 7) Mantorville Restoration Association – will take over Stagecoach Days from EDA. Meeting February 23rd at 2:30 pm. They may ask the EDA for financial assistance. We may be able to get creative with funding. Food trucks, dance, costume, fiddle contest planned.
- 8) Park and Recreation Board
- 9) Personnel
- 10) Relief
- 11) Township

E. Councilmember Reports

Councilmember Keller stated that he will be absent for the February 28, 2022 Council meeting.

F. Mayor's Report

No report.

12. Executive Session

13. Adjourn

Motion was made by Councilmember Keller and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to adjourn the meeting at 7:29 p.m.

Vote: 5 ayes / 0 nays. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

**City of Mantorville
City Council Minutes
February 28, 2022**

1. Call to Order

Mayor Bradford called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Present: Mayor Chuck Bradford
Councilmembers Lyle Hoaglund, Jeffrey Ingalls,
and Bill Kinney

Absent: Councilmember Kent Keller (excused absence)

Others Present: City Clerk-Treasurer Shirley Buecksler
Public Works Lead Joe Adams
Public Works Wade Schroeder

2. Pledge of Allegiance

Everyone stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. Adopt the Agenda

Council approved the agenda, as presented.

4. Consent Agenda

- A. Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of November 22, 2021
- B. Accounts Payable Claims List for February 28, 2022
- C. Resolution No. 2022-09 Re-Establishing the Precinct and Polling Place for the City of Mantorville
- D. Resolution No. 2022-10 Accepting Donations to the Mantorville Fire Department
- E. Mantorville Fire Department – 2022 Township Contracts

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to approve the Consent Agenda, as presented.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

5. Proclamations, Presentations and Recognitions

- A. Hiring of Assistant City Clerk

Motion was made by Councilmember Kinney and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to hire Gretchen Lohrbach as Assistant City Clerk at \$18.00 per hour. This is a part-time job-share position of 20 hours per week. Hire date effective February 28, 2022.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

6. Public Concerns

No one addressed the Council.

7. Public Safety Update

No report.

8. Public Hearings

A. On Sale and Sunday Intoxicating Liquor License, 502 Main Street North – Hubbell Enterprises, LLC dba Hubbell House, Resolution No. 2022-11

Applicant Joe Powers, Jr. addressed the Council. They are looking to obtain their license by April 1st and open mid-April. They intend to have a grand opening right away.

Mayor Bradford opened the public hearing at 6:34 p.m.

Hearing from no one wishing to speak, Mayor Bradford closed the public hearing at 6:35 p.m.

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Kinney to adopt Resolution No. 2022-11 Approving an Application for On Sale and Sunday Intoxicating Liquor License for Hubbell Enterprises, LLC dba Hubbell House Located at 502 Main Street North, Mantorville, Minnesota.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

Mayor Bradford said we look forward to the opening of the Hubbell House.

9. Old Business/New Business

There was no old or new business.

10. Tabled Items – *These are items that the Council has previously discussed and voted to table, take action on, or continue discussion of at a later date. These items may be brought back by the Council for discussion at any future meeting.*

There are no tabled items.

11. Reports

A. Public Works Report

1) Lawn mower purchase – zero percent financing does not work with State contract pricing. We have a couple of options:

- 60 months, 0% interest, \$23,840.00 with trade
- Lease \$20,085.00 with 3.7% interest and \$1 buyout at end of lease

We budgeted \$20,082.00. Cheaper to lease at \$370.00/month or annual payment.

Motion was made by Councilmember Kinney and seconded by Councilmember Ingalls to approve the option to lease.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Motion carried.

- 2) Adams and Schroeder will go to Crysteel tomorrow to look over the truck.
- 3) Brad Suhr has committed to come back this summer as a seasonal employee.

B. City Clerk Report

- 1) Auditors will be here for a preliminary visit this Thursday. They will be back again for the week of March 28th.
- 2) Vehicles arrived that were donated to the Fire Department for training and approved on the Consent Agenda.
- 3) Fire Department electrical panel work – can this cost be covered by American Rescue Plan Act funds? Council said yes and approved the use of ARPA funds for this item.

C. Consultant Report

No report.

D. Committee Reports

- 1) Chamber – meets Wednesday. Annual dinner was at the Hubbell House with wonderful food. GEMs attended. Everyone attending gave a speech.
- 2) Economic Development Authority – meets tomorrow.
- 3) Fire Department
- 4) Infrastructure
- 5) Kasson Mantorville Joint Powers – discussed Dennison Park. It may be May or June before equipment arrives.
- 6) Mantorville Restoration Association – discussed the brewery. John Olive is negotiating with them. Stagecoach Days plans are going to be bigger and better than ever. Mayor Bradford thanked them for taking this on.
- 7) Park and Recreation Board
- 8) Personnel
- 9) Relief
- 10) Township

E. Councilmember Reports

Councilmember Kinney said he would like the Wrestling Team invited to Council. He hopes they do well this week.

Councilmember Ingalls said the Chamber dinner was fantastic.

F. Mayor's Report

No report.

12. Executive Session

13. Adjourn

Motion was made by Councilmember Ingalls and seconded by Councilmember Hoaglund to adjourn the meeting at 6:47 p.m.

Vote: 4 ayes / 0 nays. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

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Payments

Current Period: April 2022

Payments Batch 041922PAY

\$81,310.94

Refer	0	-		
Invoice				
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total
Refer	0 AFLAC	-		
Cash Payment	G 101-21710 AFLAC	ACCT #P8873		\$33.12
Invoice	935546 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$33.12
Refer	0 BUECKSLER, SHIRLEY	-		
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-208 Training, Mileage	ELECTION TRAINING 04/14/22		\$27.44
Invoice	04/24/22 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$27.44
Refer	0 BUSHO, BRUCE	-		
Cash Payment	E 603-45183-440 Refunds and Reimburse	Campground refund May 1-June 1		\$840.00
Invoice	04/25/22 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$840.00
Refer	0 CRYSTEEL TRUCK EQUIP	-		
Cash Payment	E 401-43100-570 Capital Outlay	Customer #16979		\$70,146.44
Invoice	L32263 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$70,146.44
Refer	0 CULLIGAN - DRIESSEN WATER, IN	-		
Cash Payment	E 101-41940-200 Supplies	ACCT#22069509		\$59.20
Invoice	3/31/2022 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$59.20
Refer	0 DELTA DENTAL	-		
Cash Payment	G 101-21708 Dental Insurance	CLIENT #8912090001		\$163.70
Invoice	RIS0004127770 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$163.70
Refer	0 DIAMOND RIDGE PRINTING	-		
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-200 Supplies	WINDOW ENVELOPES		\$98.85
Invoice	12625 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$98.85
Refer	0 DODGE COUNTY INDEPENDENT	-		
Cash Payment	E 101-41110-352 Publishing	LEGAL ADVERTISING 4/7/22		\$84.87
Invoice	13839 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$84.87
Refer	0 FURTHER	Ck# 005679 4/25/2022		
Cash Payment	G 101-21714 Health Savings Account	ACCT END #052		\$174.99
Invoice	04/20/2022 4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	G 101-21714 Health Savings Account	ACCT END #052		\$50.00
Invoice	04/20/2022 4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$224.99
Refer	0 HEROLD FLAGS	-		

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Payments

Current Period: April 2022

Cash Payment	E 101-41940-220 Bldg.Repair and Mainten	2022-04-14			\$178.25
Invoice	15466	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$178.25
Refer	0 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	Ck# 005681	4/25/2022		
Cash Payment	G 101-21703 FICA Tax Withholding	SOCIAL SECURITY			\$521.59
Invoice	04/18/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	G 101-21709 Medicare	MEDICARE			\$121.99
Invoice	04/18/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	G 101-21701 Federal Withholding	WITHHOLDING			\$616.27
Invoice	04/18/2022	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$1,259.85
Refer	0 JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-45200-401 Repairs/Maint Buildings	ACCT #44109-27838			\$144.59
Invoice	04/28/22	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$144.59
Refer	0 KENNEDY & GRAVEN, CHARTERE	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41600-304 Legal Fees	41-1225694			\$1,166.00
Invoice	167104	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$1,166.00
Refer	0 LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA CITIES	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-208 Training, Mileage	2022 SAFETY & LOSS CONTROL WORKSHOP			\$20.00
Invoice	362924	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$20.00
Refer	0 LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA CITIES	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41110-433 Dues and Memberships	ADOBE ACROBAT			\$69.30
Invoice	362718	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$69.30
Refer	0 LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO.	-			
Cash Payment	G 101-21711 Life Insurance Payable	ATCMNTRVL-BL-1557985			\$159.39
Invoice	04/08/2022	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$159.39
Refer	0 MENARDS - NORTH ROCHESTER	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-45200-401 Repairs/Maint Buildings	ACCT #33140256			\$19.85
Invoice	2267	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 101-43100-228 Equip. Repair and Mainte	ACCT #33140256			\$73.90
Invoice	2406	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$93.75
Refer	0 METERING & TECHNOLOGY SOLU	-			
Cash Payment	E 601-49400-228 Equip. Repair and Mainte	04/06/2022 ENDPOINT			\$777.15
Invoice	22669	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$777.15
Refer	0 MN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	Ck# 005680	4/25/2022		
Cash Payment	G 101-21702 State Withholding	ACCT ID#5412010			\$362.97
Invoice	04/18/22	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$362.97

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Payments

Current Period: April 2022

Refer	0 MINNESOTA ENERGY	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41940-380 Utility Services	4016467-5 STREETS			\$572.44
Invoice	04/29/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 101-41940-380 Utility Services	4300149-4 STREETS			\$363.49
Invoice	04/29/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 101-41940-380 Utility Services	4028156-0 STREETS			\$236.28
Invoice	04/29/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 101-42200-380 Utility Services	4229566-7 FIRE DEPT			\$579.45
Invoice	04/29/2022	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 602-49450-380 Utility Services	4299022-6 WWTP			\$190.49
Invoice	04/29/2022	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$1,942.15
Refer	0 ON SITE COMPUTERS, INC	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-300 Professional Svcs (GENE TECHNICAL & SUPPORT ACCT #080				\$180.55
Invoice	CW78785	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-444 COVID-19 Emergency TECHNICAL & SUPPORT ACCT #080				\$233.00
Invoice		4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 601-49400-300 Professional Svcs (GENE TECHNICAL & SUPPORT ACCT #080				\$12.00
Invoice	CW78828	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$425.55
Refer	0 PERA	Ck# 005682 4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	G 101-21704 PERA	ID #608900			\$1,107.51
Invoice	04/20/2022	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$1,107.51
Refer	0 PITNEY BOWES INC	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41500-322 Postage	8000-9090-0370-9701			\$402.50
Invoice	03/25/2022	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$402.50
Refer	0 SIMPLY TIDY, LLC	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-41940-439 Janitors	04/11/2022			\$65.00
Invoice	2062				
Transaction Date	4/19/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$65.00
Refer	0 AVESIS	-			
Cash Payment	G 101-21715 Employee Paid Vision Plan	group #30912-1066			\$19.64
Invoice	2862101	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/21/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$19.64
Refer	0 NAPA	-			
Cash Payment	E 101-45200-404 Repairs/Maint Machinery	04/15/2022 Filter & Oil			\$87.81
Invoice	435676	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/21/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$87.81
Refer	0 FIRST SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY, I	-			
Cash Payment	E 602-49450-220 Bldg.Repair and Mainten	MANTMN			\$575.00
Invoice	22438	4/25/2022			
Cash Payment	E 601-49400-228 Equip. Repair and Mainte	MANTMN			\$400.00
Invoice	22437	4/25/2022			
Transaction Date	4/21/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total	\$975.00

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Payments

Current Period: April 2022

Refer	0	QUALITY FLOW SYSTEMS	-	
Cash Payment	E 602-49450-220 Bldg.Repair and Mainten	"Anchor" float switch		\$375.92
Invoice	04/05/22	4/25/2022		
Transaction Date	4/21/2022	Citizens State Bank	10100	Total \$375.92

Fund Summary

10100 Citizens State Bank

101 GENERAL FUND	\$7,993.94
401 GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	\$70,146.44
601 WATER FUND	\$1,189.15
602 SEWER FUND	\$1,141.41
603 RV PARK	\$840.00
	\$81,310.94

Pre-Written Checks	\$2,955.32
Checks to be Generated by the Computer	\$78,355.62
Total	\$81,310.94

UNAPPROVED MINUTES OF THE DODGE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REGULAR MEETING HELD MARCH 22, 2022
--

Chair

Convene County Board Meeting

The Dodge County Commissioners met in regular session March 22, 2022, in the County Board Room at the Dodge County Government Services Building, Mantorville, MN, at 5:00 p.m. Chair Tim Tjosaas called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
John Allen	District 1	Present	5:00 PM
Tim Tjosaas	District 2	Present	5:00 PM
Rodney Peterson	District 3	Present	5:00 PM
Rhonda Toquam	District 4	Present	5:00 PM
David Kenworthy	District 5	Present	5:00 PM

Pledge of Allegiance

The pledge of allegiance was recited.

Determine Quorum

The Chair acknowledged those present and established there was a quorum.

Also present:

Jim Elmquist	County Administrator
Becky Lubahn	Deputy Clerk
Paul Kiltinen	County Attorney

Establish Agenda

Agenda Approved

The County Administrator informed the Board that the personnel agenda is being amended to include the addition of items C.1 and C.2.

Motion by Peterson seconded by Toquam to approve and adopt the agenda as amended.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Consent Agenda

Motion by Allen seconded by Kenworthy to approve the following Consent Agenda items:

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

- 1.1. Committee of the Whole - Committee Meeting - Mar 8, 2022 9:10 AM
- 1.2. Board of Commissioners - Regular Meeting - Mar 8, 2022 9:30 AM
- 1.3. Request to Approve Tobacco License
- 1.4. Purchase 2023 Tandem Plow Truck

Lisa Hager, Employee Relations Director

Personnel Actions Reviewed

Ms. Hager presented the Personnel Agenda for the Board's consideration.

Motion by Peterson seconded by Kenworthy to approve the following personnel actions:

A. Sheriff's Office

- A.1 Josiah Rehmann - Deputy Sheriff
Regular status and step increase from C41 step 2 \$29.60 to C41 step 3 \$30.64.
Effective Date: 4/3/22
- A.2 Ashley Bjornson - Records Administrative Assistant
Step increase from B23 step 3 \$24.68 to B23 step 2 \$25.42.
Effective Date: 2/13/22
- A.3 Melissa Bublitz - Records Administrative Assistant
Step increase from B23 step 3 \$24.68 to B23 step 2 \$25.42.
Effective Date: 2/13/22
- A.4 Chris Purdue - Deputy Sheriff
Step increase from C41 step 3 \$30.64 to C41 step 4 \$31.67.
Effective Date: 3/16/22
- A.5 Jeff Hoffman - Deputy Sheriff
No longer employed.
Effective Date: 3/4/22
- A.6 Deputy Sheriff - 1.0 FTE
Authorization to post and fill vacancy.
Effective Date: 3/22/22

B. Administration

- B.1 Eric Thompson - Drug Court Coordinator
Step increase from C43 step 2 \$37.24 to C43 step 1 \$38.36.
Effective Date: 3/12/22

C. Environmental Services

- C.1 Joe Kaltenbach - Zoning Administrator
No longer employed.
Effective Date: 3/18/22
- C.2 Zoning Administrator - 1.0 FTE
Authorization to post and fill vacancy.
Effective Date: 03/22/22

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Lisa Hager, Employee Relations Director & Amy Evans, Public Health Director
Updated COVID-19 Preparedness Plan for Dodge County Approved

Motion by Peterson seconded by Toquam to approve the updated COVID-19 Preparedness Plan for Dodge County as recommended.

Commissioner Kenworthy thanked Ms. Evans and Ms. Hager for their work to update the plan.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Amy Evans, Public Health Director

National Public Health Week Proclamation

Ms. Evans presented for the Board's consideration a proclamation to proclaim April 4 -10 as National Public Health week. This year's theme is Public Health is Where You Are. These are the places where we are, physically, mentally, and societally, which affect our health and lives. Public Health recognizes and celebrates the power of prevention, advocate for healthy and fair policies, share strategies for increasing equity and champion the role of a strong public health system. They encourage everyone to step in and do what they can to make our world a more equitable, safe, healthy and just place.

Ms. Evans read the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, the week of April 4-10, 2022, is National Public Health Week, and the theme is "Public Health is Where You Are"; and

WHEREAS, since 1995, the American Public Health Association, through its sponsorship of National Public Health Week, has educated the public, policymakers and public health professionals about issues important to improving the public's health; and

WHEREAS, U.S. life expectancy dropped from 2014 to 2017 in the longest sustained decline since the Great Recession and only in 2018 began to increase again; U.S life expectancy then dropped again in 2020 by a full year, which is the largest drop in life expectancy since 1943; and

WHEREAS, there is a significant difference in health status, such as obesity, poor mental health and drug use, among people living in rural areas compared with people living in urban areas, and this variance increases because rural residents are often more likely to face social determinants that negatively impact health, such as poverty, transportation barriers and lack of economic opportunity; and

WHEREAS, a person's health status can differ drastically by zip code due to differences in the built environment, environmental quality, community context, access to healthy food, access to education and access to health care; and

WHEREAS, public health professionals help communities prevent, prepare for, withstand and

recover from the impact of a full range of health threats, including disease outbreaks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, measles, natural disasters and disasters caused by human activity; and

WHEREAS, public health action, together with scientific and technological advances, has played a major role in reducing and, in some cases, eliminating the spread of infectious disease, and in establishing today's disease surveillance and control systems; and

WHEREAS, preventable risk factors such as such as physical inactivity, poor nutrition, tobacco use and excessive alcohol use are leading causes of chronic disease; and 6 in 10 U.S. adults have a chronic disease and 4 in 10 have two or more; and chronic diseases cause 7 of every 10 deaths annually in the United State; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic has illuminated and exacerbated racial inequities and a growing number of local, state governments and public health leaders have declared racism a public health crisis.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Chair of the Dodge County Board of Commissioners, hereby proclaims the week of April 4-10, 2022, as National Public Health Week 2022 in Dodge County and call upon the people of Dodge County to observe this week by helping our families, friends, neighbors, co-workers and leaders to better understand the value of public health and supporting great opportunities to adopt preventive lifestyle habits in light of this year's theme, "Public Health is Where You Are."

Motion by Peterson seconded by Kenworthy to approve and authorize designating April 4-10, 2022 as National Public Health Week 2022 in Dodge County.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Guy Kohlhofer, County Engineer

Award CP 020-607-001

Mr. Kohlhofer reported bids were opened Wednesday, March 9 for CP 020-607-001 which consists of concrete resurfacing from TH 14 to CSAH 34.

The following bid results were received:

Doyle Conner Co	\$2,055,281.40
IMS Contracting	\$2,448,547.50

WHKS is the lead engineering firm and inspector for this project. The project completion date is September 2, 2022.

Motion by Peterson seconded by Toquam to award the bid for CP 020-607-001 to Doyle Conner Co. in the amount of \$2,055,281.40 with the County Engineer authorized to approve change orders and supplemental agreements up to 10% of the contract amount as recommended by the Highway Department.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Award 2022 Bonding Projects

The County Engineer informed the Board that bids were opened Wednesday, March 9, 2022, for the 2022 Bonding Projects which consists of the following:

- Bituminous Pavement Mill and Overlay on CSAH 22, between Concord and T.H. 57 and between CSAH 11 and the East County Line
- Bituminous Pavement Reclamation on CSAH 24/Olmsted County Road 13, between T.H. 57 and Olmsted County 3

The following are the bid results:

Rochester Sand and Gravel \$7,036,923.20

Mr. Kohlhofer reported that although this is substantially over their estimates it is not unexpected given the recent global activity regarding oil. The necessary funds will be shifted for the next couple of years and adjustments made.

Construction is expected to begin in May with a completion date in October.

The Highway Department plans to hold a public hearing and adopt the 5-year CIP at the next Board meeting. This will also authorize the use of the Local Option Sales Tax as outlined in state law. The CIP draft which is attached to another agenda item better reflects the current construction prices the Highway Department is seeing.

Motion by Allen seconded by Peterson to award the contract for 2022 bonding projects to Rochester Sand and Gravel in the amount of \$7,036,923.20 with the County Engineer authorized to approve change orders and supplemental agreements up to 10% of the contract amount as recommended.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Set Date for Hearing and Adoption of Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and Bridge Priority List

Mr. Kohlhofer reported the CIP is a guide for planning the engineering and design of projects over the next five years. Generally, the first year of the plan, as adopted, is set as it is part of the current budget process. The following four years are more fluid as funding and circumstances change however, the selected projects generally remain the same.

The Dodge County Highway Department generated a proposed Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) following their semi-annual road tour. Many good comments were heard and suggestions made. These comments and suggestions were all considered when drafting the current plan for approval.

It was noted the County Highway Department also manages the bridges located on county and township roads throughout Dodge County. The Bridge Priority List is a list of bridges currently rated as functionally or structurally deficient. These bridges are therefore eligible for funding through the Town Bridge account and/or State bonding. The list is required by the State in order to prioritize and plan for Dodge County's need for funding. The scheduling is discussed with the townships to plan their need for future funding of their local share.

Included in the Board packet was the proposed 5-Year CIP (2022 dollars deleted for bidding purposes) and Bridge Priority List for review.

Motion by Toquam seconded by Peterson to set the CIP Hearing date for Tuesday, April 12, 2022 Board meeting with adoption to follow if there are no major changes.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Paul Kiltinen, County Attorney

Resolution to Acquire Finstuen Property to Improve CSAH 24

Mr. Kiltinen presented for the Board's consideration a request to acquire a portion of CSAH 24 east of Berne to correct the slope in the road. The County Attorney reported he believes they have this issue resolved with the owner, however to be safe he is still recommending that they follow through with the proposed resolution.

Commissioner Allen offered the following resolution (#2022-17), seconded by Commissioner Peterson:

WHEREAS, the County of Dodge is engaged in a project for the realignment and improvements to CSAH 24 east of Berne, MN (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Project will require the acquisition of additional property and permanent drainage easements located with the County; and

WHEREAS, the County has authority to acquire private property for the Project by eminent domain pursuant to the authority under Minn. Stat. Chapter 117, including the quick-take procedures pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 117.042; and

WHEREAS, the County has been engaged in active negotiations for the purchase of the property from the owner; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

1. The acquisition of the property by exercise of eminent domain in the manner provided by Minn. Stat. Chapter 117, including the quick-take procedures pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 117.042, serves a public interest and is deemed to be necessary.
2. That County Attorney is hereby authorized to represent the County of Dodge in commencing eminent domain in the manner provided by Minn. Stat. Chapter 117 to acquire the property identified in the attached Exhibit A (the "Property") for the

extension and improvements to CSAH 24.

3. That the Property is owned by Mark Finstuen, Lisa Finstuen and Derek Finstuen (the "Owners").
4. That the County Attorney is specifically authorized to notify the Owner of intent to take possession of the Property prior to filing of an award by the Court appointed commissioners pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 117.042 (quick take) and to take all actions necessary and desirable to carry out the purposes of this resolution.
5. That the County Attorney is authorized to file the necessary petition therefore, and to prosecute such action to a successful conclusion or until it is abandoned, dismissed or terminated by the County or Court.
6. The County is authorized to obtain an updated appraisal of the Finstuen Property.
7. The County Administrator shall expend an amount equal to the previously paid appraisal cost.
8. The County Administrator shall reimburse the Owner up to the statutory maximum of \$1,500.00 to obtain an independent appraisal of the property within 30 days of the Owner's submission of a copy of the appraisal and the receipt to Board for the County of Dodge.
9. That the County Attorney is further authorized to continue to negotiate with the Owner for the purchase of the Property subject to ratification by the County Board. Adopted by the County Board this 22 day of March, 2022.

Resolution Adopted [Unanimous]

Legal Update

Mr. Kiltinen provided the Board with a legal update.

Motion No Vote

Sara Marquardt, Accounting Services Director

Redistricting Public Meeting

Ms. Marquardt met with the Board to discuss setting a meeting date for a redistricting public hearing. The County Board has to set a public hearing for redistricting the County Commissioner districts.

The notice of intent to redistrict needs to be published in the contracted newspaper for three weeks before the meeting.

The proposed public hearing notice will run in the Dodge County Independent April 7, April 14 and April 21. The notice states the time, the place and the purpose of the meeting to redistrict the County Commissioner districts per Statue M.S. 375.025, subd. 1.

The redistricting has to be done within 80 days of the completion of legislative redistricting or by April 26, 2022. However the county may not redistrict commissioner districts until all cities and townships have completed redistricting.

The timeline was as follows:

April 26, 2022	Deadline for all other redistricting which includes counties.
May 3, 2022	Last day to publish notice of new election district lines.
May 10, 2022	Last date for a voter to file a contest in the district courts on redistricting revisions.
May 17, 2022	Candidate Filing opens.

Commissioner Peterson offered the following resolution (#2022-18), seconded by Commissioner Allen:

WHEREAS, Minnesota Statute Chapter 375 establishes the procedure and requires a process for redistricting County Commissioner districts based on population figures from the Federal Census; and

WHEREAS, Minnesota Statute section 204B.135, subd. 2 requires that County Commissioner Districts be redistricted within 80 days of when the legislature has been redistricted or at least 15 weeks before the state primary election, whichever comes first; and

WHEREAS, Dodge County published a three week notice in the newspaper having the contract for publishing the commissioner's proceedings for the county for 2022; and

WHEREAS, Dodge County conducted a public meeting on redistricting on April 26, 2022.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Dodge County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes and directs the Accounting Services Director to publish in the County's official newspaper announcing a public hearing before the County Board April 26th, 2022 at 6 p.m. in the County Board Room on the redistricting of the county commissioner districts. The notice shall be published for three weeks before the final commissioner districts are set.

Resolution Adopted [Unanimous]

Lisa Kramer, Finance Director

Bills Reviewed

Ms. Kramer reviewed bills with the Board. The Finance Director reported that a payment to Dodge Media on page 4 for \$51.87 was incorrectly taken out of the Finance fund and will be switched to be paid out of the Planning fund.

Motion by Allen seconded by Toquam to approve the bills as discussed in the following amounts from the appropriate funds as determined by Finance:

01	Revenue Fund	\$ 145,660.83
13	Road and Bridge Fund	\$ 87,608.08
16	Environmental Quality Fund	<u>\$ 89,439.37</u>
	Total	\$ 322,708.28

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Duke Harbaugh, Facilities & Fleet Manager

Highway Department Remodel Storage

Mr. Harbaugh reported as we near the start of the remodel we will need to address storage of office and shop equipment for the duration of the project. It is apparent the Highway Department will need two 40' shipping container. The Facilities & Fleet Manager has already received permission from the contractor to place both containers on the far NW corner of the parking lot as it will not affect the exterior remodel there.

Mr. Harbaugh has reached out to two suppliers for pricing on renting versus purchasing 40' shipping containers. The Facilities & Fleet Manager reported Andrew Heaser would have a use for the containers into the future if the Board chose to purchase the two versus renting them for the duration of the remodel.

Storage was listed as follows:

Midwest Storage Container (The Big Blue Box)	
Purchase Price- \$4,850 per container - delivered (2)	\$ 9,700.00
Rental Price- \$1,300 delivery and pick up plus \$400 monthly x 10 months (rental price is for 2 containers)	\$ 5,300.00

Mobil Mini	
Purchase Price- \$8,090 per container - delivered (2)	\$16,180.00
Rental Price- \$1,332 delivery and pick up plus \$508.48 monthly X 10 months (rental price is for 2 containers)	\$ 6,416.80

The County Engineer and Maintenance Superintendent were available to answer questions.

Motion by Kenworthy seconded by Allen to approve and authorize the Facilities & Fleet Manager to sign a purchase agreement for two containers from Midwest Storage Container (The Big Blue Box) at a cost of \$4,850 each to be used as storage for the Highway Department during the remodeling project.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Pest Control for the Government Service Building

The Facilities & Fleet Manager reached out to three new vendors and looked at the county's current pricing for the auto renewal program for pest control and extermination. For the past several years the county has used Plunketts and were satisfied with their work until the middle of 2021 when the service provider in our area retired. Maintenance staff noticed almost immediately the decline or lack thereof of service which is why Mr. Harbaugh did not allow the Plunkett contract to auto renew for 2022 in the Government Services Building. The other sites

are due to renew later this spring and Mr. Harbaugh will not be auto renewing the contract for those buildings either. The contractors the Facilities & Fleet Manager reached out to were All Pest, Bob the Bug Man, and Lemke Pest Control, he received response from one contractor. Mr. Harbaugh noted the county uses this contractor for fall invaders sprays (Asian beetles and boxelder bugs) which will be an additional cost.

Pest control pricing was listed as follows:

Bob the Bug Man

Annual service charge of \$510 for 8 bait stations, and as many interior traps or catchalls needed. No charge for replacement glue boards. Waiving the \$200 set up for traps and stations.

Plunketts

Annual service charge of \$674 for 2 bait stations, 2 interior bait stations, and 2 catchalls.

Motion by Toquam seconded by Peterson to approve and authorize the Facilities & Fleet Manager to sign the agreement with Bob the Bug Man for pest control at the Government Services Building at a cost of \$510 for 12 months of service.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

EH&S Management Services

Mr. Harbaugh reported since taking over the Safety Program for the County they have made strides in moving the program forward in becoming compliant with MNOSHA requirements. They have implemented the Employee Right-to-Know, AWAIR Policy, started a Safety Committee, created near miss reporting, building safety checklists, online safety training, and performed Lock Out Tag Out inventory and procedures. They have done all of this with the help of Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) as well as IEA. They are now at the point where they need some assistance with the remaining programs and training for authorized and affected staff. They have worked with IEA for the past several years for various projects relating to environmental, health and safety including Lock Out Tag Out and indoor air quality testing for all sites giving them the best knowledge of their work areas and their needs.

The Facilities & Fleet Manager brought this proposal to the last Safety Committee meeting and they had little comment or concerns with using IEA for consulting as needed going forward. One of the main reasons Mr. Harbaugh is bringing this forward is they used to bounce a lot of this off the county's loss control person with MCIT and he has since retired leaving a gap for them to fill. MnPrairie is also experiencing the same issues and said that the previous person went above and beyond for what is expected from MCIT.

IEA is proposing an audit of the county's current needs at no cost and then \$720 per day (8 hour) to produce our programs as required by MNOSHA. The county ultimately has the authority to use as many days as they want and they are only suggesting it would be 10-12 visits to get the programs up to par.

IEA is also proposing an online safety training module for the county to use that will be more

specific to the County than the generic ones we currently use and IEA is proposing these training's cheaper than that of what we are paying now. The county's current contract with API expires in June so Mr. Harbaugh is proposing the county switch to IEA for all staff training as well.

Motion by Peterson seconded by Kenworthy to approve and authorize the Facilities & Fleet Manager to accept and sign the contract for professional services with IEA for their consulting and training services for 8 days of service (once a month) for this year as proposed. It was noted that Lock Out Tag Out authorized training and hearing program services are outside of this contract and the costs for this would be split by the number of employees per department.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

2022-23 Lawn Care Contract

Mr. Harbaugh reported on February 14, 2022 he placed advertisements for the acceptance of proposals for lawn care services on the county website as well as the Facebook page. The advertisement ran for one month with a deadline of March 15th at 4:30 p.m.

The county received two proposals, they were listed as follows:

JMC Property Services

Fertilizer and Weed Control at GSB and Courthouse/Annex (4 times)	\$ 1,571.73
Lawn Mowing and Trimming all Sites (per time)	\$ 822.00
Aerate and Seed GSB and Courthouse/Annex	\$ 665.50
Weed Control Along Sidewalks, Plant/Rock Beds at GSB and Courthouse/Annex	\$ 138.00
Lawn Mowing and Trimming Per Season (25 mows/season x \$822)	\$20,550.00
Fertilizer and Weed Control (4 times)	<u>\$ 1,571.73</u>
	\$22,121.73
Weed Control Sprays (2 sprays X \$138)	\$ 276.00
Aerate and Seed GSB and Courthouse/Annex	<u>\$ 665.50</u>
	\$ 941.50
Annually Lawn Care Cost for all Sites (roughly)	\$23,063.23

Corey's Outdoor Services (subs fertilizer to Custom Turf Care)

Fertilizer and Weed Control at GSB and Courthouse/Annex (4 times)	\$ 4,488.00
Lawn Mowing and Trimming all Sites (per time)	\$ 695.00
Aerate and Seed GSB and Courthouse/Annex	\$ 1,300.00
Weed Control Along Sidewalks, Plant/Rock Beds at GSB and Courthouse/Annex	\$ 450.00

Lawn Mowing and Trimming Per Season (25 mows/season x \$695)	\$17,375.00
Fertilizer and Weed Control (4 times)	\$ 4,488.00
	\$21,863.00
Weed Control Sprays (2 sprays X \$450.00)	\$ 900.00
Aerate and Seed GSB and Courthouse/Annex	\$ 1,300.00
	\$ 2,200.00
Annually Lawn Care Cost for all Sites (roughly)	\$24,063.00

Mr. Harbaugh noted this is 2 year contract and JMC has always done very well with the lawns throughout the County and was the business the county depended on to fix the lawns when Custom Turf Care over sprayed the lawns killing the grass back in 2017.

Commissioner Allen suggested the county look into mowing for the Dodge County Historical Society in Wasioja since we already have JMC going out there to mow another county property. Mr. Allen also suggested they consider mowing at Fairview Care Center. Mr. Allen was interested in exploring options that would help reduce expenses for the Historical Society and reduce the amount of time a staff member at Fairview Care Center spent on the mower each week.

Motion by Allen seconded by Peterson to accept JMC's proposal for 2022-2023 lawn care services and authorize the Facilities & Fleet Manager to sign the proposed contract as recommended.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Mike Bubany, David Drown Associate Municipal Advisor & Lisa Kramer, Finance Director

Sale of 2022A General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Revenue Bonds

Ms. Kramer reported last week Commissioner Tjosaas signed an agreement to lock in the rate for Dodge County's Series 2022A General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Revenue Bonds. The county chose to lock in a rate with a private sale to a bank because the market was volatile and rates were trending up. A full rated sale would have taken at minimum 30 days and the next best brokered sale had a 10 day waiting period. The offer from First Independent Bank was for 2.15%, but the county offered no call for the life of the bond and they reduced the rate to 2.05%. The Finance Director included in the Board packet the proposed agreement for the Board's review.

Ms. Kramer noted tonight the Board will need to ratify the sales resolution that finalizes the bond sale. The sales resolution and funding report were included in the Board packet.

Commissioner Allen thanked Mr. Bubany and Ms. Kramer for their work.

Commissioner Peterson offered the following resolution (#2022-19), seconded by Commissioner Allen:

Resolution Authorizing Issuance, Awarding Sale, Prescribing the Form and Details and Providing for the Payment of \$10,000,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Bonds, Series 2022A

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners (the “Board”) of Dodge County, Minnesota (the “County”), as follows:

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION AND SALE.

1.01. Authorization. Minnesota Statutes, Section 297A.993 allows counties to impose a transportation sales tax (the “Transportation Sales Tax”) up to one half of one percent (0.50%), dedicated exclusively for payment of the capital costs of specific Board-designated transportation projects or improvements, after conducting a public hearing. On August 28, 2018, following a public hearing on August 14, 2018, regarding the proposed implementation of the Transportation Sales Tax, this Board, by resolution (the “Transportation Sales Tax Resolution”), authorized and imposed a one half of one percent (0.50%) Transportation Sales Tax, as provided for in Minnesota Statutes 297A.993, for dedicated funding of Board-designated projects.

Additionally, after notice duly published as required by Minnesota Statutes, Section 373.40, subdivision 2, and Section 297A.993, subdivision 4, in the official newspaper of the County on July 13, 2021, this Board held a public hearing on (i) the adoption of its Capital Improvement Plan (the “CIP”), including by the addition of certain transportation projects described therein (the “Transportation Projects”); (ii) the question of issuing its general obligation capital improvement plan bonds, in a principal amount not to exceed \$5,000,000 pursuant to Section 373.40, to finance the cost of acquisition and betterment, including the necessary and incidental costs described in Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.65, for the capital improvement projects described in the CIP (the “CIP Projects,” and together with the Transportation Projects, the “Project”); and (iii) the question of issuing its general obligation transportation tax bonds in a principal amount not to exceed \$8,000,000 pursuant to Section 297A.993, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the Transportation Projects. No petition executed by voters equal to five percent of the votes cast in the last County general election and requesting a vote on the question of adopting the CIP or issuing the Bonds was filed within 30 days of July 13, 2021.

By resolution adopted on February 22, 2022 (the “Preliminary Resolution”), the Board has authorized the Chair and County Administrator to approve the issuance of General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2022A (the “Bonds”) in an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 for purposes of financing the Project. The Preliminary Resolution required as a condition of the sale of the Bonds that the net effective interest rate on the Bonds be less than 2.5% and the gross production, inclusive of any original issue premium and underwriter’s discount, not greater than \$10,000,000.

1.02. Sale of Bonds. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.60, sub 2(9), the County has retained David Drown Associates, Inc. (the “Municipal Advisor”) as independent municipal advisor in connection with the sale of the Bonds. The Chair and County Administrator, as authorized by the Preliminary Resolution, have accepted a proposal from First Independent Bank of Russell, Minnesota (the “Purchaser”), to purchase the Bonds at a price of \$10,000,000 plus accrued interest, if any, on all Bonds to the day of delivery and payment. The net effective interest rate on the Bonds is 2.05%, and the gross production from the sale of the Bonds is not in excess of \$10,000,000. The Board hereby ratifies the issuance and sale of the Bonds, on the further terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

The portion (\$2,924,000) of the Bonds that is being issued pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 373.40 and 475 (the “CIP Bonds”) will be used to finance the CIP Projects.

The portion (\$7,076,000) of the Bonds that is being issued pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 297A.993 and Chapter 475 (the “Transportation Sales Tax Bonds”) will be used to finance the Transportation Projects.

The maximum principal and interest to become due in any year on the CIP Bonds (\$242,798) and all other bonds issued by the County under Minnesota Statutes, Section 373.40 (\$751,068), is less than 0.12 percent (\$4,414,519) of the estimated market value of property in the County (approximately \$3,678,766,200).

Maturity schedules for the CIP Bonds and the Transportation Sales Tax Bonds are attached hereto as EXHIBIT A.

1.03. Award. All acts, conditions and things which are required by the Constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota to be done, to exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to and in the valid issuance of the Bonds having been done, now existing, having happened and having been performed, it is now necessary for this Board to establish the form and terms of the Bonds, to provide security therefor and to issue the Bonds forthwith.

SECTION 2. BOND TERMS; REGISTRATION; EXECUTION AND DELIVERY.

2.01. Maturities; Interest Rates; Denominations and Payment. The Bonds shall be originally dated as of April 12, 2022, shall be in the denomination of \$100,000 or any integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof, of single maturities. The Bonds shall mature on February 1, 2037, and shall bear interest from date of original issue until paid at the annual rate of 2.05%.

The Bonds shall be issuable only in fully registered form. The interest thereon and, upon surrender of each Bond at the principal office of the Registrar described herein, the principal amount thereof, shall be payable by check or draft issued by the Registrar described herein.

2.02. Dates and Interest Payment Dates. Upon initial delivery of the Bonds pursuant to Section 2.06 and upon any subsequent transfer or exchange pursuant to Section 2.05, the date of authentication shall be noted on each Bond so delivered, exchanged or transferred. Interest on the Bonds shall be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1, commencing February 1, 2023, each such date being referred to herein as an Interest Payment Date, to the person in

whose name the Bonds are registered on the Bond Register, as hereinafter defined, at the Registrar's close of business on the fifteenth day of the calendar month next preceding such Interest Payment Date, whether or not such day is a business day. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months.

2.03. Redemption. The Bonds shall not be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds shall be subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity pursuant to the sinking fund requirements of this Section 2.03 at a redemption price equal to the stated principal amount thereof plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, without premium. The Registrar shall select for redemption, by lot or other manner deemed fair, on February 1 in each of the following years the following stated principal amounts of such Bonds:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
2023	\$ 848,000
2024	\$1,018,000
2025	\$1,040,000
2026	\$1,061,000
2027	\$1,083,000
2028	\$1,105,000
2029	\$1,128,000
2030	\$1,151,000
2031	\$ 210,000
2032	\$ 215,000
2033	\$ 219,000
2034	\$ 224,000
2035	\$ 228,000
2036	\$ 233,000

The remaining \$237,000 stated principal amount of such Bonds shall be paid at maturity on February 1, 2037.

The County Administrator shall cause notice of the call for redemption thereof to be published if and as required by law and, at least thirty (30) and not more than sixty (60) prior to the designated redemption date, shall cause notice of call for redemption to be mailed, by first class mail, to the registered holders of any Bond to be redeemed at their addresses as they appear on the bond register described in Section 2.05 hereof, provided that notice shall be given to any securities depository in accordance with its operational arrangements. No defect in or failure to give such mailed notice of redemption shall affect the validity of proceedings for the redemption of any Bond not affected by such defect or failure. Official notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds or portions of Bonds so to be redeemed shall, on the redemption date, become due and payable at the redemption price therein specified and from and after such date (unless the County shall default in the payment of the redemption price) such Bonds or portions of Bonds shall cease to bear interest. Upon partial redemption of any Bond, a new Bond or Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner without charge,

representing the remaining principal amount outstanding.

2.04. Appointment of Initial Registrar. The County hereby appoints the County Administrator as the initial registrar, transfer agent and paying agent (the “Registrar”). The County reserves the right to remove the Registrar, effective upon not less than thirty (30) days’ written notice and upon the appointment of (and acceptance of such appointment by) a successor Registrar, in which event the predecessor Registrar shall deliver all cash and Bonds in its possession to the successor Registrar and shall deliver the bond register to the successor Registrar.

2.05. Registration. The effect of registration and the rights and duties of the County and the Registrar with respect thereto shall be as follows:

(a) Register. The Registrar shall keep at its principal office a bond register in which the Registrar shall provide for the registration of ownership of Bonds and the registration of transfers and exchanges of Bonds entitled to be registered, transferred or exchanged.

(b) Transfer of Bonds. Upon surrender for transfer of any Bond duly endorsed by the registered owner thereof or accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, in form satisfactory to the Registrar, duly executed by the registered owner thereof or by an attorney duly authorized by the registered owner in writing, the Registrar shall authenticate and deliver, in the name of the designated transferee or transferees, one or more new Bonds of a like aggregate principal amount and maturity, as requested by the transferor. The Registrar may, however, close the books for registration of any transfer after the fifteenth day of the month preceding each interest payment date and until such interest payment date.

(c) Exchange of Bonds. Whenever any Bonds are surrendered by the registered owner for exchange the Registrar shall authenticate and deliver one or more new Bonds of a like aggregate principal amount and maturity, as requested by the registered owner or the owner’s attorney in writing.

(d) Cancellation. All Bonds surrendered upon any transfer or exchange shall be promptly canceled by the Registrar and thereafter disposed of as directed by the County.

(e) Improper or Unauthorized Transfer. When any Bond is presented to the Registrar for transfer, the Registrar may refuse to transfer the same until it is satisfied that the endorsement on such Bond or separate instrument of transfer is valid and genuine and that the requested transfer is legally authorized. The Registrar shall incur no liability for the refusal, in good faith, to make transfers which it, in its judgment, deems improper or unauthorized.

(f) Persons Deemed Owners. The County and the Registrar may treat the person in whose name any Bond is at any time registered in the bond register as the absolute owner of the Bond, whether the Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of, the principal of and interest on the Bond and

for all other purposes; and all payments made to any registered owner or upon the owner's order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid.

(g) Taxes, Fees and Charges. For every transfer or exchange of Bonds (except for an exchange upon a partial redemption of a Bond), the Registrar may impose a charge upon the owner thereof sufficient to reimburse the Registrar for any tax, fee or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such transfer or exchange.

(h) Mutilated, Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds. In case any Bond shall become mutilated or be destroyed, stolen or lost, the Registrar shall deliver a new Bond of like amount, number, maturity date and tenor in exchange and substitution for and upon cancellation of any such mutilated Bond or in lieu of and in substitution for any Bond destroyed, stolen or lost, upon the payment of the reasonable expenses and charges of the Registrar in connection therewith; and, in the case of a Bond destroyed, stolen or lost, upon filing with the Registrar of evidence satisfactory to it that the Bond was destroyed, stolen or lost, and of the ownership thereof, and upon furnishing to the Registrar of an appropriate bond or indemnity in form, substance and amount satisfactory to it, in which both the County and the Registrar shall be named as obligees. All Bonds so surrendered to the Registrar shall be canceled by it and evidence of such cancellation shall be given to the County. If the mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost Bond has already matured it shall not be necessary to issue a new Bond prior to payment.

(i) Authenticating Agent. The Registrar is hereby designated authenticating agent for the Bonds, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.55, Subdivision 1, as amended.

(j) Valid Obligations. All Bonds issued upon any transfer or exchange of Bonds shall be the valid obligations of the County, evidencing the same debt, and entitled to the same benefits under this Resolution as the Bonds surrendered upon such transfer or exchange.

2.06. Execution, Authentication and Delivery. The Bonds shall be prepared under the direction of the County Administrator and shall be executed on behalf of the County by the signatures of the Chair and County Administrator, provided that the signatures may be printed, engraved or lithographed facsimiles of the originals. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear on the Bonds shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of any Bond, such signature or facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officer had remained in office until delivery. Notwithstanding such execution, no Bond shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or entitled to any security or benefit under this Resolution unless and until a certificate of authentication on the Bond has been duly executed by the manual signature of an authorized representative of the Registrar. Certificates of authentication on different Bonds need not be signed by the same representative. The executed certificate of authentication on each Bond shall be conclusive evidence that it has been authenticated and delivered under this Resolution. When the Bonds have been prepared,

executed and authenticated, the County Administrator shall deliver them to the Purchaser upon payment of the purchase price in accordance with the contract of sale heretofore executed, and the Purchaser shall not be obligated to see to the application of the purchase price.

2.07. Form of Bonds. The Bonds shall be prepared in substantially the form found at EXHIBIT B.

SECTION 3. GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN & TRANSPORTATION SALES & USE TAX BONDS, SERIES 2022A CONSTRUCTION FUND. There is hereby established in the official books and records of the County a separate General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Bonds, Series 2022A Construction Fund (the "Construction Fund"). The County Administrator shall continue to maintain the Construction Fund until all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Project have been duly paid or provided for. The County hereby appropriates to the Construction Fund proceeds of the Bonds in the amount of \$9,951,879.80, representing the estimated cost of the CIP Project (\$2,854,900.10), the estimated cost of the Transportation Projects (\$7,025,229.70) and costs of issuance of the Bonds (\$71,750). After payment of all costs incurred with respect to the Project and all costs of issuance of the Bonds, the Construction Fund shall be discontinued and any proceeds of the Bonds remaining therein shall be credited to the Bond Fund described in Section 4 hereof.

SECTION 4. GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN & TRANSPORTATION SALES & USE TAX BONDS, SERIES 2022A BOND FUND. The Bonds shall be payable from a separate General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan & Transportation Sales & Use Tax Bonds, Series 2022A Bond Fund (the "Bond Fund") of the County, which Bond Fund the County agrees to maintain until the Bonds have been paid in full. Into the Bond Fund shall be paid: (a) any funds received from the Purchaser upon delivery of the Bonds in excess of the amount required by Section 3 to be credited to the Construction Fund and amounts for payment of costs of issuance of the Bonds; (b) the amounts specified in Section 3 above, after payment of all costs of the Project; (c) the revenues and any taxes levied and collected pursuant to Section 5; and (d) any other funds appropriated by the Board for the payment of the Bonds.

The principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be payable from the Bond Fund, and the money on hand in the Bond Fund from time to time shall be used only to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

On or before each principal and interest payment date for the Bonds, the County Administrator is directed to remit to the Registrar from funds on deposit in the Bond Fund the amount needed to pay principal and interest on the Bonds on the next succeeding principal and interest payment date.

There are hereby established two accounts in the Bond Fund, designated as the "Debt Service Account" and the "Surplus Account." There shall initially be deposited into the Debt Service Account upon the issuance of the Bonds the amount set forth in clause (a) above. Thereafter, during each bond year (each twelve month period commencing on February 2 and ending on the following February 1, a "Bond Year"), as monies are received into the Bond

Fund, the County Administrator shall first deposit such monies into the Debt Service Account until an amount has been appropriated thereto sufficient to pay all principal and interest due on the Bonds through the end of the Bond Year. All subsequent monies received in the Bond Fund during the Bond Year shall be appropriated to the Surplus Account. If at any time the amount on hand in the Debt Service Account is insufficient for the payment of principal and interest then due, the County Administrator shall transfer to the Debt Service Account amounts on hand in the Surplus Account to the extent necessary to cure such deficiency. Investment earnings (and losses) on amounts from time to time held in the Debt Service Account and Surplus Account shall be credited or charged to said accounts.

If the balance in the Bond Fund is at any time insufficient to pay all interest and principal then due on all Bonds payable therefrom, the payment shall be made from any fund of the County which is available for that purpose, subject to reimbursement from the Surplus Account when the balance therein is sufficient, and the County covenants and agrees that it will each year levy a sufficient amount of ad valorem taxes to take care of any accumulated or anticipated deficiency, which levy is not subject to any constitutional or statutory limitation.

SECTION 5. PLEDGE OF TAXING POWERS AND SUFFICIENCY OF CERTAIN REVENUES. The County hereby pledges to, and shall deposit in, the Bond Fund, to the extent required to pay debt service on the Transportation Sales Tax Bonds when due, proceeds of the Transportation Sales Tax, which proceeds may be pledged on a parity basis to other obligations of the County authorized to be issued by Minnesota Statutes, Section 297A.993 and the Transportation Sales Tax Resolution, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Additionally, for the prompt and full payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as such payments respectively become due, the full faith, credit and unlimited taxing powers of the County shall be and are hereby irrevocably pledged. In order to produce aggregate amounts not less than 5% in excess of the amounts needed to meet when due the principal and interest payments on the Bonds, ad valorem taxes are hereby levied on all taxable property in the County, the taxes to be levied and collected in the following years and amounts:

<u>Levy Years</u>	<u>Collection Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
-------------------	-------------------------	---------------

See attached levy calculation in Appendix A

The taxes shall be irrevocable as long as any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, provided that the County reserves the right and power to reduce the tax levies from other legally available funds, in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.61.

SECTION 6. BOND FUND BALANCE RESTRICTION. In order to ensure compliance with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and applicable Treasury Regulations thereunder (the "Regulations"), upon allocation of any funds to the Bond Fund, the balance then on hand in the Bond Fund shall be ascertained. If it exceeds the amount of principal and interest on the Bonds to become due and payable through February 1 next following, plus a reasonable carryover equal to 1/12th of the debt service due in the following

bond year, the excess shall (unless an opinion is otherwise received from bond counsel) be used to prepay the Bonds, or invested at a yield which does not exceed the yield on the Bonds calculated in accordance with Section 148 of the Code.

SECTION 7. DEFEASANCE. When all of the Bonds have been discharged as provided in this Section, all pledges, covenants and other rights granted by this Resolution to the registered owners of the Bonds shall cease. The County may discharge its obligations with respect to any Bonds which are due on any date by depositing with the Registrar on or before that date a sum sufficient for the payment thereof in full; or, if any Bond should not be paid when due, it may nevertheless be discharged by depositing with the Registrar a sum sufficient for the payment thereof in full with interest accrued from the due date to the date of such deposit. The County may also discharge its obligations with respect to any prepayable Bonds called for redemption on any date when they are prepayable according to their terms by depositing with the Registrar on or before that date an amount equal to the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest then due, provided that notice of such redemption has been duly given as provided herein. The County may also at any time discharge its obligations with respect to any Bonds, subject to the provisions of law now or hereafter authorizing and regulating such action, by depositing irrevocably in escrow, with a bank or trust company qualified by law as an escrow agent for this purpose, cash or securities which are authorized by law to be so deposited, bearing interest payable at such time and at such rates and maturing or callable at the holder's option on such dates as shall be required to pay all principal and interest to become due thereon to maturity or earlier designated redemption date, provided, however, that if such deposit is made more than ninety days before the maturity date of the Bonds to be discharged, the County shall have received a written opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such deposit does not adversely affect the exemption of interest on any Bonds from federal income taxation and a written report of an accountant or investment banking firm verifying that the deposit is sufficient to pay when due all of the principal and interest on the Bonds to be discharged on and before their maturity dates or, if notice of redemption as herein required has been irrevocably provided for, to such earlier redemption date.

SECTION 8. TAX COVENANTS; ARBITRAGE MATTERS AND CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.

8.01. Covenant. The County covenants and agrees with the owners from time to time of the Bonds, that it will not take, or permit to be taken by any of its officers, employees or agents, any action which would cause the interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income of the recipient under the Code and applicable Regulations, and covenants to take any and all affirmative actions within its powers to ensure that the interest on the Bonds will not become includable in gross income of the recipient under the Code and applicable Regulations. The County represents and covenants that the Project financed from the proceeds of the Bonds is and will be owned and operated by the County and available for use by members of the general public on a substantially equal basis. The County has not entered and will not enter into any lease, management contract, operating agreement, use agreement or other contract relating to the use, operation or maintenance of the Project or any part thereof which would cause the Bonds to be considered "private activity bonds" or "private loan bonds" pursuant to Section 141 of the Code.

8.02. Arbitrage Certification. The Chair and County Administrator being the officers of the County charged with the responsibility for issuing the Bonds pursuant to this Resolution, are authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the Purchaser a certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Code and applicable Regulations, stating that on the basis of facts, estimates and circumstances in existence on the date of issue and delivery of the Bonds, it is reasonably expected that the proceeds of the Bonds will not be used in a manner that would cause the Bonds to be “arbitrage bonds” within the meaning of the Code and the applicable Regulations.

8.03. Arbitrage Rebate. The County acknowledges that the Bonds are subject to the rebate requirements of Section 148(f) of the Code. The County covenants and agrees to retain such records, make such determinations, file such reports and documents and pay such amounts at such times as are required under Section 148(f) and applicable Regulations to preserve the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes, unless the Bonds qualify for an exception from the rebate requirement pursuant to one of the spending exceptions set forth in Section 1.148-7 of the Regulations and no “gross proceeds” of the Bonds (other than amounts constituting a “bona fide debt service fund”) arise during or after the expenditure of the original proceeds thereof.

8.04. Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations. The Board hereby designates the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for purposes of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code relating to the disallowance of interest expense for financial institutions, and hereby finds that the reasonably anticipated amount of tax-exempt obligations which are not private activity bonds (not treating qualified 501(c)(3) bonds under Section 145 of the Code as private activity bonds for the purpose of this representation) which will be issued by the County and all subordinate entities during calendar year 2022 does not exceed \$10,000,000.

8.05. Continuing Disclosure. Within 180 days of its fiscal year end, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, the County will provide to Purchaser certain financial information, which shall be limited to the following: the County’s audited financial statements, which shall be for the most recent fiscal year of the County (the “Disclosure Information”). The County shall (i) provide such Disclosure Information at the same time as or later than any equivalent disclosure information, relating to any outstanding obligations of the County, that the County is required to provide to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access System (“EMMA”), or (ii) provide the Disclosure Information to the MSRB through EMMA on the same date as the County provides such Disclosure Information to Purchaser.

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

9.01. Registration and Levy of Taxes. The County Finance Director is hereby authorized and directed to file a certified copy of this resolution in the records of the County, together with such additional information as required, and to issue a certificate that the Bonds have been duly entered upon the County Finance Director’s bond register and the tax required by law has been levied.

9.02. Certification of Records. The officers of the County are hereby authorized and directed to prepare and furnish to the Purchaser and to Dorsey & Whitney LLP, Bond Counsel, certified copies of all proceedings and records of the County relating to the Bonds and to the financial condition and affairs of the County, and such other affidavits, certificates and information as may be required to show the facts relating to the legality and marketability of the Bonds as they appear from the books and records under their custody and control or as otherwise known to them, and all such certified copies, certificates and affidavits, including any heretofore furnished, shall be deemed representations of the County to the facts recited herein.

Resolution Adopted [Unanimous]

Mike Brual, Fair Board Treasurer & Tom Franke, Fair Board Vice President
Fairgrounds Grandstand Bench Planking Replacement Request

Fair Board Treasure Mike Brual and Vice President Tom Frank presented for the Board's consideration a request to replace the fairgrounds grandstand bench planking. For the past few years the Fair Board has received numerous complaints about the wood seat planking in the grand stands splintering, it is also the number one complaint from the group that puts on the Big Iron Classic. Last year the Fair Board received quotes to replace the planking and it was decided, by the Fair Board, that they would rather pursue the Bingo Shelter with the County Board. The bingo shelter discussion was tabled due to the highly inflated cost as well as lack of the return the Fair Board receives from the bingo shelter. The Fair Board has now received an updated proposal to replace the grandstand planking and the pricing has gone up about 20% in the last year and they would like to pursue the replacement of the planking this year with the understanding this price will not go down in the future.

The Dodge County Fair Board is asking Dodge County to approve and fund the replacement of the wood planking in the grandstands with maintenance free aluminum planking at a cost of \$58,391.00.

Commissioner Peterson reminded Mr. Franke and Mr. Brual that at the November 23, 2021 County Board meeting they approved paying off the Fair Board's Home Federal Bank loan of \$97,659.69 and forgave the Fair Board's loan from the county in the amount of \$148,195.34. Mr. Peterson reported the Board has also discussed funding a new pavilion at the fairgrounds, paying for new water lines into the fairgrounds and paying for the assessment fees associated with the street repairs that will take place this year in front of the fairgrounds. Commissioner Peterson stated with everything that has been requested from the Fair Board, that's a lot of wants.

Brief discussion took place regarding the bingo stand. The Board wanted to know where the Fair Board was with a new bingo shelter.

Mike Brual stated they were asked last year to decide between the bingo shelter and bleachers, they chose to hold off on the bingo shelter and pursue upgrading the bleachers due to the rising cost of materials.

Tom Franke reported the bingo stand doesn't make much money, the bleachers are where they

make their money for grandstand events during the fair and truck show.

Commissioner Allen wanted to know where the county would get the money for the bleacher upgrades if they decided to pay for this expense.

The County Administrator informed the Board the bleacher upgrade wasn't budgeted for in 2022 and that Commissioner Contingency or fund balance would have to be used for this expense.

Commissioner Kenworthy wanted to know if the Fair Board could come up with half of the money for the proposed bleacher update, Mr. Franke and Mr. Brual believed they could. Mr. Kenworthy reported the Fair Board actually made pretty good money last year during the fair.

The Fair Board Treasure stated that financially they are in the best position they have been in since his time on the Fair Board.

Mr. Brual pointed out they had a good year last year but one bad year would wipe out what they cleared last year.

Commissioner Peterson stated he would be ok with contributing \$30,000 out of the Commissioners Contingency Fund towards the bleacher replacement at the fairgrounds.

Commissioner Tjosaas agreed with Commissioner Peterson's comment and noted the bleachers are in really bad shape.

Motion by Peterson seconded by Kenworthy to contribute \$30,000 towards the aluminum seating upgrade in the grandstands at the fairgrounds, funds for this expense will be taken out of Commissioners Contingency Fund.

The County Attorney left the meeting at 6:12 p.m.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]

Public Health Committee Report - Commissioner Rodney Peterson

Public Health Update

Commissioners Kenworthy and Peterson presented a summary of the Public Health Committee report and action items.

Public Health operations were briefly discussed.

Motion No Vote

Administration Committee Report - Commissioner Tim Tjosaas

Commissioner Tjosaas presented a summary of the Administration Committee report and action items.

Commissioners provided their agency reports. Commissioner Allen attended a Mantorville Township meeting and a meeting with Dodge County Historical Society. Commissioner Kenworthy attended a Concord Township meeting, a DFO Joint Powers Board meeting, an ECN Steering Committee meeting, a Safety Committee meeting, a Public Health meeting, a Board of Adjustment meeting and a Fairview Care Center meeting. Commissioner Peterson attended a Fairview Care Center meeting, a Root River 1W1P meeting, a Dodge County Public Health meeting, a SEMMCHRA meeting, a MNPrairie Board meeting, a Canisteo Township meeting, an Ashland Township meeting and a MNPrairie Personnel Committee meeting. Commissioner Tjosaas attended a DFO meeting, a Semcac meeting, a MNPrairie Finance Joint Powers Board meeting and a Fairview Care Center meeting. Commissioner Toquam attended four township meetings, a SEMMCHRA meeting and a Fairview Care Center meeting.

Motion No Vote

Mr. Elmquist provided the Board with a County Administrator update.

Motion No Vote

There were no Other Deferred Business items to discuss.

Motion No Vote

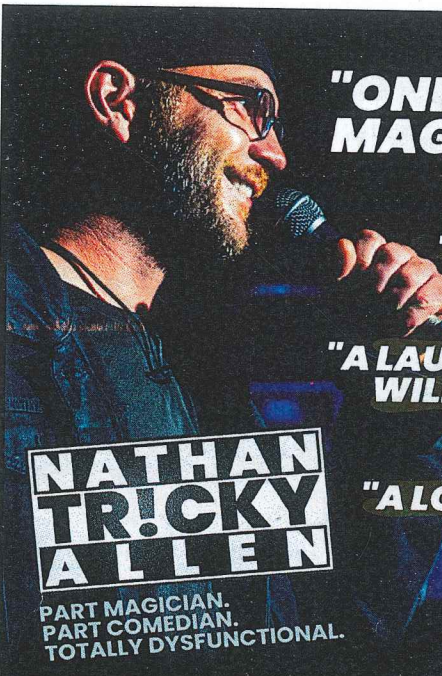
Adjourn

Meeting Adjourned

Motion by Peterson seconded by Toquam to adjourn the meeting at 6:40 p.m.

The next regular meeting of the Dodge County Board of Commissioners will be held on April 12, 2022 at 9:30 a.m.

Motion Adopted [Unanimous]



**"ONE OF THE FUNNIEST
MAGIC SHOWS EVER!"**
- HAPPENINGS MAGAZINE; KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

"STARENTERTAINMENT!"
- INSIDE MAGIC; LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**"A LAUGH-FILLED NIGHT WITH A
WILD AND EDGY MAGICIAN!"**
- SEATTLE PERFORMS; SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**"A LOT MORE LAUGHS THAN A
TYPICAL MAGIC SHOW!"**
- JUICE MAGAZINE; DES MOINES, IOWA

"NOW THAT WAS FUN!"
- BEHIND THE BRICKS; LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

**NATHAN
TRICKY
ALLEN**

PART MAGICIAN.
PART COMEDIAN.
TOTALLY DYSFUNCTIONAL.

Nathan Tricky Allen's "adults only" smart@\$ blend of sleight-of-hand magic, stand-up comedy, dangerous tricks, stupid stunts, immature pranks, and hilarious (and unpredictable) audience interaction takes him throughout America - from comedy clubs, to biker bars, to Fortune 500 corporate events. A professional for 20+ years, a few of his past appearances include...



LIVE SPECIAL EVENT

SPECIAL FUNDRAISER EVENT FOR THE MANTORVILLE THEATRE COMPANY

MANTORVILLE THEATRE COMPANY
Mantorville Opera House 5 5th St. West Mantorville, MN 55955 (507)635-5420
FRIDAY APRIL 8th

APPETIZERS + WINE / WHISKEY TASTING AT 7:00 SHOWTIME AT 8:00

TICKETS ON SALE NOW! www.MantorvilleTheatreCompany.com Box Office: (507)635-5420

Tickets To This Incredible Event Are Only \$20 In Advance (\$25 At The Door).
Proceeds Will Be Used To Upgrade The Seating In The Opera House!



R Naughty, Edgy, And Funny, But NOT Over-The-Top Gross
Or Offensive. No Politics. No Religion. No Nudity (usually).

Appetizers and
Wine / Whiskey
Tasting Included
In Ticket Price!

VISIT MY WEBSITE TO
WATCH A PREVIEW VIDEO.
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@AdultsOnlyMagic

SEE YOU SOON!

Nathan Tricky Allen

**MANTORVILLE
THEATRE
COMPANY**

Sponsor:



\$20 advance • \$25 at door
7pm: Whiskey, Wine, Food
8pm: Show!

Opera House
5-5th St,
Mantorville



mantorvilletheatrecompany.com or 507-635-5420

LEAVE
MESSAGE

APRIL 22
- **MAY 8**

A
Farcical Comedy

KEN LUDWIG'S
Leading
Ladie\$



\$20 Regular
\$18 Sr/Stu/Mem

MANTORVILLE
THEATRE COMPANY
Year Round
Community Theatre
at the
HISTORIC OPERA HOUSE
5 - 5th St, Mantorville



Plays run 3 weekends
Friday & Saturday 7:30, Sunday 2

Tickets

mantorvilletheatrecompany.com
or 507-635-5420 (leave message)



2022 SUMMER MELODRAMAS

MELODRAMA AUDITIONS

May 15 & 16, at 7pm
doors open 6:30

JUNE 10-26

Something's Afoul in
Windy City (and It Ain't Just
a Baseball) by Vicki Carlson



Dual IDENTITY

JULY 8-24

or *Betrayed by Her Secret Past*
by Cheryl Frarck



A portion of Mantorville Theatre Company's programming is made possible by the voters of Minnesota through a grant from the Southeastern Minnesota Arts Council thanks to a legislative appropriation from the arts & cultural heritage fund



AUGUST 5-21
ROAD TO MANTORVILLE
or *The Left Doesn't Know*
What the Right is Up To
by Tom Gall





City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Presentation by Prosecuting Attorney David Jacobsen

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Attorney David Jacobsen will be here tonight at the request of City Council to provide an overview of the municipal prosecution and background of Jacobsen Law Firm.

Mantorville Prosecution Report - 2021



MARCH 7

Jacobsen Law Firm, P.A.

Authored by: David W. Jacobsen and A.J. Lindell



Mantorville Prosecution Report

Background & 2021 Changes

This written report is to apprise the City Administrator and the Mantorville City Council of the municipal prosecution services provided by Jacobsen Law Firm, P.A. (“Law Firm”) for 2021. The City of Mantorville has a statutory obligation to provide for prosecution of adult misdemeanor, certain designated gross misdemeanor, and petty misdemeanor offenses within the city limits. The City of Mantorville has contracted with the Law Firm since August 2014 for such services on an as-needed basis for a fee of \$100 per hour. In March 2019, the hourly rate increased to \$105 per hour after five years with no increase.

The Law Firm has two (2) full-time attorneys (David and A.J.), two (2) semi-retired attorneys (Mike and Steve) and one (1) legal assistant (Suzy). Attorneys David Jacobsen and A.J. Lindell along with legal assistant Suzy Bergquist are primarily responsible for handling prosecution services to the City of Mantorville.

Prosecuted Offenses

Prosecuted offenses include all charged offenses that required prosecutorial action before Dodge County District Court. For the purposes of this report, prosecuted offenses do not include payable citations paid in lieu of a court appearance. These citations require minimal prosecutorial resources. The Dodge County Sheriff’s Office would likely be able to provide the number of citations issued for payable offenses in the City of Mantorville. Prosecuted offenses also exclude matters that were reviewed for prosecution but where no charges were filed. There were two (2) cases reviewed for prosecution but were ultimately declined due to lacking evidence, lacking jurisdiction (e.g. Juvenile matters, felony matters, outside of Mantorville city limits), or other extenuating circumstances. In 2021, the total number of prosecuted offenses was twenty-eight (28), this is a decrease by 1 from 2020.

Total Prosecuted Offenses: 28

Traffic Offenses

Of these offenses, fourteen (14) or fifty percent (50%) consist of traffic offenses. Traffic offenses prosecuted consist of the following: DWI (1), driving after withdrawal (10), parking violation (2) and no insurance (1), school bus fail to stop (1). As compared to

2020, the prosecuted traffic offenses are down approximately twenty-nine percent (29%) from (18) to (14).

Total Traffic Offenses: 14

Community Offenses

Of the prosecuted offenses, fourteen (14) or fifty percent (50%) consist of community offenses. Community offenses prosecuted consist of the following: domestic assault/OFP or HRO violations (2), disorderly conduct (2), dog violations (7) and theft (1). As compared to 2020, prosecuted community offenses have increased from (11) to (14).

Total Community Offenses: 14

Dispositions

For the above-mentioned offenses, twenty-eight (28) or one hundred percent (100%) have reached disposition and are closed. Dispositions ranged from dismissals with a fine to executed jail sentences based upon the severity of the offense and the defendant's driving and criminal history. Of those cases that reached disposition, dispositions occurred at different stages in the criminal prosecution process. Many cases were resolved at Arraignment or the defendant's first court appearance and others were resolved at a pre-trial court appearance or an omnibus hearing. As of December 31, 2021, zero (0) files remain open. Our disposition rate is improved compared to previous years, I would note that COVID has had a significant impact on the speed to which cases move through the court system, but we were able to achieve resolution to all of our cases before year end.

Case Disposition Total: 28/28

Prosecution Resources

In 2021, the Law Firm had submitted monthly statements to city staff detailing prosecutorial services provided on specific dates and the time spent toward such

services in 1/10-hour increments. Over the course of 2021, the highest monthly total of hours toward prosecutorial services was 7 hours in January, whereas in June, September, and November, the lowest the Mantorville City Prosecutor provided was 0.0 hours of prosecution services. The average amount of monthly hours spent toward prosecution services is (2.24) in 2021, a decrease from (3.42) hours in 2020. The reason for the decrease in attorney time despite an increase in cases is the result of COVID-19 and resolution to a group of cases all related to two former residents. All court hearings have been via zoom without travel time to the courthouse in Mantorville.

The Law Firm makes court appearances on Mondays and Wednesdays and other appearances scheduled outside those days. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic the courts were closed in mid-March through mid-May when court appearances re-opened with zoom technology. In addition to court appearances, the Law Firm prepares criminal complaints, communicates with defense counsel and crime victims, processes discovery requests, forfeiture proceedings, prepares discovery and pleadings, and communicates with law enforcement officers and records staff. The most time intensive of these out-of-court services is preparing criminal complaints. The Law Firm did not have to file any criminal complaints this past year.

In addition to the services mentioned above, the Law Firm devotes time to collaborating with other stakeholders (i.e. judges, other prosecutors, and defense counsel, and court staff) in Dodge County, reviewing court opinions that impact the City of Mantorville and attend continuing legal education to stay current on changes in the law, especially in the area of DWI law. This is time necessary to competently advise and represent the City of Mantorville but is not solely for the benefit of the city so is not reflected in the Law Firm's time toward Mantorville's prosecution services.

Total Hours for Prosecution Services: 26.90
--

Fine Revenue

When a defendant is convicted of an offense, unless waived, the defendant is ordered to pay a base fine which range based upon the level of offense plus a court surcharge and library fee. The total fine revenue remitted back to the City of Mantorville for 2021

was approximately \$1,744.99 (this does not include missing reports for May and August) which is \$551.82 less than 2020.

Total Fine Revenue: \$1,744.99

Covid 19 Effects

Certainly, the COVID 19 global pandemic has impacted everyday life in Mantorville and Dodge County. However, the effect on prosecution services has been fairly minimal. Total prosecuted offenses in 2021 have decreased ever so slightly from 2020. Utilizing technology, we have been able to keep the courts open and cases moving through after the shutdown.

Closing

It has been my pleasure serving the City of Mantorville as its city prosecutor and I look forward to continuing that public service in 2022. If you have questions, please feel free to contact either myself or A.J. at (507) 786.9090 or by email at david@jacobsen-law.com or aj@jacobsen-law.com. I welcome additional suggestions and questions from city staff, city council members, and the public.

Respectfully submitted,

Jacobsen Law Firm, P.A.



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Annexation Petition from Bigelow Homes, Ordinance No. 2022-02

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Property owner Bigelow Homes has submitted a petition proposing annexation of 26.69 acres from Mantorville Township to the City of Mantorville. The petitioner states that the reason for the requested annexation is that it is a part of the orderly annexation for Mantorville and is ready for development.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Council must hold a public hearing to take public comment on the petition. Motion based on discussion. The City Attorney's Office will be available via phone during the meeting if Council has any questions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Petition from Bigelow Homes
2. Concept Drawing
3. Annexation Exhibit
4. Ordinance 2022-02 Annexing Certain Lands from Mantorville Township
5. Resolution No. 2022-14 Authorization Publication of Ordinance by Title and Summary
6. Notice of Hearing Mailed to Property Owners Located within 350 Feet

PROPERTY OWNER PETITION FOR ANNEXATION BY ORDINANCE

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR THE ANNEXATION
OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF _____, MINNESOTA
PURSUANT TO MINNESOTA STATUTES § 414.033, SUBD. 5

TO: Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota

AND

Office of Administrative Hearings
Municipal Boundary Adjustment Unit
P. O. Box 64620
St. Paul, MN 55164-0620

PETITIONER(S) STATE: The property owner or a majority of the property owners in number are required to commence a proceeding under Minnesota Statutes § 414.033, Subd. 5.

It is hereby requested by:

X the sole property owner; or
_____ all of the property owners; or
_____ a majority of the property owners

of the area proposed for annexation to annex certain property described herein lying in the Township of Mantorville to the City of Mantorville, County of Dodge, Minnesota.

The area proposed for annexation is described as follows:

That part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 21, Township 107 North, Range 16 West, Dodge County, Minnesota, lying easterly of the following described line:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21; thence North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East (NOTE: All bearings are in relationship with the Dodge County Coordinate System NAD '83, Adjusted 1996), 17.7 feet to the intersection of Trunk Highway No. 57 and County Aid Road V (now C.S.A.H. No. 15); thence running in an easterly direction North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East, along the Centerline of said C.S.A.H. No. 15 (formerly County Aid Road V) and the north line of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21 a distance of 427.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of said line; thence running southerly at an angle of 90 degrees to the last described line South 00 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds West, 1324.47 feet to the south line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter and said line there terminating.

Containing 26.69 acres, more or less.

Subject to County Road No. 15 right of way over the north 50.00 feet thereof.

Subject to an easement for an underground natural gas line and is subject to any other easements or encumbrances of record.

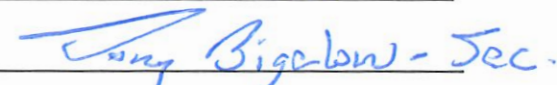
1. There are 1 property owners in the area proposed for annexation. (If a property owner owns more than one parcel in the area proposed for annexation, he/she is only counted once as an owner - the number of parcels owned by a petitioner is not counted.)
2. 1 property owners have signed this petition. (If the land is owned by both husband and wife, both must sign the petition to represent all owners.)
3. Said property is unincorporated, abuts on the city's N ☒ E W (circle one) boundary(ies), and is not included within any other municipality.
4. The area of land proposed for annexation, in acres, is:
26.69 Unplatted Platted Total
5. The reason for the requested annexation is apart of the orderly annexation for Mantorville which is ready for development.
6. The area proposed for annexation will be zoned R-1.

-2-

7. All of the area proposed for annexation is or is about to become urban or suburban in character.
8. The area proposed for annexation is not included in any area that has already been designated for orderly annexation pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 414.0325, nor in any other boundary adjustment proceeding pending before the Municipal Boundary Adjustment Unit of the Office of Administrative Hearings.

PETITIONERS REQUEST: That pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 414.033, the property described herein be annexed to and included within the City of Mantorville, Minnesota.

