

SWIFT COUNTY

CHAPTER FIVE: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Overview

The following tables outline the goals, objectives and mitigation strategies important to Swift County. The goals are used as a framework for the objectives and mitigation strategies, which in turn, provide specific information on how mitigation decisions should be made. The goals, objectives and strategies are based on the issues identified by the Swift County Local Task Force and the risk assessment in this plan. The chapter is divided into three sections; completed strategies by Swift County and cities, current goals, objectives and strategies for Swift County and cities, and the prioritization of strategies.

Definitions

Goals are general statements.

Objectives are action statements and start with an action verb.

Strategies support the action of the objective.

The **Time Frame** was determined with the task force and the County Emergency Management Director as an estimate timeline in which to reach the strategy. **Time Frame –Recurring** is a strategy type that does not have a specific time length. Once the strategy has been completed, the responsible entity will re-start the strategy.

Responsible Entity is the entity in charge of initiating and completing the strategy identified. This was determined by the task force and County Emergency Management Director as the most likely entity to complete the strategy.

The **Estimated Cost** was an educated guess of the cost of each strategy. Some strategies would not cost extra and were denoted "--". Some costs were not known and denoted approximately as low, moderate and high for comparative purposes.

The **Funding Partner** is a potential partner for the county/city to obtain funding from in order to complete a strategy.

General Mitigation Vision

“The County will strive to work with surrounding communities and local emergency responders to create and implement a proactive and results-oriented all-hazard mitigation plan that will make the county and region a safer and more sustainable place to live by protecting and enhancing the resources of the county as they relate to hazards that may have an impact in the future.”

The following goals, objectives and strategies are separated by hazard.

Development of Strategies

To determine strategies for each hazard identified in the risk assessment (Chapter 4), small group problem-solving techniques were used. Once the hazards most likely to affect Swift County were identified and prioritized, a public meeting was held to review these hazards and their rankings and identify strategies to address mitigation for each hazard. Individuals participating in the public meeting included task force members, interested parties, elected officials, technical team members and some general public. Past hazard activities in the county influenced strategy development and strategy ranking (i.e. 1997, 2001, 2006-2010 flooding). In many cases when the hazards were identified for the inventory, strategies were also discussed at that time providing a good place to start discussion.

The following outlines the plan's strategy development process. 1) Using the focus group approach and working toward group consensus each hazard was reviewed individually. 2) Participants offered suggestions and input which stimulated a lively discussion as part of the planning process. All suggestions were considered and recorded by the facilitator. 3) A limited amount of time was set on each hazard by the facilitator to move the group forward. 4) Debate followed before the group was asked to decide if it should be part of the plan – group consensus was needed. 5) The group noted they could not be totally inclusive – some strategies may not even be considered – others may not be feasible.

General Criteria

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. History | 5. Effectiveness |
| 2. Successful Strategies | 6. Building on What Already Exists |
| 3. Need | 7. Legal Authority |
| 4. Risks | 8. Environmental Impact |

Cost/Benefit Criteria

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Costs/Efficiencies | 4. Overall Impact |
| 2. Economic Impact | 5. Resources Needed (Social & Fiscal) |
| 3. Budget Requirements | 6. Benefits Provided by Project (Social & Fiscal) |

Identifying costs that would be attached to each strategy became the most difficult part of the process. Available data on past events was included when available. Due to limited time and resources to develop the plan, it wasn't feasible to spend a lot of time on estimating the costs. It will be critical for the County and cities to constantly be evaluating the costs as part of implementation and maintenance for the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Strategies that dealt with rural areas seemed harder to include in the plan – more costly, harder to regulate, and would need population buy-in. Many strategies are costly, labor intensive and time consuming and it is difficult to identify the lead for the strategy. (I.e. updating public facilities in the county with terrorism in mind.)

Participants in the planning process agreed that to implement an ordinance or regulation was the difficult part of some strategies – would it be possible and feasible to follow-through? Participants agreed to start with strategies that were manageable to see some notable progress – “baby steps”. It also seemed reasonable to include strategies that already have been started but

not yet completed. Some strategies require more information and data before developing a strategy and should be readdressed in future updates.

In addition to creating new mitigation strategies for Swift County, the Local Task Force met for the third time on May 25th, 2011 in Benson, MN, and analyzed strategies found in the initial All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The process for strategy analysis included two steps: Step 1) Discuss a strategy and determine its “status”, Step 2) Determine why the strategy has that status. Four different “Statuses” were available to assign to a strategy: 1) Completed, 2) Not completed – strategy still feasible, 3) Recurring - does not have a specific time length and once the strategy is completed the responsible entity will restart the strategy, and 4) Not completed – no longer relevant. Once a strategy was assigned a status by the Local Task Force through group consensus, the Local Task Force had to determine **why** it was in that status. For example, a Flood Strategy that received “not completed – strategy is still feasible” may have not been completed due to fund shortage; however, a jurisdiction may see that flood project as still important to complete in the future.

The fourth Local Task Force meeting took place August 11th, 2011 in Benson, MN. At this meeting, the Local Task Force solidified their prioritized mitigation strategies by discussing suggestions from the previous meeting. The Local Task Force had time previous to this meeting to review the updated strategies from the third meeting and through group consensus, voted on the highest priority strategies for Natural Hazards and discussed the plan in its entirety.

HMGP Funded Strategies: Swift County and Cities

Table 102. SC & Cities Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funded Strategies (FEMA-Related)

SUBGRANTEE	PROJECT	FEDERAL SHARE	DR-PROJECT NUMBER	CITY/LOCATION	DATE STARTED
Swift County	Convert Overhead Power Lines	\$280,195	DR-1078.02	Big Stone, Stevens, & Swift Counties	August 1998

Source: MN HSEM 2009 & Swift County EM

Natural Hazard Strategies: No Longer Relevant

Table 103. SC & Cities Natural Hazard Strategies – No Longer Relevant

HAZARD	STRATEGIES	Responsible Entity
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Require that all manufactured homes have tie-downs by adding to manufactured home ordinances. Provide tie-downs for homes in need.	Citizens with manufactured homes without tie-downs.
Reasoning: The State of Minnesota now mandates that all manufactured homes must have tie-downs.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Identify and map community shelters that could be used by manufactured home parks and residents that do not have safe shelters on their property.	County EM, City EM's, Law Enforcement, Park Owners, Public Health
Reasoning: Duplicate strategy, information is included within a different strategy.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Search for funding for backup systems such as the radio stations and public works.	County EM
Reasoning: Funding was secured for the new statewide 800 megahertz system.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Provide pagers to the cities who have to manually set off sirens for faster notification in all cities (specifically Danvers & DeGraff)	County & City EM's, Law Enforcement
Reasoning: County dispatch controls the sirens now.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Use funds to acquire AWS real-time weather monitoring stations for the county emergency manager.	County EM, County Law Enforcement
Reasoning: The County EM is always connected to real time data using his phone.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Review response organizational structure for optimum efficiency in the county.	County EM, Major Stakeholders Public & Private
Reasoning: This information is addressed in the County Emergency Operations Plan.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Identify new EOC's as needed. Notify public of emergency operations center locations and a back up location to each center. Clarify role of centers.	County EM, Emergency Responders, Public Health, PCF
Reasoning: It was consensus that public need to know where safe shelters are and not necessarily where the emergency operations centers are..		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Prepare or obtain written handouts for residents with maps.	City EM's

Reasoning: Duplicate strategy, information is included within a different strategy.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Work with schools, care facilities, senior and multi-housing units on notification plans, evacuation routes, drills and other safety information. PCF can train.	Public Health, County EM, School Administration, Care Facilities, Multi-family Housing Units
Reasoning: Duplicate strategy, information is included within a different strategy.		
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Conduct media campaign.	Public Health, County EM, School Administration, Care Facilities, Multi-family Housing Units
Reasoning: Duplicate strategy, information is included within a different strategy.		
Flooding	Identify resources locally and outside of the county for assistance. Establish a working relationship and plan between these resources for more timely response.	County & City EM's, Emergency Service Providers
Reasoning: This strategy is addressed in city and county emergency operations plans.		
Drought	Adopt complementing wellhead protection ordinances – actions by county and city councils and enforce by public health.	City EM's, Public Health
Reasoning: Duplicate strategy, information is included within a different strategy.		
Wildfire	Cities should contact railroads when grass is not mowed along the tracks.	City & County Officials
Reasoning: Cities and county already mow along the tracks. This is a non-issue.		
All Hazards	Implement programs.	County & City EM's, Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, Insurance Companies
Reasoning: This strategy does not specify any programs or education to provide. This is a useless strategy.		
All Hazards	Paint house numbers on curb. Display rural fire numbers clearly – more visible.	County & City EM's, Emergency Responders, County Highway Departments, Street Departments
Reasoning: Responders cannot see curb numbers during the winter months.		
All Hazards	Increase emergency management staff at the state level for collaboration with CERT and training.	County & City EM's, Emergency Responders, Volunteers
Reasoning: The task force felt that this strategy was outside of the local control.		

Completed Strategies: SC & Cities Natural & Manmade Technological Hazards

Table 104. SC & Cities Completed Strategies in Past 5 Years: Natural & Manmade Technological Hazards

HAZARD	STRATEGIES	Responsible Entity
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	The adequacy of the county warning system been inventoried and assess and determined to be sufficient.	County
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	New siren battery backups were acquired.	County
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Warning capabilities have been enhanced by researching technological options to notify residents. Benson now uses Nixle Community Notification.	Benson, County
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	The County is working with NWS to obtain more current storm warning information.	County
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Hand-held weather meters have been provided for county emergency personnel.	County
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Identify new EOCs as needed. Emergency personnel of emergency operations center locations and a back-up location to each center. Clarify role of centers.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Improve weather radio coverage for winter storms – funds for purchasing. 800 megahertz systems going into effect fall 2011.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	The county is using GPS and GIS mapping for locations.	County
Flood	Repetitive flood structures in Appleton have been to outside the current floodplains – two homes.	Appleton
Flood	The public has been informed of updated FEMA flood plains panels. County Environmental Services have maps. Adopt new zoning ordinances as needed.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Flood	County EM has identified the location and number of sandbags on hand.	County, Appleton, Benson, Kerkhoven.
Flood	An equipment inventory for flood emergencies has been conducted.	County
Flood	A ditch inventory and analysis – using GIS software has been conducted.	County
Flood	Roads that were repeatedly flooded and washed away have been upgraded and protected.	County, Townships
Drought	Authored and adopt a county wellhead protection ordinance.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Drought	Countryside Public Health has a certified water lab to test for bacteria, nitrates, etc.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Wildfire	Debated the options of all cities passing a burning ordinance versus the county not issuing fire permits in cities without ordinances. The County has a burning ordinance which applies to the townships. The cities determine whether to use the county ordinance or their own.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Wildfire	There is an agreement between DNR and local fire departments to organize responses to large wildfires. Contracts address the entities responsible for wildfires on state and federal-owned land.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Wildfire	Local fire department plans have inventoried available wildfire equipment and have identified areas	Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers,

	prone to wildfires.	DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Wildfire	Radio channels between DNR, state patrol and local fire departments and local police departments have been organized through the new 800 megahertz system.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Wildfire	Communication is regularly provided when DNR lights a prescribed burn, the information is transferred to local dispatch to be prepared for fires that could relight.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Structure Fires	Ensure that building codes include alarms and sprinkler systems as requirements on all commercial and industrial buildings.	City EM's, Fire Departments
Structure Fires	Ensure quick response with pagers and fire department training.	City EM's, Fire Departments
Structure Fires	Work with insurance companies for buildings at risk.	City EM's, Fire Departments
Structure Fires	Purchase equipments that is needed such as new fire trucks and PTE equipment.	City EM's, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement
Structure Fires	Provide gas meters for fire departments for use by the community.	City EM's, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement
Hazardous Materials	It is required that hazardous material locations are readily available to local emergency responders.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Hazardous Materials	GIS is being utilized to map locations of fixed facilities using hazardous materials and associated transportation corridors. Work with the PCA relating to this hazard is on-going.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Hazardous Materials	Proper personal protection equipment is available to respond to hazardous material disasters (including masks).	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Hazardous Materials	Have completed training in the use of National Incident Management System for all hazardous materials incidents that may occur in the county.	County
Hazardous Materials	Emergency responder groups, fire departments, public health environmental staff and emergency managers are trained to at least the Hazardous Materials Awareness level.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Hazardous Materials	Mobile labs are now available with equipment to address meth and other hazardous material.	County
Hazardous Materials	Enforcement of building codes and public nuisances ordinances have been promoted to improve protection and clean up of meth labs and other hazardous materials.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System Failure	Security at local treatment plants is provided by local law enforcement – at this time the level of security is deemed sufficient in all locations.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System Failure	A program has been established to install backflow protection at the water meter service which does not allow anything to go back into the water system.	Cities with water systems
Civil Disturbances /	Critical infrastructure has been identified as part of this planning process to update Swift County's All	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf,

