



ROBERTS COUNTY

PRE-DISASTER
MITIGATION PLAN

2024 - 2030

Prepared by:

First District Association
of Local Governments

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CHAPTER 1 | INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Roberts County (County) is vulnerable to natural hazards that have the possibility of causing serious threat to the health, welfare, and security of our citizens. The cost of response and recovery, in terms of potential loss of life or loss of property, from potential disasters can be lessened when attention is turned to mitigating their impacts and effects before, they occur or re-occur.

The Roberts County Board of Commissioners, in conjunction with the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management (SD OEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has agreed to update this plan to assist all participating entities in the county in their mission to mitigate losses from natural hazards throughout Roberts County, South Dakota, and the communities located therein.

This plan is an update of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM) that was developed by the County in 2007 and updated in 2014 and again in 2018. The document will serve as a strategic planning tool for use by the county and its communities in its efforts to mitigate future disaster events. The plan identifies and analyzes natural disasters that may occur in the County in order to understand the county's vulnerabilities and propose mitigation strategies that minimize future damage caused by those hazards. This knowledge will help identify solutions that can significantly reduce threat to life and property. The plan is based on the premise that hazard mitigation works. With increased attention to mitigating natural hazards, communities can greatly reduce threats to existing citizens and avoid creating new problems in the future. In addition, many mitigation actions can be implemented at minimal cost.

To date, a total of 2,618 Major Presidential Disaster Declarations (all hazards) have been proclaimed in the United States, of those declarations, 58 occurred fully or partially within the state of South Dakota. Roberts County is no stranger to natural and man-made disasters. All or portions of Roberts County have been included in 20 Presidential Disaster Declarations, five of which occurred in the last 10 years. In order to prevent and reduce the cost that is incurred by businesses, citizens, and property owners from these disasters, the Roberts County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan was developed. This plan identifies hazards that occur throughout Roberts County and mitigation projects that will aid in preventing and reducing the effects of those disasters on the property and lives within. Special consideration has been given to critical infrastructure throughout the county.

This is not an emergency response or emergency management plan. Certainly, the plan can be used to identify weaknesses and refocus emergency response planning. Enhanced emergency response planning is an important mitigation strategy. However, the focus of this plan is to support better decision making directed toward avoidance of future risks and the implementation of activities or projects that will eliminate or reduce the risk for those that may already have exposure to a natural hazard threat.

AUTHORITY FOR PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN

Each year, disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more in the United States. Across the nation, billions of taxpayer-funded dollars are spent annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from natural disasters. However, these funds can never fully cover the true cost of the disasters.

In October of 2000, the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA2K) was signed to amend the 1988 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This amendment created the framework for state, local, tribal, and other territorial governments to engage in hazard mitigation planning to receive certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance. Section 322 (a-d) requires that local governments, as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a multi-hazard mitigation plan in place that:

1. Identifies hazards and their associated risks and vulnerabilities;
2. Develops and prioritizes mitigation projects; and
3. Encourages cooperation and communication between all levels of government and the public.

The objective of this plan is to meet the hazard mitigation planning needs for the County and participating entities. Consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's guidelines, this plan will review all possible activities related to disasters to reach efficient solutions, link hazard management policies to specific activities, educate and facilitate communication with the public, build public and political support for mitigation activities, and develop implementation and planning requirements for future hazard mitigation projects.

PURPOSE

The County PDM is a planning tool to be used by the County, as well as other local, state, and federal units of government, in their efforts to fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning responsibilities; to promote pre- and post-disaster mitigation measures, short/long range strategies that minimize suffering, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions to which citizens and institutions within the county are exposed; and to eliminate or minimize conditions which would have an undesirable impact on our citizens, economy, environment, or the well-being of the County. This plan will aid city, township, and county agencies and officials in enhancing public awareness of the threat hazards have on property and life, and what can be done to help prevent or reduce the vulnerability and risk of each County jurisdiction.