Dated: 2-17-22

Signatures: 

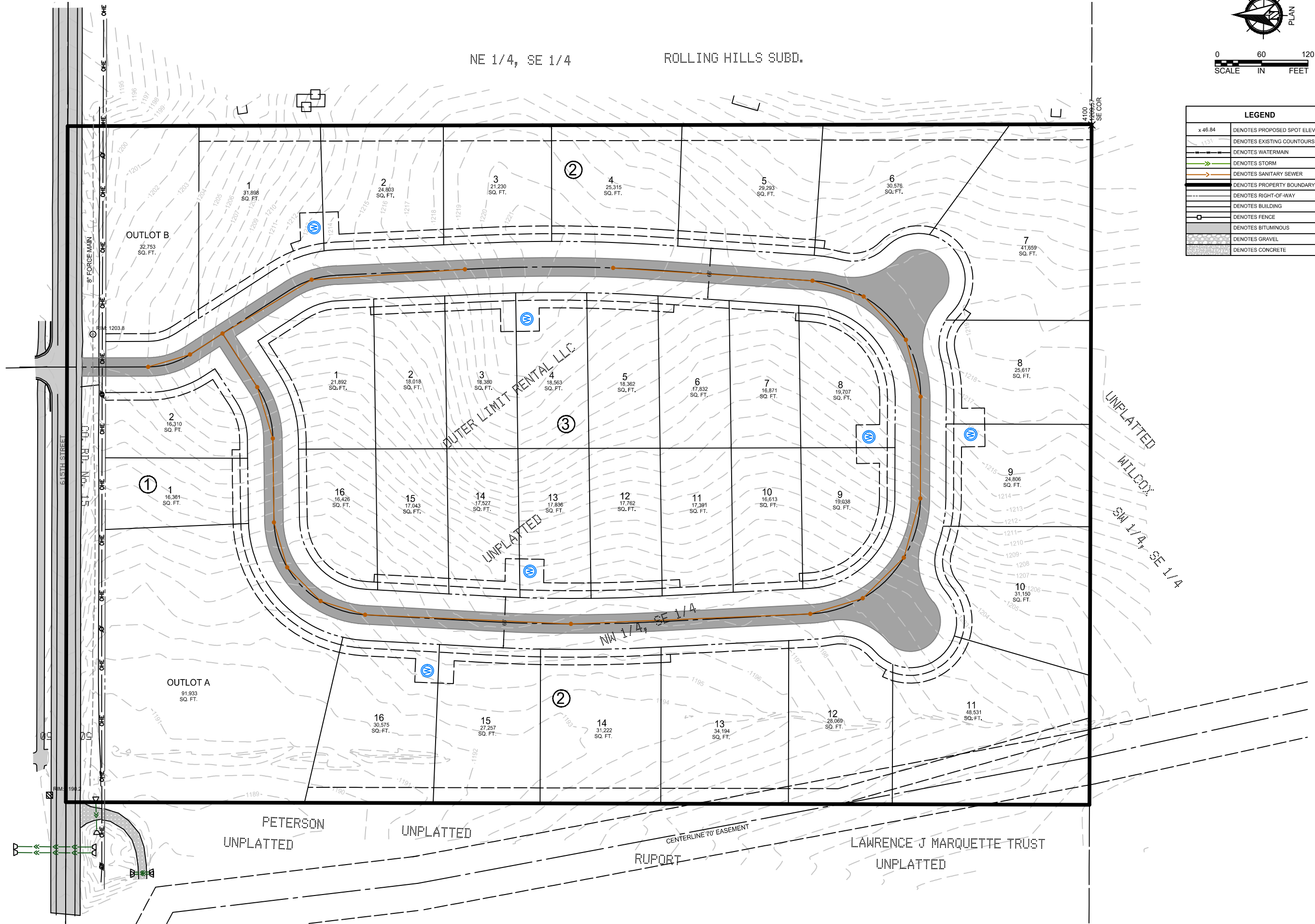
Bigelow Homes, LLC.

NOTE: Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 414.033 and Minnesota Rules 6000.0800, the petition to the Office of Administrative Hearings must be accompanied by a certification showing that a copy of the petition was filed within ten (10) days after service on the annexing city to the affected township(s), county, and any other abutting municipality(ies).

NOTE: Under Minnesota Statutes § 414.033, Subd. 5, if the petition is not signed by all of the property owners of the land proposed for annexation, the ordinance shall not be enacted until the municipal council has held a hearing on the proposed annexation after at least 30 days mailed notice to all property owners within the area to be annexed.

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LEGEND	
x 46.84	DENOTES PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
-1201	DENOTES EXISTING COUNTOURS
---	DENOTES WATERMAIN
---	DENOTES STORM
---	DENOTES SANITARY SEWER
---	DENOTES PROPERTY BOUNDARY
---	DENOTES RIGHT-OF-WAY
---	DENOTES BUILDING
---	DENOTES FENCE
---	DENOTES BITUMINOUS
---	DENOTES GRAVEL
---	DENOTES CONCRETE

PH. NO. 507-634-4505
PLANS@WSE.ENGINEERING
www.wse.engineering

KASSON OFFICE
P.O. BOX 100
33 B E VETERANS
MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
KASSON, MN 55944

PLAINVIEW OFFICE
320 WEST BROADWAY
SUITE 3
PLAINVIEW, MN 55964

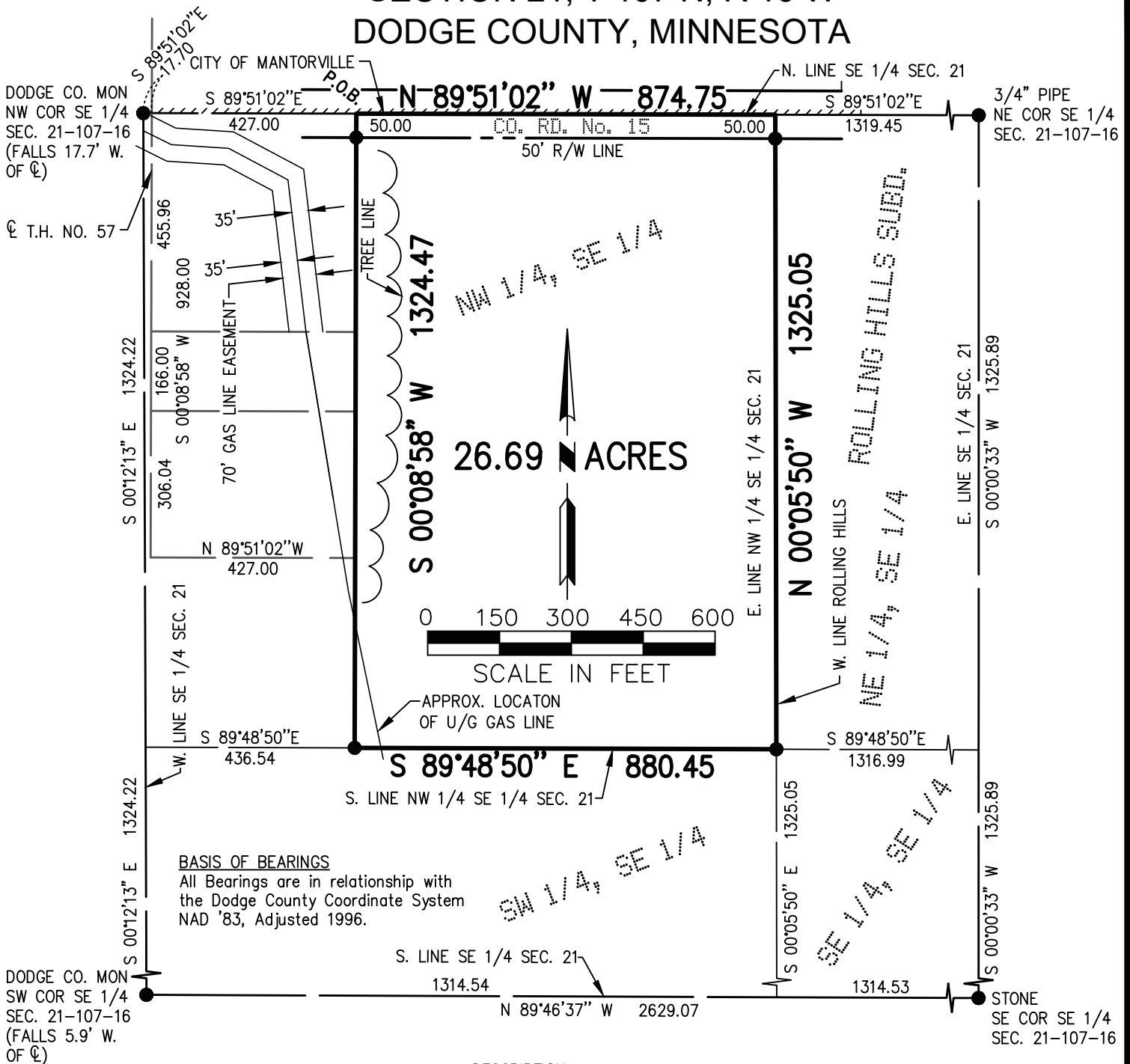
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CONCEPT DRAWING
BIGELOW SCANLON PROPERTY
KASSON, MINNESOTA

SCALE: _____ AS SHOWN
DATE: _____ 2/9/2022
DRAWN BY: _____ T.A.C.
JOB NUMBER: _____ 3759
DWG. FILE: _____ 3764ST01

Sheet 1 of 1

ANNEXATION EXHIBIT
PART OF THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
SECTION 21, T 107 N, R 16 W
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA



DESCRIPTION

That part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 21, Township 107 North, Range 16 West, Dodge County, Minnesota, lying easterly of the following described line:

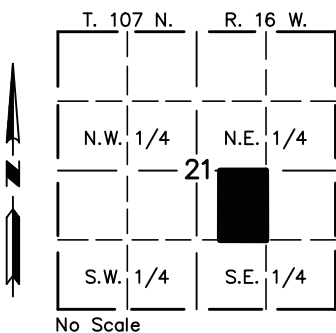
Commencing at the northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21; thence North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East (NOTE: All bearings are in relationship with the Dodge County Coordinate System NAD '83, Adjusted 1996), 17.7 feet to the intersection of Trunk Highway No. 57 and County Aid Road V (now C.S.A.H. No. 15); thence running in an easterly direction North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East, along the Centerline of said C.S.A.H. No. 15 (formerly County Aid Road V) and the north line of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21 a distance of 427.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of said line; thence running southerly at an angle of 90 degrees to the last described line South 00 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds West, 1324.47 feet to the south line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter and said line there terminating.

Containing 26.69 acres, more or less.

Subject to County Road No. 15 right of way over the north 50.00 feet thereof.

Subject to an easement for an underground natural gas line and is subject to any other easements or encumbrances of record.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



WSE + MASSEY

ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

P.O. BOX 100, KASSON, MN 55944

PH. NO. 507-634-4505, EMAIL SURVEY@WSE.ENGINEERING

I hereby certify that this survey, plan, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Land Surveyor under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Reinhold W. Zieman

Date 2/15/2022

LIC. NO.: 59823

THIS SURVEY AND DRAWING WAS PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF:

BIGELOW HOLMES, LLC
ROCHESTER, MN

MONUMENTS

- FOUND (5/8" PIPE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)
- SET (5/8" PIPE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

DATE: 2/15/2022

DWG NO. 3764SX01 JOB NO. 3764

DRAWN BY: G.D.Z. SHEET 1 OF 1

**CITY OF MANTORVILLE
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-02

**AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING CERTAIN LANDS
FROM MANTORVILLE TOWNSHIP**

WHEREAS, on or about March 4, 2022, the City of Mantorville (the “City”) received a petition requesting annexation of 26.69 acres of real property that is legally described on Exhibit A attached hereto and depicted on Exhibit B attached hereto (the “Identified Land”); and

WHEREAS, On April 25, 2022, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 414.033, subd. 2b, the City held a public hearing, having given 30 days prior notice by certified mail to Mantorville Township and all landowners within and contiguous to the Identified Land; and

WHEREAS, the Identified Land abuts the City, is less than 120 acres, is not presently served by public wastewater facilities and such facilities are not otherwise available, and the annexation petition was submitted by all owners of the land; and

WHEREAS, the Identified Land is not contiguous to any property that was either simultaneously proposed to be annexed or previously annexed within the preceding 12 months; and

WHEREAS, the Identified Land is about to become urban or suburban in character; and

WHEREAS, the Identified Land is not located within a flood plain or shoreland area; and

WHEREAS, all conditions required under Minnesota Statutes, section 414.033, subd. 2(3) have been met; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 414.033, subd. 13 are not applicable in that there will be no change in electric utility service provider resulting from the annexation.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Mantorville does ordain as follows:

Section I. The above recitals are incorporated into this ordinance as if fully set forth herein.

Section II. In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 414.033, subd. 2(3), the City Council hereby declares by ordinance that the Identified Land, as legally described on Exhibit A and depicted on Exhibit B, is annexed to the City on condition that the petitioner reimburses the City for its costs associated with these proceedings, as required in the City’s fee schedule.

Section III. Taxes payable to Mantorville Township in 2022 on the Identified Land total approximately \$193.95 and those 2022 taxes shall be paid to Mantorville Township. Pursuant to

Minnesota Statutes, section 414.036, the City shall make a cash reimbursement to Mantorville Township with respect to the property taxes in accordance with the following schedule:

The City shall pay Mantorville Township the sum of \$242.44 in 2023 and the sum of \$242.44 in 2024. The total of said two-year reimbursement amount equates to 250% of the taxes payable to Mantorville Township on the Identified Land during 2022.

Section IV. There are no special assessments assigned by Mantorville Township to the Identified Land, nor is there any debt incurred by Mantorville Township attributable to the Identified Land.

Section V. The City Clerk-Treasurer is directed to file a copy of this ordinance with the Office of Administrative Hearings (Chief Administrative Law Judge), the Mantorville Township Clerk, the Dodge County Auditor's Office, and the Minnesota Secretary of State, and doing so shall be considered an affirmation that any conditions provided herein have been satisfied. The City Clerk-Treasurer is directed to perform any additional actions that are deemed necessary to effectuate the intent of this ordinance.

Section VI. Upon annexation to the City, the Identified Land shall be zoned R-1 Residential on the City's official zoning map.

Section VII. This ordinance shall be effective following its adoption and publication and the annexation is final on the date of approval by the Chief Administrative Law Judge.

Passed by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, this 25th day of April 2022.

ATTEST:

Chuck Bradford
Mayor

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

EXHIBIT A

Legal Description of the Identified Land

That part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 21, Township 107 North, Range 16 West, Dodge County, Minnesota, lying easterly of the following described line:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21; thence North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East (NOTE: All bearings are in relationship with the Dodge County Coordinate System NAD '83, Adjusted 1996), 17.7 feet to the intersection of Trunk Highway No. 57 and County Aid Road V (now C.S.A.H. No. 15); thence running in an easterly direction North 89 degrees 51 minutes 02 seconds East, along the Centerline of said C.S.A.H. No. 15 (formerly County Aid Road V) and the north line of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 21 a distance of 427.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of said line; thence running southerly at an angle of 90 degrees to the last described line South 00 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds West, 1324.47 feet to the south line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter and said line there terminating.

Containing 26.69 acres, more or less.

Subject to County Road No. 15 right of way over the north 50.00 feet thereof.

Subject to an easement for an underground natural gas line and is subject to any other easements or encumbrances of record.

EXHIBIT B
Depiction of the Identified Land

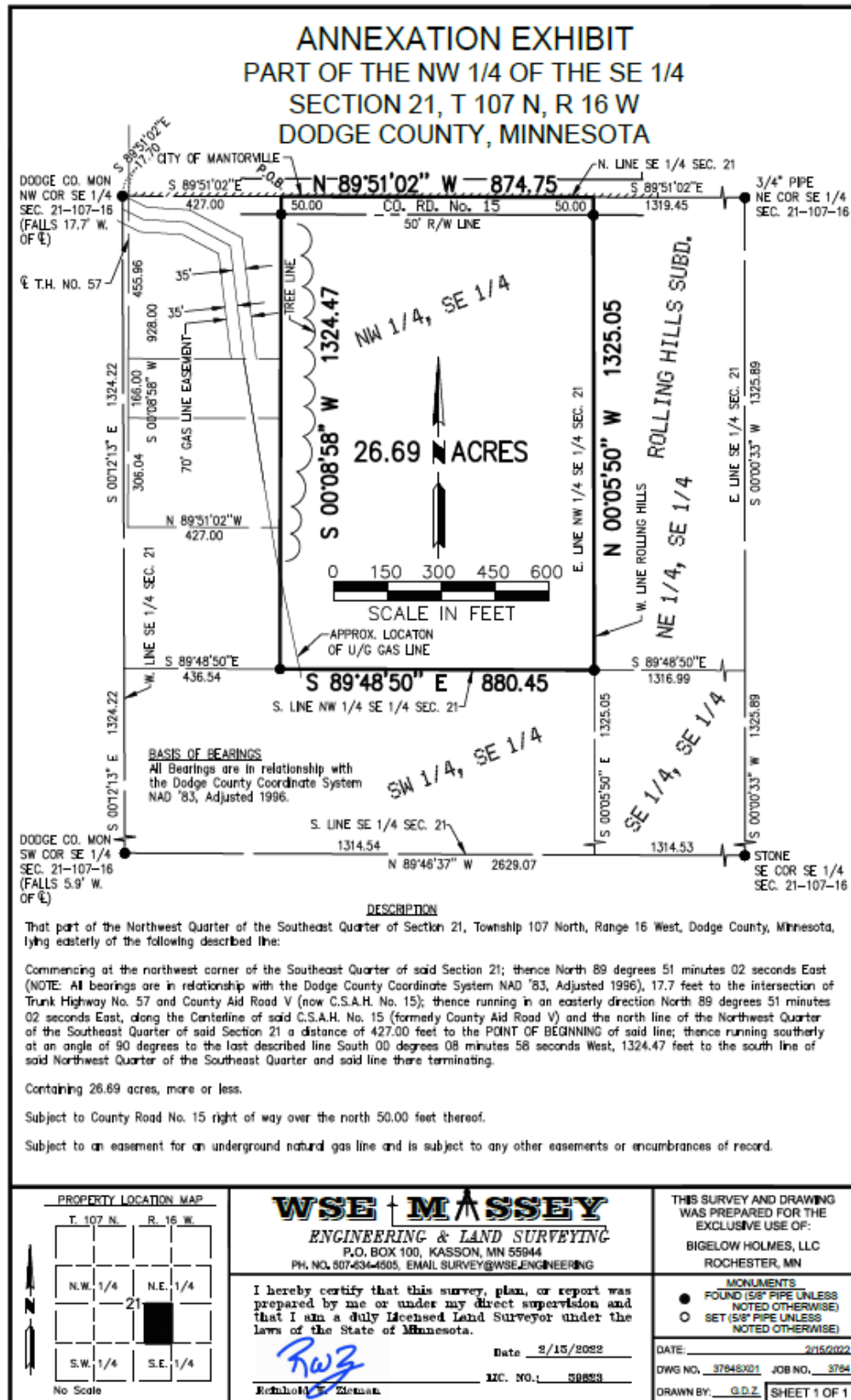


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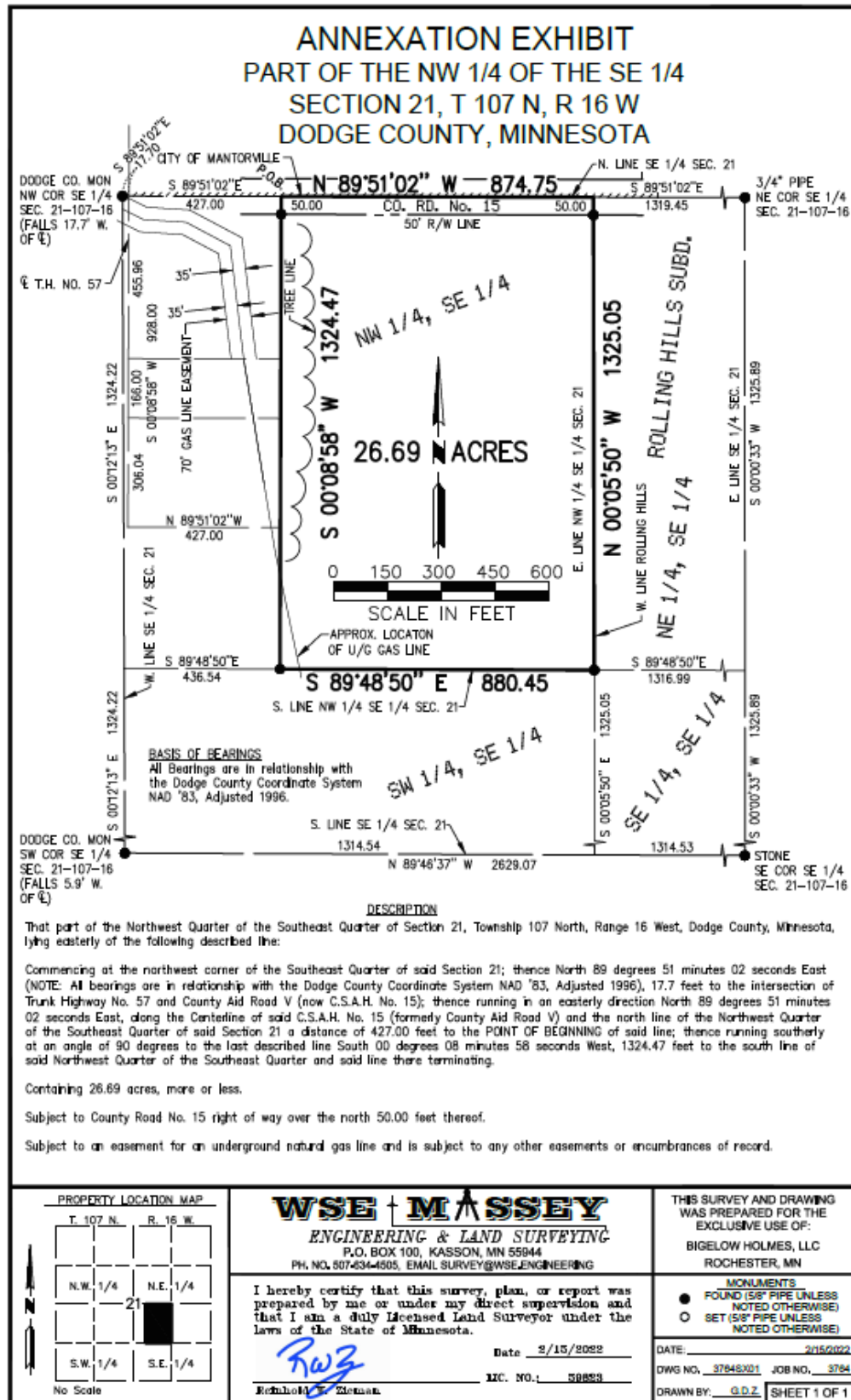
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Containing 26.69 acres, more or less.

Subject to County Road No. 15 right of way over the north 50.00 feet thereof.

Subject to an easement for an underground natural gas line and is subject to any other easements or encumbrances of record.

EXHIBIT B
Depiction of the Identified Land



**CITY OF MANTORVILLE
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-14

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING PUBLICATION OF
ORDINANCE BY TITLE AND SUMMARY**

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Mantorville has adopted Ordinance No. 2022-02, titled “An Ordinance Annexing Certain Lands from Mantorville Township;” and

WHEREAS, Minnesota Statutes, section 412.191, subd. 4 allows publication by title and summary in the case of lengthy ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the ordinance is four pages in length with multiple exhibits; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes that a summary will clearly inform the public of the intent and effect of the ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, that the City Clerk-Treasurer is directed to publish the summary below in lieu of the entire ordinance:

The City of Mantorville City Council has adopted Ordinance No. 2022-02, titled “An Ordinance Annexing Certain Lands from Mantorville Township.” The ordinance, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 414.033, subd. 2(3), initiates the annexation to the City of approximately 26.69 acres of land that is contiguous to the city and currently in Mantorville Township. The ordinance provides tax reimbursement to be made from the City to the Township, as required under the law, and further provides that the annexation will take effect upon final approval by the Chief Administrative Law Judge. A map and legal description of the property is contained in the full ordinance, which can be viewed at City Hall during regular office hours.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, that the City Clerk-Treasurer is directed to post a copy of the entire text of the ordinance on the City bulletin board located at City Hall. In addition, a printed copy of the ordinance is available for inspection by any person during regular office hours at Mantorville City Hall.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, this 25th day of April 2022.

ATTEST:

Chuck Bradford
Mayor

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer



Trail to the Past. Road to the Future.

CITY OF MANTORVILLE

NOTICE OF HEARING REGARDING ANNEXATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY

CERTIFIED MAIL

Please take notice that a hearing will be held before the City Council of the City of Mantorville in the City Council Chambers, Mantorville City Hall, 21 5th Street E, Mantorville, MN 55955 **at 6:30 p.m. on April 25, 2022.** The purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the City of Mantorville should adopt an ordinance annexing approximately 26.69 acres of land contiguous to the city, which land is legally described on the attached Exhibit A and depicted on the attached Exhibit B. Anyone desiring to be heard during this public hearing will be afforded an opportunity to do so. After the hearing, the City Council will consider adopting an ordinance annexing the property pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 414.033, Subd. 2(3).

Dated: March 16, 2022

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk Treasurer
21 5th Street E
Mantorville, MN 55955
Telephone: 507.635.5116

CITY OF MANTORVILLE

21 5th Street E • P.O. Box 188 | Mantorville, MN 55955 | p: 507.635.5170
email: cityofmant@kmtel.com | www.mantorville.com

On the National Register of Historical Places Est. 1854



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

2022 Street Reconstruction Plan Approval

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

City Engineer Tim Hruska will be in attendance tonight to discuss with Council the 2022 Street Reconstruction Plan.



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Resolution No. 2022-17

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Enclosed for Council review is the Dodge County, Minnesota, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) received from the Dodge County Sheriff's Office. The MHMP is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. According to the MHMP, the development of a local government plan is required to maintain eligibility for federal hazard mitigation grant funding programs. For communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt an MHMP.

Also enclosed for review is a draft resolution to adopt the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Dodge County Sheriff's Office has requested a quick turnaround on adoption of the resolution. The Sheriff's Office will submit, along with resolutions from other cities in Dodge County, to Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management who will forward them to FEMA. After this is completed, Dodge County will receive their final letter of approval noting the mitigation plan has officially commenced for the next five (5) year cycle.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Based on discussion, motion to adopt Resolution No. 2022-17 Adopting the Dodge County, Minnesota, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**CITY OF MANTORVILLE
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

RESOLUTION 2022-17

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the City of Mantorville (“City”) has participated in the hazard mitigation planning process as established under the Disaster Mitigation Act (the “Act”) of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Act establishes a framework for the development of a multi-jurisdictional County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Act, as part of the planning process, requires public involvement and local coordination among neighboring local units of government and businesses; and

WHEREAS, the Dodge County, Minnesota, Plan (the “Plan”) includes a risk assessment including past hazards, hazards that threaten Dodge County (“County”), an estimate of structures at risk, a general description of land uses and development trends; and

WHEREAS, the Plan includes a mitigation strategy including goals and objectives and an action plan identifying specific mitigation projects and costs; and

WHEREAS, the Plan includes a maintenance or implementation process including plan updates, integration of the plan into other planning documents, and how the County will maintain public participation and coordination; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will make the county and participating jurisdictions eligible to receive FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants; and

WHEREAS, this is a multi-jurisdictional Plan and Cities that participated in the planning process may choose to adopt the County Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, supports the hazard mitigation planning effort and wishes to adopt the Dodge County, Minnesota, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, this 25th day of April 2022.

ATTEST:

Chuck Bradford
Mayor

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

DODGE COUNTY MINNESOTA



2021

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



U-SPATIAL

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH

Driven to Discover™

DODGE COUNTY MINNESOTA

MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Matt Maas
Emergency Management Director
Dodge County Sheriff's Office
22 6th St. E.
Mantorville, MN 55955

507-635-6132

Prepared By:

U-Spatial
Research Computing | Office of the Vice President for Research
1208 Kirby Drive
University of Minnesota Duluth
Duluth, MN 55812

218-726-7438

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Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from hazard events. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has made reducing hazards one of its primary goals, and a primary mechanism in achieving this goal is both the hazard mitigation planning process and the subsequent implementation of resulting projects, measures, and policies (FEMA, 2015).

From 1980 to 2020, damages due to natural disasters in the U.S. exceeded \$1.875 trillion. 2017 was the costliest year on record with \$306 billion in damage, and while the costliest disasters may occur in coastal states, in 2020, wildfires, hailstorms, drought, and tornadoes caused a record amount of billion-dollar disasters across the nation (Smith, 2020). Hazard mitigation planning is an effective process to prepare communities and lessen the impact of loss of life and property from future disasters. Although mitigation efforts will not eliminate all disasters, government at all levels should strive to be as prepared as possible for a disaster for the wellbeing of its citizens.

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The development of a local government plan is required to maintain eligibility for federal hazard mitigation grant funding programs. For communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt an MHMP.

Researchers at the National Institute of Building Sciences looked at the results of 23 years of federally funded mitigation grants provided by FEMA, the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Their findings revealed that for every \$1 spent on hazard mitigation funding in the nation, \$6 is saved in future disaster costs (Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council, 2019).

Dodge County is vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards that threaten the loss of life and property in the county. Hazards such as tornadoes, flooding, wildfires, blizzards, straight-line winds, and droughts have the potential for inflicting vast economic loss and personal hardship.

This MHMP represents the efforts of Dodge County and its local governments to fulfill the responsibility of hazard mitigation planning. The intent of the plan is to limit the damages and losses caused by specific hazards.

1.1.1 SCOPE

U-Spatial, University of Minnesota, was contracted by MN Homeland Security and Emergency Management using FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant funds to work with Dodge County Emergency Management to facilitate an update to the 2010 Dodge County MHMP. U-Spatial brings extensive geographic data analysis skills and hazard risk assessment expertise to the process. U-Spatial also employed the services of Hundrieser Consulting LLC for county and stakeholder outreach as well as mitigation action development related to this plan.

This MHMP evaluates and prioritizes the major natural hazards affecting Dodge County as determined by frequency of event, economic impact, deaths, and injuries. Mitigation recommendations are based on input from state and local agencies, the public, and national best practices.

U-Spatial performed the hazard risk assessment for 1-percent annual chance floods (also known as 100-year floods) using the FEMA Hazus GIS tool. The Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) office, which is a division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, has determined that Hazus should play a critical role in Minnesota's risk assessments.

This is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers Dodge County, including the cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord. The Dodge County mitigation activities identified in this plan also incorporate the concerns and needs of townships, school districts, and other participating entities.

Members from each of these jurisdictions actively participated in the planning process by assisting with public outreach, attending planning team meetings, providing local information, identifying mitigation actions, and reviewing the plan document (see Appendix C). The information in these forms was used to help identify mitigation actions for local implementation (see also Section 2.2). Each jurisdiction will adopt the plan by resolution after the plan is approved by FEMA. County and local city resolutions will be added by Dodge County after final approval by FEMA (see Appendix D).

Dodge County has specified the following goals for this MHMP update:

- Include more recent data documenting the critical infrastructure and hazards faced by Dodge County.
- Reformat and reorganize the plan to reflect definitions of hazards as expressed in the 2019 State of Minnesota Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Plan.
- Reflect current hazard mitigation priorities in Dodge County

1.1.2 HAZARD MITIGATION DEFINITION

Hazard mitigation may be defined as any action taken to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. The benefits of hazard mitigation planning include the following:

- saving lives, protecting the health of the public, and reducing injuries
- preventing or reducing property damage

- reducing economic losses
- minimizing social dislocation and stress
- reducing agricultural losses
- maintaining critical facilities in functioning order
- protecting infrastructure from damage
- protecting mental health
- reducing legal liability of government and public officials

1.2 State Administration of Mitigation Grants

FEMA currently has three mitigation grant programs that are administered by the State of Minnesota: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. The HMGP, BRIC, and FMA programs are administered through the state of Minnesota Department of Public Safety HSEM Division. All applicants must have or be covered under an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, certain private non-profit organizations or institutions, and tribal communities.

Section 2 – Public Planning Process

2.1 Planning Team Information

The Dodge County MHMP planning team is headed by the Dodge County emergency manager, who is the primary point of contact. Members of the Dodge County MHMP planning team include representatives from the public and governmental sectors. Table 1 identifies the planning team individuals and the organizations they represent.

Jurisdictional representatives were contacted throughout the HMP process to help facilitate local participation and provide feedback on the hazards of concern to their communities. This feedback was used to develop local mitigation actions that they would seek to implement upon plan adoption (see Section 6.3 and Appendix J).

Table 1. Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning (MHMP) Team

Name	Agency/Organization	Participant Title
Matt Maas	Dodge County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Management Director
Erin Wegner	Dodge County Sheriff's Office	Deputy Emergency Management Director
Melissa DeVetter	Dodge County Environmental Services	Project Manager – Comp Plan/Zoning/Water Plan
Amy Caron	(Formerly) Dodge County Public Health	Previous Public Health Director
Kaitlyn Smith	Dodge County Public Health	Public Health Educator
		Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Mark Gamm	(Formerly) Dodge County Environmental Services	Retired Environmental Services Director
Guy Kohlhofer	Dodge County Highway Department	County Engineer
Tobey Hicks	Dodge County Information Technology	Director of I.T.
Tim Tjosaas	Dodge County Board of Commissioners	Commissioner
Rodney Peterson	Dodge County Board of Commissioners	Commissioner
David Kenworthy	Dodge County Board of Commissioners	Commissioner
Adam King	Dodge County SWCD	District Manager
Blaine Delzer	Dodge County SWCD	Conservation Technician
Joe Kaltenbach	Dodge County	Zoning Administrator
Lauren Cornelius	Dodge County Environmental Services	ES Director
Andrew Langholz	City of Blooming Prairie	City Administrator
Joshua Tetzlaff	City of Dodge Center	Previous City Administrator
Angie Jarrett	City of Dodge Center	Ambulance Director
Bryce Lange	City of Dodge Center	City Administrator
Lori Kindschy	City of Hayfield	City Clerk/Treasurer
Timothy Ibisch	City of Kasson	City Administrator
Bill Kinney	City of Mantorville	City Councilor

Name	Agency/Organization	Participant Title
Chuck Bradford	City of Mantorville	Mayor
Shirley Buecksler	City of Mantorville	City Clerk-Treasurer
Michael Plante	City of West Concord	City Administrator
Danny Lulf	City of West Concord	Emergency Manager
Madge Alberts	Milton Township	Clerk
Vicki Eipers	Ellington Township	Clerk
Laurie Balata	USDA Rural Development	Area Specialist
Mark Matuska	Kasson-Mantorville Schools	Superintendent
Craig Schlichting	Triton Public Schools	Superintendent
Terry Picha	Hayfield Public Schools	Facilities Manager
Dan Meier	Steele-Waseca Coop Electric	Operations Manager
Jon Stelter	Steele-Waseca Coop Electric	Finance Team Leader
Joshua Hanson	Goodhue County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Management Director
Amy Lammey	Mower County Emergency Management	Emergency Management Director
Jonathan Jacobson	Olmsted County Sheriff's Office	Captain – Director of Emergency Management & Training
Diane Richter Biwer	Goodhue County Emergency Management	Emergency Management Director

2.2 Review of Existing Plans, Capabilities & Vulnerabilities

Dodge County and its local communities utilized a variety of planning documents to direct community development. These documents included a Comprehensive/Master Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Transportation Plan, etc. (see Appendix D for a full listing of plans and programs in place in Dodge County). The planning process also incorporated the existing natural hazard mitigation elements from previous planning efforts. In addition, the 2019 Minnesota All-Hazard Mitigation Plan was consulted.

In the development of the Dodge County MHMP, U-Spatial consultants reviewed and incorporated a variety of planning documents that direct community development and influence land use decisions for the county and its jurisdictions. In addition, U-Spatial consultants worked closely with the Dodge County Emergency Management Director and other key county staff and local city officials to collect feedback on local mitigation capabilities and vulnerabilities that either support or hinder the ability to mitigate against natural hazards at the county and local level. Following is a summary of the assessment tools used to gather information on local capabilities and vulnerabilities during the planning process:

Capabilities Assessment (hazard-specific): In this assessment, detailed information was collected from Dodge County on current plans and programs in place (i.e., existing programs, plans, or policies) as well as program gaps or deficiencies that currently exist to mitigate against damages caused by each natural hazard addressed in the plan. Section 5 identifies current gaps and deficiencies for mitigation and Section 6.1.3 describes the mitigation capabilities that are in place by Dodge County to support mitigation.

Local Mitigation Surveys: As part of Dodge County’s 2021 MHMP update, participating jurisdictions and key county personnel were asked to fill out a Local Mitigation Survey (LMS) form. Questions in the LMS form addressed the following:

- Part A: Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment & Vulnerability Analysis
- Part B: Local Mitigation Capabilities Assessment
- Part C: Local Mitigation Projects
- Part D: Survey Participants

The purpose of the survey was to gather jurisdictionally specific information needed to support the update of the plan and to help inform development of local-level mitigation actions for the next five-year planning cycle (for the full Dodge County LMS report, see Appendix C).

2.3 Planning Process Timeline and Steps

In order to update the 2010 Dodge County MHMP, U-Spatial consultants worked in coordination with the Dodge County Emergency Management and members of the planning team. The updated plan includes new data documenting the types of hazards faced by Dodge County residents and emergency planning officials as well as new thinking on how to address these hazards.

2.3.1 DODGE COUNTY STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

On May 6, 2020, U-Spatial hosted a kickoff meeting online that was attended by the Dodge County Emergency Manager. The webinar included a project overview, U-Spatial’s background, the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Manager, the contents of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning process, and the projected timeline of the project (see Appendix F for webinar slides).

On July 8, 2020, Dodge County issued a news release inviting public feedback and participation for the Dodge County MHMP update (for complete documentation, see Appendix G).

A planning team meeting took place on October 27, 2020, via Zoom video conference hosted by U-Spatial. Meeting participants included representatives from Dodge County, city and township governments, neighboring jurisdictions, and other key stakeholders. The planning team was provided with an overview of the purpose, process, and timeline for the Dodge County MHMP update, as well as the roles and responsibilities of planning team members. During the meeting, participants discussed the prioritization of natural hazards facing the county and local jurisdictions, provided feedback on plans and programs in place, and identified mitigation actions that would reduce future risk. Information gathered during this meeting was used to inform the development of mitigation strategies in the updated plan. See Appendix F for a full meeting summary.

On October 25, 2021, members of the MHMP planning team convened again via Zoom video conference with U-Spatial presenters. Together, they conducted a review of and discussed the updated risk assessment for Dodge County. Draft mitigation strategies were developed for Dodge County and each city participating in the plan (see Appendix F).

In order to provide opportunity for public input, Dodge County issued a second news release on January 5, 2022, inviting public review and feedback on the draft plan. The news release provided information on where to view the plan and submit comments. U-Spatial hosted a webpage to post the full draft of the Dodge County MHMP, including excerpts of the Dodge County Master Mitigation Action Chart, each jurisdictional mitigation action chart, and an electronic feedback form.

Table 2 documents Hazard Mitigation update meetings and public outreach. Appendix G provides documentation of the public outreach for feedback on the draft plan by Dodge County and jurisdictions. The public feedback period for the draft plan was open from 1/5/22 to 1/18/22, for a total of 14 days.

Table 2. Dodge County Hazard Mitigation Update meetings and public outreach

Event	Date	Appendix
Kickoff Webinar	5/6/20	Appendix F, Planning Team Meetings
News Release #1	7/8/20	Appendix G, Public Outreach & Engagement Documentation
Planning Team Meeting #1	10/27/20	Appendix F, Planning Team Meetings
Planning Team Meeting #2	10/25/21	Appendix F, Planning Team Meetings
News Release #2	1/5/22	Appendix G, Public Outreach & Engagement Documentation

At the close of the public outreach period, the U-Spatial consultants worked with the Dodge County Emergency Manager and members of the planning team to incorporate feedback from the public into the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

For more information on the planning process, see Sections 6 and 7.

2.3.2 OVERVIEW OF JURISDICTIONAL PARTICIPATION

Throughout the planning process, Dodge County and the U-Spatial team worked to engage representatives from the county and each city in the update of the plan. Key activities for jurisdictions included assisting with public outreach, participating in planning team meetings, providing local-level information, reviewing and providing feedback to the plan update.

U-Spatial and Dodge County actively used the following methods to engage jurisdictions in the MHMP plan update process:

- **Zoom Video Conferencing:** Planning team meetings were conducted via Zoom video conferencing hosted by U-Spatial. The use of virtual meetings was used to engage stakeholders remotely during Covid-19 pandemic restrictions. Virtual meetings proved to be a beneficial addition to the planning process, resulting in a high turnout from jurisdictional representatives and other stakeholders, as well as providing the ability for presenters to collect, respond to, and document feedback from participants through Zoom functions such as surveys, chat, and Q&A.
- **Email Correspondence:** Email was a primary tool used to communicate with representatives from Dodge County, municipal governments, and other stakeholders. Emails were used to distribute news releases for public outreach, to invite participation in meetings and to share

meeting summaries, as well as to request local-information and final review of the draft plan. Email proved to be an effective tool that resulted in increased jurisdictional participation and collection of locally specific information. Email was also used by the public to submit feedback to Dodge County following news releases on the MHMP.

- **Phone Calls:** Phone calls were frequently used to conduct direct outreach or follow-up to jurisdictions to ensure participation or to collect information via one-on-one interviews. Phone calls proved to be an effective tool that resulted in increased jurisdictional participation and collection of quality information. Phone calls were especially useful in engaging very small communities that had limited staff or technological capabilities.

Cities participating in Dodge County MHMP update varied by population and associated government resources to participate in the planning process (i.e., personnel, time, and technology). Rural communities with smaller populations (under 500) typically had part-time elected officials, limited to no city staff, and reduced City Hall hours in which to conduct business. Dodge County and U-Spatial were sensitive to these local challenges and worked to help these local governments to participate using the methods that worked best to accommodate them, such as phone interviews to complete local mitigation survey forms (see Appendix C).

Table 3 provides an overview of the participation of each city that took part in the Dodge County MHMP update planning process, with reference to the location of supporting documentation.

Table 3. Jurisdictional participation in planning process

Jurisdiction	News Release #1	Planning Team Mtg. #1	Local Mitigation Survey	Mitigation Action Chart	Planning Team Mtg. #2	News Release #2 & Plan Review
Dodge County (20,867)	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Blooming Prairie*	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Claremont (513)	X		X	X		X
City of Dodge Center (2844)	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Hayfield (483)	X	X	X	X		
City of Kasson (6851)	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Mantorville (1111)	X		X	X	X	
City of West Concord (861)	X	X	X	X		
Neighboring Jurisdictions:						
Mower County		X				
Goodhue County		X			X	
Rice County						
Olmsted County					X	
Steele County						

*Blooming Prairie City is located partially within Dodge County and partially within Steele County

Section 3 – Dodge County Profile

3.1 General County Description

Dodge County is located approximately 78 miles southeast of the Twin Cities. It is bounded on the north by Goodhue County, on the west by Steele County, on the south by Mower County, and by Olmsted County to the east, with Rice and Freeborn counties at the northwestern and southwestern corners respectively. The land area of the county is comprised of approximately 440 square miles and there are two lakes and three major watersheds.

There are seven cities (including the City of Blooming Prairie which is partially located in Steele County) and twelve townships in Dodge County. The city of Mantorville is the county seat and had a 2010 population of 1,197, while the largest city, Kasson, had a population of 5,931 that same year. Dodge County had an estimated total population of 20,934 in 2019.

Dodge County's chief industry has been agriculture. As early as 1859 the county produced wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes in commercial quantities. Over time with the reduction of wheat growing, dairying and diversified farming increased rapidly and stock raising became a large part of the agricultural picture in Dodge County. The County now has more dairy cattle per capita of population than any other county in Minnesota.

3.2 Environmental and Geologic Characteristics

The surface features of Dodge County change significantly from southwest to northeast, which can mainly be attributed to the Wisconsin glaciation activity that occurred in the western portion of the County. The west and southwest portions of the county are characterized by flat plans. Moving to the north and east, the land is characterized by rolling hills and interspersed with valleys. Some of the river valleys are as deep as 150 feet. The highest ground elevations in the county are located near Hayfield, with elevations at 1,380 feet above sea level. The lowest ground elevations in the County are located in Milton Township along the Middle Fork of the Zumbro River, with elevations at 1,020 feet above sea level.

Dodge County, like much of southeastern Minnesota, contains rich agricultural lands. More than 90% of the soils are Class I, II, or III soils. These soils are suitable for annual or periodic cultivation of annual or short-lived crops. Many of these rich soils formed from glacial till deposits from the Wisconsin glaciation activity in western Dodge County. Eastern Dodge County is part of the Driftless region, which is an area that escaped glaciation, resulting in more exposed bedrock due to a lack of glacial till deposits. This area's rivers and streams are better developed than areas with more recent glaciation, resulting in more efficient drainage systems and more advanced erosion.

3.3 Hydrography

Dodge County lies within the Lower Mississippi River Basin. There are three major watersheds in Dodge County, including the Zumbro River, the Root River, and the Cedar River Watershed. The Zumbro River watershed is the largest, draining around 85% of Dodge County.

Dodge County contains a number of Protected (i.e., Public) Waters, which are lakes, wetlands, and watercourses regulated by the Minnesota DNR. The inventory of the protected waters in the county includes two lakes, 39 watercourses (rivers and streams), and few wetlands (MN DNR, 2019a).

Waters across the State are continuously monitored for pollution and invasive species. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) measures water pollutant levels. Waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards are designated as impaired and sent to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), along with pollutant-reduction goals to restore these waters (MPCA, 2017). The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR) is responsible for tracking and stopping the spread of aquatic invasive species. Waters with invasive species are labeled as infested. The basic hydrography of Dodge County is mapped in Figure 1.

3.3.1 LAKES

There are two lakes in Dodge County. Of the two lakes, one is unnamed and located in the Mantorville Township, and the other is Rice Lake. Rice Lake is located on the boarder of Dodge County and Steele County, and the majority of Rice Lake's 611 acres are located in the Steele County. Rice Lake State Park surrounds the lake and provides recreation opportunities, including camping, hiking, and boating.

Impaired waters do not meet the State's water quality standards and they affect growth and health of communities and economies. The Clean Water Act has a mandate requiring every state to address impairments (US EPA, 2015). Fortunately, there are no infested waters located in Dodge County.

Lakes that are infested with an aquatic invasive species are also of concern (MN DNR, 2020d). Fortunately, there are no infested waters located in Dodge County.

3.3.2 RIVERS

Six major rivers flow through Dodge County. These are the Root River and its tributaries, the South Branch Root River, Middle Branch Root River, North Branch Root River, and South Fork Root River Fork, as well as a portion of the Upper Iowa River. The Root River is a Minnesota State Water Trail and a tributary of the Mississippi River, flowing for 80 miles until its confluence with the Mississippi River just south of La Crosse, Wisconsin (MN DNR, 2020d). The Upper Iowa River is a 156-mile-long tributary of the Mississippi River, joining the Mississippi River at Columbus Junction, 25 miles south of Iowa City, Iowa.

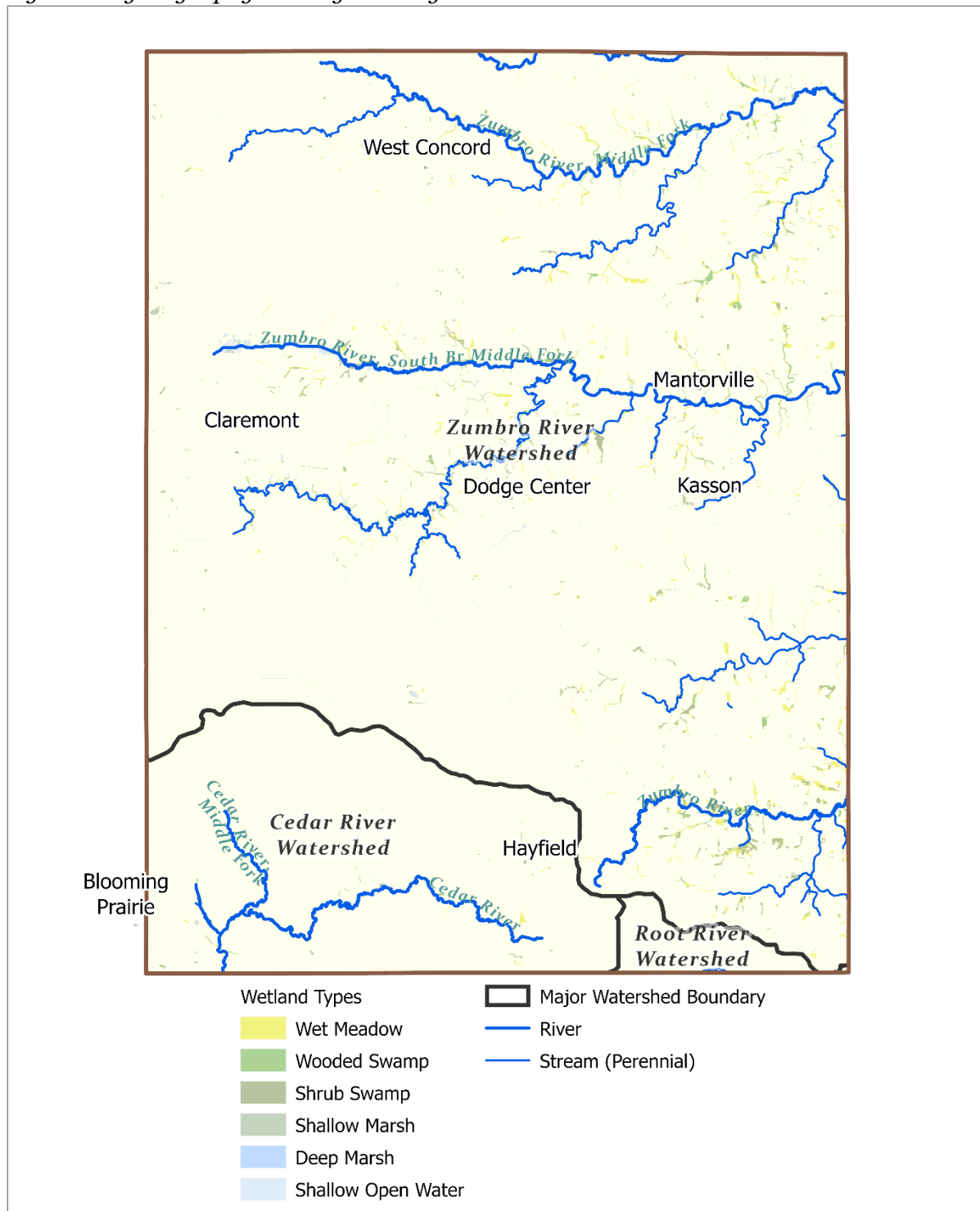
The MPCA classifies a number of rivers in Dodge County as "impaired," including: the Zumbro River, Cedar River, and Little Cedar River. These rivers have been identified as "impaired" due to pollutants or stressors found in these waters, examples include fecal coliform, mercury in fish tissue, PCBs in fish tissue, and E. coli.

3.3.3 WETLANDS

The term "wetland" is defined by the Minnesota Legislature as "...areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil

conditions” (Wetland Standards and Mitigation, 2016). Important benefits of wetlands include storage area for excess water during flooding; filtering of sediments and harmful nutrients before they enter lakes, rivers, and streams; and fish and wildlife habitat.

Figure 1. Hydrography in Dodge County



SOURCE: (MN DNR, 2013, 2019C, 2021B)

Dodge County contains few wetlands. These wetlands total 11,471 acres and cover less than 2% of the county (MN DNR, 2019c). These wetlands are mostly seasonally flooded basin (5,476 acres), wet meadow (1,930 acres), wooded swamp (1,310 acres), and shrub swamp (1,263 acres). The variety of wetland types are presented in the hydrography map (MN DNR, 2019d). The variety of wetland types are presented in the hydrography map in Figure 1.

Although impairment is not as prevalent as in lakes and rivers, the MPCA has identified a number of impaired wetlands throughout Minnesota; fortunately, none of these wetlands are located in Dodge County.

3.3.4 GROUNDWATER

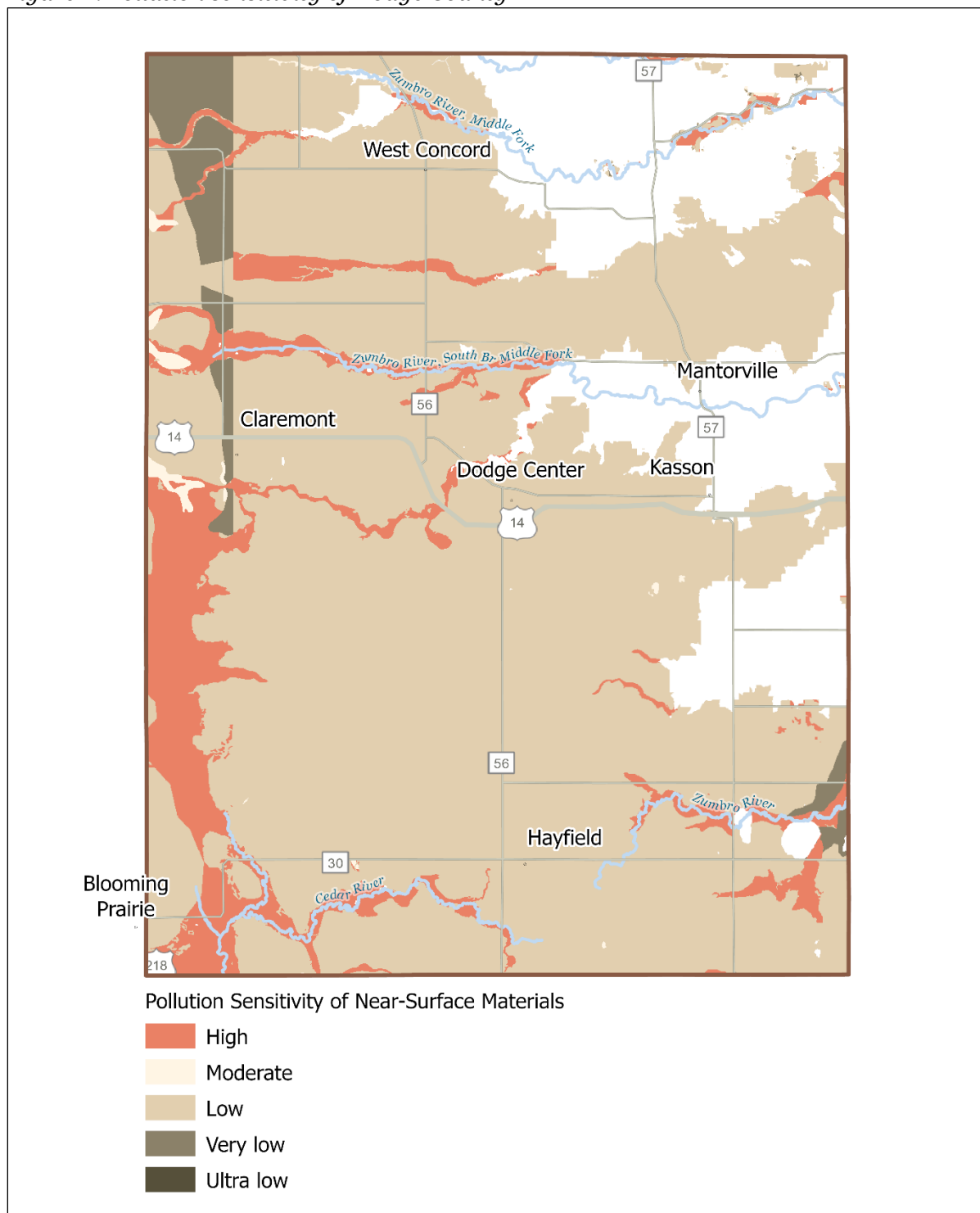
Groundwater serves a variety of vital functions in Dodge County, including providing drinking water. The county's land use is highly agricultural, which has brought about the use of large amounts of fertilizers and pesticides. The county also has numerous animal feedlots, which can pose risks of runoff contamination to groundwater and diminish groundwater supplies through heavy use of water.

Dodge County primarily relies on three aquifer systems. The upper system—Cedar Valley, Maquoketa, Dubuque, and Galena Aquifer—is used in the southwestern portion of the County. In the northern portion of the county layers of this aquifer system have been eroded away. Therefore, residents must use the middle and lower systems, named the St. Peter and Prairie du Chien Group—Jordan aquifers. Water flow is to the south–southeast (MPCA, 2015).

Areas of high groundwater sensitivity exist in the east and northeast portions of the county due to shallow depth-to-bedrock conditions, and in the western portion of the county due to the presence of a shallow sand aquifer. The east/northeast portion of Dodge County, in addition to having shallow depth-to-bedrock, has many karst features indicating the presence of a fractured first aquifer and resultant quickened movement of groundwater through the aquifer. Other areas of the county especially susceptible to drinking water contamination are those believed to be near the Decorah Edge, which refers to the border where the Cummingsville limestone gives way to the Decorah shale as the first encountered bedrock layer. In these areas, it is thought that contaminants may travel across the edge of the Decorah shale into deeper aquifers below, placing wells in those aquifers at risk for contamination (MPCA, 2015).

With such an abundance of groundwater available, it is important to examine how sensitive this natural resource is to pollution. Groundwater sensitivity to pollution is measured by flow rate and soil permeability. Figure 2 maps pollution sensitivity of near-surface materials based on the time it takes water to travel through three feet of soil and seven feet of surficial geology, to a depth of ten feet from the land surface (Adams, 2016). The total travel time is then categorized into five sensitivity classes, ranging from high (≤ 170 hours) to ultra-low ($> 8,000$ hours). Areas with special geologic conditions, such as karsts, peatlands, bedrock at or near the surface, and disturbed lands (e.g., open pit mines) require individual consideration. Of these special condition areas, only karst areas have been assigned a sensitivity ranking (“very high”) due to karst areas consistently showing very fast water infiltration rates. The remaining special condition areas are classified together as they cannot be assigned a sensitivity ranking using the same methodology (MN DNR, 2020c).

Figure 2. Pollution sensitivity of Dodge County



SOURCE: (MPCA, 2018A)

3.4 Climate

According to the Köppen climate classification system, McLeod County’s climate is classified as “Dfa” – a humid continental climate region with large seasonal temperature contrasts with precipitation distributed throughout the year (no dry season) and at least four months of the year averaging above 50° F but the warmest month averaging below 71.6 F° and at least one month averaging above 71.6 F° (Arnfield, 2020).

Since 1895, climate in the United States has been analyzed using the Climate Divisional Dataset. The boundaries of climate divisions have evolved significantly over the years: beginning in 1909 with 12 climatological districts that followed the principal drainage basins, to the current 344 climate divisions based largely on the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics Crop Reporting Districts (Guttman & Quayle, 1996). Climate division temperature, precipitation, and drought values are derived from the values reported by the weather stations in each climate division. In 2014, new methodologies to compute the climate division data were implemented, improving the data coverage and quality of the dataset (NOAA, 2020).

Table 4 displays monthly Climate Normals (three-decade averages) of temperatures as reported by the climate division in which Dodge County is located.

Table 4. Dodge County average monthly temperature, 1981–2010; 1990–2020

Month	MN Climate Division 9 1981–2010	MN Climate Division 9 1990–2020	MN Statewide 1981–2010	MN Statewide 1990–2020
January	14.9°F	14.9°F	9.9 °F	10.1 °F
February	20.0°F	19.3°F	15.4 °F	14.7 °F
March	31.9°F	31.8°F	27.9 °F	27.8 °F
April	46.0°F	45.2°F	42.9 °F	41.9 °F
May	57.3°F	57.2°F	55.1 °F	54.8 °F
June	66.8°F	67.2°F	64.4 °F	64.8 °F
July	71.0°F	71.0°F	69.0 °F	69.0 °F
August	68.7°F	68.6°F	66.8 °F	66.8 °F
September	60.3°F	61.2°F	57.7 °F	58.6 °F
October	47.8°F	47.9°F	44.8 °F	45.1 °F
November	33.2°F	33.7°F	29.2 °F	29.8 °F
December	19.0°F	21.2°F	14.5 °F	16.5 °F

SOURCE: (MIDWESTERN REGIONAL CLIMATE CENTER, 2021)

3.4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Minnesota’s climate is currently changing in ways that are pushing us to adapt to weather patterns and extreme events that pose major threats to our health, homes, environment, and livelihoods. These events cost our state millions in property loss, damaged infrastructure, disrupted business, medical care, and support services, and put residents and responders at risk. Understanding how our weather is changing now and into the future will help planners and decision-makers in emergency management and supporting fields extend our progress in climate adaptation and lead to more resilient communities (MDH, 2018).

The National Climate Assessment suggests that infrastructure planning (particularly water resources infrastructure) should “be improved by incorporating climate change as a factor in new design standards and asset management and rehabilitation of critical and aging facilities, emphasizing flexibility, redundancy, and resiliency” (Georgakakos, et al., 2014).

Federal, state, and tribal governments are increasingly integrating climate change adaptation into existing decision-making, planning, or infrastructure-improvement processes (Georgakakos, et al., 2014). Definite predictions are difficult to make, as changes may vary depending on geographical location, even within Minnesota. Intense study of these topics is ongoing.

Rural communities are particularly vulnerable to climate change, due to their dependence upon natural resources, physical isolation, limited economic diversity, higher poverty rates and aging populations. According to *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment*,

Warming trends, climate volatility, extreme weather events, and environmental change are already affecting the economies and cultures of rural areas. Many rural communities face considerable risk to their infrastructure, livelihoods, and quality of life from observed and projected climate shifts. These changes will progressively increase volatility in food commodity markets, shift the ranges of plant and animal species, and, depending on the region, increase water scarcity, exacerbate flooding and coastal erosion, and increase the intensity and frequency of wildfires across the rural landscape (Hales et al., 2014).

The Assessment also notes that transportation systems in rural areas are more vulnerable to risks such as flooding since there are typically fewer transportation options and infrastructure redundancies. In addition, power and communication outages due to severe weather events typically take longer to repair in rural areas, which can increase the vulnerability of elderly populations. Rural area populations are also more vulnerable since they typically have limited financial resources to deal with the effects of climate change.

The composition of the region’s forests is expected to change as increasing temperatures shift tree habitats northward. While forests in the Midwest are currently acting as a net absorber of carbon, this could change in the future due to projected increases in insect outbreaks, forest fires, and drought, which will result in greater tree mortality and carbon emissions (Pryor et al., 2009).

3.4.2 CLIMATE DATA TRENDS

Over 50 years of storm data on record document that Minnesota has experienced an increase in the number and strength of weather-related natural disasters, particularly those related to rising temperatures and heavy downpours.

According to the 2015 Minnesota Weather Almanac,

During the three most recent decades, the Minnesota climate has shown some very significant trends, all of which have had many observable impacts...Among the detectable measured quantity changes are: (1) warmer temperatures, especially daily minimum temperatures, more weighted to winter than

any other season; (2) increased frequency of high dew points, especially notable in mid- to late summer as they push the Heat Index values beyond 100°F; and (3) greater annual precipitation, with a profound increase in the contribution from intense thunderstorms (Seeley M. , 2015).

Temperature and precipitation projections below are taken from the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Region 1 profile. Appendix H provides the full MDH profile for Region 1, which includes Dodge County. This report is one of a series of custom climate profile reports produced for each of the six HSEM regions in the state for reference to climate change projection data, impacts, and considerations for emergency management and preparedness professionals in this HSEM region. The information in this report was used to help inform the updated risk assessments in Section 4 of this plan for natural hazards and their relationship to climate change.

Temperature

The 2018 MDH report details how average temperatures have been affected by climate change:

There has been an increase in winter and summer temperatures. Our average winter lows are rising rapidly, and our coldest days of winter are now warmer than we have ever recorded. In fact, Minnesota winters are warming nearly 13 times faster than our summers. The continued rise in winter temperatures will result in less snowpack, which will increase chances for grassland/wildfires as well as drought. The warmer winter temperatures will also have major consequences for our ecosystems, including native and invasive species, whose growth, migration, and reproduction are tied to climate cues. The increase in Lyme disease across Minnesota is also likely influenced in part by the loss of our historical winters, due to a longer life-cycle period for ticks. Freeze-thaw cycles are likely to increase as well, damaging roads, power lines, and causing hazardous travel conditions. By mid-century our average summer highs will also see a substantial rise, coupled with an increase in more severe, prolonged heat waves that can contribute to drought and wildfires and pose a serious health threat, particularly to children and seniors. (MDH, 2018)

Changes in average temperatures are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5. Temperature Trends for HSEM Region 1.

Average Summer Maximum Temperature			Average Winter Minimum Temperature		
1981–2010	2050–2075	Change	1981–2010	2050–2075	Change
81.4 °F	89.1 °F	+7.7 °F	8.9 °F	18.0 °F	+9.1 °F

SOURCE: (MDH, 2018)

Increasing temperatures impact Minnesota’s agricultural industry. As a result of increasing temperature, crop production areas may shift to new regions of the state where the temperature range for growth and yield of those crops is optimal. According to the National Climate Assessment, the Midwest growing season has lengthened by almost two weeks since 1950 due in large part to earlier timing of the last spring freeze. This trend is expected to continue. While a longer growing season may increase total crop production, other climate changes, such as increased crop losses and soil erosion from more frequent and intense storms and increases in pests and invasive species, could outweigh this benefit.

There may be higher livestock losses during periods of extreme heat and humidity. Losses of livestock from extreme heat led to a challenge in the disposal of animal carcasses. Currently there are only two rendering facilities in Minnesota available for livestock disposal. To minimize the detrimental effects of heat stress on animal metabolism and weight gain, Minnesota farmers have also begun redesigning and retrofitting dairy, hog, and poultry barns with better watering, feeding, and ventilation systems (Seeley, 2015).

Precipitation

Climate change has also affected precipitation, as described in detail in the 2018 MDH report:

There has been an increase in total average as well as heavy precipitation events, with longer periods of intervening dry spells. Our historical rainfall patterns have changed substantially, giving rise to larger, more frequent heavy downpours. Minnesota's high-density rain gauge network has captured a nearly four-fold increase in "mega-rain" events just since the year 2000, compared to the previous three decades. Extreme rainfall events increase the probability of disaster-level flooding. However, there is also an increased probability that by mid-century heavy downpours will be separated in time by longer dry spells, particularly during the late growing season. Over the past century, the Midwest has not experienced a significant change in drought duration. However, the average number of days without precipitation is projected to increase in the future, leading Minnesota climate experts to state with moderate-to-high confidence that drought severity, coverage, and duration are likely to increase in the state. Modeling future precipitation amounts and patterns is less straight-forward compared to temperature. Some climate models do a better job than others representing rainfall for the Midwest, and available data sources only provide average estimates on a monthly scale, masking the spikes in extremes that trigger flood and drought disasters. (MDH, 2018)

3.5 Demographics

Dodge County contains seven cities (including the section of Blooming Prairie located within the county) and twelve townships. In 2020, Dodge County had a population of 20,867, averaging twenty-two people per square mile of land area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020b). The county seat, Mantorville, had a 2020 population of 1,111, while the largest city, Kasson, had a population of 6,851 that same year. Table 6 lists the communities in Dodge County along with their respective population numbers.

Population growth trends have an important influence on the needs and demands of a variety of services such as transportation, law enforcement, and emergency response. Understanding population trends and location of population concentrations is essential for making projections regarding potential impacts in the event of a disaster.

Table 6. Dodge County Population by Community, 2010 and 2020

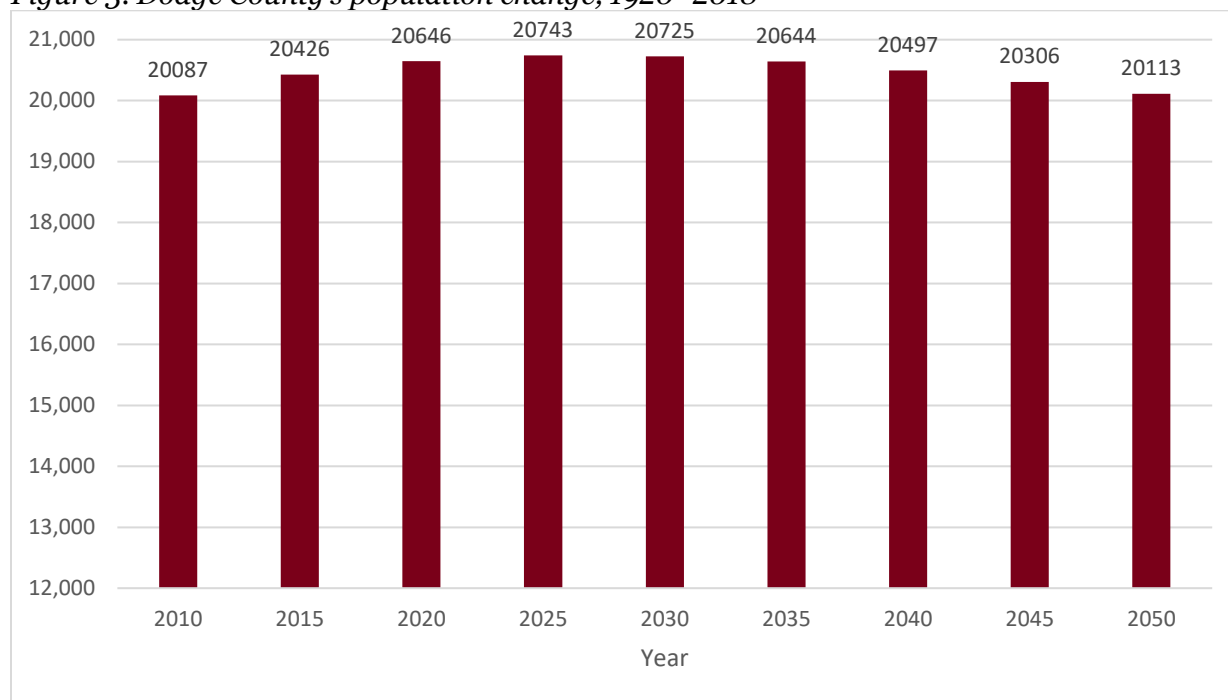
Community	2010 Population	2020 Population	% of County
Ashland Township	319	308	1.48%
Blooming Prairie City*	1,996	n/a	n/a
Canisteo Township	654	602	2.88%
Claremont City	548	513	2.46%
Claremont Township	461	423	2.03%
Concord Township	574	561	2.69%
Dodge Center City	2,670	2,844	13.63%
Ellington Township	261	211	1.01%
Hayfield City	1,340	1364	6.54%
Hayfield Township	465	483	2.31%
Kasson City	5,931	6,851	32.83%
Mantorville City	1,197	1,111	5.32%
Mantorville Township	1,926	1,874	8.98%
Milton Township	734	743	3.56%
Ripley Township	195	179	0.86%
Vernon Township	665	665	3.19%
Wasioja Township	914	850	4.07%
West Concord City	782	861	4.13%
Westfield Township	451	424	2.03%
Total	22,083	20,867	100.00%

*Blooming Prairie City is located partially within Dodge County and partially within Steele County. Its totals are included in the total population of Dodge County for the Age and Sex Pyramid in Figure 3. The decennial census totals and projected population totals of Dodge County do not include Blooming Prairie City.

SOURCE: (U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020B).

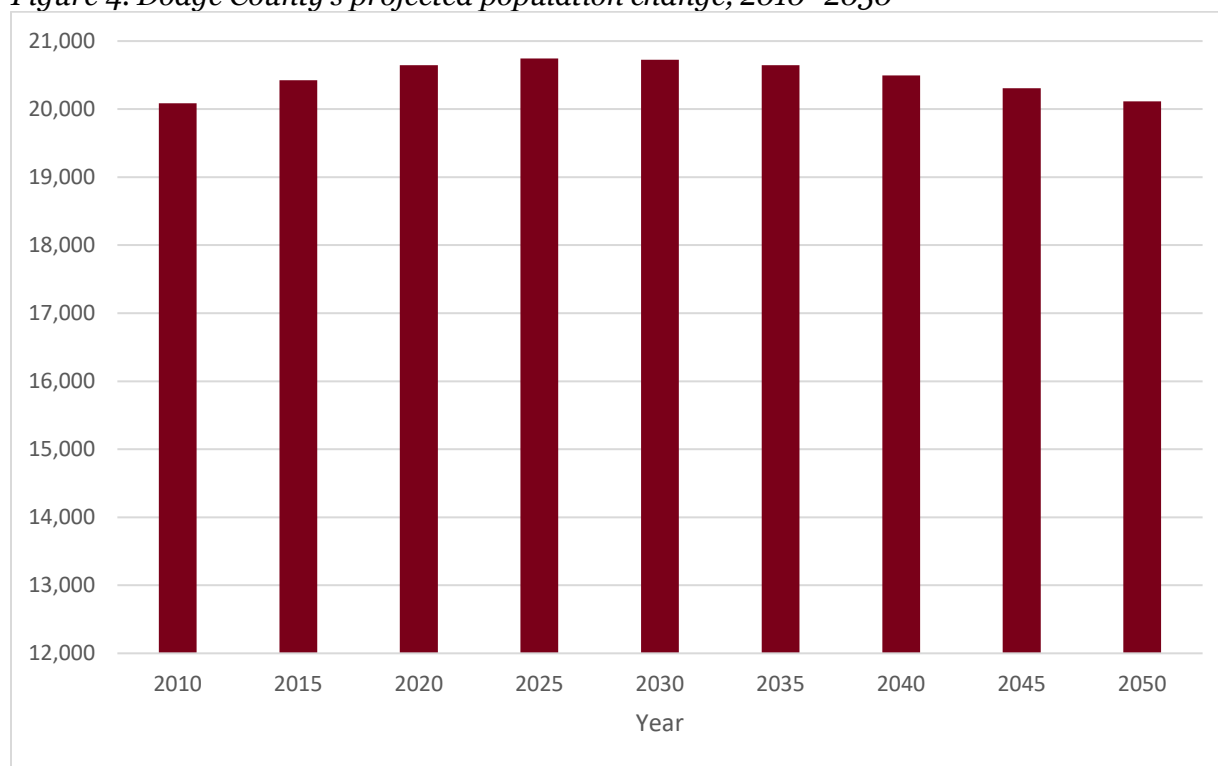
Dodge County's population saw a 60% surge in growth beginning in the 1970s and it reached its record high population of 20,087 people in 2010. The record low population occurred in 1930, when the number of people living in the county was 12,127. Since 2010, the population has remained relatively stable. The Minnesota State Demographic Center projects this stable trend will continue through 2050, with variations in the population within a one percent rate of change (Minnesota State Demographic Center, 2020). Figure 3 provides an overview of the county's historic population change, and projected population is detailed in Figure 4. Dodge County's total population consists of 50.1% females and 49.9% males. 5.8% of the total population is aged 80 and older, and 29.3% of the total population is under 20 years old. 0–19-year-olds make up the largest age category in Dodge County. Figure 5 breaks down the percentage of the total population into categories of age and sex.