Terrorism	Hazard Mitigation Plan	Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Civil Disturbances / Terrorism	Current security systems have been inventoried and modified based on the new 800 megahertz systems.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Civil Disturbances / Terrorism	The feasibility of working into current warning systems was determined and as a result communities are now using the 800 megahertz system.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Civil Disturbances / Terrorism	Vulnerable populations have been identified in the Emergency Operations Plan as well as in the critical facilities section for each community.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
Civil Disturbances / Terrorism	The County Emergency Operations / Response Plan is currently being updated.	County
All Hazards	GPS and GIS technologies are used for mapping home locations	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
All Hazards	Rural road signage has been improved by ensuring all rural roads have signage.	County, Townships
All Hazards	Other uses for existing warning systems are discussed in the County's Emergency Operation Plan.	County
All Hazards	Countryside Public Health has identified regional public health resources that can be tapped in the event of an emergency or disaster.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
All Hazards	Residents have been encouraged to take precautions or implement best practices to decrease the loss to the entire county in times of hazards /disasters through Farm Service Agencies.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, Townships
All Hazards	In 2006 a state quarantine plan was acknowledged / adopted by the county in the event of an emergency.	County, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies – Natural Hazards

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Encourage new homes without basements to have a safe shelter where household residents may go in case of violent storms.	A. Identify 2 -3 suitable safe structures within each community.	1 Year	City Emergency Mangers, County EM, Public Health	--	FEMA
	B. Inform all residents the locations of safe shelters via brochures/ handouts – make sure brochures are placed in public locations throughout the County (libraries, city halls, community centers, etc.)	Recurring	Murdock, DeGraff, Holloway, Swift County	Low	
	C. Build safe structures as needed.	Recurring	County EM, Holloway	Medium	FEMA
	D. Look into the development of neighborhood response teams and Medical Reserve Core (MRC).	1 Year	County EM, MCR Volunteers	Low	MRC
Objective 1: Strategies A, B, C & D Information:					
A. This is a new strategy for Swift County to have a county-wide inventory of suitable safe structures.					
B. Education regarding safe shelters and emergency preparedness is a recurring strategy for Swift County. Murdock, DeGraff & Holloway address this strategy specifically (all have the timeframe of 1 year) while other cities address general awareness campaigns in another strategy.					
C. Swift County will work with cities on this strategy as-needed. Holloway addresses this specifically.					
D. This is a new strategy for Swift County.					
2. Require all manufactured home parks to provide safe shelter for park residents either through a structure on site or a plan of evacuation to a safe shelter off site.	A. Inform new and existing residents of safe shelter locations.	Recurring	City Emergency Managers, Public Health, Law Enforcement	\$1,000	
	B. The evacuation plan should be reviewed and approved by the city on an annual basis. Posted in the park and shared with residents.	Recurring	County EM, Cities of Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Low	
	C. Enforce county mobile park/RCA ordinance requiring shelter plans and coordinate with cities.	Recurring	County EM, Murdock	Low	
Objective 2: Strategies A, B & C Information:					
All strategies are recurring for Swift County. Strategy C is specific to Murdock as well as the County. Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway & Kerkhoven are already enforcing local ordinances related to manufactured home ordinances or do not have a manufactured home park.					

3. Ensure that all hospital, school and nursing home facilities have a severe storm plan in place to protect patients and students.	A. The County EM should continue to do periodic visits and review plans annually.	Recurring	County EM, Schools, Senior Living, Multifamily Housing & Care Facilities	--	
	B. Facilities should identify the safe shelters and post locations around the building of where to go in an emergency. Currently updating plans to find shelter on-site.	1-2 years	County EM, Kerkhoven, Schools, Senior Living, Multifamily Housing & Care Facilities	--	

Objective 3: Strategy B Information:

Kerkhoven specifically identified this strategy with a timeframe of 1-2 years. Critical facilities are already encouraged by all communities (Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Kerkhoven and Murdock) to have safe shelters identified for clients/patients who live or visit the facility in case of emergency.

4. Educate all residents, especially new residents to the county and visitors, of safe shelters in community.	A. Identify and map community shelters that could be used by manufactured home parks and residents that do not have safe shelters on their property.	1-2 years	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven (as applicable)	Low	
	B. Provide a handout to all new residents who move to town (when they sign up for water/sewer) of evacuation routes and safe shelters.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven	Low	
	C. Educate the public with media campaign ** at county fairs, with flyers and newspaper articles including the “sheltering in place” component.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, County EM	Low	
	D. Inventory evacuation plans and safe shelters for public event areas – fairgrounds, golf courses, athletic fields, parks or campgrounds-map/post and distribute.	1 – 2 Years	County EM	Low	
	E. Send postcards to all residents directing them to a website that shows storm shelter locations in the county.	1 – 2 Years	County EM	\$1000	

Objective 4: Strategies A, B & C Information:

- A. This strategy was not previously completed due to administration turnover and is now listed as a new strategy.
- B. This strategy has been completed and modified from 1 year to be a recurring strategy.
- C. This strategy has been completed and modified from 1 year to be a recurring strategy.

****Media campaigns could include any or all of the following tools: ads, flyers, posters, brochures, PSAs, newspaper articles and feature stories, booths, give-aways, public presentations, videos, and handouts just depending on the amount of money earmarked for the project.**

5. Encourage cities to adopt the Uniform Building Code.	A. Provide information about the Uniform Building Code to cities.	Recurring	County EM, County Zoning Administrator, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Low	
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Objective 5:
This strategy has been completed and modified from 1 year to be a Recurring strategy due to the changing needs of city/county building inspection and a fair amount of turnover and difficulty in finding certified building inspectors.

Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all county residents.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	A. Search out funding sources for replacing malfunctioning sirens – add sirens to cities without.	2 – 6 Years	County EM, County Sheriff, Holloway, Clontarf, Appleton, Benson, Danvers, Kerkhoven	--	
	B. Research adding rural sirens.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	C. Research technological options to enhance warning system such as NIXLE text messaging by having people sign up through website/brochure.	2 – 5 Years	County EM, County Law Enforcement	--	

Objective 1: Strategies A, B & C Information:

- A. This is a specific strategy for **Appleton** (6 years), **Benson** (5 years), **Clontarf** (3 – 5 years), **Danvers** (5 years), **Kerkhoven** (3 – 4 years) and **Holloway** (2 – 5 years). **Murdock & DeGraff** have sufficient siren service and have been **removed**.
- B. This strategy has been completed and has been changed from 2-5 years to recurring.
- C. This is a new strategy for the county in an effort to utilize the same technology that residents do (text messaging) to get warnings out as quickly as possible.

2. Ensure that all communities and rural areas of the county have immediate access to severe weather warnings and communications.	A. Promote weather radios. Look for funds to purchase additional radios.	2 Years	Danvers, Holloway, County EM	--	
	B. Make getting weather radios into the schools, care facilities, senior and multi-housing units a priority.	1 – 2 Years	Kerkhoven, Schools, Care Facilities, Senior & Multi-housing Units, County EM	--	
	C. Search for funding for backup systems such as the radios stations and public works.	Recurring	Appleton, Townships, County EM	--	
	D. Support ICS weather channel provided through the cable channels.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	E. Look into ECHO system which translates warnings into multiple languages.	3 – 5 Years	County EM	--	
	F. Improve links to National Weather Service to obtain more current storm warning information.	Recurring	County EM	--	

	G. Improve cell phone service.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	--	
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Objective 2: Strategies A, B, C & E Information:

- A. This strategy is specific for Danvers and Holloway. Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, DeGraff, Murdock & Kerkhoven encourage residents to have weather radios and feel there is a sufficient amount of radios in the community.
- B. Kerkhoven identified this specifically for their nursing home.
- C. Appleton specified the need for a backup generator at their Fire Department in the case of an emergency.
- E. This is a new strategy that will be researched as populations become more diverse.

3. Assess the county's current warning system: how county is notified; who is notified; how people and organizations within county are notified.	A. Get additional funding for the Incident Command System (ICS) to work on projects such as a new warning system and new GPS equipment. Consider latest technology options.	Recurring	County EM	Low	
	B. Conduct meetings with critical private partnerships identifying responsibilities and roles and understanding parameters of each entity.	1 – 2 Years	County EM	Low	

Objective 3: Strategy B Information:

- B. This strategy was previously not completed due to new staff and new partners in the County. Swift County has included this as a new strategy.

Goal 3: Increase public awareness on severe storm information.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Ensure that county and city emergency operations plans are kept up-to-date.	A. Each community should continue to meet annually with the County Emergency Manager and all emergency personnel (fire, police and ambulance) to assess the emergency operation plans. Make plans available to the public.	Recurring	County EM	--	
2. Conduct public awareness campaign on severe storm warning and response information.	A. Prepare or obtain written handouts for residents – with maps and/or make them available online.	Recurring	County EM	Low	
	B. Work with schools, care facilities, senior and multi-housing units on notification plan, evacuation routes, drills, and other safety information. PCF can train.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	C. Conduct media campaign.	Recurring	County EM, Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock	Low	

Goal 4: Improve the ability of utilities to respond in the event of a hazard or disaster.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
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1. Ensure little or no delay in services during or after a hazard/disaster.	A. Assure adequate equipment is available.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	B. Establish back up power sources and plans.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	C. Emergency responders should coordinate with utility companies.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	D. Educate the public on safety around utilities.	Recurring	County EM	Low	
	E. Research the use of alternative power/energy sources during emergencies (wind, solar, and battery).	Recurring	County EM	--	
	F. Secure outside county agreements for large disasters.	Recurring	County EM	--	
2. Protect utility infrastructure.	A. Keep trees away from utility lines or have underground.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County, Local Utility Companies	--	
	B. Utilities need to use feasible signage to protect utilities.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County, Local Utility Companies	--	

Goal 5: Protect the safety of county residents during severe winter storms.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Educate the public.	A. Conduct media campaign on severe winter storm awareness.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	Low	
	B. Encourage emergency weather kits for vehicles.	Recurring	Danvers, County EM	--	
	C. Encourage residents not to travel during severe winter storms.	Recurring	Sheriff, Law Enforcement, County EM	--	
2. Improve cell phone coverage.	A. Work with telephone companies for more towers.	1-20 years	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	--	

Objective 1: Strategy B Information:
This strategy is specific to the City of Danvers. Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, DeGraff, Holloway, Murdock & Kerkhoven will encourage emergency preparedness including weather kits in the above strategy while educating the public with media campaigns.