USE OF PLAN

The plan will be used to help the county, communities, and their elected and appointed officials:

- Plan, design and implement programs and projects that will help reduce their community's vulnerability to natural hazards.
- Facilitate inter-jurisdictional coordination and collaboration related to natural hazard mitigation planning and implementation.
- Develop or provide guidance for local emergency response planning.
- Be compliant with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

SCOPE OF PLAN

- Provide opportunities for public input and encourage participation and involvement regarding the mitigation plan.
- Identify hazards and vulnerabilities within the county and local jurisdictions.
- Combine risk assessments with public and emergency management ideas.
- Develop goals based on the identified hazards and risks.
- Review existing mitigation measures for gaps and establish projects to sufficiently fulfill the goals.
- Prioritize and evaluate each strategy/objective.
- Review other plans for cohesion and incorporation with the PDM.
- Establish guidelines for updating and monitoring the plan.
- Present the plan to the Roberts County Commissioners and the participating communities within the county for adoption.

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?

Hazard mitigation is defined as any cost-effective action(s) that has the effect of reducing, limiting, or preventing vulnerability of people, property, and the environment to potentially damaging, harmful, or costly hazards. Hazard mitigation measures, which can be used to eliminate or minimize the risk to life and property, fall into three categories. First are those that keep the hazard away from people, property, and structures. Second are those that keep people, property, and structures away from the hazard. Third are those that do not address the hazard at all but rather reduce the impact of the hazard on the victims such as insurance. This mitigation plan has strategies that fall into all three categories.

Hazard mitigation measures must be practical, cost effective, environmental, and politically acceptable. Actions taken to limit the vulnerability of society to hazards must not in themselves be more costly than the value of anticipated damages.

The primary focus of hazard mitigation actions must be at the point at which capital investment decisions are made and based on vulnerability. Capital investments, whether for homes, roads, public utilities, pipelines, power plants, or public works, determine to a large extent the nature and degree of hazard vulnerability of a community. Once a capital facility is in place, very few opportunities will present themselves over the useful life of the facility to correct any errors in location or construction with respect to hazard vulnerability. It is for these reasons that zoning and other ordinances, which manage development in high vulnerability areas, and building codes, which ensure that new buildings are built to withstand the damaging forces of hazards, are often the most useful mitigation approaches a jurisdiction can implement.

Previously, mitigation measures have been the most neglected programs within emergency management. Since the priority to implement mitigation activities is generally low in comparison to the perceived threat, some important mitigation measures take time to implement. Mitigation success can be achieved, however, if accurate information is portrayed through complete hazard identification and impact studies, followed by effective mitigation management. Hazard mitigation is the key to eliminating long-term risk to people and property in South Dakota from hazards and their effects. Preparedness for all hazards includes response and recovery plans, training, development, management of resources, and mitigation of each jurisdictional hazard.

This plan evaluates the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities of natural hazards within the jurisdictional area of the entire county. The plan supports, provides assistance, identifies, and describes mitigation projects for each of the local jurisdictions who participated in the plan update. The suggested actions and plan implementation for local governments could reduce the impact of future natural hazard occurrences. Lessening the impact of natural hazards can prevent such occurrences from becoming disastrous but will only be accomplished through coordinated partnership with emergency managers, political entities, public works officials, community planners, and other dedicated individuals working to implement this program.

ROBERTS COUNTY PROFILE

Population

Roberts County is in the northeastern corner of South Dakota, bordered on the north by North Dakota and Minnesota on the west. The county has a geographic area of 1,091 square miles and its Census 2020 population was 10,280, which averages 9.4 persons per square mile, which is a slight increase since 2010. According to 2020 Census data, 20.6% of the population is older than age 65. Education levels of persons twenty-five and older include 91.1% high school graduates and 16.5% with college degrees. The number of high school graduates has increased since 2010, which is a positive trend for the County, but the number of college graduates decreased.

The county seat is Sisseton, which is situated at the intersection of Interstate 29 and SD Highway 10. Table 1.1 shows the population and number of housing units located in each of the county's municipalities. Table 1.2 lists the thirty County Townships and populations. The County has experienced a small population increase since 2010. A large portion of Roberts County was included in the former Lake Traverse Indian Reservation. Some of the population increase can be attributed to the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe.