Figure 3. Dodge County's population change, 1920–2018



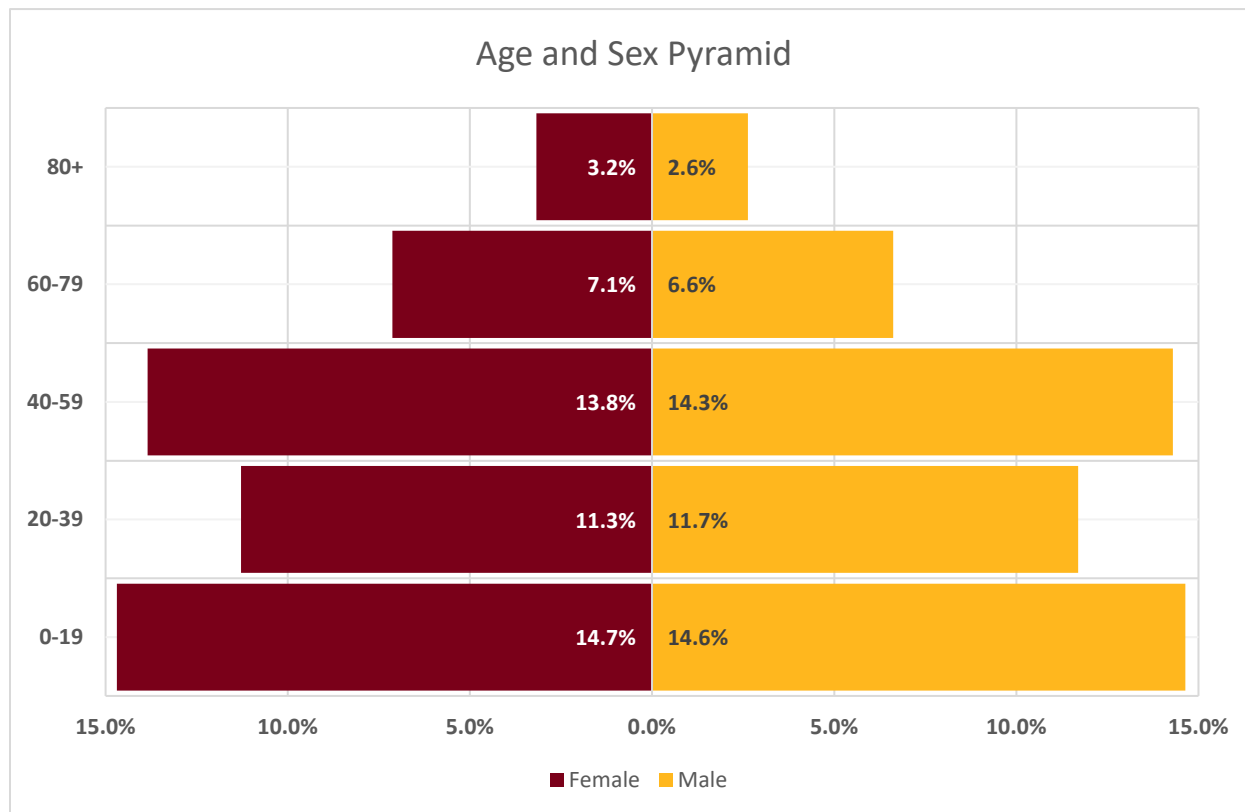
SOURCE : (U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020A)

Figure 4. Dodge County's projected population change, 2010–2050



SOURCE: (MINNESOTA STATE DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER, 2020)

Figure 5. Dodge County's age (years) and sex percentage of total population



SOURCE: (U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2020B)

3.6 Economy

As of 2018, the Manufacturing industry supersector employed (27%) of people in Dodge County, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities (22%), and Education and Health Services (16%). The total number of jobs in the county increased by over 11.6% between 2008 and 2018. The ten-year change in the average annual employment of each industry supersector in Dodge County is in Table 7.

Table 7. Average Annual Employment by Industry Supersector, Dodge County

Industry Supersector	Average # of Employees (2008)	Average # of Employees (2018)	% Change
Natural Resources and Mining	233	218	-6.44%
Construction	386	469	21.50%
Manufacturing	1,456	1,649	13.26%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,138	1,326	16.52%
Information	49	56	14.29%
Financial Activities	150	116	-22.67%

Industry Supersector	Average # of Employees (2008)	Average # of Employees (2018)	% Change
Professional and Business Services	227	266	17.18%
Education and Health Services	863	1,005	16.45%
Leisure and Hospitality	398	480	20.60%
Other Services	205	139	-32.20%
Public Administration	366	382	4.37%
Total, All Industries	5,475	6,109	11.58%

SOURCE: (MN DEED, 2020)

The 2017 median household income in Dodge County was \$71,078 compared to a Minnesota average of \$65,699. The median household income in Dodge County increased by 10% from 2010 to 2017. The percent of the county's population living below the poverty level in 2017 was 6%, compared to an 11.8% average for the state of Minnesota (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

3.7 Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure systems are among the most important assets of a community. While different infrastructures accomplish different goals, their continued operations are integral to the health, safety, and economic and cultural well-being of the residents of Dodge County. Critical infrastructure is identified based on FEMA guidelines (FEMA, 2013a) as well as input from Dodge County and classified into the following groups: Emergency and Shelter Facilities, Infrastructure Systems, High Potential Loss Structures, and Significant County Assets. For the complete list of critical infrastructure in Dodge County, see Appendix I.

3.7.1 ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

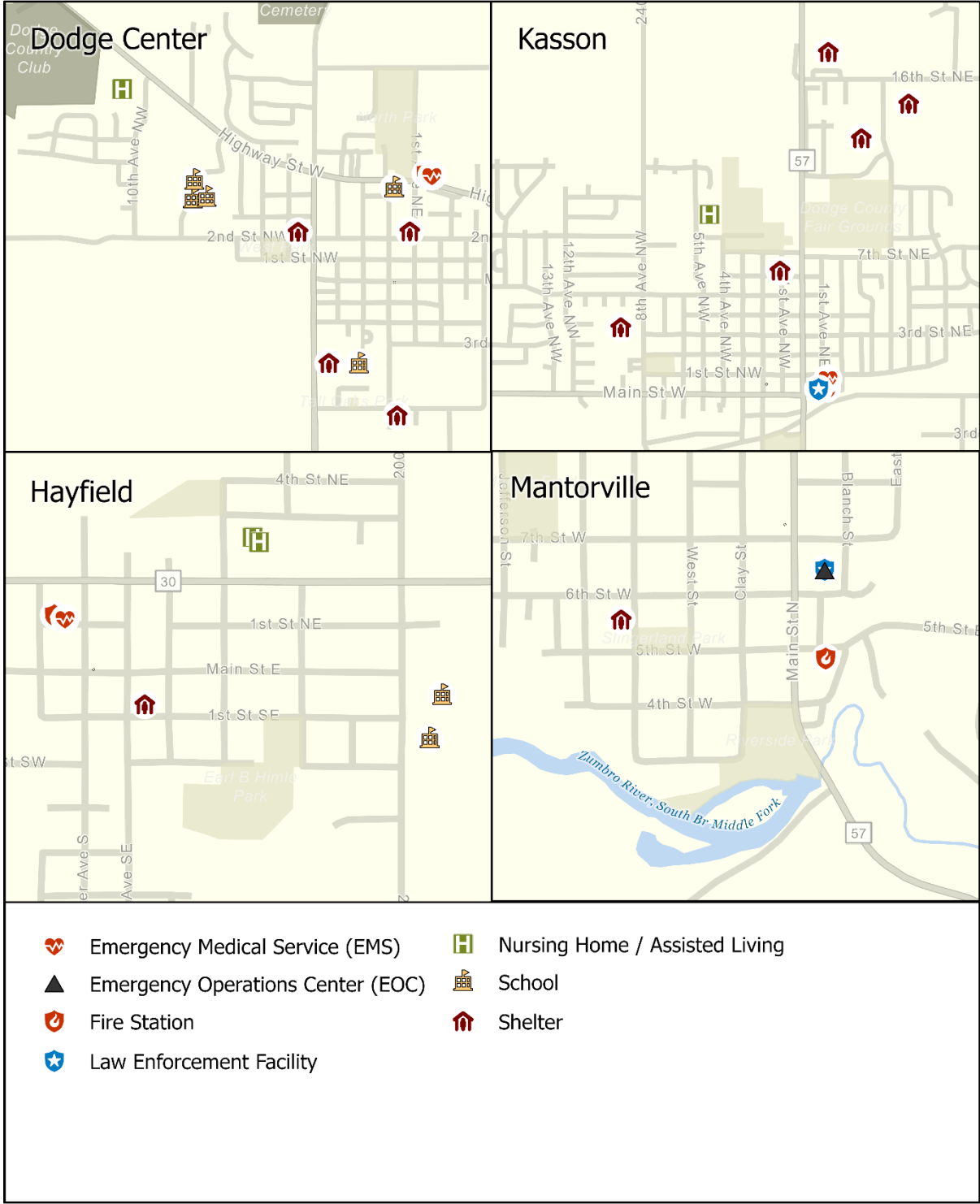
Emergency and shelter facilities are vital to the health and welfare of entire populations, providing services and functions essential to communities, especially during and after a disaster. Emergency and shelter facilities include healthcare facilities, emergency services, evacuation centers/shelters, and schools (often used as evacuation centers/shelters). U-Spatial provided Dodge County with an interactive online application to verify the names and locations of all emergency and shelter facilities. The verified locations were mapped, and the resulting spatial data were provided to the county. Figure 6 shows the emergency and shelter facilities in a few representative communities with concentrated facilities.

Healthcare Facilities

There are two clinics in the county, the Center Clinic in Dodge Center and a Mayo Family Clinic in Kasson. Although there are no hospitals within the County itself, hospital services are available at the internationally recognized Mayo Clinic in neighboring Olmsted County (15 miles from Kasson).

There are five nursing homes in Dodge County, one in Dodge Center, one in Kasson, another in Hayfield, and two in West Concord.

Figure 6. Emergency and shelter facilities in Dodge Center, Kasson, Hayfield, and Mantorville



SOURCE: (HIFLD, 2021; MDH, 2021A; DODGE COUNTY)

Emergency Services

Law Enforcement: There are two police departments in the county, located in Kasson and West Concord. The County Sheriff’s Office is in Mantorville and serves as the County’s Emergency Operation Center.

Fire & Rescue Services: There are six fire departments in the county, located in Dodge Center, Mantorville, Claremont, Hayfield, West Concord, and Kasson. Of these, Hayfield and West Concord have one associated EMS and ambulance service each. Dodge Center has two 2 transport ambulances and a paramedic chase car.

Schools & Evacuation Centers/Shelters

FEMA and the American Red Cross have designated 14 facilities within the Dodge County as shelters to be used in the event of an issued evacuation. An additional 10 schools are located in the county. The majority are in Dodge Center and Kasson.

Dodge Center has Triton Elementary, Middle, and High School, as well as two additional religious schools and four churches. Kasson has Kasson-Mantorville Elementary, Middle, and High School, as well as two churches.

Hayfield has two schools and one church, and Claremont has two churches. Additionally, Mantorville and West Concord have one church each. Kasson has a public library that can be used as a shelter.

3.7.2 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Infrastructure systems include the transportation systems and utility systems fundamental to the functioning of communities. These systems allow for emergency facilities to operate and connect to residents; they are the lifelines for communities.

Transportation Systems

The infrastructure of transportation systems facilitates the movement of individuals, goods, and services. The primary roadways passing through the county are U.S. Highway 14, which runs through the center of the county, connecting to Owatonna in the west and Rochester in the east. Other highways include U.S. Highway 218, Minnesota State Highway 30, Minnesota State Highway 56 and Minnesota State Highway 57.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation classifies roads into route systems according to the services a road is intended to provide. Table 8 lists the total miles of road for each route system within Dodge County.

Table 8. Road miles by route system

Route System Defined	Miles
County Road	66
County State Aid Highway (CSAH)	255
MN Highway	55

Route System Defined	Miles
Municipal	70
Municipal State Aid Street	6
Private Road-Public Access	4
Ramp or Connector	3
Township Road	441
US Highway	32
Total	932

SOURCE: (MNDOT, 2012)

The county also has 269 bridges and culverts. The Dodge County Highway Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the county roads and bridges. Routine county highway maintenance includes road repair, grading, drainage, signing, snow removal, ice control, and minor road improvements.

The highway department is also responsible for such management as issuing permits, rural addressing, maintaining county highway maps, applying dust control, and updating road restrictions.

Railways: One main railway, operated by Canadian Pacific, runs east-west through the central portion of the county, connecting the cities of Kasson, Dodge Center, and Claremont.

Airports: The Dodge Center Airport is located 3 miles from the City of Dodge Center at 802 South Airport Road. Two fixed based operators are located at the airport facility, Dodge Center Aviation and Technical Aviation Ltd. The airport contains an arrival/departure building, and a lighted 4,500 ft runway, which is closed during the winter months. The closest commercial service airport, Rochester International Airport, is located north on Hwy 63. The airport has two runways (concrete primary runway: 9,033 x 150 ft; concrete secondary runway: 7,300 x 150 ft). All of the property and most of the buildings are owned by the City of Rochester. The facility is operated by the Rochester Airport Company under an operating agreement with the City of Rochester. The Rochester Airport Company is a private company and a subsidiary of the Mayo Clinic of Rochester. There are approximately 64,000 flight operations per year.

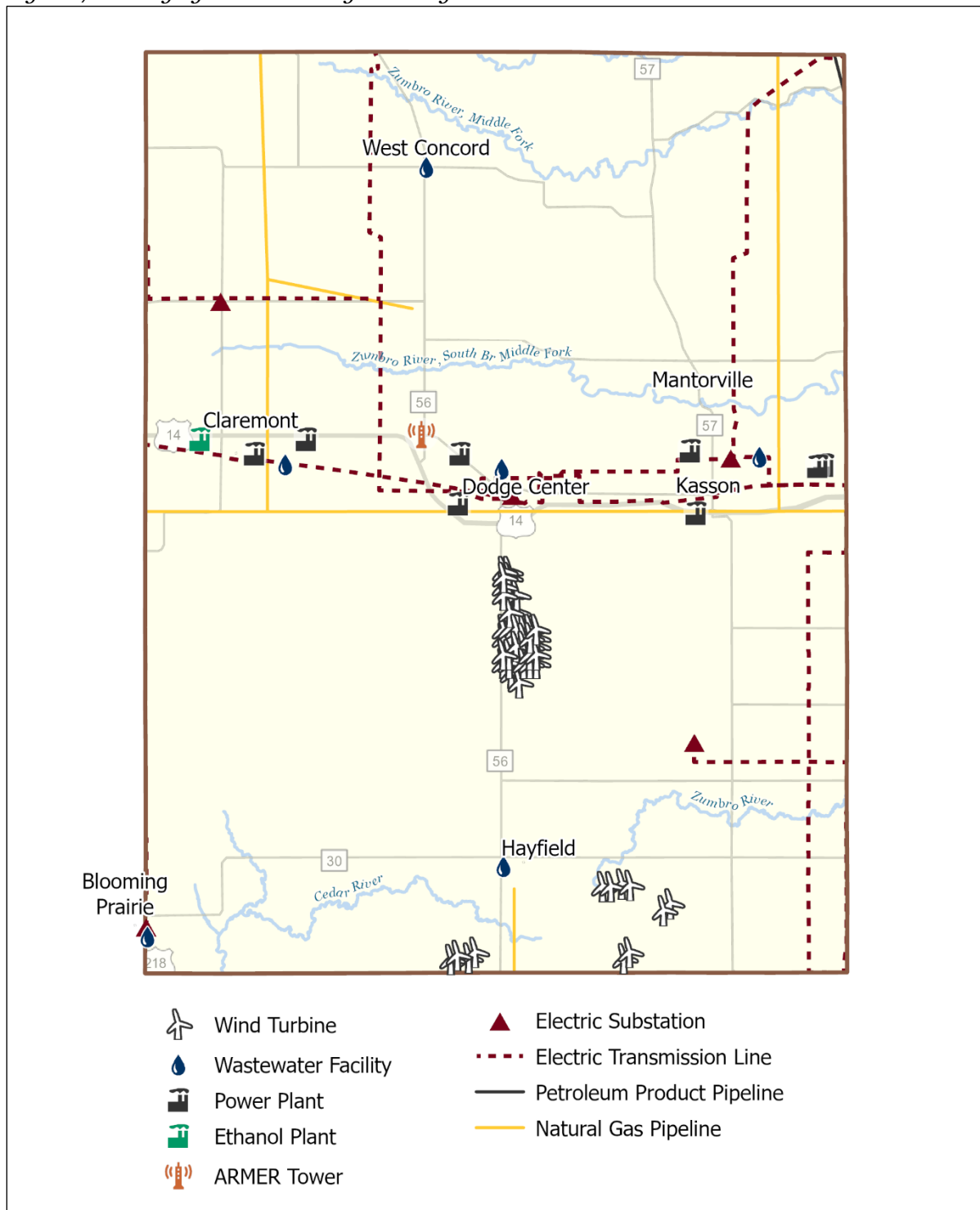
Utility Systems

The infrastructure of utility system networks facilitates the process of providing essential utilities to consumers. A map of the major utilities systems in Dodge County is displayed in Figure 7.

Water & Sewer: Dodge is home to six wastewater treatment plants, in Blooming Prairie, Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, and West Concord.

Energy: Six electrical substations are located within the county, along 15 major electric transmission lines. Two substations are owned by Xcel Energy, and one each by Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency, Great River Energy, and Dairyland Power Cooperative. There is also a proposed substation in Canisteo Township. Electrical lines are run by Xcel Energy through West Concord, Dodge Center, Kasson, and Mantorville. Blooming Prairie, Claremont, Dodge Center, and Kasson are served by Southern Minnesota Municipal. Claremont is served by Great River Energy.

Figure 7. Utility systems in Dodge County



SOURCE: (MN GIO, 2016; MPCA, 2018B; US EIA, 2020)

Ten natural gas pipelines run throughout the county, all operated by Northern Natural Gas. Additionally, there are nine power plants, two in Claremont, three in Dodge Center, and four in Kasson. There is one ethanol plant in the city of Claremont.

Communication: Administered in coordination with the Minnesota Statewide Radio Board, the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) Program manages the implementation of a 700/800 megahertz (MHz) shared digital trunked radio communication system capable of servicing the radio communication needs of every public safety entity operating in Minnesota (MN DPS, 2021). There is one ARMER tower in Dodge County.

3.7.3 HIGH POTENTIAL LOSS STRUCTURES

High potential loss structures are structures which would have a high loss or negative impact on the community if they were damaged or destroyed (FEMA, 2004b). These structures include dams, levees (see Section 3.4.4), and facilities storing hazardous materials.

A hazardous materials facility contains materials that would threaten the public if released. The inventory of these facilities in Dodge County includes those required to register with the EPA due to the type and quantity of hazardous materials being stored or produced at the facility. Nine of these facilities have been identified in Dodge County. Due to the sensitive nature of these data, the locations of these facilities have not been mapped in this plan.

3.7.4 SIGNIFICANT COUNTY ASSETS

Significant county assets include larger employers which represent a primary economic sector of a community, buildings of government services deemed to be significant, and cultural or historic assets that are important to a community.

Employers: While every employer is an important asset to a community, the loss or disruption of certain employers, or the primary economic sector of a community, will have a large negative impact on the respective communities. Two such employers fitting this profile were identified in Dodge County: McNeilus Companies, a manufacturing facility and the largest employer in the county, and McNeilus Steele, a steel processing plant. Both are located in Dodge Center.

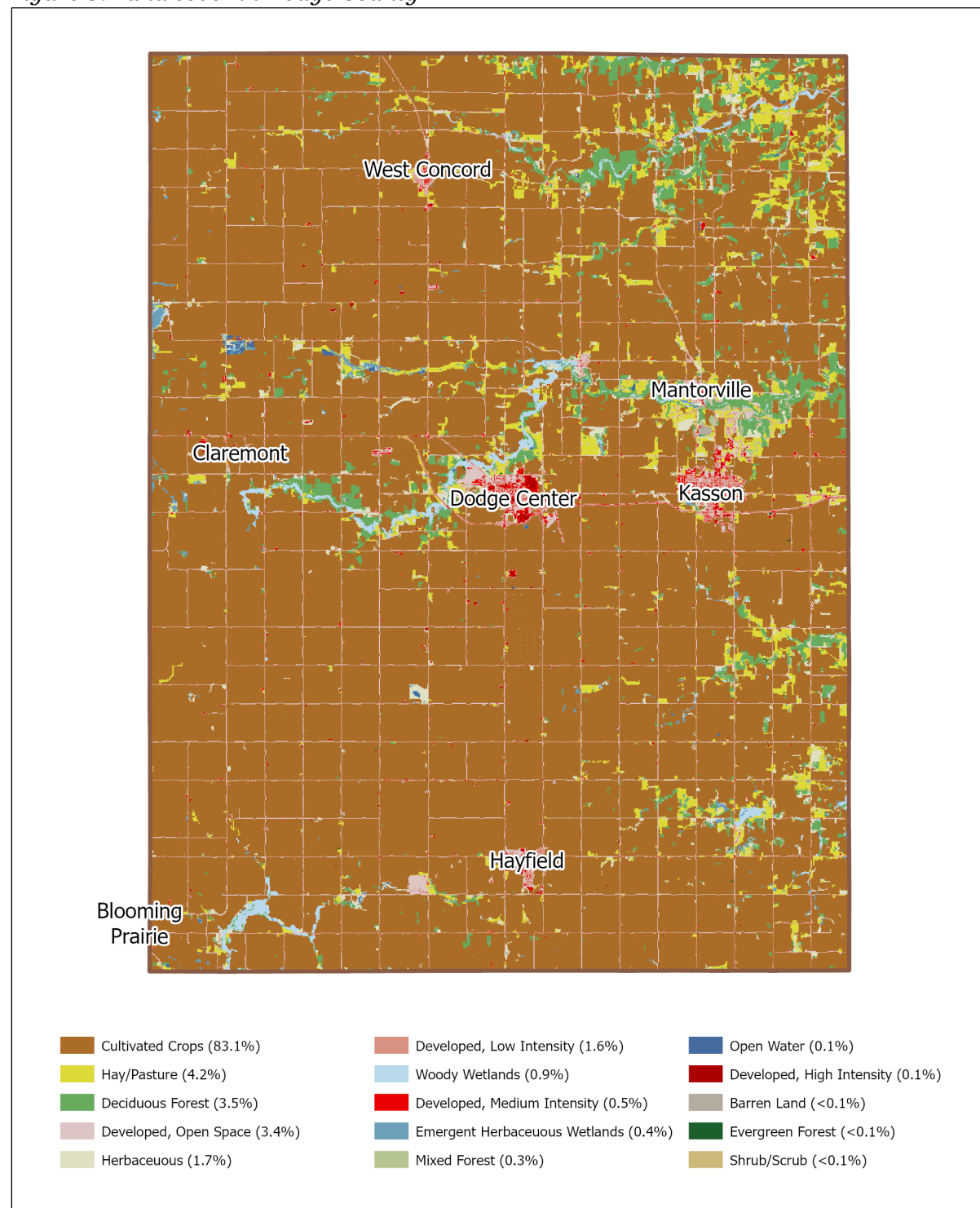
Government Buildings: Some government buildings deemed to be significant due to a critical service operating at the location but not previously mentioned may be considered critical infrastructure. These buildings often include government service centers, the courthouse, jails, and prisons. The county has identified 11 facilities, six of which are city halls, and the rest are government service centers.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources are cultural or historic assets that are unique, irreplaceable, or important to a community. Eleven such assets have been identified in Dodge County. Eight are historic buildings, including the Kasson Water Tower, one is a section of a stagecoach road, and two are historic districts containing multiple buildings of historic significance.

3.8 Land Use and Ownership

Dodge County is a very cultivated county. The county is 440 square miles, 83.1% of which is covered by cultivated crops, followed by hay/pasture (4.2%), deciduous forest (3.5%), and developed open space (3.4%) in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Land cover in Dodge County



SOURCE:(USGS, 2016)

Nearly 87% of the land in Dodge County is cropland. The term “cropland” encompasses five components: harvested cropland, crop failure, cultivated summer fallow, cropland used only for pasture, and idle cropland (USDA ERS, 2019). Between 2012 and 2017 the area of total cropland in the county grew by just over 14.5%, from 202,525 acres in 2012 to 231,948 acres in 2017 (USDA, 2012, 2017). “Harvested cropland” are the acres of cropland that are planted and successfully harvested. Table 9 shows a breakdown of Dodge County’s harvested cropland in 2017.

In addition to growing crops, Dodge County is also home to a few hundred feedlots. A 2016 inventory counted 706 active feedlots in the county. Nearly 63% of the feedlots raise cattle as the primary stock, 21% raise pigs, and 10% raise horses. An average of 1,063 animals are on each feedlot (MPCA, 2016).

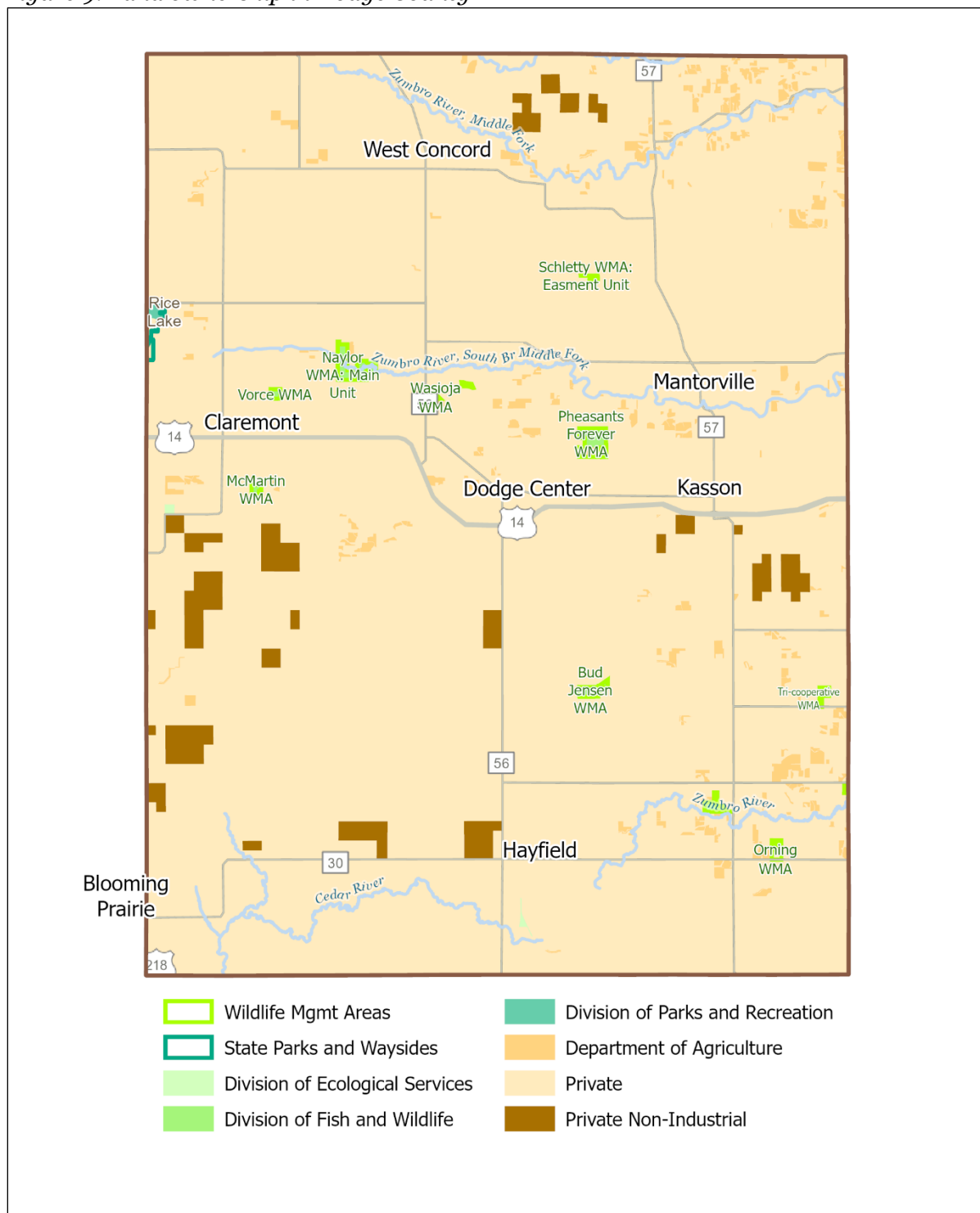
Ownership of the county is divided between 6 different agencies; the majority being privately owned (95%). Land ownership is displayed in Figure 9.

Table 9. Dodge County’s harvested cropland, 2017

Crop	Acres	% of Harvested Cropland
Corn (grain and silage)	124,494	54.81%
Soybeans	92,757	40.84%
Hay & Haylage	5,544	2.44%
Oats	436	0.19%
Barley	184	0.08%
Other	3,710	1.63%
Total	227,125	100%

SOURCE: (USDA NASS, 2017)

Figure 9. Land ownership in Dodge County



SOURCE: (MN DNR, 2008)

Section 4 – Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

The goal of mitigation is to reduce or eliminate the future impacts of a hazard, including loss of life, property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the expenditure of public and private funds for recovery. Sound mitigation practices must be based on sound risk assessment. A risk assessment involves quantifying the potential loss resulting from a disaster by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and people.

The risk assessments in this plan are based on widely accepted tools and databases as well as consultation with hazard mitigation planning expertise at FEMA and HSEM as well as technical guidance from the MN DNR State Climatology Office. Geographic Information System (GIS) tools are used throughout to demonstrate geographically based risk and vulnerabilities.

This assessment identifies the characteristics of natural hazard events, the severity of the risk, the likelihood of these events occurring, and the vulnerability of each jurisdiction’s population and assets.

4.1 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

The cornerstone of the risk assessment is identification of the hazards that affect jurisdictions. To facilitate the planning process, several sources were employed to ensure that the natural hazards are identified prior to assessment. Listed below are the natural hazards addressed in the 2019 Minnesota State Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Flooding	Lightning	Drought
Dam/Levee Failure	Winter Storms	Extreme Heat
Wildfires	Landslides (Erosion and	Extreme Cold
Windstorms	Mudslides)	Earthquakes
Tornadoes	Land Subsidence (Sinkholes	Coastal Erosion & Flooding
Hail	and Karst)	

4.1.1 HAZARD PRIORITIZATION

As part of the plan update process, the planning team reviewed, updated, and prioritized the hazards faced by residents of Dodge County, updated the existing mitigation actions published in the 2010 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and proposed new mitigation actions.

To engage in this process, the planning team drew on a number of data sources. First, the team examined the hazards identified in the 2010 Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan. The natural hazards that pose risk to Dodge County were discussed and adjusted to reflect the definitions of natural hazards used in the 2019 Minnesota State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

While the focus of this MHMP is on natural hazards, planning took place with the understanding that many non-natural hazards could occur as a result of natural disasters (i.e., disruption in electrical service due to downed powerlines from heavy snow, ice storms, or high wind events).

The prioritization of hazards for the Dodge County MHMP Update (Table 10) was based upon group review and discussion of the natural hazards that pose risk to the county during the MHMP Planning Team Meeting #1 on October 27, 2020. In the review of each hazard, the group was asked to consider if the risk to severe natural hazards had increased or decreased since the last plan, and if this affected their priority level to mitigate against that hazard. The group agreed that since the last plan the prioritization of flooding should be moved from moderate to high due to an increase in high rain and flooding events. The prioritization for lightning decreased from moderate to low due to the lesser risk to structures and loss of life. The prioritization for drought decreased from moderate to low based on historical data of low drought events. Winter storms increased from moderate to high priority due to the increased frequency and severity of recent events. The prioritization of all other natural hazards was unchanged since the last plan. Appendix F provides the discussion notes from the October 27, 2020 meeting.

Table 10. Prioritization of hazards for 2021 Dodge County MHMP Update

Natural Hazards	Hazard Priority
Blizzards	High
Heavy Snow	High
Ice Storms	High
Windstorms	Moderate to High
Lightning	Low
Hailstorms	Moderate to High
Tornadoes	Moderate
Flooding	High
Landslides	Low
Extreme Cold	Moderate to High
Extreme Heat	Moderate to High
Drought	Low
Dam Failure	Low
Wildfire	Low to Moderate

4.1.2 NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (NCEI) STORM EVENTS DATABASE

Much of the storm data used in this plan is from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database. The NCEI receives storm data from the National Weather Service (NWS), which receives the information from various local, state, and federal sources. The Storm Events Database contains records documenting:

- the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce;
- rare, unusual weather phenomena that generate media attention, such as snow flurries in South Florida or the San Diego coastal area; and
- other significant meteorological events, such as record maximum or minimum temperatures or precipitation that occur in connection with another event (NCEI, 2021).

Records in the Storm Events Database go back as far as January 1950; however, only tornado events were being reported from the beginning. Revisions to the type of storm events reported to the database are ongoing. As of July 16, 2018, 55 different types of storm events were being reported to the Storm Events Database (NCEI, 2021). Storm Events Database hazard categories used in this plan are listed in Table 11 below. For some hazards, other sources are used in the hazard histories to create a more comprehensive record.

Table 11. National Centers for Environmental Information Event Types

Hazard	NCEI Event Types	Period of Record
Flooding	Flood, Flash Flood, Heavy Rain	1996–present
Windstorms	Thunderstorm Wind, High Wind, Strong Wind	1955–present
Tornadoes	Tornado	1950–present
Wildfire*	Wildfire	1996–present
Hail	Hail	1955–present
Lightning	Lightning	1996–present
Winter Storms	Winter Weather, Winter Storm, Blizzard, Heavy Snow, Ice Storms, Lake Effect Snow, Sleet	1996–present
Extreme Cold	Cold, Wind Chill	1996–present
Extreme Heat	Excessive Heat, Heat	1996–present

SOURCE (NCEI, 2021)

A summary table of events related to each hazard type is included in the hazard profile sections that follow in Section 5. Please note, frequency statements in hazard profile sections are based on the hazards reported for the entire period of record. In some cases, events may be underreported.

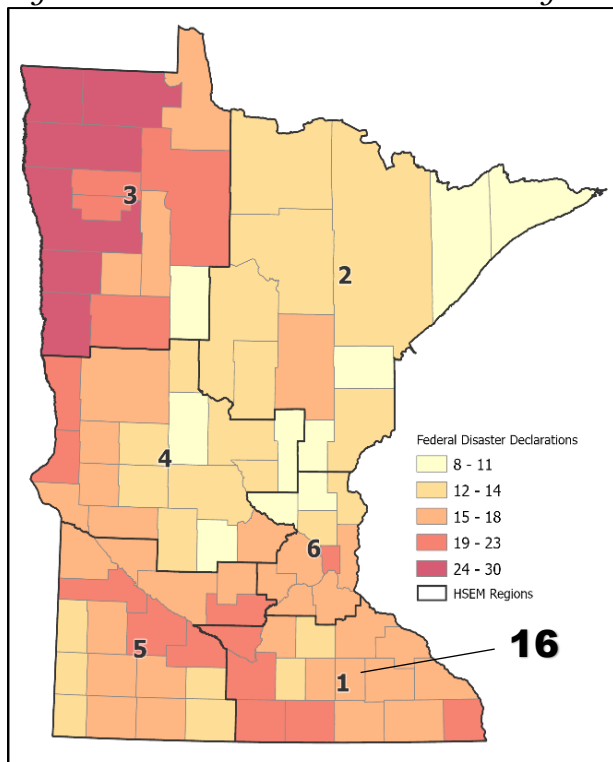
The Storm Events Database is updated regularly. NCEI receives data from the NWS approximately 75 days after the end of a data month; therefore, during the timeframe of compiling this plan, data more current than what is used in this report will become available (NCEI, 2021).

The economic and property loss estimates in the Storm Events Database are often preliminary in nature and may not match the final assessment of losses related to given weather events.

4.1.3 FEMA- AND MINNESOTA-DECLARED DISASTERS AND ASSISTANCE

Another historical perspective is derived from FEMA-declared disasters. Thirteen major disaster and three emergency declarations in Dodge County have been made between 1957 and January 2021 (Figure 10), for a total of 16. These are listed in Table 12.

Figure 10. FEMA Disaster declarations by county



SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021A)

Table 12. FEMA-declared major disasters and emergency declarations in Dodge County (1957–April 2021)

Declaration Number	Declaration Year	Incident	Incident Period
EM-3453-MN	2020	Covid-19	01/20/2020–current
DR-4531-MN	2020	Covid-19 Pandemic	01/20/2020–current
DR-4442-MN	2019	Severe Winter Storm, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	03/12/2019–04/28/2019
DR-4182-MN	2014	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	06/11/2014–07/11/2014
DR-1941-MN	2011	Severe Storms and Flooding	09/22/2010–10/14/2010
DR-1717-MN	2007	Severe Storms and Flooding	08/18/2007–08/31/2007

Declaration Number	Declaration Year	Incident	Incident Period
DR-1569-MN	2005	Severe Storms and Flooding	09/14/2004–09/27/2004
EM-3242-MN	2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	08/29/2005–10/01/2005
DR-1370-MN	2001	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, And Tornadoes	03/23/2001–07/03/2001
DR-1333-MN	2000	Severe Storms and Flooding	05/17/2000–07/26/2000
DR-993-MN	1993	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding	05/06/1993–08/25/1993
DR-929-MN	1992	Ice Storm	10/31/1991–11/29/1991
DR-560-MN	1978	Severe Storms, Flooding, Hail & Tornadoes	07/08/1978–07/08/1978
EM-3013-MN	1976	Drought	06/17/1976–06/17/1976
DR-446-MN	1974	Severe Storms & Flooding	07/13/1974–07/13/1974
DR-188-MN	1965	Flooding	04/11/1965–04/11/1965

SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021A)

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 12A established a framework for state agencies to help communities recover from disaster. In 2014, Governor Mark Dayton signed legislation establishing the state’s Disaster Assistance Contingency Account to assist local communities after a natural disaster when federal aid is not available. Damage required to declare a disaster is half the threshold of the federal/FEMA public assistance (only) program threshold (MN HSEM, 2019). Dodge County was included in two State Disaster Declarations (Table 13).

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program are FEMA-administered hazard mitigation assistance programs which provide funding for eligible mitigation planning and projects which reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages (FEMA, 2021b). Dodge County has not received funding through any of these programs.

Table 13. State disaster declarations in Dodge County, 2014–2021

DR	Date Declared	Incident Period	Incident Type	Eligible Counties & Tribes
SD-033 (open)	9/10/2019	6/27–7/9/2019	Severe thunderstorms, heavy rains, damaging winds, flooding	Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Le Sueur, Wabasha, Winona
SD-032 (open)	12/3/2018	9/18–9/20/2018	Heavy rains and flooding	Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Olmsted, Redwood, Renville, Wabasha

SOURCE: (MN HSEM, 2021)

4.2 Jurisdictional Change in Risk or Vulnerability Assessment

Jurisdictions in Dodge County have varying vulnerabilities to and concerns about impacts to their communities. Interviews with jurisdictional representatives in addition to the Local Mitigation Survey resulted in some specific concerns (see Appendix C: Local Mitigation Surveys). Participants were asked to provide feedback on how their community's vulnerability to natural hazards had either increased (due to changes such as development) or decreased (due to local mitigation efforts) over the past 5 years.

At the local jurisdictional level, several communities did note an increase in development over the last five years as a factor for an increase in vulnerability to severe weather or disaster events.

4.2.1 JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSES

As part of the Local Mitigation Survey form, Dodge County Emergency Management and each city jurisdiction were asked to provide a vulnerability assessment that described what structures, systems, populations, or other community assets were susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events. Following are examples of common responses related to noted local vulnerabilities (as preserved in Appendix C: Part A, Question 3) for each jurisdiction. This information was used to help tie local vulnerability back to the exposure of people, buildings, infrastructure, and the environment to the natural hazards listed in Table 10 and to assist local governments in development of related local mitigation actions to reduce risk.

Dodge County

Windstorms, Tornadoes: In the city of Mantorville, there is a municipal campground without a storm shelter where campers are vulnerable to high wind events.

Flooding: Certain dwellings within and near the Village of Wasioja are prone to frequent flooding during high rain events that impact levels of the South Branch Middle Fork of the Zumbro River and Dodge Center Creek, which meet at Wasioja.

Blizzards, Ice Storms: Power lines are susceptible to failure during blizzards, ice storms, and freezing rain events. Buildings and residential dwellings are at risk with resulting loss of power, especially during a period of extreme cold.

City of Blooming Prairie

Ice Storms, Blizzards: We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.

Tornadoes, Windstorms: We have had tornadoes impact the outskirts of town on multiple occasions. Tornadoes can negatively impact power generation, city services such as sewer and water, and the ability for first responders to reach those in need.

Extreme Cold: The population as a whole is vulnerable to extreme cold, especially if the power goes down during storm events. The fuel supply at the power plant can begin to gel during extreme cold, which can negatively impact power generation.

Flooding: We have had flooding on city streets and into homes and businesses when large rain events have occurred. Improving infrastructure to capture and displace more water is a necessity. We are not on a floodplain, but we are a low-lying area.

City of Claremont

Flooding: Our city sewer lift station is vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have basements of homes that continue to be flooded.

Windstorms, Tornadoes: We have a mobile home park (Claremont Improvement Corp) without a storm shelter where residents are vulnerable to high wind events.

Extreme Cold: We have seniors & children are vulnerable to extreme cold, especially if the power goes down during storm events.

City of Dodge Center

Flooding: Flooding poses a risk to Dodge Center due to the already existing high water table.

Windstorms, Tornadoes: We have a mobile home park (Valley View Park) that is owned by a company called Asset Development Group and a city-owned municipal campground called Creek Park that do not have storm shelters.

Ice Storms, Blizzards: Much of our power lines are above ground and susceptible to damage.

Extreme Cold/Heat: Residents around town, especially the young and old, may be susceptible to periods of extreme cold or heat.

City of Hayfield

Flooding: Our city sewer system is vulnerable to failure during flooding events if the power goes out. We have a few homes that are at risk for flooding if the plant is flooded.

Ice Storms, Blizzards: We've lost power due to ice storms & blizzards. We do not own the power poles.

Extreme Cold: We have broken water lines on occasion due to the extreme cold.

City of Kasson

Flooding: Our city sewer lift stations are vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have basements of homes that continue to be flooded. This flooding also causes issues with the stormwater system. Without new pond structures the problems will persist.

Ice Storms, Blizzards: We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.

Windstorms, Tornadoes: We have 1 mobile home park without a storm shelter and residents are vulnerable to high wind events.

Extreme Cold: We have seniors & children who are vulnerable to extreme cold especially if the power goes down during storm events.

City of Mantorville

Flooding: The city maintains 2 lift stations that are vulnerable in times of flooding. There are homes that are vulnerable also in extreme rain events along with our city park.

Extreme Cold: Water mains along with private water lines are susceptible of extreme cold temperatures.

City of West Concord

Ice Storms, Blizzards: We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.

Windstorms, Tornadoes: We have 1 mobile home park without a storm shelter where residents are vulnerable to high wind events.

Flooding: Our city sewer station is vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have home basements that routinely flood.

Extreme Cold/Heat: We have seniors that are vulnerable to extreme cold and heat in the event of power outages during those conditions.

4.2.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Because Dodge County is vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards, the county government—in partnership with the state government—must make a commitment to prepare for the management of these events. Dodge County is committed to ensuring that county elected and appointed officials become informed leaders regarding community hazards so that they are better prepared to set and direct policies for emergency management and county response.

As part of the vulnerability assessment conducted for the Dodge County MHMP update, jurisdictions were asked to describe if there were any factors related to population growth, zoning, or development they felt have increased their community's vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events (see Section 4.1.2). Below is a compilation of common responses as noted in Appendix C: Part A, Question 5.

Dodge County

The county's floodplain regulations (Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance) previously prohibited new structures within the regulatory floodplain (100-year) zone. A landowner intentionally violated the floodplain regulations by starting construction on a new accessory building within the floodplain. Instead of requiring removal of the structure, the Dodge County Board directed zoning staff to amend the ordinance to allow new accessory structures within the regulatory floodplain. Allowing new structures within the floodplain increases the potential for costs associated with damages from flooding. This action has increased Dodge County's vulnerability with regards to flooding.

City of Hayfield

10 new homes have been built in the past 5 years. We are not experiencing any additional runoff situations are this time.

City of Kasson

Between 2018 and 2020 we had new expansion projects where 130 new homes were constructed in the city, which would increase the cost of damage due to a tornado, wind, or hail. With a rise in population and construction of more homes, we have also observed more stormwater discharging to our stormwater system and natural waterways. This is due to more impervious surface which has amplified stormwater runoff and the amount of precipitation seems to have increased per rain event.

In the development of local mitigation actions, all jurisdictions were encouraged to consider hazard mitigation strategies that would reduce risk in relation to future development, such as the update of local comprehensive plans, enforcement of ordinances, and incorporation of infrastructure improvements to reduce local vulnerabilities (see Appendix J).

The Dodge County emergency management director will work to keep the jurisdictions covered by the MHMP engaged and informed during the plan's cycle. By keeping jurisdictional leaders involved in the monitoring, evaluation, and update of the MHMP, they will keep their local governments aware of the hazards that face their communities and how to mitigate those hazards through planning and project implementation.

Section 6 of this plan further outlines the process by which Dodge County will address the maintenance of this plan, including monitoring, evaluation, and update of the plan, as well as implementation and continued public involvement.

4.3 Shared Vulnerabilities for all Hazards

Vulnerability is the susceptibility to physical injury, harm, damage, or economic loss (FEMA, 2006). While a community's vulnerability may vary by hazard, certain population groups and structures are vulnerable to multiple hazard types. This section highlights the population groups and structures which may not be as resilient to natural hazards or deserve special attention.

4.3.1 POPULATION VULNERABILITY

The degree to which a person is vulnerable to the impacts of a hazard depends on how well they can react before, during, and after a hazardous event. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) defines social vulnerability as “...the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses on human health, stresses such as natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks” (ATSDR, 2020). Exacerbating these stressors are the increasing number of extreme weather events attributed to Minnesota’s changing climate (MPCA, 2018c).

The ATSDR created the CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to help identify vulnerable communities who may need support in preparing for hazardous or recovering from disaster. The CDC SVI is created at the census tract level using American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data. Table 14 displays how the ACS data is organized into 15 social variables, which are further grouped into four themes (ATSDR, 2020).

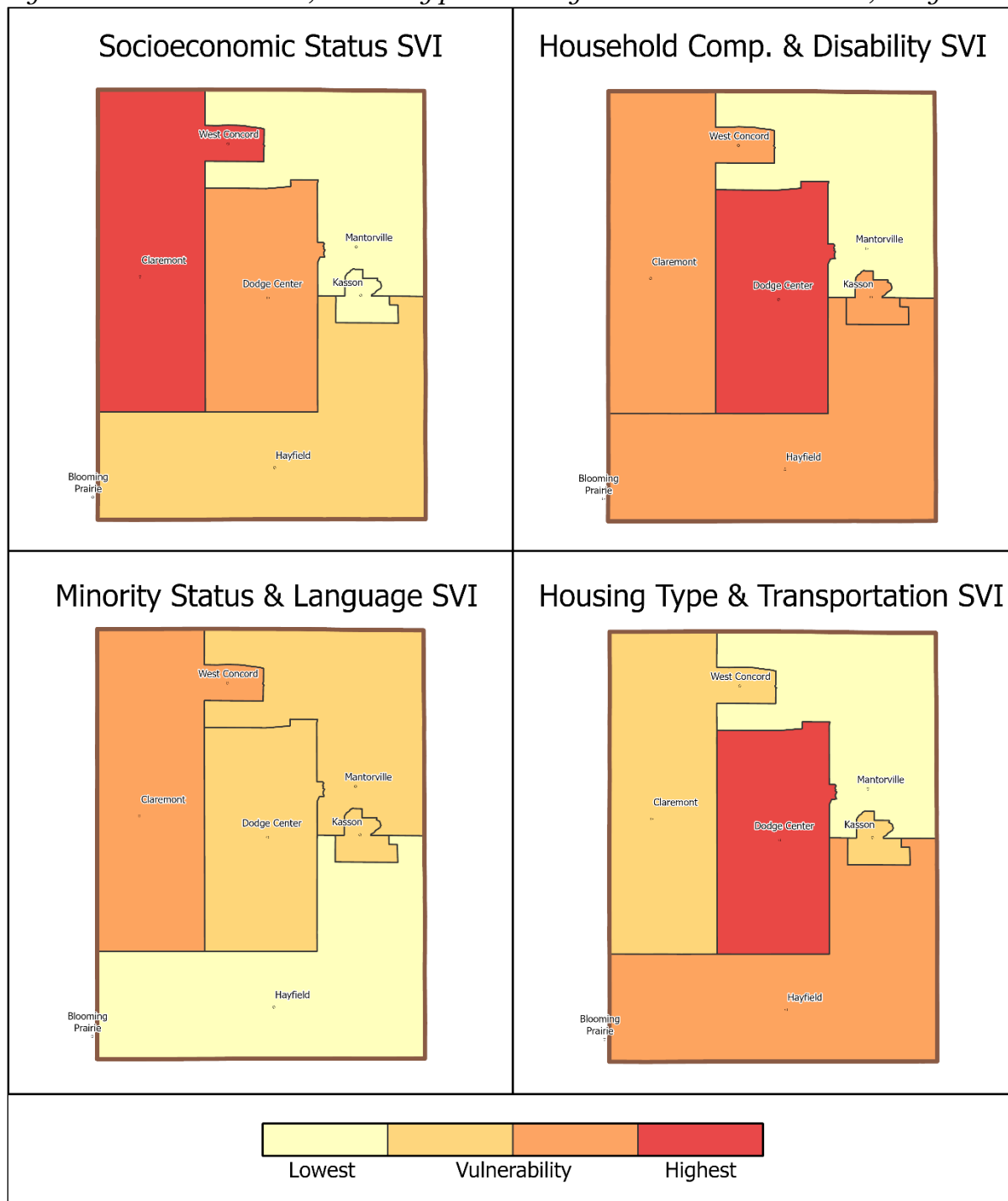
Table 14. Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Variables

Overall vulnerability	Socioeconomic status	Below poverty
		Unemployed
		Income
	Household composition & disability	No high school diploma
		Aged 65 or older
		Aged 17 or younger
		Older than age 5 with a disability
		Single-parent households
	Minority status & language	Minority
		Speaks English “less than well”
	Housing type & transportation	Multi-unit structures
		Mobile homes
		Crowding
		No vehicle
		Group quarters

SOURCE: (ATSDR, 2020)

Census tracts within Minnesota were ranked and given a percentile value from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater vulnerability compared to other census tracts in the state. Theme-specific percentile rankings were generated by summing the percentiles of the variables comprising each theme and ordering the summed percentiles. For more information about the SVI methodology, visit <https://svi.cdc.gov>. A map of each SVI theme for Dodge County is displayed in Figure 11.

Figure 11. 2018 SVI Themes, ranked by percentile against all MN census tracts, Dodge County



SOURCE: (ATSDR, 2020)

4.3.2 STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

Dodge County-specific building data was sourced from the county tax databases and parcel polygon data. The total estimated building exposure for the county is shown in Table 15.

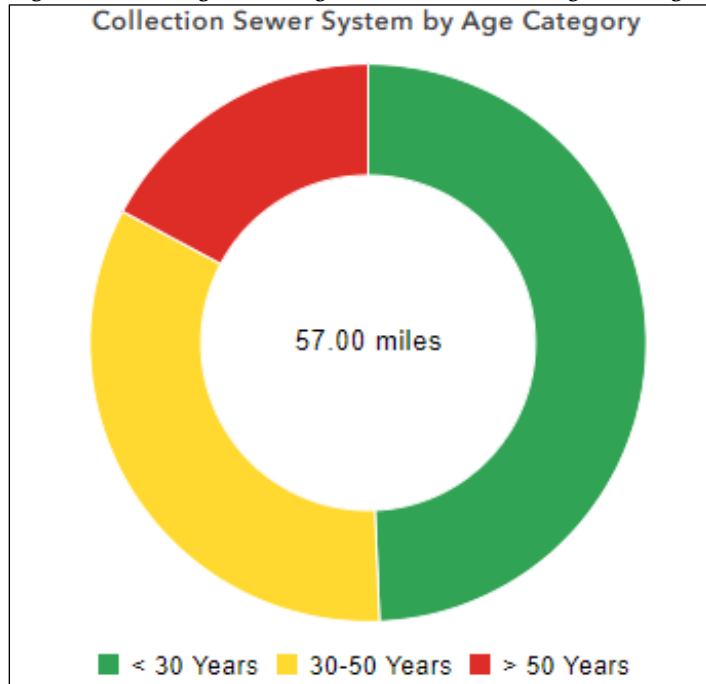
Table 15. Dodge County Total Building Exposure

General Occupancy	County Total Buildings	County Building and Contents Value
Residential	9,962	\$1,585,886,116
Commercial	410	\$85,492,556
Other	4,818	\$808,269,976
Totals	15,190	\$2,479,648,648

SOURCE: DODGE COUNTY

Dodge County’s infrastructure systems are outlined in Section 3.7. Estimates of county infrastructure economic exposure were not available. Because infrastructure protects public health and provides vital services to residents and Minnesota’s infrastructure is aging, the State Auditor’s office hosts an online infrastructure stress visualization tool to assist with planning and to provide transparency about the condition of water and wastewater infrastructure systems in the state. This tool indicates that 17% of the 57 miles of sewer collection system in the county are over 50 years old. 49% of the collection system is less than 30 years old (OSA, 2020). A chart of this age distribution is located in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Dodge County sewer collection system ages



SOURCE: (OSA, 2020)

Water and wastewater utilities provide critical services to the community that need to remain in operation for as long as possible and return to operation quickly following a severe storm situation. Undersized sewer systems can experience capacity issues following heavy rain events, resulting in overflows containing stormwater as well as untreated human and industrial waste, toxic substances, debris, and other pollutants.

Mobile homes, and therefore the people living in mobile homes, are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. Evidence show that mobile home parks are disproportionately located in more hazard-prone regions, often undesirable or marginal lands like floodplains, and that mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to high-wind events (Rumbach et al., 2020). While Minnesota law requires most mobile home parks to have storm shelters, many do not (Sepic, 2017). Given the vulnerability of mobile home residents it is important to have a general understanding of where mobile homes are located. Licensed mobile home park locations in Dodge County are identified in Table 16.

Table 16. Mobile Home Park Locations

Name	Address	City
Claremont Mobile Homes	East Third Street, P O Box 144	Claremont
Valley View	120 Highway Street NW	Dodge Center
Pooler's Mobile Home Park	115 6th Ave. NE	Hayfield
Southside Park, LLC	811 Center Ave S	Hayfield
Windsor Court	East Windsor Street	Kasson
Fryer's Mobile Home Park	6th St. W	Mantorville
West Gate Mobile Home Park	405 Front Street	West Concord

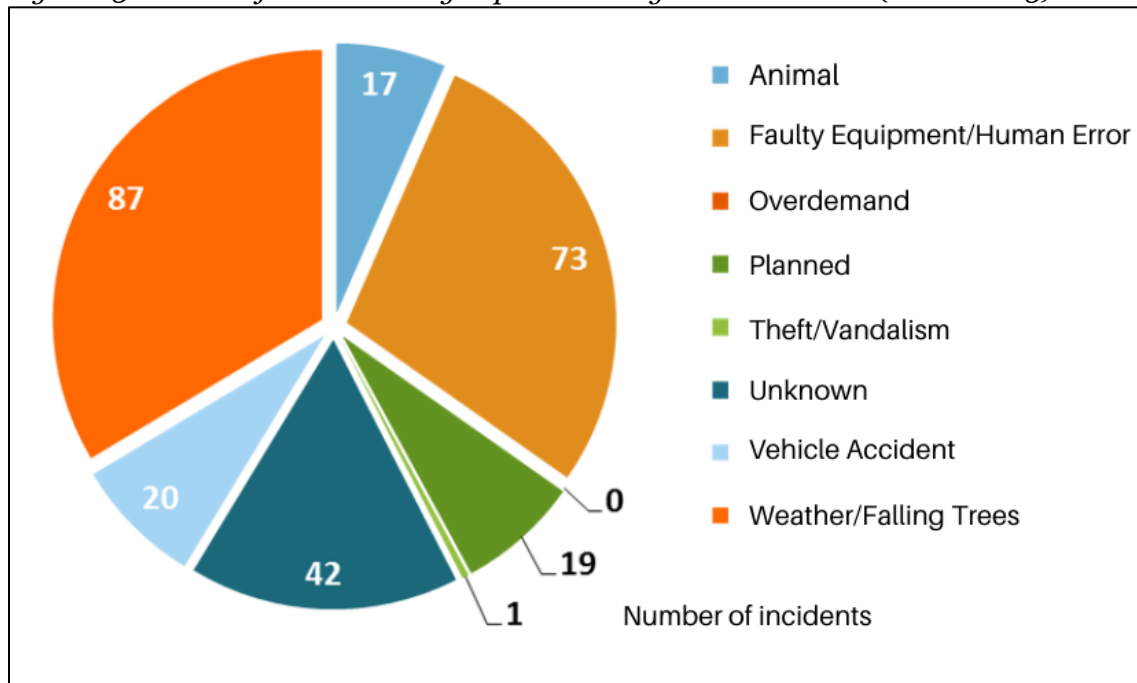
SOURCE: DODGE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

4.3.3 ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND OUTAGES

Loss of power is often the result of a natural hazard. According to the U.S. Department of Energy (2016), the leading cause of electric outages in Minnesota from 2008 through 2013 was severe weather/falling trees (see Figure 13), affecting nearly half a million Minnesotans annually. While the power grid is vulnerable to weather-induced power outages, certain communities are more vulnerable to prolonged outages, which are dependent on a few factors, including the type of severe weather event (the grid being the most vulnerable to high wind events); the transmission and distribution infrastructure (overhead infrastructure being the most exposed and therefore susceptible to failure); and the density of the community (a greater number of customers affected by power outage in rural areas than in urban areas) (Mukherjee et al., 2018).

Because of the significance of physical and economic disruption power outages can cause, HSEM prepared a Rural Electric Annex to the MN State All Hazard Mitigation Plan to make rural electric cooperatives eligible for FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program. Thirty-five percent of Minnesota’s population, and 85% of Minnesota’s territory, is covered by electrical distribution cooperatives. Flooding, windstorms, tornado, and winter storms are the greatest risks to electric utilities.

Figure 13. Causes of electric utility-reported outages in Minnesota (2008–2013)



SOURCE: (US DOE, 2016)

The damage to rural electric cooperative infrastructure has often been how Minnesota reaches economic damage thresholds for federal disaster declaration (MN HSEM, 2014). Rural electric cooperatives are vulnerable and could very well be becoming more vulnerable without mitigation against future damages.

In a survey to Minnesota electric cooperatives, 59% of respondents indicated that flooding has adversely affected or damaged critical infrastructure in their service area. Debris may damage the infrastructure immediately or decrease the life of the utility poles, which may be more easily damage in a subsequent event. Eighty-three percent of respondents indicated that windstorms have a high potential to impact electrical infrastructure, and nearly all (94%) cooperatives surveyed indicated that they have been affected or damaged by a tornado in the past. The most vulnerable electrical structures to wind events are overhead utility lines and the poles (MN HSEM, 2014).

Winter storms are another very common risk to electric utilities and pose additional challenges that put crews and equipment in danger. Difficult winter driving conditions put crews on icy or wind-drifted and snowy roads. And in the case of ice storms and extreme cold winter temps, crews are subject to harsh conditions when repairing utility lines.

Power outages can also make vulnerable populations more vulnerable. Outages may force the closure of businesses, schools, and government offices. State and local governments may experience economic challenges related to large-scale power outages when they must open shelter facilities and to care for

people displaced from their homes. Public agencies are frequently responsible for debris removal and clean-up in the event of a storm or tornado. Police and fire personnel may be responsible for securing downed power lines if they are dangerous to nearby residents.

People recovering from illnesses, the elderly, children, and low-income populations may be more vulnerable to the impacts of power outages than others. Those who are dependent on power for their health care needs become immediately at risk. Homeowners may see food spoiled, move to a temporary shelter, experience flooding inside of their homes, or have their pipes burst all due to the lack of power (MN HSEM, 2014).

Section 5 – Hazard Profiles

As part of the risk assessment, each natural hazard that poses risk to the county was independently reviewed for its past hazard history, relationship to future trends, and jurisdictional vulnerability to future events. A capabilities assessment was also conducted by the county to review the plans and programs that are in place or that are lacking (program gaps or deficiencies) for the implementation of mitigation efforts, as related to each natural hazard. An assessment was also conducted for local jurisdictions to identify the plans, policies, programs, staff, and funding they have in place in order to incorporate mitigation into other planning mechanisms (see Section 7.1 and Appendix C).

Hazards that were deemed by Dodge County to be of moderate to high risk are addressed in the following hazard profiles. Hazards that were determined to be of low risk or without substantive mitigation actions to address them are not required to be included (see Section 4.1.1).

5.1 Flooding

Flooding is the most significant and costly natural hazard in Minnesota. The type, magnitude, and severity of flooding are functions of the amount and distribution of precipitation over a given area, the rate at which precipitation infiltrates the ground, the geometry and hydrology of the catchment, and flow dynamics and conditions in and along the river channel.

Flash floods generally occur in the upper parts of drainage basins and are typically characterized by periods of intense rainfall over a short duration. These floods arise with very little warning and often result in locally intense damage, and sometimes loss of life, due to the high energy of the flowing water. Flood waters can snap trees, topple buildings, and easily move large boulders or other structures. Six inches of rushing water can upend a person; another 18 inches might carry off a car. Generally, flash floods cause damage over relatively localized areas, but they can be quite severe. Flash floods in urban areas involve the overflow of storm drain systems and can be the result of inadequate drainage combined with heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Flash floods can occur at any time of the year in Minnesota, but they are most common in the spring and summer.

Riverine floods refer to floods on large rivers at locations with large upstream catchments. Riverine floods are typically associated with precipitation events that are of relatively long duration and occur over large areas. Flooding on small tributary streams may be limited, but the contribution of increased runoff may result in a large flood downstream. The lag time between precipitation and the flood peak is much longer for riverine floods than for flash floods, generally providing ample warning for people to move to safe locations and, to some extent, secure some property against damage.

During the past several decades, agencies have used the “100-year floodplain” as the design standard for projects funded by the federal government. However, today floods of that magnitude are occurring far more often than once per century (Natural Resources Defence Council, 2015). In recognition of increasing

risks, in January of 2015 the President issued an executive order that updates flood protection standards that guide federally funded projects in or near floodplains or along coastlines. These new standards require federally-funded projects to either build two feet above the 100-year flood elevation for standard projects and three feet above for critical buildings like hospitals and evacuation centers; or build to the 500-year flood elevation (The White House, 2015).

Please note, the term “100-year floodplain” has largely been discontinued in favor of “1-percent annual chance floodplain.”

5.1.1 HISTORY OF FLOODING

Minnesota experienced the wettest year on record in 2019, when heavy precipitation between February and May contributed to flooding throughout the state. The county was included in the DR-4182 and DR-4442 for extensive flooding in July 2014 and April 2019 (FEMA, 2021a). In September 2019, over half the state received at least two times the normal amount of precipitation. The average precipitation for the year statewide was 35.51 inches, with many stations of over 50 years of observations breaking their own precipitation records (MN DNR, 2019e). Dodge County had 48.2 inches of rain in 2019, which was the record precipitation in the county (MN DNR, 2020a).

Table 17 lists all Dodge County’s historical flood events from 2010–2020 as recorded by the NCEI. Three deaths have been reported as a result of flooding, along with one injury. The cumulative property damage estimate is greater than \$206 million dollars (CEMHS, 2019).

Table 17. Flood events in Dodge County, January 2015–August 2021

Date	Event Type	Description
7/20/2019	Flash Flood	Rainfall amounts of two to four inches occurred across the eastern portions of Dodge County. Runoff from this rain caused a pond west of Mantorville to overflow its dam.
7/5/2019	Flash Flood	Water covered roads in and around Dodge Center after slow moving thunderstorms dropped two to six inches of rain. Several roads had to be closed until the water receded.
6/28/2019	Flash Flood/ Flood	Two events were recorded on this day. Heavy rain dumped three to seven inches across much of Dodge County. Flash flooding covered numerous roads, including U.S. Highway 14. Near Wasioja, 605th Street was washed out. A truck was swept into a nearby field off Highway 56. The occupants of the truck were not injured. Flood waters from Masten Creek covered State Highway 57 in Kasson.
9/4/2018	Flash Flood	Runoff from heavy rain caused street flooding to occur in Hayfield.
9/22/2016	Flash Flood	Runoff from heavy rains caused water to runover several roads across the southern sections of Dodge County.
6/16/2014	Flash Flood/ Flood	Two events were recorded on this day. Street flooding occurred in Mantorville, and the city retention pond overflowed as a result of heavy rain. Runoff from heavy rain caused numerous stream banks to overflow. The subsequent flooding damaged several roads.

Date	Event Type	Description
7/15/2011	Flood	Water covered State Highway 30, County Road 13, and some streets in Kasson.
9/23/2010	Flash Flood/ Flood	Two events were recorded on this day. Rivers, creeks, and streams and low-lying areas throughout the county flooded due to heavy rainfall. At least 20 roads were closed across the county, while a few bridges were damaged and needed reconstruction. Specific road closures included State Highway 56, State Highway 24, and County Road 7. One home was destroyed, 4 others had major damage, and 57 others reported minor damage. Many roads and culverts across the county were washed out.

SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

The USGS provides information from gauge locations at points along various rivers across the United States. There is one active USGS gauging station located in Dodge County to the National Water Information System. Table 18 below shows data on its highest-recorded annual peaks (gauge heights). If the two highest peaks for the last five years are not in the top five peaks on record, they are included with their overall rank indicated in parentheses (USGS, 2021).

Table 18. Historical peak streamflow data (in feet) for USGS gauging stations

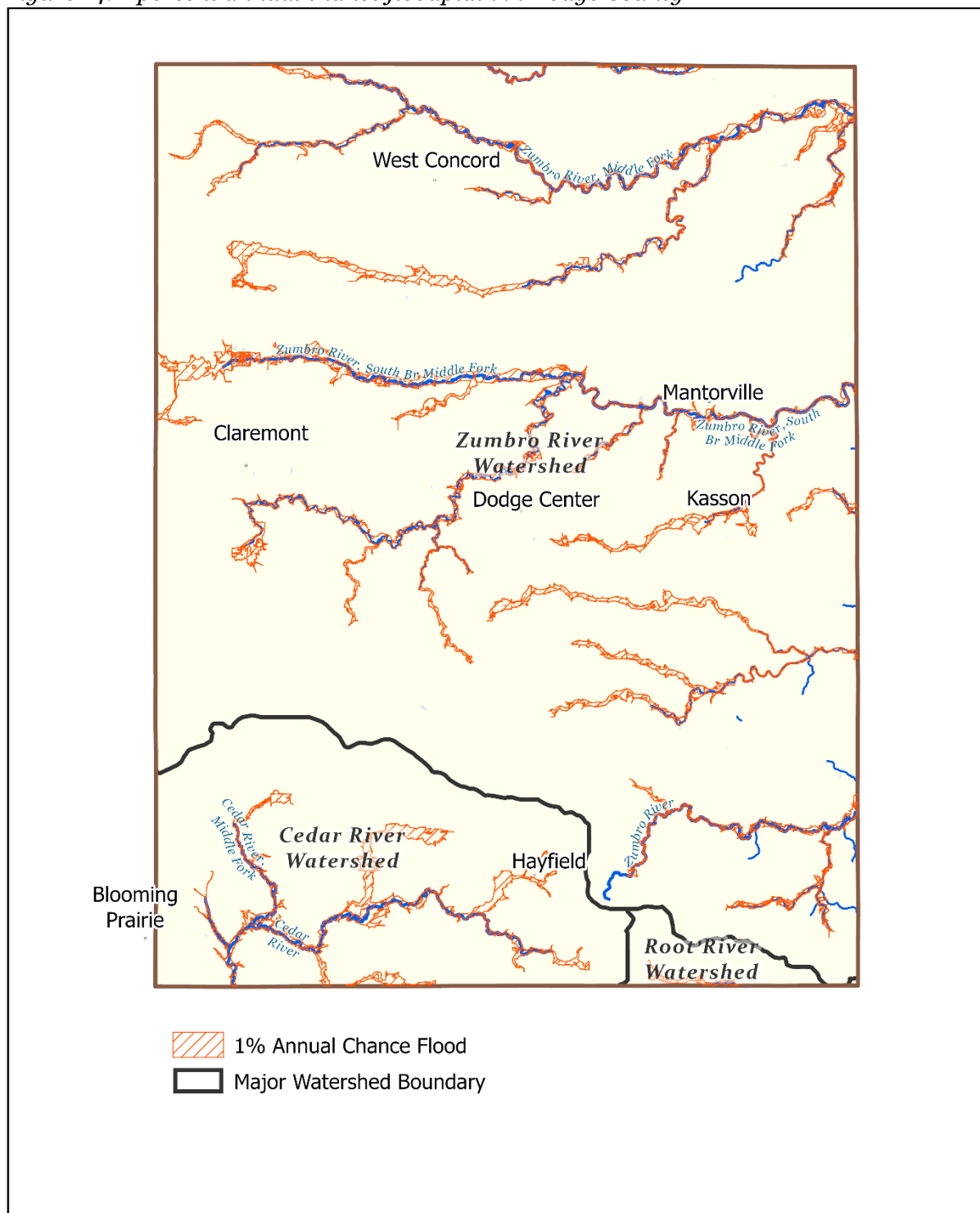
USGS 07040004 Milliken Creek near Concord Dodge, MN 1979–2019		
(1)	Jun. 28, 2019	16.99
(2)	Sep. 23, 2010	15.95
(3)	Jun. 13, 2001	15.80
(4)	Oct. 1, 2007	15.77
(5)	Sep. 16, 2004	15.66
(12)	Aug. 11, 2016	14.14

SOURCE: (USGS, 2021)

5.1.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

A potential risk and economic loss analysis for a 1-percent annual chance flood was performed using a FEMA tool, Hazus for ArcGIS. Existing 1-percent annual chance depth grids were used for regions of the county where available. The remainder of the 1-percent annual chance depth grids were developed from the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) flood boundary and cross section data. The resulting Hazus 1-percent annual chance floodplain output is shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14. 1-percent annual chance floodplain in Dodge County



SOURCE: (MN DNR, 2021A)

5.1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

As Minnesota's climate changes, the quantity and character of precipitation is changing. Average precipitation has increased in the Midwest since 1900, with more increases in recent years. According to the Minnesota DNR State Climatology Office "Since 2000, Minnesota has seen a significant uptick in devastating, large-area extreme rainstorms as well. Rains that historically would have been in the 98th percentile annually (the largest 2%) have become more common. Climate projections indicate these big rains will continue increasing into the future."

The Midwest has seen a 45% increase in very heavy precipitation (defined as the heaviest 1% of all daily events) from 1958 to 2011 (*National Climate Assessment Development Advisory Committee*, 2013). This precipitation change has led to amplified magnitudes of flooding. Increased precipitation may also show seasonal changes, trending toward wetter springs and drier summers and falls. An example of a recent year with this character was 2012, when many MN counties were eligible for federal disaster assistance for drought, while others were eligible for flooding, and 7 were eligible for both in the same year (Seeley, 2015). In 2007, 24 Minnesota counties received drought designation, while 7 counties were declared flood disasters. In 2012, 55 Minnesota counties received federal drought designation at the same time 11 counties declared flood emergencies. In addition, the yearly frequency of the largest storms—those with 3 inches or more of rainfall in a single day—has more than doubled in just over 50 years. In the past decade, such dramatic rains have increased by more than 7% (MN EQB, 2014).

Southeastern Minnesota has experienced three 1000-year floods in the past decade: in September 2004, August 2007, and September 2010 (Meador, 2013). The 2004 flood occurred when parts of south-central Minnesota received over 8 inches of precipitation. Faribault and Freeborn counties received over 10 inches in 36 hours. The deluge led to numerous reports of stream flooding, urban flooding, mudslides, and road closures (MN DNR, 2004). During the 2007 event, 15.10 inches fell in 24 hours in Houston County, the largest 24-hour rainfall total ever recorded by an official National Weather Service reporting location. The previous Minnesota record was 10.84 inches in 1972. The resulting flooding from the 2007 rainfall caused 7 fatalities (MN DNR, 2007). In September 2010, a storm on the 22-23rd resulted in more than 6 inches of rain falling over 5,000 square miles in southern Minnesota. Rainfall totals of more than 8 inches were reported in portions of 10 counties. The heavy rain, falling on soils already sodden from a wet summer, led to numerous reports of major rural and urban flooding. For many monitoring locations in southern Minnesota, stream discharge resulting from the deluge was the highest ever seen during an autumn flood (Minnesota Climatology Working Group, 2010).

Four of the five wettest years in Dodge County all occurred in the last two decades (MN DNR, 2020a).

5.1.4 VULNERABILITY

Potential economic loss estimates were based on county-specific building data. Dodge County provided parcel tax and spatial databases that included building valuations, occupancy class, square footage, year built, and number of stories. The quality of the inventory is the limiting factor to a Hazus flood model loss estimation. Best practices were used to use local data and assumptions were made to populate missing

Hazus reports the percent damage of each building in the floodplain, defined by the centroid of each building footprint. After formatting the tax and spatial data, 15,190 points were input to Hazus to represent buildings with a total estimated building plus contents value of \$2.5 billion. Approximately 66% of the buildings (and 64% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The estimated loss by occupancy class for the entire county is shown in Table 19.

The distinction between building attributes within a parcel was not known, so the maximum percent damage to a building in that parcel was used to calculate loss estimates for the entire parcel. The sum of all the losses in each census block were aggregated for the purposes of visualizing the loss. An overview of these results with the percent damage of buildings is shown in Figure 15. Please note: It is possible for a building location to report no loss even if it is in the flood boundary. For example, if the water depth is minimal relative to 1st-floor height, there may be 0% damage.

Hazus Critical Infrastructure Loss Analysis

Critical facilities and infrastructure are vital to the public and their incapacitation or destruction would have a significant negative impact on the community. These facilities and infrastructure were identified in Section 3.7 and verified by Dodge County.

Buildings identified as essential facilities for the Hazus flood analysis include hospitals, police and fire stations, and schools (often used as shelters). Loss of essential facilities are vulnerable to structural failure, extensive water damage, and loss of facility functionality during a flood, thereby negatively impacting the communities relying on these facilities’ services. Fortunately, none of Dodge County’s essential facilities included in the Hazus flood analysis are located within the 1-percent annual chance floodplain.

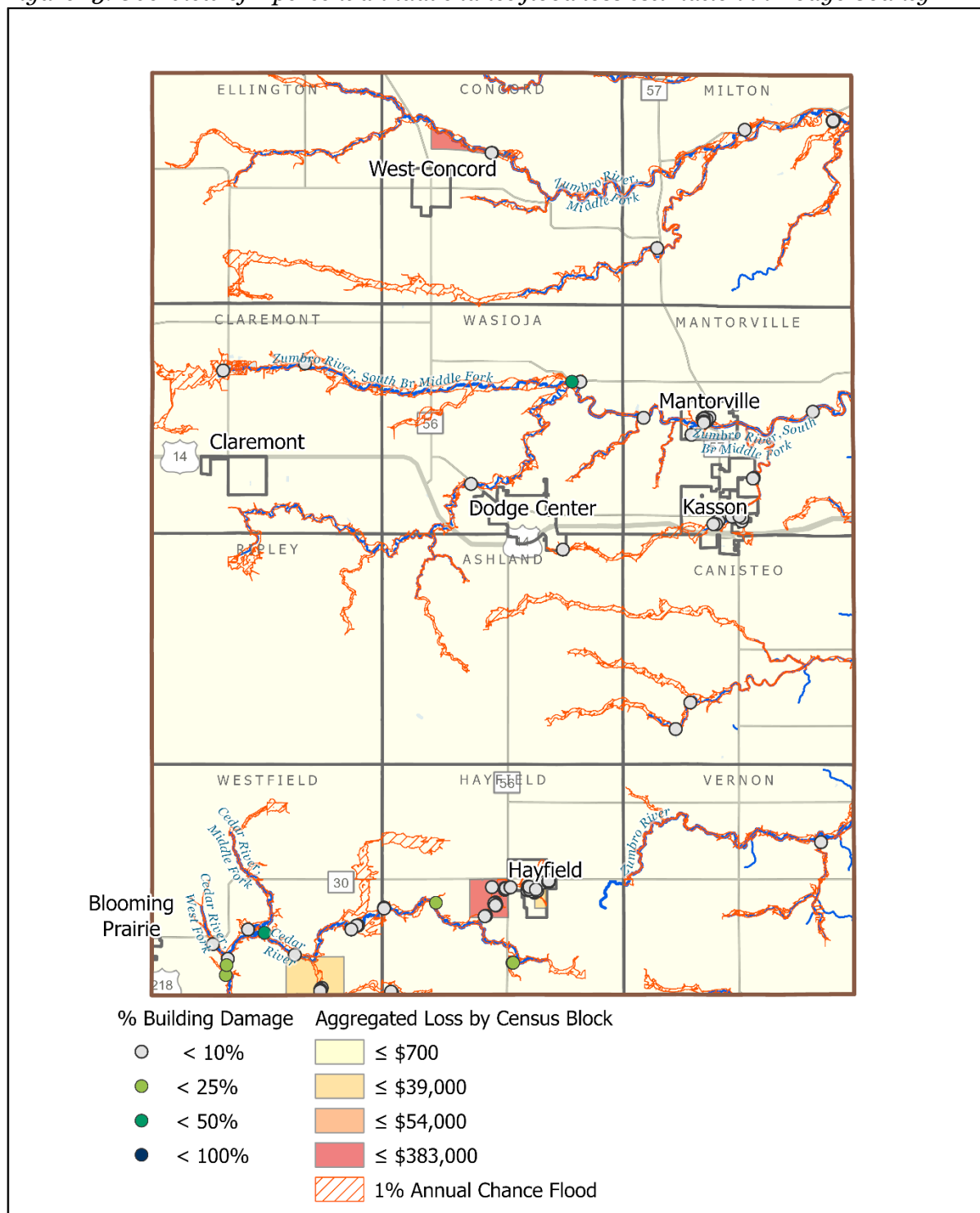
Extreme precipitation resulting in flooding may overwhelm water infrastructure, disrupt transportation and cause other damage. Particularly where stormwater, sewage and water treatment infrastructure is aging or undersized for more intense rainstorms, extreme rain events may pose both health and ecological risks in addition to costly damage (USGCRP, 2018).