Goal 6: Improve ability to respond to severe winter storms.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
<p>1. Access to better snow removal equipment.</p>	<p>A. Update equipment as needed each year. (Equipment such as skid loaders, rotaries, blades, etc.)</p>	<p>Recurring</p>	<p>Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County</p>	<p>\$100,000 per year county-wide</p>	
	<p>B. Contract for equipment amongst the county entities – both public and private – or outside the county.</p>	<p>Recurring</p>	<p>Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>C. Coordinate practices and contacts of county, cities, law enforcement and emergency responders on snow removal and response in the event of an emergency (i.e. fire, health).</p>	<p>Recurring</p>	<p>Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County</p>	<p>--</p>	
<p>2. Improve best practices for easier snow removal.</p>	<p>A. Educate residents on how to eliminate barriers to snow removal using best practices such as snow fences utilizing rows of corn. (e.g. best practices such as snow fences, rows of corn, etc.)</p>	<p>Recurring</p>	<p>Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County</p>	<p>--</p>	

Hazard: Flood

Goal 1: Eliminate nonconforming structures in the identified 100-year floodplain.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Eliminate existing nonconforming private and public structures in identified 100-year floodplains.	A. Work with BNRR to replace the bridge on MN Hwy 9 within Benson city limits.	1-10 years	Benson	Unknown	
	B. Identify all existing non-conforming structure public and private in the 100-year floodplains.	2 – 3 Years	Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock	--	
Objective 1: Strategy A Information:					
A. This strategy was previously not completed and has been identified as a new strategy with an extended timeframe from 5 years to 5-10 years because it will require a significant amount of time to work with the railroad on addressing this issue. Appleton, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Murdock & Kerkhoven do not have non-conforming structures in a floodplain and have been removed from this strategy.					
Goal 2: Improve the readiness of the county in the event of flooding.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Ensure an adequate number of sand bags are on hand throughout the county for quick response.	A. Work to have 5,000 – 10,000 sandbags on-hand as needed in each location.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, County EM	Appx. .17 – .50 cents per bag (filled/unfilled)	FEMA
	B. Develop a plan for the prison when populated for preparing sandbags when needed.	1-5 years	County EM, PCF, Law Enforcement	--	PCF
Objective 1: Strategy A Information:					
A. This strategy is specific to Appleton & Benson; Appleton has specified 10,000 sandbags on-hand as adequate. Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven & Murdock do not have regular flooding issues that would indicate a need for having sandbags on-hand and thus have been removed from this strategy.					
2. Establish a plan of action to address flood emergencies	A. Identify resources both locally and outside of the community that are needed and establish contracts or agreements for this assistance – update regularly.	Recurring	County EM, City EM's	--	
	B. Evaluate flood risks. (Sewer, water, manholes, wells and safety)	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	--	
	C. Conduct an equipment inventory for flood emergencies – update regularly.	1 – 2 Years	County EM	\$500	

3. Educate the public on practices and public programs that hedge flooding issues and respond to flooding issues.	A. Work with the SWCD to educate the public on programs that assist in diminishing the effects of flooding (RIM, sanitation cutting).	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	--	
	B. Conduct media campaigns.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	Low	
	C. Identify resources available for best practices.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Townships, County	--	
	D. Identify post-flood assistance like water testing and inspections and how to get.	Recurring	County EM, SWCD	--	

Objective 3: Strategy B Information:

Media campaigns might include the following types communication: posters, radio, television, emails, website postings, etc.

Goal 3: Improve water drainage and flow to prevent seasonal flooding and damage.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Upgrade and protect roads that are repeatedly flooded and washed away.	A. Modify and raise roads. E.g. Twp road 230 th Ave NW, Shible Township	Recurring	County Highway Department, Watershed District	\$260,000 Annually County-wide	FEMA
	C. Rip rap where needed (including ditching).	Recurring	County Highway Department, Watershed District	\$250,000 Annually County-wide	FEMA DNR
	D. Create buffers and vegetation strips along waterways (including ditching). E.g. Buffalo Lake, Dublin Lake & Multiple Ditches	Recurring	County Highway Department, Watershed District	\$500,000 County-wide	FEMA DNR
2. Diminish standing water or backup of water on cropland.	A. Upgrade and/or replace culverts and bridges for improved drainage and flow and wash outs.	Recurring	County Parks & Drainage, Highway Department	\$3.5 mil	DNR DOT
	B. Study and identify water flow in county.	Recurring	County Parks & Drainage, Highway Department	\$10,000	DNR

Goal 4: Maintain NFIP Compliance for participating jurisdictions.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. All communities with defined floodplains participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. *New Objective and Strategy	A. Consider joining the NFIP.	2-3 years	Danvers	--	--
Objective 1: Strategy A Information: Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Holloway, DeGraff, Murdock & Kerkhoven are all participating members of the NFIP.					

Hazard: Drought

Goal 1: Monitor the county's ground water supplies and demands.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Encourage prudent consumption and use of water.	A. Most communities have water meters. Make sure that the water consumption information is available during drought times.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway Murdock, Kerkhoven, Local Utility Companies	--	
	B. Establish limited use guidelines for droughts.	Season by season.	County EM, Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway Murdock, Kerkhoven, Local Utility Companies	--	
	C. Educate public on best practices/water management for water use and less waste.	Recurring	County EM, Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Kerkhoven, Holloway, Local Utility Companies	Low	
	D. Identify sources of water that could be brought in if necessary or method of banking water for emergencies.	1 – 2 Years	County EM	\$500	
2. Establish a comprehensive and ongoing water-monitoring program.	A. Drill monitoring wells into each of the county's major aquifers at the appropriate locations and establish an ongoing program to monitor aquifer levels and water quality. Coordinate data with SWCD test wells.	As Needed	Townships & County Environmental Office	\$50,000 County-wide	
Goal 2: Enforce fire control/bans during drought periods.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner

1. Educate public on fire safety practices during a drought.	A. Conduct media campaign.	Recurring	County EM, County Law Enforcement, City Fire Departments	\$3,000 - \$5,000	FEMA DNR
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Hazard: Wildfire

Goal 1: Prevent wildfires.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Minimize the amount of natural fuel in areas prone to fire damage.	A. Encourage controlled burns. FSA allows controlled burns on CREP and CRP. The FSA offers cost share for controlled burns on CREP and CRP land. Encourage landowner responsibility.	Recurring	City Fire Departments, FSA, SWCD, NRCS	Unknown	FSA
2. Provide education to the public about wildfire prevention during dry seasons.	A. Conduct media campaign – focus on rural residents and hunters/campers. Include property maintenance issues and safety to residents.	Recurring	City Fire Departments DNR Fish & Wildlife	Low	
Goal 2: Minimize loss from wildfires to property and life.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Minimize impact of wildfire in residential areas by creating firebreaks between structures and areas with wildfire fuel.	A. Educate the public about firebreaks.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Kerkhoven, Townships & County	--	
	B. Educate landowners about firebreaks on CREP and CRP land.	Recurring	DNR Fish & Wildlife	--	MnDNR
	C. Provide resources to landowners who may not have equipment to create firebreaks.	Recurring	City Fire Departments	--	
	D. Include education on health response to wildfires – smoke, fire, and dust.	Recurring	Countryside Public Health	--	
2. Promote training programs between the DNR and local firefighters.	A. Encourage DNR to give training locally.	Recurring	City Fire Departments	--	MnDNR
	B. Share DNR’s let-burn policy.	Recurring	City Fire Departments	Staff Time	
	C. Provide clearly identified maps identifying areas of “let-burn” acres for the DNR.	Recurring	City Fire Departments	--	
	D. Public education on courtesy to fire departments as they work.	Recurring	City Fire Departments	--	
3. Increase access to equipment suitable to fighting wildfires.	A. Annually request equipment inventories from city fire departments on available wildfire equipment.	Recurring	County EM, City Fire Departments	--	

	B. Look for grants for additional and updated equipment if necessary (grass rigs, etc.).	Recurring	County EM, City Fire Departments	Costs will vary	MnDNR/ FEMA
Objective 3: Strategy A Information:					
A. This strategy was modified from inventory available wildfire equipment to collect equipment inventories.					

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a program regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The NFIP provides maps for local floodplain management in an effort to reduce federal expenditures due to flood events throughout the nation. The NFIP is also the primary source for flood insurance for flood-properties and those located in 100 and 500-year floodplains. The NFIP has three basic requirements: floodplain identification and mapping, floodplain management, and the purchasing of flood insurance. Floodplains are found in six cities within Swift County (and Swift County) as determined previously in Table 52. Of all nine jurisdictions (eight cities and 1 county), only Danvers does not actively participating in the NFIP, as they do not have Mapped High Risk Flood Areas. The NFIP participation from the initial Swift County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan has not changed in the past five years. Table 100 identifies NFIP participation, dates of Initial Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), current effectiveness of map dates, and Emergency Dates if applicable.

Table 105. SC & Cities NFIP Participation

Jurisdiction	NFIP Status	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Emergency Date
Appleton	Participating	04/01/1982	02/16/2006	04/01/1982
Benson	Participating	02/16/2006	02/16/2006	05/25/1984
Clontarf	Participating	02/16/2006	02/16/2006	12/06/2006
Danvers	Not Participating	no data	No Mapped High Risk Flood Areas	no data
De Graff	Participating	02/16/2006	02/16/2006	11/30/2006
Holloway	Participating	02/16/2006	02/16/2006	11/30/2006
Kerkhoven	Participating	02/16/2006	02/16/2006	06/22/1984
Murdock	Participating	02/16/2006	No Mapped High Risk Flood Areas	06/22/1984
Swift County	Participating	04/30/1986	02/16/2006	04/30/1986

Source: FEMA September 30, 2010

Table 92 (following page) provides FEMA's NFIP Insurance Report for Appleton, Benson, Holloway, and Swift County. Information attained in this report identifies total insurance premium amounts, number of A-Zone properties (100-year floodplain), number of existing policies, total insurance coverage, and total claims and amounts paid to each jurisdiction since 1978.

Table 106. FEMA NFIP Insurance Report

Jurisdiction	Total Premium	A-ZONE	Number of Policies	Total Coverage	Total Claims Since 1978	Total Paid Since 1978
Appleton	\$1,545	0	3	\$346,500	5	\$86,695
Benson	\$9,466	1	22	\$6,815,000	0	\$0
Holloway	\$287	0	1	\$140,000	0	\$0
Swift County	\$2,876	4	5	\$497,100	3	\$21,352
TOTAL	\$14,174	5	31	\$7,798,600	8	\$108,047

Source: FEMA National Flood Insurance Report, February 2011

NFIP Continued Compliance.