Table 1.1: Roberts County Municipalities

| Name | 2020 Population | 2010 Population | Location | Elevation | Housing Units |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Claire City | 82 | 76 | 45 51'26" N 97 06'13" W | 1,201 | 40 |
| Corona | 69 | 109 | 45 20'29" N 96 43'44" W | 1,152 | 50 |
| New Effington | 234 | 256 | 45 51'23" N 96-55'13" W | 1,099 | 114 |
| Ortley | 50 | 65 | 45 19'56" N 97 11'44" W | 1,873 | 28 |
| Peever | 180 | 168 | 45 32'35" N 96 57'17" W | 1,201 | 60 |
| Rosholt | 379 | 423 | 45 52'00" N 96 43'53" W | 1,083 | 188 |
| Sisseton | 2,479 | 2,470 | 45 39'53" N 97 02'59" W | 1,224 | 1,036 |
| Summit | 288 | 288 | 45 18'16" N 97 02'11" W | 2,014 | 134 |
| White Rock | 6 | 3 | 45 55'00" N 96 34'18" W | 974 | 6 |
| Wilmot | 432 | 492 | 45 24'31" N 96 51'28" W | 1,198 | 221 |
| Unincorporated Areas | | 5,799 | | | 2,911 |
| Roberts County | 10,280 | 10,149 | 45 31'00" N 96 59'01" W | 1,260 | 4,788 |

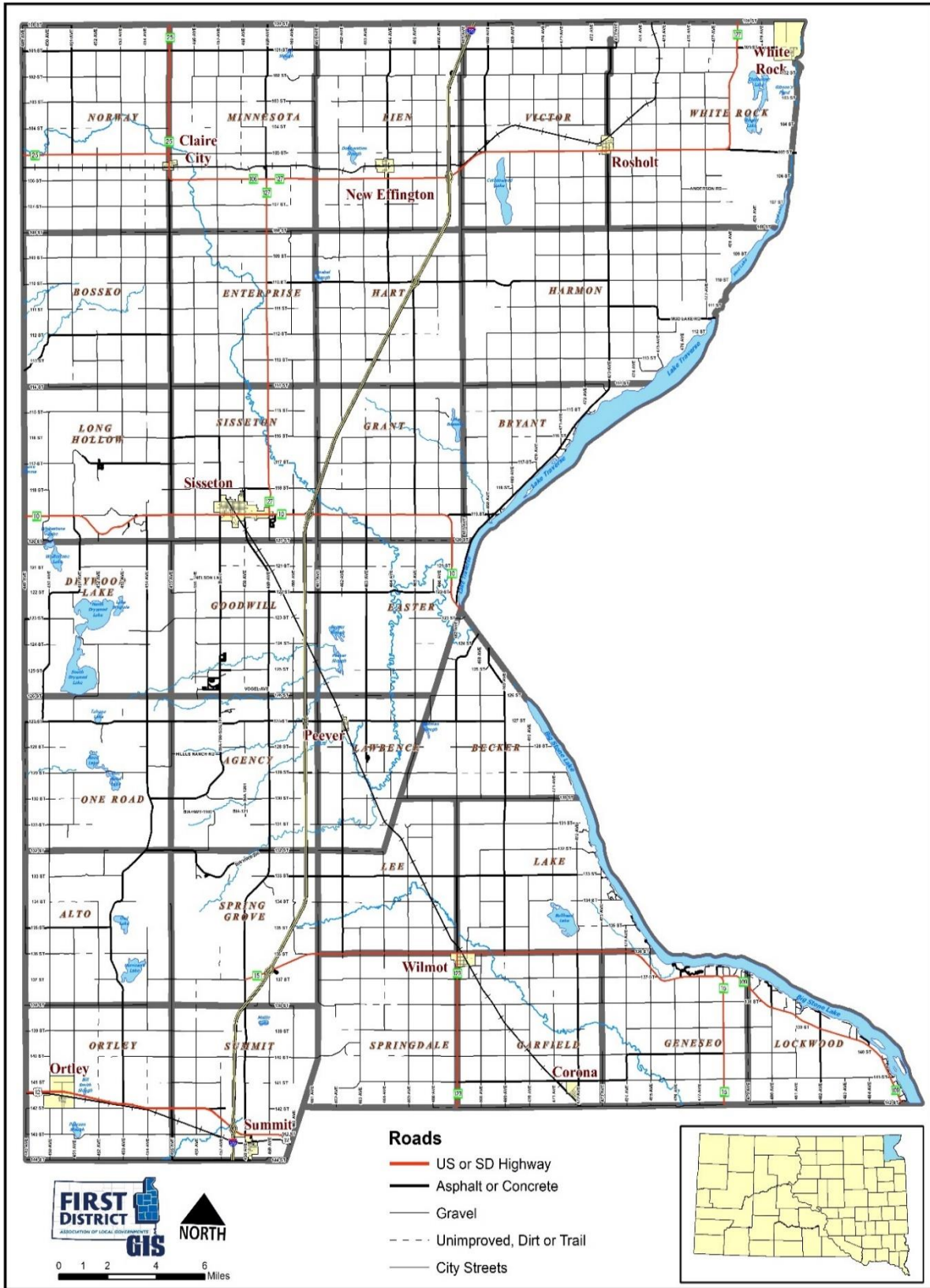
Source : 2020 & 2010 Census, www.Lat-Long.com, www.usbeacon.com