Table 19. Summary of 1-percent annual chance flood loss estimation by occupancy class

General Occupancy	County Total Buildings	County Building and Contents Value	Floodplain Total Buildings	Floodplain Building + Contents Value	Buildings with damage	Building + Contents Loss
Residential	9,962	\$1,585,886,116	82	\$14,394,900	15	\$474,185
Commercial	410	\$85,492,556	6	\$4,234,000	0	\$0
Other	4,818	\$808,269,976	64	\$9,175,850	6	\$28,136
Totals	15,190	\$2,479,648,648	152	\$27,804,750	21	\$502,321

SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021C)

Figure 15. Overview of 1-percent annual chance flood loss estimation in Dodge County



SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021c)

It is important to identify any critical infrastructure within the 1-percent annual chance floodplain, given the higher risk of the facility or infrastructure being incapacitated or destroyed during a flood. None of Dodge County’s critical infrastructure was determined to be in the 1-percent chance flood boundary using the available facility data.

Community Vulnerability

Potential economic losses were estimated by Census Minor Civil Division. The City of Kasson would suffer significant estimated losses in the 1-percent annual chance flood. Hayfield and Westfield Townships also have significant estimated losses. All jurisdictions with buildings identified in the 1-percent annual chance flood zone listed in Table 20.

Figure 16 highlights four communities with the highest economic loss. No communities had critical infrastructure locations within the 1% annual chance flood boundary. Mobile home parks were also reviewed, and none were within the flood zone. In addition to the aggregate economic loss by census block, the point locations used to represent flooded buildings are symbolized by percent damage to the building.

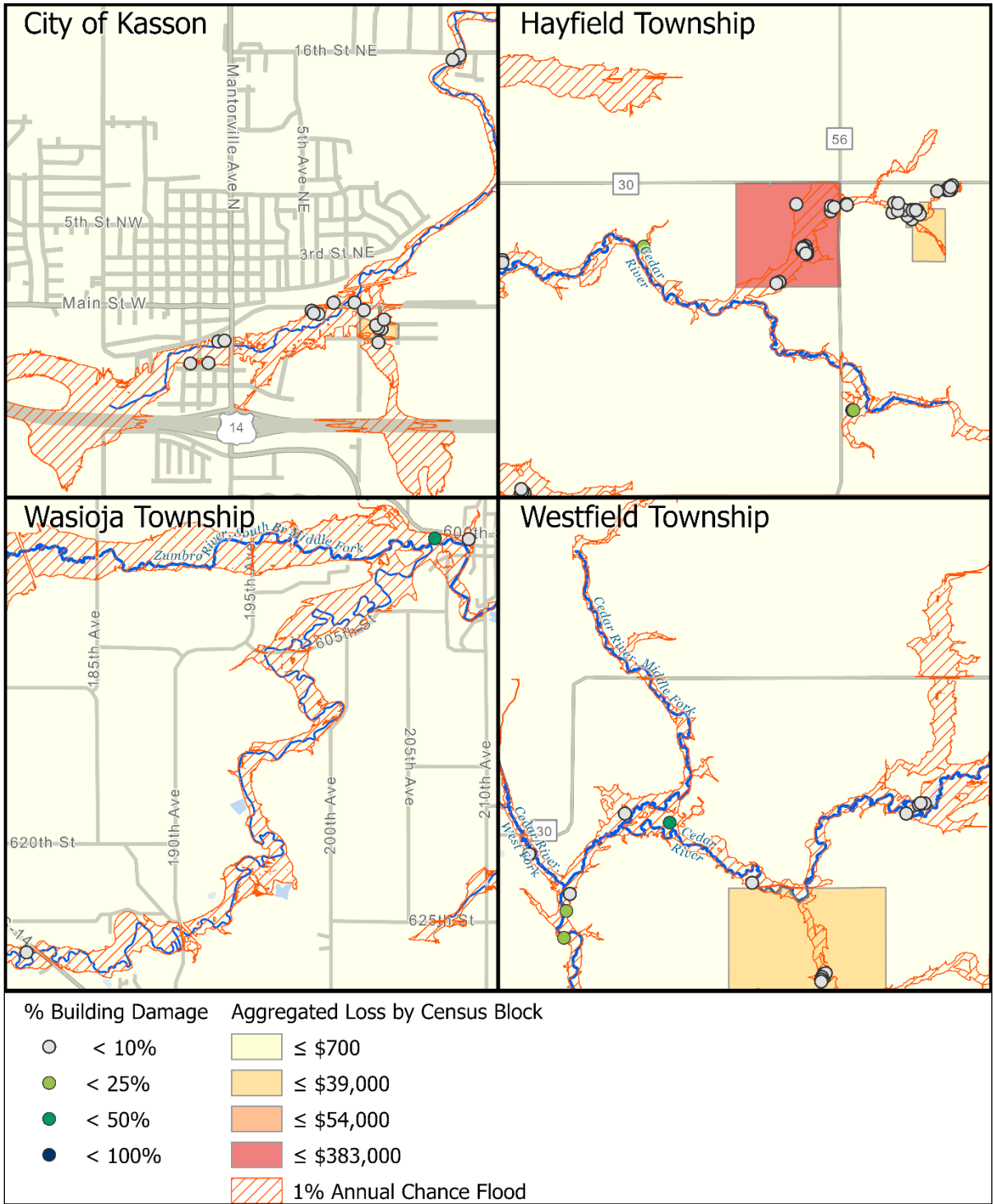
The status of jurisdictional participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and any repetitive loss properties are detailed in Section 6.1.1. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Table 20. 1-percent annual chance flood building-related loss estimates by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction (county subdivision)	Count of Buildings in Floodplain	Estimated Building and Contents Loss*
Hayfield City	1	\$ 709
Hayfield Township	6	\$ 165,532
Kasson City	3	\$ 58,829
Mantorville City	2	\$ 5,843
Mantorville Township	1	\$ 47,012
Milton Township	1	\$ 12,288
Wasioja Township	2	\$ 81,287
Westfield Township	5	\$ 130,822
Total	21	\$ 502,321

SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021C)
*It is possible for a building to register no loss even if it is in the flood boundary. For example, if the water depth is minimal relative to 1st-floor height, there may be 0% damage.

Figure 16. Communities with significant estimated 1-percent annual chance flood loss



SOURCE: (FEMA, 2021C)

5.1.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to flooding. The following gaps and deficiencies should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce that vulnerability:

Surface Water Run-off Management: Controlling runoff from various sources continues to be a challenge and priority to control what runs downstream.

Increasing Culverts and Raising Roads: Some roads, bridges, and culverts within Dodge County continue to need improvements as they are impacted by annual high rain events. The county needs funding assistance to improve roads and culverts that experience repetitive flooding.

Road Infrastructure: Continued culvert replacement to prevent road flooding is a strain on smaller townships that have limited funding for road infrastructure.

Shoreline Stabilization: Continued efforts are needed to stabilize vulnerable shoreline that is eroding due to high rain events and wave action.

5.2 Windstorms

A windstorm is a wind strong enough to cause damage to trees and buildings and typically exceeding 34 mph (Pielke, 2012). Windstorm events encompass a variety of types of damaging wind, including:

- *straight-line wind:* a thunderstorm wind not associated with rotation,
- *downdraft:* a small-scale column of air that rapidly sinks toward the ground,
- *downburst:* a strong downdraft with an outrush of damaging winds at or near the earth's surface,
- *macroburst* and *microburst:* outward bursts of strong winds at or near the earth's surface, differentiated by the diameter of the burst,
- *gustnado:* a small whirlwind originating from the ground and not connected to any cloud-based rotation), and
- *derecho:* a widespread, long-lived windstorm associated with a band of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms (NSSL, 2020).

Tornadoes are categorized as separate hazards from windstorms. The National Weather Service (2018) classifies windstorm events using the following criteria.

- *Strong wind events* are non-convective winds gusting less than 50 knots (58 mph), or sustained winds less than 35 knots (40 mph), resulting in a fatality, injury, or damage.
- *High wind events* are sustained non-convective winds of 35 knots (40 mph) or greater lasting for one hour or longer or gusts of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater for any duration.
- *Thunderstorm wind events* are winds arising from convection (occurring within 30 minutes of lightning being observed or detected), with speeds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), or lower wind speeds producing a fatality, injury, or damage. Downbursts and gustnadoes are classified as thunderstorm windstorm events.

When wind speeds are not able to be measured, they are estimated. Part of the process to determine wind speed is observing the damage. Table 21 lists the expected effects of increasing wind speeds.

Table 21. Effects of wind speed

Wind Speed	Effects
26–38 knots (30–44 mph)	Trees are in motion. Lightweight loose objects (e.g., lawn furniture) may be tossed or toppled. Large trees bend; twigs, small limbs, and a few larger dead or weak branches may break.
39–49 knots (45–57 mph)	Old/weak structures may sustain minor damage. Buildings under construction may be damaged. A few loose shingles may be removed from houses. Carports may be uplifted and minor cosmetic damage may occur to mobile homes. Large limbs break; shallow rooted trees may be pushed over. Semi-trucks may be overturned. Significant damage to old/weak structures may occur. Shingles and awnings may be removed from houses, damage may occur to chimneys and antennas, mobile homes and carports may incur minor structural damage, and large billboard signs may be toppled.
50–64 knots (58–74 mph)	Trees experience widespread damage, including breaking and uprooting. Mobile homes may incur significant structural damage, including being pushed off foundations or overturned. Roofs may be partially peeled off industrial/commercial/warehouse buildings. Some minor roof damage may occur to homes. Weak structures (e.g., farm buildings, airplane hangars) may be severely damaged.
65–77 knots (75–89 mph)	Many large trees may be broken and uprooted. Mobile homes may be severely damaged; moderate roof damage to homes may occur, roofs may be partially peeled off homes and buildings. Moving automobiles may be pushed off dry roads. Barns and sheds may be demolished.
78+ knots (90+ mph)	

SOURCE: (NWS, 2018)

5.2.1 HISTORY

Dodge County experienced nine high wind, three strong wind, and 102 thunderstorm wind events between 1955 and February 2020, with wind speeds up to 75 knots (86 mph) (NCEI, 2021). The majority of these windstorms occurred in June (32%) and July (22%). Wind damage to property and crops have cost the county more than \$11.9 million since 1960 (CEMHS, 2019). Table 22 lists the wind-related events that have occurred in the county since 2010. Thunderstorm wind events from 1955–2019 are mapped in Figure 17. Please note the summer of 2020 and 2021 were not available at the time of this report.

Table 22. Wind events in Dodge County, January 2014–December 2019

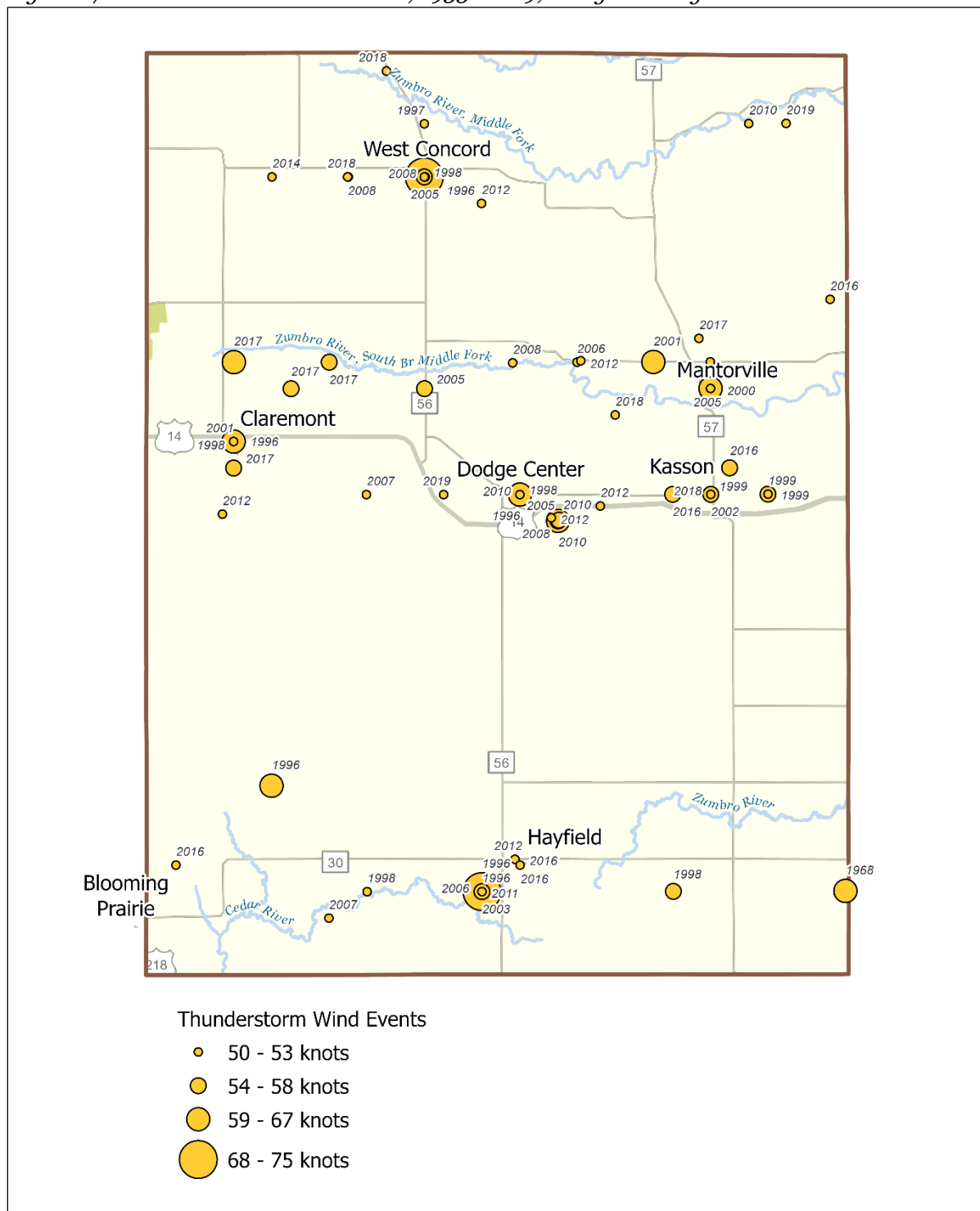
Date	Event Type	Description
9/24/2019 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A couple rounds of severe storms rolled across southeast Minnesota. Damage from the storms caused numerous power outages with around 300 across Dodge County. Trees were blown down in Dodge Center and east of Berne. \$2,000 worth of property damage was estimated.
9/2/2019	Thunderstorm wind	A line of thunderstorms dropped some large hail and produced damaging winds. A tree limb was blown onto a house in Dodge Center, causing a power outage. \$2,000 worth of property damage was estimated.

Date	Event Type	Description
7/20/2019	Thunderstorm wind	Two rounds of thunderstorms moved across southeast Minnesota during the morning of July 20 th . The automated weather observing equipment at the Dodge Center airport measured a wind gust of 58 mph.
6/4/2019	Thunderstorm wind	Two rounds of severe thunderstorms moved across southeast Minnesota. The first round of storms produced large hail across Dodge County. These storms merged with other storms and caused wind damage. A wind gust of 69 mph was recorded at the Dodge Center airport.
9/20/2018 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A line of thunderstorms produced damaging winds with trees blown down west of West Concord. \$2,000 worth of property damaged was reported.
9/17/2018 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A line of thunderstorms produced wind gusts in the 40 to 50 mph range. Trees and power lines were blown down in Dodge Center. \$6,000 worth of property damaged was reported.
8/27/2018	Thunderstorm wind	Winds from a line of thunderstorms damaged trees in Kasson. \$3,000 worth of property damage occurred.
5/25/2018	Thunderstorm wind	A couple rounds of thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds. Trees and power lines were blown down across the northern part of Dodge County. There was at least \$5,000 worth of property damage.
7/19/2017 (4 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A line of severe thunderstorms caused damaging winds which did extensive damage to a turkey farm near Claremont, as well as numerous trees, powerlines, and other buildings in the area. \$110,000 worth of total property damage occurred.
3/6/2017 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A line of thunderstorms produced damaging winds and hail. An estimated 60 mph gust occurred in Kasson and north of Mantorville several farm buildings were heavily damaged. \$150,000 in property damages occurred.
8/18/2016 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms with damaging winds moved across parts of southeast Minnesota. 60 to 65 mph wind gusts were estimated to have occurred in Hayfield, blowing down trees and moving a gazebo. \$3,000 worth of property damages were reported.
7/23/2016	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms moved across southeast Minnesota throughout the day on July 23rd. One of these storms blew down a large tree branch that blocked a road in Hayfield. \$500 in property damages were reported.
7/5/2016 (4 events)	Thunderstorm wind	Parts of southeast Minnesota were hit with high winds that blew down trees and power lines. A steel framed building was destroyed northeast of Mantorville. \$27,000 in property damages occurred.
4/2/2016	Strong wind	Southeast Minnesota experienced strong winds after a cold front moved across the region. Wind gusts of 40 to 45 mph were common across Dodge County. \$200 in property damages was reported.
3/16/2016	Strong wind	The Dodge Center airport recorded wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph on March 16th. \$200 in property damages was reported.
6/28/2014	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms developed during the late afternoon hours. Some of these storms became strong enough to rip a part of a roof off a building in Dodge Center. \$5,000 worth of property damages occurred.

Date	Event Type	Description
6/16/2014	Thunderstorm wind	A line of severe thunderstorms produced reports of 60 to 65 mph winds as they rolled across southeast Minnesota. These storms also produced very heavy rains that resulted in some flooding. The Governor of Minnesota declared a state of emergency in several Minnesota counties, including Dodge. An estimated 60 mph wind gust occurred in Dodge Center. Several trees were blown down with at least one blocking a roadway. At least \$3,000 in property damages occurred.
5/8/2014	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms developed ahead of an advancing cold front. These storms primarily produced large hail, but a shed and tree were blown down by strong winds near West Concord. \$5,000 in property damages occurred.
9/4/2012	Thunderstorm wind	Two rounds of severe thunderstorms hit portions of southeast Minnesota. A shed was blown down and a tree uprooted west of West Concord.
7/13/2012	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms along a weak cold front moved across parts of southeast Minnesota during the evening hours of July 13th. The thunderstorms produced an estimated wind gust of 60 miles per hour in Hayfield.
6/14/2012 (4 events)	Thunderstorm wind	A line of severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds across southeast Minnesota. Several trees and power lines were downed producing power outages north of a line from between West Concord and Dodge Center east to the Dodge/Olmsted county line. Trees were also downed near Wasioja and south of Claremont, and a semi was blown over on U.S. Highway 14. \$23,500 in property damages occurred.
7/1/2011	Thunderstorm wind	Severe thunderstorms developed along a cold front and moved into southeast Minnesota producing wind gusts above 70 mph, damage to roofs, and downed trees and power lines across much of the region.
10/26/2010	High wind	Sustained wind speeds of 30 to 40 miles per hour were measured at the airport at Dodge Center. The high winds knocked down trees, power lines, and damaged building roofs. \$8,000 in property damages occurred.
8/13/2010 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	Thunderstorms brought strong winds which blew down trees and caused some structural damage. \$250 in property damages were reported.
6/26/2010 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	Severe thunderstorms developed along a cold front and moved into southeast Minnesota producing wind gusts above 70 mph, damage to roofs, and knocking down trees and power lines across much of the region.
6/17/2010 (2 events)	Thunderstorm wind	Sustained wind speeds of 30 to 40 miles per hour were measured at the airport at Dodge Center. The high winds knocked down several trees, some onto power lines, and damaged building roofs.
5/4/2010	Thunderstorm wind	Showers and thunderstorms developed across southeast Minnesota on the afternoon of May 4th as a cold front advanced east. Although these thunderstorms were not very intense, they did produce strong winds. The Dodge Center airport reported a wind gust of 67 mph.

SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

Figure 17. Thunderstorm wind events, 1955–2019, Dodge County



SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

5.2.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future wind-related events in Dodge County, records of previous wind-related events (strong wind, high wind, and thunderstorm wind) in the county were examined for the period of record. Because the datasets have two different periods of record, separate relative frequencies were calculated. Thunderstorm wind events, which date back to January of 1955, have a relative frequency of 1.6 per year. The relative frequency of all wind-related events since January of 1996 is 3.6 per year. These relative frequencies can be used to infer the probability of these events occurring in the future.

5.2.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Lack of high-quality long-term data sets make assessment of changes in wind speeds very difficult (Kunkel et al., 2013). One analysis generally found no evidence of significant changes in wind speed distribution (Pryor et al., 2009), while other models suggest an increase in the frequency and intensity of severe thunderstorms as the climate changes (USGCRP, 2018). The lack of confidence in the projections of future changes in thunderstorms, tornadoes, hail, and windstorms, is in part due to the difficulty in monitoring and modeling these small-scale and short-lived events (USGCRP, 2018). Since the impact of more frequent or intense storms can be significant, climate scientists are actively researching the connections between climate change and severe weather.

5.2.4 VULNERABILITY

The likelihood of a windstorm event does not vary geographically within the county, but the vulnerability of its citizens is not constant. Vulnerability to injury from all kinds of windstorms decreases with adequate warnings, warning time, and sheltering in a reinforced structure. Therefore, residents living in rural areas, living alone or with limited mobility, or living in a manufactured home may be more vulnerable. Also at a higher risk to windstorms are those who work outdoors or do not have permanent housing.

Structural vulnerability depends in part upon the construction of a building and its infrastructure. Residents of mobile homes are more vulnerable to fatality or injury from windstorms because mobile homes are not able to withstand high winds as well as other structural dwellings, with 50 mph (43.4 knots) being the lower limit of wind speeds capable of damaging mobile homes (AMS, 2004). Steps to mitigate these vulnerabilities have been taken by the state, requiring all mobile home parks to provide an evacuation plan, and parks with at least 10 homes licensed after March 1, 1988 to provide a storm shelter (MDH, 2020). However, mobile home parks often do not provide the required storm shelters (Sepic, 2017). Building codes have also changed to improve the strength of new mobile home construction but there are still many older mobile homes in use that do not meet these new standards.

The Housing Type & Transportation and Household Composition & Disability themes of the Social Vulnerability Index (Table 14) include variables that can be helpful in identifying where these vulnerable citizens are concentrated within the county.

5.2.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to summer storms, including windstorms, that should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce vulnerability. These include:

Above-Ground Power Lines: A majority of the power lines in the county are above ground and subject to damage from high winds and falling tree limbs from severe summer storms. Power lines that are above ground are susceptible to coming down during severe storm events, resulting in power outages.

Public Education: Continued public education needs to be conducted during tornado season to inform the public on what is a tornado watch and what is a warning and what to do when warning sirens are activated. Dodge County Emergency Management and local cities need to continue to encourage all residents to be ready for long-term power outages resulting from severe spring and summer storm events such as thunderstorms or straight-line winds.

Additional Storm Shelters/Tornado Safe Rooms: Additional storm shelter areas in the county would enhance public safety. Construction or retrofit of facilities should be evaluated for areas where there are vulnerable populations, such as municipal campgrounds, mobile home parks and schools.

5.3 Tornadoes

Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air formed in a thunderstorm when the rotating air of an updraft meets the spinning air of a downdraft, which has turned upward (UCAR, 2021). With wind speeds reaching up to 300 mph, they are one of nature’s most violent storms (Hogeback, 2020).

Since 2007, tornado strength in the United States has been measured using the Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF Scale), which replaced the original Fujita Scale (F Scale). The EF Scale is a set of estimated wind speeds based on damage (Table 23). The EF Scale incorporates the use of 28 damage indicators to derive estimated wind speeds and assign an associated EF rating (NWS, 2020b; SPC, 2007). The EF Scale is used extensively by the NWS to investigate tornadoes, and by engineers in correlating damage to buildings and building techniques.

Table 23. Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF Scale)

EF Rating	3-second gust (mph)
0	65–85
1	86–110
2	111–135
3	136–165
4	166–200
5	Over 200

SOURCE: (NWS, 2020B)

5.3.1 HISTORY

From 1950 through 2018, 1,940 tornadoes occurred throughout Minnesota, resulting in 99 deaths and nearly 2,000 injuries (MN DNR, 2019b). While most tornadoes in Minnesota are minor (Fo/EF0) and occur without injury, a number of the tornadic events will forever be remembered due to the sheer death and destruction they left behind. Examples include the St. Cloud/Sauk Rapids tornado of 1886, which claimed 72 lives, injured 213, and remains the deadliest tornado in the State's history. May 6, 1965 is another day often remembered for tragedy when six tornadoes ravaged the Twin Cities, killing 13, injuring 683, and causing \$51 million in damages (without inflation adjustment) (MN DNR, 2019b).

The peak months of tornadic activity in Minnesota are June and July respectively (MN DNR, 2019b). According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, 19 tornadoes have occurred in Dodge County between 1950 and August 2021, resulting in no deaths or injuries (NCEI, 2021), but an estimated \$398,000 – \$465,000 in property and crop damage (CEMHS, 2019; NCEI, 2021). The strength of these tornadoes ranged from Fo/EF0 to F1. The costliest of these tornadoes occurred on May 15, 1968, when an F1 tornado formed northeast of Blooming Prairie and traveled northeast to Dodge Center. Considerable property damage occurred, costing Dodge County around a quarter of a million dollars (NCEI, 2021). Table 24 lists the tornadoes that have occurred in Dodge County since 2010.

Table 24. Tornadoes in Dodge County, January 2014–August 2021

Date	Start Location	End Location	Magnitude	Description
8/22/2020 (2 events)	Dodge Center	Dodge Center	-	Two funnel clouds were sighted, one east of Kasson and the other over Dodge Center.
6/5/2013	West Concord	West Concord	EF0	A tornado briefly touched down west of West Concord. The tornado was not on the ground long enough to produce any damage.
8/13/2010	Hayfield	Dodge Center Airport	EF1	The tornado damage path began just south of State Highway 30 west of Hayfield and ended just south of County Road 6. The tornado damaged soybean and corn fields, snapped and uprooted numerous trees and limbs, and caused roofing damage to a metal shed while destroying an old barn. \$110,000 of property damage occurred with this storm.

Date	Start Location	End Location	Magnitude	Description
6/17/2010 (2 events)	Hayfield	Multiple	EFO-EF1	A tornado briefly moved north-northeast into Dodge County before dissipating southwest of Claremont. The tornado traveled across rural areas of Dodge County with little damage. The second tornado of the night to hit Dodge County affected rural areas of the county northeast of Blooming Prairie. Most of the damage occurred near County Roads 3 and 4 where roofs were partially torn off buildings and trees were blown down. \$30,000 in property damages occurred. One tornado ended in Claremont and the other in Hayfield.

SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

5.3.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

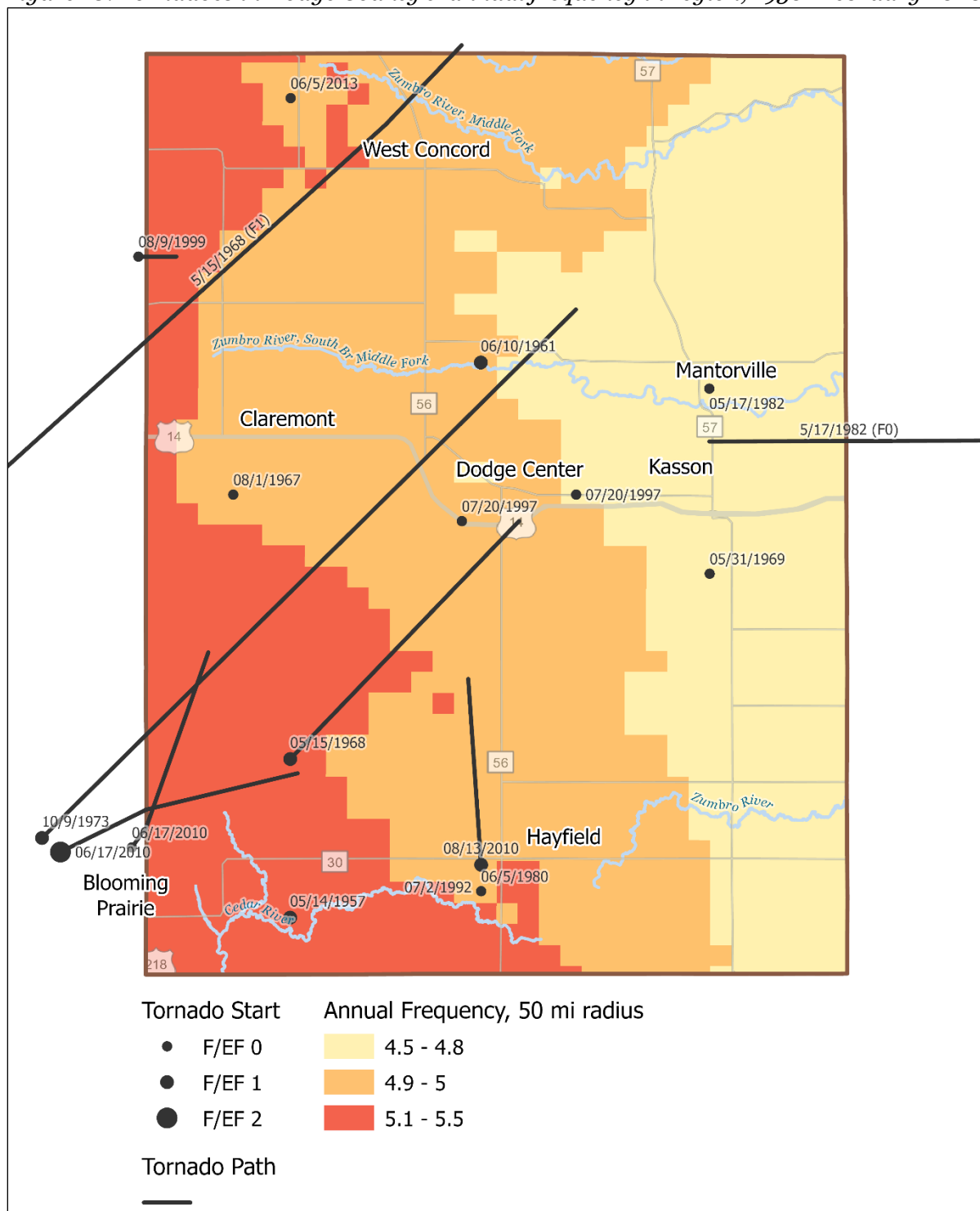
Estimating the probability of future tornadoes in Dodge County was done using two methods. The first method summed the total number of tornadoes which either touched down in or traveled through the county. This sum was divided by the number of years tornado data was recorded, resulting in the annual relative frequency of tornado occurrences in the county. Based on records in the NCEI Storm Events Database through February 2020, the relative frequency of tornados in Dodge County is 0.3 per year. (These 18 tornadic events occurred in 13 of the 70 years on record.)

Because tornadoes often cross county lines and tornadic frequency may be better understood using events from a larger area, a second method was used to describe the frequency of tornadic events within a 50-mile radius of any location within the county. A grid of 900 square-meter cells was used to cover Minnesota and 50 miles beyond its border. From the center of each cell, the number of tornadoes that intersected a 50-mile radius was counted. Each cell was assigned a total tornado line count, which was then divided by the tornado dataset's period of record, resulting in the annual relative frequency of tornadoes occurring within 50 miles of the respective cell.

For any location in Dodge County, there was an annual frequency of 4.5–5.5 tornadoes within a 50-mile radius. The historical frequency was only slightly higher in the southeast than the northwest. These relative frequencies can be used to infer the probability of these events occurring in the future.

Figure 18 shows the tornadoes that have occurred in Dodge County from 1950 through February 2020, as well as the annual frequency of tornado occurrences within 50 miles of any location within the county.

Figure 18. Tornadoes in Dodge County & annual frequency in region, 1950–February 2020



SOURCES: (MN DNR, 2019b; NCEI, 2021)

5.3.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Tornadoes and other severe convective storms are the largest annual aggregated risk peril to the insurance industry, costing the U.S. \$11.23 billion (in 2016 USD) each year (Gunturi & Tippet, 2017). Although recent research has yielded insights into the connections between global warming and the factors that cause tornados and severe thunderstorms, such as atmospheric instability and increases in wind speed with altitude (Del Genio et al., 2007), these relationships remain mostly unexplored, largely because of the challenges in observing thunderstorms and tornadoes and simulating them with computer models (USGCRP, 2018).

According to Brooks et al., while the mean annual number of tornadoes in the U.S. has remained relatively consistent the variability of tornado occurrences has increased since the 1970s. According to the data, tornadoes have been occurring in larger clusters since the 1970's, with an overall decrease in the number of tornado days but an increase in the number of tornadoes that occur on tornado days (2014).

An increase in the variability of tornado occurrences affects the timing of the start of the tornado season (Brooks et al., 2014). The earliest reported tornado in Minnesota occurred on March 6, 2017, when two tornadoes touched down in southern Minnesota. These tornadoes occurred 12 days earlier and 115 miles further north than the previous record from 1968. According to State Meteorologist Paul Huttner, "Those records fit seasonally and geographically with longer term climate trends pushing weather events earlier in the season and further northward" (Huttner, 2017).

5.3.4 VULNERABILITY

The likelihood of a tornado does not vary significantly across geography within Dodge County; however, certain populations may be more vulnerable and less resilient to the impacts of a tornado. In general, tornado casualties decrease when people receive adequate warnings with sufficient time to seek shelter in a reinforced structure. Because communication is critical before a tornadic event, certain citizens may be more negatively impacted by a tornado, including those living in rural areas, individuals with limited mobility, people who do not live near an outdoor warning siren, or those who do not use social media.

As discussed in section 4.4.3, people living in mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to tornadoes due to them not being able to withstand the strong winds produced by a tornado. According to NOAA's Storm Prediction Center, from 1985–2002, 49% of tornado fatalities in the United States were people who remained within or attempted to flee from mobile homes (AMS, 2004). While Minnesota law requires most mobile home parks to have storm shelters, many do not (Sepic, 2017). Section 4.3 lists the mobile home parks in Dodge County.

Some of the vulnerability factors mentioned above are included as social factors in the Housing Type & Transportation and Household Composition & Disability themed SVI map (Table 14) and may provide general insight on where in the county these vulnerable communities are located.

5.3.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified that there are several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to summer storms, including tornadoes, that should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce vulnerability. These include:

Above-Ground Power Lines: A majority of the power lines in the county are above ground and subject to damage from high winds and falling tree limbs from severe summer storms. Power lines that are above ground are susceptible to coming down during severe storm events, resulting in power outages.

Public Education: Continued public education needs to be conducted during tornado season to inform the public on what is a tornado watch and what is a warning and what to do when warning sirens are activated. Dodge County Emergency Management and local cities need to continue to encourage all residents to be ready for long-term power outages resulting from severe spring and summer storm events such as thunderstorms or straight-line winds.

Additional Storm Shelters/Tornado Safe Rooms: Additional storm shelter areas in the county would enhance public safety. Construction or retrofit of facilities should be evaluated for areas where there are vulnerable populations, such as municipal campgrounds, mobile home parks and schools.

5.4 Hail

A hailstorm is a storm producing spherical balls of ice. Hailstones form in a thunderstorm’s unstable air mass when warm moist air rises rapidly into the upper atmosphere and subsequently cools, leading to the formation of ice crystals. The ice crystals grow into hailstones through the storm’s updraft and downdraft cycle, each time being coated with a layer of ice until the hailstone becomes too heavy to be carried by the updraft and falls to the ground.

A number of factors determine the damage potential from hail including hailstone size, texture, numbers, fall speed, speed of storm translation, and strength of the accompanying wind (TORRO, 2021). The maximum hailstone size is the most important parameter relating to structural damage. Studies have determined that most property damage begins when hailstone diameters are $\geq .75$ in., while crop damage can occur from hailstones as small as .25 in (Changnon et al., 2009) depending on the crop and growth stage. Table 26 shows the TORnado and storm Research Organization’s (TORRO) Hailstorm Intensity Scale, which describes the typical damage from different sized hailstones.

Table 25. TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (in.)	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	.2	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	.2–.6	Slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	.4–.8	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	.8–1.2	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (in.)	Typical Damage Impacts
H4	Severe	1–1.6	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	1.2–2	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	1.6–2.4	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	2–3	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	2.4–3.5	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	3–4	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	> 4	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

SOURCE: (TORRO, 2021)

Hailstorms occur throughout the year though are most frequent between May and August (NWS, 2020c). Although hailstorms rarely cause injury or loss of life, they do cost Minnesota nearly \$16 million in property and crop damage each year (CEMHS, 2019). In 2017, 44% of properties in Minnesota were affected by damaging hail events (Samanta & Wu, 2017).

5.4.1 HISTORY

Dodge County experienced 126 hail events from 1955 through August 2021; 55% of these hailstorms produced hailstones ≥ 1 in. diameter. The largest hailstone recorded in Dodge County was 3 inches, which occurred twice in Hayfield on June 17, 2009 and July 18, 2012 (NWS, 2020c). Hail damage to property and crops have cost the county more than 3.9 million dollars since 1960, ranking the county 58th for hail damage incurred by Minnesota counties (CEMHS, 2019). Table 26 lists hail events in Dodge County that produced hailstones ≥ 1 in. diameter since January 2010.

Table 26. Storms producing hail ≥ 1 in. diameter, Dodge County, January 2014–August 2021

Date	Location	Hailstone Diameter (in.)	Damage
9/5/2020	Claremont	1	Thunderstorms developed across southeast Minnesota during the late evening of September 5th. These storms dropped some dime sized hail in Spring Valley (Fillmore County) as they tracked southeast overnight.
8/10/2020	Mantorville	1	A line of thunderstorms moved across portions of southeast Minnesota during the early morning of August 10th. These storms dropped hail from Dodge County east to Winona County. Most of the hail was the size of a quarter or smaller, except for some two inch diameter hail reported in Ridgeway (Winona County).

Date	Location	Hailstone Diameter (in.)	Damage
8/5/2019	Hayfield	1	Two rounds of thunderstorms moved across southeast Minnesota during the afternoon of August 5th. These storms dropped large hail across portions of Dodge County. Quarter sized hail was reported west of Hayfield near the Steele County line.
6/4/2019 (10 events)	Multiple	1-2.75	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail across Dodge County. The hail broke several vehicle windows and damaged the siding on houses. At least \$50,000 of property damage and \$60,000 of crop damage occurred due to hail. Locations hit by hail include Mantorville, Kasson, Dodge Center, and the Dodge Center Airport.
5/29/2018 (2 events)	Multiple	1-1.5	A round of thunderstorms developed. These storms dropped large hail across Dodge County. Hail fell in Concord and Hayfield.
5/15/2017 (3 events)	Multiple	1	A couple rounds of thunderstorms with large hail moved across portions of southeast Minnesota during the late evening hours of May 15th. These storms dropped hail across portions of Dodge County, including Rice Lake, Claremont, and West Concord.
4/9/2017 (3 events)	Multiple	1-2	Thunderstorms developed along a cold front across portions of southeast Minnesota during the evening of April 9th. These storms were unique as they produced large hail with very little rain or gusty winds. The largest hail reported was egg sized in Dodge Center. Locations hit by hail include Kasson, Hayfield, and Dodge Center.
5/3/2015 (2 events)	Multiple	1.5	Thunderstorms moved into southeast Minnesota during the early evening hours of May 3rd. The storms produced some large hail. The largest hail reported was walnut sized near Hayfield. Hail fell in Hayfield and Oslo.
5/7/2014 (2 events)	Multiple	1-1.75	Thunderstorms developed during the early morning hours of May 7th north of a slowly advancing warm front. These storms produced some large hail across portions of Dodge County. Hail was reported in Kasson and Hayfield.
7/18/2012	Claremont	3	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail and some wind damage across portions of southeast Minnesota. Hail ranging in size from golf ball to baseball fell in Hayfield.
5/26/2012	Hayfield	1.25	Thunderstorms dumped some hail and heavy rain across portions of southeast Minnesota with quarter sized hail reported near Claremont. \$2,000 worth of property damage was reported.
8/23/2011	West Concord	1	Thunderstorms storms moved across the southern sections of Minnesota and produced damaging winds.

Date	Location	Hailstone Diameter (in.)	Damage
6/6/2011	Hayfield	1	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail. Quarter sized hail fell near West Concord. The hail fell for about 10 minutes.
5/22/2011	Claremont	1	Severe thunderstorms developed along a cold front as it moved through southeast Minnesota. These severe thunderstorms produced two confirmed tornadoes across the region.
6/17/2010	Hayfield	1	Severe thunderstorms developed along a warm front. These severe thunderstorms produced the first tornadoes of 2010 for southeast Minnesota, two of these occurred in rural portions of Dodge County. Numerous buildings in the region were damaged or destroyed.

SOURCE: (NWS, 2020C)

Figure 19 shows the hail events in Dodge County from 1955 through February 2020 that produced hailstones ≥ 1 in. in diameter.

5.4.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future hailstorms in Dodge County, records of previous hail events in the county were examined for the period of record. From January 1955 through February 2020, the relative frequency of hail events was 1.9 per year. This relative frequency can be used to infer the probability of hail events occurring in the future. Please note that public reports of hail are often secondary to those of thunderstorm winds or tornadoes because if either damaging winds or tornadoes occur, the damaging wind and/or tornado are more important to the reporter and may result in underreporting of hail events.

5.4.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Numerous models suggest an increase in the frequency and intensity of severe thunderstorms as the climate changes (USGCRP, 2018) but scientists are less confident of how it will specifically affect hail. Some studies indicate climate changes will result in fewer overall hail days but an increase in the mean hail size, the frequency of large hail events, and the overall damage potential of hail (Brimelow et al., 2017). The lack of confidence in the projections of future changes in thunderstorms, tornadoes, hail, and windstorms is in part due to the difficulty in monitoring and modeling these small-scale and short-lived events (USGCRP, 2018). Since the impact of more frequent or intense storms can be significant, climate scientists are actively researching the connections between climate change and severe weather.

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5.4.4 VULNERABILITY

Dodge County's agricultural lands and structures are vulnerable to hail damage and its citizens to injury and possibly death. Data from the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was examined to identify the county's monetary losses due to hail damage to crops, property, injury, and death. From 1960 through 2018 Dodge County reported \$3,857,540 in hail damages, ranking 58th among Minnesota counties in total hail damages. Dodge County losses are primarily due to crop damages reported at \$2,495,743, followed by \$1,361,797 in property damages. Crop indemnity payments due to hail totaled \$3,366,699 for the period of record spanning 1989–2018 (CEMHS, 2019).

Within Dodge County, the vulnerability of jurisdictions to hailstorms does not vary geographically. As with all summer storms, those who work outdoors or do not have permanent housing are at greater risk during hailstorms.

5.4.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified that there are several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to summer storms, including hail. The following gaps and deficiencies should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce that vulnerability:

Above-Ground Power Lines: A majority of the power lines in the county are above ground and subject to damage from high winds and falling tree limbs from severe summer storms. Power lines that are above ground are susceptible to coming down during severe storm events, resulting in power outages.

Public Education: Continued public education needs to be conducted during tornado season to inform the public on what is a tornado watch and what is a warning and what to do when warning sirens are activated. Dodge County Emergency Management and local cities need to continue to encourage all residents to be ready for long-term power outages resulting from severe spring & summer storm events such as thunderstorms or straight-line winds.

Additional Storm Shelters/Tornado Safe Rooms: Additional storm shelter areas in the county would enhance public safety. Construction or retrofit of facilities should be evaluated for areas where there are vulnerable populations, such as municipal campgrounds, mobile home parks and schools.

5.5 Winter Storms

Winter storms encompass a number of winter weather events which the National Weather Service (NWS) organizes into the following categories: blizzard, heavy snow, ice storm, winter storm, and winter weather. Winter weather events are common in Minnesota and can be costly. According to the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database (SHELDUS), winter weather events in Minnesota have cost more than \$957 million dollars in damages since 1960 (CEMHS, 2019).

The definitions below are used to record winter storm events in the NWS Storm Events Database (NCEI, 2021).

Blizzard: A blizzard (Figure 20) is a winter storm that has the following conditions for at least three consecutive hours: (1) sustained winds or frequent gusts of 35 mph or greater, and (2) falling and/or blowing snow which reduces visibility to less than ¼ mile. Blizzards are the most dramatic and destructive of all winter storms generally characterized as bearing large amounts of snow accompanied by strong winds. They have the ability to completely immobilize travel in large areas and can be life threatening to humans and animals in their path. Blizzards in Minnesota have claimed the lives of 10 people since 1996: (NCEI, 2021).

According to the NWS, there is no fixed temperature requirement for blizzard conditions, but the life-threatening nature of low temperatures in combination with blowing snow and poor visibility increases dramatically when temperatures fall below 20° F. In Minnesota, blizzards typically occur between October and April, with the majority occurring the months of January, March, and November, respectively.

Figure 20. Thanksgiving Weekend Blizzard, 2019



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Damages from blizzards can range from human and livestock deaths to significant snow removal costs. Stranded drivers can make uninformed decisions, such as leaving the car to walk in conditions that put them at risk. Because of the blinding potential of heavy snowstorms, drivers are also at risk of collisions with snowplows or other road traffic. Drivers and homeowners without emergency plans and kits are vulnerable to the life-threatening effects of heavy snowstorms such as power outages, cold weather, and inability to travel, communicate, obtain goods, or reach their destinations. Heavy snow loads can cause structural damage, particularly in areas where there are

no building codes or where residents live in manufactured home parks. The frequency of structural fires tends to increase during heavy snow events, primarily due to utility disruptions and the use of alternative heating methods by residents.

Heavy Snow: A heavy snow event is characterized as snow accumulation meeting or exceeding the local/regional defined 12 and/or 24-hour warning criteria. Depending on the area, this could mean 4–8 inches or more of snow in 12 hours or less, or 6–10 inches or more of snow in 24 hours or less. Heavy snow events may cause structural damage due to the weight of snow accumulation.

Ice Storm: An ice storm is characterized by a buildup of ice (typically ¼–½ inch or more) due to freezing rain or other type of precipitation; however, even small accumulations of ice on sidewalks, streets, and highways may create extremely hazardous conditions to motorists and pedestrians. The terms “freezing rain” and “freezing drizzle” warn the public that a coating of ice is expected on the ground and other exposed surfaces.

Heavy accumulations of ice can bring down electrical wires, telephone lines, and even trees, telephone poles, and communication towers. The NWS notes that over 85% of ice storm-related deaths are the result of traffic accidents.

Winter Storm & Winter Weather: A winter storm is an event that has more than one winter hazard (i.e., heavy snow and blowing snow; snow and ice; snow and sleet; sleet and ice; or snow, sleet, and ice) and meets or exceeds locally/regionally defined 12- and/or 24-hour warning criteria for at least one of the precipitation elements. Winter weather is a winter precipitation event that causes a death, injury, or a significant impact to commerce or transportation, but does not meet locally/regionally defined warning criteria. The winter weather classification is also used to document out-of-season occurrences of winter precipitation.

5.5.1 HISTORY

Dodge County has an active history of winter-related weather events. Since 1996, the county experienced 101 events, including blizzards, heavy snows, ice storms, winter storms, and winter weather (NCEI, 2021). Winter weather events in the county have cost over \$8.3 million dollars in property and crop damages since 1960 (CEMHS, 2019). Table 27 provides descriptions from the NCEI Storm Events Database of the events that have occurred since 2014, the year the county’s MHMP was last updated.

Table 27. Winter-related weather events in Dodge County, Jan. 2014–Aug. 2021

Date	Type	Description
3/15/2021	Winter Storm	COOP and volunteer observers reported up to 8 inches of snow across Dodge County. Some sleet also occurred at the onset of the storm. The highest reported snowfall total was 8.5 inches near Kasson.
1/14/2021	Winter Storm	COOP and volunteer snow observers reported 5 to 6 inches of snow across much of Dodge County. The highest reported total was 6.5 inches near Mantorville. The snow was preceded by a short period of freezing rain that produced a glaze of ice accumulation on untreated surfaces.
12/23/2020	Blizzard	Two to three inches of new snow were whipped around by wind gusts of 40 to 45 mph creating a period of blizzard to near blizzard conditions during the late afternoon and evening of December 23rd. The visibility was reduced to a mile or less by blowing snow between 5 and 930 p.m. The highest recorded wind gust by the automated weather observing equipment at the Dodge Center airport was 44 mph.
4/12/2020	Winter Storm	COOP and volunteer snow observers reported that 7 to 9 inches of snow fell across Dodge County. The highest reported total was 9 inches in Mantorville. Strong northwest winds created blowing and drifting snow during the late afternoon and evening hours.
2/9/2020	Heavy Snow	Six to ten inches of snow were reported across Dodge County. The highest reported total was 10.3 inches in Kasson.
2/7/2020	Winter Weather	Light snow reportedly caused roads to be covered with snow and ice. A two-vehicle accident occurred south of Blooming Prairie on the morning of February 7th. After the collision, one of the vehicles caught on fire resulting in the death of the driver. There was one other injury.

Date	Type	Description
1/18/2020	Blizzard	Blizzard conditions occurred across Dodge County. The county saw winds of 35 to 45 mph as well as three to five inches of snow and freezing drizzle. This caused a coating of ice and reduced the visibility to around a quarter of a mile. County snowplows were pulled off the roads because of the hazardous conditions and travel was not advised until the following day.
11/26/2019	Winter Storm	Five to seven inches of snow fell across Dodge County and winds of 40 to 45 mph created drifting snow.
4/10/2019	Winter Weather	Five inches of snow fell along with sleet and freezing rain which coated surfaces with ice. The ice and strong winds brought down powerlines across the southern part of the county causing around 4,000 people to lose power and forcing at least three roads to close. A countywide state of emergency was declared with shelters opened for those without power. \$750,000 worth of property damage was reported.
2/23/2019	Blizzard	Eleven to thirteen inches of snow and 25 to 35 mph winds created major drifting and white-out conditions. This stranded motorists and closed roads including State Highway 56. The snow collapsed part of a roof at a business in Dodge Center and caused fire trucks responding to a fire to become stuck. \$25,000 worth of property damage was reported.
2/20/2019	Heavy Snow	Six to eight inches of snow fell across Dodge County.
2/11/2019	Winter Storm	Between five and eight inches of snow fell across Dodge County. Winds created blowing and drifting snow that resulted in hazardous travel conditions.
1/27/2019	Heavy Snow	Between six and eight inches of snow fell across Dodge County.
1/18/2019	Heavy Snow	Six to eight inches of snow fell across the county.
12/1/2018	Winter Storm	Between seven and ten inches of snow fell across Dodge County. 35 to 40 mph winds created drifting.
4/13/2018	Winter Storm	Five inches of snow and wind gusts of 40 to 45 mph created blowing and drifting snow that significantly reduced the visibility at times.
4/3/2018	Heavy Snow	Six to eight inches of snow fell across Dodge County.
3/5/2018	Winter Storm	Five to seven inches of snow fell across Dodge County. Wind gusts of 40 to 45 mph created near white-out conditions.
2/19/2018	Winter Weather	Freezing drizzle and rain coated surfaces with up to two tenths of an inch of ice across Dodge County.
1/22/2018	Winter Storm	Eleven to fourteen inches of snow were reported across Dodge County. Strong winds created some blowing and drifting snow.
3/12/2017	Heavy Snow	Five to six inches of snow fell across the county.
2/23/2017	Winter Storm	Eight to twelve inches of snow fell across Dodge County. Winds gusts of 30 to 40 mph created drifting snow and caused dangerous travel conditions.
1/24/2017	Heavy Snow	Six to eight inches of heavy and wet snow fell across Dodge County.
1/16/2017	Winter Weather	Rain followed by quickly dropping temperatures created ice accumulations of up to 0.1 inches. This led to numerous accidents.
12/16/2016	Winter Storm	Four to six inches of snow fell across Dodge County. Winds produced drifting snow and some visibility reductions.
12/10/2016	Heavy Snow	Six inches of snow fell across the county.

Date	Type	Description
3/23/2016	Winter Storm	Nine to eleven inches of snow were reported across Dodge County. Winds mph created blowing and drifting snow for several hours.
2/7/2016	Blizzard	Winds reduced visibilities to under a half mile from falling and blowing snow. The county experienced blizzard conditions but impacts were minimal.
2/2/2016	Winter Storm	The county saw five inches of snow as well as blowing and drifting snow due to 25 to 30 mph winds.
12/28/2015	Winter Storm	Six inches of snow were reported across Dodge County. Winds created blowing and drifting snow.
3/22/2015	Heavy Snow	Dodge County saw eight inches of snow.
1/8/2015	Blizzard	Sustained winds produced sporadic whiteouts during the early afternoon. Conditions then worsened as winds became northwest at 20 to 35 mph and produced widespread whiteouts.
3/4/2014	Heavy Snow	Five to seven inches of snow were reported across the county.
2/20/2014	Blizzard	Northwest winds of 40 to 50 mph produced a period of blizzard conditions across Dodge County. Whiteout conditions occurred during the blizzard and the blowing snow caused severe drifting and closed several roads. Power outages occurred as the heavy, wet snow and the high winds combined to bring down power lines and tree branches.
1/26/2014	Blizzard	Northwest winds with gusts of 45 to 55 mph created a period of blizzard conditions across Dodge County. As a result of the blizzard, numerous roads were impassable due to severe drifting with some vehicles becoming trapped in the snow.
5/1/2013	Heavy Snow	Seven to seventeen inches of snow were reported across the county. The highest reported total was 17.2 inches in Dodge Center, which established a new Minnesota state record for a two-day and one-day May snow total. The heavy and wet snow caused power outages to occur in parts of the county. The region saw some buildings and barns collapse and hundreds of trees damaged. \$70,000 worth of property damage was reported.
3/10/2013	Winter Storm	Dodge County saw between five and nine inches of snow.
3/4/2013	Heavy Snow	Between six and eight inches of snow were reported across the county.
2/21/2013	Winter Storm	Eight to nine inches of snow were reported across the county.
1/27/2013	Winter Storm	Freezing rain and sleet created a coating of ice on exposed surfaces leading to very slick roads and numerous accidents across the county.
12/19/2012	Winter Storm	Snowfall reports across Dodge County indicated between six and eight inches of snow. North winds of 20 to 30 mph created blowing and drifting snow and produced very poor driving conditions.
2/20/2011	Winter Storm	The combination of heavy wet snow and poor visibilities prompted the Dodge County Emergency Manager to issue a no travel advisory. Snowfall amounts ranged from six to eight inches across the county.
12/20/2010	Winter Storm	Heavy snow produced six to seven inches of snowfall. A period of freezing drizzle occurred once the snow ended and produced up to an eighth of an inch of icing.

Date	Type	Description
12/11/2010	Blizzard	Heavy snow and blizzard conditions brought twelve inches of snow to the county. Winds ranged from 25 to 50 mph and caused whiteout conditions, widespread road closures, and stranded motorists.
12/3/2010	Heavy Snow	Dodge Center measured seven inches of snowfall.
2/7/2010	Winter Storm	A prolonged snowstorm left ten inches of snow in Dodge County.
1/25/2010	Winter Weather	Blowing and drifting snow caused visibilities of less than a half of a mile.
1/21/2010	Winter Weather	Freezing rain caused roadways to become icy and created hazardous travel conditions. Dodge County Law enforcement reported a few cars slid into ditches.

SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

5.5.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future winter-related storm events in Dodge County, records of previous events (blizzards, heavy snows, ice storms, winter storms, and winter weather) were summed and divided by the dataset's period of record, resulting in the annual relative frequency of winter-related storms. Based on records in the NCEI Storm Events Database through February 2020, the relative frequency of winter-related storm events in Dodge County is 4.1 per year. This relative frequency can be used to infer the probability of these events occurring in the future.

5.5.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Historically, winter storms have had a large impact on public safety in Minnesota. This will continue, with a possible increase in annual total snowfall (MPCA, 2018c). Winter weather is often the cause of power outages. Pressures on energy use, reduced reliability of services, potential outages, and the potential rise in household costs for energy are major climate change risks to public health.

According to the 2015 Minnesota Weather Almanac, seasonal snowfall records across the state from 1890–2000 showed that 41 of 46 climate stations recorded an increase in average annual snowfall, by as much as 10 inches. Climate change is causing the atmosphere to hold more moisture, that drives heavier than normal precipitation. Higher snowfall levels can result in greater runoff potential during spring snowmelt, and many watersheds in Minnesota have shown more consistent measures of high-volume flows during spring, often at or above flood stage (Seeley, 2015).

5.5.4 VULNERABILITY

Transportation systems, electrical distribution systems, and structures are vulnerable to winter storms throughout the county. These events do not vary geographically within the county; all jurisdictions are equally vulnerable. While it is highly likely these events will continue occurring annually, the amount of snow and ice and number of winter-related storm events to occur each year are unpredictable. Citizens living in climates such as these must always be prepared for situations that put their lives or property at risk. It is important that extra consideration be given to the vulnerable populations and energy infrastructure discussed in Section 4.3.

5.5.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to severe winter storms. The following gaps and deficiencies should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce that vulnerability:

Above-Ground Power Lines: A majority of the power lines in Dodge County are above ground and subject to damage from ice storms, wind, and falling tree limbs. Power lines that are above ground are susceptible to coming down during severe winter storm events, resulting in power outages.

Public Education: Dodge County Emergency Management and local cities need to continue to encourage all residents to be ready for long-term power outages or to be snowed in during dangerous winter events such as ice storms and blizzards.

Backup Power: Not all designated shelter facilities have generator back-up power to provide the ability to care for residents if displaced during a severe winter event coupled with an extended power outage.

5.6 Extreme Cold

Due to Minnesota's position in the middle of the continent and subsequent climate, the state may experience extremely frigid temperatures in winter. Winter in Dodge County can be especially dangerous when low temperatures and wind create arctic-like wind chills.

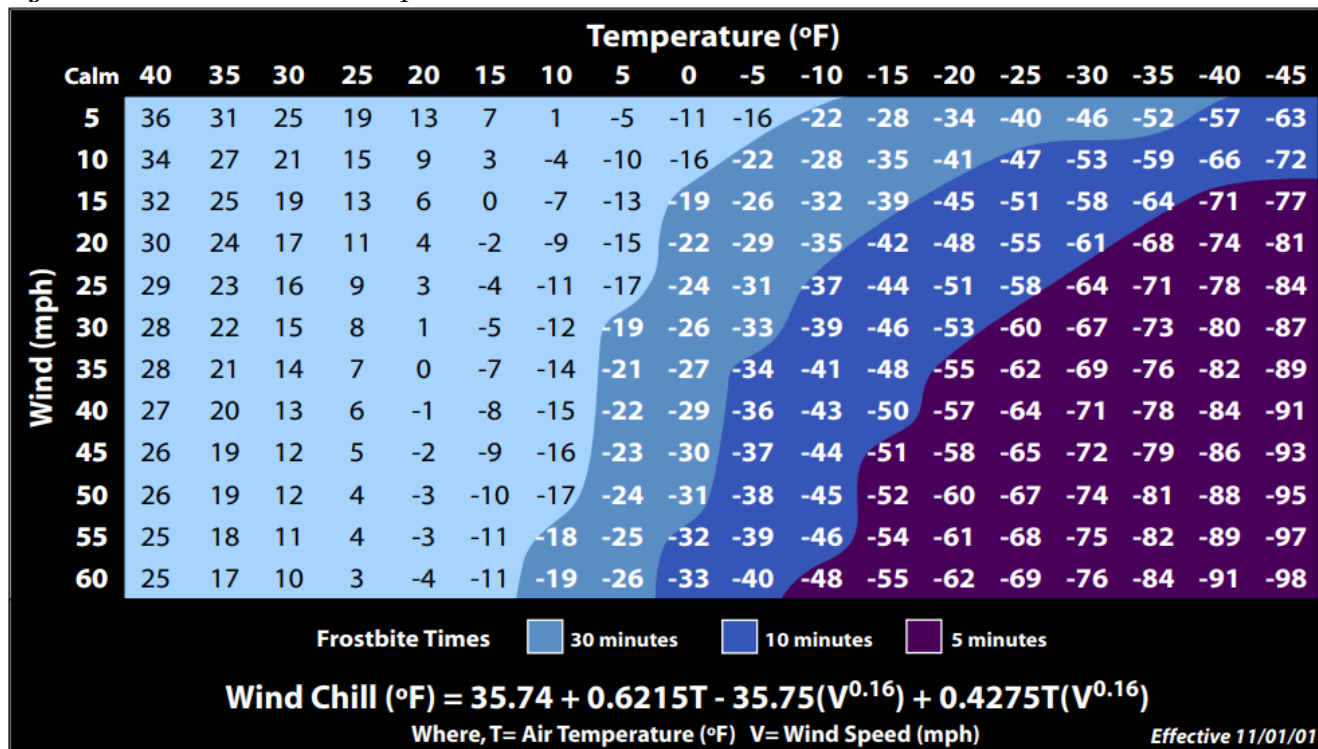
Wind chill, defined as how cold people and animals feel when outside, is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold. As wind increases it draws heat from the body, driving down skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature.

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues a wind chill warning when life-threatening wind chill values are expected or occurring. The criteria for issuing official wind chill warnings and advisories are set by the local weather forecasting office (WFO). The La Crosse WFO (ARX) uses a wind chill warning criteria of -35°F or colder to issue a wind chill warning and -20°F and colder for a wind chill advisory in Dodge County (NWS, 2010). Figure 21 shows the relationship between temperature and wind speed to measure wind chill.

5.6.1 HISTORY

Extreme cold temperatures affect Dodge County nearly every year. January is the coldest month in the Southeast Minnesota climate division, with an average monthly minimum temperature of 6.6°F (Vose et al., 2021). Extreme cold data was compiled from the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (MRCC) using daily minimum temperature data from weather stations in Dodge County, which have complete datasets ($< 10\%$ missing data), as well as cold-related events reported in the NCEI Storm Events Database. Extreme cold days in Dodge County were counted each day a station's daily minimum temperature reached -18°F , a standard used by the National Weather Service to report cold weather events (2018).

Figure 21. NWS wind chill temperature index



SOURCE: (NWS, 2010)

There are no weather stations in the county currently reporting daily temperature. The station referenced is located in Owatonna, MN, approximately ten miles outside the Dodge County line. From January 1, 2010 through June 4, 2020, daily low temperatures $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{F}$ were recorded 32 times at the Owatonna weather station (NWS COOP, 2020). Dodge County experiences an average of 3–4 extreme cold days each year. The lowest daily low temperature reported since January 2010 was -32°F recorded by the Owatonna Valley station on January 5,

The lowest temperature ever reported in Dodge County occurred on January 1, 1977 when temperatures plummeted to -35°F at the Owatonna station (GHCN, 2020; NWS, 2020a; NWS COOP, 2020).

Daily minimum temperatures mentioned above do not factor in wind chill. The NCEI Storm Events Database includes 9 cold/wind chill and 14 extreme cold/wind chill events affecting Dodge County since 1996 (NWS, 2020c). No one in Dodge County died or was injured from these events; however, indirect deaths due to stress on those with other serious health conditions were likely to have occurred.

Table 28 shows cold-related events in Dodge County as reported to the NCEI Storm Events Database since January 2010.

Table 28. Cold events in Dodge County, January 2010–August 2021

Date	Event Type	Description
2/14/2021	Extreme cold/ wind chill	The county saw dangerously cold wind chills of 35 to 45 below zero. These wind chills occurred with temperatures in the negative single digits and teens. The coldest recorded wind chill was –44 °F by a mesonet station east of Kasson.
2/7/2021	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Bitterly cold air with temperatures in the negative teens settled in over southeast Minnesota during the early morning hours of February 7th. Dangerously cold winds chills of 35 to 45 below zero occurred. The coldest recorded wind chill was –43 °F by a mesonet station east of Kasson.
2/13/2020	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chill values of –30 °F to –40 °F were common across Dodge County during the late evening of the 13th into the morning of the 14th. The coldest recorded wind chill was –41 °F at Dodge Center.
1/29/2019	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F to –60 °F were common across Dodge County from the afternoon of January 29th into the morning of the 31st. The coldest wind chill to occur was –60 °F at a mesonet station near Kasson City.
1/1/2018	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F to –40 °F were common across Dodge County during the morning of January 1st. The coldest reported wind chill by the automated weather observing equipment at the Dodge Center airport was –37 °F.
12/17/2016	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F to –45 °F were common across Dodge County from the late evening of December 17th into the early afternoon of the 18th. The coldest reported value was –46 °F from the automated weather observing equipment at the Dodge Center airport.
1/17/2016	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F to –40 °F were common across Dodge County on the morning of January 17th. The lowest recorded wind chill by the automated weather observing equipment at the Dodge Center airport was –40 °F.
1/27/2014	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F or colder occurred across Dodge County from the early morning of January 27th through the morning of the 28th. The lowest recorded wind chill was –44 °F below from a mesonet reporting station near Kasson City.
1/5/2014	Extreme cold/ wind chill	Wind chills of –35 °F or colder occurred across Dodge County from the evening of January 5th through the evening of the 6th. The lowest recorded wind chill was –52 °F from a mesonet reporting station near Kasson City.
2/24/2010	Cold/wind chill	Wind chill values reached –25 °F at West Concord and –23 °F at Dodge Center on February 24th.
1/28/2010	Cold/wind chill	Wind chill values dropped to –28 °F at West Concord and –25 °F at Dodge Center on January 28th.
1/8/2010	Cold/wind chill	A wind chill value of –25 °F occurred on January 8th at West Concord.
1/1/2010	Extreme cold/ wind chill	A wind chill value of –41 °F was recorded in the West Concord area on January 2nd.

SOURCE: (NCEI, 2021)

5.6.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future cold-related events in Dodge County, records of previous cold/wind chill and extreme cold/wind chill events were summed and divided by the dataset's period of record, resulting in the annual relative frequency. Based on records in the NCEI Storm Events Database through January 2020, the relative frequency of cold-related events in Dodge County is 0.9 per year. (NCEI, 2021). These 21 events occurred in 12 of the 24 years on record. This relative frequency can be used to infer the probability of these events occurring in the future.

5.6.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Although climate research indicates that Minnesota's average winter lows are rising rapidly and our coldest days of winter are now warmer than we have ever recorded (MN DNR, 2020a) cold temperatures have always been a part of Minnesota's climate and extreme cold events will continue. An increase in extreme precipitation or storm events such as ice storms as the climate changes could lead to a higher risk of residents being exposed to cold temperatures during power outages or other storm-related hazards during extreme cold.

5.6.4 VULNERABILITY

The risk of extreme cold does not vary geographically within the county. Citizens living in climates such as these must always be prepared for situations that put their lives or property at risk. The youngest and more elderly citizens, homeless persons, individuals with chronic medical conditions, and those who are working or recreating outdoors are most at risk for frostbite and hypothermia (MDH, 2021b)

It is not always the depth of the cold that poses a threat but rather unpreparedness for the cold, such as an individual with a vehicle breakdown who lacks a personal winter safety kit in the vehicle. The cost of propane can make rural citizens more vulnerable to issues with extreme cold. A propane shortage and resulting crisis, such as that which occurred in 2014, may increase the cost of heating homes and farms to a prohibitive amount (Eaton, 2014). The Minnesota Department of Commerce presents options and suggestions for homeowners who use propane on their website: <https://mn.gov/commerce/consumers/tips-tools/propane/>

The CDC publication "Extreme Cold: A Prevention Guide to Promote Your Personal Health and Safety" outlines preparation measures individuals can take to reduce their vulnerability to extreme cold. Highlights in this document include advice about travel preparations, securing your home water supply, and safety during recreation (CDC, 2021).

5.6.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to extreme cold. The following gaps and deficiencies should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce that vulnerability:

Generators for Backup Power to Healthcare Facilities: Not all assisted living, long-term care, and nursing home facilities have backup generator power. In the event of extreme cold periods coupled with a power outage these facilities would be at high risk with vulnerable populations.

Generators for Backup Power to Shelter Facilities: Not all designated shelter facilities have generator back-up power to provide heat if there is a loss of power during an extreme cold event.

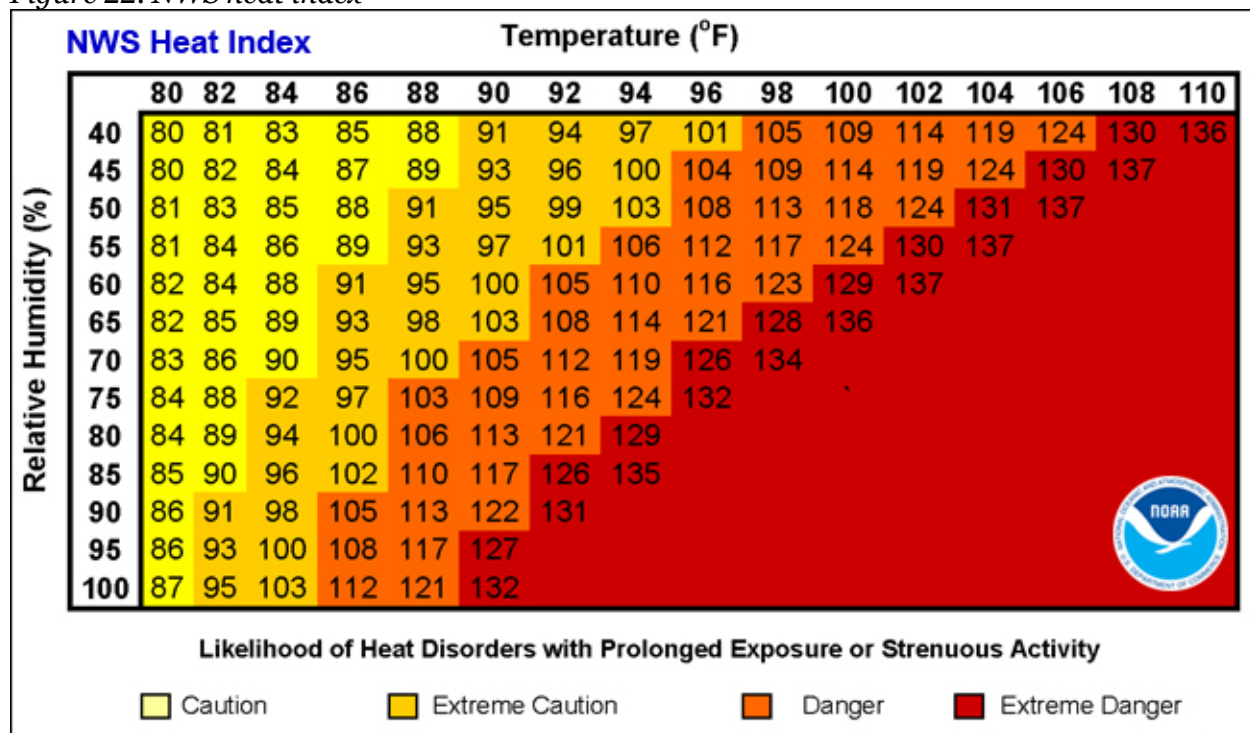
5.7 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is the combination of very high temperatures and exceptionally humid conditions. When the atmospheric moisture content is high, the rate of perspiration from the body decreases and the human body feels warmer (NWS, 2021). Heat stress can be indexed by combining the effects of temperature and humidity. The NWS Heat Index in Figure 13 is a measure of how hot the body feels when relative humidity is factored in with actual air temperature. The heat index values are for shady locations—exposure to direct sunlight may increase these values by up to 15 °F.

Extreme heat events are linked to a range of illnesses, even death, and can exacerbate pre-existing chronic conditions (Moss, 2017). Medical costs related to extreme heat can be enormous: in 2005, the total was \$1.5 billion nationwide, or more than \$16,000 per patient (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2009). Heat-related hazards have cost Dodge County over \$91,000 in property damages since 1960 (CEMHS, 2019).

Figure 23 describes the effects increasing levels of heat has on the body during prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.

Figure 22. NWS heat index



SOURCE: (NWS, 2021)

Figure 23. Heat effects on the body

Classification	Heat Index	Effect on the body
Caution	80°F - 90°F	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
Extreme Caution	90°F - 103°F	Heat stroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
Danger	103°F - 124°F	Heat cramps or heat exhaustion likely, and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
Extreme Danger	125°F or higher	Heat stroke highly likely

SOURCE: (NWS, 2021)

5.7.1 HISTORY

According to data obtained from the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (MRCC), July is the warmest month in Southeast Minnesota, the climate division in which Dodge County is located, with a mean high temperature of 81.3 ° (Vose et al., 2021). To measure the frequency of extreme heat days in Dodge County, the county's weather station's daily maximum temperatures were examined with 90 °F used as the benchmark. Dodge County contains no active weather stations with complete datasets (< 10% missing data). Instead, the station referenced is located in Owatonna, MN, approximately ten miles outside the Dodge County line. From January 1, 2010 through June 4, 2020, daily high temperatures ≥ 90 °F were reported 94 times from the Owatonna station (GHCN, 2020; NWS, 2020a; NWS COOP, 2020). Dodge County experiences an average of 9-10 extreme heat days each year. The highest daily maximum temperature reported during this time was 100 °F reported by the Owatonna station on August 8, 2011 and July 7, 2012.

The highest temperature ever reported from the Owatonna station occurred on July 14, 1995 when temperatures reached 102 °F (GHCN, 2020; NWS, 2020a; NWS COOP, 2020).

Daily maximum temperatures do not factor in humidity. The NCEI Storm Events Database receives data on heat and excessive heat events from the National Weather Service (NWS). According to the NWS, a heat event results from a combination of above normal high temperatures and relative humidity, while an excessive heat event is characterized by well above normal high temperatures and high humidity (2018). Heat-related events are reported to the Storm Events Database whenever heat index values meet or exceed regionally established heat thresholds. In Minnesota, a heat advisory is issued when the maximum heat index is around 100 °F or higher. An excessive heat warning occurs when the maximum heat index is around 105 °F and the minimum heat index is around 75 °F or higher (NWS, 2019).

Since January 1996, eight heat and two excessive heat events occurred in Dodge County (NCEI, 2021). No one in Dodge County died or was injured from these events; however, indirect deaths due to stress on those with other serious health conditions were likely to have occurred. Table 29 shows heat-related events in Dodge County as reported to the NCEI Storm Events Database since January 2010.