FEMA mandates that all communities participating in the NFIP must identify continued compliance with the program. Following are descriptions of Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, De Graff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock and Swift County processes for continued compliance. Danvers is not a participating member and has no high risk areas identified.

Appleton

The City of Appleton utilizes digital FIRM maps dated February 16, 2006, to illustrate the location of floodplain boundaries within municipal limits. In order to prevent development in the floodplain, Appleton passed a Floodplain Management Ordinance on October 11, 1989 and was last updated on December 27, 2005. The process an applicant must follow to obtain a permit is detailed within the Floodplain Management Ordinance, under the jurisdiction of the Zoning Administrator, City Clerk, and Appleton City Council. The general process states that an applicant must submit specific information to the Zoning Administrator and an expert person or agency; who in turn will determine whether the property is located in a flood way or flood fringe. The Zoning Administrator will present a technical evaluation to the City Council, who could provide the information to the MnDNR for review; then later approve or deny the application. Below (following page) are four strategies that Appleton intends to complete as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Benson

The City of Benson utilizes digital FIRM maps dated February 16, 2006, to illustrate the location of 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries within municipal limits. In order to prevent development in the 100-year floodplain, Benson passed a Floodplain Management Ordinance in April 2008 that met the state and federal guidelines and that ordinance remains in effect today. The process an applicant must follow to obtain a permit is detailed within the Floodplain Management Ordinance, under the jurisdiction of the Zoning Administrator and Benson City

Council. The general process states that an applicant must submit specific information to the Zoning Administrator and an expert person or agency; who in turn will determine whether the property is located in a flood way or flood fringe. The Zoning Administrator will present a technical evaluation to the City Council, who could provide the information to the MnDNR for review; then later approve or deny the application. Below are four strategies that Benson intends to complete as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Clontarf

Clontarf currently utilizes February 16, 2006 digital FIRM maps to display 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries. The Floodplain Administrator follows the Floodplain Management Ordinance. Applicants may appeal to the City Council if their permit is denied by Floodplain Administrator.

Below are four strategies that Clontarf may consider as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

De Graff

De Graff currently utilizes February 16, 2006, digital FIRM maps to display 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries. The City works with the MnDNR on all variance applications involving the floodplain and as necessary. Applicants may appeal to the City Council if their permit is denied by Floodplain Administrator.

Below are four strategies that DeGraff will consider as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.

4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Holloway

The City of Holloway utilizes digital FIRM maps dated February 16, 2006, to illustrate the location of 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries within municipal limits. In order to prevent development in the 100-year floodplain, Holloway passed an updated Floodplain Management in 2008. The process an applicant must follow to obtain a permit is detailed within the Floodplain Management Ordinance, under the jurisdiction of the Zoning Administrator, City Clerk, and Holloway City Council. The general process states that an applicant must submit specific information to the Zoning Administrator and an expert person or agency; who in turn will determine whether the property is located in a flood way or flood fringe. The Zoning Administrator will present a technical evaluation to the City Council, who could provide the information to the MnDNR for review; then later approve or deny the application. Below are four strategies that Holloway intends to complete as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Kerkhoven

The City of Kerkhoven utilizes digital FIRM maps dated February 16, 2006, to illustrate the location of 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries within municipal limits. The general process states that an applicant must submit specific information to the Zoning Administrator and an expert person or agency; who in turn will determine whether the property is located in a flood way or flood fringe. The Zoning Administrator will present a technical evaluation to the City Council, who could provide the information to the MnDNR for review; then later approve or deny the application. Below (following page) are four strategies that Kerkhoven will consider as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Murdock

Murdock does not have any mapped High Risk Flood Areas in the March 16, 2006 digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps; but recognizes the importance of participating in the NFIP program.

Below are four strategies that Murdock may consider as methods to continue compliance with National Flood Insurance Program.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MnDNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Swift County

Swift County utilizes digital FIRM maps dated March 16, 2006 to illustrate the location of 100 and 500-year floodplain boundaries within the unincorporated areas of the county. To prevent future development in the 100-year floodplain, Swift County updated their Floodplain Management Ordinance on January 12th, 2006, that is actively updated as the MN DNR instructs. The process an applicant must follow to obtain a permit is detailed within the Floodplain Management Ordinance, under the jurisdiction of the Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission and Swift County Board of Commissioners. The general process states that an applicant must submit specific information to the Zoning Administrator and an expert person or agency; who in turn will determine whether the property is located in a flood way or flood fringe. The Zoning Administrator will present a technical evaluation to the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners, who could provide the information to FEMA or the MnDNR for review; then later approve or deny the application. Upon all variance and conditional use permit requests, the Zoning Administrator will work with the MnDNR to review all applications. Below are four strategies that Swift County has committed to in order to continue with NFIP compliance.

Strategies to Continue NFIP Compliance:

1. Work with the MnDNR to review and update the Floodplain Management Ordinance as required.
2. Discourage development in “flood-prone” areas.
3. Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance.
4. Work with MN DNR on development applications in identified Flood Prone Areas.

Non-participating Communities of NFIP

Danvers

Currently the City of Danvers does not participate in the NFIP. Danvers has identified consider joining the NFIP as a strategy under Goal 4, Objective 1 in the Flood Hazard section of this chapter. In addition Danvers is reviewing the state model for a floodplain ordinance for consideration of adoption to support Goal 4, Objective 2 in the Flood Hazard section of this chapter.

Prioritizing Strategies

The fourth Local Task Force meeting took place on August 11th, 2011, in Benson, MN. At this meeting, the Local Task Force solidified their prioritized hazards by discussing suggestions made by the County Emergency Management Director, Engineer, and Zoning Administrator, in addition to their suggestions at the previous meeting. Strategies that were a high priority for the Local Task Force contained mitigation measures for hazardous materials, violent storms, wildfires, and flooding – which match the highest priority of hazards in Swift County. Hazardous Material became the highest priority level as the task force discussed with the Sheriff's office the amount of hazardous material within and traveling through the county and their proximity to vulnerable populations such as schools, daycares, care facilities. Violent Storms came in behind hazardous materials although only given a “low” ranking. Due to the unforeseen nature of a storm it was an important that it be at the top but given the history of storms in the county the ranking was still “low”. The strategies are focused mostly on a countywide level (updating and maintaining the warning siren system), but also included some on a city basis. The majority of the strategies focus on recurring education efforts. The flood mitigation measures are aimed at frequently flooded areas and township roads. Wildfires were also important to the Local Task Force as local fire departments continually work to improve their inventory of equipment and ensure the highest training is available to volunteer firefighters.

Strategies that were a high priority for the task force contained mitigation measures for flooding. Mitigation measures for flooding are very effective and can decrease risk tremendously. The cities of Benson and Appleton have been very proactive in addressing flood mitigation. The risk assessment for flooding would be much higher if not for the mitigation measure already taken in the past seven years since the 1997 flood. In the risk assessment in Chapter 4, flooding was ranked a low risk, but was prioritized in the middle because it has a greater risk than some of the other hazards listed in this plan.

The Local Task Force and the Swift County Emergency Manager analyzed the strategies and prioritized according to need and feasibility as discussed in “Development of Strategies”. Although some hazards may be a high risk for the county it did not guarantee a strategy addressing that hazard would also rank high or take priority. Many factors went into this decision:

- Current strategies. Could a strategy be supplemented or enhanced?
- Costs. What could they feasibly afford at this time? Are there current funds addressing the hazard or strategy? Does it make sense to delay or does it only postpone higher costs and create other costs? Will it ever be affordable?
- Available resources. At this time what funds are available? Would there be additional funds in the future? Are there other projects that take a higher priority?
- Length of project. Some projects could be addressed quickly and require minimal investment in time even though it may be fiscally costly.
- Compatibility to other plans. Is the project a high priority in other plans? Could the project be addressed collaboratively for efficiencies in resources? Would there be duplication?

- Available information. Can a good decision be made with the current information? Is more research needed or does it make sense to wait for a current study or development for more information before making a decision?
- Impact. Some hazards can be impacted more by mitigations (i.e. strategies to reduce flooding compared to strategies to reduce tornadoes) and that's where task force members thought made sense to start.

Table 107. SC Prioritized Strategies (Natural Hazards)

Rank	Hazard	Strategy	Affected Participating Jurisdiction
1	ALL	Public education and open communication on hazards – focusing on precautions, signs, best practices, and collaborations.	County, Cities, Townships
1	ALL	County EM to look into the possibility of a county-wide siren check to be held on an annual basis. Collaborate with other counties, public and private sectors to improve warning system(s) to shorten response time.	County, Cities, Townships, Private Sector, Media
1	Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Identify safe shelters for homes without basements, manufactured home parks, schools, senior and multi-housing units, care facilities, parks, campgrounds and other public event locations.	County, Cities, Vulnerable Populations
1	Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Improve emergency management systems by backup power sources for sirens, transmitters, the radio station and others as needed.	County, Cities, Townships
1	Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Encourage residents to have and use weather radios – focus on vulnerable populations.	County, Cities, Townships Vulnerable Populations
1	Violent Storms & Extreme Temperatures	Improve cell phone service for better notification time – satellite service.	County, Cities, Townships
2	Hazardous Materials	Utilize current technology to identify permitted facilities and associated transportation corridors – establish the type and amounts.	County, Cities, and Hazardous Material Facilities
2	Hazardous Materials	Need proper personal protection equipment and training to respond to hazardous material disasters.	Fire Departments, Law Enforcement, Emergency Responders
2	Hazardous Materials	Need for building codes or ordinances that improve protection and cleanup of illegal activity such as meth labs, indoor growing operations, chemical processing, etc.	County, Cities, Townships, Law Enforcement, Countryside Public Health
3	Flooding	Continue the removal of repetitive loss structures in floodways throughout the county.	County, Cities, Townships
3	Flooding	Develop a plan for sand bagging using the inmates at the prison or county jail (when available).	County, Cities, (Appleton, Benson, Kerkhoven), Townships and PCF
3	Flooding	Conduct a ditch inventory and analysis study.	County
4	Wildfires	Create working agreement with DNR and local fire departments on “let-burn” acres/policy and an organized response to wildfires and have the DNR train fire fighters and emergency responders.	City Fire Departments (7), DNR
4	Wildfires	Work with entities on controlled burns to minimize fuel on public and private lands.	Cities, Fire Departments, Farm Programs
4	Wildfires	Look for grants for additional and updated equipment for fight wildfires.	Cities, Fire Departments

Priority Goals and Objectives for Each Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Objective
City of Appleton	Floods: Goal 1, Objective 1 – Two homes. Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Civil Disturbances: Goal 2, Objective 1 and 3 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of Benson	Floods: Goal 1, Objective 1 - BNRR bridge replacement. Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Civil Disturbances: Goal 2, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of Clontarf	Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 2, Objective 1 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of Danvers	Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 2, Objective 2 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of DeGraff	Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 2, Objective 2 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of Holloway	Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 2, Objective 1 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5

City of Kerkhoven	Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Civil Disturbances: Goal 2, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
City of Murdock	Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 3, Objective 1 and Goal 4, Objective 1 Civil Disturbances: Goal 2, Objective 1 Violent Summer Storms and Tornadoes: Goal 1, Objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
Appleton Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Benson Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Camp Lake Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Cashel Township	Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Clontarf Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Dublin Township	Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Edison Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1

Fairfield Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Hayes Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Hegbert Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Kerkhoven Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Kildare Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Marysland Township	Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Moyer Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Pillsbury Township	Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Shible Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storm: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1

Six Mile Grove Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Swenoda Township	Floods: Goal 3, Objective 1 and 2 Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Tara Township	Wildfires: Goal 1, Objective 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Torning Township	Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1
Westbank Township	Floods: Goal 3, Objective 1 and 2 Winter Storms: Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2 All Hazards: Goal 1, Objectives 2 and 4 Hazardous Materials/Transportation: Goal 4, Objective 1

The city of Benson is currently conducting an independent survey of FEMA's proposed new floodplain elevations that includes several additional residential properties compared to the current floodplain. Property owners in the new floodplain will be required to buy Federal Flood Insurance for their structures if they have any kind of secured mortgaged financing. The purpose of the ground-based survey is to gather accurate, detailed floodplain elevations.