Table 29. Heat events in Dodge County since the 2010 HMP Update through August 2021

Date	Event Type	Description
7/19/2019	Excessive heat	Heat indices of 105 °F to 115 °F were common across Dodge County on July 19th. The highest calculated heat index was 113 °F from a mesonet station near Kasson.
7/21/2016	Heat	Heat indices topped out between 105 °F and 115 °F on both the 21st and 22nd. The highest reported heat index was 114 °F by a mesonet reporting station east of Kasson. At the Dodge Center Airport, the heat index reached 107 °F.
7/2/2012	Heat	The Dodge Center automated weather observing system recorded maximum apparent temperatures of 100 °F to 110 °F during the afternoon hours.
7/17/2011	Excessive heat	For an extended period between the 17th and 20th, afternoon heat indices routinely reached between 105 °F and 110 °F with overnight low temperatures above 75 °F. The highest recorded heat index was 108 °F.
8/12/2010	Heat	The automated weather observing equipment at Dodge Center recorded a maximum apparent temperature of 109 °F in the afternoon.

SOURCE: (NWS, 2020B)

5.7.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future heat-related events in Dodge County records of previous heat and excessive heat events were summed and divided by the dataset's period of record, resulting in the annual relative frequency of heat-related events. Based on records in the NCEI Storm Events Database through January 2020, the relative frequency of heat-related events in the county is .4 per year. These 10 events occurred in seven of the 24 years on record. This relative frequency can be used to infer the probability of these events occurring in the future.

5.7.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Seven of Minnesota's 10 warmest years occurred in the last 15 years. Projected increases of 2°F to 6°F more are expected by 2050 and 5°F to 10°F more by 2100 (MN EQB, 2014). The Midwest has experienced major heat waves, and their frequency has increased over the last six decades (Perera et al., 2012). For the U.S., mortality increases 4% during heat waves compared with non-heat wave days (Anderson & Bell, 2011). Heat stress is projected to increase as a result of climbing summer temperatures and humidity (Schoof, 2012).

Dodge County's exposure to extreme heat is expected to increase if no action is taken to reduce heat-trapping emissions. Several factors are used to indicate changes in extreme heat exposure, including cooling degree days. Cooling degree days are used to indicate the amount of cooling a building will need in response to weather, based on a threshold of 65 °F. Days with a daily average temperature above this threshold are known as cooling degree days referencing the need for cooling inside buildings. Cooling degree days are calculated from the daily average temperature minus 65 °F. For example, if a weather

station recorded an average daily temperature of 78 °F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13. In 2019, Dodge County had 357 cooling degree days. With medium action to curb climate change, Dodge County is projected to have 438 cooling degree days by 2050. With low action to curb climate change the expected number of cooling degree days within the county jumps to 578 days by 2050 (MDH & University of Minnesota, 2019).

5.7.4 VULNERABILITY

The Minnesota Department of Health released a 2012 Minnesota Extreme Heat Toolkit, to help local governments prepare for extreme heat events. In their toolkit, they note extreme heat events are often dubbed “silent killers” because deaths and illnesses from these events are often misunderstood and underreported. Minnesota has no official system to report deaths and illnesses linked to extreme heat (MDH, 2012). It is important to not underestimate the danger of extreme heat events within the state.

High temperatures can be exacerbated by the urban heat island effect in densely developed areas, an effect that amplifies higher temperatures in areas with a higher concentration of impervious and paved surfaces. These types of surfaces absorb more heat and hold it for longer than vegetation cover (EPA, 2019). Impervious surfaces cover 2% of Dodge County (MDH & University of Minnesota, 2019). Impervious surfaces are not spread evenly throughout the county and attention should be given to cities or areas within the county that contain the largest amounts of this type of surface cover. Except for these areas, the risk of extreme heat does not vary geographically.

The impact extreme heat has on individuals is not equal. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), population groups more vulnerable to extreme heat include:

- Older adults (≥65 years old). The elderly are not able to easily adjust to sudden changes in temperature and are more likely to have a chronic medical condition, or take medication affecting their body’s ability to control its temperature.
- Infants and children. Young children and infants have limited control with their surroundings and rely on others to keep them cool and hydrated.
- Individuals with chronic health conditions. These individuals are less likely to respond to changes in temperature, may be taking a medication which exacerbates the effects of extreme heat, or have a condition which is a risk-factor for heat-related illness (e.g., heart disease, mental illness, poor blood circulation, and obesity).
- People with low income. These individuals may not be able to afford to properly cool their home and may face transportation challenges when trying to access cooling shelters.
- Athletes and people working outdoors. Both groups are likely to exert energy while being exposed to the heat (CDC, 2020).

Warming temperatures will continue to increase the risk of extreme heat, especially among these already vulnerable populations. In 2018, 14% of Dodge County’s population was over 65 years old, 20% of the county was classified as low income, and 15% of the county were beneficiaries of Medicare (MDH & University of Minnesota, 2019). Many of the population groups vulnerable to extreme heat are included

as social variables in the CDC's SVI data, specifically in the Socioeconomic Status, and Household Composition & Disability themes. See Section 4.3.1 for information on geographic variability of social vulnerabilities in SVI themes.

5.7.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management identified several program gaps and deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to extreme heat. The following gaps and deficiencies should be addressed with new mitigation efforts to reduce that vulnerability:

Generators for Backup Power to Healthcare Facilities: Not all assisted living, long-term care, and nursing home facilities have backup generator power. In the event of extreme heat periods coupled with a power outage these facilities would be at high risk with vulnerable populations.

Generators for Backup Power to Shelter Facilities: Not all designated shelter facilities have generator back-up power to provide cooling if there is a loss of power during an extreme heat event.

5.8 Dam & Levee Failure

A dam is a structure built across a stream or river to retain water for the purpose of storage or control. The difference in elevation between the water at the top and bottom of a dam creates large amounts of potential energy, allowing the chance for failure. Dam failures are typically not caused by storm events. In the U.S., 36% of dam failures are due to mechanical reasons (malfunctioning gates, conduits, or valves); 34% are from hydraulic failures (overtopping due to inadequate spillway design, debris blockage, or the settlement of the dam crest), and 30% are caused by structural failures (foundation defects from settlement and slope instability) (FEMA, 2013b).

A levee is a structure, typically made from embankments of dirt, built along the edges of rivers and streams to contain, control, or divert the flow of water to prevent flooding of the adjacent land (Lotha et al., 2019). Common causes for levees failing include foundation failure, surface erosion, or overtopping (USACE, 2010). Both dam and levee failures can be devastating, resulting in loss of human life, downstream property damage, lifeline disruption (transportation routes and utility lines required to maintain or protect life), and environmental damage. Dams and levees require constant monitoring and regular maintenance to ensure their integrity.

Dam & Levee Regulation: There are over 1,150 dams in Minnesota (MN DNR, 2020b). Dam regulatory authorities vary between state and federal agencies based mainly on the ownership of the dam.

The MN DNR Dam Safety Program has the mission of protecting the life and safety of people by ensuring that dams are safe. Minnesota's Dam Safety Program sets minimum standards for dams and regulates the design, construction, operation, repair, and removal of both privately and publicly (non-federal) owned dams (MN DNR, 2020b). The federal government is responsible for regulating and maintaining dam safety of federally owned dams. No single agency regulates all federally owned dams. 42% of federal dams are owned and managed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and the Bureau of

Reclamation. The remaining federal dams are owned and managed by other federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, among others (Normand, 2019). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Dam Safety Program is the largest dam safety program in the U.S. The Commission works with federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety of over 3,000 dams across the U.S. The Commission inspects projects on an unscheduled basis to investigate potential dam safety problems; complaints about constructing and operating a project; safety concerns related to natural disasters; and issues concerning compliance with the term and conditions of a license (FERC, 2020).

Similar to dams, levees in Minnesota are regulated by various federal, state, and local entities that own the levee. While the USACE has designed and built many of the levees in the U.S., the USACE is only responsible for the maintenance of federally owned levees in the USACE system.

Dam & Levee Inventory: There are 6 dams and no levees in Dodge County.

Table 30 provides the properties of each dam in the county.

Table 30. Dams in Dodge County

Dam Name	Owner	Waterway	Type	Height (ft)	Length (ft)	Purpose	Condition	Rating
Donaldson Pond	Donaldson, Jim	Dodge Center Creek - TR	Earth	24'	331'	Other	Poor	No Data
Alberts-Rueg Group	Kennedy, Mark	Zumbro River Middle Fk - TR	Earth	24'	375'	Flood Control	Fair	Class III
Buehler Detention	Ekman, Jeremy	Zumbro River Middle Fk - TR	Earth	17'	No Data	Other	Fair	Class III
Mantorville	City of Mantorville	Zumbro River Middle Fk	Gravity, Earth	12'	565'	Recreation	Fair	Class III
Rice Lake Outlet	County of Dodge	Zumbro River Middle Fk	Gravity	6'	12'	Other	Satisfactory	Class III
Mantorville 18	Hoff, Mike and ets	Zumbro River - TR	No Data	No Data	No Data	Recreation	Poor	Class III

SOURCES: (MN DNR, 2014; USACE, 2021)

5.8.1 HISTORY

According to the State Dam Safety Engineer at the MN DNR, dam failures have only occurred at one dam in the county, the Mantorville Dam. Located on the southern end of Lake Hansa, the Mantorville Dam failed in 1948 and again in 1990 due to the central portion of old rubble spillway washed out (Boyle, Jason (MN Dam Safety Engineer), personal communication, October 22, 2019).

5.8.2 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

To determine the probability of future dam failures in Dodge County, records of previous failures and the period in which they occurred were examined. There MN DNR has two records of dam failures occurring

in the county; therefore, the relative frequency of these events is 0 per year. This relative frequency can be used to infer that the probability of dam failures occurring in the future is very low.

5.8.3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Dams are designed based on assumptions about a river’s annual flow behavior that will determine the volume of water behind the dam and flowing through the dam at any one time. Changes in weather patterns due to climate change may change the expected flow pattern, and indirectly increase the likelihood of dam failures. It is conceivable that bigger rainfalls at earlier times in the year could threaten a dam’s designed margin of safety, causing dam operators to release greater volumes of water earlier in a storm cycle in order to maintain the required margins of safety. Such early releases of increased volumes can increase flood potential downstream.

Minnesota had a dam failure due to a large storm event in June 2012. The Forebay Canal in Carlton County had operated as designed for nearly 100 years. The intensity of the 2012 rain event caused a failure of the canal wall, which caused significant damage. Climate change is adding a new level of uncertainty that needs to be considered with respect to assumptions made during dam construction.

5.8.4 VULNERABILITY

Although dam regulatory authorities differ between various federal and state agencies, all authorities attempt to classify dams according to the potential impacts from a dam failure or mis-operation. In response to the numerous classification systems, FEMA’s Interagency Committee on Dam Safety created a downstream hazard potential classification system that is adaptable to any agency’s current system. Table 31 provides an overview of the main criteria agencies consider when determining a dam’s downstream hazard potential. This classification system does not imply that the dam is unsafe, but rather categorizes dams based on the probable loss of human life and the impacts on economic, environmental, and lifeline interests (FEMA, 2004a).

Table 31. Downstream hazard potential classification criteria

Hazard Potential Classification	Loss of Human Life	Economic, Environmental, Lifeline Losses
Class III (Low)	None expected	Low and generally limited to owner
Class II (Significant)	None expected	Yes
Class I (High)	Probable - one or more expected.	Yes (but not necessary for this classification)

SOURCE: (USACE, 2008)

Dams for which a hazard potential has not been designated, or is not provided, are classified as “Undetermined.”

An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) is a document which identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies preplanned actions to be followed during a dam failure to minimize property damage or loss

of life. An EAP is required for Class I dams and strongly recommended for Class II dams (MN DNR, 2020b).

Five of the dams in Dodge County are a Class III (low hazard potential) and no hazard information is available for the other dam. None of the dams have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), therefore, no information is available or required about vulnerable structures or populations in the event of a failure

In addition to dams being classified by their hazard potential, the physical condition of dams is inspected and given a condition ranking. The condition of a dam is categorized into one of the following classifications:

Satisfactory: No existing or potential dam safety deficiencies are recognized. Acceptable performance is expected under all loading conditions (static, hydrologic, seismic) in accordance with the applicable regulatory criteria or tolerable risk guidelines.

Fair: No existing dam safety deficiencies are recognized for normal loading conditions. Rare or extreme hydrologic and/or seismic events may result in a dam safety deficiency. Risk may be in the range to take further action.

Poor: A dam safety deficiency is recognized for loading conditions which may realistically occur. Remedial action is necessary. “Poor” may also be used when uncertainties exist as to critical analysis parameters which identify a potential dam safety deficiency. Further investigations and studies are necessary.

Unsatisfactory: A dam safety deficiency is recognized that requires immediate or emergency remedial action for problem resolution.

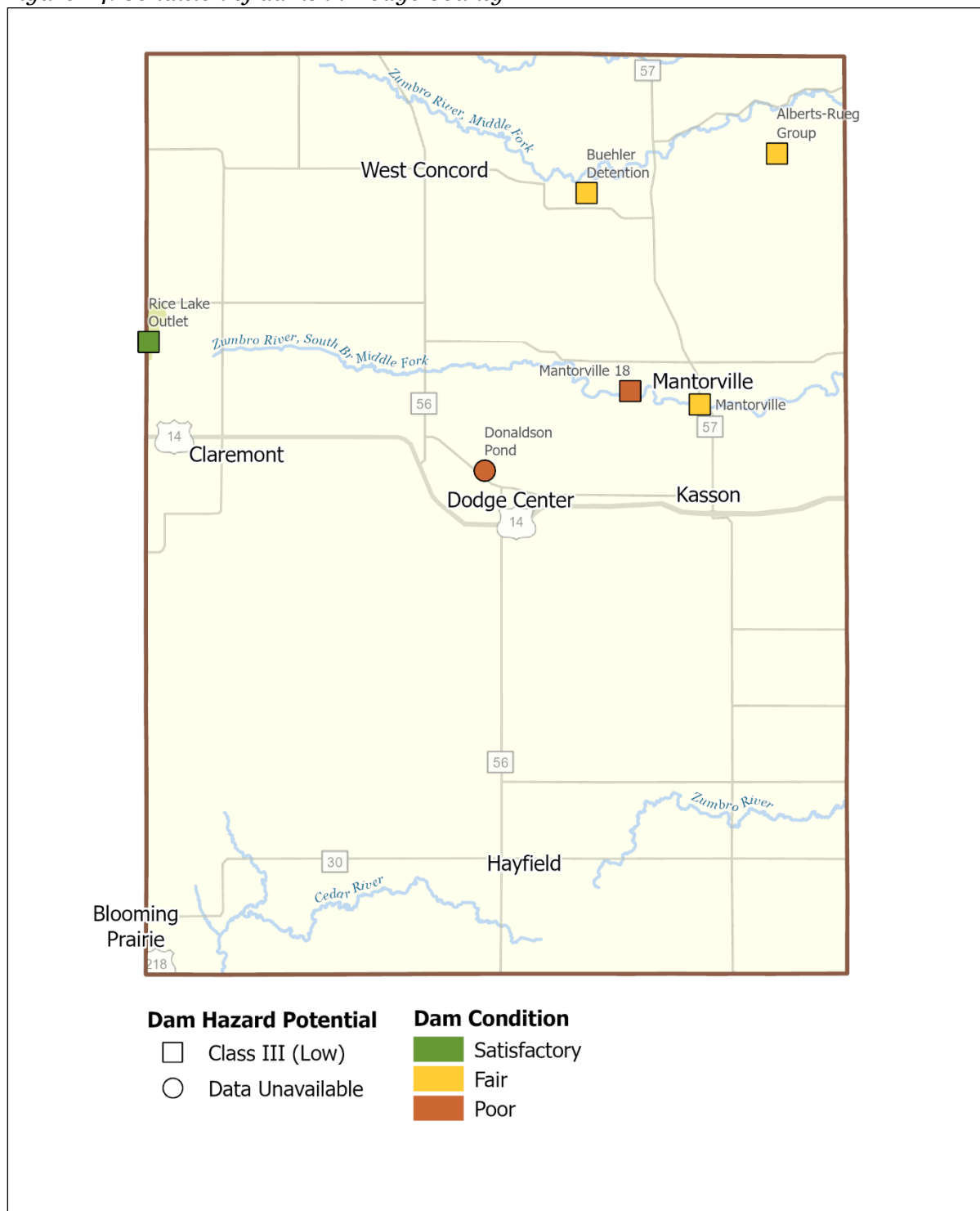
Not Rated: The dam has not been inspected, is not under state jurisdiction, or has been inspected but, for whatever reason, has not been rated. (USACE, 2008)

Dams in “Poor” or “Unsatisfactory” conditions may be more vulnerable to failure and pose a greater threat to the surrounding community and infrastructure. Of the two of the dams in Dodge County that have been given a condition ranking, two are ranked below “Fair.” The location and condition of dams in Dodge County are mapped in Figure 24.

5.8.5 PROGRAM GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES

Dodge County Emergency Management did not identify any program gaps or deficiencies that make its citizens more vulnerable to dam and levee failure.

Figure 24. Condition of dams in Dodge County



SOURCE: (USACE, 2021)

Section 6 – Mitigation Strategy

The goal of mitigation is to protect lives and reduce the impacts of future hazard events including property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, the amount of public and private funds spent to assist with recovery, and to build disaster-resistant communities. Mitigation actions and projects should be based on a well-constructed risk assessment, provided in Section 5 of this plan. Mitigation should be an ongoing process adapting over time to accommodate a community's needs.

6.1 Community Capability Assessments

The capability assessment identifies current activities and existing planning tools used to mitigate hazards. The capability assessment identifies the policies, regulations, procedures, programs and projects that contribute to the lessening of disaster damages. The assessment also provides an evaluation of these capabilities to determine whether the activities can be improved in order to more effectively reduce the impact of future hazard events. The following sections identify existing plans and mitigation capabilities within all of the communities:

- Appendix D: Lists the plans and programs in place in Dodge County as related to hazard mitigation.
- Appendix C: As part of the Dodge County MHMP update, the county and city governments were asked to participate in filling out a “Local Mitigation Survey” (LMS) form to report on their current mitigation capabilities and program gaps. Appendix C provides the LMS reports gathered for Dodge County.

Information from the capability assessments was used to support development of local mitigation actions for implementation over the next five years (see column *Comments on Implementation & Integration*).

6.1.1 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

The NFIP is a federal program created by Congress to mitigate future flood losses nationwide through sound, community-enforced building and zoning ordinances and to provide access to affordable, federally backed flood insurance protection for property owners. The NFIP is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the federal government that states that if a community will adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), the federal government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.

Table 35 below lists and describes jurisdictional participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Table 32. NFIP participation in Dodge County

Community Name	Participation in the NFIP	FEMA Map	Description of Participation
Dodge County	Participating	FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The Dodge County Environmental Services Department maintains the flood rate insurance maps for the county and enforces the floodplain and shoreland ordinances for the county. Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance is titled "Floodplain Overlay District". Dodge County's floodplain regulations are stricter than state minimum standards.
Blooming Prairie	Not Participating	No FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The city does not have a FEMA map and is not participating.
Claremont	Not Participating	No FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The city does not have a FEMA map and is not participating.
Dodge Center	Participating	FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The City enforces the floodplain and shoreland ordinances within City Limits, including limiting development in the shoreland zone district. Details of the Shoreland Zone District can be found in Section 4.700 of the City Code. The City also acts proactively in potential flood events to ensure drainage systems within the City operate properly and citizens who need not normally worry about flooding are protected.
Hayfield	Participating	FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The City of Hayfield has adopted and enforces Chapter 9, Floodplain Management of the City Code
Kasson	Participating	FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The City of Kasson enforces its Floodplain Management Ordinance and regulates all building and zoning within the floodplain. The City has revised its Code to better control construction in floodplain areas, as well as using the US Fish and Wildlife flood mapper to help with planning efforts.

Community Name	Participation in the NFIP	FEMA Map	Description of Participation
Mantorville	Participating	FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The City of Mantorville enforces its Floodplain Management Ordinance and regulates all building and zoning within the floodplain.
West Concord	Not Participating	No FEMA-mapped high-risk areas	The city does not have a FEMA map and is not participating.

SOURCE: (CEIL STRAUSS, MN FLOODPLAIN MANAGER, PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, APRIL 6, 2020)

Repetitive loss properties are defined as properties that have had two or more flood insurance claims of \$1,000 or more in any rolling 10-year period. Property owners are asked to consider mitigation activities such as acquisition, relocation, or elevation, among other options. FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) properties strategy is to eliminate or reduce the damage to property and the disruption to life caused by repeated flooding of the same properties. Property owners are notified of their status by FEMA.

A Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:

- a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or
- b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.
- c) For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any 10-year period and must be greater than 10 days apart.

Dodge County has two RL properties in Dodge Center, each with two losses. The properties are both single-family residences. Payments have totaled \$71,911 as of February 2022. There is one severe repetitive loss property (SRL) in Dodge Center. This property has had four losses, most recently in 2019, and payments have totaled \$96,240.

For more on the areas that flood repeatedly in Dodge County, see Section 5.1.

6.1.2 PLANS AND ORDINANCES

Dodge County and its incorporated communities have a number of plans and ordinances in place to ensure the safety of residents and the effective operation of communities including a Zoning Ordinance, Floodplain Ordinance, Emergency Operations Plan, and Wellhead Protection Plan.

6.1.3 PLANS AND PROGRAMS IN PLACE TO ADDRESS NATURAL HAZARDS

Dodge County has numerous plans and programs in place to address natural hazards. Some of these programs are specific to a hazard and others address impacts and human safety for many types of events

(“All-Hazards”). For the purpose of grouping related natural hazards, “Summer Storms” encompasses Tornadoes, Windstorms, Lightning, and Hail. Following is a description of the plans and programs in place by Dodge County to support mitigation for the hazards addressed in this plan.

All Hazards

All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan: Dodge County Emergency Management maintains an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan which details key emergency management functions (i.e., Public Information and Warning, Evacuation, Mass Care Sheltering, etc.) that may be necessary in advance of, during and following hazard events that pose risk to life safety. This includes events such as severe summer and winter storms, tornadoes, extreme temperatures, flooding, and wildfire.

Public Warning and Emergency Notification: In the event of emergencies or hazardous conditions that require timely and targeted communication to the public, Dodge County utilizes the CodeRed emergency notification system which users must sign up for (“opt-in service”). Dodge County also has IPAWS (Integrated Public Alert Warning System) which allows for both targeted and county-wide emergency notifications to both residents and visitors (not an “opt-in” service). Severe spring and summer storm warnings are initiated by the National Weather Service or by local trained SkyWarn spotters. Extreme cold temperature warnings and extreme heat warnings, and winter weather warnings are issued by the National Weather Service office in La Crosse, WI. Residents receive warnings by NOAA weather radio, local media, CodeRED, cell phone apps and the outdoor warning siren system.

Preparedness Outreach: Dodge County Emergency Management utilizes the Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook page, Dodge County Sheriff’s Office Facebook page and local news media to communicate with residents and visitors on emergency preparedness. A link for the CodeRed emergency notification system is located on the Dodge County website.

Shelter Facilities: There are designated shelter facilities within Dodge County that have an MOU with the American Red Cross. A severe storm or a period of extreme heat/cold coupled with a major power outage may require emergency sheltering for those in need. Dodge County Emergency Management and Public Health Department maintain a list of shelters within the county and have trained staff for shelter operations. The Red Cross has also worked with local communities to identify additional facilities such as churches that could be used for sheltering if needed.

NOAA Weather Radios: Dodge County Emergency Management promotes the use of NOAA weather radios by schools, long-term care facilities, county buildings, local residents, and visitors to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service.

Backup Power: Generator backup power is in place for the Dodge County Sheriff's Office 911 Communication Center, as well as the admin, Fairview Care Center, courthouse and highway department buildings.

School Closings: All school districts within Dodge County have a school closing policy and communications plan in place if inclement weather or other event creates a hazardous situation for students or staff.

Severe Winter Storms

Winter Hazard Awareness Week: Dodge County Emergency Management helps promote and participates in the National Weather Service's "Winter Hazard Awareness Week" held in November each year. The event provides education to residents on the dangers of winter weather and how to properly deal with it. We utilize our Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook page and local news media to share information with the public.

Snow Removal: The Dodge County Hwy. Department is responsible for the removal of snow and ice from county roads. The department completes its snow removal process in accordance with the Dodge County Hwy Department Snow Removal Policy. MnDOT removes snow from State Highways as well as disperses salt/sand as needed.

Severe Summer Storms

Outdoor Warning Sirens: There are outdoor warning sirens located in the cities of Blooming Prairie, Dodge Center, Kasson, Mantorville, West Concord, Claremont and Hayfield. Sirens are activated when the National Weather Service notifies Dispatch of high winds or tornado conditions that pose a risk to the public. Warning sirens are owned by the cities where they are located and maintained by those jurisdictions. All sirens are remotely activated by the Dodge County Sheriff's Office, with the exception of Blooming Prairie, which is under Steele County.

SKYWARN Program: Dodge County Emergency Management works with the National Weather Service to offer training on an annual basis to local fire and law enforcement departments and local residents that wish to be trained as volunteers. SkyWarn Spotters help to keep their local communities safe by providing timely and accurate reports of severe weather to their local National Weather Service office.

Severe Weather Awareness Week: Dodge County Emergency Management helps promote and participates in the National Weather Service's "Severe Weather Awareness Week" held in April each year. The week-long event seeks to educate residents on the dangers of severe storms and highlights the importance of preparing for severe weather before it strikes. We utilize the Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook page and local news media to share information with the public.

Tree Management: The Dodge County Highway Department actively clears trees on the right-of-way of county-owned roads to reduce the danger of trees falling on roads during severe storm events such as thunderstorms, straight-line winds or ice storms. Local road authorizes are encouraged to do the same.

MDH Requirements for Manufactured Home Parks: The Dodge County Public Health and Environmental Service Departments works with the owners of manufactured home parks (MHP's) within the County to ensure that they are meeting Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) requirements for storm shelters and evacuation plans. Shelter and evacuation plans must be approved by the city or township in which they are located and submitted to MDH.

Flooding

Floodplain Mapping & Ordinance: Dodge County's Planning and Zoning Department maintains the floodplain maps and floodplain management ordinance for the county. Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance is titled "Floodplain Overlay District." Our regulations are stricter than state minimum standards.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): Dodge County participates in NFIP as do the cities of Kasson, Mantorville, Hayfield and Dodge Center. The cities of West Concord and Claremont do not have any floodplain within city boundaries and therefore do not participate in NFIP.

Road & Bridge Maintenance and Repair: The Dodge County Highway Department maintains an inventory of the condition of county roads and bridges and slates improvement projects dictated by condition rating. Following high-rain events or flood disasters the Hwy Dept. assesses damages due to erosion and flood damage and implements mitigation for those areas such as road re-surfacing, culvert replacement, and ditch/bank stabilization.

Dodge County Shoreland Ordinances: The Dodge County Environmental Services Department administers land use and zoning ordinances for rural and unincorporated portions of Dodge County, including shoreland. The department also provides information and support for environmental health issues that may impact water quality after flooding occurs. Dodge County 'County-Wide' Land Use Ordinance addresses Shoreland Management Regulations including building regulations to mitigate against flooding during high-water elevation (for structures along lakes, ponds, flowages, rivers, and streams).

Dodge County Highway Department: The Hwy. Dept. is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the county's roads and bridges. Routine maintenance includes road repair, grading, drainage, signing, snow removal, ice control, and minor road improvements.

Dodge County Soil & Water Conservation District: The Dodge County SWCD oversees regional planning and project efforts related to projects within the county that reduce the impacts of high rain events and resulting localized flooding and erosion. The SWCD administers the State Cost

Share Program, in which landowners or occupiers can request financial and technical assistance from the SWCD office to implement state approved conservation practices. Eligible practices include: grassed waterways, terraces, grade stabilization structures, and water & sediment control basins. The Cost Share Program provides up to 65 percent of the total eligible costs of a conservation practice. The SWCD further oversees the update of the county's 10-year Comprehensive Water Management Plan. The plan provides a framework and guidelines for implementing actions that address priority concerns, which include "Flash flooding or the quick rise and fall of water and stormwater management." The SWCD works in partnership with the MN DNR, Zumbro Watershed Partnership, and Cedar River Watershed District on cooperative program efforts.

Wildfire

Local Fire Departments: There are 8 fire departments that have response areas in Dodge County. Each department is responsible for wildfires within their department boundaries; however, they often work together on larger fires, including wildfires.

Burning Permits/Restrictions: The MN DNR regulates when burning is available and requires those burning to notify the county prior to lighting a fire.

Mutual Aid Agreements: All of the municipal fire departments in Dodge County have mutual aid agreements with each contiguous department that borders their respective fire district. Written mutual aid agreements are on file with each city.

Fire Prevention Week: Fire prevention week is held annually each October with the main emphasis on educating the youth through visiting schools. Most fire departments participate and provide an opportunity for local residents to learn fire safety with open houses.

Extreme Cold

Extreme Cold Safety Awareness: Dodge County Emergency Management and Public Health promote public awareness of personal safety measure to take during periods of extreme cold, such as minimizing exposure and being prepared with survival kits in vehicles during winter.

Extreme Heat

Extreme Heat Safety Awareness: Dodge County Emergency Management and Public Health promote public awareness of personal safety measure to take during periods of extreme heat, such as minimizing exposure and staying hydrated.

Dam Failure

None.

6.2 Mitigation Goals

The goals and strategies for natural hazards in the 2019 Minnesota State Hazard Mitigation Plan were adopted for use in the Dodge County Plan. This framework, as outlined below, will allow for integration of the mitigation actions that are listed by Dodge County and its jurisdictions into the state plan. The state will then be able to develop a statewide strategy that will benefit all of Minnesota.

Flooding Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss and economic disruption due to all types of flooding (riverine, flash, coastal, dam/levee failure).

Wildfire Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, natural resource and economic disruption due to wildfires (forest, prairie, grass, and peat bogs).

Windstorms Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, and economic disruption due to windstorms.

Hail Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property damage, and economic disruption due to hailstorms.

Winter Storms Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, and economic disruption due to winter storms (blizzard, ice, and ice storm).

Lightning Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property losses, loss of services, and economic disruption due to lightning.

Tornado Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, and economic disruption due to tornadoes.

Drought Goal: Reduce economic loss and environmental impacts due to drought.

Extreme Heat Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, and economic disruption due to extreme heat.

Extreme Cold Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, and economic disruption due to extreme cold.

Dam/Levee Failure Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, natural resource and economic disruption due to dam/levee failure.

Erosion/Landslide/Mudslide Goal: Reduce deaths, injuries, property loss, and economic disruption due to hillside, coastal, bluff: caused primarily by oversaturation of soil.

6.3 Mitigation Action and Project Strategies

The mitigation actions in this plan are summarized into four main strategy types, as described in the FEMA publications *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2013) and *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* (2013). A fifth strategy type was determined by Minnesota HSEM for use within the state: Mitigation Preparedness and Response. The strategies and example actions are listed in Table 36.

Table 33. Mitigation strategies and action types

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Local Plans and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes, that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	• Comprehensive plans • Land use ordinances • Planning and zoning • Building codes and enforcement • Floodplain ordinances • NFIP Community Rating System • Capital improvement programs • Open space preservation • Shoreline codes • Stormwater management regulations and master plans
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards. Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance program.	• Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood prone areas • Utility undergrounding • Structural retrofits • Floodwalls and retaining walls • Detention and retention structures • Culverts • Safe rooms
Natural Systems Protection	These are actions that minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.	• Sediment and erosion control • Stream corridor restoration • Forest management • Conservation easements • Wetland restoration and preservation

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Education and Awareness Programs	These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady or Firewise Communities. Although this type of mitigation reduces risk less directly than structural projects or regulation, it is an important foundation. A greater understanding and awareness of hazards and risk among local officials, stakeholders, and the public is more likely to lead to direct actions.	• Radio or television spots • Websites with maps and information • Real estate disclosure • Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations • Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas. • StormReady Certification • Firewise Communities
Mitigation Preparedness and Response	This is a State of Minnesota mitigation strategy with the intent of covering preparation and actions that protect life and property during a natural disaster.	• Emergency operations plan • Flood fight plans and preparedness • Dam emergency action plans • Warning • Backup power • Emergency capabilities

Local leaders work together with the Dodge County emergency management director to assure that the hazards and mitigation actions included in this plan are accurate and addressed in their jurisdictions. Development of mitigation actions for the county and each city was informed by a community's hazard and risk assessment; identification of local vulnerabilities, and review of capabilities in place to address mitigation. Planning team members, local elected officials and staff from Dodge County and each city actively participated in the development and review of mitigation action charts for implementation through participation in planning team meetings (see Appendix F) and development of Local Mitigation Surveys (see Appendix C). Additional jurisdictional and public feedback was incorporated following news releases inviting public input to the planning process (see Appendix G).

The Dodge County risks and mitigation activities identified also incorporate the concerns and needs of townships, school districts, and other entities participating in this plan. Appendix J contains the jurisdictional mitigation action charts for the cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord.

Following is an overview the mitigation action charts and description of each element of the chart.

Number (#)

Each mitigation action is identified by a number.

Hazard

Each mitigation action is identified by the natural hazard that it relates to. Actions that fall under “All-Hazards” relate to both natural and non-natural hazards.

Mitigation Strategy

Each mitigation action is identified by one of the following five mitigation strategies.

- Local Planning and Regulations
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects
- Natural Systems Protection
- Education and Awareness Programs
- Mitigation Preparedness and Response Support

See Table 36 for a description of each mitigation strategy and related types of actions.

Mitigation Action

Each mitigation action provides a concise, action-oriented description of the action or project to be undertaken. If a mitigation reduces risk to new or existing buildings/infrastructure it is noted.

Status

The status of each mitigation action is indicated by one of the following categories:

- New – New actions that have been identified since the last plan.
- Existing – Actions that are carried over from the last plan or have been updated.
- In Progress – Actions from the last plan that are currently being acted upon.

Mitigation actions that have been completed or deleted from the 2010 Dodge County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan are identified and reported on in Appendix H. Completed and deleted mitigation actions are not carried over into the updated mitigation action chart.

Priority

In the review and discussion of selected mitigation strategies and actions, the planning team ranked of mitigation actions by priority for implementation. Table 37 provides criteria that were taken into consideration in the process.

Table 34. Criteria for Mitigation Action Priority Ranking

Ranking	Criteria
High Priority	• Methods for reducing risk from the hazard are technically reliable. • The County has experience in implementing mitigation measures. • Mitigation measures are eligible under federal grant programs. • There are multiple mitigation measures for the hazard. • The mitigation measure(s) are known to be cost effective. • The mitigation measures protect lives and property for a long period of time, or are permanent risk reduction solutions.
Moderate Priority	• Mitigation methods are established. • The County has limited experience with the kinds of measures that may be appropriate to mitigate the hazard. • Some mitigation measures are eligible for federal grants. • There is a limited range of effective mitigation measures for the hazard. • Mitigation measures are cost-effective only in limited circumstances. • Mitigation measures are effective for a reasonable period of time.
Low Priority	• Methods for reducing risk from the hazard are not well-established, are not proven reliable, or are experimental. • The State or Counties have little or no experience in implementing mitigation measures, and/or no technical knowledge of them. • Mitigation measures are ineligible under federal grant programs. • There is a very limited range of mitigation measures for the hazard, usually only one feasible alternative. • The mitigation measure(s) have not been proven cost effective and are likely to be very expensive compared to the magnitude of the hazard. • The long-term effectiveness of the measure is not known or is known to be relatively poor.

Time frame

Each mitigation action identifies the anticipated timeframe for implementation of the action within the next 5-year planning cycle.

- Ongoing – Implementation of the action will require continued application.
- Defined (year) – Implementation of the action will occur within a defined time frame that is noted.
- TBD – The anticipated time frame for implementation of an action is to be determined.

Responsibility

Each mitigation action identifies what personnel, department or agency will be lead for the administration or implementation of the action.

Comments on Implementation & Integration

Each mitigation action provides a description of how the jurisdiction will work to implement the mitigation action and incorporate the activity into other existing planning mechanisms.

Possible Funding

Each mitigation action identifies where potential funding may come from to support implementation of the mitigation activity, such as existing county or city funding, state or federal funding. Projects that may be eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funding are noted.

The Dodge County Mitigation Action Chart is provided in Table 38.

Appendix J provides the mitigation action charts developed for each city participating in the MHMP update.

Table 35. Dodge County Mitigation Action Chart (2021–2026)

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all county residents to sign-up for the county’s CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	Dodge County Emergency Management (DCEM)	A link for the CodeRED emergency notification system is located on the Dodge County website and promoted on the DCEM Facebook page, and Dodge County Sheriff’s Office Facebook page. DCEM will conduct additional outreach to encourage the residents in the Village of Wasioja to sign up, due to the frequent and damaging floods that occur there.	County
2	All-Hazards	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Ensure the Dodge County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is updated and addresses policies & procedures needed to support EM functions prior to, during, and following a disaster.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM	DCEM has an EOP that is updated on a regular basis which helps the county be ready to respond to disasters across a range of EM functions. This includes plans in place for sheltering of displaced residents and pet sheltering.	County
3	All-Hazards	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Ensure designated facilities are in place and prepared for providing mass care sheltering and county staff are trained in sheltering operations.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM, DC Public Health (DCPH)	DCEM and DCPH maintain a list of shelters within the county and have trained staff for shelter operations. We partner with the American Red Cross to establish MOU’s with facilities in the county to serve as official shelter locations that meet ARC shelter requirements for space and accessibility. We will continue to work to ensure that portable generators are available for use at shelters if needed.	County

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
4	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Provide education and outreach to residents on personal preparedness for severe weather events and extended power outages. Coordinate with local jurisdictions to share information locally.	Existing High Ongoing	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't	DCEM participates in and promotes the NWS Severe Weather Awareness Weeks in spring and fall each year. We also promote residents to be prepared for emergencies, to have NOAA weather radios, and to sign up for the county's CodeRED system and DCEM Facebook page to receive emergency notifications and other information. DCEM shares information with local governments and encourages them to use their communication platforms to keep residents informed. We utilize local media to help get information out and provide resource links on emergency preparedness on the Dodge County website.	County
5	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Systems	Work with municipal & rural electric coops to encourage them to address burying powerlines or strengthening power poles to avoid power outages from high wind events and storms.	Existing High Ongoing	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't and Rural & Municipal Utility Coops	City of Kasson municipal, City of Blooming Prairie municipal, Xcel Energy, People's Coop, Steele-Waseca Coop, Freeborn-Mower Coop, and Goodhue County Coop. continue to address where power lines can be strengthened or buried underground. DCEM will assist as needed with applications to FEMA for eligible project measures that help to eliminate or reduce risk of power outages by these coops.	Electric Coops, FEMA HMA grant
6	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Work with local jurisdictions to acquire generator backup power to support critical infrastructure and delivery of essential services during an extended power outage due to storms.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't	DCEM continues to provide assistance to local jurisdictions that need to acquire portable generators to power infrastructure such as lift stations and other key facilities such as City Hall /community shelters in the event of a power outage. In some cases, this may include helping to identify where used portable generators may be obtained or helping to prepare a funding application.	County, Local Gov't

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
7	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Natural Systems Protection	Conduct vegetation management along county-owned roads to reduce the risk of downed trees and branches resulting from severe storms.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC Hwy. Dept.	The Dodge County Highway Department maintains an annual program of tree management within the right-of-way of county-owned roads to reduce the danger of trees falling on roads during severe storm events such as thunderstorms, straight-line winds or ice storms. Townships & cities are encouraged to do the same for roads under their authority.	County
8	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Encourage schools and long-term facilities that house senior citizens or other vulnerable populations to have emergency plans and generators in place to deal with severe weather, extreme temperatures, and power outages.	Existing High Ongoing	DCEM in coord with DCPH, Schools & Other Facilities, and Local Gov't's	DCEM and DCPH continue to work with schools and other long-term care facilities across the county and will encourage them to have plans in place for when the need arises. DCEM encourages local jurisdictions to work directly with facilities in their community to be prepared.	County, Local Facilities
9	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations	Explore opportunities to upgrade structural safety for severe weather in building code requirements including standards for safe shelters.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC Envir. Services	This is an ongoing effort by Dodge County Environmental Services (Planning & Zoning).	County, Local Gov't's
10	Severe Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations	Work with owners of mobile home parks (MHP's) to ensure they are in compliance with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) requirements for evacuation plans and storm shelters.	Existing High Ongoing	DCPH, DC Envir. Services in coord with Local Gov't and MHP's	The Dodge County Public Health Dept. and Environmental Services Dept. work with the owners of MHP's within the county to ensure that they are meeting MDH requirements for storm shelters and evacuation plans.	County, MHP Owners

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
11	Severe Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Ensure there is a network of trained Storm Spotters throughout the county.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM in coord with NWS & Local Gov't	DCEM works with the NWS to provide SKYWARN storm spotter training on an annual basis to local law enforcement, fire departments, and local residents who wish to participate. Storm Spotters help to support situational awareness of and public notification for dangerous storms such as severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.	County, NWS
12	Severe Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Provide assistance to local jurisdictions that require purchase & installation of new outdoor warning sirens and ensure they are connected to the county's remote activation system.	Existing High Ongoing	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't	Warning siren upgrades or new installations are needed for the cities of Claremont, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord. DCEM will assist these communities as needed with applying for funding to the USDA Community Facilities Grant Program which is a source for funding outdoor warning sirens. All new sirens will be connected to the county's remote activation system.	County, Local Gov't, USDA CF Grant Program
13	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Address the need for the construction of storm shelters or tornado safe rooms in communities, parks, or other locations in the county where people are vulnerable to high wind or tornadic events.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't	The cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Kasson, Mantorville and West Concord have all identified a need for either a storm shelter or tornado safe room to help protect residents/visitors that are vulnerable to high wind events (i.e., mobile home parks, campgrounds). DCEM will provide assistance as requested to help assess need, possible construction options, and development of grant applications as needed (i.e., FEMA HMA safe room grant). The Dodge County Fairgrounds also is in need of a storm shelter or tornado safe room to provide protection to visitors in the event of a severe storm event.	County, FEMA HMA, Other (TBD)

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
14	Wildfire	Local Planning & Regulations	Work with the MN DNR Firewise Program to explore development of a CWPP equivalent in our county Emergency Operations Plan.	New Moderate TBD	DCEM in coord with MN DNR Firewise	Wildland fires are considered a low to moderate risk for Dodge County; however, it may be beneficial to work with the MN DNR on development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan equivalent to include in our EOP instead of developing a full CWPP. The process would provide us with identifying any specific wildfire mitigation activities across the county. Work on this effort would fall under Dodge County Emergency Management. DCEM promotes wildfire safety and awareness in coordination with the MN DNR and local communities by posting safety reminders on our DCEM & Sheriff's Office Facebook pages during times of high risk for wildfire. Homeowners are encouraged to create & maintain defensible space around structures.	County, MN DNR Firewise Grant
15	Wildfire	Education & Awareness Programs	Promote wildfire safety & awareness and encourage local actions to reduce wildfire risk.	New Moderate TBD	DCEM in coord with Local Gov't	Dodge County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Dodge County Environmental Services Department maintains the flood rate insurance maps for the county and enforces the floodplain and shoreland ordinances for the county. Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance is titled "Floodplain Overlay District".	County, MN DNR
16	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and enforce the county's floodplain regulations to prohibit building in floodplain areas.	Existing High Ongoing	DC Envr. Services Dept.		County

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
17	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Plan for and implement measures to address minor localized flood reduction projects for roads, bridges, and culverts throughout the county. Provide assistance to cities and townships on local flood-risk reduction measures.	In- Progress High 2019-2023	DC Hwy. Dept. in coord with Local Gov'ts	The Dodge County Highway Department maintains a 10-year transportation plan to identify and schedule major improvements as needed to our transportation infrastructure. The Hwy. Dept. maintains an inventory of the condition of county roads and bridges and slates improvement projects dictated by condition rating. Following high-rain events or flood disasters the department assesses damages due to erosion and flood damage and implements mitigation for those areas such as bridge scour, road re-surfacing, culvert replacement, and ditch/bank stabilization. Dodge County has worked extensively to upgrade and mitigate roads that have had flood damage and will continue to do so for future storms. The County Engineer continues to assist cities and townships with local flood mitigation measures for impacted roads or other areas. Those cities or the county may apply for future FEMA grant funding for eligible projects if needed.	County, State, FEMA HMA Grants
18	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Work in partnership with the Dodge County SWCD and local municipalities to address mitigation projects that address erosion resulting from high rain and flooding events.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC Hwy. Dept. in coord with SWCD and Local Gov'ts	DC Highway Dept. continues to partner with the Dodge County SWCD and local governments to address flood and erosion projects such as ditch drainage, culvert & rural road repair, and bank stabilization projects. Both technical and financial assistance are provided through the county and SWCD.	County, Local Gov't, SWCD Cost Share Grant Funding

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
19	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Conduct property buyouts to acquire homes affected by repetitive flooding and physically relocate or remove those homes to eliminate future flood damages.	Existing High Ongoing	DCEM, DC Envir. Services in coord with Local Gov'ts	Currently the City of Kasson has an interest in conducting some home buyouts. In addition, there are certain dwellings within and near the Village of Wasioja that are prone to frequent flooding during high rain events that impact levels of the South Branch Middle Fork of the Zumbro River and Dodge Center Creek, which meet at Wasioja. DCEM and DC Environmental Services will provide assistance to evaluate and assist these or any other communities with future property acquisition projects and application to FEMA or MN DNR for grant funding to conduct buyouts. In the past, Dodge County used MN DNR Flood Damage Reduction grant money to buy out a substantially damaged structure on County Road 24 after the flood of September 2010.	County, MN DNR, FEMA HMA, Local Gov't
20	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Enforce county policies that regulate zoning for new development, setbacks in shoreline areas, and stormwater management.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC Envir. Services, DC SWCD	The DC Environmental Services Department administers land use and zoning ordinances for rural and unincorporated portions of Dodge County, including for floodplains and shoreland. Dodge County enforces Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 20 – Subdivision Regulations and Chapter 15, Floodplain Overlay District. The Dodge County SWCD oversees compliance with the Minnesota Buffer Law to protect waterways and reduce erosion.	County
21	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Manage the system of county ditches to reduce over-the-road flooding resulting from high rain events.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC Hwy. Dept.	The DC Highway Department oversees management of the county's ditch system for drainage.	County

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
22	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Work in partnership with the Dodge County SWCD and area watershed districts to coordinate planning and project efforts that address flooding and erosion concerns.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DC SWCD, in coord with Watershed Districts	Dodge County SWCD works in partnership with the Zumbro Watershed Partnership, Cedar River Watershed District, and other agency partners on program and project efforts related to water and erosion control.	County, SWCD Cost Share Grant Program, & Watershed Districts

Section 7 – Plan Maintenance

7.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Updating the Plan

The Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan should be considered a living document. The plan should be updated and approved by FEMA at a minimum of every five years. The guidance in this section will function as the primary tool when reviewing progress on the implementation of the Dodge County MHMP.

The Dodge County Emergency Management Director is the individual responsible for leading all efforts to monitor, evaluate, and update the hazard mitigation plan within the five-year window. Throughout the five-year planning cycle, the Dodge County Emergency Management Director (EMD) will work with the Dodge County Emergency Managers Group to serve as the group to help monitor, review, evaluate, and update the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The group includes designated city emergency managers and fire chiefs from the cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord and also includes city administrators, city clerks, and mayors as needed. The Dodge County EMD conducts outreach to and communicates with the group on a quarterly basis on emergency management matters regarding severe weather awareness, local preparedness, mitigation, and response & recovery as needed. Additional stakeholders will be added based on need or in response to severe weather events. Additional stakeholders will be added based on need. If necessary, the Dodge County Emergency Management Director will convene the group to meet on a more regular basis to monitor plan implementation progress and reassess needs and opportunities. This could be done in response to funding cycles of programs that provide resources for hazard mitigation activities. If there is a need for a special meeting due to new developments or a declared disaster occurring in the county, the group will meet to update pertinent mitigation strategies. Depending on Dodge County opportunities and fiscal resources, mitigation projects may be implemented independently by individual communities or through local partnerships.

The committee will continue to review the MHMP goals and objectives to determine their relevance to changing situations in Dodge County. In addition, state and federal policies will be reviewed to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects, and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts are proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

Updates or modifications to the MHMP during the five-year planning process will require a public notice and a meeting prior to submitting revisions to the individual jurisdictions for approval. The plan will be updated via written changes, submissions as the committee deems appropriate and necessary, and as approved by county commissioners.

Throughout the five-year window of the plan, Dodge County Emergency Management Director will request updates from county departments and jurisdictions on that status of mitigation efforts so that progress notes may be maintained for the next plan update.

7.2 Implementation

Dodge County and its included municipalities share a common Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and work together closely to develop, revise, and implement it. This MHMP provides a comprehensive chart of mitigation actions for Dodge County and its jurisdictions (see Section 6.3). The cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord participated in the MHMP planning process and identified the specific mitigation strategies that they would seek to implement in their communities during the five-year planning cycle. These mitigation actions are provided in Appendix J.

A number of implementation tools are available to address hazards. Many of these tools are below, however, in some cases additional discussion is needed in order to identify what strategies are most appropriate to use. This will be part of an ongoing discussion as Dodge County looks for opportunities for plan implementation. The following tools will be considered:

Education: In many cases, education of residents has been identified as one of the most effective mitigation strategies.

Capital Investments: Capital investments such as fire and ambulance equipment, sprinkler systems and dry hydrants are tools that can limit risks and impacts of natural and man-made hazards.

Data Collection and Needs Assessments: Data collection and needs assessments can aid in gaining a better understanding of threats and allow planning for mitigation strategies accordingly. As resources are limited for this part of the planning process, additional data collection is likely to be an ongoing activity as resources become available.

Coordination: Responsibilities for mitigation strategies run across various county departments, local fire and ambulance departments, city and township governments, and a host of state and federal agencies. Ongoing coordination is an important tool to ensure resources are used efficiently. Coordination can also avoid duplication of efforts or prevent gaps that are created because of unclear roles and responsibilities. The mitigation plan review process can function as a tool to have an ongoing discussion of roles, responsibilities, and opportunities for coordination.

Regional Cooperation: Counties and public safety services providers throughout the region often share similar challenges and concerns. In some cases, a regional approach may be warranted as a mitigation strategy in order to save resources. Organizations such as FEMA Region V and the MN Department of HSEM through the Regional Program Coordinator can offer tools and resources to assist in these cooperative efforts.

Regulation: Regulation is an important mitigation tool for Dodge County. Regulation plays a particularly important role for land use, access to structures and the protection of water resources and public health.

7.3 Continued Public Involvement

Continued public involvement is critical to the successful implementation of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Dodge County Emergency Management Director and the MHMP planning team members will continue to engage new public stakeholders in planning discussions and project implementation during the five-year cycle of this plan.

In order to seek continued public participation after the plan has been approved and during the five-year window of implementation for this plan, Dodge County will take the following measures:

- The plan will be posted on the Dodge County Emergency Management website for the public to read and provide feedback. Collected feedback will be reviewed and the plan will be noted for future update of the plan or addressed as necessary.
- Following any major storms or natural disasters, Dodge County Emergency Management will seek to gather concerns and new ideas for mitigation from local residents to include in the next update of the plan. This may be done through public meetings, outreach via social media (e.g., Sheriff's Office Facebook page), or news releases via local media.
- Each community participating in the plan will be responsible to keep their local government, schools and community members updated and engaged in the implementation of their respective mitigation action charts (see Appendix J). Each respective jurisdiction will be required to report on the status of mitigation actions in their charts to the Dodge County Emergency Management Director.
- Jurisdictions will use numerous means of public outreach to engage new public stakeholders in providing input on mitigation efforts or concerns on hazards by sharing information at city council/township board meetings, sharing information at special events, working with local schools and partner organizations, and posting information on relevant local or social media that their communities use to inform and engage the public. As mitigation projects are implemented, jurisdictions will work to keep the public updated and engaged in those local efforts.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – References

Appendix B – Adopting Resolutions

Appendix C – Local Mitigation Survey Report

Appendix E – Past Mitigation Action Review Status Report

Appendix F – Planning Team Meetings

Appendix G – Public Outreach & Engagement Documentation

Appendix H – Minnesota Department of Health Climate & Health Report

Appendix I – Critical Infrastructure

Appendix J – Mitigation Actions by Jurisdiction

Appendix A – References

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Appendix B – Adopting Resolutions

Appendix C – Local Mitigation Survey Report

Dodge County

Local Mitigation Survey Report

Overview

As part of Dodge County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update, participating jurisdictions and county personnel were asked to fill out a Local Mitigation Survey (LMS) form. The purpose of the survey was to gather jurisdictionally-specific information needed to support update of the plan and to help inform development of local-level mitigation actions for the next five-year planning cycle. Following are the responses from the county and jurisdictions that participated in the survey.

LMS Forms

Dodge County	Page 2
City of Blooming Prairie	Page 8
City of Claremont	Page 12
City of Dodge Center	Page 16
City of Hayfield	Page 20
City of Kasson	Page 23
City of Mantorville	Page 28
City of West Concord	Page 33

DODGE COUNTY

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The purpose of the questions in Part A is to identify the specific natural hazards, level of risk and local vulnerabilities for each community participating in the MHMP update.

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	High	No Change
Ice Storms	X	High	No Change
Tornadoes	X	Moderate	No Change
Windstorms	X	Moderate to High	No Change
Lightning	X	Low	No Change
Hail	X	Moderate to High	No Change
Flooding	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Cold	X	Moderate to High	No Change
Extreme Heat	X	Moderate to High	No Change
Drought	X	Low	No Change
Wildfire	X	Low to Moderate	No Change
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

February 23-25, 2019 Dodge County experienced a winter storm with blizzard warnings. During this storm, roads across the county were completely impassable. This event caused significant impacts in Dodge County. 95/100 persons had to be rescued from stranded vehicles across the county. There was a "State of Emergency", but no disaster declarations for this event.

April 11, 2019 a wind & ice event in Dodge County caused several power outages as well as travel impacts and road closures. A state disaster declaration was declared for the power coops.

June 27, 2019 Dodge County experienced a heavy rainstorm of nearly 8" that fell overnight on saturated soils, resulting in damage to structures from overland flow. Structures located both within and outside of the regulatory floodplain were impacted. Most damage in the unincorporated areas resulted from water in residential basements; however, damage to foundations also occurred. Within several cities, the city sewer systems were overwhelmed and sewage backup occurred in multiple dwellings.

July 5, 2019 Dodge County had an extreme rain event on top of already saturated soil from a flooding event 1 week prior. This event caused significant impacts across the county including destroyed roads and culverts. Several homes suffered major damage from flooding as well as septic back up. This event was part of a Federal disaster declaration together with the flooding event from June 27, 2019.

3. **Local Vulnerabilities: Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.**

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Windstorms and Tornadoes	In the city of Mantorville there is a municipal campground without a storm shelter where campers are vulnerable to high wind events. The Dodge County Fairgrounds also is in need of a storm shelter or tornado safe room to provide protection to visitors in the event of a severe storm event.
Flooding	Certain dwellings within and near the Village of Wasioja are prone to frequent flooding during high rain events that impact levels of the South Branch Middle Fork of the Zumbro River and Dodge Center Creek, which meet at Wasioja.
Blizzards/Ice Storms	Power lines are susceptible to failure during blizzards, ice storms, and freezing rain events. Buildings and residential dwellings are at risk with resulting loss of power, especially during a period of extreme cold.

4. **Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

Dodge County floodplain regulations are more strict than minimum state standards by prohibiting most new structures and fill from being placed within the 100-year floodplain.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community’s vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

The county’s floodplain regulations (Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance) previously prohibited new structures within the regulatory floodplain (100-year) zone. A landowner intentionally violated the floodplain regulations by starting construction on a new accessory building within the floodplain. Instead of requiring removal of the structure, the Dodge County Board directed zoning staff to amend the ordinance to allow new accessory structures within the regulatory floodplain. Allowing new structures within the floodplain increases the potential for costs associated with damages from flooding. This action has increased Dodge County’s vulnerability with regards to flooding.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the questions in Part B is to identify what local-level capabilities (strengths or gaps) exist for implementing mitigation in the community.

1. Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

Dodge County has a comprehensive plan in place and capital improvements plan that plan for future development within the county.

Dodge County Emergency Management has an Emergency Operations Plan that is updated on a regular basis which helps the county be ready to respond to disasters across a range of emergency management functions. This includes plans in place for sheltering and pet sheltering in the event that people are displaced from their homes following a disaster.

Dodge County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Dodge County Environmental Services Department maintains the flood rate insurance maps for the county and enforces the floodplain and shoreland ordinances for the county. Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance is titled "Floodplain Overlay District". Dodge County's floodplain regulations are stricter than state minimum standards.

The Dodge County Highway Department maintains a 10-year transportation plan to identify and schedule major improvements as needed to our transportation infrastructure. The highway department maintains an inventory of the condition of county roads and bridges and slates improvement projects dictated by condition rating. Following high-rain events or flood disasters the department assesses damages due to erosion and flood damage and implements mitigation for those areas such as bridge scour, road re-surfacing, culvert replacement, and ditch/bank stabilization.

The Dodge County Highway Department has a snow removal policy in place.

The Dodge County Public Health and Environmental Services departments work with the owners of manufactured home parks (MHP's) within the county to ensure that they are meeting Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) requirements for storm shelters and evacuation plans.

Dodge County enforces the Minnesota Buffer Law to protect waterways and reduce erosion.

2. Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

Dodge County staff involved in mitigation efforts include the emergency management director and emergency management deputy director; county highway engineer, environmental services director, zoning, and public health director. The county also works closely with the Dodge County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD).

Zoning department staff have worked with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Manager and DNR floodplain hydrologist to

obtain the best available data for the updated county floodplain maps. Zoning staff have partnered with the DNR's Flood Damage Reduction Program manager to obtain grant funds for acquisition of a substantially damaged structure. In addition, staff obtained approval from FEMA's Flood Hazard Mitigation Program for acquisition of a repetitively flooded property, although the project did not proceed as the landowner withdrew their application.

We partner with the American Red Cross to establish MOU's with facilities in the county to serve as official shelter locations that meet ARC shelter requirements for space and accessibility.

We have close working relationships with Emergency Managers in MN HSEM Region 1 and support each other in emergency mitigation and preparedness planning, exercises and emergency response, when needed.

We also maintain an effective relationship with the National Weather Service for the relay and dissemination of emergency weather information.

3. Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

Dodge County utilizes the CodeRed emergency notification system which users must sign up for ("opt-in service"). Dodge County also has IPAWS (Integrated Public Alert Warning System) which allows for both targeted and county-wide emergency notifications to both residents and visitors (not an "opt-in" service).

Dodge County Emergency Management participates in and promotes the NWS Severe Weather Awareness Weeks in spring and fall each year and also works with the NWS to provide SKYWARN storm spotter training on an annual basis.

Dodge County Emergency Management utilizes the Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook page, Dodge County Sheriff's Office Facebook page and local news media to communicate with residents and visitors on emergency preparedness. A link for the CodeRed emergency notification system is located on the Dodge County website, along with resource links on emergency preparedness.

Dodge County Emergency Management promotes the use of NOAA weather radios by schools, long-term care facilities, county buildings, local residents, and visitors to receive information broadcast from the National Weather Service.

The Dodge County Highway Department maintains an annual program of tree management within the right-of-way of county-owned roads to reduce the danger of trees falling on roads during severe storm events such as thunderstorms, straight-line winds or ice storms. The department also annually maintains an inventory of the condition of county roads and bridges and slates improvement projects dictated by condition rating.

The Dodge County Highway Department also performs proactive armoring of road banks following any storm erosion event.

4. Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

Zoning and highway department staff have been successful in obtaining state (Flood Damage Reduction Grant) funds and federal (Flood Hazard Mitigation Grant) funds for mitigation projects.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

City of Kasson municipal, City of Blooming Prairie municipal, Xcel Energy, People's Coop, Steele-Waseca Coop, Freeborn-Mower Coop, and Goodhue County Coop.

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

A link for the CodeRed emergency notification system is located on the Dodge County website.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

Generator backup power is in place for the Dodge County Sheriff's Office 911 Communication Center, as well as the admin, Fairview Care Center, courthouse and highway department buildings. Additional county facilities may be in need of generator backup power. Not all of our designated shelter facilities have generator back-up power to provide either heat or cooling if there is a loss of power.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

The purpose of the questions in Part C is to identify specific mitigation activities for your jurisdiction, as well any gaps or deficiencies that may be a barrier to mitigation. Mitigation actions should address those hazards identified as high and moderate priority to the community. The information will be used to help develop your jurisdiction's 5-year Mitigation Action Chart.

1. Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.

Residents in the Village of Wasioja should be encouraged to sign up for CodeRed notifications due to the frequent and damaging floods that occur there.

Continue to promote residents to be prepared for severe weather and extreme cold temperatures, to have NOAA weather radios, and to sign up for the county's CodeRed system

and emergency management Facebook page to receive emergency notifications and other information.

Reinstate the county's "no building in floodplain" requirement in the floodplain regulations found in Chapter 15 of the Dodge County Zoning Ordinance.

Work with municipalities / rural electric coops to encourage them to address burying powerlines or strengthening power poles to avoid power outages from high wind events and storms.

Construct a storm shelter or tornado safe room for the Dodge County Fairgrounds. Also work with communities in the county on the construction of storm shelters or tornado safe rooms in areas where there are vulnerable populations, such as at municipal campgrounds, mobile home parks and schools.

Obtain portable generators to deploy to county-critical facilities and designated shelter facilities.

Address improvements for roads, bridges, culverts and, ditches needed to mitigate against high rain events as identified by the Dodge County highway engineer and feedback from townships. Continue to support cities in the county with localized flood mitigation planning to handle future high rain events.

Continue to identify and prepare resources for emergency structure flooding protection in the event of major high-rain events.

Review list of Past Mitigation Actions from our last plan and update those actions deemed as "ongoing" for continued implementation.

2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.

The County does not have a dedicated fund for potential flood acquisition projects. This is an issue as state and federal grants have a local match requirement. This will limit the amount of acquisition that can occur. The county also needs to reinstate and enforce the regulations against building in the floodplain.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Erin Wegner, Emergency Management Deputy Director
Matt Mass, Emergency Management Director
Melissa DeVetter, Project Manager, Zoning Department
Guy Kohlhofer, P.E., Dodge County Engineer
Mark Gamm, Environmental Services Director

CITY OF BLOOMING PRAIRIE

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	Moderate	Increasing
Ice Storms	X	Moderate	No Change
Tornadoes	X	High	No Change
Windstorms	X	Low	No Change
Lightning	X	Low	Increasing
Hail	X	Low	No Change
Flooding	X	Low	No Change
Extreme Cold	X	Moderate	Increasing
Extreme Heat	X	Low	No Change
Drought			
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

Between 2019-2020 the Blooming Prairie Public Utilities (BPPU) has dealt with two weather events that have caused damage. First was the polar vortex in 2019, which caused fuel to gel and initiated updates to the facility. Second was a lightning strike in 2020 that took out computer equipment that cost over \$50,000 to replace. On average, there is probably one ice storm event a year where the city will lose power. These events have been short lived and the only damage is to power lines and equipment that is outdoors.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Ice Storms & Blizzards	We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.

Tornadoes & Windstorms	We have had tornadoes impact the outskirts of town on multiple occasions. Tornadoes can negatively impact power generation, city services such as sewer and water, and the ability for first responders to reach those in need.
Extreme Cold	The population as a whole is vulnerable to extreme cold, especially if the power goes down during storm events. The fuel supply at the power plant can begin to gel during extreme cold, which can negatively impact power generation.
Flooding	We have had flooding on city streets and into homes and businesses when large rain events have occurred. Improving infrastructure to capture and displace more water is a necessity. We are not on a floodplain, but we are a low-lying area.

4. **Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

The Blooming Prairie Public Utilities (BPPU) has begun to insulate or move fuel tanks into an enclosure to prevent fuel from gelling during extreme cold events as occurred in 2019.

To combat flooding, the city has placed more of an emphasis on upsizing storm sewer mains during reconstruction projects. The city has created several stormwater ponds and upsized and added storm sewer mains. Future planning also addresses an increased capacity for storm sewer mains. The city performs routine street sweeping and maintenance for storm sewers to minimize the possibility of backups which can cause flooding.

The BPPU can generate power to the city in case of a power outages from the grid that we receive through an outside source. The BPPU is in the process of purchasing another engine to replace an old one, which will generate more power.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community’s vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

Climate change has impacted the extremes and duration of temperature swings and has produced stronger storms which can produce severe weather and major rain events.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city has a comprehensive plan for the layout and design of the community, but it doesn't have much to say about emergency management, beyond dealing with streets and handling storm water. Steele County follows the State Building Code, so local contractors are required to obtain a permit and have inspections. The city is in the process of implementing a capital

improvement plan to better plan for road maintenance and facility upgrades to provide better services and infrastructure to the community.

2. Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

The city is involved in emergency management plans for both Steele and Dodge Counties. Our engineers and public works director address road maintenance needs and coordinate to reduce flooding from storm water backups. Our main power generation is through the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (SMMPA), but we also have the BPPU for power outages as a backup. Our fire department has mutual aid with other agencies in case of emergency.

3. Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

The city is involved in emergency management plans for both Steele and Dodge Counties. We take part in Severe Weather Awareness Week and test our sirens daily. Local schools perform tornado drills regularly. The city enforces ordinances to keep yard debris out of the streets and gutters to help alleviate any flooding that could occur from stormwater backups.

4. Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

The city primarily uses its own budget to address local mitigation measures. We do partner with the county and state when projects occur on their roadways that traverse the city.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

We have the Blooming Prairie Public Utilities (BPPU), who is a member of Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (SMMPA).

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

The city website homepage has a link to the Steele County Everbridge System. We direct residents to sign up for the Steele County rather than Dodge County system.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

The BPPU has generation, the city also has a portable generator to assist if the wastewater plant or other services are unable to operate.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

- 1. Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.**

The city intends to continue to maintain and upsize storm sewer lines to prevent flooding. The BPPU has introduced redundancy into their system for power generation, but would like to do more.

We have had flooding on city streets and into homes and businesses when large rain events have occurred. Improving infrastructure to capture and displace more water is a necessity. We are not on a floodplain, but we are a low-lying area.

We will continue to encourage residents to sign up for the Steele County emergency notification system.

- 2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.**

Funding is the most significant obstacle for any sort of mitigation.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Andrew Langholz, City Administrator
Greg Skillestad, Police Chief
Curt Esplan, Mayor
Tony Motl, Public Works Director
Pat Wehner, Wastewater Plant Supervisor
Terri Zwiener, Deputy City Clerk
Jerry Mausbach, BPPU Manager
Dean Naatz, Fire Chief

CITY OF CLAREMONT

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	Moderate	No Change
Ice Storms	X	Low	No Change
Tornadoes	X	High	No Change
Windstorms	X	Moderate	No Change
Lightning	X	Low	No Change
Hail	X	Low	No Change
Flooding	X	High	No Change
Extreme Cold	X	Low	No Change
Extreme Heat			
Drought			
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

Over the last 5 years the city has experienced several heavy rainfall events that have caused damage to our sewer system as well as to private property.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Flooding	Our city sewer lift station is vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have basements of homes that continue to be flooded.
Windstorms and Tornadoes	We have a mobile home park (Claremont Improvement Corp) without a storm shelter where residents are vulnerable to high wind events.
Extreme Cold	We have seniors & children are vulnerable to extreme cold, especially if the power goes down during storm events.

4. **Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

In 2019 the city adopted an I&I reduction plan to improve our stormwater and sewer systems in cases of extreme rainfall/thaw. We are heading into year 3 of the plan, where much of the initial inspection work has been done, and storm and sewer repair projects are set to begin.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community’s vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

Claremont roadways are developed above grade and without curb and gutter, causing the storm sewer system to be ineffective and over capacitated. This leads to I&I resulting in several sewer backups every year.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Our city has an I&I reduction plan to mitigate the effects of severe rainfall. The city will be developing a land use plan in 2021 to guide the physical growth of the city and appropriate land uses. The city also has a community health emergency plan.

2. **Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Our city council includes a public safety committee. We have a city engineer and a maintenance supervisor that address road maintenance issues for flooding.

3. **Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Each fall & spring we do active outreach to homeowners to clear leafy and woody debris from roadside gutters to prevent clogging and over the road flooding in these areas. Each spring and winter we do outreach to encourage residents to maintain their sump pumps to reduce the chances of basement flooding.

4. **Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city primarily uses its own budget to address local mitigation measures. We are actively looking for funding and outside resources to accomplish mitigation.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Xcel Energy

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

We have not recently encouraged residents to sign up for emergency notifications. We will plan to use our website, social media, and bulletin boards for this purpose in the future.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

We have generators in place for our critical facilities.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

- 1. Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.**

We would like to replace the city's warning siren in the coming years.

We also need a storm shelter or tornado safe room constructed for the trailer park within the city.

Public education is a standing need and homeowners would benefit from more information on how to be prepared for bad storms and extended power outages.

The city will be developing a land use plan in 2021 to guide the physical growth of the city and appropriate land uses. When it is updated we need to address considerations for future hazard events such as flooding.

- 2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.**

Not all of our residents are signed up for the City's/County's emergency notification system. Our current land use plan (2005) does not address mitigation for future hazard events such as flooding, but we have the opportunity to do so with our update of the plan in 2021.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Connor LaPointe, City Administrator
David Matajcek, Fire Chief
Liz Sorg, City Clerk

CITY OF DODGE CENTER

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	High	Increasing
Ice Storms	X	High	Increasing
Tornadoes	X	Moderate	Increasing
Windstorms	X	Moderate	Increasing
Lightning	X	Low	No Change
Hail	X	Moderate	Increasing
Flooding	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Cold	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Heat	X	Moderate	No Change
Drought	X	Low	No Change
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

In 2019, the city of Dodge Center experienced flooding and hail during the summer. There was substantial damage to roofs and siding due to hail and to basements due to flooding.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Flooding	Flooding poses a risk to Dodge Center due to the already existing high water table.
Windstorms and Tornadoes	We have a mobile home park (Valley View Park) that is owned by a company called Asset Development Group and a city-owned municipal campground called Creek Park that do not have storm shelters.
Ice Storms and Blizzards	Much of our power lines are above ground and susceptible to damage.

Extreme Cold/Heat	Residents around town, especially the young and old, may be susceptible to periods of extreme cold or heat.
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4. **Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

The city of Dodge Center has been looking into potential infrastructure upgrades to keep up with the increasing frequency of flooding such as a pump at the sewer plant to increase flow and reduce chances of sewage backups in citizen's homes. The city continuously monitors for backups and blockages and is taking steps to modernize both storm sewer and sanitary sewer lines with street projects. The most recent street project took place in 2020.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community's vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

We have experienced an increase in adverse weather-related conditions such as hail and flooding in recent years.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city of Dodge Center has adopted a comprehensive land use plan that specifies where the floodplain is and topography of Dodge Center. The plan expresses the preference for development on higher elevation to the west, south, and northeast. The city will also be working on a long-term financial plan and a capital improvement program to plan for upgrades to infrastructure and equipment to help mitigate some of these hazards.

2. **Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

We have a city engineer and maintenance superintendent that work to ensure that new infrastructure is adequate in ensuring that we manage runoff. We also have a waste water treatment plant supervisor to ensure that we treat and manage waste water. Finally, we have an ambulance and fire department that are capable of assisting in crises. The city of Dodge Center works closely with Dodge County Emergency Management and the County Sheriff to improve public safety.

3. **Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city of Dodge Center has tornado sirens that can reach residents that may be outside during a tornado warning or advisory.

4. **Funding:** Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

In the past, the city of Dodge Center has primarily relied on its own budget to address local mitigation measures. Occasionally, we have sought grants for improved equipment or infrastructure.

5. **Other Questions:**

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

We do not have a specific plan in place related to adapting to climate change. The city has recently become a GreenStep City in hopes of making our community more resilient.

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Xcel Energy provides the city's electric utility.

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

We communicate to our residents through Facebook, our newsletter, and cable channel. We also have information on our city website.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

The city has two back-up generators running the sewer lift stations and one to run the well for water. The city does not have back-up generators for City Hall, the library, or the maintenance shop. The ambulance and fire department also do not have emergency backup generators and are in need of a backup power supply. Both departments' fleet require shoreline power to maintain optimal battery function in order for the fleet to start. In addition to the fleet, the ambulance has a pharmacy of medications that are housed in a secure refrigerated unit at the ambulance facility that is AC power dependent and is not equipped with battery backup in the event of a power outage.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

1. **Local Mitigation Projects:** Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.

The city of Dodge Center believes that improving the waste water treatment plant with a pump would help mitigate some of the flooding potential. The city will also continue to improve its public infrastructure to mitigate any blockages or breaks in dated lines.

Address the need for storm shelters for both the mobile home park and the municipal campground.

Seek to obtain back-up generators for City Hall, the library, and the maintenance shop. Also obtain generators for the ambulance garage and fire hall for facility operations and to support fleet shoreline power.

Incorporate measures for flood mitigation into the city's long-term financial plan and capital improvement program (upgrades to infrastructure and equipment)

2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.

Available capital to invest in the appropriate infrastructure upgrades is the main barrier to mitigating potential hazards. Specifically, improvements to our wastewater treatment plant such as a pump to handle higher flows during flooding or rain.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Joshua M. Tetzlaff, City Administrator
Angela Jarrett, Ambulance Director
Bryce Lange, Community Development Specialist

CITY OF HAYFIELD

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	Moderate	Increasing
Ice Storms	X	High	No Change
Tornadoes	X	Moderate	No Change
Windstorms	X	Moderate	No Change
Lightning	X	High	No Change
Hail	X	Moderate	No Change
Flooding	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Cold	X	Moderate	No Change
Extreme Heat	X	Moderate	No Change
Drought			
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

Over the past 5 years the city has had flooding due to large rainfalls.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Flooding	Our city sewer system is vulnerable to failure during flooding events if the power goes out. We have a few homes that are at risk for flooding if the plant is flooded.
Ice Storms, Blizzards	We've lost power due to ice storms. We do not own the power poles.
Extreme cold	We have broken water lines on occasion due to the extreme cold.

4. **Reduction in Vulnerability – Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

We are on a list with FEMA to have our floodplain revised. We have implemented an I & I program that has helped relieve the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) immensely. We have a sump pump inspection program in place. We have a camera and lining program in place for the inspection/maintenance of sewer lines.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community's vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

10 new homes have been built in the past 5 years. We are not experiencing any additional runoff situations are this time.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city has a comprehensive plan in place. A capital improvement plan was started in the year 2020 along with an infrastructure plan.

2. **Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Our fire chief is the primary contact for all emergencies. Our fire chief is also the public works director. There is a WWTP supervisor and an additional maintenance person. The city is a member of MnWARN and is also a member of a regional safety group.

3. **Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

We have a sump pump inspection program in place. Filming and lining of the sewer lines is ongoing. We regularly check catch basins to make sure they are free of debris.

4. **Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city uses its own budget to address any needs that may arise. We have received FEMA funds in the past but that amount has been under \$10K.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Xcel Energy and People's Co-op Power

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

We have not done anything to date.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

We have a portable generator at the Fire Hall and the sewer plant.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

1. **Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.**

Educating the public on I & I and sump pump discharge would be beneficial. We can also encourage residents to sign up for the Dodge County emergency notification system. To do this we can utilize the city's Facebook page, website, and posters in the post office, local store, and bank.

2. **Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.**

Money/funding is a huge issue. The city council would like to provide an affordable place for residents to live, but with infrastructure and streets deteriorating, it's hard to keep taxes down. An urban expansion plan and annexation plan are needed.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Lori Kindschy, City Clerk-Treasurer
Paul O'Brien, Public Works Director

CITY OF KASSON

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	Moderate	Decreasing
Ice Storms	X	high	No Change
Tornadoes	X	Moderate	No Change
Windstorms	X	Moderate	No Change
Lightning	X	Low	No Change
Hail	X	Moderate	No Change
Flooding	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Cold	X	Moderate	No Change
Extreme Heat	X	low	No Change
Drought			
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

In June, 2019 we experienced heavy rain, wind damage to trees, hail damage to city structures, street flooding, and power outages. This flooding caused damage to city roads, culverts, and city structures as well as to private properties. We have also had numerous thunderstorms that have damaged trees and powerlines, resulting in power outages and tree damage to vehicles and homes. In summer, 2019 hailstorms heavily damaged many homes and required many new roofs and siding.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Flooding	Our city sewer lift stations are vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have basements of homes that continue to be flooded. This flooding also causes issues with the stormwater system. Without new pond structures the problems will persist.