SWIFT COUNTY

CHAPTER SIX: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES - NATURAL & MANMADE HAZARDS

SWIFT COUNTY CITIES

Overview

The following tables outline the goals, objectives and mitigation strategies for Swift County cities and include both natural and manmade technological hazards. The goals are used as a framework for the objectives and mitigation strategies, which in turn, provide specific information on how mitigation decisions should be made. The goals, objectives and strategies were created by city staff on city-specific issues and the city-specific risk assessments found in Chapter 4.

Definitions

Goals are general statements.

Objectives are action statements and start with an action verb.

Strategies support the action of the objective.

The *Time Frame* was determined with the task force and the County Emergency Manager as an estimate timeline in which to reach the strategy.

Responsible Entity is the entity in charge of initiating and completing the strategy identified. This may either fall under the “city” or a specific department within a city.

The *Estimated Cost* was an educated guess of the cost of each strategy. Some strategies would not cost extra and were denoted “--”. Some costs were not known and denoted as “unknown”.

The *Funding Partner* is a potential partner for a city to obtain funding from in order to complete a strategy.

The *Rank and Reason for Ranking* was determined by individual cities and the process is discussed on the following page.

General Mitigation Vision

“The county will strive to work with surrounding communities and local emergency responders to create and implement a proactive and results-oriented all-hazard mitigation plan that will make the county and region a safer and more sustainable place to live by protecting and enhancing the resources of the county as they relate to hazards that may have an impact in the future.”

Development of Strategies

To determine strategies for each city, a meeting was held between UMVRDC staff and city representatives. The number and type of representatives varied from city to city, with most having one to three city participants including mayors, city staff, and/or city council members. At each meeting, city representatives were asked to comment on all strategies that pertained to their community and to determine whether their city completed a strategy, participated in a strategy, or felt their community should be removed from a strategy. This information was recorded and inserted in Chapters 5 and 7 (Goals, Objectives Strategies for Natural and Manmade/Technological Hazards). In addition to commenting on strategies, each community created a list mitigation strategies to complete in the next one to fifteen years, with at least one mitigation strategy that could potentially be funded by FEMA.

Many of the strategies selected by cities to complete, were listed in the initial All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for the County and are found in Chapters 5 and 7 (Goals, Objectives Strategies for Natural and Manmade/Technological Hazards). Once city representatives completed a list of strategies, noting a time line, responsible entity to complete the strategy, estimated cost, and potential funding partner; they were asked to rank the strategy in order of importance and provide reasoning for ranking. The criteria participants used in determining ranking and reasoning for ranking strategies included:

1. History
2. Successful Strategies
3. Need
4. Risks
5. Costs/efficiencies.
6. Resources – social/fiscal.
7. Economic impact.
8. Fits with community planning goals
9. Effectiveness
10. Impact
11. Building on what already exists
12. Legal authority
13. Budget
14. Environmental impact

Identifying costs that would be attached to each strategy became the most difficult part of the process. Available data on past events was included when available. Due to limited time and resources to develop the plan it wasn't feasible to spend a lot of time on estimating the costs. Many strategies are costly, labor intensive, time consuming and it is difficult to identify the lead for the strategy.

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Appleton

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the city and visitors about safe shelters in community.	Complete an Educational Campaign for Appleton residents on the location of emergency shelters and “what to do in the event of a severe storm” in the forms of press releases, bulletins, and cable access television.	3 years	City	\$500	City	4	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Purchase an Emergency Siren Tower for the East side of Appleton.	6 years	City	\$17,000	FEMA	1	Citizen Safety
Goal 3: Increase public awareness on severe storm information.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure that county and city emergency operations plans are kept up-to-date.	Update Appleton’s Emergency Operations Plan.	2 years	Policy/City	--		3	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Flood

Goal 1: Improve the readiness of the city in the event of flooding.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Ensure an adequate number of sand bags are on hand throughout the city for quick response.	Purchase and store 10,000 sandbags for protection against potential flood events near Trinity Church.	2 years	Fire Department/Police/City	\$8,000	FEMA	6	Prevent Flooding
Goal 2: Reduce the potential impact of flooding.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Reduce structural damage in the 100 yr floodplain as a result of flooding.	Obtain property or eliminate structures in the 100 yr floodplain when available and feasible.	Unknown	City	\$70,000	FEMA	7	Reduce Flood Damage
Reduce structural damage in the 500 yr floodplain as a result of flooding.	Obtain property or eliminate structures in the 500 yr floodplain when available and feasible.	Unknown	City	Unknown	FEM	8	Reduce Flood Damage

Hazard: Drought

Goal 1: Monitor the city's ground water supplies and demands.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Encourage prudent consumption and use of water.	Review and update Appleton's Water Conservation Plan.	2 years	Utility Superintendent/City	--	--	2	Conserve Resources

Hazard: All Hazards

Goal 1: Improve readiness of community for any disaster.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure continuous power to emergency staff.	Purchase a backup generator for the Fire Hall.	6 years	Fire Department/City	\$142,000	USDA-Rural Development	5	Ensure continuous power during an emergency.

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Benson

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible storm shelters from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the city and visitors, of safe shelters in community.	Increase education to citizens through operation of kiosk- twice a year and advertising on Benson's radio morning show.	6 months	Count/City	Staff Time	City	4	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Assess adequacy of existing emergency management sirens.	Purchase two weather sirens and locate them in the northern and southern sections of the city.	5 years	County/City		FEMA/ City	6	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Flood

Goal 1: Eliminate nonconforming structures in the identified floodway.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Eliminate existing nonconforming private and public structures in the identified floodway.	Continue to work with BNSF to replace the bridge on MN Hwy 9 within Benson city limits.	5 years	All Government Levels	\$3.5 million	All Government Levels	1	Reduce annual flooding.
Goal 2: Improve the readiness of the city in the event of flooding.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure adequate flood fighting materials are on hand throughout the city for quick response.	Create a Sandbagging Engineering Plan to determine appropriate materials for a 100-year flood.	5 years	City	Have \$75,000 of inventory on-hand, available to use for flood fighting/ prevention	City	2	Prevent Flooding

Hazard: Hazardous Materials

Goal 4: Improve the city's ability to deal with meth labs.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Implement procedures or programs that address hazardous materials transported through the city.	Improve awareness of hazardous material and handling of hazardous materials. Awareness could include information about reading hazardous material signage and/or knowing/ understanding what to do in an emergency that involves hazardous materials and rail cars.	2 years	City	\$500	BNSF, DOT, Pipeline Safety Personnel	7	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Environmental

Goal 2: Protect the health of residents in the event of an environmental hazard.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Overall protection of utility infrastructure against theft and vandalism.	Increase security with electronic monitoring and physical security.	10 years	City	\$100,000	USDA/ All Gov. Levels	3	Citizen Safety

Hazard: All Hazards

Goal 1: Improve readiness of community for any disaster.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure that homes are easily identifiable.	Encourage homeowners to have visible house numbers. Provide samples of clearly identifiable house numbers.	10 years	City	\$5,000	City	8	Citizen Safety

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Clontarf

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible safe rooms from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Encourage homes without basements to have a safe shelter where household residents may go in case of violent storms.	Create an educational pamphlet for Severe Weather Information and Fire Safety Information.	1 year	City	\$500	FEMA	3	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Purchase a new warning siren with a wireless remote activator.	3 – 5 years	City	\$17,000	NOAA	1	Citizen Safety

Hazard: All Hazards

Goal 1: Improve readiness of community for any disaster.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Ensure that homes are easily identifiable.	Encourage homeowners to have big, visible house numbers that are easy for emergency personnel to see.	2 years	City	Low	--	2	Citizen Safety

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Danvers

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the county and visitors, of safe shelters in community.	Educate citizens in the form of a pamphlet on what to do in the case of emergency weather events.	2 years	City	Staff Time	City	1	Citizen Safety
Require that all manufactured homes use tie-downs.	Look into purchasing tie-downs for remaining manufactured homes.	2 years	City/ Residents	\$500 per	Residents	3	Citizen Safety

Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Purchase two new weather sirens for the city to increase coverage and make them operational remotely.	5 years	City	\$34,000	FEMA	2	Citizen Safety
Ensure that all communities and rural areas of the county have immediate access to severe weather warnings and communications.	Purchase fifty weather radios, one for each residence.	5 years	City	\$1,500	FEMA	3	Citizen Safety

Goal 3: Increase public awareness on severe storm information.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure that county and city emergency operations plans are kept up-to-date.	Update Emergency Operations Plan for Danvers.	Ongoing	City	Staff Time	--	1	Citizen Safety/ Current plan is in need of an update.

Goal 5: Protect the safety of city residents during severe winter storms.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Educate the public.	Encourage residents to purchase standardized weather kits for personal vehicles.	5 years	City	\$35 per residence	Citizens	5	Citizen Education

Hazard: All Hazards

Goal 1: Improve readiness of community for any disaster.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Ensure that homes are easily identifiable.	Identify all homes without identification numbers for First Responders.	3 years	City/Fire Department	\$5,000	--	4	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System Failure

Goal 1: Protect the quality of the city's ground water resources.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Reduce contamination into private wells.	Enter into a program to test and chlorinate wells, and seal abandoned wells.	10 – 15 years	City/County/ Public Health	\$600/well to seal, \$30/well to test, \$20 - \$120 to chlorinate	MN Dept. of Health	6	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Protect the health of residents in the event of an environmental hazard.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure that all public facilities are working properly.	Purchase an Emergency Generator for Sewer Pumps.	5 – 10 years	City	\$15,000	EPA	4	Citizen Safety

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of DeGraff

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the city and visitors, of safe shelters in community.	Education pamphlet for Safe Room.	1 year	City	\$500	FEMA	2	Citizen Safety
Encourage cities to adopt the universal building code.	Building Inspector.	5 years	City	--		7	
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning systems for all county residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Purchase a remote activated siren.	3 – 5 years	City	\$17,000	NOAA	4	Citizen Safety
Goal 6: Improve ability to respond to severe winter storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Improve best practices for easier snow removal.	Living Snow Fence.	3 – 5 years	City		FEMA	2	Excessive snow at times.