Ice Storms, Blizzards	We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.
Windstorms and Tornadoes	We have 1 mobile home park without a storm shelter and residents are vulnerable to high wind events.
Extreme Cold	We have seniors & children are vulnerable to extreme cold especially if the power goes down during storm events.

- 4. Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

In 2018 the city completed a large addition to the sewer plant. This was a retainage tank capable of holding 1 million gallons of water. This should enable us to slow down minor flooding events.

In 2020 a major sewer laterals inspection program was initiated and sump pump inspections were stepped up to ensure that all connections are legal and appropriate. The city also amended its stormwater ordinance to add some greater penalties for non-compliance.

When possible, Kasson Public Utilities has put power lines underground to provide for better protection from severe weather.

We encourage businesses and inhabitants to register for the county's CodeRed system so they will be conscious when heavy rain may cause flooding impacts. The city has improved use of our website and Facebook page to connect with residents on emergency readiness.

The city council approved a I&I inspection program and in 2019 the East Main sewer reconstruction project was completed.

- 5. Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community's vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

Between 2018 and 2020 we had new expansion projects where 130 new homes were constructed in the city, which would increase the cost of damage due to a tornado, wind or hail. With a rise in population and construction of more homes, we have also observed more stormwater discharging to our stormwater system and natural waterways. This is due to more impervious surface which has amplified stormwater runoff and the amount of precipitation seems to have increased per rain event. We have observed a surge in frequent high-rain events in the last 5 years.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- 1. Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Our city has a 20-year comprehensive plan that is designed to plan for the future physical development of the city and suitable land uses. Currently the city is undergoing a large-scale sump pump inspection program and it will be continuing for the next 2 years. The information acquired goes into the database. The full I&I program is expected to continue for several years and an effort to make it permanent is quite likely.

- 2. Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The fire chief serves as a primary contact in the case of emergency response and the city administrator is the default designated emergency manager. Our city council includes an EMS Committee. The city has its own police department. We have a city engineer and a public works director that address road upkeep issues for flooding (culverts, repetitive flooding). We have our own public utility that is responsible for mitigating against power outages. We have worked with MnDOT to implement stormwater control measures.

- 3. Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Kasson-Mantorville schools perform tornado drills on a yearly basis. Each fall and spring we do vigorous outreach to homeowners to clear debris from curbs and gutters to prevent blockage and over the road flooding in these areas. Each spring and winter we do outreach to encourage residents to maintain their sump pumps to decrease the chances of basement flooding.

- 4. Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

We have applied to the State of Minnesota for emergency funding to help pay for costs related to the flooding in 2019. The city principally uses its own budget to address local mitigation actions, such as replacement of curb and gutter.

- 5. Other Questions:**

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

Not at this time.

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Kasson Public Utilities

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

Via our newsletter and city Facebook page

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

We need a portable generator for our City Hall and for our city library, which is our designated community mass care shelter.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

1. **Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.**

City has a need for added storm sewer upgrades. Flooding causes issues with our stormwater system. Without new pond structures the problems will persist. The new ponding system will also be a major addition in terms of mitigating water damage.

Public education is a standing need and homeowners would profit from more information on how to be equipped for bad storms and extended power outages.

We need a portable generator for our City Hall and for our city library, which is our designated community mass care shelter.

As the city grows an additional 2 new siren locations will be needed.

The city may also consider working to conduct property buyouts for homes that repetitively flood with willing property owners.

Work with our mobile home park to construct a storm shelter to protect residents that are vulnerable to high wind events.

2. **Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.**

Funding is always a challenge when implementing plans. Many of the street reconstructions have price tags into the millions. MnDOT is also not sure whether the Hwy. 57 reconstruction project can move forward. Not all of our residents are signed up for the county's emergency notification system. The city is spending significant sums on stormwater mitigation and hopes to create a regional ponding network. State bonding money will be needed to help fix this. Dodge County needs to update its long-range Comprehensive Plan (2020-2040) to address considerations for future hazard events such as flooding. Some new developments are being constructed with most houses being built slab-on-grade instead of with basements – this leaves residents more susceptible in the event of a tornado.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Timothy Ibisch, City Administrator
Nancy Zaworski, Finance Director

CITY OF MANTORVILLE

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH , MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING , DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
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Ice Storms	X	High	No Change
Tornadoes			
Windstorms	X	Moderate	No Change
Lightning	X	High	No Change
Hail	X	Moderate	No Change
Flooding	X	High	Increasing
Extreme Cold	X	Moderate	No Change
Extreme Heat			
Drought			
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

In the spring of 2019, a hail storm caused a lot of damage in the area to roofs and siding. Many homes/businesses had their roofs and siding replaced.

In the summer of 2019, severe flooding caused a lot of damage in the city of Mantorville. There were actually 3 flood events between June and July of 2019. The city lost a lot of items due to city buildings and basements being flooded. There was much infrastructure damage and park damage.

3. **Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Flooding	The city maintains 2 lift stations that are vulnerable in times of flooding. There are homes that are vulnerable also in extreme rain events along with our city park.
Extreme Cold	Water mains along with private water lines are susceptible of extreme cold temperatures.
Windstorms, Ice Storms, other weather storms	All power lines in the city are vulnerable when some weather event happens that could cause power outages in the city and failure to the operation of the city water and wastewater collection systems.

4. **Reduction in Vulnerability -** Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall

In 2020 the city completed a sump pump inspection along with smoke testing citywide. In 2018 we also inspected all sewer line mains and lateral for I&I issues.

In the last 2 years (2018-2020), our road projects have included improvements to the city stormwater system infrastructure to help with drainage. A new stormwater pond was also created in the northwest section of town along with a new development.

We know how to prepare for and react to flooding better when it becomes a reality. The city no longer stores anything in low-lying areas where we have seen an increase in flooding. We have plans in place to react to future flooding including updated equipment needed to run bypass on the wastewater plant.

We also keep a supply of items used such as tape, barricades, cones, sand bags, etc. on hand at all times. In those areas that we do have control with water runoff, we make the needed road or drainage improvements as part of larger infrastructure projects. We have also purchased better equipment to run bypass at our wastewater plant when that is needed, which helps to keep backups away from property owners.

In the case of extreme cold weather, the city asks its residents to run a small trickle of water in order to avoid frozen lines. When we replace old water/sewer lines as part of projects, we make sure to place them deep enough in order to help with frozen city lines.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community’s vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

There has been an increase in high rain events over the past 10 years in which the city has sustained much damage to its lift stations, city buildings that are closer to the river, the city campground and city park.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

Although outdated, the city does have a comprehensive plan, floodplain ordinance and emergency plan which helps with planning for the future and having policies in place.

Due to understanding potential damage that can occur from past flood events, the city is always more prepared when a potential event takes place. Unfortunately, there is not a lot that we can do with our campground and park which takes on the most damage in times of flooding, but being better prepared for evacuation has been a big plus.

2. **Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community**

We have a fire department that responds when needed along with two public works workers and office staff at City Hall. Our city engineer is local and he has even responded to help with our infrastructure when needed. We work closely with Dodge County Emergency Management when we can and we are also a member of MnWARN.

3. **Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

We do a spring brush pick up to encourage residents to clean up their yards which includes around their homes, which hopefully allows for water to drain properly.

Most recently in 2020 the city completed a sump pump inspection program which allowed us to identify those that have their sump pumps illegally connected and draining into the city sanitary system. This program will continue.

We have a tree program in place which helps us determine trees that are possible hazards to electric lines and homes and to trim or take them down as needed.

Another program planned for the future is to complete a manhole inspection citywide.

4. Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

Most mitigation efforts such as roads and storm water construction are paid for with city dollars. Updating ordinances is done within the city. FEMA has been a huge plus for us in aiding reimbursement for repairs from storm damage so that our general fund doesn't take such a hard hit.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Xcel Energy

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

We have not done anything to date.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

The city is in need of backup generators.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

1. Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community.

Use our city website and Facebook page to provide community education on emergency preparedness and encourage residents to sign up for the county's emergency notification system.

Work with Dodge County Emergency Management to acquire and install a new outdoor warning siren on the south side of the river as what we currently have is not audible over there.

Continue our efforts to reduce the impacts of future flooding events.

2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.

Funding is needed to update the things we need such as trash pumps, generators, etc. Updates to our emergency plan and comprehensive plan also need to be completed.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Cami Reber, City Clerk/Treasurer
Joe Adams, Lead Public Works Worker

CITY OF WEST CONCORD

PART A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

- Hazard Identification & Risk Prioritization:** Please fill out the following chart, indicating the natural hazards that pose risk to your community, your priority level of those hazards and if the priority of those hazards has changed over the last 5 years or since the last plan.

Natural Hazard	History Mark "X" for hazard events that have occurred within your jurisdiction.	Risk Prioritization Indicate the priority level of this hazard in your jurisdiction using HIGH, MODERATE or LOW . Consider the anticipated likelihood of future events and the potential impacts to life safety, structures, systems, vulnerable populations or other community assets.	Change in Risk Note if you feel the risk of this hazard is INCREASING, DECREASING , or has had NO CHANGE in your jurisdiction. You may add comments if needed.
Blizzards	X	High	No Change
Ice Storms	X	Low	No Change
Tornadoes	X	Moderate	No Change
Windstorms	X	Moderate	No Change
Lightning			
Hail	X	Moderate	No Change
Flooding	X	Low	No Change
Extreme Cold	X	High	No Change
Extreme Heat	X	Low	No Change
Drought	X	Moderate	No Change
Wildfire			
Landslides			
Dam Failure			

- Recent Hazard Events:** Please describe any severe weather or disaster events that have occurred over the last 5 years that caused damages or loss of life in your community.

In 2017 the city experienced a severe hail storm that resulted in several homes requiring new shingles.

- Local Vulnerabilities:** Please use the chart below to identify what specific critical infrastructure (i.e., structures or systems), populations, or other assets in your community are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.

Natural Hazard (please list)	Vulnerability Assessment List & describe what specific structures, systems, populations, or other community assets are susceptible to damage and loss from specific hazard events.
Ice Storms, Blizzards	We have power lines and power poles that have failed or may fail due to heavy snow and ice storms.
Windstorms and Tornadoes	We have 1 mobile home park without a storm shelter where residents are vulnerable to high wind events.
Flooding	Our city sewer station is vulnerable to failure during flood events if the power goes down or the lift station is flooded. We also have home basements that routinely flood.

Extreme Cold and Heat	We have seniors that are vulnerable to extreme cold and heat in the event of power outages during those conditions.
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4. **Reduction in Vulnerability - Please describe any particular actions your community has taken to reduce vulnerability against future severe weather or disaster events. This can include examples of any work that has been completed or is underway that you would consider mitigation, such as developing plans or implementing projects to deal with future heavy rainfall.**

Flooding - The city continues to address and replace aging and inadequate storm sewer systems, reducing the potential of backup during significant rainfall.

5. **Increase in Vulnerability – Please describe any current conditions or changes that you feel has increased your community’s vulnerability to future severe weather or disaster events. Please include anything related to population growth, zoning or development.**

Blizzards - The City has lost its commercial restaurants and grocery stores, with only seasonal dining facilities and limited groceries available. In the event the city’s thoroughfare traffic was impaired, food essentials would be quickly depleted.

PART B: LOCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

1. **Plans, Authorities & Policies: Please describe what specific plans, authorities or policies are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city has a 5-year road improvement plan that identifies and schedules new road improvement projects along with new development to reduce aging infrastructure (i.e. water mains, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, & fire hydrants), and flooding.

The city has a 10-year financial plan which maintains emergency funding reserves at a healthy level.

The city maintains a small stockpile of emergency supplies to assist with mitigation readiness separate from our emergency services organizations (fire/ambulance/police).

The city has purchased additional pumping equipment for our maintenance personnel to reduce any flooding impact.

2. **Organizational Capacity: Please describe what staff or partnerships are in place to help accomplish mitigation in your community.**

The city employs one full-time maintenance supervisor and part-time unskilled labor as needed. The wastewater treatment plant is maintained by Peoples Service. An annual contract is in place for emergency snow removal. The police department is staffed with one chief, one fulltime officer, and several part-time officers, none who live within the city. The volunteer fire department and ambulance of 20+ members is the primary response agency for the majority of events requiring response. Mutual aid agreements are in place with adjoining fire departments.

3. Programs: Please describe any programs in place that to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

The city is engaging in a USDA grant for entire emergency siren replacement through our EDA and CEDA representative.

The city early warning sirens were recently upgraded to radio activation from the Dodge County Sheriff's Office.

The city also participates in the CodeRed emergency communication network.

4. Funding: Please describe any agency partnerships, funding or other resources to help accomplish mitigation in your community.

The city primarily uses its own budget to address local mitigation measures, such as replacement of aging infrastructure/roads. The city continually does seek out new grants that are available for mitigation efforts; primarily the fire department and also engages key stake holders like FEMA, DNR grants to assist with emergency readiness.

5. Other Questions:

- **Does your jurisdiction have any plans or policies in place (or in development) related to resilience and adaptation for climate change?**

No

- **Who is your local municipal or rural electric coop provider?**

Excel Energy

- **How do you encourage residents to sign up for emergency notifications?**

Registration for the county's CodeRed system is available on the city website.

- **Do you have (or need) portable or permanent back-up generators for specific critical facilities?**

The fire department maintains a generator for backup power to the fire hall.

PART C: LOCAL MITIGATION PROJECTS

1. Local Mitigation Projects: Please describe any specific mitigation activities you think would help to address local vulnerabilities and reduce risk against future hazard events in your community

We would like to install an automatic generator for City Hall as it is designated as the primary operations center for a large-scale incident.

Future planning of fire/ambulance/police hall is also currently in early development stages with administration taking into account emergency power needs and storm mitigation. As this progress, involvement from all emergency leaders and stake holders will be engaged.

Continual infrastructure improvements are identified for the next 5-10 years in the financial/road improvement plans and ongoing.

We will also need continued work for a more permanent mobile home shelter then what is currently designated.

Implement replacement of the city's warnings sirens and educate residents on safety measures to take when they are activated.

2. Gaps or Deficiencies: Please describe any specific gaps or deficiencies that are a barrier to implementing local mitigation measures.

Not all residents are signed up for the city and county emergency notification system.

Some homes are built on slabs rather than with basements and these leave residents more vulnerable to an event such as a tornado.

More public education/awareness on mitigation efforts would be beneficial.

PART D: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Jeff McCool, Mayor
Mike Plante, City Administrator
Dan Lulf, City Emergency Manager

Appendix D – Plans & Programs in Place

Dodge County

MHMP Plans in Place Form

Planning & Regulatory

<i>Plans/Programs</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Yes	Countywide Comprehensive Plan, Adopted 9-10-2019
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Under County Admin.
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Under County Admin.
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Under Dodge County Emergency Management
Climate Adaptation Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	County Transportation Improvement Plan. Also addressed in Sec. 3 of County Comprehensive Plan, Transportation 10-Year Implementation Plan
Stormwater Management Plan	No	The county does not have a Stormwater Management Plan or a Wellhead Protection Plan. We do have a Comprehensive Water Management Plan in place (Adopted December, 2016).
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
FireWise Program	No	
Water Conservation/Emergency Preparedness Plan	No	
Wellhead Protection Plan	No	No county wellhead protection plan. Municipal-level planning.
Database of dry hydrants/well access	No	
Burning permits/restrictions	Yes	Dodge County Sheriff's Department issues permits for burning brush and clean wood. Burning of any other material needs to be permitted through the MN DNR Rochester Office.
Water Management Plan	Yes	County Comprehensive Water Management Plan (Adopted December, 2016)
Zoning ordinance	Yes	

Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Dodge County Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 20, Subdivision Regulations
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Dodge County Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 15 Floodplain Overlay District
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes/No	We have draft floodplain work maps from the MN DNR as best available data. There are no Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the unincorporated area yet.
Acquisition of homes (buyouts) due to repetitive flood damage or imminent risk of failure from erosion/ Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	Dodge County used MN DNR Flood Damage Reduction grant money to buy out a substantially damaged structure on County Road 24 after the flood of September 2010.
School closing policy/communications plan in event of inclement weather/temperatures	Yes	School districts establish their own policies & communications plans. DCEM helps provide information on hazard conditions.
Mass Care Sheltering Plan	Yes	Part of EOP
Designated Mass Care Sheltering Facilities (list available)	Not formally	This is part of EOP and does list some facilities
Tornado Safe Rooms/Outdoor Storm Shelters (list available)	No	
Warning sirens (list all locations)	Yes	Dodge Center, Kasson, Mantorville, West Concord, Claremont and Hayfield. If Blooming Prairie has them, they are set off by Steele County.
SKYWARN Program	Yes	
CodeRED Mass Notification System	Yes	
Severe Weather Awareness Week	Yes	
Winter Weather Awareness Week	Yes	
NOAA Weather Radios	Yes	
THIRA	No	No longer required
Other <i>*please describe</i>		

Administrative & Technical

<i>Administration</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Planning Commission	Yes	Dodge County Planning & Zoning Commission

Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	MHMP Planning Team for 2020-2021 update
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Highway Dept
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	DCEM has MAA's.
<i>Staff</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Under Dodge County Environmental Services / Zoning
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	County Highway Engineer
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Goodhue County GIS provides services to Dodge County
<i>Technical</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Code Red and sirens
Hazard data and information	No	
Hazus analysis	No	

Education & Outreach

<i>Program/Organization</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Southeast Minnesota American Red Cross covers Dodge County
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	DCEM and DCPH both promote emergency preparedness and have information online for the public.
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No	
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	

Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
<i>Other *please list & describe</i>		

Appendix E – Past Mitigation Action Review Status Report

Dodge County

Past Mitigation Action Review Status Report

Following is a report on the status of mitigation actions related to natural hazards listed in *Section 5: Mitigation Strategy* of the Dodge County 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan. This report identifies those actions that have been completed, are being deleted, or are ongoing. Mitigation actions that are noted as “ongoing” will be reviewed & revised as necessary based on the updated risk assessment and local input. This report covers the mitigation actions that were listed for implementation by the county and by city jurisdictions, as applicable.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
All-Hazards	Maintain and update as necessary community education campaigns on disaster preparedness for all priority hazards.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County Emergency Management (DCEM) conducts public outreach & education for severe weather awareness & preparedness.
All-Hazards	Maintain an area on the Dodge County website that includes information relating to hazards, links to resources, and information on emergency preparedness, and promote its use.	Dodge County	Ongoing	DCEM website provides information on CodeRed and emergency preparedness links. DCEM Facebook is also used to provide & promote information to the public on severe weather & preparedness.
All-Hazards	Promote the use of NOAA weather radios for early warning and post event information, particularly in public facilities, schools, and for vulnerable populations.	Dodge County	Ongoing	DCEM promotes NOAA weather radios as part of public outreach.
All-Hazards	Examine alternative methods and technology to allow direct notification of citizens in the event of an emergency.	Dodge County	Delete	DCEM has established emergency notification tools and procedures in place (CodeRed, IPAWs, FB and local media).
All-Hazards	Continue to use HAZCOLLECT system to inform the public across multiple media systems in the event of an emergency	Dodge County	Delete	This is ongoing by DCEM but not relevant for plan update. The NWS HAZCOLLECT system addresses notifications for non-weather emergency messages.
All-Hazards	Maintain coordination of emergency communication within the county, local governments, state/federal agencies and with neighboring jurisdictions.	Dodge County	Delete	Not relevant for plan update. This occurs as a standard part of DCEM program operations.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
All-Hazards	Increase coordination and communication with HAM radio operators.	Dodge County	Delete	This is ongoing by DCEM but not relevant for plan update.
All-Hazards	Identify vulnerable populations in the community.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Ongoing effort by Dodge County Public Health (lead) & DCEM.
All-Hazards	Collaborate with local partners especially Dodge County Social Services and the American Red Cross to coordinate emergency and temporary shelter for displaced residents.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Ongoing effort by Dodge County Public Health (lead) & DCEM.
Extreme Weather	Maintain safe shelter plans for publicly owned facilities including shelters, shelter capacity, evacuation routes, and transportation.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Ongoing effort by Dodge County Public Health (lead) & DCEM.
Extreme Weather	Encourage the creation of safe shelter plans and evacuation routes for privately owned facilities that serve the public including, but not limited to, businesses, multi-family structures, medical facilities and campgrounds.	Dodge County, Cities & Townships	Ongoing	DCEM in a supportive role as needed. Cities and private facilities are responsible for their respective emergency planning.
Extreme Weather	Inform residents and visitors of safe shelter locations through maps, city websites, and other sources.	Cities	Ongoing	"Safe shelter locations" should be in reference to outdoor storm shelters or tornado safe rooms. If these exist in local communities those cities will promote those locations.
Extreme Weather	Evaluate adequacy of agreements in place and capacity of auxiliary power availability.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Ensuring ability to obtain emergency portable generators is covered by DCEM under EOP planning, mutual aid agreements and resource guide.
Extreme Weather	Explore opportunities to upgrade structural safety for severe weather in building code requirements including standards for safe shelters.	Dodge County, Cities	Ongoing	County P&Z and cities have building codes in place for new development and can recommend higher standards for severe weather (i.e. high winds, tornadoes).

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Extreme Weather	Assess storm shelter readiness and availability for special populations.	Dodge County, Cities	Ongoing	Dodge County PH, EM and local cities work on this. We work with the Red Cross to have MOU's with facilities that shelter the public and cover those with special needs.
Extreme Weather	Assess and test adequacy of the city's outdoor warning system equipment and replace malfunctioning or old warning sirens.	Dodge County, West Concord & Claremont	Ongoing	Warning sirens are tested monthly. Upgrades or replacements will be addressed as needed for existing systems.
Extreme Weather	Continue to maintain cooperative arrangements with cities and townships to make the most efficient and effective use of road maintenance and emergency equipment.	Dodge County	Delete	This is a standard part of Dodge County Highway Dept. and local cities working together to be ready for weather events that affect roads and needs for signage or road barriers, detours, etc.
Extreme Weather	Develop storm debris management guidelines.	Dodge County	Delete	This falls under DCEM emergency response planning and is covered by the EOP.
Extreme Weather	Evaluate the readiness of all publicly owned buildings for preventing damage from lightning strikes (evaluate building codes for grounding requirements).	Cities	Ongoing	City governments continue to identify and address where improvements can be made to protect buildings from lightning as well as other natural hazards as needed.
Extreme Weather	Work with the cities and townships to modify subdivision regulations to require burial of all new power distribution lines before any new subdivision plat will be approved.	Dodge County, Cities	Ongoing	Continue to work with City, and County officials to encourage the burial of all new power distribution lines.
Extreme Weather	Work with churches so that each church can serve as its own shelter team	Cities	Ongoing (Modify)	Dodge County PH is the lead on establishing official mass care shelters and having trained staff to operate shelters. Local cities may work with local churches on a temporary emergency basis if needed but they do not train church staff to be shelter teams.
Flood	Review current floodplain zoning ordinances for noncompliance with state and federal regulations.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County and the cities that participate in the NFIP have floodplain ordinances in place as a requirement of the NFIP.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Flood	Encourage cities to adopt a legally enforceable amendment to their zoning ordinances with respect to nonconforming structures.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County P&Z and local cities enforce floodplain and shoreland ordinances for existing or new development.
Flood	Encourage city and county participation in FEMA Community Rating System program.	Dodge County	Ongoing	This may be considered in addition to existing NFIP participation.
Flood	Adopt the Uniform Building Code, which has site plan requirements to minimize flood damage	Dodge County	Ongoing	Continue to encourage local officials to adopt the uniform building code.
Flood	Identify, relocate, flood proof or tear down all repetitive loss structures and critical facilities.	Dodge County	Ongoing	The county, cities and townships continue to identify & address localized flood mitigation projects including potential property buyouts.
Flood	Encourage cities to require compliance with the NFIP.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County and the cities of Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, and Mantorville all participate in the NFIP. Claremont and West Concord do not as they have no FEMA mapped high risk areas.
Flood	Adopt new floodplain elevations and information when available and inform the public of these new flood plain boundaries.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Implemented as per the jurisdictions noted above.
Flood	Identify and improve roads and streets that are repeatedly flooded and washed away with improvements that include modifying and raising roads/streets, providing improved drainage and storm water removal, rip rapping where needed and creating buffers and vegetation strips.	Dodge County	Ongoing	The county, cities and townships continue to identify & address localized flood mitigation projects for roads, drainage ditches, culverts, and stormwater management.
Flood	Ensure an adequate supply of sand bags and sand is available for flood prone structures in the county.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Responsibility of Dodge County Emergency Management in coordination with cities in advance of flood events.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Flood	Develop a plan for preparing and distributing sandbags when needed.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Same as above.
Flood	Encourage continued compliance with the NFIP and encourage non-participating cities and townships to apply.	Dodge County	Ongoing (Modify)	Modify to encourage homeowners to purchase personal NFIP insurance.
Flood	Establish a plan of action to address flood emergencies by identifying resources both locally and outside of the county that are needed and establish contracts or agreements for this assistance.	Dodge County	Ongoing	DCEM and local cities continue to be prepared with development of emergency flood plans and ability to acquire resources and assistance.
Flood	Educate the public on practices and programs that assist in diminishing the effects of flooding.	Dodge County	Ongoing	DCEM public outreach & education on flooding increases during times of high rains or known oncoming flood emergencies.
Flood	Evacuation plans should be developed, reviewed, rehearsed and updated as needed in areas prone to flooding and flash flooding.	Dodge County	Ongoing	DCEM and local cities continue to be prepared with flood evacuation and response plans.
Flood	Require that all LP tanks in flood risk areas be anchored.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Floodplain regulations require this. Continue to encourage the adoption of building code to require this outside of floodplain.
Flood	Encourage insurance companies to educate residents on flood insurance coverages.	Dodge County	Ongoing (modify)	Encourage homeowners to research and obtain private NFIP insurance.
Flood	Identify structures that restrict flow of water and ice or create conditions for washouts and flooding, including culverts and bridges.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County Highway Dept and local cities continue to work to address spring thaw & flooding issues.
Flood	Examine the potential of coordinating with bordering counties and DNR or other agencies to have a storm water management plan completed for the watershed.	Dodge County	Ongoing (modify)	Dodge County SWCD works in partnership with the Zumbro Watershed Partnership, Cedar River Watershed District, and other agency partners on program and project efforts related to water and erosion control.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Flood	Analyze the ditch systems in the county and surrounding counties and make ditch improvements where needed.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Dodge County SWCD oversees county ditch / tile systems inspections.
Flood	Gather data for each drainage system and create a GIS database (include the following: name, size, outlets, date established, system type, repair history, flow data, demonstration capacity, monitoring data available, etc.). Regularly update the database as needed. Assess the database to identify highly erodible areas, flooding problem areas, storage potential, etc).	Dodge County	Ongoing	Same as above.
Flood	Investigate developing a GIS layer for public drainage systems showing watershed boundaries, open ditches, tile lines, etc.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Same as above.
Flood	Examine minimizing flooding impacts, by increased upland storage to reduce the overall volume of water transported by the ditch system.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Same as above.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Flood	Address storm water and drainage management issues to effectively manage high volume runoff: -Assist communities and developments in developing sufficient storm water management plans. -Encourage and explain the benefits of residue management, best management practices and grassed waterways regarding reduced runoff.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Same as above.
Flood	Complete flood protection and prevention project in Mantorville.	City of Mantorville	Ongoing	Continue to evaluate mitigation projects for City.
Flood	Complete potential flood protection and preventions in cities.	Cities	Ongoing	Ongoing as local projects are identified.
Flood	Target flood prone areas with sandy soils and encourage no-till or low-till farming practices and conservation programs such as CRP on those lands to help reduce runoff.	Dodge County	Ongoing	This falls under programs by Dodge County SWCD.
Flood	Educate citizens about the benefits of “buffer plantings” along river corridors.	Dodge County	Ongoing	This falls under programs by Dodge County SWCD.
Karst/Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Encourage cities to create overly districts, land use regulations, or Karst related ordinances to protect the area’s Karst.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Note that the City of Mantorville is the only city with Karst. Encourage city to develop land use regulations over kars.t

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Karst/Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Require geotechnical studies for all development underlain by limestone bedrock.	Dodge County	Ongoing (TBD)	Keep as appropriate for plan update. For most development, this would be impractical and cost prohibitive and not necessary. Depending on the use there are already best management practices or rules in place to address karst issues. Feedlots and septs are examples.
Karst/Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Continue to update mapping of sinkholes and springs.	Dodge County	Ongoing	New ones are added to the map if they are discovered.
Karst/Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Increase awareness and education on Karst/sinkholes in schools and in the public at large.	Dodge County	Ongoing	Will continue educational efforts. Karst features are pretty much limited to certain townships and along certain rivers in the east third of the county. Water program manager has done educational efforts on this.
Drought	Encourage participation in the Minnesota Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (MnWARN).	Cities	Ongoing	Ongoing at the city level if they wish to participate in MnWARN.
Drought	Maintain a comprehensive and ongoing water-monitoring program. Coordinate efforts of monitoring the public water supply with the DNR, MDH.	Cities	Ongoing (modify)	SWCD monitors wells in the county and manages a rain gauge monitoring program.
Drought	Include water conservation provisions and use restrictions in times of drought in county or city ordinances.	Dodge County, Cities	Ongoing (modify)	Recommendations or restrictions may be enacted during extended times of drought.
Drought	Estimate the annual recharge rates or the capacities of the various aquifers in the county.	Dodge County	Ongoing	MN DNR / SWCD
Drought	Educate the public on water saving tips during times of dry weather or drought conditions.	Cities	Ongoing	This would occur by local cities as well as DCEM as needed during extended dry periods.
Wildfires	Work with the Minnesota DNR to include prescribed burning on DNR land.	Dodge County	Delete	Under responsibility of MN DNR forestry.

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Jurisdiction	Status	Comments
Wildfires	Enforce the use of fire rings at all campgrounds.	Mantorville, Claremont Twp.	Ongoing	Locally enforced.
Wildfires	Continue to support coordination between regional fire departments outside of the county who could directly assist in fighting wildfires in Dodge County through the Zumbro Valley Mutual Aid Agreement.	Cities (FDs)	Delete	This an automatic part of fire department operations. It does not need to be a mitigation action.
Wildfires	Require burning permits for large fires.	MN DNR	Ongoing	MN DNR issues burning permits.
Wildfires	Provided firefighters with proper training to fight wildfires.	Cities, Twps.	Delete	This an automatic part of fire department operations. It does not need to be a mitigation action.
Wildfires	An assessment should be done to determine where existing dry hydrants are, where fire risks are greatest, and where water bodies suitable to support a dry hydrant are located.	Cities, Twps.	Ongoing	Local fire departments will determine if additional water sources such as dry hydrants are needed (and where) outside of areas served by municipal water systems.

Appendix F – Planning Team Meetings

Dodge County MHMP Update

Appendix F - Kickoff Meeting Documentation

Overview:

On May 6, 2020, U-Spatial@UMD hosted a kickoff meeting online that was attended by the Dodge County Emergency Manager. The webinar included a project overview, U-Spatial@UMD's background, the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Manager, the contents of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning process, and the projected timeline of the project.

Attached Documentation:

- **Project Handout:** "Minnesota 2020-2021 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project Overview".
- **Webinar Slides:** "Minnesota 2020-2021 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project Kickoff Orientation Webinar"

Minnesota 2020-2021

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project Overview

During 2020-2021, U-Spatial from the University of Minnesota Duluth (U-Spatial@UMD) will be working to update Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans (MHMPs) for 17 counties and 1 tribe. Our team consists of UMD staff who specialize in GIS applications and research and Hundrieser Consulting LLC, who specializes in stakeholder engagement and mitigation strategies.

Participating Jurisdictions

Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Dodge, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Koochiching, LeSueur, Mahnomen, McLeod, Otter Tail, Renville, Rock, Sibley, Stevens, Traverse, Watonwan, White Earth Reservation.

Overview of Update Process

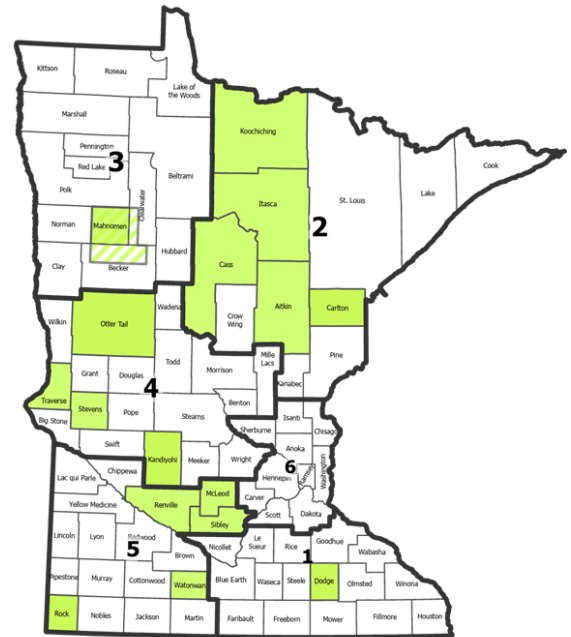
The U-Spatial@UMD team will coordinate with each Emergency Manager throughout the plan update process to engage participating jurisdictions and other stakeholders in the planning process. Following is an overview of key tasks that the U-Spatial@UMD team will facilitate to meet FEMA requirements in the update of each plan:

- Conduct 2 planning team meetings
- Conduct 2 periods of public outreach & engagement
- Assess Plans & Programs in Place to address natural hazards
- Conduct a Past Mitigation Action Review from past plan
- Update prioritization of natural hazards that pose risk
- Complete jurisdictional Local Mitigation Surveys (hazards, vulnerabilities & capabilities)
- Conduct hazard risk assessment for 1% annual chance floods using the Hazus GIS tool
- Inventory critical infrastructure
- Develop hazard profiles for each natural hazard (description, incident history, geographic variability, future probability, relationship to changing climate trends and local vulnerabilities)
- Develop 5-year jurisdictional Mitigation Action Charts

The planning process generally occurs over the course of 14-18 months from start to finish.

Contact

Stacey Stark, U-Spatial@UMD Director (MHMP Project Manager)
Phone: (218) 726-7438 / Email: slstark@d.umn.edu



Overview of the MHMP Update Process

The U-Spatial@UMD team will coordinate with each Emergency Manager (EM), participating jurisdictions, and other stakeholders throughout the planning process. The plan update generally occurs over the course of 12-18 months from start to finish. Following is an overview of key tasks that will occur and the approximate timeline for completion. This list not represent a complete list of what the plan update entails.

Stage 1 Tasks (4-5 months)

- HMP kickoff meeting/webinar with U-Spatial@UMD
- Develop jurisdictional contact list for MHMP planning team
- Disseminate & document News Release #1 (plan update announcement)
- Complete Plans & Programs in Place Checklist
- Conduct a Past Mitigation Action Review from prior plan
- Complete Capabilities Assessment to address natural hazards
- Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #1
- Complete Local Mitigation Surveys (hazards, vulnerabilities & capabilities)
- Revisit prioritization of natural hazards that pose risk
- Assist U-Spatial@UMD with provision of key data
- Complete inventory of Critical Infrastructure

Stage 2 Tasks (4-6 months)

- Develop 5-year Jurisdictional Mitigation Action Charts
- Conduct hazard risk assessment for 1% annual chance floods using the Hazus GIS tool
- Develop hazard profiles for each natural hazard (description, incident history, geographic variability, future probability)
- Complete county profile sections and maps
- Complete hazard profiles for each natural hazard
- Complete Plan Maintenance section of draft plan

Stage 3 Tasks (2-3 months)

- EM review of Draft Plan
- Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #2
- Finalize Mitigation Action Charts
- Disseminate & document News Release #2 (Public Review & Comment Period)
- EM coordination of plan review by local government(s) & other stakeholders

Stage 4 Tasks (2-3 months)

- Post-public review revisions made to plan (as necessary)
- Draft Plan sent to HSEM for review & approval
- Draft Plan sent to FEMA for review & approval
- Post FEMA review revisions made to plan (as necessary)
- FEMA to send letter stating "Approval Pending Adoption" to EM
- EM to facilitate MHMP jurisdictional adoptions (County/Tribe and cities)

Ongoing - Quarterly 25% Local Match Tracking Quarterly to HSEM

As part of the MHMP plan update, EM's are required to submit quarterly reports to HSEM on their local 25% match accrued through MHMP activities during that quarter.

Minnesota 2020-2021 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project Kick-off Orientation Webinar

U-SPATIAL
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

Webinar Purpose & Goals

The purpose of this webinar is to provide an orientation for Emergency Managers participating in 2020-2021 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Updates.

- Introduce the U-Spatial@UMD Team and county contacts.
- Provide an overview of the project.
- Clarify roles and responsibilities.
- Outline the planning process, discuss key tasks and timelines.
- Discuss next steps and answer your questions.

Introductions

U-Spatial@UMD Project Team



Stacey Stark
Project Manager
U-Spatial@UMD



Bonnie Hundrieser
Emergency Management Planning Consultant
Hundrieser Consulting LLC



Zach Vavra
GIS Specialist and Researcher
U-Spatial@UMD



Steve Graham
Research Associate, Flood Modeling Specialist
U-Spatial@UMD

Emergency Managers:

- Name, Title, and Jurisdiction
- Past Experience with MHMP?

Minnesota HSEM:

Jennifer Davis, MN HSEM
State Hazard Mitigation Officer

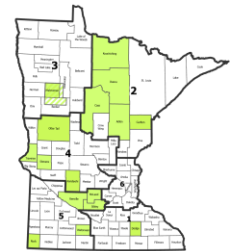
Project Overview

17 Counties:

Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Dodge, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Koochiching, Le Sueur, Mahnommen, McLeod, Otter Tail, Renville, Rock, Sibley, Stevens, Traverse, Watonwan

1 Tribal Nation:

White Earth Band of Chippewa



Purpose

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) established programs and funding:

“to reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural disasters”

A local government plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs.

MHMP's must be updated every 5 years

Flooding	Hail	Drought
Dam/Levee Failure	Lightning	Extreme Heat
Wildfire	Winter Storms	Extreme Cold
Windstorms	Landslides	Earthquakes
Tornadoes	Sinkholes & Karst	Coastal Erosion

Natural hazard categories for Minnesota MHMPs. Hazards may be omitted if low risk is demonstrated.

Why U-Spatial@UMD?

➤ Proven experience

Our updates of 30+ MHMPs, as well as the State MHMP, have been quickly approved by FEMA and adopted by counties.

➤ Advanced Capabilities

Expertise in the application of GIS, HAZUS, and research supports plan development and meeting all FEMA requirements.

➤ Ability to Expedite

A consistent and proven approach for multiple counties supports State & FEMA review of draft plans.

➤ Planning Team

Our project team includes advanced GIS students and Hundrieser Consulting.

Overview of MHMP Update Process

U-Spatial@UMD Team Roles & Responsibilities

- Keep you informed about the progress of your plan.
- Facilitate Planning Team meetings.
- Provide guidance to EM to conduct & document effective public outreach.
- Guide EM and planning team to complete key tasks for plan update.
- Keep up-to-date on FEMA requirements and Minnesota guidance.
- Produce a quality plan that FEMA will approve.
- Answer questions in a timely fashion.
- Provide quarterly reports to HSEM on your plan progress

EM Roles & Responsibilities

- Act as main Point of Contact.
- Track required local 25% match.
- Coordinate engagement of MHMP Planning Team.
- Conduct & document effective public outreach.
- Participate in completion of key assignments for plan update.
- Coordinate with other county/tribal staff to obtain information.
- Assist in timely review of draft document.
- Facilitate completion of local adoptions.

MHMP Planning Team

The MHMP planning team must include representation from local government, related stakeholders and neighboring jurisdictions.

- County/Tribal Government key officials and staff
- Cities – required; Townships – optional
- Other Related Stakeholders (i.e., Schools, Coops, MN DNR, etc.)
- Neighboring county/tribal jurisdictions

Key Tasks:

- Develop Jurisdictional Contact List.
- Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #1.
- Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #2.

Public Outreach

The plan update must document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was incorporated into the plan.

- Collect feedback on local-level concerns & mitigation actions.
- Use of local/social media, websites & community bulletin boards.
- Other outreach (i.e., attendance at City Council mtgs)

Key Tasks:

- Distribute & document News Release #1.
- Distribute & document News Release #2.
- Conduct other public outreach (optional).

Hazard Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

The U-Spatial@UMD Team will work closely with each EM and key departments to provide information as needed.

Key Tasks

- Review and contribute to critical infrastructure inventory.
- Identify specific, local-level impacts and vulnerabilities.
- Identify if and how risk priorities have changed since the last plan.
- Identify any factors (i.e., new development) that may increase the community's vulnerability to natural hazard events.
- Review social vulnerability factors.

Key Task Assignments

Hundrieser Consulting will coordinate with each EM and participating cities on key task assignments that will provide information required for the plan update.

Key Tasks

- Complete Plans in Place Checklist.
- Complete Capabilities Assessment for Mitigation.
- Conduct Past Mitigation Action Review.
- Coordinate Local Mitigation Survey (LMS) Forms.

Mitigation Action Charts

Hundrieser Consulting will coordinate development of draft 5-year jurisdictional Mitigation Action Charts (MACs) for the county/tribe and each participating city jurisdiction.

Key Tasks

- Complete Planning Team Mtg. #1 & Key Task Assignments.
- Conduct local-level development of MACs.
- Hold Planning Team Mtg. #2 for MAC review.
- Complete final MAC revisions.

Draft Plan Review

The U-Spatial@UMD Team will work with each EM to conduct a review of the draft MHMP and provide an opportunity for public review & comment on the plan.

Key Tasks

- EM review of initial draft plan > Revisions made as needed.
- Distribute News Release #2 - public review & comment period.
- EM coordination of review by key stakeholders.
- Posting of draft plan online with comment form.
- Documentation and incorporation of public feedback.

Plan Submission

The draft MHMP will be submitted to HSEM and FEMA for review & approval. Timing for review & approval is generally within 1-2 months.

Key Steps

- U-Spatial@UMD will submit the draft plan & Plan Review Tool (PRT) to HSEM.
- HSEM will submit the draft plan & PRT to FEMA reviewer.
- FEMA may respond with requests for revisions > U-Spatial@UMD to address revisions and resubmit plan.
- FEMA will send a letter of Approval Pending Adoption (APA status)

Plan Adoption

After FEMA has provided APA status, the county/tribe and all participating jurisdictions must formally adopt the plan.

Notes

- Good jurisdictional participation will facilitate local adoptions.
- Adoption of the plan is required for HMA grant program eligibility.
- Example adoption resolutions are provided for county/tribal adoption and local city adoption. Townships may elect to adopt (not required).
- Resolutions are incorporated into the final MHMP (PDF) by the Emergency Manager or included as hard copies.

Timeline Overview

- 22-Month total timeline (March 2020 – December 2021)
- Most plans take 14-18 months.
- Staggering of plans will be required to complete update of risk assessments, research of hazard histories, etc. for each jurisdiction.
- Many tasks occur concurrently, others must be done in succession.

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, we recognize that timing for completing the update of all 18 plans may be affected. If necessary, HSEM will work to extend our project contracts with FEMA to accommodate an extended timeline.

Possible timeline for your plan		Red includes county action items
Stage 1 Tasks (4-5 months)	April – August 2020	HMP kickoff meeting/webinar with U-Spatial@UMD Develop jurisdictional contact list for MHMP planning team Disseminate & document News Release #1 Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #1 Complete Plans & Programs in Place Checklist Complete Capabilities Assessment to address natural hazards Conduct a Past Mitigation Action Review from prior plan Complete Local Mitigation Surveys Revisit prioritization of natural hazards that pose risk Assist U-Spatial@UMD with provision of key data Complete inventory of Critical Infrastructure
Stage 2 Tasks (4-6 months)	August – November 2020	Develop 5-year Jurisdictional Mitigation Action Charts Hazard hazard risk assessment for flooding Develop hazard profiles for each natural hazard Complete county profile sections and maps Complete Draft Plan
Stage 3 Tasks (2-3 months)	December – February 2021	EM review of Draft Plan Hold & document Planning Team Meeting #2 Finalize Mitigation Action Charts Disseminate & document News Release #2 EM coordination of plan review by stakeholders
Stage 4 Tasks (2-3 months)	March – May 2021	Post-public review revisions made to plan (as necessary) Draft Plan sent to HSEM for review & approval Draft Plan sent to FEMA for review & approval

Local 25% Match

Each quarter EM's will be responsible to track and submit local match documentation to HSEM.

Notes:

- EM's are provided with a "Master Match Tracking" Excel Workbook to document match MHMP activities, participants, and amount accrued.
- Regular reminders & guidance will be provided on tracking match.

Next Steps

U-Spatial@UMD Team members will coordinate each EM to commence work on several tasks that will take place over the next several months.

Notes:

- We are sensitive to the workloads of EM's, particularly during COVID-19.
- All information requests or assignments are in prepared form.
- Please communicate your availability to complete/not complete work.
- Plans most expired are priority; however, EM's with completed tasks move up in the queue for plan development.

Questions?

What questions do you have for U-Spatial@UMD or HSEM about the MHMP update process?

Contact Information

Stacey Stark, MS, GISP

U-Spatial@UMD

slstark@d.umn.edu

218-726-7438

Example Plans:

<https://z.umn.edu/hazardmitigation>

Dodge County MHMP Update

JURISDICTIONAL CONTACT LIST

County Contacts

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Matt Maas	EM Director	507-635-6132	matt.maas@co.dodge.mn.us
Erin Wegner	EM Deputy Director	507-635-6219	Erin.Wegner@co.dodge.mn.us
Jim Elmquist	County Administrator	507 635 6235	Jim.Elmquist@co.dodge.mn.us
Scott Rose	Sheriff	507 635 6200	Scott.Rose@co.dodge.mn.us
John Allen	Commissioner	507 635 6239	John.Allen@co.dodge.mn.us
Tim Tjosaas	Commissioner	507 635 6239	Tim.Tjosaas@co.dodge.mn.us
Rodney Peterson	Commissioner	507 635 6239	Rod.Peterson@co.dodge.mn.us
Rhonda Toquam	Commissioner	507 635 6239	Rhonda.Toquam@co.dodge.mn.us
David Kenworthy	Commissioner	507 635 6239	David.Kenworthy@co.dodge.mn.us
Guy Kohlnhofer	County Hwy Engineer	507 635 6332	Guy.Kohlnhofer@co.dodge.mn.us
Tobey Hicks	IT Director	507 635 6136	Tobey.Hicks@co.dodge.mn.us
Amy Caron	Public Health Director	507 635 6158	Amy.Caron@co.dodge.mn.us
Kaiti Smith	Public Health Educator	507 635 6301	Kaitlyn.Smith@co.dodge.mn.us
Mark Gamm	Environmental Services Director	507 635 6289	Mark.Gamm@co.dodge.mn.us
Melissa DeVetter	Planning and Zoning	507 635 6253	Melissa.Devetter@co.dodge.mn.us
Ryan DeCook	Auditor/Assessor/GIS	507 635 6243	Ryan.decook@co.dodge.mn.us
Adam King	SWCD, District Manager	507-374-6364	adam.king@dodgeswcd.org
Blaine Delzer	SWCD, Conservation Tech.	507 374 6364	Blaine.delzer@dswcd.org

City Contacts

CITY OF BLOOMING PRAIRIE (partial with Steele County)

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Andrew Langholz	City Administrator	507 583 7573	cbp@smig.net
Jacob Peterson	EM Coordinator	507-583-7573	jpeterson@co.steele.mn.us

CITY OF CLAREMONT

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Connor LaPointe	City Administrator	507 528 2137	administrator@claremontmn.com
Liz Sorg	City Clerk	507 528 2137	cityclerk@claremontmn.com

CITY OF DODGE CENTER

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Joshua Tetzlaff	City Administrator	507 374 2575	jtetzlaff@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us
Angie Jarrett	Ambulance Director/ City EM	507 259 4201	ajarrett@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us
Bryce Lange	Community Development Specialist	507-374-2575	blange@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us

CITY OF HAYFIELD

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Lori Kindschy	City Clerk	507 477 3535	Hayfieldcityclerk@gmail.com
Paul O'Brien	Public Works Director/ Fire Chief/City EM	507 273 0986	hayfieldpublicworks@gmail.com

CITY OF KASSON

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Timothy Ibisch	City Administrator	507 634 7071	cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com
Chris McKern	Mayor	507 634 7071	mayormckern@cityofkasson.com
Patricia Shaffer-Gottschalk	Kasson Public Library Director	507-634-7615	pshaffergottschalk@selco.info

CITY OF MANTORVILLE

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Cami Reber	City Clerk-Treasurer	507 635 5170	cityofmant@kmtel.com
Chuck Bradford	Mayor	507 381-7774	mantorvillemayor@gmail.com

CITY OF WEST CONCORD

Name	Title	Phone	Email
Mike Plante	City Administrator	507 527 2668	Clerk1@mchsi.com
Keith Clammer	City EM Director	507-251-0801	cityofwcmaint@yahoo.com
Jake Froyham	Assistant City EM		Jake.froyham@yahoo.com

Township Contacts

Name of Township	Name & Title	Phone	Email
Ashland	Charlott Wilhelm/ Clerk	507 951 5459	wilhfarm@yahoo.com
Canisteo	Frank Wyatt/ Clerk	507 634 7275	frankwyatt@kmtel.com
Claremont	Donald Yankowiak/ Clerk	507 528 2471	No email
Concord	Mike Jones/ Clerk	507 273 3903	concordmncclerk@gmail.com
Ellington	Vicki Eipers/ Clerk	507 676 8236	Vicki.eipers@gmail.com
Hayfield	Karen Johnson/ Clerk	507 951 9973	Kfj5599@gmail.com
Mantorville	Carol Allen/ Clerk	507 635 5580	callen@kmtel.com
Milton	Madge Alberts/ Clerk	507 254 5545	clerk@milton-township.com dmalbert@bevcomm.net
Ripley	Patricia Simonette/ Clerk	507 951 0419	secondhanddogs@gmail.com
Vernon	Wendy Edgar/ Clerk	507 251 7621	vernontownship@kmtel.com
Wasioja	Robert Scherger/ Clerk	507 374 6746	No email
Westfield	John Fouarge/ Clerk	507 208 3759	johnfouarge@gmail.com

Other Stakeholder Contacts

Name of Agency/Org.	Name & Title	Phone	Email
Triton Public Schools (Claremont, Dodge Center, West Concord), ISD#2125	Craig Schlichting, Superintendent	507 418 7530	schlich@triton.k12.mn.us
Kasson-Mantorville Schools, ISD#204	Mark Matuska, Superintendent	507 634 1100	m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us
Hayfield Community Schools, ISD#203	Greg Slaathaug, Superintendent	507 477 3235	gslaathaug@hayfield.k12.mn.us
Steele Waseca Coop Electric	Dan Meier, Operations Manager	507-451-7340	dmeier@swce.coop
People's Energy Cooperative	Troy Swancutt, Director of Operations	507-367-7000	tswancutt@peoplesrec.com
USDA Rural Development Community Programs	Laurie Balata, Area Specialist	(507) 332-7418 x113	laurie.balata@usda.gov

Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts

Name of Jurisdiction	Name & Title	Phone	Email
Rice County	Jennifer Hauer- Schmitz	507 332 6119	jhauer@co.rice.mn.us
Goodhue County	Diane Richter-Biwer	651 267 2600	diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us
Olmsted County	Mike Bromberg	507 328 6100	bromberg.mike@co.olmsted.mn.us
Mower County	Amy Lammey	507 437 9400	amyl@co.mower.mn.us
Steele County	Mike Johnson	507 444 2454	mikej@ci.owatonna.mn.us

Dodge County MHMP Planning Team Meeting #1

October 27, 2020 - Meeting Summary & Documentation

Summary: On Tuesday, October 27, 2020, Dodge County Emergency Management convened key county, city, and township representatives, as well as neighboring jurisdictions and other stakeholders to participate in the 1st Planning Team Meeting for the update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). The purpose of the meeting was to formally present information about the Dodge County MHMP update and to discuss key items that would inform plan development. The meeting was held via Zoom webinar video conference and was facilitated by Stacey Stark and Bonnie Hundrieser of the U-Spatial@UMD project team.

Stakeholder Invitations: Dodge County Emergency Management invited all stakeholders included on the county's MHMP Update Jurisdictional Contact List (JCL), which includes the key County Contacts, City Contacts, Township Contacts, Other Stakeholder Contacts, and Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts identified to be invited to participate in the plan update process. Contacts were encouraged to engage additional staff or to send someone in their stead if they could not attend. A copy of the county's Jurisdictional Contact List is provided in *Appendix F Steering Committee Meetings*.

Meeting Participants: A total of 31 people attended the meeting. Representation included elected officials and departmental staff from Dodge County and the cities of Blooming Prairie, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, and West Concord. The cities of Claremont and Mantorville were not in attendance. Other stakeholders, including neighboring jurisdictions, participated in the meeting. A participant list is included with this meeting summary.

Presentation Overview: The Power Point presentation covered the following items. A PDF of the presentation slides is included with this meeting summary.

- Overview of Hazard Mitigation & the MHMP Update
- Who the Plan Covers & Role of the Planning Team
- Review of Hazards + Overview of Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis
- Update of Risk Priorities
- Review of Mitigation Strategies & Example Actions
- Overview of FEMA HMA grant program
- Discussion of local mitigation ideas
- Discussion of next steps & answer your questions.

Participant Poll: At the start of the meeting participants were presented with an interactive poll asking 2 questions. Following are the questions and poll results.

Question 1: Have you participated in Hazard Mitigation previously?

- Yes, I have previously participated in in a hazard mitigation planning process. **(6) 30%**
- No, but I am familiar with hazard mitigation planning. **(6) 30%**
- No, and this is all new to me. **(8) 40%**

Question 2: What natural hazards you are most concerned about in your community? [list is not comprehensive] (Multiple choice)

- Tornadoes (12/20) 60%
- Winter Storms (12/20) 60%
- Flooding (10/20) 50%
- Extreme Cold (6/20) 30%
- Extreme Heat (1/20) 5%
- Windstorms (3/20) 15%
- Hailstorms (2/20) 10%
- Wildfire (0/20) 0%
- Landslides (0/20) 0%
- Drought (0/20) 0%

Prioritization of Natural Hazards: The planning team was presented with an overview of each of the natural hazards that were covered in the county's last plan and the risk prioritization at that time. Considerations for the current risk prioritization since the last plan was presented for each hazard, such as events recorded since the last plan, NCEI Storm Data, or known existing local vulnerabilities (i.e., number of mobile home parks). It was noted to participants that:

- Hazards deemed to be of high or moderate risk must result in mitigation actions to address them for the jurisdictions that are affected.
- Hazard prioritization may vary for jurisdictions or may not differ countywide.
- Hazards deemed to be low risk and without significant mitigation actions may be dropped from the plan. This excludes the hazard of Dam/Levee failure, which must be addressed per new FEMA guidelines, even if risk is deemed low.

Following is a chart reflecting the 2010 risk priorities for Dodge County and any changes to the current risk prioritization for the plan update. This discussion served as an introduction to updating the risk prioritization and will be followed up with further information gathered from the county and local jurisdictions during the planning process. Any changes to the risk prioritizations will be noted under "2020 Current Priority".

Natural Hazards Addressed in the Last Plan	2010 Priority	2020 Current Priority
Windstorms	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Hail	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Lightning	Moderate to High	Low
Tornadoes	Moderate	Moderate
Winter Storms	Moderate to High	High
Extreme Cold	High	Moderate to High
Extreme Heat	High	Moderate to High
Flooding	Moderate	High
Drought	Moderate	Low
Wildfire-Wildland Fire	Low-Moderate	Low to Moderate
Land Subsidence	Low	Low

Comments, Questions or Mitigation Ideas – Following are the questions, comments or mitigation ideas that were shared by participants and how they will be addressed for the plan update.

Meeting Participant (by representation)	Comment, Question or Mitigation Idea Submitted	Facilitator Feedback / How to be Addressed in Plan Update
Melissa DeVetter, Dodge County Project Manager (Comp Plan, Zoning, Water Plan)	Regarding hazards addressed by the MHMP: Is disease considered a natural hazard? / Animal mortalities from disease?	By FEMA standards for the plan updates disease is not considered a natural hazard and we find it best to address under the realm of Public Health or emergency response planning. If Dodge County wants to address it in an appendix you develop we can include it that way, but it is not in our scope of work and outside our area of expertise.
Melissa DeVetter, Dodge County Project Manager (Comp Plan, Zoning, Water Plan)	Regarding Land Subsidence: Sinkholes and karst features are a concern in portions of the county. More of a groundwater quality aspect.	Water quality is usually not identified as a natural hazard in the plans, but we do mention the potential effects on ground & surface water quality in the section on flooding.
Matt Maas, Dodge County Emergency Management Director –	Agreed that karst features in the county are more related to water quality rather than sinkholes.	Noted for the prioritization of land subsidence as low.
Rodney Peterson, Dodge County Commissioner	Regarding the discussion on the prioritization of hazards: Is there a system in how to determine the priority of determination of what has a higher priority, i.e., Health vs. Infrastructure vs. mobility vs. safety?	I'm not sure I understand the question, but if I am interpreting correctly, the determination of what to protect/implement first is addressed in an Emergency Operations Plan, but not a Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Mark Gamm, Dodge County Environmental Services Director	Regarding discussion on flooding: Does the flood damage analysis include the buildings that are out of the floodplain now but will be in the floodplain when new maps are adopted?	We are using the new maps that were just drawn as they reflect the most current data. Are those still pending adoption? (MG: yes, they are proposed maps but not adopted)
Madge Alberts, Milton Township Clerk	Can mitigation strategies be included in the plan if the only risk is to roads, but not to buildings? / What kind of timeline for submitting mitigation ideas for our local area?	Yes, definitely! / The sooner the better, but we will take your mitigation action ideas whenever you have them - these will be finalized over the winter.
Laurie Balata, USDA Community Facilities Program Area Specialist	Regarding grant funding: Regarding the HMA grant, can the applicants share of the 25% match be from another grant sources or must it be the applicant's funds? / Additional note: The USDA CF has Disaster Grant funding to help fund emergency warning sirens as well as portable generators and emergency fire & rescue equipment.	The 25% match must be from the applicant (in-kind/cash).

Following the discussion, participants were encouraged to fill out and return the “Mitigation Ideas” worksheet that they were provided with to Dodge County Emergency Management to submit any specific local concerns and related mitigation ideas. The meeting concluded with an overview of next steps and estimated timeline for completion.

Exit Survey: Following the Zoom meeting, participants were provided with a short survey they were invited to fill out before upon their departure in order to gather some final feedback.

- 1. Did you learn what you expected/needed about hazard mitigation in today's webinar?**
(8) Yes, (1) Unsure
- 2. Please provide comments about any of the lower risk hazards if you think they should be addressed in the plan (lightning, extreme heat, landslide, drought)**
 - Probably unnecessary. Maybe Drought?
 - Lightning - no, extreme heat- no opinion, Landslides - maybe in the NE corner of the county, but otherwise no, Drought - yes (if we received a good long drought, it could be bad, especially with the tillage practices of the county and lack of cover crops.
 - They do not need to be addressed in my opinion.
- 3. Any other comments (about natural hazards, mitigation actions, or how we might improve this webinar)?**
 - I would like to see people's faces. Seemed a little sterile when all you can see is the presentation. Thanks for inviting me. I appreciated the information being shared.

Attached are the following documentation items for the Dodge County MHMP Meeting #1:

- 10-27-20 Mtg. #1 Email Invitation
- 10-27-20 Mtg. #1 List of Participants
- 10-27-20 Mtg. #1 Power Point Slides
- 10-27-20 Mtg. #1 Handouts

Meeting Summary Prepared By: Bonnie Hundrieser, U-Spatial@UMD Project Team

From: [Wegner, Erin](#)
To: [Maas, Matt](#); [Elmquist, Jim](#); [Rose, Scott](#); [Allen, John](#); [Tjosaas, Tim](#); [Peterson, Rod](#); [Toquam, Rhonda](#); [Kenworthy, David](#); [Kohlhofer, Guy](#); [Hicks, Tobey](#); [Caron, Amy](#); [Smith, Kaitlyn](#); [Gamm, Mark](#); [DeCook, Ryan](#); [adam.king@dodgeswcd.org](#); [Blaine.delzer@dodgeswcd.org](#); [cbp@smig.net](#); [jpeter@co.steele.mn.us](#); [administrator@claremontmn.com](#); [cityclerk@claremontmn.com](#); [itetzlaff@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us](#); [Angie Jarrett](#); [Bryce Lange](#); [Hayfield City Clerk](#); [hayfieldpublicworks@gmail.com](#); [cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com](#); [mayormckern@cityofkasson.com](#); [Pat Shaffer-Gottschalk](#); [cityofmant@kmtel.com](#); [mantorvillemayor@gmail.com](#); [Clerk1@mchsi.com](#); [wclulf@gmail.com](#); [wilhfarm@yahoo.com](#); [frankwyatt@kmtel.com](#); [concordmncclerk@gmail.com](#); [Vicki.eipers@gmail.com](#); [Kfi5599@gmail.com](#); [callen@kmtel.com](#); [clerk@milton-township.com](#); [secondhanddogs@gmail.com](#); [vernontownship@kmtel.com](#); [johnfouarge@gmail.com](#); [schlich@triton.k12.mn.us](#); [m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us](#); [gslaathaug@hayfield.k12.mn.us](#); [khuxford@swce.coop](#); [tswancutt@peoplesrec.com](#); [laurie.balata@usda.gov](#); [jhauer@co.rice.mn.us](#); [diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us](#); [bromberg.mike@co.olmsted.mn.us](#); [amyl@co.mower.mn.us](#); [mikej@ci.owatonna.mn.us](#); [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#); [Wegner, Erin](#)
Subject: DODGE COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE – MEETING INVITATION
Date: Sunday, September 13, 2020 9:49:15 PM

Greetings,

Your presence is requested at a Planning Team Meeting for the update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. You are requested to participate in this vital meeting because you have a position of administrative or departmental responsibility within either the County, a municipal government, or are a key stakeholder related to the planning process. Emergency Managers from neighboring jurisdictions are also encouraged to attend so we may strengthen our shared mitigation efforts.

We will be holding the meeting using Zoom webinar:

Date: Tuesday, October 27, 2020

Time: 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Registration: https://umn-private.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_cgi-ywWTQtCw8hm--Ou-tw

Please note that you must register in advance for this webinar. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

M

RSVP: Please email me to RSVP for all persons planning to attend this meeting so I may keep track. (This is separate from the Zoom registration link).

About the Plan

The update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) is a requirement by the State of Minnesota Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (HSEM) as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) every 5 years. Our last plan is due for an update and our planning is currently underway. The plan addresses the natural hazards that face Dodge County and will result in the identification of mitigation actions that will help to reduce or eliminate the impact of future hazard events, such as flooding and severe winter or summer storms.

Your participation in this plan update is important for several reasons:

1. You will help to identify critical mitigation projects to implement at the county / municipal level, and how they can be integrated with existing plans, policies, or project efforts.

2. Participating jurisdictions will be eligible to apply for FEMA hazard mitigation grant funding.
3. Mitigation planning is necessary to keep our communities resilient against future disasters and reduce the costs of recovery.
4. FEMA requires documentation of how local government and key stakeholders participated in the planning process.

During this meeting we will review and prioritize the natural hazards that pose risk Dodge County and individual communities and discuss a range of mitigation measures for local implementation. The meeting will be facilitated by personnel from U-Spatial at the University of MN Duluth who are working closely with us on this project.

We look forward to having you join us for this important meeting.

Thank you,

Erin Wegner

Lead Dispatcher/ Deputy Emergency Management Director

Dodge County Sheriff's Office

22 6th St E Dept 201

Mantorville, Mn 55955

(507) 635-6219

From: [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#)
To: [Wegner, Erin](#); [Maas, Matt](#); [Elmquist, Jim](#); [Rose, Scott](#); [Allen, John](#); [Tjosaas, Tim](#); [Peterson, Rod](#); [Toquam, Rhonda](#); [Kenworthy, David](#); [Kohinhofer, Guy](#); [Hicks, Tobey](#); [Caron, Amy](#); [Smith, Kaitlyn](#); [Gamm, Mark](#); [DeCook, Ryan](#); [adam.king@dodgeswcd.org](#); [Blaine.delzer@dodgeswcd.org](#); [cbp@smig.net](#); [jpeter@co.steele.mn.us](#); [administrator@claremontmn.com](#); [cityclerk@claremontmn.com](#); [itetzlaff@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us](#); [Angie Jarrett](#); [Bryce Lange](#); [Hayfield City Clerk](#); [hayfieldpublicworks@gmail.com](#); [cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com](#); [mayormckern@cityofkasson.com](#); [Pat Shaffer-Gottschalk](#); [cityofmant@kmtel.com](#); [mantorvillemayor@gmail.com](#); [Clerk1@mchsi.com](#); [wclulf@gmail.com](#); [wilhfarm@yahoo.com](#); [frankwyatt@kmtel.com](#); [concordmncclerk@gmail.com](#); [Vicki.eipers@gmail.com](#); [Kfi5599@gmail.com](#); [callen@kmtel.com](#); [clerk@milton-township.com](#); [secondhanddogs@gmail.com](#); [vernontownship@kmtel.com](#); [johnfouarge@gmail.com](#); [schlich@triton.k12.mn.us](#); [m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us](#); [gslaathaug@hayfield.k12.mn.us](#); [khuxford@swce.coop](#); [tswancutt@peoplesrec.com](#); [laurie.balata@usda.gov](#); [jhauer@co.rice.mn.us](#); [diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us](#); [bromberg.mike@co.olmsted.mn.us](#); [amyl@co.mower.mn.us](#); [mikej@ci.owatonna.mn.us](#)
Subject: Meeting Handouts for Dodge County MHMP Meeting 10/27
Date: Monday, October 26, 2020 7:48:00 AM
Attachments: [Mitigation Strategies Action Types.pdf](#)
[HSEM_HMA Grants Program Overview.pdf](#)
[Mitigation Ideas Worksheet.docx](#)
[image003.png](#)
Importance: High

Greetings,

We look forward to you joining us for the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting on Tuesday, October 27th from 2pm - 4pm.

Attached please find 3 handouts we will be referencing during the meeting.

If you have not yet registered you can do so by clicking on this link: https://umn-private.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_cgi-ywWTQtCw8hm--Ou-tw

Thank you!

Bonnie K. Hundrieser, CEM

Hazard Mitigation Planning Specialist

Part of the **U-Spatial@UMD** MHMP Planning Team



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Emergency Management and Whole Community Planning

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Web: www.hundrieserconsultingllc.com

Dodge County

10/27/20 MHMP Planning Team Meeting #1

List of Participants (31)

	Organization	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Email
1	Dodge County	Matt	Maas	Emergency Management Director	matt.maas@co.dodge.mn.us
2	Dodge County	Erin	Wegner	Deputy Emergency Management Director	Erin.Wegner@co.dodge.mn.us
3	Dodge County	Melissa	DeVetter	Project Manager-Comp Plan/Zoning/Water Plan	melissa.devetter@co.dodge.mn.us
4	Dodge County	Amy	Caron	Public Health Director	amy.caron@co.dodge.mn.us
5	Dodge County	Mark	Gamm	Environmental Services Director	mark.gamm@co.dodge.mn.us
6	Dodge County	Guy	Kohlhofer	Highway Dept., County Engineer	guy.kohlhofer@co.dodge.mn.us
7	Dodge County	Tobey	Hicks	Director of Information Technology	tobey.hicks@co.dodge.mn.us
8	Dodge County	Tim	Tjosaas	Commissioner	tim.tjosaas@co.dodge.mn.us
9	Dodge County	Rodney	Peterson	Commissioner	rod.peterson@co.dodge.mn.us
10	Dodge County	David	Kenworthy	Commissioner	David.Kenworthy@co.dodge.mn.us
11	Dodge County	Kaitlyn	Smith	Public Health Educator	kaitlyn.smith@co.dodge.mn.us
12	Dodge County SWCD	Adam	King	District Manager	adam.king@dodgeswcd.org
13	Dodge County SWCD	Blaine	Delzer	Conservation Technician	blaine.delzer@dodgeswcd.org
14	City of Blooming Prairie	Andrew	Langholz	City Administrator	cbp@smig.net
15	City of Dodge Center	Joshua	Tetzlaff	City Administrator	jtetzlaff@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us
16	City of Dodge Center	Angie	Jarrett	Ambulance Director	Ajarrett@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us

17	City of Dodge Center	Bryce	Lange	Community Development Specialist	blange@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us
18	City of Hayfield	Lori	Kindschy	City Clerk-Treasurer	hayfieldcityclerk@gmail.com
19	City of Kasson	Timothy	Ibisch	City Administrator	cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com
20	City of West Concord	Michael	Plante	City Administrator	clerk1@mchsi.com
21	City of West Concord	Danny	Lulf	Emergency Manager	wclulf@gmail.com
22	Milton Township	Madge	Alberts	Clerk	clerk@milton-township.com
23	Ellington Township	Vicki	Eipers	Clerk	ellingtontownsip@gmail.com
24	USDA Rural Development	Laurie	Balata	Area Specialist	laurie.balata@usda.gov
25	Kasson-Mantorville Schools	Mark	Matuska	Superintendent	m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us
26	Triton Public Schools	Craig	Schlichting	Superintendent	schlich@triton.k12.mn.us
27	Hayfield Community Schools	Terry	Picha	Facilities Manager	tpicha@hayfield.k12.mn.us
28	Steele-Waseca Coop Electric	Dan	Meier	Operations Manager	dmeier@swce.coop
29	Steele-Waseca Coop Electric	Jon	Stelter	Finance Team Leader	JStelter@swce.coop
30	Mower County Emergency Management	Amy	Lammey	Emergency Management Director	amyl@co.mower.mn.us
31	Goodhue County Emergency Management	Diane	Richter-Biwer	Emergency Management Director	diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us

DODGE COUNTY Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 Planning Team Meeting #1

October 27, 2020



U-SPATIAL

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

Welcome & Introductions

U-Spatial@UMD Project Leads



Stacey Stark
Project Manager
U-Spatial@UMD



Bonnie Hundrieser
HM Planning Specialist
Hundrieser Consulting LLC

**Dodge County Emergency
Management - Sheriff's Office**

- Matt Mass, EM Director
- Erin Wegner, EM Deputy Director



PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Webinar Logistics

YOU ARE UNABLE TO UNMUTE YOURSELF OR TURN YOUR VIDEO ON

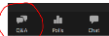
USE CHAT:

- Send a message to everyone or individuals
- Send a message to "panelists" for technical support for a question that isn't for the whole group. The "Panelist" Group includes Bonnie, Stacey, and your County EM and hosts.



USE Q&A (all participants can see these)

- PLEASE USE Q and A for all notes about hazards and mitigation a question as soon as we can
- You can review others' questions and "upvote" their question if you have the same one!
- You can comment on others' questions



RAISE YOUR HAND

If you want to speak



USE LIVE TRANSCRIPT

To view live subtitles or a full transcript



PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Meeting Purpose & Agenda



The purpose of this meeting is to formally convene the **Dodge County MHMP Planning Team** for a presentation of the plan update and discussion of key items.

Agenda:

- Overview of Hazard Mitigation & the MHMP Update
- Who the Plan Covers & Role of the Planning Team
- Review of Hazards + Overview of Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis
- Update of Risk Priorities
- Review of Mitigation Strategies & Example Actions
- Overview of FEMA HMA grant program
- Discuss local mitigation ideas & public engagement.
- Discuss next steps & answer your questions.

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Why U-Spatial?

U-SPATIAL

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

➤ Proven experience

Our updates of 30+ MHMPs, as well as the State MHMP, have been quickly approved by FEMA and adopted by counties.

➤ Advanced Capabilities

Expertise in the application of GIS, HAZUS, and research supports plan development and meeting all FEMA requirements.

➤ Ability to Expedite

A consistent and proven approach for multiple counties supports State & FEMA review of draft plans.

➤ Planning Team

Our project team includes advanced GIS students and Hundrieser Consulting.

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard Mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property from natural disasters.



- HM planning **identifies** risks and vulnerabilities, **develops** a plan of action, and **builds** partnerships to implement efforts.
- HM breaks the **cycle** of disaster and reconstruction.
- HM builds stronger & more **resilient** communities.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

MHMP Overview & Timeline

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000).

- ✓ The development of a local government plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs.
- ✓ Plans must be updated every 5 years.
- ✓ Must address all jurisdictions and engage key stakeholders.
- ✓ Planning process must give an opportunity to the public to provide feedback.



February, 2019 winter storm, Hwy 56 & 30 area

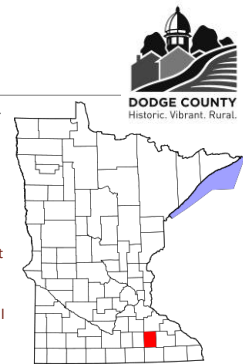
Dodge County MHMP Update 2020

- Last plan adopted in 2010.
- The updated plan will cover a 5-year window (2021-2026).
- County and local-level government participation is required.

Who the Plan Covers

The **Dodge County MHMP** is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers the county as well as all city & townships within the county.

- ✓ County and city governments are required to adopt the plan.
- ✓ Townships are covered under the umbrella of the county, but may elect to adopt.
- ✓ City-level participation in the plan update must be documented for local adoptions to be approved.



PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER

MHMP Planning Team



Dodge County Planning Team

- Dodge County Emergency Management
- Key County Officials & Staff
- City and Township Officials & Staff
- Neighboring Jurisdictions
- Other Related Agency or Organizational Stakeholders

- Assist with public outreach & documentation for news releases (use of websites, social media & community bulletin boards).
- Participate in 2 planning team meetings.
- Assist with provision of county/local information
- Help develop & review local mitigation action charts.
- Review of the draft plan.
- Facilitate local-level adoptions.

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER

What Hazards are Addressed in the Plan?



➤ Natural hazards that pose risk to the county and its jurisdictions.

- Manmade hazards are not required to be addressed (per the DMA 2000).
- Hazards may be omitted from the plan if **low risk** is demonstrated.
- Hazard Risk may differ in cities and the county overall.

Flooding	Hail	Drought
Dam/Levee Failure	Lightning	Extreme Heat
Wildfire	Winter Storms	Extreme Cold
Windstorms	Landslides	Earthquakes
Tornadoes	Sinkholes & Karst	Coastal Erosion

Natural hazard categories for Minnesota MHMPs.

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Hazard Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

The U-Spatial@UMD Team will work closely with the county and each city to provide information as needed.

- Inventory of critical infrastructure.
- Identify specific, local-level impacts and vulnerabilities.
- Identify any factors (i.e., new development) that may increase the community's vulnerability.
- Review social vulnerability factors.
- Identify if and how risk priorities have changed since the last plan. (Increased / Decreased)



June, 2019 Riverside Park, Mantorville



June 17, 2010 tornado damage

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Hazard Prioritization

Hazard	Frequency	Impact/Damage	Duration	Warning Time	2020 Potential Priority
Severe Winter Storms	Likely	Slight	3-5 days	More than 12 hrs	Moderate / High
Severe Summer Storms	Highly Likely	Moderate	Hours	0-12 hrs	2020: Wind, Hail, Lightning Moderate / High
Tornadoes	Occasional	Severe	Hours	None to minimal	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Very Likely	Very Severe	Days	More than 12 hrs	2020 Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold High
Flash Flooding	Likely	Slight	Days	3-6 hrs	with Riverine Flooding
Riverine Flooding	Likely	Moderate	Days	6-12 hrs	Moderate
Landslides	Very Unlikely	Insignificant	Minutes	3-6 hrs	Low
Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Negligible	1-2 days	None to minimal	Low
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Days	None to minimal	Low
Drought	Occasional	Moderate	Weeks	More than 12 hrs	Moderate
Wildfire	Likely	Moderate	Hours	More than 12 hrs	Low / Moderate
Dam Failure					Not addressed in 2010 Low

Hail, Windstorms, Lightning (moderate -high)



- Each addressed individually
- The relative frequency of all wind-related events (strong wind, high wind, and thunderstorm wind) since January of 1996 is 3.6 per year (2018: 6 events, 2019: 5 events)
- There were 29 hailstorm events with hail greater or equal to 1-inch since 2010.

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Tornadoes (moderate)



- Based NCEI Storm Events Database through February 2020, the relative frequency of tornadoes in Dodge County is .4 per year
- EF0 in 2013, EF0-EF1 in 2010 (3 events)
- Identify mobile home locations



June 17, 2010 tornado damage near Blooming Prairie

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Winter Storms (moderate-high)



- 44 winter weather related events (blizzards, heavy snows, ice storms, winter storms, and winter weather) have occurred since January 2010 (4.4 year)
- Based on all records in the NCEI Storm Events Database, the relative frequency of winter-related storm events is 4.1 per year.



February, 2019 winter storm, Dodge Center Ambulance Rescue

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Extreme Cold (high)



- From 2010 - 2020, daily low temperatures $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{F}$ were recorded 32 times at the Owatonna weather station. The county experiences an average of 3-4 extreme cold days each year.
- -32°F recorded by the Owatonna station on January 5, 2010
- The relative frequency of cold-related events (NWS Warning issued due to wind chill of -35°F or colder) in Dodge County is .9 per year

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Extreme Heat (high)



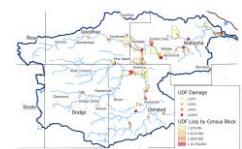
- From 2010 - 2020, the Owatonna weather station reported daily high temperatures $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ 94 times (9-10 days/year).
- Excessive heat events occurred on July 7, 2011 and August 8, 2012, when heat reached 100°F
- Since January 1996, 8 heat events (heat index 100°F) and two excessive heat events (heat index 105°F) occurred. The relative frequency of heat-related events in the county is .4 per year.

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Flooding (moderate)



- A potential economic loss model is run for 1% annual chance flood
- Use of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- Use of property values from county assessor
- Critical Infrastructure locations from GIS and EM input



Distribution of Estimated Economic Loss: 1% annual chance flood.

Waters	Structure Inventory Damage	Buildings in Flood Area
Dodge County	\$951,791,700	9
Wagon	\$721,185,000	7
Shenandoah	\$128,929,850	10
Dodge Center	\$280,144,950	1

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Drought (moderate)



- From 2000 – 2018, Dodge County was in at least Moderate (D1) Drought 22-25% of the time.



Data from U.S. drought monitor
October 13, 2020

Legend:
Generally Dry
Drought - Moderate
Drought - Severe
Drought - Extreme
Drought - Catastrophic

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Wildfire – Wildland Fire (low -moderate)

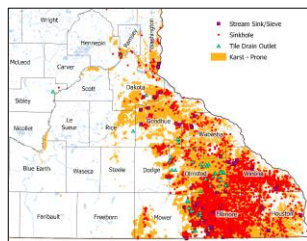


- There have not been significant wildfires in Dodge County recently
- Wildfire potential maps show low risk. There is minimal Wildland – Urban Intermix in Dodge County
- Hazards deemed low risk and without significant mitigation actions, can be dropped from the plan.

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Land Subsidence (low)

- Not a priority concern in the County Water Management Plan



Hazard Prioritization

Hazard	Frequency	Impact/Damage	Duration	Warning Time	2020 Potential	Priority
Severe Winter Storms	Likely	Slight	3-5 days	More than 12 hrs	Moderate / High	
Severe Summer Storms	Highly Likely	Moderate	Hours	0-12 hrs	2020: Wind, Hail, Lightning	Moderate / High
Tornadoes	Occasional	Severe	Hours	None to minimal	Moderate	
Extreme Temperatures	Very Likely	Very Severe	Days	More than 12 hrs	2020 Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold	High
Flash Flooding	Likely	Slight	Days	3-6 hrs	with Riverine Flooding	
Riverine Flooding	Likely	Moderate	Days	6-12 hrs	Moderate	
Landslides	Very Unlikely	Insignificant	Minutes	3-6 hrs	Low	
Sinkholes & Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Negligible	1-2 days	None to minimal	Low	
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Days	None to minimal	Low	
Drought	Occasional	Moderate	Weeks	More than 12 hrs	Moderate	
Wildfire	Likely	Moderate	Hours	More than 12 hrs	Low / Moderate	
Dem Failure					Not addressed in 2010	Low

Review of Mitigation Strategies & Example Actions



See Handout:
Mitigation
Strategies &
Action Types

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESEN

#1 - Local Planning & Regulations



These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.

EXAMPLES:

- Establishing & enforcing floodplain & shoreland ordinances
- Participating in the NFIP
- Developing stormwater management plans
- Long-term planning for infrastructure improvements
- Working with MHP operators to be in compliance with State statutes for storm shelters & evacuation plans.



PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESEN

#2 – Structure and Infrastructure Projects



These actions involve modifying existing structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

EXAMPLES:

- Property acquisitions (repetitive flooding/erosion risk)
- Structural elevations (flooding)
- Utility undergrounding
- Constructing floodwalls & retaining walls
- Improving culverts, roads & bridges
- Green infrastructure projects
- Safe room construction or retrofit



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Community Safe Rooms Wadena-Deer Creek School, June 17 2010



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

August, 2012 – 1st school based tornado safe room (Wadena)



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Power Line retrofit/burial



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

#3 – Natural Systems Protection



These are actions that minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

EXAMPLES:

- Slope management for soil stabilization
- Shoreland restoration
- "Living Fences" for wind/erosion reduction or snow buffer
- Forest management for wildfire mitigation (fuels reduction)
- Flood diversion and storage



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

#4 – Education & Awareness Programs

These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

EXAMPLES:

- Promoting sign-up for emergency notifications
- Educate on use of outdoor warning sirens and response
- Participation in the NWS Severe Weather Awareness Weeks
- SKYWARN Storm Spotter Training
- Turn Around Don't Drown
- Promoting personal & family emergency preparedness (i.e. Ready.gov)



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

#5 – Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support

These are actions that help to protect life and property prior to, during, and immediately after a disaster or hazard event.

These activities are typically not considered mitigation, but support reduction of the effects of damaging events.

EXAMPLES:

- Emergency Notification Systems
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Outdoor warning sirens
- Shelter Planning
- Flood fight plans & equipment
- Training local elected officials in EM responsibilities
- Emergency backup generators for critical facilities



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

FEMA HMA Grant Program

See Handout:
HSEM HMA
Grants Program
Overview

- ✓ All applicants must have or be covered under an approved MHMP.
- ✓ Eligible applicants: State & local governments, Tribal Communities, and certain private non-profit organizations or institutions.
- ✓ Cost Share: Federal 75%/Applicant 25%
- ✓ Eligible projects must be identified in the local MHMP.

Examples of Eligible Activities

- Property Acquisition/Relocation
- Safe Room Construction
- Minor Localized Flood Risk Reduction
- Green Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Retrofits
- Soil Stabilization
- Wildfire Mitigation
- 5% Initiative Projects

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Historical Projects in Dodge County Resulting from HMA Funding since 2010

- No grant awards

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Mitigation Ideas

Do you have questions or ideas to share about local hazards & vulnerabilities and proposed mitigation actions?

See Handout:
Mitigation Ideas
Worksheet

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Fall
2020

Completion of Local Mitigation Survey (LMS) Forms

- Local hazard identification & risk prioritization.
- Local vulnerabilities (critical infrastructure, populations or assets)
- Local capabilities (programs, policies, staff, funding)
- Local mitigation projects.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Winter
2020

Development of Local Mitigation Action Charts

- County and City-Specific MACs
- 5-year window (2021-2026)
- Mitigation actions must address high and moderate risk hazards.
- Seek to include actions eligible for FEMA HMA grant funding.
- Mitigation actions must be informed by hazards of risk, as well as local capabilities & existing planning mechanisms.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Winter 2020- Spring 2021

Draft Plan Development & Initial Review

- Updated risk assessment & vulnerability analysis
- Development of hazard profiles (history, probability, impacts of climate change)
- GIS mapping
- HAZUS analysis
- EM initial review of draft plan

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Spring-Summer 2021

Planning Team Meeting #2 and Public Review & Comment Period

- Hold Planning Team Mtg. #2 – presentation of draft plan and final review of Mitigation Action Charts.
- Disseminate & document news release by county and jurisdictions.
- Conduct draft plan review.
- Document local outreach and feedback.

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Fall-Winter 2021

Draft Plan Submission to HSEM & FEMA for Approval

- Draft plan will be submitted first to HSEM and then to FEMA for approval for meeting all Federal requirements.
- Typically requires 1-2 months.
- APA letter
- EM coordination of adopting resolutions

PRESENTER : BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Questions?

What questions do you have for
U-Spatial@UMD about the MHMP
update process?

PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Contact Information

Stacey Stark, MS, GISP

U-Spatial@UMD

slstark@d.umn.edu

218-726-7438

U-SPATIAL

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

Bonnie Hundrieser, Consultant

Hundrieser Consulting LLC

hundrieserconsulting@outlook.com

218-343-3468



PRESENTER : STACEY STARK

Mitigation Strategies & Action Types

Following are the five types of mitigation strategies that will be used in the update of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan with examples of related mitigation actions. Minnesota HSEM recommends the use of these mitigation strategies to be in alignment with the State plan and those recommended by FEMA. The first four strategies listed are taken from the FEMA publications *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2013) and *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* (2013). The fifth strategy type was determined by Minnesota HSEM for use within the state.

These strategies will provide the framework for identification of new jurisdictional-level mitigation actions for implementation over the next 5-year planning cycle.

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Local Planning and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	• Comprehensive plans • Land use ordinances • Planning and zoning • Building codes and enforcement • Floodplain ordinances • NFIP Community Rating System • Capital improvement programs • Open space preservation • Shoreline codes • Stormwater management regulations and master plans • Mobile home park compliance for storm shelters
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.	• Property Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood prone areas • Utility undergrounding • Structural retrofits (i.e., metal roofs) • Floodwalls and retaining walls • Detention and retention structures • Culvert Installation/Modification • Roads & Bridge risk reduction • Safe Room (New construction or facility retrofit) • Green Infrastructure Methods <i>Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through FEMA HMA grant programs.</i>

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Natural Systems Protection	These are actions that minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.	• Soil stabilization for sediment and erosion control • Floodplain and Stream corridor restoration • Slope management • Forest management (defensible space, fuels reduction, sprinkler systems) • Conservation easements • Wetland restoration and preservation • Aquifer Storage & Recovery • Flood Diversion and Storage <i>Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through FEMA HMA grant programs.</i>
Education and Awareness Programs	These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady or Firewise Communities. Although this type of mitigation reduces risk less directly than structural projects or regulation, it is an important foundation. A greater understanding and awareness of hazards and risk among local officials, stakeholders, and the public is more likely to lead to direct actions that support life safety and lessen property damage.	• Radio or television spots • Websites with maps and information • Social media outreach • Promotion of sign-up for emergency warnings • Real estate disclosure • Promotion of NFIP insurance to property owners • Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations • Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas. • NWS StormReady Program • Firewise Communities <i>Some of these types of actions may be projects eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA "5 Percent Initiative Program".</i>
Mitigation Preparedness and Response Support	This is a State of Minnesota mitigation strategy with the intent of covering emergency preparedness actions that protect life and property prior to, during, and immediately after a disaster or hazard event. These activities are typically not considered mitigation, but support reduction of the effects of damaging events.	• Emergency Operations Plan • Flood fight plans and preparedness measures • Dam emergency action plans • Emergency Warning Systems (i.e., CodeRed, warning sirens) • Generator backup power • NWS Storm Spotter Training • Training and education for local elected officials and key partners.



State of Minnesota
Department of Public Safety
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
445 Minnesota Street, Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101-6223

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding with the aim to reduce or eliminate risk to property and loss of life from future natural disasters. HMA programs are typically a 75%/25% cost share program. The federal share is 75% of total eligible project reimbursement costs. The local applicant is responsible for 25% of the project costs. The amount of HMGP funds availability is based on a percent of Public Assistance provided by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential major disaster declaration.
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and projects on an annual basis.
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) provides funds on an annual basis to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Who is eligible for grant funding?

All applicants must have or be covered under an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Eligible applicants include: State and local governments; certain private non-profit organizations or institutions; and Tribal Communities

What types of projects can be funded?

All projects must be eligible, technically feasible, and cost-effective. All projects are subject to environmental and cultural resource review. Examples of projects include:

- **Advance Assistance** may be used to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data, including for environmental and historic preservation compliance considerations, and develop complete project applications in a timely manner.
- **Aquifer Storage and Recovery** (ASR) projects serve primarily as a drought management tool, but can also be used to reduce flood risk and restore aquifers that have been subject to overdraft. The concept is to capture water when there is an abundant supply, store the water in subsurface aquifers, and recover water from the storage aquifer when needed. Storing water underground can help protect it from pollutants, evaporation, and weather events.
- **Floodplain and stream restoration** (FSR) projects are used primarily to reduce flood risk and erosion by providing stable reaches, and may also mitigate drought impacts. FSR projects restore and enhance the floodplain, stream channel and riparian ecosystem's natural function. They provide base flow recharge, water supply augmentation, floodwater storage, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities by restoring the site's soil, hydrology and vegetation conditions that mimic pre-development channel flow and floodplain connectivity.
- **Flood Diversion and Storage** (FDS) projects often are used to reduce flood risk, but also can be used to mitigate drought and improve ecosystem services. These projects involve diverting floodwaters from a stream, river, or other body of water into a conduit such as a canal, pipe, or wetland and storing them in an above-ground storage facility. Water is then slowly released, reducing flood risk.

- **Green Infrastructure Methods** are a sustainable approach to natural landscape preservation and storm water management. Include in *eligible hazard mitigation activities* as well as provide additional ecosystem benefits. Ecosystem-based approach to replicate a site's pre-development, natural hydrologic function. Benefits include: Increase water supply, improved water quality, can be scaled to size and designed to fit site conditions.
- **Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition or Relocation** – The voluntary acquisition of an existing at-risk structure and the underlying land, and conversion of the land to open space through the demolition or relocation of the structure. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions.
- **Retrofit Flood-Prone Residential Structures** are changes made to an existing structure to reduce or eliminate the possibility of damage to that structure from flooding, erosion, or other hazards. Examples of this mitigation are primarily elevation of structures above flood levels and floodwalls.
- **Safe Room Construction** - Safe room construction projects are designed to provide immediate life-safety protection for people in public and private structures from tornado and severe wind events. Includes retrofits of existing facilities or new safe room construction projects, and applies to both single and dual-use facilities
- **Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects** - Projects to lessen the frequency or severity of flooding and decrease predicted flood damages, such as the installation or up-sizing of culverts, and stormwater management activities, such as creating retention and detention basins. These projects must not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and may not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.
- **Infrastructure Retrofit** - Measures to reduce risk to existing utility systems, roads, and bridges.
- **Soil Stabilization** - Projects to reduce risk to structures or infrastructure from erosion and landslides, including installing geotextiles, stabilizing sod, installing vegetative buffer strips, preserving mature vegetation, decreasing slope angles, and stabilizing with rip rap and other means of slope anchoring. These projects must not duplicate the activities of other Federal agencies. *New tools for Bioengineered Shoreline Stabilization, Bioengineered Streambank Stabilization.*
- **Wildfire Mitigation** - Projects to mitigate at-risk structures and associated loss of life from the threat of future wildfire through: Defensible Space for Wildfire, Application of Ignition-resistant Construction and Hazardous Fuels Reduction. *New tool for Bioengineered Wildfire Mitigation.*
- **HMGP only - 5 Percent Initiative Projects** – These projects, which are only available pursuant to an HMGP disaster, provide an opportunity to fund mitigation actions that are consistent with the goals and objectives of approved mitigation plans and meet all HMGP program requirements, but for which it may be difficult to conduct a standard Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to prove cost-effectiveness.

How do I apply?

Start by submitting a Notice of Interest, available on HSEMs website at:

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/hsem>

Where can I obtain further information?

For additional information about the HMA grant program, you can refer to the FEMA website:

<http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>

MITIGATION IDEAS WORKSHEET

Please use the following worksheet to list your ideas for mitigation actions that you feel will help reduce the impact of future natural hazard events to the county or to your jurisdiction. Following the MHMP planning team meeting, please return this form via email to your county Emergency Manager to submit your feedback.

NAME OF JURISDICTION:

CONTACT INFORMATION

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Hazard	Description of Concern or Proposed Mitigation Action

Dodge County MHMP Planning Team Meeting #2

October 25, 2021 - Meeting Summary & Documentation

Summary: On Monday, October 25, 2021, Dodge County Emergency Management convened key county, city, and township representatives, as well as neighboring jurisdictions and other stakeholders to participate in the 2nd and final Planning Team Meeting for the update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). The purpose of the meeting was to formally convene the Dodge County MHMP Planning Team for a presentation on the draft plan and discussion of key items prior to public review and submission of the plan to HSEM and FEMA. The meeting was held via Zoom webinar video conference and was facilitated by Stacey Stark and Bonnie Hundrieser of the U-Spatial@UMD project team.

Stakeholder Invitations: Dodge County Emergency Management invited all stakeholders included on the county's MHMP Update Jurisdictional Contact List (JCL), which includes the key County Contacts, City Contacts, Township Contacts, Other Stakeholder Contacts, and Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts identified to be invited to participate in the plan update process. Contacts were encouraged to engage additional staff or to send someone in their stead if they could not attend. A copy of the county's Jurisdictional Contact List is provided in *Appendix F Steering Committee Meetings*.

Meeting Participants: A total of 20 people attended the meeting. Representation included elected officials and departmental staff from Dodge County and the cities of Blooming Prairie, Dodge Center, Kasson, and Mantorville. The cities of Claremont, Hayfield, and West Concord were not in attendance. Other stakeholders, including neighboring jurisdictions, participated in the meeting. A participant list is included with this meeting summary.

Presentation Overview: The PowerPoint presentation covered the following items about the process and content of the plan update. A PDF of the presentation slides is included with this meeting summary.

- Meeting Purpose and Agenda
- About the Project Team
- Overview of Plan Update
- Who the Plan Covers
- Who Needs to Participate
- Prioritization of Hazards
- Hazards Risk Assessment (Critical Infrastructure, Population Vulnerability Factors, and Review of High/Moderate Priority Natural Hazards)
- Development of Mitigation Actions
- FEMA HMA Grant Funding
- Overview of Mitigation Action Charts and Discussion
- Discussion of Next Steps & answer your questions

The opening PowerPoint presentation covered a re-cap of key points about the plan update, a review of the Risk Assessment & Vulnerability Analysis, an overview of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant funding; an overview of how mitigation actions are developed and an overview of the jurisdictional Mitigation Action Charts (MACs). Following the presentation, participants were provided with an opportunity to review and discuss the county and local mitigation action charts. This discussion period offered a facilitated opportunity for participants to consider any changes or new additions to the MACs prior to completion of the draft plan for public review.

Discussion Notes: Following is an overview of key discussion points, questions, or mitigation ideas that were shared during the presentation and how they will be incorporated into the plan update.

There were no questions or comments during the meeting to document for discussion.

Meeting Conclusion: The meeting concluded with an overview and timeline of the upcoming next steps of posting the plan for public review and input and submitting the draft plan to HSEM and FEMA for final review and approval.

Exit Survey: Following the Zoom meeting, participants were provided with a short survey they were invited to fill out before upon their departure in order to gather some final feedback.

1. **Thank you for attending! Did this webinar meet your expectations? Did you get the information you were hoping to receive?**

Yes (7), No (0), Not sure (0)

2. **Do you have any comments about hazards or mitigation actions? Do you have any questions for the consultants?**

No responses.

Attached are the following documentation items for the Dodge County MHMP Meeting #2:

- 10-25-21 Mtg. #2 Email Invitation
- 10-25-21 Mtg. #2 List of Participants
- 10-25-21 Mtg. #2 Power Point Slides
- 10-25-21 Mtg. #2 Handouts

Meeting Summary Prepared By: Bonnie Hundrieser, U-Spatial@UMD Project Team

From: [Wegner, Erin](#)
To: [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#); [Elmquist, Jim](#); [Rose, Scott](#); [Allen, John](#); [Tjosaas, Tim](#); [Peterson, Rod](#); [Toquam, Rhonda](#); [Kenworthy, David](#); [Kohlnhofer, Guy](#); [Hicks, Tobey](#); [Caron, Amy](#); [Smith, Kaitlyn](#); [Gamm, Mark](#); [DeVetter, Melissa](#); [DeCook, Ryan](#); [adam.king@dodgeswcd.org](#); [blaine.delzer@dswcd.org](#); [cbp@smig.net](#); [jpeterson@co.steele.mn.us](#); [administrator@claremontmn.com](#); [cityclerk@claremontmn.com](#); [ajjarrett@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us](#); [blange@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us](#); [Hayfieldcityclerk@gmail.com](#); [hayfieldpublicworks@gmail.com](#); [Maas, Matt](#); [cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com](#); [mayormckern@cityofkasson.com](#); [pshaffergottschalk@selco.info](#); [cityofmant@kmtel.com](#); [mantorvillemayor@gmail.com](#); [Clerk1@mchsi.com](#); [cityofwcmaint@yahoo.com](#); [Jake.froyham@yahoo.com](#); [wilhfarm@yahoo.com](#); [frankwyatt@kmtel.com](#); [concordmnclerk@gmail.com](#); [Vicki.eipers@gmail.com](#); [Kfj5599@gmail.com](#); [callen@kmtel.com](#); [clerk@milton-township.com](#); [dmalbert@bevcomm.net](#); [secondhanddogs@gmail.com](#); [vernontownship@kmtel.com](#); [johnfouarge@gmail.com](#); [schlich@triton.k12.mn.us](#); [m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us](#); [gslaathaug@hayfield.k12.mn.us](#); [dmeier@swce.coop](#); [tswancutt@peoplesrec.com](#); [laurie.balata@usda.gov](#); [jhauer@co.rice.mn.us](#); [diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us](#); [bromberg.mike@co.olmsted.mn.us](#); [amyl@co.mower.mn.us](#); [mikej@ci.owatonna.mn.us](#)
Subject: Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Meeting Invite
Date: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 12:11:05 PM

DODGE COUNTY

MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE – MEETING INVITATION

Greetings,

Your presence is requested at the 2nd Planning Team Meeting for the update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). This meeting will be the final planning meeting for the hazard mitigation planning process for the county, city jurisdictions, and other stakeholders.

You are requested to participate in this vital meeting because you have a position of administrative or departmental responsibility within either the county, a municipal government, or are a key stakeholder related to the planning process. Emergency Managers from neighboring jurisdictions are also encouraged to attend so we may strengthen our shared mitigation efforts.

We will be holding the meeting virtually using Zoom video/phone conferencing:

Date: Monday, October 25, 2021

Time: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Zoom Link: https://umn-private.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ohG7qf_0REWO2bYAEkqToA

You must click on the link above to register. (Ctrl + click to follow link)

The purpose of this meeting is to provide a final overview of the plan, including a review of the updated risk

assessment for natural hazards that affect the county (history, local vulnerabilities, and future trends). We will also discuss the Mitigation Action Charts that have been developed for Dodge County and each city, as well as funding opportunities for eligible projects under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program. Your participation in this meeting and feedback on the draft plan is important to us. The draft Dodge County MHMP is underway and will be ready for review by planning team members and the public following this meeting.

When you register, you will automatically be placed on an RSVP list. Please be sure to include the name, title and representation (jurisdiction/agency) for all persons planning to attend the meeting.

Thank you,

Erin Wegner

Lead Dispatcher/ Deputy Emergency Management Director

Dodge County Sheriff's Office

22 6th St E Dept 201

Mantorville, Mn 55955

(507) 635-6219

Dodge County

10/25/21 MHMP Planning Team Meeting #2

List of Participants (20)

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title
1	Matt	Maas	Dodge County Sheriff's Office	PSAP/EM Director
2	Erin	Wegner	Dodge County Sheriff's Office	Lead Dispatcher/Deputy EM Director
3	Joe	Kaltenbach	Dodge County	Zoning Administrator
4	Melissa	DeVetter	Dodge County	Project Manager- Comp Plan/Water Plan/Zoning
5	Kaitlyn	Smith	Dodge County Public Health	Health Educator
6	Lauren	Cornelius	Dodge County	Environmental Services Director
7	David	Kenworthy	Dodge County	Commissioner
8	Tobey	Hicks	Dodge County	Director of Information Technology
9	Guy	Kohlhofer	Dodge County Highway Dept	County Engineer
10	Adam	King	Dodge Soil & Water Conservation District	District Manager
11	Andrew	Langholz	City of Blooming Prairie	City Administrator
12	Bryce	Lange	City of Dodge Center	City Administrator
13	Angela	Jarrett	City of Dodge Center Ambulance	Ambulance Director
14	Timothy	Ibisch	City of Kasson	City Administrator
15	Bill	Kinney	City of Mantorville	Councilperson
16	chuck	bradford	City of Mantorville	Mayor
17	Shirley	Buecksler	City of Mantorville	City Clerk-Treasurer
18	Craig	Schlichting	Triton Public Schools	Superintendent
19	Joshua	Hanson	Goodhue County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Management Director
20	Jonathan	Jacobson	Olmsted County Sheriff's Office	Captain - Director of Emergency Mgmt. & Training

DODGE COUNTY Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021 Planning Team Meeting #2

OCTOBER 25, 2021



U-SPATIAL
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

Welcome & Introductions

U-Spatial@UMD Project Leads



Stacey Stark
Project Manager
U-Spatial@UMD



Bonnie Hundrieser
HM Planning Specialist
Hundrieser Consulting LLC

Dodge County Emergency Management - Sheriff's Office

- Matt Maas, EM Director
- Erin Wegner, EM Deputy Director



Please type your name and jurisdiction in the CHAT – so others know who is here

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Zoom Logistics

If you haven't yet, please type your name and jurisdiction or department in the Chat window

PLEASE REMAIN MUTED AND VIDEO OFF SO EVERYONE CAN HAVE THE BEST EXPERIENCE.

USE CHAT:

- Send a message to everyone
- Send a message to individuals or the presenters
- Send a message to host to ask for help or ask a question that isn't for the whole group. The host is Stacey Stark



ASK TO SPEAK:



PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Meeting Purpose & Agenda



June, 2019 flood 595 St. & 160 Ave.

The purpose of this meeting is to formally convene the **Dodge County MHMP Planning Team** for a presentation on the draft plan and discussion of key items prior to public review and submission of the plan to HSEM and FEMA.

Hazard Mitigation

Planning Meeting #2 Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Recap of Key MHMP Points
- Review of Risk Assessment & Vulnerability Analysis
- Overview of FEMA HMA Funding and Mitigation Action Charts (MAC)
- MAC Review & Feedback
- Next Steps

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

About your Project Team

U-SPATIAL
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover

U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota Duluth was contracted by MN HSEM to facilitate the development of this plan and to conduct spatial analysis, mapping and research for the plan.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is one of many we are working on this year.

Working with U-Spatial@UMD is **Bonnie Hundrieser**, who specializes in Emergency Management planning.

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Overview of Plan Update

Dodge County is updating its **Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)** to fulfill a state & federal requirement. The plan must be updated every 5 years. The last plan was adopted in 2015.

The purpose of the plan is to identify & assess natural hazards that pose risk to the county and it's jurisdictions and **develop long-term strategies and mitigation actions** that will help to reduce or eliminate the impact of future hazard or disaster events.



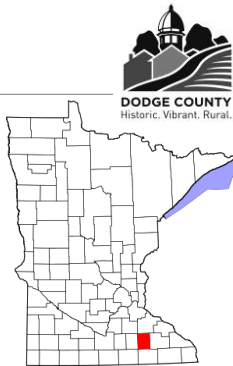
Hazard Mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property from natural disasters.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Who the Plan Covers

This is a **multi-jurisdictional plan** that covers Dodge County, including the cities of Blooming Prairie, Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord.

The county and cities are required to adopt the final plan. Townships are covered under the umbrella of the county but may also elect to adopt the plan.



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Who Needs to Participate



Key Stakeholders

It is required to provide an opportunity for local county & municipal government, related agency stakeholders and neighboring jurisdictions to participate in the plan update.

2 Planning Team Meetings
Local Mitigation Survey
Provision of key data
MAC Review & Feedback
Review of Draft Plan

The Public

It is required to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the plan update, ask questions and provide input that may be incorporated into the plan update.

2 News Releases
Outreach conducted via websites, social media and local media
Online public review & comment period for draft plan

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Prioritization of Hazards for Dodge County

NATURAL HAZARDS

Prioritization of hazards by the Dodge County planning team included consideration of:

- Probability and Severity of natural hazard events (risk)
- Observed increase or decrease in risk since 2015
- Jurisdictional variations in risk (i.e., local vulnerabilities, changes in development)

Hazard	2020 Priority
Winter Storms	High
Flooding	High
Windstorms	Moderate to High
Hail	Moderate to High
Tornadoes	Moderate
Extreme Cold	Moderate to High
Extreme Heat	Moderate to High
Wildfire-Wildland Fire	Low to Moderate
Lightning	Low
Land Subsidence	Low
Drought	Low

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Questions / Comments?

Hazards Risk Assessment

- Validate prioritization
- Provide probability and severity of future events as possible
- Identify vulnerable populations and structures at risk as possible
- Consider variable jurisdictional vulnerability
- Inform Mitigation Actions in the HMP



June 17, 2010 tornado damage

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

U-Spatial@UMD – County Coordination

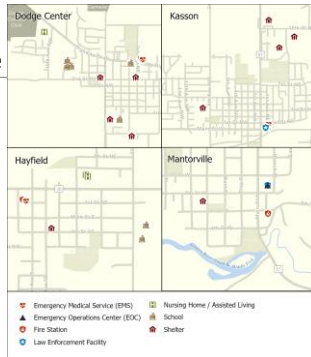
U-Spatial@UMD Team has worked closely with personnel from the county to collect key information for the plan update.

- County Emergency Management Director
- County GIS Specialist
- County Assessor
- County Departments (i.e. Highway, Planning & Zoning, others).
- Others (SWCD, USFS)

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

All Hazards – Critical Infrastructure

- Healthcare Facilities
- Emergency Services
- Schools and Shelters
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Dams and Levees
- Hazardous Materials Facilities
- Major Employers
- Government Buildings
- Cultural Resources



PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

All Hazards – Population Vulnerability



PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

DODGE COUNTY: Winter Storms (high)



Associated Press

4.1 winter-related storm events
per year in Dodge County

Vulnerability - Program Gaps & Deficiencies:

- Aboveground Powerlines
- Backup Power for critical facilities
- Public sign-up for emergency notifications



February, 2019 winter storm, Dodge Center Ambulance Rescue

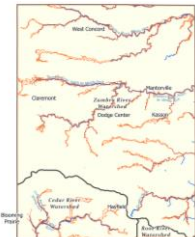
PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

DODGE COUNTY: Flooding (high)

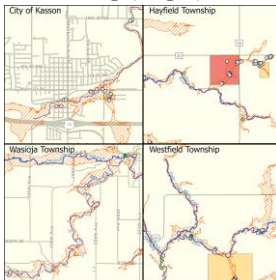
- Obtained building and parcel values from County
- Used statewide building footprint data
- Obtained FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- Ran flood model to estimate economic loss
- Identified Critical Infrastructure in flood zone



June, 2019 Riverside Park, Mantorville



DODGE COUNTY: Flooding (high)



June 28, 2019 Flood event

Jurisdiction (county subdivision)	Buildings in Floodplain	Est Building and Contents Loss
Hayfield Township	6	\$165,532
Westfield Township	5	\$130,822
Wasioja Township	2	\$81,287
Kasson City	3	\$58,829

% Building Damage: Aggregated Losses by Census Block.

0% - 10% \$ < \$700

10% - 20% \$ < \$25,000

20% - 30% \$ < \$50,000

30% - 40% \$ < \$100,000

40% - 50% \$ < \$150,000

50% - 60% \$ < \$200,000

60% - 70% \$ < \$250,000

70% - 80% \$ < \$300,000

80% - 90% \$ < \$350,000

90% - 100% \$ < \$400,000

100% - 110% \$ < \$450,000

110% - 120% \$ < \$500,000

120% - 130% \$ < \$550,000

130% - 140% \$ < \$600,000

140% - 150% \$ < \$650,000

150% - 160% \$ < \$700,000

160% - 170% \$ < \$750,000

170% - 180% \$ < \$800,000

180% - 190% \$ < \$850,000

190% - 200% \$ < \$900,000

200% - 210% \$ < \$950,000

210% - 220% \$ < \$1,000,000

220% - 230% \$ < \$1,050,000

230% - 240% \$ < \$1,100,000

240% - 250% \$ < \$1,150,000

250% - 260% \$ < \$1,200,000

260% - 270% \$ < \$1,250,000

270% - 280% \$ < \$1,300,000

280% - 290% \$ < \$1,350,000

290% - 300% \$ < \$1,400,000

300% - 310% \$ < \$1,450,000

310% - 320% \$ < \$1,500,000

320% - 330% \$ < \$1,550,000

330% - 340% \$ < \$1,600,000

340% - 350% \$ < \$1,650,000

350% - 360% \$ < \$1,700,000

360% - 370% \$ < \$1,750,000

370% - 380% \$ < \$1,800,000

380% - 390% \$ < \$1,850,000

390% - 400% \$ < \$1,900,000

400% - 410% \$ < \$1,950,000

410% - 420% \$ < \$2,000,000

420% - 430% \$ < \$2,050,000

430% - 440% \$ < \$2,100,000

440% - 450% \$ < \$2,150,000

450% - 460% \$ < \$2,200,000

460% - 470% \$ < \$2,250,000

470% - 480% \$ < \$2,300,000

480% - 490% \$ < \$2,350,000

490% - 500% \$ < \$2,400,000

500% - 510% \$ < \$2,450,000

510% - 520% \$ < \$2,500,000

520% - 530% \$ < \$2,550,000

530% - 540% \$ < \$2,600,000

540% - 550% \$ < \$2,650,000

550% - 560% \$ < \$2,700,000

560% - 570% \$ < \$2,750,000

570% - 580% \$ < \$2,800,000

580% - 590% \$ < \$2,850,000

590% - 600% \$ < \$2,900,000

600% - 610% \$ < \$2,950,000

610% - 620% \$ < \$3,000,000

620% - 630% \$ < \$3,050,000

630% - 640% \$ < \$3,100,000

640% - 650% \$ < \$3,150,000

650% - 660% \$ < \$3,200,000

660% - 670% \$ < \$3,250,000

670% - 680% \$ < \$3,300,000

680% - 690% \$ < \$3,350,000

690% - 700% \$ < \$3,400,000

700% - 710% \$ < \$3,450,000

710% - 720% \$ < \$3,500,000

720% - 730% \$ < \$3,550,000

730% - 740% \$ < \$3,600,000

740% - 750% \$ < \$3,650,000

750% - 760% \$ < \$3,700,000

760% - 770% \$ < \$3,750,000

770% - 780% \$ < \$3,800,000

780% - 790% \$ < \$3,850,000

790% - 800% \$ < \$3,900,000

800% - 810% \$ < \$3,950,000

810% - 820% \$ < \$4,000,000

820% - 830% \$ < \$4,050,000

830% - 840% \$ < \$4,100,000

840% - 850% \$ < \$4,150,000

850% - 860% \$ < \$4,200,000

860% - 870% \$ < \$4,250,000

870% - 880% \$ < \$4,300,000

880% - 890% \$ < \$4,350,000

890% - 900% \$ < \$4,400,000

900% - 910% \$ < \$4,450,000

910% - 920% \$ < \$4,500,000

920% - 930% \$ < \$4,550,000

930% - 940% \$ < \$4,600,000

940% - 950% \$ < \$4,650,000

950% - 960% \$ < \$4,700,000

960% - 970% \$ < \$4,750,000

970% - 980% \$ < \$4,800,000

980% - 990% \$ < \$4,850,000

990% - 1000% \$ < \$4,900,000

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

DODGE COUNTY: Tornadoes (moderate)

- Based NCEI Storm Events Database through February 2020, the relative frequency of tornadoes in Dodge County is .3 per year.
- EFO in 2013, EFO in 2020 (2 events).
- Current concerns about the availability of tornado safe rooms and upgrade of outdoor warning sirens.
- Windstorms are also of moderate to high priority for Dodge County.



June 17, 2010 tornado damage near Blooming Prairie



DODGE COUNTY: Extreme Heat (moderate)

Dodge County experiences an average of 9-10 extreme heat days each year (greater than 90° F)

An **excessive heat warning** occurs when the maximum heat index is around 105° F and the minimum heat index is around 75 (**8x** since 1996)

Heat-related events in the county is **.4** per year.

Average Summer Maximum Temperature			Average Winter Minimum Temperature		
1981-2010	2020-2075	Change	1981-2010	2020-2075	Change
81.4°F	89.1°F	+7.7°F	8.9°F	18.0°F	+9.1°F

Source: (MDH, 2018)

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

DODGE COUNTY: Extreme Cold (moderate)

The county experiences an average of **3-4 extreme cold days each year** (daily minimum temperature reached -18° F).

The frequency of cold-related **events** in Dodge County is **.9** per year. (-25° F and colder with wind chill)

Program Gaps and Deficiencies:

Obtaining generators for backup power to healthcare facilities and designated shelter facilities.

Plans and Programs in Place

Emergency Notifications – NWS & Dodge County Emergency Management

School Closings – policy and communication plans

NWS Winter Hazard Awareness Week – public education & awareness

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Questions / Comments?

Development of Mitigation Actions

- Must address hazards of high to moderate risk
- Must be jurisdictionally-specific
- Should address local vulnerabilities & reduce risk
- Should incorporate existing planning mechanisms and capabilities



Important

Eligible FEMA HMA project activities must be identified to support a future grant application.

FEMA HMA Grant Funding



FEMA

Example Eligible Activities:

Property Acquisition (flooding/erosion)
Tornado Safe Rooms (new/retrofit)
Infrastructure Retrofits (utility systems, roads & bridges)
Wildfire Mitigation
Soil Stabilization
Flood Risk Reduction
Green Infrastructure
Other projects difficult to conduct a standard BCA

- All applicants must be covered by an approved MHMP
- Cost share: Federal 75%, Applicant 25%
- Projects must address risk reduction.
- Eligible projects must be identified in the plan of action.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Mitigation Action Charts Overview

- County MAC (includes townships)
- City MACs
- 5-year window
- Please consider any additional mitigation actions you would like to add to your local MAC.

DODGE COUNTY					Mitigation Action Chart	
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status/Property Type/Response	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All Hazards	Education & Awareness Program	Encourage all county residents to sign up for the county's CoRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	Dodge County Emergency Management (DCEM)	County
2	All Hazards	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Ensure the Dodge County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is updated and addresses policies & procedures needed to support EOP functions prior to, during, and following a disaster.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM	County
3	All Hazards	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Ensure designated facilities are in place and prepared for providing emergency sheltering and county staff are trained in sheltering operations.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	DCEM, DC Public Health (DCH)	County

Local Planning & Regulations



DODGE COUNTY EXAMPLES:

- Participating in the NFIP
- Updating city comp plans.
- Working with MHP operators to be in compliance with Minnesota State statutes for storm shelters & evacuation plans.
- Enforce ordinances to keep yard debris out of the streets and gutters to help alleviate any flooding that could occur from stormwater backups.



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Structure & Infrastructure Projects

DODGE COUNTY EXAMPLES:

- Installation of new outdoor warning sirens.
- Construction of safe rooms / storm shelters at MHPs, campgrounds, city parks, fairgrounds.
- Burying powerlines to reduce power failure
- Implementing stormwater improvement projects for high rain and snow melt (i.e. drainage, culvert upsizing).
- Flood protection for critical infrastructure (i.e., levees or berms to protect lift stations, electrical substations).
- Conducting property buyouts of homes at risk from repetitive flooding or erosion and convert to open space.



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Natural Systems Protection



DODGE COUNTY EXAMPLES:

- Working with SWCD to address mitigation projects flooding and erosion.
- Conduct vegetation management along county and locally-owned roads to reduce downed limbs and trees from severe storms.



Other examples:

- Slope stabilization for erosion.
- Planting of living snow fences.



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Education & Awareness Programs

DODGE COUNTY EXAMPLES:

- Promoting sign-up for the County's CodeRED emergency notification system.
- Promoting residents to be aware of and prepared for severe weather and extended power outages.
- Encouraging residents to maintain sump pumps and to clear street drains of debris.
- Participation in the NWS Severe Weather Awareness Weeks
- SKYWARN Storm Spotter Training



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support

DODGE COUNTY EXAMPLES:

- Purchasing generators for critical services or facilities (i.e., sewer, city well, City Hall, fire hall, community centers).
- Updating EOP's
- Shelter Planning
- Working with long-term care facilities to be prepared for power outages or evacuation.
- Training local elected officials in EM responsibilities



PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Questions / Comments?



Fall 2021

Planning Team Meeting #2 and Public Review & Comment Period

- Following Planning Team Mtg. #2, disseminate & document news release by county and jurisdictions.
- Conduct public review & comment period (stakeholder & public review of draft plan).
- Document and incorporate feedback into the plan as appropriate.

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER



Fall-Winter 2021

Draft Plan Submission to HSEM & FEMA, Plan Approval, and Collection of Adopting Resolutions

- Draft plan will be submitted first to HSEM and then to FEMA for approval for meeting all Federal requirements.
- Typically requires 1-2 months.
- APA letter
- EM coordination of adopting resolutions

PRESENTER: BONNIE HUNDRIESER

Questions?

What questions do you have for
U-Spatial@UMD about the draft MHMP or
next steps ?

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Contact Information

Stacey Stark, MS, GISP

U-Spatial@UMD

slstark@d.umn.edu

218-726-7438

Bonnie Hundrieser, HM Planner

Hundrieser Consulting LLC

hundrieserconsulting@outlook.com

218-343-3468

U-SPATIAL
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH
Driven to Discover


**HUNDRIESER
CONSULTING LLC**

PRESENTER: STACEY STARK

Mitigation Strategies & Action Types

Following are the five types of mitigation strategies that will be used in the update of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan with examples of related mitigation actions. Minnesota HSEM recommends the use of these mitigation strategies to be in alignment with the State plan and those recommended by FEMA. The first four strategies listed are taken from the FEMA publications *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2013) and *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* (2013). The fifth strategy type was determined by Minnesota HSEM for use within the state.

These strategies will provide the framework for identification of new jurisdictional-level mitigation actions for implementation over the next 5-year planning cycle.

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Local Planning and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	• Comprehensive plans • Land use ordinances • Planning and zoning • Building codes and enforcement • Floodplain ordinances • NFIP Community Rating System • Capital improvement programs • Open space preservation • Shoreline codes • Stormwater management regulations and master plans • Mobile home park compliance for storm shelters
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.	• Property Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood prone areas • Utility undergrounding • Structural retrofits (i.e., metal roofs) • Floodwalls and retaining walls • Detention and retention structures • Culvert Installation/Modification • Roads & Bridge risk reduction • Safe Room (New construction or facility retrofit) • Green Infrastructure Methods <i>Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through FEMA HMA grant programs.</i>

Mitigation Strategy	Description	Example Mitigation Actions
Natural Systems Protection	These are actions that minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.	• Soil stabilization for sediment and erosion control • Floodplain and Stream corridor restoration • Slope management • Forest management (defensible space, fuels reduction, sprinkler systems) • Conservation easements • Wetland restoration and preservation • Aquifer Storage & Recovery • Flood Diversion and Storage <i>Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through FEMA HMA grant programs.</i>
Education and Awareness Programs	These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady or Firewise Communities. Although this type of mitigation reduces risk less directly than structural projects or regulation, it is an important foundation. A greater understanding and awareness of hazards and risk among local officials, stakeholders, and the public is more likely to lead to direct actions that support life safety and lessen property damage.	• Radio or television spots • Websites with maps and information • Social media outreach • Promotion of sign-up for emergency warnings • Real estate disclosure • Promotion of NFIP insurance to property owners • Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations • Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas. • NWS StormReady Program • Firewise Communities <i>Some of these types of actions may be projects eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA "5 Percent Initiative Program".</i>
Mitigation Preparedness and Response Support	This is a State of Minnesota mitigation strategy with the intent of covering emergency preparedness actions that protect life and property prior to, during, and immediately after a disaster or hazard event. These activities are typically not considered mitigation, but support reduction of the effects of damaging events.	• Emergency Operations Plan • Flood fight plans and preparedness measures • Dam emergency action plans • Emergency Warning Systems (i.e., CodeRed, warning sirens) • Generator backup power • NWS Storm Spotter Training • Training and education for local elected officials and key partners.

Appendix G – Public Outreach & Engagement Documentation

Dodge County MHMP News Release #1

Record of Public Input & Incorporation

Overview: On July 8, 2020, Dodge County Emergency Management put out a news release titled “**Public Input Wanted as County Updates Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan**” to announce the start of the county’s Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The news release provided information on the purpose and content of the plan, who the plan covers, stakeholders involved in the plan update and examples of hazard mitigation activities. Dodge County used the news release to gather feedback from residents and businesses from across the County to incorporate into the plan, inviting feedback to the following:

- What are the natural hazards you feel pose the greatest risk to your community?
- Have you experienced a previous disaster event?
- What concerns do you have, and what sorts of mitigation actions or projects do you feel would help to reduce the damages of potential future events for your personal property, your community, or the County as a whole?

The public was strongly encouraged contact Dodge County Emergency Management to submit comments, concerns, or questions regarding natural disasters and potential mitigation actions to be included into the plan update process. The public was also able to post comments electronically on county or city Facebook sites where the news release was posted.

Distribution: The following news release was sent via email to the county’s MHMP Jurisdictional Contact List, which includes the names, titles, phone numbers, and email addresses of key stakeholders to be engaged in the MHMP update (**County Contacts, City Contacts, Township Contacts, Other Stakeholder Contacts, and Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts**). The news release was additionally sent to local media contacts such as area newspapers, radio and television channels with a request to carry the news release.

Postings: The news release was shared via numerous channels to reach the public, including the Dodge County Website, Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook, Dodge County Sheriff’s Office Facebook & Twitter, Dodge County Highway Department Facebook, as well as local area newspapers and television. Cities and townships were encouraged to help share the news release locally by posting it on their websites, social media, or community bulletin boards.

Public Input & Incorporation:

Following is a record of public responses to the news release and how their input will be incorporated into the plan update, and if not relevant to be addressed, why.

8/19/20 letter emailed to Erin Wegner, Dodge County Emergency Management Director

Hi - I'm writing in response to the request for feedback posted on the Kasson city website. For what it's worth, I'm attaching my thoughts.

All the best,
Pat

--

Patricia Shaffer-Gottschalk
Director, Kasson Public Library
607 1st Street NW, Kasson, MN 55944

Attached Letter:

To: Erin Wegner, Emergency Management Deputy Director
From: Patricia Shaffer-Gottschalk, Kasson Public Library Director
Re: Feedback to incorporate into Dodge County MHMP

What are the natural hazards you feel pose the greatest risk to the community?

In my seven years of being in Dodge County, flood and tornado seem to be the greatest risk, or perhaps the most frequent threats. The June flooding in 2019 landed some Kasson residents here in the library as a temporary shelter.

Have you experienced a previous disaster threat?

In my own personal life I have experienced major floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, ice storms and earthquakes, having lived at various places in the Midwest and east coast. While in Kasson, I've experienced flooding, hail damage, sheer winds, and tornado warnings.

What concerns do you have, and what sorts of mitigation actions do you feel would help reduce the damages of potential future events for your personal property, your community or the county as a whole?

I know that the city of Kasson is already addressing mitigation for repetitive flooding in municipal areas. A comprehensive plan for removing residents to immediate safe areas in the event of flooding is hopefully an important part of this plan.

8/19/20 Email response from Erin Wegner

Pat,

Thank you for submitting your feedback in response to our news release on the update of the Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. I appreciate your submission of specific concerns related to flooding and tornadoes for the City of Kasson. These are items we have noted for further discussion and incorporation into the city's local 5-year mitigation action chart.

Please watch for an invitation on our upcoming Dodge County MHMP planning team meeting (by Zoom webinar) on Tuesday, October 27th from 2pm-4pm. I will add you to our stakeholder invite list.

This information is greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

ERIN WEGNER

Lead Dispatcher / Deputy Emergency Management Director
Dodge County Sheriff's Office
22 6th St E Dept 201
Mantorville, Mn 55955
(507) 635-6219



Incorporation: The feedback provided from the Kasson Public Library Director will be used to help identify any local vulnerabilities for the City of Kasson in relationship to flooding and tornadoes, as well as to gather further information on recent mitigation efforts by the city to address repetitive flooding. The feedback provided here will also help the U-Spatial team work with the City of Kasson to develop any new mitigation actions to reduce risk to the community. One item specifically noted was to address emergency sheltering for residents for future disasters.

Following is documentation of the means of public outreach for News Release #1.

From: [Wegner, Erin](#)
To: [Elmquist, Jim](#); [Rose, Scott](#); [Allen, John](#); [Tjosaas, Tim](#); [Peterson, Rod](#); [Toquam, Rhonda](#); [Kenworthy, David](#); [Kohlhofer, Guy](#); [Hicks, Tobey](#); [Caron, Amy](#); [Smith, Kaitlyn](#); [Gamm, Mark](#); [DeCook, Ryan](#); [adam.king@dodgeswcd.org](#); [Blaine.delzer@dswcd.org](#); [cbp@smig.net](#); [jpeterson@co.steele.mn.us](#); [administrator@claremontmn.com](#); [cityclerk@claremontmn.com](#); [itetzlaff@ci.dodgecenter.mn.us](#); [Angie Jarrett](#); [hayfieldcityclerk@gmail.com](#); [hayfieldpublicworks@gmail.com](#); [cityadministrator@cityofkasson.com](#); [mayormckern@cityofkasson.com](#); [cityofmant@kmtel.com](#); [mantorvillemayor@gmail.com](#); [clerk1@mchsi.com](#); [wclulf@gmail.com](#); [wilhfarm@yahoo.com](#); [frankwyatt@kmtel.com](#); [concordmncclerk@gmail.com](#); [Vicki.eipers@gmail.com](#); [Kfj5599@gmail.com](#); [callen@kmtel.com](#); [clerk@milton-township.com](#); [secondhanddogs@gmail.com](#); [vernontownship@kmtel.com](#); [johnfouarge@gmail.com](#); [schlich@triton.k12.mn.us](#); [m.matuska@komets.k12.mn.us](#); [gslaathaug@hayfield.k12.mn.us](#); [khuxford@swce.coop](#); [tswancutt@peoplesrec.com](#); [laurie.balata@usda.gov](#)
Cc: [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#); [Maas, Matt](#)
Subject: Email to Announce MHMP Update & News Release #1
Date: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 3:40:23 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Dodge Co MHMP News Release #1.doc](#)

Greetings,

Dodge County Emergency Management is commencing work on the update of the Dodge County 5-year Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). Attached is a news release for your information.

Over the next year we will be working with a planning team made up of representatives from the County and each city covered by the plan, as well as townships and other key stakeholders to gather feedback and document participation in the planning process. Key activities will include participation in 2 planning team meetings, providing requested information, and identifying local mitigation projects that will help to reduce or eliminate the impacts of future hazard events. Please watch for emails inviting your participation in the coming months.

Cities and townships are encouraged to help share this news release locally to strengthen our public outreach. Please notify me if you have posted the news release and provide documentation of the posting (i.e. email a link to your website or social media, or email a picture of the posting on a community bulletin board).

I look forward to your participation in the Dodge County MHMP update.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you,

Erin Wegner

Lead Dispatcher / Deputy Emergency Management Director
Dodge County Sheriff's Office
22 6th St E Dept 201
Mantorville, Mn 55955
(507) 635-6219

From: [Wegner, Erin](#)
To: jhauer@co.rice.mn.us; diane.richter-biwer@co.goodhue.mn.us; bromberg.mike@co.olmsted.mn.us; amyl@co.mower.mn.us; mikej@ci.owatonna.mn.us
Cc: [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#)
Subject: Dodge County MHMP
Date: Thursday, July 9, 2020 9:45:01 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Dodge Co MHMP News Release #1.doc](#)

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I look forward to your participation in the Dodge County MHMP update.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you,

Erin Wegner

Lead Dispatcher / Deputy Emergency Management Director
Dodge County Sheriff's Office
22 6th St E Dept 201
Mantorville, Mn 55955
(507) 635-6219



From: [Wegner, Erin](#)
To: dcj@kmtel.com; news@kttc.com; news@kaaltv.com; news@kimt.com; news@postbulletin.com; news@owatonna.com
Cc: [Bonnie K Hundrieser](#)
Subject: News Release for Dodge County Emergency Management
Date: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 3:46:35 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Dodge Co MHMP News Release #1.doc](#)

Please share the attached news release.

Thanks!

Erin Wegner

Lead Dispatcher / Deputy Emergency Management Director
Dodge County Sheriff's Office
22 6th St E Dept 201
Mantorville, Mn 55955
(507) 635-6219





DODGE COUNTY

22 6th STREET EAST + DEPT. 281

MANTORVILLE, MN 55955 – 2200

PHONE - 507.635.6219 + FAX - 507.635.6265

Emergency Management Department

E-MAIL: erin.wegner@co.dodge.mn.us

DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

July 8th, 2020

Public Input Wanted as County Updates Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Tornadoes, straight-line winds, ice storms, blizzards, flooding, wildland fires and droughts are the kinds of natural disasters most likely to cause widespread economic loss and personal hardship in Dodge County. Taking steps to minimize the damage from a natural disaster is key to the County's multi-hazard mitigation plan (MHMP); and as the County works to update the plan, it wants to hear from the public.

The Dodge County Office of Emergency Management is currently working with U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota Duluth to update the County's plan. Also working on the update is a planning team of representatives from County departments, local municipalities, school districts and other key stakeholders such as utility providers.

The Dodge County MHMP is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers Dodge County, including the cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord. The plan additionally covers the portion of the city of Blooming Prairie that is located within Dodge County. The Dodge County MHMP also incorporates the concerns and needs of townships, school districts, and other stakeholders participating in the plan.

"Hazard mitigation planning is a central part of our emergency management program," said Erin Wegner, Dodge County Deputy Emergency Management Director. "Understanding the natural hazards that can cause serious impact to our communities and taking action to reduce or eliminate the impact of future disasters makes us more resilient. Hazard mitigation helps us to break the cycle of damage and repair caused by things like flooding, ice storms, and severe wind events that can damage property, stress economies, and threaten life safety in our county."

Examples of hazard mitigation include actions include improvement of roads and culverts that experience repetitive flooding; construction of safe rooms at campgrounds, public parks, mobile home parks or schools to protect lives in the event of tornados or severe wind events; burying powerlines that may fail due to heavy snow, ice or wind storms; ensuring timely emergency communication to the public through warning sirens and mass notification systems, and conducting public awareness and education campaigns to help people to be prepared to take safe action before, during, or following a hazard event. Some mitigation activities may be eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funding.

As part of the planning process, Dodge County is seeking feedback from residents and businesses from across the County to incorporate into the plan:

- What are the natural hazards you feel pose the greatest risk to your community?
- Have you experienced a previous disaster event?
- What concerns do you have, and what sorts of mitigation actions or projects do you feel would help to reduce the damages of potential future events for your personal property, your community, or the County as a whole?

Comments, concerns, or questions regarding natural disasters and potential mitigation actions to be included into the plan update process should be submitted to Dodge County Emergency Management.

There will be additional opportunities for public feedback throughout the planning process. A draft of the plan will be posted on the County website for public review prior to submission of the plan to the State of Minnesota. Future news releases will be shared with the media to notify the public of these opportunities.

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires counties to update their plan every 5 years to maintain eligibility for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs.

Contact

Erin Wegner

Dodge County Emergency Management Deputy Director

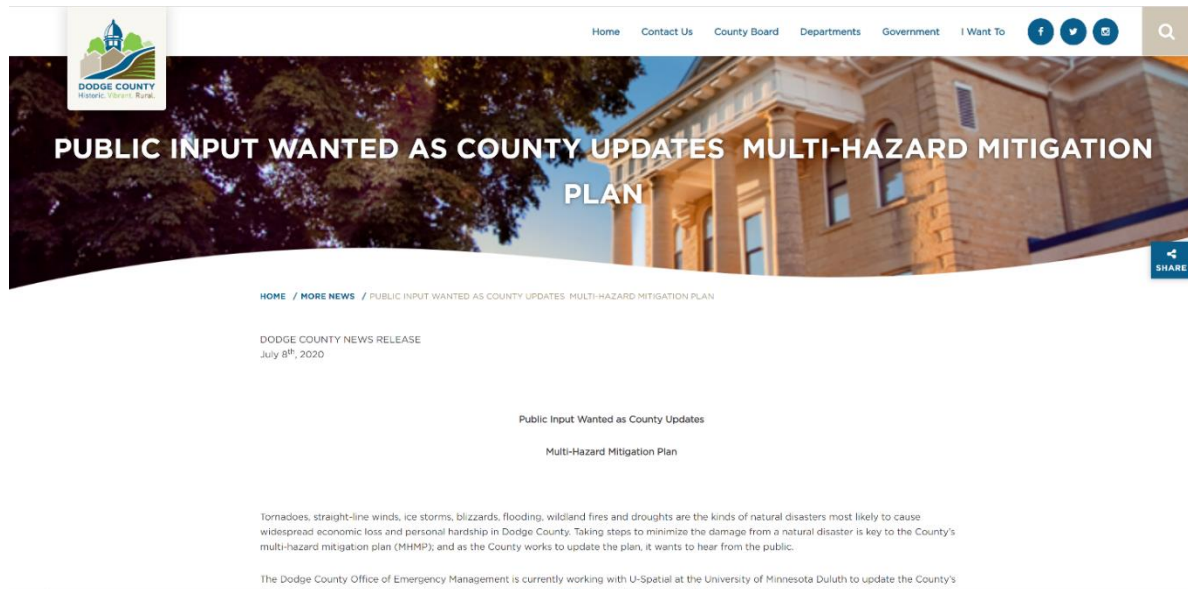
Phone: 507-635-6219

Email: Erin.Wegner@co.dodge.mn.us

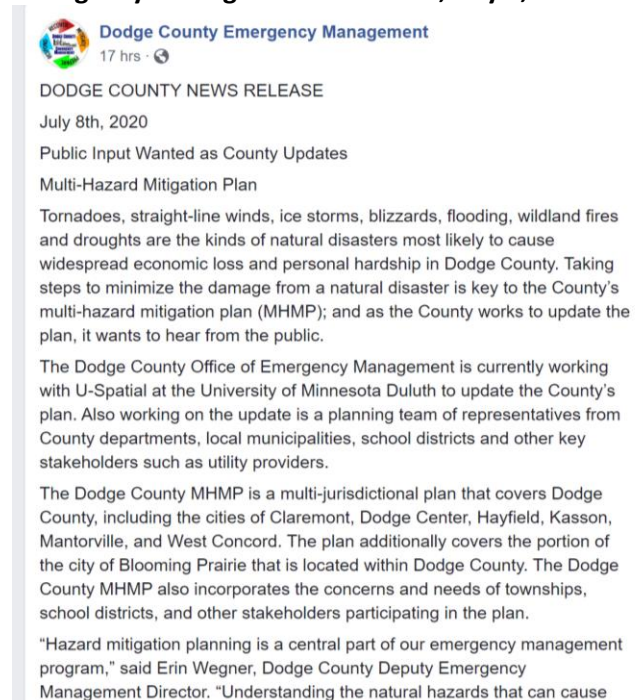
Dodge County MHMP News Release #1 Documentation of News Release Postings

COUNTY POSTINGS

Dodge County County Website, July 9, 2020



Dodge County Emergency Management Facebook, July 8, 2020



Dodge County Highway Department Facebook Page, July 8, 2020



Dodge County MN Highway Dept.
@DCHighway

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DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

July 8th, 2020

Public Input Wanted as County Updates

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DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

July 8th, 2020

Public Input Wanted as County Updates

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan...

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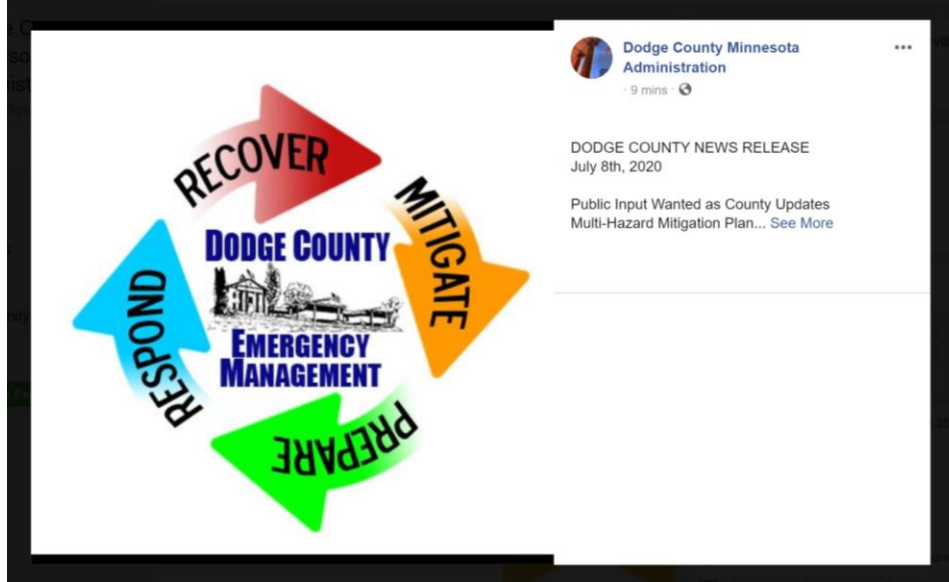
Dodge County Sheriff's Office Twitter, July 9, 2020



Dodge County Sheriff's LinkedIn Page, July 9, 2020



Dodge County County Administration Facebook Page, July 9, 2020



LOCAL MEDIA POSTINGS

Post Bulletin online news, July 10, 2020

POST BULLETIN
WINONA, MINN. 55901

NEWS SPORTS OPINION VIDEOS WEATHER BUSINESS OBITUARIES SECTIONS ▾

However, many county services are available online or over the phone. Residents are encouraged to contact county departments listed on the county website at www.co.winona.mn.us.

STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY MILLER HILL DENTAL

Dodge County looking for emergency planning input

MANTORVILLE — The Dodge County Office of Emergency Management is asking for help in developing a new multi-hazard mitigation plan, the plan for minimizing damage due to natural disasters, and the economic and personal loss due to such events.

Working with U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota Duluth, the county will utilize representatives county departments, local municipalities, school districts and other key stakeholders such as utility providers. The plan incorporates the concerns and needs of townships, school districts and other stakeholders participating in the plan.

"Understanding the natural hazards that can cause serious impact to our communities and taking action to reduce or eliminate the impact of future disasters makes us more resilient," said Erin Wegner, Dodge County Deputy Emergency Management Director. "Hazard mitigation helps us to break the cycle of damage and repair caused by things like flooding, ice storms, and severe wind events that can damage property, stress economies, and threaten life safety in our county."

The county is seeking feedback from residents and businesses from across Dodge County, asking questions such as what are the natural hazards that pose the greatest risk to their community, what concerns do residents have, and what sorts of mitigation actions or projects would help to reduce the damage of potential future events.

ABC Channel 6 News / kaaltv.com 6pm News Live broadcast Story, July 21, 2020



CITY POSTINGS

City of Blooming Prairie City Website, July 17, 2020



Downtown Main St. looking West Early 1900's

STATE by Harold Severson, CI

It is our hope businesses as well as people about the community.

The city will be posting the information about projects you would like to see on this

We would like to have as m so if your business or group would like to have some information to have a link to your own website posted here, feel free to

If you are having any trouble using the site or are confused about the Contact Us page on the site to contact City Hall with your

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[Blooming Prairie Comprehensive Plan](#)

[New to Town](#) Welcome Letter

[Part-time Police Officer Application Form](#) Application Form

[Dodge County Emergency Management - Press Release](#)



City of Blooming Prairie City Facebook Page, July 20, 2020



City of Claremont

City Facebook Page, July 15, 2020


City of Claremont, MN
4m · 🌐
...



Dodge County Minnesota Administration

6d · 🌐

DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

July 8th, 2020

Public Input Wanted as County Updates Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Tornadoes, straight-line winds, ice storms, blizzards, flooding, wildland fires and droughts are the kinds of natural disasters most likely to cause widespread economic loss and personal hardship in Dodge County. Taking steps to minimize the damage from a natural disaster is key to the County's multi-hazard mitigation plan (MHMP); and as the County works to update the plan, it wants to hear from the public.

The Dodge County Office of Emergency Management is currently

City of Dodge Center

City Website, July 20, 2020


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Posted on: July 20, 2020

Dodge County News Release

Over the next year, Dodge County Emergency Management will be working with a planning team made up of representatives from the County and each city covered by the plan, as well as townships and other key stakeholders to gather feedback and document participation in the planning process. For more details, please see the attached news release or contact the Dodge County Emergency Management Deputy Director at erin.wegner@co.dodge.mn.us.

[Dodge County News Release 7/8/2020](#)

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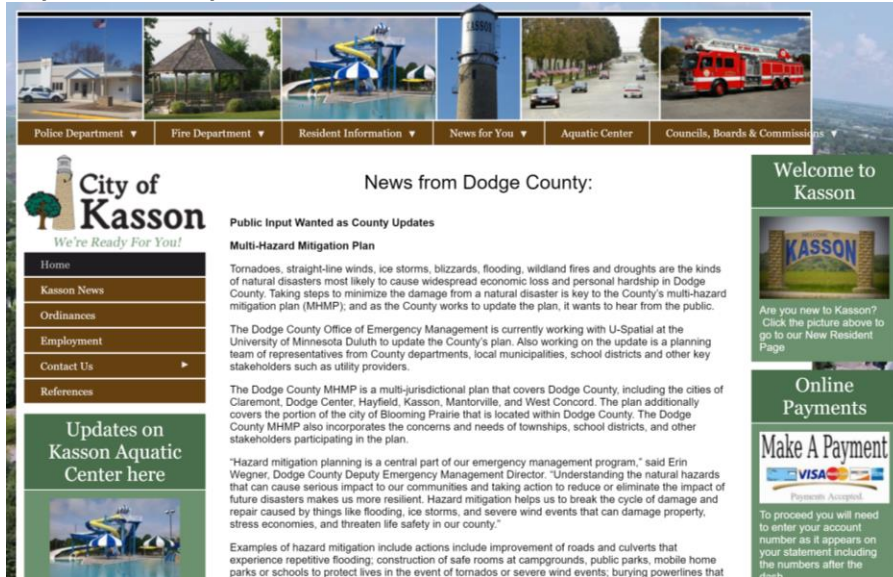
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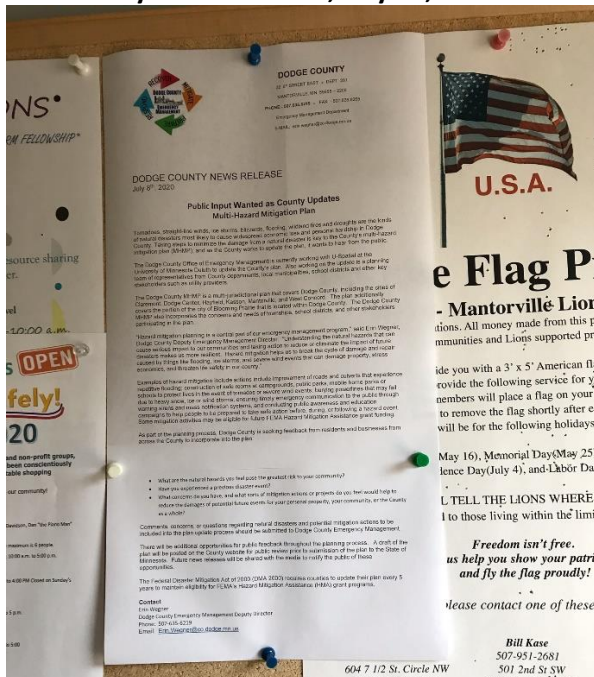
City of Dodge Center City Facebook Page, July 20, 2020

City of Hayfield Hayfield Facebook, City Hall & Post Office, July 9, 2020

City of Kasson City Website, July 20, 2020



City of Mantorville Community Bulletin Board, July 15, 2020



City of Mantorville City Website, July 22, 2020

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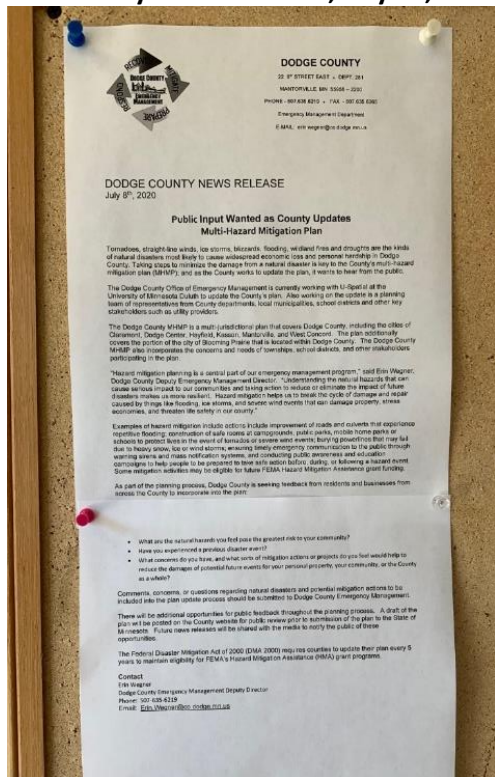
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Public Input Wanted as County Updates Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

As part of the planning process for these updates, Dodge County is seeking feedback from residents and businesses from across the County to incorporate into the plan. [Click](#) here for more information.

City of West Concord Community Bulletin Board, July 17, 2020



DODGE COUNTY
20 W. FRONT STREET • WEST 181
MANTORVILLE, MN 55055 • 5501
PHONE: 952.638.8275 • FAX: 952.638.6367
Emergency Management Department
E-MAIL: emr.mgmt@dodge.mn.us

DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE
July 8th, 2020

**Public Input Wanted as County Updates
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Tornadoes, straight line winds, ice storms, blizzards, flooding, wildfires and droughts are the kinds of natural disasters most likely to cause substantial economic loss and personal hardship in Dodge County. Taking steps to minimize the damage from a natural disaster is one of the County's multi-hazard mitigation plan (MMP), and as the County works to update the plan, it wants to hear from the public.

The Dodge County Office of Emergency Management is currently working with a group of all the University of Minnesota's students to update the County's plan. Also working on the update is a planning team of representatives from County departments, local municipalities, school districts and other key stakeholders such as utility providers.

The Dodge County MMP is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers Dodge County, including the cities of Clearmont, Dodge Center, Hayfork, Kassau, Mantorville, and West Concord. The plan specifically covers the portion of the city of Breckenridge, which is located within Dodge County. The Dodge County MMP also incorporates the concerns and needs of township, not-in-divided, and other stakeholders participating in the plan.

"Hazard mitigation planning is a central part of our emergency management program," said Erin Wagner, Dodge County Emergency Manager and Director. "Understanding the natural hazards that can cause serious impact to our communities and taking action to reduce or eliminate the impact of future disasters makes us more resilient. Hazard mitigation helps us to break the cycle of damage and repair caused by things like flooding, ice storms, and severe wind events that can damage property, stress economies, and threaten the safety in our county."

Examples of hazard mitigation include actions like improvement of roads and culverts that experience repetitive flooding, construction of safe zones at campgrounds, public parks, mobile home parks or schools to protect them in the event of blizzards or severe wind events, burying powerlines that are sagged due to heavy snow, ice or wind storms, ensuring timely emergency communication to the public through warning sirens and mass notification systems, and conducting public awareness and education campaigns to help people to be prepared to live with natural disasters, dealing with a disaster event. Some mitigation actions may be eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funding.

As part of the planning process, Dodge County is seeking feedback from residents and businesses from across the County to incorporate into the plan.

- What are the natural hazards you feel pose the greatest risk to your community?
- Have you experienced a previous disaster event?
- What concerns do you have, and what sort of mitigation factors or projects do you feel would help to reduce the damage of potential future events for your personal property, your community, or the County as a whole?

Comments, concerns, or questions regarding natural disasters and potential mitigation actions to be included into the plan update process should be submitted to Dodge County Emergency Management.

There will be additional opportunities for public feedback throughout the planning process. A draft of the plan will be posted on the County website for public review prior to submission of the plan to the State of Minnesota. Future news releases will be shared with the media to notify the public of these opportunities.

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMM 2000) requires counties to update their plan every 5 years to maintain eligibility for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs.

Contact:
Erin Wagner
Dodge County Emergency Management Deputy Director
Phone: 952.638.8275
Email: Erin.Wagner@mn.dodge.mn.us

Dodge County MHMP News Release #2

Record of Public Input & Incorporation

Overview: On January 5, 2022 Dodge County Emergency Management put out a news release titled **"Public Comment Sought for County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan"** to announce the completion of the draft Dodge County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and invitation for public review and comment. The news release informed jurisdictional stakeholders and the public that a copy of the draft plan and a form for public feedback was available online with a website link. The public review period for the draft plan was open from January 5 to January 18, for a total of 14 days.

Distribution: The news release was sent via email to the county's MHMP Jurisdictional Contact List, which includes the names, titles, phone numbers, and email addresses of key stakeholders to be engaged in the MHMP update, including County Contacts, City Contacts, Township Contacts, Other Stakeholder Contacts, and Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts. (A copy of the Jurisdictional Contact List can be found in Appendix F). The news release was additionally sent to local media contacts such as area newspapers, radio and television channels with a request to carry the news release.

Postings: Attached is documentation of the news release postings by Dodge County, participating jurisdictions, and local media. Cities and townships were encouraged to help share the news release locally by posting it on their websites, social media, or community bulletin boards.

Public Input & Incorporation:

Following is a record of public responses to the Dodge County news release and how the input will be incorporated into the plan update, and if not relevant to be addressed, why.

Comment submitted 1/10/22

Timothy Ibisch, City of Kasson City Administrator

Submitted via online comment form

Question: Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the plan before it is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval?

Comment: Page 23, the map of Kasson is missing the assisted living "Prairie Meadows" and one of the shelters-the Public Library

Incorporation: The correction for the map of Kasson was corrected to add these noted facilities.



DODGE COUNTY

22 6th STREET EAST + DEPT. 281

MANTORVILLE, MN 55955 – 2200

PHONE - 507.635.6219 + FAX - 507.635.6265

Emergency Management Department

E-MAIL: erin.wegner@co.dodge.mn.us

DODGE COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

January 5, 2022

Public Comment Sought for County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dodge County has completed an updated draft of the of its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) and is now seeking public feedback on it. Citizens can find a link to review the plan and offer feedback by visiting https://z.umn.edu/dodge_hmp. The review and comment period is open through Tuesday, January 18, 2022. After that, the county will submit the draft plan to the State of Minnesota and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review.

The Dodge County MHMP is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers Dodge County, including the cities of Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantorville, and West Concord. The plan additionally covers the portion of the city of Blooming Prairie that is located within Dodge County. The Dodge County MHMP also incorporates the concerns and needs of townships, school districts, and other stakeholders participating in the plan.

Dodge County is vulnerable to a variety of potential natural disasters, which threaten the loss of life and property in the county. The plan addresses how to mitigate against hazards such as tornadoes, flooding, wildland fires, blizzards, straight-line winds, ice storms, and droughts which have the potential for inflicting vast economic loss and personal hardship.

Update of the plan has been under direction of Dodge County Emergency Management in cooperation with U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota Duluth and representatives from County departments, city and township governments, school districts, and other key stakeholders. Together, the planning team worked to identify cost-effective and sustainable actions to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life or property from natural hazards. Some examples include improvement of roads and culverts that experience repetitive flooding; construction of safe rooms at campgrounds, public parks, mobile home parks or schools to protect lives in the event of tornados or severe wind events; burying powerlines that may fail due to heavy snow, ice or wind storms; ensuring timely emergency communication to the public through warning sirens and mass notification systems, and conducting public awareness and education campaigns to help people be prepared to take safe action before, during, or following a hazard event.