Hazard: Infectious Diseases

Goal 1: Reduce the threat of infectious diseases through education and awareness.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Support and maintain programs that keep the county healthy and safe from infectious diseases.	Consider Regional Public Health Guidelines.	2 years	City	Staff Time	--	5	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Fire

Goal 1: Protect the health of residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Educate county residents on fire safety and prevention to minimize fires.	Obtain smoke detectors for all residences.	2 years	Fire Department	Low	HSEM	3	Citizen Safety

Hazard: All Hazards

Goal 1: Improve readiness of community for any disaster.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Ensure that homes are easily identifiable.	Encourage homes to have visible house numbers.	2 years	City	Low	--	1	Citizen Safety

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Holloway

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Encourage new homes without basements to have a safe shelter where household residents may go in case of violent storms.	Build Storm Shelter.	2 – 5 years	City	\$5,000	FEMA	7	Citizen Safety
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the city and visitors about safe shelters in community.	Provide a handout to all new residents who move into town of evacuation routes and safe shelters.	1 year	City	\$500		4	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Inventory and assess adequacy of Swift County’s warning system.	2 – 5 years	County/City	\$54,000 for County	FEMA	1	Citizen Safety
	Research technological options to enhance warning system.	2 – 5 years	County/City	\$17,000	FEMA	2	Notify citizens quicker of potential threats.
	Funding for backup power for Siren, retro-fitting sirens.	2- 5 years	City	\$5,000 per	FEMA	6	Citizen Safety
Ensure that all communities and rural areas of county have immediate access to severe weather warnings and communications.	Purchase weather radios.	2 years	City	\$30 per radio	FEMA	3	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Hazardous Materials

Goal 3: Improve overall preparedness and equipment for handling hazardous materials / events.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Improve emergency personnel’s ability to respond to hazardous materials.	Continue to participate in regional exercises that test local plans and interaction between local agencies.	Ongoing	County/City	\$4,000/yr for County		5	Improve emergency preparedness.

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Kerkhoven

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Ensure that all hospital, school and nursing home facilities have a severe storm plan in place to protect patients and students.	Create an Emergency Evacuation Plan for nursing home/trailer park.	1-2 years	City	Staff Time		2	Citizen Safety/New Senior Living Center in Community
Educate all residents, especially new residents to the city and visitors of safe shelters in community.	Create an educational pamphlet for city residents on “what to do in the event of an emergency” and distribute through utility bills.	2 years	City	\$500		7	Citizen/Visitor Safety
Goal 2: Improve severe storm warning system for all city residents.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Assess adequacy of existing civil defense sirens.	Purchase another siren for South end of town.	3 – 4 years	City	\$17,000	FEMA	3	Citizen Safety
	Invest in portable/back up sirens.	3 – 4 years	City/Fire Department	\$1,500	FEMA	4	FD Preparedness
Ensure that all communities and rural areas of the city have immediate access to severe weather warnings and communications.	Purchase weather radios for Senior Living Center building.	1 – 2 years	City	\$30	FEMA	8	Citizen Safety
Goal 6: Improve ability to respond to severe winter storms.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Access to better snow removal equipment.	Purchase a new loader/blower for snow removal.	2 – 3 years	City	\$4,000		9	Emergency access for FD/EM staff.

Hazard: Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System Failure

Goal 1: Protect the quality of the county’s ground water resources.							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Implement the wellhead protection program for the county.	Write and implement a wellhead protection ordinance.	1 – 2 years	City			6	Citizen Safety
Goal 2: Protect the health of residents in the event of an environmental hazard.							
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reasoning for Rank
Ensure that all public facilities are working properly.	Purchase backup generator for Sewer Treatment Plant.	10 years	City	\$31,000	EPA	1	Large pond in floodplain.
	Purchase backup pump Sewer Treatment Plant	2 – 3 years	City	\$4,000	EPA	5	Large pond in floodplain.

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies: City of Murdock

Hazard: Violent Storms and Extreme Temperatures

Goal 1: Promote safe and accessible shelter from violent storms.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Encourage homes without basements to have a safe room where household residents may go in case of violent storms.	Create an Educational Brochure that contains locations of public safe rooms and how to prepare for violent storms and distribute biannually to all city residents.	1 year	City	\$500	FEMA	1	Citizen Safety

Hazard: Fire

Goal 2: Improve public awareness of residents on fire safety.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner	Rank	Reason for Ranking
Educate county residents on fire safety and prevention to minimize fires.	Perform more public education related to Carbon Monoxide and Smoke detectors, fire safety, and focus on senior population.	2 years	City	\$500		2	Citizen Safety

SWIFT COUNTY

CHAPTER SEVEN: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES - MAN-MADE TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Overview

The following table outlines the goals, objectives and mitigation strategies for man-made technological hazards important to Swift County. The goals are used as a framework for the objectives and mitigation strategies, which in turn, provide specific information on how mitigation decisions should be made. The goals, objectives and strategies are based on the issues identified by the task force and the risk assessment in this plan.

Definitions

Goals are general statements.

Objectives are action statements and start with an action verb.

Strategies support the action of the objective.

The *Time Frame* was determined with the task force and the County Emergency Manager as an estimate timeline in which to reach the strategy.

The *Time Frame – Continual* is a strategy type that does not have a specific time length. Once the strategy has been completed, the responsible entity will re-start the strategy.

Responsible Entity is the entity in charge of initiating and completing the strategy identified. This was determined by the task force and County Emergency Manager as the most likely entity to complete the strategy.

The *Estimated Cost* was an educated guess of the cost of each strategy. Some strategies would not cost extra and were denoted "--". Some costs were not known and denoted as "unknown".

Each of the items above may change as goals, objectives and strategies change and as mitigation activities occur. Refer to the "Implementation and Maintenance" section in this chapter for an explanation on how the plan will be updated.

General Mitigation Vision

"The county will strive to work with surrounding communities and local emergency responders to create and implement a proactive and results-oriented all-hazard mitigation plan that will make the county and region a safer and more sustainable place to live by protecting and enhancing the resources of the county as they relate to hazards that may have an impact in the future."

Development of Strategies

To determine strategies for each hazard identified in the hazard inventory and risk assessments (Chapters 3 & 4) small group problem-solving techniques were used. Once the hazards most likely to affect Swift County were identified and prioritized a public meeting was held to review these hazards and their rankings and identify strategies to address mitigation for each hazard. Individuals participating in the public meeting included task force members, interested parties, elected officials, technical team members and some general public. Past hazard activities in the county influenced strategy development and strategy ranking (i.e. 1997 and 2001 flooding). In many cases when the hazards were identified for the inventory, strategies were also discussed at that time providing a good place to start discussion.

The following outlines the plan's strategy development process: 1) Using the focus group approach and working toward group consensus each hazard was reviewed individually. 2) Participants offered suggestions and input which stimulated a lively discussion as part of the planning process. All suggestions were considered and recorded by the facilitator. 3) A limited amount of time was set on each hazard by the facilitator to move the group forward. 4) Debate followed before the group was asked to decide if it should be part of the plan – group consensus was needed. 5) The group noted they could not be totally inclusive – some strategies may not even be considered – others may not be feasible.

Identifying costs that would be attached to each strategy was the most difficult part of the process. Due to limited time and resources to develop the plan it was not feasible to spend a lot of time on estimating the costs. It is critical for the Local Task Force to constantly be evaluating the costs as part of implementation and maintenance for the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Strategies that dealt with rural areas seemed harder to include in the plan – more costly, harder to regulate, and would need population buy-in. Many strategies are costly, labor intensive, time consuming and it is difficult to identify the lead for the strategy. It was determined that the Emergency Manager will perform a cost-benefit review for all potential future project applications. Participants in the planning process agreed that to implement an ordinance or regulation was the difficult part of some strategies – would it be possible and feasible to follow-through? Participants started with strategies that were manageable to see notable progress – “baby steps”. It was reasonable to include strategies that have been started, but not yet completed. Some strategies require more information and data before developing a strategy and should be readdressed in future updates.

Manmade / Technological Strategies: No Longer Relevant

Table 108. SC & Cities: Manmade / Technological Strategies – No Longer Relevant

HAZARD	STRATEGIES	Responsible Entity
Infectious Diseases	Adopt the Regional Public Health Emergency Guidelines when completed.	Public Health, County Emergency Manager, Hospital and Clinic Staff and Facilities
Reasoning: Countryside Public Health indicated no such guidelines exist to their knowledge exist however Countryside Public Health has a regional plan for public health if such an emergency arises.		
Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System	Provide more security at well houses.	County Environmental Services
Reasoning: The local task force felt this was a non-issue. There is no data that would indicate the need for increased security at well houses.		
Civil Disturbances/ Terrorism	Local law enforcement and prison (PCF) continue to meet regularly.	PCF, County Emergency Manager, County Sheriff's Department, State Hwy Patrol, Local Law Enforcement
Reasoning: The prison was closed in February 2010. This strategy may be implemented if the prison reopens.		
Civil Disturbances/ Terrorism	Identify how each can be a resource to benefit each other.	PCF, County Emergency Manager, County Sheriff's Department, State Hwy Patrol, Local Law Enforcement
Reasoning: The prison was closed in February 2010. This strategy may be implemented if the prison reopens.		
Civil Disturbances/ Terrorism	Train jointly.	PCF, County Emergency Manager, County Sheriff's Department, State Hwy Patrol, Local Law Enforcement
Reasoning: The prison was closed in February 2010. This strategy may be implemented if the prison reopens.		
Civil Disturbances/ Terrorism	Educate the public on resources.	PCF, County Emergency Manager, County Sheriff's Department, State Hwy Patrol, Local Law Enforcement
Reasoning: The prison was closed in February 2010. This strategy may be implemented if the prison reopens.		
Reasoning:		
Reasoning:		

*Strategies related to the prison (PCF) are not relevant at this time; they may be implemented and added back to the plan when the prison is populated.

Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Strategies - Manmade/Technological Hazards

Hazard: Infectious Diseases

Goal 1: Reduce the threat of infectious diseases through education and awareness.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Support and maintain programs that keep the county healthy and safe from infectious diseases.	A. Continue to support Countryside Public Health programs.	Recurring	Countryside Public Health (CPH) & County	--	
2. Educate the public.	A. Get uniform, accurate and up-to-date information out to the public through the risk communication service.	Recurring	CPH	--	
	B. Conduct media campaign on best practices for prevention, identification of new issues, and the availability of resources to reduce risks.	Recurring	CPH	Unknown	PHEP/HRSA Grants
	C. Continue cooperation with County Emergency Management Director, Countryside Public Health and hospitals and clinic staff.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, Hospitals/ Clinics	--	
	D. Identify key stakeholders for public notifications – include vulnerable populations. Include symptoms and precautions public should take. List information officer.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, Hospitals/ Clinics, Senior Living Facilities	--	
Goal 2: Improve the effectiveness and quality of the various efforts addressing infectious diseases that have the potential to impact the county.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Consider new threats and ways to reduce potential impacts.	A. Work on guidelines to keep EMTs informed of possible outbreaks and provide training as needed. Need to secure their support in addressing issue.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, Hospitals and clinics, EMTs	--	
	B. Research the impacts of spraying the county for mosquitoes and reducing the threat of West Nile.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, County & Cities	Unknown	
2. Ensure availability of proper equipment /supplies to address infectious diseases.	A. Identify gaps and needs.	Every 3 Years	CPH, County EM, County & Cities	Staff Time	
	B. Research funding sources.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, County & Cities	Staff Time	
	C. Assure entities have adequate supplies on hand or easy access to supplies for timely response.	Recurring	CPH, County EM, County & Cities	--	

	D. Identify the supplies that Emergency Manager can request if needed.		CPH, County EM, County & Cities	Staff Time	
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Hazard: Fire

Goal 1: Protect structures from fire.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Ensure fire departments have adequate equipment to fight fires	A. Investigate technology advancements to assist fire fighting measures – computers, GPS units, advance warning systems.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's	--	FEMA/MnDNR
	B. Ensure training for fire departments on equipment.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's	Varies	FEMA/MnDNR
Goal 2: Improve public awareness of residents on fire safety.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Educate county residents on fire safety and prevention to minimize fires.	A. Provide school programs to youth, focusing on stoves, smoke detectors, smoking and evacuation.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Murdock, Holloway, Kerkhoven FD's, School Districts	Unknown	FEMA/MnDNR
	B. Provide public education to homeowners on carbon monoxide poisoning, evacuation and smoke alarms, focus on the elderly.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's, CPH	Unknown	
	C. Find ways to provide smoke alarms/carbon monoxide detectors to residents focus on the elderly.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's, CPH,	Low	

	D. Work with insurance companies to help provide and demonstrate using fire extinguishers.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's, Insurance Companies	--	
Goal 3: Reduce Building hazards prone to fire.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Keep electrical units up to code.	A. Enforce building codes – keep city councils updated on citations. Reinforce the importance of adopting uniform building codes.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven, City Building Inspector, CPH	Staff time	
2. Manage abandoned buildings/property.	A. Inspect abandoned buildings.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	
	B. Encourage cities to adopt an ordinance that would allow the city to take dilapidated and abandoned buildings if necessary. County has hazardous building ordinance.	Recurring	Zoning Administrator, Environmental Services	--	
	C. Consideration of adoption by cities of public health nuisance ordinance for garbage, houses, etc. like Appleton, Benson and Holloway.	2 – 5 Years	Danvers, DeGRAff, Clontrarf, Murdock, Kerkhoven	--	
3. Provide residents with adequate knowledge of fire safety.	A. Encourage public safety and work with ongoing programs to promote fire safety.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's,	--	
	B. Conduct media campaign to increase public awareness-educate.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's,	Unknown	
Objective 1: Strategy Information					
A. This strategy has been completed but was identified as a recurring strategy.					

Hazard: Hazardous Materials

Goal 1: Develop user-friendly educational material for the county on hazardous material and safety.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Support policies and programs that assist in creating factual and timely information about hazardous material in the county.	A. Provide resources to fire departments to assist them in identifying areas of high risk involving hazardous material.	Recurring	County EM; CPH, Chemical Facility Managers	--	HSEM
	B. Educate residents on: safety precautions for disposing hazardous material in the home, types of county hazardous materials in county and location of materials in the county. Public health environmental staff responsible for educating on hazardous materials.	Recurring	County EM; CPH; Chemical Facility Managers	--	HSEM
Goal 2: Improve the effectiveness of the various efforts addressing hazardous material in the county.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Maintain and update material, plans, and agreements for addressing hazardous material.	A. Review and update the Swift County Emergency Operations Plan that outlines procedures for dealing with hazardous material on an annual basis.	Recurring	County EM	Staff Time	HSEM
	B. Update the Water Plan to address all hazardous material in the county as it relates to ground and surface water.	Recurring	County EM	Staff Time	
	C. Continue to expand the use of mutual aid agreements and/or memorandums of understanding to improve coordination among state, local and federal agencies and appropriate private sectors.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's,	Staff Time	
	D. Evaluate transportation routes in the county – consider special truck routes for transporting in the City of Benson. This is an issue for all cities on the Highway 12 corridor and parallel to BNRR.	3 – 5 years	County EM, County Environmental Services Director, Chemical Facility Managers, MPCA, Benson, Kerkhoven, Murdock, DeGraff, Danvers, MnDOT	Staff Time	MnDOT
Goal 3: Improve overall preparedness and equipment for handling hazardous materials / events.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Improve emergency personnel's ability to respond to hazardous materials.	A. Continue to participate in regional exercises that test local plans and interaction between local agencies.	Recurring	County EM, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement,	\$4,000	HSEM

			Emergency Response Teams, Ambulance squads		
	B. Train on mass evacuation and response procedures for a hazardous material incident with local emergency responders.	1 – 2 Years	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's,	\$5,000	
	C. Conduct pipeline safety for fire departments regularly.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven FD's,	\$2,000	

Objective 1: Strategy B Information

B. This strategy has not been completed on a large-scale due to staffing changes and budget limitations but has been identified as a new strategy.

Goal 4: Improve the county's ability to deal with meth labs.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Partner
1. Implement procedures or programs that address meth labs and other hazardous materials in the county.	A. Purchase plume-modeling software with GIS technology to model potential hazards created by releases of liquid, gaseous or airborne solid hazardous materials for trainings.	5 years	County EM, Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, EMT's	Unknown	
	B. Educate the public on what to do and what to look for. Public health excellent source of information.	Recurring	CPH	\$2,000	

Objective 1: Strategy A Information:

A. This strategy was not fully completed due to a lack in funding. It is still a viable strategy and was changed from 1 – 2 years to 5 years dependent upon funding.

Hazard: Water Supply Contamination & Wastewater Treatment System Failure

Goal 1: Protect the quality of the county's ground water resources.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
1. Reduce contamination from feedlots.	A. Continue to monitor and regulate locations of feedlots.	Recurring	County Environmental Services	\$5,000 per year	
	B. Map level I and II feedlots with GIS.	Recurring	County Environmental Services	\$2,500 per year	
2. Reduce contamination into private wells.	A. Provide education materials on testing private wells. Public health enforces well codes.	Recurring	County Zoning Environmental Services	\$500	MnPCA
3. Reduce contamination from herbicide and pesticide use.	A. Look at current water plan to see if improvements can be made to protect the water supply.	Recurring	County Zoning Environmental Services	\$500	
	B. Support application training – more stringent regulations. Examine how it impacts the drainage system.	Recurring	County Zoning Environmental Services, Parks & Drainage	\$500	
4. Reduce contamination from individual septic systems or wastewater treatment plants.	A. Inspect and enforce upgraded septic systems for homeowners. Connect homeowners to potential funding resources for this upgrade. (Appx. 30 systems a year)	Recurring	County Environmental Services, CPH	\$10,000 Countywide per year	PFA, MnPCA
5. Implement the wellhead protection program for the county.	A. Keep funding the implementation of the wellhead protection plan and as a top priority. Ensure that a building covers wellheads to protect against contamination. Public health trained in wellhead protection.	Recurring	County Environmental Services, CPH	\$500 per year	
6. Reduce inflow and infiltration into municipal sewer systems.	A. Monitor to determine where and why inflow and infiltration is occurring.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven, CPH	Varies	
7. Comply with and meet TMDL standards.	A. Educate the public on these standards and what they are and how they affect the general public.	Recurring	County Environmental Services, CPH	\$2,000	PCA
Objective 3: Strategy A Information:					
A. This objective and strategy are addressed in the maintenance portion of the county's water management plan and remains on-going/recurring.					
Goal 2: Protect the health of residents in the event of an environmental hazard.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
1. Provide drinking water in the event of ground water contamination.	A. Identify alternate drinking water sources during an emergency in the Emergency Operations Plan. Public health can test water.	Recurring	County EM CPH	--	

	B. Update public facilities to protect against terrorism.	Recurring	County EM CPH	Unknown	
2. Ensure that all public facilities are working properly.	A. Continue updating sanitary sewer systems and securing funding to make these updates.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	
3. Address the threat of human-induced failures, including terrorism.	A. Monitor activities around each city infrastructure systems. Secure systems.		Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	
4. Educate the public in the event of an environmental hazard.	A. Include in the county's Emergency Plan the necessary steps to take in the event of environmental hazards.	Recurring	County EM, CPH	--	
	B. Conduct media campaign for readiness.	Recurring	County EM, CPH	--	
	C. Evaluate effect of mosquito control on public.	Recurring	Appleton, Benson, Danvers, DeGraff, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	

Objective 1: Strategy A Information:

A. This strategy was not fully completed due to a lack in funding. It is still a viable strategy and was changed from 1 – 2 years to 5 years contingent upon funding.

Hazard: Civil Disturbance/Terrorism

Goal 1: Protect vulnerable population lives.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
1. Increase the level of security for vulnerable populations.	A. Inventory current security. Communicate security plans with local emergency responders. Train parties involved.	2 – 5 Years	Facility Managers, Emergency Responders, Law Enforcement	Unknown	
	B. Develop security plans where gaps are identified.	2 – 5 Years	Facility Managers, Emergency Responders, Law Enforcement	--	
	C. Establish better security checks for places with vulnerable populations.	2 – 5 Years	Facility Managers, Emergency Responders, Law Enforcement	--	

	D. Practice emergency drills.	2 – 5 Years	Facility Managers, Emergency Responders, Law Enforcement	Unknown	
Objective 1: Strategies A, B, C & D Information:					
These strategies were not completed due to changes in staffing and budget limitations. Each has been identified as new strategy for this plan with a similar timeframe.					
2. Address agro-terrorism.	A. Develop response plan for agro-terrorism (hoof and mouth, mad cow disease, avian flu, etc.) meeting with vet, Dept. of Ag, County Emergency Manager, Law Enforcement.	Con-current with EOC Plan	County EM, Townships Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	
	B. Purchase a portable incinerator.	3 – 5 Years	County EM, Townships Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Holloway, Murdock, Kerkhoven	Unknown	USDA / DOE / HSEM
Objective 2: Strategies A & B Information					
A. This strategy has been changed from 2 years to run concurrently with the County ECO Plan.					
B. This strategy has been changed from 2 years to 3-5 years (contingent on funding) and was not previously completed due to budget constraints.					
3. Assure that the prison and local law enforcement work together to meet the needs of a civil disturbance. <i>*When the prison is populated.</i>	A. Local law enforcement and prison (PCF) continue to meet regularly.	Recurring	PCF, Law Enforcement	--	
	B. Identify how each can be a resource to benefit each other.	Recurring	PCF, Law Enforcement	--	
	C. Train jointly.	Recurring	PCF, Law Enforcement	Unknown	
	D. Educate the public on resources.	Recurring	PCF, Law Enforcement	Unknown	
Objective 3: Strategies A,B,C,D Information					
These strategies will be implemented when the prison is populated and/or if needed while prison is closed					
Goal 3: Improve public awareness of plans for civil disturbances/terrorism.					
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Time Frame	Responsible Entity	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
1. Reassure public that plans are in place and ready to implement in the event of a civil disturbances/terrorism.	A. Work with local, state and federal agencies on public preparedness. Ensure cooperation.	Recurring	County EM	--	
	B. Conduct public awareness campaign.	Recurring	County EM	Unknown	

SWIFT COUNTY

CHAPTER EIGHT: PLAN MAINTENANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation & Maintenance

Implementation and Maintenance. The Swift County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is intended to serve as a guide for dealing with the impact of both current and future hazards for all county people and institutions. As such it is not a static document but must be modified to reflect changing conditions if it is to be an effective plan. The goals, objectives and mitigation strategies will serve as the action plan. Even though individual strategies have a responsible party assigned to it to ensure implementation, overall responsibility, oversight and general monitoring of the action plan has been assigned to the Swift County Emergency Manager. It will be their responsibility to gather a Local Task Force to update the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan on a routine basis. Every year, the County Emergency Manager will call a meeting to review the plan, mitigation strategies and the estimated costs attached to each strategy. All participating parties of the original Local Task Force and cities will be invited to this meeting. Responsible parties will report on the status of their projects. Committee responsibility will be to evaluate the plan to determine whether:

- Goals and objectives are relevant.
- Risks have changed.
- Resources are adequate or appropriate.
- The plan as written has implementation problems or issues.
- Strategies have happened as expected.
- Partners participating in the plan need to change (new and old).
- Strategies are effective.
- Any changes have taken place that may affect priorities.
- Any strategies should be changed.