Hazard mitigation planning helps Dodge County and other jurisdictions protect their residents. Working with local communities through the process helps identify vulnerabilities and develop strategies to reduce or eliminate the effects of a potential hazard. In addition, increasing public awareness of local hazards and disaster preparedness helps to create a community that is resilient to disaster, and breaks the cycle of response and recovery. Updating the plan further allows the County and its jurisdictions to apply for eligible projects under future Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant funding from FEMA for projects

that are cost-effective and will help to reduce or eliminate impacts of future natural disaster events.

Community feedback is vital to the success of the plan. Dodge County invites public review and feedback of the draft plan prior to submitting it to the State of Minnesota and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. Feedback may be provided via the online comment form or directly to Dodge County Emergency Management.

Contact

Erin Wegner

Dodge County Emergency Management Deputy

Director Phone: 507-635-6219

Email: Erin.Wegner@co.dodge.mn.us

Dodge County MHMP 2021

Online Public Review Website & Comment Form

Public Review Website

The Dodge County 2021 MHMP Update was made available for public review online with a website hosted by U-Spatial@UMD. The website provided a full draft of the 2021 MHMP update and individual excerpts of the Mitigation Action Charts for the county and each city jurisdiction. An online comment form was also provided for the submission of public comments or questions.

MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2021

Dodge County is currently in the process of updating its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Before the plan is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval, we need your feedback!

Please review the draft plan, in particular the mitigation actions for your jurisdiction. Click the red bar below to submit feedback about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and MACs:

SEND FEEDBACK

Select a link below to view the document online, or right-click and select "save link as" to download the pdf.

- [Dodge County MHMP 2021 draft plan](#)
- [Dodge County Mitigation Action Chart \(MAC\)](#)
- [Blooming Prairie Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [Claremont Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [Dodge Center Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [Hayfield Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [Kasson Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [Mantorville Mitigation Action Chart](#)
- [West Concord Mitigation Action Chart](#)

For more information, please contact Stacey Stark at slstark@d.umn.edu or visit <https://research.umn.edu/units/uspatial/services/hazard-mitigation-planning>

Dodge MHMP Feedback & Comments Form

The online comment form provided an opportunity for reviewers to submit feedback on the plan. Feedback submitted was collected by U-Spatial@UMD and reviewed for incorporation into the plan. The form included the following:

Instructions

Upon reviewing the draft Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update for Dodge County, please answer the following questions to provide feedback and suggestions. Thank you!

Reviewer Information

- Name
- Email
- Job Title and Organization / Community Resident
- Jurisdiction you are representing

Questions

- After reviewing the mitigation actions for your jurisdiction, do you have any ideas for new ones to add? Please explain in as much detail as possible.
- Are there any issues in your community related to natural hazards that we did not address in the plan? Please explain in as much detail as possible.
- Does this plan reflect the needs of Dodge County to mitigate against future natural hazards? If not, please explain.
- Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the plan before it is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval?
- How did you find out about this planning effort?
 - Colleague
 - Friend
 - Facebook Page
 - County Announcement/Flyer
 - County Email
 - Newspaper
 - Other

The screenshot shows a web-based feedback form titled "Dodge County MHMP Feedback & Comments". The form is designed with a light teal header and footer. The main content area is white with teal borders around each section. The form includes a user login section at the top with a profile icon, email address "handriessenconsulting@outlook.com (not shared)", and a "Switch account" link. Below this is a red asterisk indicating required fields. The form consists of several sections: 1. Name: A text input field with a label "Name" and a placeholder "Your answer". 2. Email address: A text input field with a label "Email address" and a placeholder "Your answer". 3. Job Title and Organization (or type 'community resident'): A text input field with a label "Job Title and Organization (or type 'community resident')" and a placeholder "Your answer". 4. Jurisdiction you live in or are representing (select all that apply): A section with a label "Jurisdiction you live in or are representing (select all that apply) *" and a sub-label "Use 'other' to type an agency name, township name, county department, or other representation." It contains a list of checkboxes for Dodge County, Blooming Prairie, Claremont, Dodge Center, Hayfield, Kasson, Mantoville, West Concord, and Other. 5. After reviewing the mitigation actions for your jurisdiction, do you have any ideas for new ones to add? Please explain in as much detail as possible.: A text input field with a label "After reviewing the mitigation actions for your jurisdiction, do you have any ideas for new ones to add? Please explain in as much detail as possible." and a placeholder "Your answer". 6. Are there any issues in your community related to natural hazards that we did not address in the plan? Please explain in as much detail as possible.: A text input field with a label "Are there any issues in your community related to natural hazards that we did not address in the plan? Please explain in as much detail as possible." and a placeholder "Your answer". 7. Does this plan reflect the needs of Dodge County to mitigate against future natural hazards? If not, please explain.: A text input field with a label "Does this plan reflect the needs of Dodge County to mitigate against future natural hazards? If not, please explain." and a placeholder "Your answer". 8. Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the plan before it is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval?: A text input field with a label "Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the plan before it is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval?" and a placeholder "Your answer". 9. How did you find out about this planning effort?: A section with a label "How did you find out about this planning effort?" and a list of radio buttons for Colleague, Friend, Facebook Page, County Announcement/Flyer, County Email, Newspaper, and Other. The form ends with a teal "Submit" button and a "Clear form" link.

Dodge County MHMP Feedback & Comments

Upon reviewing the draft Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update for Dodge County, please answer the following questions to provide feedback and suggestions. Thank you!

handriessenconsulting@outlook.com (not shared)

* Required

Name

Your answer

Email address

Your answer

Job Title and Organization (or type 'community resident')

Your answer

Jurisdiction you live in or are representing (select all that apply) *
Use 'other' to type an agency name, township name, county department, or other representation.

☐ Dodge County
☐ Blooming Prairie
☐ Claremont
☐ Dodge Center
☐ Hayfield
☐ Kasson
☐ Mantoville
☐ West Concord
☐ Other: _____

After reviewing the mitigation actions for your jurisdiction, do you have any ideas for new ones to add? Please explain in as much detail as possible.

Your answer

Are there any issues in your community related to natural hazards that we did not address in the plan? Please explain in as much detail as possible.

Your answer

Does this plan reflect the needs of Dodge County to mitigate against future natural hazards? If not, please explain.

Your answer

Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the plan before it is submitted to the State of Minnesota and FEMA for approval?

Your answer

How did you find out about this planning effort?

☐ Colleague
☐ Friend
☐ Facebook Page
☐ County Announcement/Flyer
☐ County Email
☐ Newspaper
☐ Other: _____

Submit [Clear form](#)

Appendix H – Minnesota Department of Health Climate & Health Report

Planning for Climate & Health Impacts in Southeast Minnesota

Emergency Management Considerations for HSEM Region 1

Published by the Minnesota Climate & Health Program in August 2018



ABOUT THE REGIONAL PROFILE

EXTREME WEATHER IS A FAMILIAR CONCERN FOR MINNESOTANS

While experience has helped Minnesotans adapt to historical weather patterns, climate change trends are pushing us to adapt even further to weather patterns and extreme events that pose major threats to our health, homes, environment, and livelihood. Over 50 years of storm data on record document that Minnesota has experienced an increase in the number and strength of weather-related natural disasters, particularly those related to rising temperatures and heavy downpours. These events cost our state millions in property loss, damaged infrastructure, disrupted business, medical care and support services, and put residents and responders at risk. Understanding how our weather is changing now and into the future will help planners and decision-makers in emergency management and supporting fields extend our progress in climate adaptation and lead to more resilient communities.

CLIMATE PROJECTION DATA AS A TOOL

Climate projections can help us prepare for the future. These data result from highly sophisticated global climate models and provide a general idea of trends in temperature and precipitation many decades into the future at ever-increasing time and spatial scales. Like every dataset, there are limitations to our understanding and application of the information to real-life decision-making. Yet despite limitations, climate projection data offer a crucial glimpse into our potential futures, and allow us to start considering the best way to allocate our preparedness dollars and management resources to reduce the severe impacts of extreme weather.



Money Creek, Southern Winona County (National Weather Service, 2007)

PUTTING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO CONTEXT

Sometimes, climate change and extreme weather events and the impact on our communities appear distant and abstract. That is why the Minnesota Department of Health's Minnesota Climate & Health Program teamed up with state and local emergency management and preparedness professionals as well as state climatologists to develop a custom climate profile for each of the six Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) regions across the state. Each regional profile includes a description of climate change trends along with a summary of climate projection data to illustrate these trends. Regional climate data are presented alongside population projection data, as it's important to consider both our climate future and population future as we plan to minimize risk and build resilience against climate impacts.

Additionally, each regional profile provides a local case study, a "focusing event," to illustrate the links between extreme weather and natural disasters and what climate projection data can (and cannot) signify for similar events in the future. Each case study features a recent natural disaster that impacted the HSEM region and provides a comparison between temperature and precipitation measures related to that event alongside historical baseline trends and future projection estimates. Taken together, the six HSEM regional profiles provide an extensive overview of climate change trends for Minnesota and describe the potential impact of these trends for emergency management and preparedness professionals and their partners.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A long form report, including all six profiles, individual county data, and a more comprehensive description of climate change trends and supporting research will be available at:

[Minnesota Climate & Health Planning Tools & Data](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/data.html)
(www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/data.html)

REGION 1 OVERVIEW

REGION 1: Southeast Minnesota

COUNTIES

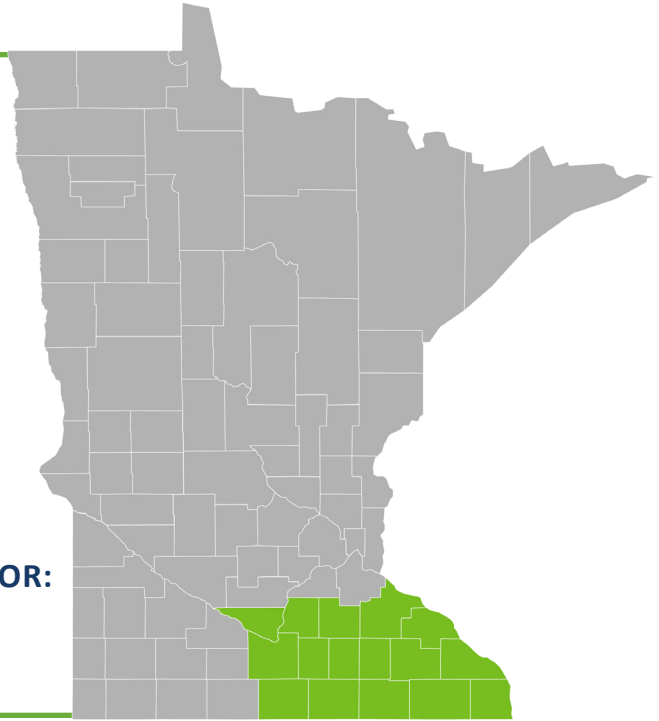
- Blue Earth
- Dodge
- Fairbault
- Fillmore
- Freeborn
- Goodhue
- Houston
- Le Sueur
- Mower
- Nicollet
- Olmsted
- Rice
- Steele
- Wabasha
- Waseca
- Winona

HSEM REGIONAL PROGRAM COORDINATOR:

Michael Peterson

612-505-1819

michael.r.peterson@state.mn.us



MINNESOTA CLIMATE & POPULATION TRENDS

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS EXPANDING RAPIDLY

Climate records show that across the Midwest and here in Minnesota we are experiencing an increase in warmer, wetter conditions as well as an increase in extreme weather events and related natural disasters. Experts expect these conditions to continue well into the future. By mid-century, Minnesotans can expect much warmer winters, more severe summer heat waves, a higher frequency of very heavy rain events and a higher frequency of late growing season drought conditions.

Many communities in Minnesota rely on economies rooted in agriculture and outdoor recreation, such as wintertime tourism, including snowmobiling, ice fishing, and skiing. Future climate conditions may stress agricultural economies by delaying planting and fieldwork, increasing disease and pest pressure, and reducing crop yields due to cycles of flooding and dry spells. Rapidly warming winter temperatures will turn snowfall into rain and reduce the depth and timing of lake ice cover, affecting winter recreation.

Extreme rainfall events will increase flood risk, particularly in floodplain areas, disrupting transportation and utility service, and damaging property and infrastructure. In addition, surface runoff may lead to soil erosion, lake pollution, and reduced drinking water quality. Nutrient runoff in particular, along with warmer temperatures, are likely to contribute to a larger occurrence of harmful algal blooms on waters, many valued for recreation. Changing climate conditions are likely to strain the viability of native species, including popular recreational fish, invite encroachment by invasive species, and increase the geographic range and types of ticks and mosquitoes.

Some of these trends are evident in the current climate projection data that are available. However, because these data are often averaged or summarized for large areas over large time periods, they can mask the local peaks in temperature and precipitation that can trigger disasters. Until more finely-scaled climate projection data become available to Minnesota planners and decision-makers, the current data still remain useful for exploring the future ahead and establishing a baseline understanding of what our weather challenges may be moving forward.

REGION 1 CLIMATE PROFILE

Use the following information on temperature, precipitation, and vulnerable populations to help plan for future weather-related incidents.

TEMPERATURE

There has been an increase in winter and summer temperatures. Our average winter lows are rising rapidly, and our coldest days of winter are now warmer than we have ever recorded. In fact, Minnesota winters are warming nearly 13 times faster than our summers. The continued rise in winter temperatures will result in less snow pack, which will increase chances for grassland/wildfires as well as drought. The warmer winter temperatures will also have major consequences for our ecosystems, including native and invasive species, whose growth, migration, and reproduction are tied to climate cues. The increase in Lyme disease across Minnesota is also likely influenced in part by the loss of our historical winters, due to a longer life-cycle period for ticks. Freeze-thaw cycles are likely to increase as well, damaging roads, power lines, and causing hazardous travel conditions. By mid-century our average summer highs will also see a substantial rise, coupled with an increase in more severe, prolonged heat waves that can contribute to drought and wildfires and pose a serious health threat, particularly to children and seniors. Here are temperature trends for HSEM Region 1:



Average Summer Maximum Temperature for HSEM Region 1		
1981-2010	2050-2075	Change
81.4 °F	89.1 °F	+7.7 °F



Average Winter Minimum Temperature for HSEM Region 1		
1981-2010	2050-2075	Change
8.9 °F	18.0 °F	+9.1 °F

PRECIPITATION

There has been an increase in total average as well as heavy precipitation events, with longer periods of intervening dry spells. Our historical rainfall patterns have changed substantially, giving rise to larger, more frequent heavy downpours. Minnesota's high-density rain gauge network has captured a nearly four-fold increase in "mega-rain" events just since the year 2000, compared to the previous three decades. Extreme rainfall events increase the probability of disaster-level flooding. However, there is also an increased probability that by mid-century heavy downpours will be separated in time by longer dry spells, particularly during the late growing season. Over the past century, the Midwest hasn't experienced a significant change in drought duration. However, the average number of days without precipitation is projected to increase in the future, leading Minnesota climate experts to state with moderate-to-high confidence that drought severity, coverage, and duration are likely to increase in the state. Modeling future precipitation amounts and patterns is less straight-forward compared to temperature. Some climate models do a better job than others representing rainfall for the Midwest, and available data sources only provide average estimates on a monthly scale, masking the spikes in extremes that trigger flood and drought disasters. Trend data provided here for HSEM Region 1 are summarized for early summer, when historically Minnesota receives most of its rainfall, and for early fall when rainfall scarcity may threaten crop harvests and local agricultural economies:



Average Early Summer Precipitation for HSEM Region 1		
1981-2010	2050-2075	Change
4.5"	5.1"	+0.6"



Average Early Fall Precipitation for HSEM Region 1		
1981-2010	2050-2075	Change
2.9"	3.0"	+0.1"

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

There has been an increase in the older adult population. Extreme weather events cause a range of health impacts and disruptions that vary across population groups. The vulnerability of a group is a function of its sensitivity to a hazard, exposure to risks, and capacity for responding or coping with the impacts. Children and older adults are often identified as groups vulnerable to climate change threats, including extreme weather and natural disasters. For example, physiologically these groups have a lower capacity to tolerate extreme heat and are often dependent on others for transportation to cooling centers. These groups are also often critically dependent on others during a disaster, such as needing help to evacuate during a flood or wildfire, or to find alternative housing if displaced. Planning for the specific needs of vulnerable populations strengthens local efforts to reduce the impact of extreme weather-related events. Population trend data provided here for HSEM Region 1 are intended to highlight the changes in two key demographic groups for the region, but planners and managers should also consider future changes in other populations of concern, such as those with low incomes, immigrant groups, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, or vulnerable occupational groups (such as outdoor workers):



Childhood Population (0-14) Projection
Estimates for HSEM Region 1

2015	2050	Change
123,987	101,405	18.2%



Elder Population (65+) Projection
Estimates for HSEM Region 1

2015	2050	Change
108,389	170,325	+57.1%

REGION 1 CASE STUDY

The following case study is intended to illustrate the links between climate and weather and natural disasters. Acting as a “focusing event,” the case study demonstrates how a previous weather-related event (i.e., flood) impacted important economic drivers, environmental resources, and population health. Then, the Climate Projection Data section compares weather data from the case study with baseline and projected weather data to show the possibilities of future disaster events. This case study highlights the relevancy of climate projection data for understanding future climate and weather risks in Minnesota.

EVENT: FLOOD

DATE: 2007

Beginning on August 18th, a series of intense thunderstorms dropped heavy rain on much of southern Minnesota. Over the course of just three days, all or portions of 28 counties received at least four inches of rain, far above historical averages for the entire month. Six-inch totals were common, and some areas in southeastern Minnesota reported record-breaking amounts ranging from eight to 18 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurred in Winona, Fillmore, and Houston counties. An official National Weather Service (NWS) reporting location in Houston County measured 15.10 inches in the 24-hour period ending at 8 am on Sunday, August 19th, setting a new state record.

The combination of rainfall totals and large geographic area affected made this episode one of the most significant “mega-rain” events in Minnesota’s climate history. This historic extreme rainfall event triggered widespread catastrophic flooding in many areas of the Upper Mississippi River Valley and across HSEM Region 1. River and flash flood warnings were issued for nearly two days given the scope of the heavy rain, massive flooding, and infrastructure damage.

REGION 1 CASE STUDY: KEY IMPACTS

It is nearly impossible to capture all the various impacts from a natural disaster. These impacts broadly include costly infrastructure damage, disrupted utility service, prolonged work and school absences, acute physical injury, and persistent strains on mental health, on scales ranging from the community to the household to the individual.

The extensive damage associated with the August 2007 flood is difficult to capture in a single cost estimate. Federal assistance allocated to Dodge, Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, and Winona counties to address flood damages exceeded 31 million dollars. The NWS estimated that damage costs for flood impacted areas exceeded 200 million dollars.

The following are just a few examples of the adverse impacts on HSEM Region 1 communities from the August 2007 extreme rainfall event:

PUBLIC SAFETY: Flooding was tied to seven fatalities and numerous injuries, many associated with individuals attempting to drive vehicles through high water. There were reports of at least a dozen boat rescues of individuals from cars and homes.

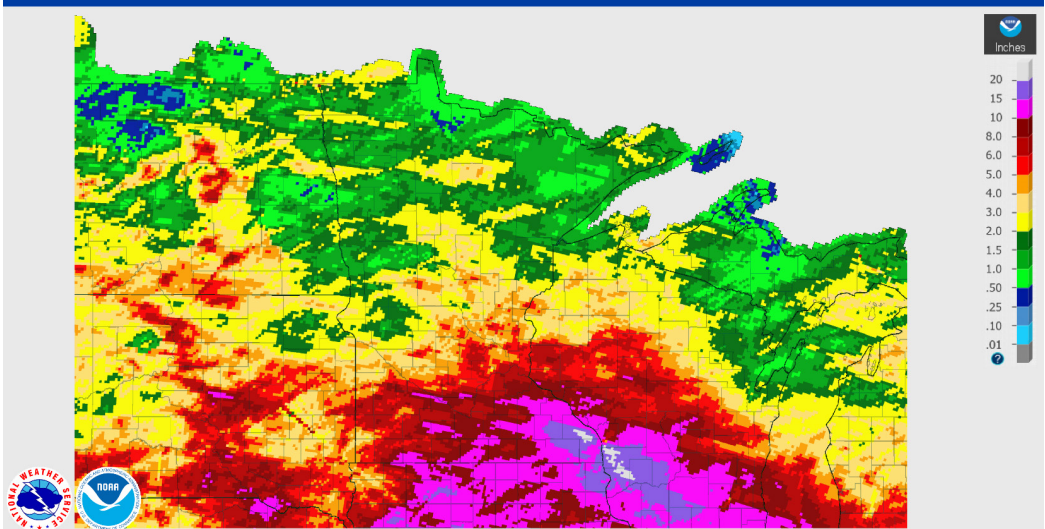
DRINKING WATER QUALITY: Fallen trees and mudslides severely damaged power lines. Many municipal wastewater plants were overwhelmed and forced to bypass untreated sewage. Nearly 50 public water supplies (PWS) were damaged or destroyed. While nearly all community PWS systems were restored within a few days, five non-community PWS were destroyed and 10 experienced significant damage and persistent bacteria problems.

DISPLACEMENT & DISRUPTED COMMUNITY NETWORKS: Evacuations were widespread, ranging from individual residences and businesses to mobile home parks, campgrounds, and nursing homes, which were flooded or collapsing due to mudslides. Extensive sand bagging efforts were required in many areas, and the Red Cross set up evacuation shelters.

INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURES: Many railroad beds, county roads, state highways, bridges, and retaining walls were washed out, buckled, or damaged by mudslides. At least 30 significant petroleum spills occurred requiring response by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

August 01, 2007 Monthly Observed Precipitation

Created on: August 07, 2018 - 20:03 UTC
Valid on: September 01, 2007 12:00 UTC



Monthly Observed Precipitation for August 2007 (National Weather Service, 2007)



“

Over the course of just three days, all or portions of 28 counties received at least four inches of rain, far above historical averages for the entire month.

”



*Top: Rushford, MN (Jeff Thompson, 2007)
Bottom left: Kutzky Park (Melissa Egger, 2007)
Bottom right: Homeowner Pumping Water (Sea Stachura, MPR News, 2007)*

CLIMATE PROJECTION DATA

Following are visual representations of climate projection data for Region 1. Data for all counties included in Region 1 were averaged to derive regional estimates. (Data for individual counties are available in the long-form report.) The graphs below compare future temperature and precipitation projection data (in yellow) with a historical climate baseline (in blue) and climate measures from the regional case study event (in green). Because preceding conditions can influence a disaster event, data for months May, June, and July are also provided.

LEGEND

●

Historical: 1981- 2010

●

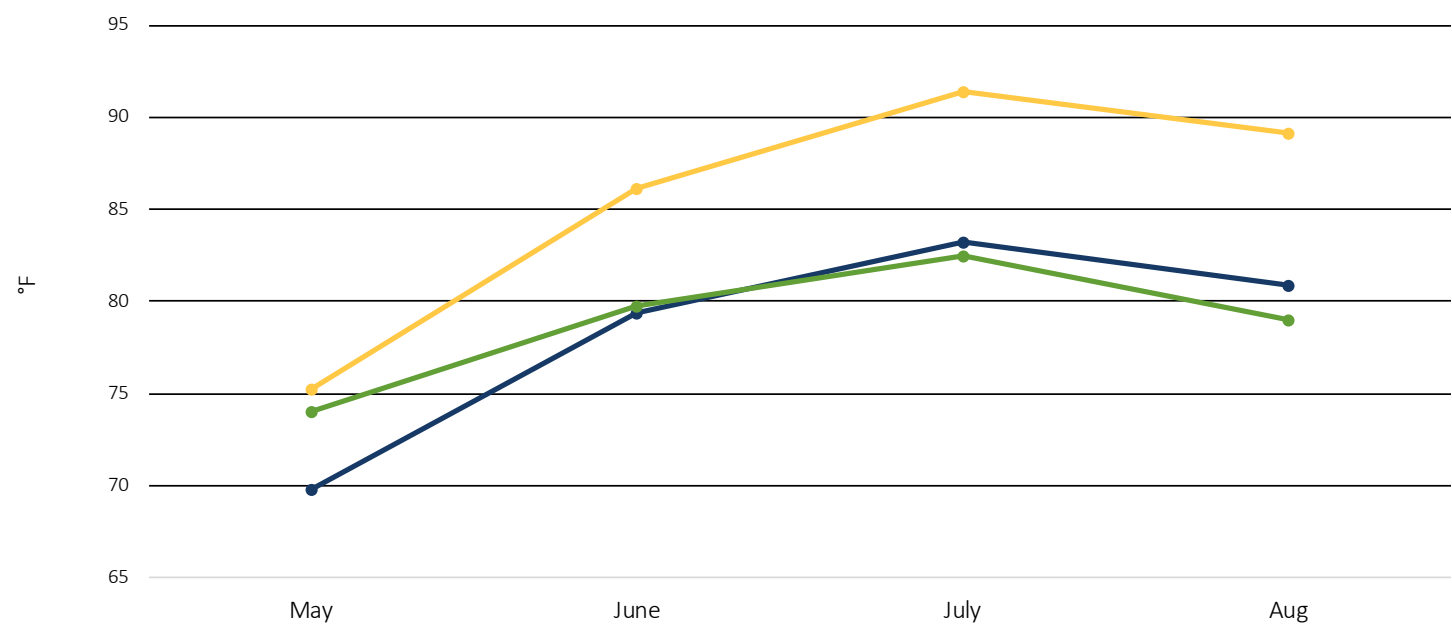
Case Study: 2007 flood

●

Projected: 2050- 2074

Maximum Temperature

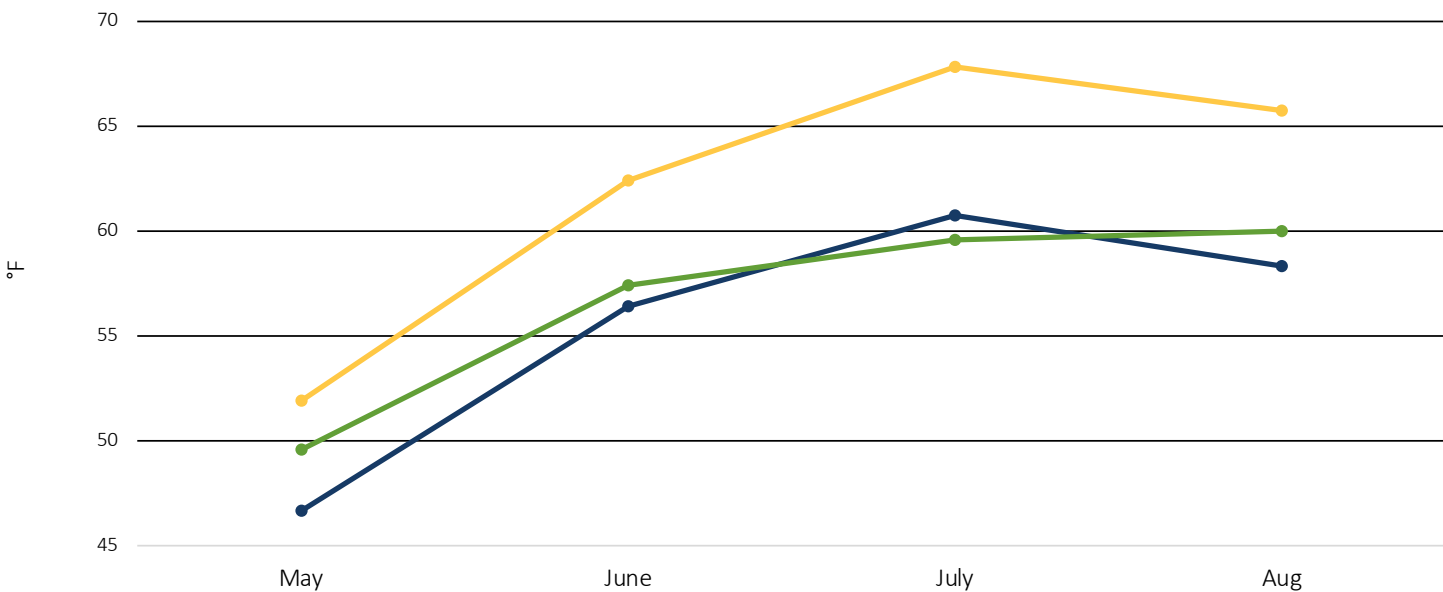
Trend comparison to 2007 flood data



	May	June	July	August
Historical: 1981- 2010	69.9	79.4	83.3	80.9
Case Study: 2007 flood	74.0	79.8	82.5	79.0
Projected: 2050- 2074	75.3	86.1	91.4	89.1

Minimum Temperature

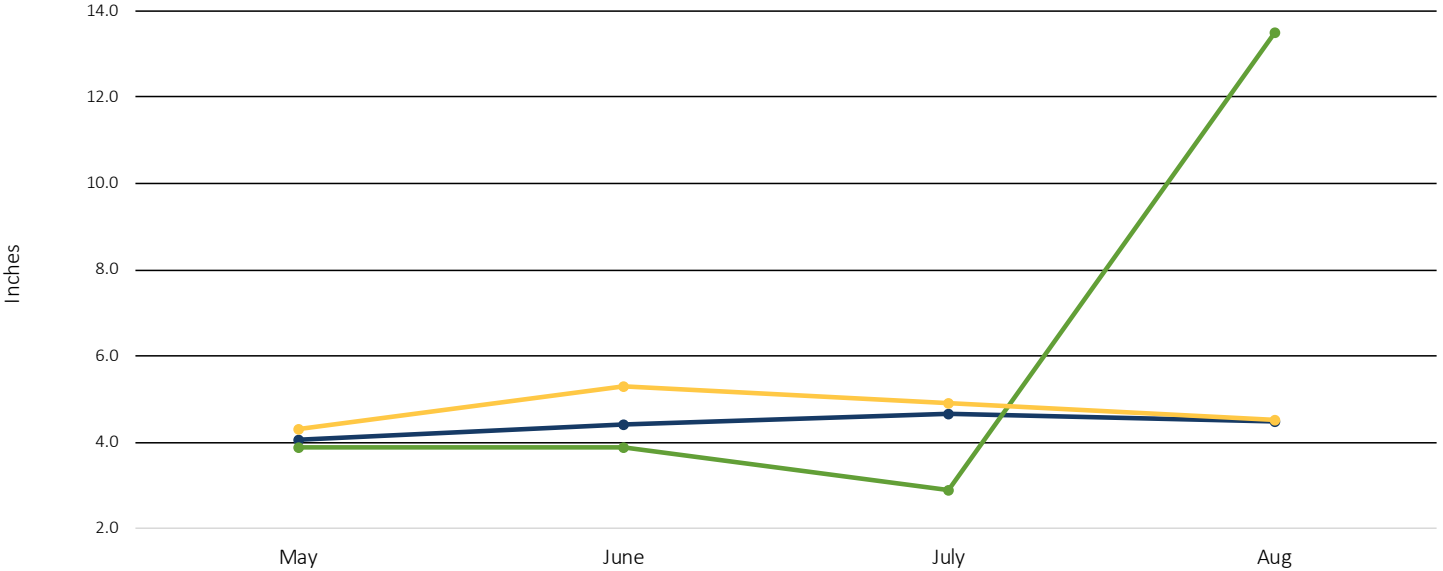
Trend comparison to 2007 flood data



	May	June	July	August
Historical: 1981- 2010	46.7	56.4	60.7	58.3
Case Study: 2007 flood	49.6	57.4	59.6	60.0
Projected: 2050- 2074	51.9	62.4	67.8	65.7

Total Precipitation

Trend comparison to 2007 flood data



	May	June	July	August
Historical: 1981- 2010	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.5
Case Study: 2007 flood	3.9	3.9	2.9	13.5
Projected: 2050- 2074	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.5

SUMMARY

CLIMATE DATA EXPERTS expect that future climate conditions across the Midwest will continue to change and affect our environment, economy, and public health. Although it is difficult to attribute any single weather event to the influence of climate change, the mega-rain event that occurred in August 2007 represents the type of extreme rainfall event climate experts expect to see more of in the near future. Minnesota has experienced a four-fold increase in mega-rain events since the year 2000. These are events in which six inches of rain covers more than 1,000 square miles and the core of the event exceeds eight inches. Events of this scale and magnitude represent a substantial flood risk as demonstrated by the August 2007 rainfall. According to the NWS, 30 flash flood warnings and 31 river flood warnings were issued related to this event.

Why is climate change causing more extreme precipitation? Put simply, warming of the earth increases evaporation and warmer air can hold more water vapor. For each degree of warming, the air's capacity for water vapor goes up by about 7 percent, and an atmosphere with more moisture can produce more intense precipitation events. In addition, prolonged high heat days speed soil evaporation and coupled with extended periods of low rainfall can lead to hard soils that are less absorptive. When heavy rain events occur, these hard, dry soils can cause excessive runoff that overwhelm sewers and lead to severe flooding.

A comparison of precipitation data for the August 2007 event with past and future trends underscores how abnormal this event was historically, but provides little insight into how the probability of this event may increase in the future, particularly since average overall rainfall for August is not projected to change. However, monthly precipitation averages for May, June, and July are projected to increase. Even slight increases in average values could mean dramatic increases in extremes. It is difficult to project exactly how extreme these potential changes may become in the next few decades. Given expert consensus that extreme rainfall events will increase in the Midwest, recent historical data from Minnesota substantiating that trend, and the catastrophic potential of flood disasters support decision-making aimed at increasing community resilience to flooding. Resiliency strategies vary widely according to method of implementation and cost. Yet, many, like conservation practices, are proving highly effective at reducing flood risk. For example, the August 2007 flooding prompted an inventory of approximately 1,600 water and sediment control basins in Winona County, which not only held up well during the event, but contributed substantially to reducing peak stream and river flows and associated erosion (Kean, 2011).

Climate data is a critical tool in planning for resilient communities into the future.

CLIMATE DATA IS A CRITICAL TOOL in planning for resilient communities into the future. Assessing threats from climate change and planning effective mitigation and response strategies is a key element for emergency managers and other planners to reduce future risk. It's crucial to understand the potential impacts of climate change and the associated priorities and vulnerabilities of communities, including population, the environment, critical infrastructure, and more. However, vulnerability is a nuanced concept and most effective as an indicator of risk when planners seek to understand and address vulnerability as close to the individual level as possible and in association with a specific hazard.

Population projections for HSEM Region 1 show a slight decrease in children but a substantial increase in elders. As older populations tend to have a greater need for health care services, disrupted access due to flooded roads or power outages is a major concern. Furthermore, evacuation and displacement from residences and support networks have greater adverse impacts on older individuals, making this a difficult response strategy to rising floodwaters and associated mudslides. Considering the impacts of climate change to vulnerable populations is just one example of how to prioritize mitigation and response planning.

CLIMATE PROJECTION DATA continues to improve and should be considered as a priority to advance for Minnesota. The precipitation projection data used for this profile were only available as monthly averages, and thus obscure the probability of daily, even hourly extremes that are the true drivers of flood risk. Minnesota would benefit from a statewide high-quality climate projection dataset that is derived using the climate and environment features unique to our state, similar to datasets developed for other states. Meanwhile, data from national resources, like the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), can still provide a powerful input to regional scenario-planning efforts by allowing planners, managers, and analysts a means of "unpacking" general climate change predictions for the Midwest by looking at potential monthly fluctuations in coarse precipitation and temperature measures for Minnesota and its counties.

NEXT STEPS: MINIMIZE RISK & BUILD RESILIENCE

Prepare today for tomorrow's climate hazards. Emergency managers, planners, elected officials, and the public play a critical role in creating safe and healthy communities, especially in the face of extreme weather events. There are steps you can take to minimize local risk and build more resilient communities:



BRING EVERYONE TO THE TABLE: Build an inclusive yet nimble team to collectively identify climate hazards and potential impacts. Be sure to include members of the community; local department professionals responsible for built, natural, and health resources; planning commissioners; faith-based and cultural organizations; research centers; and commercial organizations. Including diverse perspectives throughout your process will help support more equitable planning efforts that best leverage cross-functional resources.



INCORPORATE CLIMATE INTO PLANNING: Incorporate climate projection data into planning efforts, such as exercise scenarios and long-range planning, to comprehensively identify future climate hazards and potential cascading effects. Explore how these interact with non-climate hazards in the community, such as aging infrastructure, to understand potential exposure to multiple threats and prioritize actions that build the community's capacity to respond.



CHAMPION CLIMATE & HEALTH: Be a champion for climate and health data. Seek opportunities to learn about these data and incorporate it in your work on an iterative basis. Support its application in professional networks and articulate the need to fund dynamically downscaled climate projection datasets for Minnesota. Climate data is a critical multi-discipline tool in proactively planning for resilient communities.

RESOURCES & REFERENCES

TOOLS & DATA

- [Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service](https://water.weather.gov/precip/), National Weather Service
Data source for historical, current, and short-term future precipitation and river forecasts for all U.S. states.
<https://water.weather.gov/precip/>
- [Climate at a Glance: National Climatic Data Center](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Source for all historical and much of the case study data presented in this profile.
www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/
- [Minnesota Climate and Health Profile Report \(PDF\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/docs/mnprofile2015.pdf), Minnesota Department of Health
Profiles historic climate trends, future projections, and likely climate change impacts on the health of Minnesotans.
<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/docs/mnprofile2015.pdf>
- [Minnesota Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment \(PDF\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/docs/mnclimvulnreport.pdf), Minnesota Department of Health
Assesses five climate hazards and the populations that are most vulnerable to the hazards in Minnesota.
<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/docs/mnclimvulnreport.pdf>
- [Minnesota Population Projection Data](https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/our-projections/), Minnesota State Demographic Center
Source for all population projection data presented in this profile.
<https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/our-projections/>
- [National Climate Change Viewer](http://www2.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/clu_rd/nccv/viewer.asp), United States Geological Survey
Source for all climate projection data presented in this profile.
www2.usgs.gov/climate_landuse/clu_rd/nccv/viewer.asp

RESOURCES & REFERENCES

KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY

- [Climate Change and Minnesota](#), Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Source of information on climate change trends and impacts for Minnesota, with an emphasis on natural resources.
https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/climate/climate_change_info/index.html
- [Five Steps Toward Enhancing Climate Resilience](#), Emily Wasley, DomesticPreparedness.com
Practical action steps to help emergency managers build a path to enhance their climate resilience.
<https://www.domesticpreparedness.com/resilience/five-steps-toward-enhancing-climate-resilience/>
- [Flooding in Minnesota](#), Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Comprehensive catalog of drought information.
<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/climate/floods/index.html>
- [U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit](#), United States Global Change Research Program
Information and tools to help communities adapt to climate change, featuring real-world case studies.
<https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

REFERENCES

- Kean, 2011. [Brief Analysis of Flooding in Minnesota \(PDF\)](#). Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources
http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/publications/flooding_analysis-2011.pdf



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Front cover photo: Washout (Sea Stachura for MPR, 2007)

Minnesota Department of Health

Climate & Health Program

health.climatechange@state.mn.us

651-201-4899

www.health.state.mn.us/divs/climatechange/



Appendix I – Critical Infrastructure

Appendix I

Dodge County Critical Infrastructures

Healthcare Facilities

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Fairview Care Center	702 10th Avenue NW PO Box 10	Dodge Center	55927	Nursing Homes
Chicos Board & Lodge LLC	520 State Street	West Concord	55985	Nursing Homes
Circle Drive Manor Assisted Living	56733 State Highway 56 South	West Concord	55985	Nursing Homes
Field Crest Assisted Living	318 2nd Street NE	Hayfield	55940	Nursing Homes
Field Crest Care Center	318 Second Street Northeast	Hayfield	55940	Nursing Homes
Prairie Meadows	800 5th Avenue	Kasson	55944	Nursing Homes

Emergency Services

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Dodge County Emergency Operations Center	22 East 6th Street	Mantorville	55955	Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)
West Concord Police Department	180 Main Street East	West Concord	55985	Law Enforcement Facilities
Dodge County Sheriffs Office	22 East 6th Street, Department 201	Mantorville	55955	Law Enforcement Facilities
Dodge Center Fire Department	130 East Highway Street	Dodge Center		Fire Stations
Mantorville Fire Department	21 5th Street East	Mantorville		Fire Stations
Claremont Fire Department	239 West Front Street	Claremont		Fire Stations
Hayfield Fire Department	10 1st Street Northwest	Hayfield		Fire Stations
West Concord Fire Department	315 Main Street	West Concord		Fire Stations
Kasson Fire Department	101 East Main Street	Kasson		Fire Stations
Kasson Police Department	19 Main St E	Kasson		Law Enforcement Facilities
Dodge Center Ambulance Service	130 Hwy St W	Dodge Center		Emergency Medical Services (Ems)

Schools & Shelters

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Grace Lutheran School	404 Central Ave N	Dodge Center	55927	School
Triton Middle School	813 W Hwy St	Dodge Center	55927	School
Triton High School	813 W Hwy St	Dodge Center	55927	School
Kasson-Mantorville Elementary	604 16th St Ne	Kasson	55944	School
Hayfield Elementary	9 6th Ave SE	Hayfield	55940	School
Triton Elementary	813 W Hwy St	Dodge Center	55927	School
Kasson-Mantorville Senior High	101 16th St NE	Kasson	55944	School
Kasson-Mantorville Middle School	1400 5th Ave NE	Kasson	55944	School
Hayfield Sec.	9 6th Ave SE	Hayfield	55940	School
St. Vincent De Paul	720 1st Street	West Concord	55985	Shelter
Kasson-Mantorville High School	101 16th Street NE	Kasson	55944	Shelter
Kasson-Mantorville Middle School	1400 5th Avenue NE	Kasson	55944	Shelter
St. John's Lutheran Church	301 8th Avenue NW	Kasson	55944	Shelter
Trinity Lutheran Church	104 First Street SE	Hayfield	55940	Shelter
Faith Lutheran Church	308 2nd Street NW	Dodge Center	55927	Shelter
St. Francis De Salle	326 2nd Street	Claremont	55924	Shelter
Praise Fellowship Church	602 Central Avenue South	Dodge Center	55927	Shelter
Dodge Center S.D.A. Church	410 3rd Avenue SW	Dodge Center	55927	Shelter
Kasson-Mantorville Elementary School	604 16th Street NE	Kasson	55944	Shelter
South Zumbro Lutheran Church	4830 120th Avenue SW	Kasson	55944	Shelter
First Presbyterian Church	East And Second Street	Claremont	55924	Shelter
First Congregational Church	515 Walnut Street	Mantorville	55955	Shelter
St. John Baptist De La Salle Catholic Church	20 Second Street NE	Dodge Center	55927	Shelter
Maranatha Adventist Christian School	414 3rd Ave SW	Dodge Center	55927	School
Kasson Public Library	607 1st St NW	Kasson	55944	Shelter

Transportation

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Dodge Center	23 West Main St, P. O. Box 430	Dodge Center	55927	Airport

Utilities

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
G McNeilus Wind Farm Dodge Center		Dodge Center	55927	Wind
Dodge Center Solar		Dodge Center	55927	Solar
Dodge Holdco Solar CSG		Kasson	55955	Solar
Aries Community Solar		Claremont	55924	Solar
Dodgesun CSG		Kasson	55944	Solar
Crux Community Solar		Kasson	55944	Solar
Kaus Community Solar		Claremont	55924	Solar
Syncarpha Dodge 1 CSG		Dodge Center	55927	Solar
Zumbro Solar Garden		Kasson	55944	Solar
Al-Corn Clean Fuel	797 5th St.	Claremont	55924	Ethanol
Blooming_Prairie	Dairyland Power Cooperative			Electrical Infrastructure
Kasson Sub	Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency			Electrical Infrastructure
Claremont	Great River Energy			Electrical Infrastructure
Kasson	Xcel Energy, Inc.			Electrical Infrastructure
Dodge Center	Xcel Energy, Inc.			Electrical Infrastructure
Canisteo				Electrical Infrastructure
Blooming Prairie Wastewater Treatment Plant	10023 750th St	Blooming Prairie	55917	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Claremont Wastewater Treatment Plant	13644 630th St	Claremont	55924	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Dodge Center Wastewater Treatment Plant	62888 190th Ave	Dodge Center	55927	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Hayfield Wastewater Treatment Plant	215 State Highway 56 S	Hayfield	55940	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Kasson Wastewater Treatment Plant	25334 625th St	Kasson	55944	Wastewater Treatment Plant
West Concord Wastewater Treatment Plant	30 Concord St E	West Concord	55985	Wastewater Treatment Plant
McNeilus	41 turbines	Dodge Center Vicinity		Wind Turbine
Pleasant Valley	12 turbines	Hayfield Vicinity		Wind turbine

Hazardous Materials Facilities

Hazardous Materials Facilities have been omitted from this document due to security considerations.

Major Employers

Name	Address	City	Zip
McNeilus Companies	524 Highway St E	Dodge Center	55927
McNeilus Steele	702 2nd Ave SE	Dodge Center	55927

Government Buildings

Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Dodge County Courthouse	22 6th St E	Mantorville	55955	Public Safety and County Operations
Dodge County Government Services Building	721 Main St N	Mantorville	55955	County Administration, County Board, Finance, Land Records, Environmental Quality, Records Office
Claremont City Hall	140 W Front St	Claremont	55924	City Government
Dodge Center City Hall	35 E Main St	Dodge Center	55927	City Government
Kasson City Hall	401 5th St Se	Kasson	55944	City Government
Dodge County Public Health	42 E Main St	Dodge Center	55927	Public Health Department
Dodge County Highway Department				Highway Department
Dodge County Transfer Station				Solid Waste/Recycling Facility
Hayfield City Hall	18 W Main St	Hayfield	55940	City Government
Mantorville City Hall	21 5th St W	Mantorville	55955	City Government
West Concord City Hall	180 Main St	West Concord	55985	City Government

Appendix J – Mitigation Actions by Jurisdiction

City of Blooming Prairie Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF BLOOMING PRARIE					Mitigation Action Chart		
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for Steele County's Everbridge emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	The city uses the Steele County emergency notification system as we are primarily located within that county instead of Dodge County. The city website has a link to the Steele County page for residents to sign up.	City
2	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Promote severe weather awareness and preparedness to our residents.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We take part in the NWS Severe Weather Awareness Weeks and test our warning sirens daily. Local schools perform tornado drills regularly.	City
3	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Continue to introduce redundancy into the city's power system to reduce power outages resulting from severe storms.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	BPPU	This has been an ongoing effort of the Blooming Prairie Public Utilities.	BPPU
4	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Enforce ordinances to keep yard debris out of the streets and gutters to help alleviate any flooding that could occur from stormwater backups.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	City Admin	The city enforces this ordinance and will continue to do so.	City
5	Flooding	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Maintain and upsize storm sewer lines to prevent flooding.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	City PW	The city is working to improve infrastructure to capture and displace water. Our engineers and public works director address road maintenance needs and coordinate to reduce flooding from storm water backups.	City

City of Claremont Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF CLAREMONT					Mitigation Action Chart		
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	New High Ongoing	City Admin	We have not recently encouraged residents to sign up for emergency notifications. We will plan to use our website, social media, and bulletin boards for this purpose in the future.	City
2	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage residents to be aware of and prepared for severe weather and power outages.	New High Ongoing	City Admin	We will plan to use our website, social media, and bulletin boards for this purpose in the future. Our city council includes a public safety committee and this is something we can discuss.	City
3	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Upgrade the city's outdoor warning siren with a replacement.	New High TBD	City Admin	We will work with Dodge County to determine what model is best to be connected to the county's automated system. Funding for the upgrade may be applied for from the USDA Community Facilities grant program.	City, USDA CF Grant Program
4	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Construct a storm shelter or tornado safe room for the trailer park within the city.	New High TBD	City Admin	We will work with the owner of the MHP (Claremont Improvement Corp) and Dodge County Emergency Management to assess and address this need. If a tornado safe room is needed a future grant application may be made to FEMA for supportive project funding.	City, MHP, FEMA HMA grant
5	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Update the city's land use plan to include mitigation considerations for flooding.	In-Progress High 2021	City Admin	The city will be developing a land use plan in 2021 to guide the physical growth of the city and appropriate land uses.	City
6	Flooding	Education & Awareness Programs	Conduct outreach to homeowners to clear leafy and woody debris from roadside gutters to prevent clogging and over the road flooding in these areas.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin	The city conducts this outreach each fall and spring.	City

CITY OF CLAREMONT**Mitigation Action Chart**

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
7	Flooding	Education & Awareness Programs	Conduct outreach to encourage residents to maintain their sump pumps to reduce the chances of basement flooding.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin	The city conducts this outreach each spring and winter.	City
8	Flooding	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Implement storm and sewer repair projects to reduce impacts to our I&I system following rainfall/thaw.	In-Progress High 2021-2022	City Engineer, City Maintenance	In 2019 the city adopted an I&I reduction plan to improve our stormwater and sewer systems in cases of extreme rainfall/thaw. We are heading into year 3 of the plan, where much of the initial inspection work has been done, and storm and sewer repair projects are set to begin.	City

City of Dodge Center Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF DODGE CENTER				Mitigation Action Chart			
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We communicate to our residents through Facebook, our newsletter, and cable channel. We also have information on our city website.	City (Will explore grant opportunities)
2	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage residents to be aware of and prepared for severe weather and power outages.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	Same as above.	City (Will explore grant opportunities)
3	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Obtain back-up generators for critical infrastructure and essential city services.	New Medium TBD	City Admin, City EM	Generators are needed for City Hall, the library, and the maintenance shop. Generators are also needed for the ambulance garage and fire hall for facility operations and to support fleet shoreline power. The city will purchase generators as financially feasible.	City (Will explore grant opportunities)
4	Severe Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Address the need for storm shelters for both the mobile home park and the municipal campground.	New Medium TBD	City Admin, City EM	We have a mobile home park (Valley View Park) that is owned by a company called Asset Development Group and a city-owned municipal campground called Creek Park that do not have storm shelters. We will work with the MHP operator and Dodge County Emergency Management to assess the needs for these facilities and what may be possible for construction and funding. If a tornado safe room is decided upon, future funding may be sought from FEMA HMA grant funding or other outside sources.	City (Will explore grant opportunities)

CITY OF DODGE CENTER**Mitigation Action Chart**

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
5	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations / Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Plan for and improve city public infrastructure to mitigate any blockages or breaks in dated lines, and improve the wastewater treatment plant with a pump to help mitigate some of the flooding potential.	Existing Medium TBD	City Engineer & Maintenance	The city will be working to incorporate measures for flood mitigation into the city's long-term financial plan and capital improvement program to plan for upgrades to infrastructure and equipment to help mitigate flooding hazards. The city continuously monitors for backups and blockages and is taking steps to modernize both storm sewer and sanitary sewer lines with street projects. The most recent street project took place in 2020.	City (Will explore grant opportunities)

City of Hayfield Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF HAYFIELD				Mitigation Action Chart			
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	New High Ongoing	City Admin	We have not done anything with this yet. To do this we can utilize the city's Facebook page, website, and posters in the post office, local store, and bank.	City
2	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Plan for and improve city infrastructure to handle future high rain events.	Existing High Ongoing	City PW, City WWTP	We have implemented an I&I program that has helped relieve the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) immensely. We have a sump pump inspection program in place. We have a camera and lining program in place for the inspection/maintenance of sewer lines.	City
3	Flooding	Education & Awareness Programs	Educate the public on I&I and sump pump discharge to reduce impacts to the city's stormwater system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City PW	We can use our existing communication channels to raise awareness in the community on these issues.	City

City of Kasson Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF KASSON				Mitigation Action Chart			
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We use our newsletter and city Facebook page to encourage residents to sign up on the Dodge County website.	City
2	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage residents to be aware of and prepared for severe weather and power outages.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We use our existing communication channels to encourage residents to be aware & prepared for extreme weather.	City
3	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Obtain a portable generator for our City Hall and for our city library, which is our designated community mass care shelter.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	The city will purchase a generator as funding allows.	City
4	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Plan for the purchase & installation of 2 new outdoor warning sirens as the city grows.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	We will work with Dodge County Emergency Management on the purchase and installation of warning sirens. Funding may be applied for from the USDA Community Facilities grant program for the purchase of sirens.	City, USDA CF Grant Program
5	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Work with our mobile home park to construct a storm shelter to protect residents that are vulnerable to high wind events.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	The city will work with the MHP operator and Dodge County Emergency Management to determine what kind of construction project is best to protect residents.	City, Other TBD
6	Flooding	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Construct a new ponding system and conduct storm sewer upgrades to reduce the impact of high rain events on the city's stormwater system.	In-Progress High TBD	City Engineer, City PW	The city administration is working with our city engineer and public works director to address increasing our ponding system and storm sewer upgrades.	City
7	Flooding	Local Planning & Regulations	Work to conduct property buyouts for homes that repetitively flood with willing property owners.	New High TBD	City Admin, City Engineer, City PW	We will work with Dodge County Emergency Management & Environmental Services on conducting any potential property acquisitions, as well as development of a grant application to FEMA for buyouts if we proceed.	City, FEMA HMA grant, MN DNR grant

City of Mantorville Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF MANTORVILLE					Mitigation Action Chart		
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We use our city website and Facebook to encourage residents to sign up on the county website.	City
2	All-Hazards	Local Planning & Regulations	Update the city's emergency operations plan.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We will work with Dodge County Emergency Management on this effort.	City
3	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage residents to be aware of and prepared for severe weather and power outages.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	Public education is a standing need that the city works to address. We use our existing communication channels to encourage residents to be aware & prepared	City
4	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Acquire and install a new outdoor warning siren on the south side of the river as what we currently have is not audible over there.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	We will work with Dodge County Emergency Management on this effort. A grant application may be made to the USDA Community Facilities Grant Program to assist with purchase of the warning siren.	City, USDA CF Grant Program
5	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Address the need for a storm shelter at our municipal campground, where campers are vulnerable to high wind events.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	We will work with Dodge County Emergency Management on this effort to assess what kind of storm shelter or tornado safe room structure is needed and may be feasible for construction and outside grant funding.	City, Other (TBD)
6	Severe Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations	Reduce the risk of electrical loss due to falling trees & branches during severe spring and winter storms.	Existing Moderate Ongoing	City Admin, City Engineer	We have a tree program in place which helps us determine trees that are possible hazards to electric lines and homes and to trim or take them down as needed.	City
7	Flooding	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Continue our efforts to reduce the impacts of future flooding events.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City Engineer	The city continues to plan for stormwater infrastructure improvements when doing road improvements or planning for new development.	City

CITY OF MANTORVILLE**Mitigation Action Chart**

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
8	Extreme Cold	Education & Awareness Programs	During periods of extreme cold encourage residents to run a small trickle of water to avoid frozen lines.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City Engineer	The city does conducts outreach to residents on this matter when there is risk due to extreme cold temperatures.	City
9	Extreme Cold	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Upgrade city water infrastructure to reduce chances of freezing during periods of extreme cold.	Existing High Ongoing	City Engineer	When we replace old water/sewer lines as part of projects, we make sure to place them deep enough in order to help with frozen city lines.	City

City of West Concord Mitigation Action Chart

CITY OF WEST CONCORD					Mitigation Action Chart		
#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
1	All-Hazards	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all city residents to sign-up for the county's CodeRED emergency notification alert system.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We use our city website to post information and share reminders at city council meetings.	City
2	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Mitigation Preparedness & Response Support	Install a portable generator for City Hall as it is designated as the primary operations center for a large-scale incident.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	The city will purchase a generator as funding allows.	City
3	Severe Winter & Summer Storms	Local Planning & Regulations	Plan for future upgrade of the fire/ambulance/police hall to include emergency power needs and storm mitigation.	In-Progress Moderate TBD	City Admin, City EM	Future planning is in early development stages with administration taking into account these needs. As planning progress, involvement from all emergency leaders and stake holders will be engaged.	City
4	Extreme Cold	Education & Awareness Programs	Encourage all residents to be prepared for periods of extreme cold coupled with an extended power outage.	New High Ongoing	City Admin, City EM	We can use our city website to post information and share reminders at city council meetings.	City
5	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Construct a new storm shelter for the mobile home park.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	We will work with the mobile home park operator and Dodge County Emergency Management to address what kind of structure is best to meet the needs of the MHP residents.	City
6	Severe Summer Storms	Structure & Infrastructure Projects / Education & Awareness Programs	Implement replacement of the city's warnings sirens and educate residents on safety measures to take when they are activated.	New High TBD	City Admin, City EM	We will work on replacement of the warning sirens with Dodge County Emergency Management. A funding application may be made to the USDA Community Facilities Grant Program for supportive funding. The city will do out an outreach campaign to educate residents about the use of warning sirens and what to do when they are activated.	City, USDA CF Grant Program

CITY OF WEST CONCORD**Mitigation Action Chart**

#	Hazard	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Action	Status Priority Timeframe	Responsibility	Comments on Implementation & Integration	Possible Funding
7	Flooding	Structure & Infrastructure Projects	Continue our efforts to reduce the impacts of future flooding events.	Existing High Ongoing	City Admin, City Engineer	The city continues to address and replace aging and inadequate storm sewer systems, reducing the potential of backup during significant rainfall. The city has a 5-year road improvement plan that identifies and schedules new road improvement projects along with new development to reduce aging infrastructure (i.e. water mains, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, & fire hydrants), and flooding.	City



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Electric Charges for Riverside Park Meters

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

During recent discussions, Council requested that Staff bring back information on electric charges for two power poles located in Riverside Park. Enclosed is a chart of usage and costs for January through December 2021 for the pole located at 4th Street by the ice rink and also the pole located at the corner of 4th and Clay Streets. Also enclosed is a copy of the December 17, 2021 bill from Xcel Energy for both poles, which shows the breakdown of charges for each pole.

An excerpt from the September 13, 2021 City Council minutes reads:

“Councilmember Hoaglund said he met with Xcel Energy regarding their line on our pole. They removed their pole.

- Joe Adams said the pole is in rough shape. We pay \$30.00/month for meters in the park but we only use the two or three times a year. Looking to go underground to get away from the monthly cost. Long term, we would be ahead. Marigold Days could be fed from another meter.*
- Mayor Bradford agreed and said we should do what we can and possibly get down to one meter.*
- Joe Adams said Directional Drilling estimated approximately \$2,400.00. Joe will bring back exact numbers for Council.*
- Councilmember Ingalls said this is perfect for infrastructure improvement and the American Rescue Plan Act funds.”*

As part of the required reporting for American Rescue Plan Act funds for the period March 2021 through March 2022, the City Clerk noted \$3,000.00 towards the electrical poles at Riverside Park.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Based on discussion.

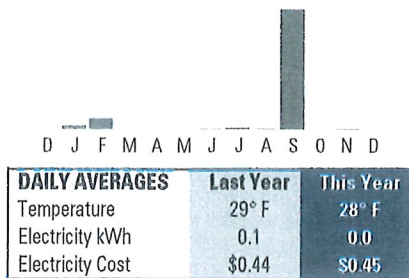
ATTACHMENTS:

1. Xcel Meter Usage 2021
2. Xcel Energy Invoices (12/17/21)

[illegible]



YOUR MONTHLY ELECTRICITY USAGE



4th St. by
ice rink

MAILING ADDRESS	ACCOUNT NUMBER	DUE DATE
MANTORVILLE CITY OF PO BOX 188 MANTORVILLE MN 55955-0188	51-5592311-4	01/18/2022
	STATEMENT NUMBER	STATEMENT DATE
	760495350	12/17/2021
		AMOUNT DUE
		\$3,606.20

SERVICE ADDRESS: **PARK**
342 N MAIN ST MANTORVILLE, MN 55955
NEXT READ DATE: 01/19/22

ELECTRICITY SERVICE DETAILS

PREMISES NUMBER: 302348424
INVOICE NUMBER: 0940023933

METER READING INFORMATION

METER 61429464

Read Dates: 11/11/21 - 12/14/21 (33 Days)

DESCRIPTION	CURRENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	USAGE
Total Energy	3569 Actual	3569 Actual	0 kWh

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

RATE: Sm Gen Svc (Metered)

DESCRIPTION	USAGE UNITS	RATE	CHARGE
Basic Service Chg			\$10.00
Energy Charge Winter	0 kWh	\$0.077570	\$0.00
Fuel Cost Charge	0 kWh	\$0.029050	\$0.00
Sales True Up	0 kWh	\$0.008510	\$0.00
Affordability Chrg			\$1.27
Resource Adjustment			\$0.51
Subtotal			\$11.78
City Fees			\$2.00
State Tax		6.875%	\$0.95
Total			\$14.73

Premises Total

\$14.73

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR BILL

For an average non-demand customer, 68% of your bill refers to power plant costs, 15% to high voltage line costs, and 17% to the cost of local wires connected to your business. For an average demand-billed customer, 78% of your total bill refers to power plant costs, 14% to high voltage lines, and 8% to the cost of local wires connected to your business.

ENROLL IN AUTO PAY

NO LATE FEES, NO WORRIES.

Enjoy the benefits of automatic payment withdrawal from your checking account. Your payment will automatically post to your Xcel Energy account on your due date.

To enroll, fill out the information below, cut off this form, and include it, along with your check and bill stub, in the remittance envelope. Money orders do not qualify. Watch for **Automated Bank Payment** to appear on your billing statement to ensure your enrollment is in effect.

To enroll your business in Auto Pay online, visit xcelenergy.com/AutoPay. For more information call our Business Solutions Center at **800-481-4700**.

Authorized signature

Signature above must match name on the bank account

Xcel Energy account number

See page 1 of bill statement

Date

I authorize Xcel Energy to initiate transfers from the bank account indicated on the enclosed check to make monthly payments on my Xcel Energy account on my due date. This authority will remain in effect until I notify Xcel Energy, or Xcel Energy notifies me, of the need to cancel the enrollment. I understand that a new authorization is required if I change my bank account. I have kept a record of this authorization.

000034 4/13

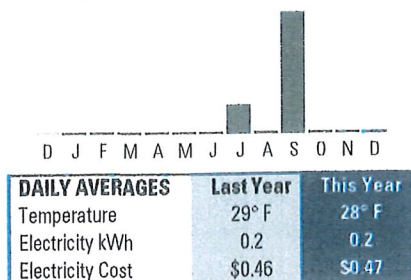


12/17/2021

51-5592311-4



YOUR MONTHLY ELECTRICITY USAGE



MAILING ADDRESS	ACCOUNT NUMBER	
MANTORVILLE CITY OF PO BOX 188 MANTORVILLE MN 55955-0188	51-5592311-4	
	STATEMENT NUMBER	STATEMENT DATE
	760495350	12/17/2021
		AMOUNT DUE
		\$3,606.20

SERVICE ADDRESS: 15 4TH ST W MANTORVILLE, MN 55955
NEXT READ DATE: 01/19/22

ELECTRICITY SERVICE DETAILS

PREMISES NUMBER: 304258539
INVOICE NUMBER: 0940023763

METER READING INFORMATION			
METER 64966689		Read Dates: 11/11/21 - 12/14/21 (33 Days)	
DESCRIPTION	CURRENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	USAGE
Total Energy	3741 Actual	3736 Actual	5 kWh

ELECTRICITY CHARGES		RATE: Sm Gen Svc (Metered)	
DESCRIPTION	USAGE UNITS	RATE	CHARGE
Basic Service Chg			\$10.00
Energy Charge Winter	5 kWh	\$0.077570	\$0.39
Fuel Cost Charge	5 kWh	\$0.028000	\$0.14
Sales True Up	5 kWh	\$0.008510	\$0.04
Affordability Chrg			\$1.27
Resource Adjustment			\$0.58
Subtotal			\$12.42
City Fees			\$2.00
Transit Improvement Tax		0.50%	\$0.07
State Tax		6.875%	\$0.99
Total			\$15.48
Premises Total			\$15.48

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR BILL

For an average non-demand customer, 68% of your bill refers to power plant costs, 15% to high voltage line costs, and 17% to the cost of local wires connected to your business. For an average demand-billed customer, 78% of your total bill refers to power plant costs, 14% to high voltage lines, and 8% to the cost of local wires connected to your business.



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Utility Bill for 605 Walnut Street

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

During construction of Walnut Street in 2021, the property owner at 605 Walnut Street started noticing issues with her utility bill and thought it may be related to the water meter. The average water usage in the five months prior to the 2021 Walnut Street project was only 4,200 gallons per month (May-September 2021). The owner stated that she does not use a lot of water each month.

Starting in November 2021, the water meter sent readings for usage of:

November 2021	13,100 gal
December 2021	12,000 gal
January 2022	6,500 gal
February 2022	18,900 gal
March 2022	1,400 gal

The owner has been into to City Hall on several occasions requesting assistance in resolving this problem. In March 2022, the meter was replaced with a new one. As you can see, the usage shown above for March 2022 is only 1,400 gallons.

If the root cause was the old water not working correctly, the new meter appears to be working properly.

The property owner was issued a credit on December 13, 2021 in the amount of \$106.16. She stated at that time that she was instructed to leave her water running low.

Staff is requesting that Council discuss this utility bill and decide if the owner is due another credit. The calculations in the below chart are based on an average usage of 4,200 gallons per month. Base fees are not included.

Month	Actual Charges				Average of 4,200 gal/month			Charges Billed, Less Cost for Average
	Reading/ Usage (Gal)	Water Usage	Sewer Usage	Total Charges for Water & Sewer Usage	Cost of Water Usage	Cost of Sewer Charge	Total Charges for Water & Sewer	
Nov 2021	13,100	59.21	104.28	163.49	18.98	33.43	52.41	111.08
Dec 2021	12,000	54.24	95.52	149.76	18.98	33.43	52.41	97.35
Jan 2022	6,500	30.84	53.30	84.14	19.57	34.44	54.01	30.13
Feb 2022	12,000	88.62	154.98	243.60	19.57	34.44	54.01	189.59
Subtotal:								428.15
Credit Issued Dec 2021:								-106.16
Total Possible Credit:								321.99

2021 and 2022 Water and Sewer Rates

2021 Water and Sewer Rates		2022 Water and Sewer Rates	
Water Base	18.20	Water Base	18.75
Water Usage (per 1,000)	4.52	Water Usage (per 1,000)	4.66
Sewer Base	33.73	Sewer Base	34.74
Sewer Usage (per 1,000)	7.96	Sewer Usage (per 1,000)	8.20

ATTACHMENT:

Water Bill History, 605 Walnut Street, May 2021 to March 2022

01-00000074-00-6 Evers, Judy 605 WALNUT ST MANTORVILLE MN 55955

Calculation Number 192

Type	Charge	Amount	Date	Prev Read	Prev Read Date	Curr Read	Curr Read Date	Usage	Bill Per	Year
Calculation Number 193										
Prev Bal		\$64.47							12	2021
Receipt		\$64.47	11/16/2021						12	2021
Service	WATER	\$77.41	12/1/2021	987	10/29/2021	1118	12/1/2021	131	12	2021
Service	WATER TEST	\$0.81	12/1/2021						12	2021
Service	SEWER	\$138.01	12/1/2021					131	12	2021
Service	STORM WATE	\$3.00	12/1/2021						12	2021
Cur Charges		\$219.23	12/1/2021						12	2021
Total		\$219.23	12/1/2021						12	2021
Calculation Number 193										
Calculation Number 194										
Prev Bal		\$219.23							1	2022
Receipt		\$113.07	12/27/2021						1	2022
Adjustment	SEWER	-\$106.16	12/13/2021						1	2022
Service	WATER	\$72.44	1/3/2022	1118	12/1/2021	1238	12/30/2021	120	1	2022
Service	WATER TEST	\$0.81	1/3/2022						1	2022
Service	SEWER	\$129.25	1/3/2022					120	1	2022
Service	STORM WATE	\$3.00	1/3/2022						1	2022
Cur Charges		\$205.50	1/3/2022						1	2022
Total		\$205.50	1/3/2022						1	2022
Calculation Number 194										
Calculation Number 195										
Prev Bal		\$205.50							2	2022
Receipt		\$100.00	1/20/2022						2	2022
Receipt		\$105.50	1/28/2022						2	2022
Service	WATER	\$49.04	2/2/2022	1238	12/30/2021	1303 E	2/2/2022	65	2	2022
Service	WATER TEST	\$0.81	2/2/2022						2	2022
Service	SEWER	\$88.04	2/2/2022					65	2	2022
Service	STORM WATE	\$3.00	2/2/2022						2	2022
Cur Charges		\$140.89	2/2/2022						2	2022
Total		\$140.89	2/2/2022						2	2022
Calculation Number 195										
Calculation Number 196										
Prev Bal		\$140.89							3	2022
Receipt		\$140.89	2/14/2022						3	2022
Service	WATER	\$106.82	3/1/2022	1303 E	2/2/2022	1492	2/28/2022	189	3	2022
Service	WATER TEST	\$0.81	3/1/2022						3	2022
Service	SEWER	\$189.72	3/1/2022					189	3	2022
Service	STORM WATE	\$3.00	3/1/2022						3	2022
Cur Charges		\$300.35	3/1/2022						3	2022
Total		\$300.35	3/1/2022						3	2022
Calculation Number 196										
Calculation Number 197										
Prev Bal		\$300.35							4	2022
Receipt		\$100.00	3/14/2022						4	2022
Adjustment	WATER	-\$14.25	3/23/2022						4	2022
Late Fee	WATER	\$14.25	3/17/2022						4	2022
Late Fee	WATER TEST	\$0.11	3/17/2022						4	2022
Late Fee	SEWER	\$25.31	3/17/2022						4	2022
Service	WATER	\$25.27	3/31/2022	999990	2/28/2022	4	3/31/2022	14	4	2022
Service	WATER TEST	\$0.81	3/31/2022						4	2022
Service	SEWER	\$46.22	3/31/2022					14	4	2022
Service	STORM WATE	\$3.00	3/31/2022						4	2022
Cur Charges		\$75.30	3/31/2022						4	2022
Total		\$301.07	3/31/2022						4	2022
Calculation Number 197										

For 01-00000074-00-6 605 WALNUT ST

FILTER: ([full Account number] = "010000007400") and ((([calculation number] = 197) or ([calculation number] = 196) or ([calculation number] = 195) or ([calculation number] = 194) or ([calculation number] = 193) or ([calculation number] = 192) or ([calculation number] = 191) or ([calculation number] = 190) or ([calculation number] = 189) or ([calculation number] = 188) or ([calculation number] = 187))



City Council Report

To: Mayor and Council
From: Shirley Buecksler, City Clerk-Treasurer
Date: April 25, 2022

Project and Expenditure Report and Resolution to Elect the Standard Allowance Under the American Rescue Plan Act

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The enclosed resolution is to document that the City Council has approved the use of American Rescue Plan Act funds (ARPA) under the standard allowance. The City of Mantorville received \$64,019.30 plus a redistributed amount of \$2,096.46 in 2021. The City is allocated to receive the same amounts in 2022, for a total of \$132,231.52.

The Department of Treasury requirements include submission of a Project and Expenditure Report for the period of March 2021 through March 2022 by April 30, 2022. This report was completed and submitted by the City Clerk to the Department of Treasury on April 22, 2022. The report is enclosed for Council review.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Motion to approve the report and adopt Resolution No. 2022-18 To Elect the Standard Allowance Available Under the Revenue Loss Provision of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Established Under the American Rescue Plan Act.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance Report – Annual March 2022
2. Resolution No. 2022-18 To Elect the Standard Allowance Available Under the Revenue Loss Provision of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Established Under the American Rescue Plan Act

**CITY OF MANTORVILLE
DODGE COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

RESOLUTION 2022-18

**A RESOLUTION TO ELECT THE STANDARD ALLOWANCE
AVAILABLE UNDER THE REVENUE LOSS PROVISION OF THE
CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND
ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT**

WHEREAS, Congress adopted the American Rescue Plan Act in March 2021 (“ARPA”) which included \$65 billion in recovery funds for cities across the country; and

WHEREAS, ARPA funds are intended to provide support to state, local, and tribal governments in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain COVID-19 in their communities, residents, and businesses; and

WHEREAS, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provides for \$19.53 billion in payments to be made to States and territories which will distribute the funds to non-entitlement units of local government (“NEUs”); and

WHEREAS, the ARPA requires that States and territories allocate funding to NEUs in an amount that bears the same proportion as the population of the NEU bears to the total population of all NEUs in the State or territory; and

WHEREAS, \$132,231.52 has been allocated to the City of Mantorville (“City”) pursuant to the ARPA, which breaks down as \$64,019.30 distributed to the City in September 2021, an additional redistributed amount of \$2,096.46 in November 2021, and an additional \$64,019.30 plus \$2,096.46 allocated for distribution in 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ensures that governments have the resources needed to fight the pandemic and support families and businesses struggling with its public health and economic impacts, maintain vital public services, even amid declines in revenue, and build a strong, resilient, and equitable recovery by making investments that support long-term growth and opportunity; and

WHEREAS, In May 2021, the U.S. Department of Treasury (“Treasury”) published the Interim Final Rule describing eligible and ineligible uses of funds as well as other program provisions, sought feedback from the public on these program rules, and began to distribute funds; and

WHEREAS, on January 6, 2022, Treasury issued the final rule. The final rule delivers broader flexibility and greater simplicity in the program, responsive to feedback in the comment process; and

WHEREAS, the final rule offers a standard allowance for revenue loss of up to \$10 million, allowing recipients to select between a standard amount of revenue loss or complete a full revenue loss calculation; and

WHEREAS, recipients that select the standard allowance may use that amount, in many cases their full award, for government services, with streamlined reporting requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, that the City elects the standard allowance available under the revenue loss provision of the American Rescue Plan Act in the amount of \$132,231.52 to be used for the general provision of government services.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Mantorville, Minnesota, this 25th day of April 2022.

ATTEST:

Chuck Bradford
Mayor

Shirley R Buecksler
City Clerk-Treasurer

SLFRF Compliance Report - MN0474-P&E Report-Q1 2022

Report Period : Annual March 2022

Recipient Profile

Recipient Information

Recipient UEI	
Recipient TIN	
Recipient Legal Entity Name	Mantorville city
Recipient Type	
FAIN	
CFDA No./Assistance Listing	
Recipient Address	"21 5th Street West, PO Box 188"
Recipient Address 2	
Recipient Address 3	
Recipient City	Mantorville
Recipient State/Territory	MN
Recipient Zip5	55955
Recipient Zip+4	
Recipient Reporting Tier	Tier 5. Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than \$10 million in SLFRF funding
Discrepancies Explanation	Address correction (East not West): 21 5th Street East PO Box 188 Mantorville, MN 55955 Please also remove Shelly Jensen from the recipient list. She passed away on December 19, 2021.
Is the Recipient Registered in SAM.Gov?	Yes

Project Overview

Project Name: 2021 Project 6.1 Revenue Replacement

Project Identification Number	2021-1
Project Expenditure Category	6-Revenue Replacement
Project Expenditure Subcategory	6.1-Provision of Government Services
Status To Completion	
Total Cumulative Obligations	\$132,231.52
Total Cumulative Expenditures	\$32,000.00
Current Period Obligations	\$132,231.52
Current Period Expenditures	\$32,000.00
Project Description	SLFRF funds used for City needs including LED bulbs in Fire bays, air compressor and electrical work in Fire Department, blockwork at City Hall basement door to prevent future flooding (i.e., 2019 flood), electrical service to City park, and watermain project on Walnut Street.

Report

Revenue Replacement

Is your jurisdiction electing to use the standard allowance of up to \$10 million, not to exceed your total award allocation, for identifying revenue loss?	Yes
Revenue Loss Due to Covid-19 Public Health Emergency	\$132,231.52
Were Fiscal Recovery Funds used to make a deposit into a pension fund?	No
Please provide an explanation of how revenue replacement funds were allocated to government services	City needs for building maintenance, planning, park services and watermain project

Overview

Total Obligations	\$132,231.52
Total Expenditures	\$32,000.00
Total Number of Projects	1
Total Number of Subawards	0
Total Number of Expenditures	0

Certification

Name	Shirley Buecksler
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Title	
Email	shirley@mantorville.com
Submission Date	4/22/2022 11:01 AM