In addition to the information generated at the Local Task Force meetings, the County Emergency Manager will also annually evaluate the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and update the plan in the event of a hazardous occurrence. Two-year updates are due on the anniversary of the plan approval date.

After the second two-year update meeting, the Swift County Emergency Manager will finalize a new Local Task Force to begin the required five-year update process. This will be accomplished in coordination with Swift County cities and the entire All-Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be updated and submitted to FEMA for approval (within 5 years of plan adoption). These revisions will include public participation by requiring a public hearing and published notice, in addition to multiple Local Task Force meetings to make detailed updates to the plan.

Public participation for updates is as critical as in the initial plan. Public participation methods that were used in the initial writing will be duplicated for any future update processes – direct mailing list of interested parties, public meetings, press releases, surveys, questionnaires, and resolutions of participation and involvement. Additional methods of getting public input and involvement are encouraged such as placing copies of the plan in the Swift County Emergency Manager’s Office and city offices, in addition to placing the plan on the Swift County and UMRDC websites. Further, cities will be encouraged to place a notice on their websites stating the plan is available for review at the city offices. Notifications of these methods could be placed in chamber newsletters, the UMRDC newsletter and newspapers. Committee responsibilities will be the same as with updates.

Chapters 5, 6, and 7 focus on mitigation strategies for natural hazards, city-specific mitigation strategies for both natural and man-made/technological hazards, and man-made/technological hazards. The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan proposes a number of strategies, some of which will require outside funding in order to implement. If outside funding is not available, the strategy will be set aside until sources of funding can be identified. In these situations, Swift County and cities will also consider other funding options such as the county’s/cities’ general funds, bonding and other sources. Based on the availability of funds and the risk assessment of that hazard, the county will determine which strategies should be continued and which should be set aside. Consequently, the action plan and the risk assessment serves as a guide to spending priorities but will be adjusted annually to reflect current needs and financial resources.

The last step requires an evaluation of the strategies identified in the goals and policies framework, selecting preferred strategies based on the risk assessment, prioritizing the strategy list, identifying who is responsible for carrying out the strategy, and the timeframe and costs of strategy completion. Swift County and cities have incorporated the preferred strategies including identification of the responsible party to implement, the timeframe and the cost of the activity with the goals and policies framework.

This plan will be integrated into other county plans such as County Comprehensive Plans, the County Water Plan, the County Transportation Plan and all Emergency Operations Plans. Chapter One will serve as an executive summary to be attached to those plans as necessary. The County Board and Emergency Manager will encourage cities to implement their city-specific mitigation strategies in their comprehensive plans, land use regulations, zoning ordinances, capitol improvement plans and/or building codes by including mitigation strategies in their plans as listed in Table 109 on the following page. Further, as each land use mechanism is updated, mitigation strategies will be evaluated to determine whether they can implement or include them at that time. This evaluation will consist of basic cost-benefit analyses, much like what was used to create the mitigation strategies as discussed in Chapters 5, 6, and 7.

Table 109. SC & Cities - Local Planning Mechanisms

Planning Mechanisms	Jurisdictions
Comprehensive Plan	Swift Co., Benson, Appleton
Emergency Operations Plan	Swift Co., Benson, Appleton
Capital Improvement Plan	Benson
Local Water Management Plan	Swift Co., Benson, Appleton, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Watershed Plan	Watershed District
Land Use Plan	Swift Co., Benson
Zoning Ordinance	Swift Co., Benson, Appleton, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock
Building Code	Benson, Appleton
Floodplain Ordinance	Swift Co., Benson, Appleton, Holloway, Kerkhoven, Murdock, DeGraff
Shoreland Ordinance	Swift Co.

Many of these plans or policies can help implement the goals, objectives and strategies in Swift County’s All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Swift County Emergency Manager is responsible for meeting with each city within the County two times throughout the next five years. During these meetings, the Emergency Manager will review all Local Planning Mechanisms and collaborate with the cities to ensure the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is becoming as integrated into local plans as possible. As adopted versions of Swift County’s All-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available at all city offices, during these meetings the Emergency Manager will solicit and collect any public comments relevant to the plan and make a record for the upcoming update process to be discussed at a Local Task Force meeting. One document that was particularly helpful was the Swift County Comprehensive Plan; this was the only document that has been updated since the initial hazard mitigation plan was developed. The Comprehensive Plan provided county-wide goals and objective which helped the Emergency Manager and taskforce consider future growth and ensure goals, objectives and strategies in the hazard mitigation plan support those in the comprehensive plan and are not duplicative. These Local Planning Mechanisms are meant to work cooperatively together in order to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of Swift County and its corresponding cities. Although only one of the planning mechanisms has been updated since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted city and county officials will integrate related plans with hazard mitigation goals, objectives and strategies when feasible and appropriate.

Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance

County Adoption. One of the first steps in implementing the plan is to make sure that it is officially adopted in a public hearing. The task force and public provided comment on the draft plan. The task force reviewed comments, modifications were made and a final draft was sent to FEMA for review, comment and approval. After FEMA approved the plan, the county board adopted the plan. A public hearing was held to obtain any additional comments that the public or others wished to make. A copy of the county resolution to adopt is in Appendix 9.

City and Township Adoption. The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for Swift County is a multi-jurisdictional plan. All communities in the county – townships and cities – were involved in the various stages of the planning process and a mitigation strategies have been identified for each jurisdiction. Each of Swift County’s cities and townships passed resolutions to participate in the county plan. Following official adoption of the plan by the county each city and township was notified. Each chose whether or not to adopt the plan as well. Each were encouraged to adopt enabling them to apply for HMGP funds independently not under the umbrella of the county. Copies of the city and township resolutions choosing to adopt the plan are in Appendix 9.

Implementation and Maintenance Guidelines. The Swift County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is intended to serve as a guide/reference to mitigate the impact of both current and future hazards for all county residents and institutions. As such, it is not a static document but must be modified to reflect changing conditions if it is to be an effective plan. The goals, objectives and mitigation strategies will serve as a work or action plan. Individual strategies have a party assigned to it to help ensure implementation, oversight and general monitoring of the action plan; however oversight has been assigned to the County Emergency Manager.

The following guidelines will help implement the goals, objectives and strategies of the plan. An **implementation committee** will be used to assist in this process. The existing task force, the planning commission, other appropriate county committee, or any other group of stakeholders could serve as the implementation committee to review implementation opportunities identified in the plan. Implementation of strategies should be a collaborative effort of the participating jurisdictions. This committee should operate by group consensus and create recommendations for implementation to bring forward to the proper governing entity for consideration. Guidelines for the committee include:

1. Commitment to the plan and overall mitigation vision.
2. Protect sensitive information.
3. Take inventory of strategies in progress.
4. Determine strategies that no longer are needed or new strategies that have emerged.
5. Set priorities. Assign responsibilities to complete.
6. Seek funding.
7. Meet minimum bi-annually – one meeting to set the course of action and a second to monitor progress.
8. Report to all respective boards for action.
9. Advisory capacity.

It should be noted that all the strategies identified in this plan are **recommendations only**. Careful consideration and evaluation of any strategy should take place prior to implementation.

Assigning strategies and implementation activities in this plan to certain entities does not guarantee completion. The strategies and activities addressed in this plan will be addressed as funding and other resources become available and approval by the responsible jurisdiction takes place.

The County Emergency Manager has the overall responsibility of tracking the progress of mitigation strategies. The County Emergency Manager will request updates from responsible agencies and cities on their mitigation actions after each disaster and at least annual to coincide with plan evaluation. Post disaster monitoring will evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation actions that have been completed and determine implementation of planned strategies. Monitoring may lead to developing a project that may be funded by FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs.

Annual reviews to change the plan will be led by the County Emergency Manager using the implementation committee. It will be their responsibility to review the plan and mitigation. **Yearly reviews are due on the anniversary of the plan approval.** Responsible parties and the implementation committee will report on the status of their projects. Committee responsibility will be to evaluate the plan to determine whether:

- Goals, objectives and strategies are relevant.
- Risks that have changed including the nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks.
- Resources are adequate or appropriate.
- The plan as written has any implementation problems or issues.
- Deadlines are being met as expected.
- Partners participating in the plan are appropriate.
- Strategies are effective.
- New developments affecting priorities.
- Strategies that should be changed.

Updates every five years are lead by the County Emergency Manager in coordination with cities and townships to complete a rewrite for submitting to FEMA. A **task force**, similar to the one created to complete the plan, will be formed and used in the planning process to rewrite the plan. These revisions will include public participation by requiring a public hearing and published notice. Future updates should address potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified. Any major changes in the plan may include additional public meetings besides just a public hearing.

Public participation for updates is as critical as in the initial plan. Public participation methods that were used in the initial writing should be duplicated for any updates – direct mailing list of interested parties, public meetings, press releases, surveys, questionnaires, and resolutions of participation and involvement. Additional methods of getting the public input and involvement are encouraged such as placing copies of the plan in public libraries for public comment or placing the plan on county and city websites. Notifications of these methods could be placed in chamber newsletters, the UMRDC newsletter and newspapers. Committee responsibilities will be the same with updates as the original plan.

The action plan proposes a number of strategies, some of which will require outside funding to implement. If outside funding is not available, the strategy may be set aside until sources of funding can be identified or modified to work within the funding restrictions. In these situations,

the county and entities will also consider other funding options such as the county's general fund, bonding and other sources. Based on the availability of funds and the risk assessment of the hazard, the county will determine which strategies should they continue to work on and which should be set aside. Consequently, the action plan and the risk assessment serves as a *guide* to spending priorities but will be adjusted annually to reflect current needs and financial resources. It is not a legal binding document.

Updates require an evaluation of the strategies identified in the goals and policies framework, selecting preferred strategies based on the risk assessment, prioritizing the strategy list, identifying who is responsible for carrying out the strategy, and the timeframe and costs of strategy completion. Swift County has incorporated the preferred strategies including identification of the responsible party to implement, the timeframe and the cost of the activity in the plan framework.

This plan will be integrated into other county plans such as the County Comprehensive Plan, the County Water Plan, the County Transportation Plan and all Emergency Operations Plans. Chapter One can serve as an executive summary to be attached to those plans as necessary. The County Board encourages jurisdictions to address hazards in *their* comprehensive plans, land use regulations, zoning ordinances, capitol improvement and/or building codes by including some of the mitigation strategies in their plans. Many of the plans or policies can include strategies from the Hazard Mitigation Plan. They are meant to blend and complement each other so that strategies **are** duplicated and occur in different plans as appropriate.