Table 1.2: Roberts County Townships

| Township | Population | Township | Population |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Agency | 279 | Geneseo | 305 |
| Alto | 53 | Goodwill | 933 |
| Becker | 96 | Grant | 174 |
| Bossko | 28 | Harmon | 157 |
| Bryant | 312 | Hart | 108 |
| Dry Wood Lake | 99 | Lake | 250 |
| Easter | 128 | Lawrence | 231 |
| Enterprise | 118 | Lee | 92 |
| Garfield | 136 | Lien | 120 |
| Lockwood | 341 | Long Hollow | 416 |
| Minnesota | 96 | Norway | 93 |
| One Road | 61 | Ortley | 108 |
| Sisseton | 761 | Springdale | 98 |
| Spring Grove | 123 | Summit | 53 |
| Victor | 164 | White Rock | 155 |

Source: 2020 Census

Figure 1.1 Political Map



Social and Economic Description

The largest industry sector in Roberts County is health care, social assistance, and educational services. Followed by the manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment/recreation industries. The City of Sisseton is the largest community in the County. Sisseton serves as the county seat and retail hub for the area. The remaining smaller, rural communities in the County serve as bedroom communities and provide “small town” atmosphere to their residents. These communities have limited retail and service sectors but can provide basic needs to their residents. Eighty percent of the residents within Roberts County commute to work. The Lake Traverse Indian Reservation (Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate) covers a substantial portion of the County.

Overall unemployment rates in South Dakota have remained under 3.5% over the last 5 years with the exception of an 8.9% spike that resulted from the start of the Coronavirus pandemic in April of 2020. Since that date, unemployment rates across the state quickly declined back to around 3.5% by fall of 2020. The state unemployment rates continued to steadily decrease through 2022. According to the Federal Reserve Economic Data-St. Louis, Roberts County followed a similar pattern with unemployment hovering under 5% then spiking to 14.4% in April of 2020 but fell back to about 5% by August 2020. Roberts County unemployment rate has continued to slowly decline to 2.7% in November 2023. According to the 2021 American Community Survey, 17.4% of the population of Roberts County is at or falls below the poverty line.

Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake form most of the eastern border of Roberts County. The lakes provide resorts, camping facilities, swimming beaches, boat docks, and excellent fishing opportunities. Hartford Beach and Sica Hollow are two state parks that offer outdoor recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to the county.

Minimal development has occurred in the County over the last five years. Roberts County has issued 87 building permits for commercial and housing development. All 87 of the permits were for new housing development including mobile homes. No permits were issued for new business construction. Each of the communities was contacted regarding the issuance of building permits. A total of 8 building permits for homes including mobile homes have been issued over the last five years. A total of five commercial permits have been issued by all communities over the last five years. Very little development that would affect the PDM plan has occurred in the County in the last five years.

Physical Description and Climate

Roberts County is located in the northeast corner of South Dakota and is bordered by the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, and the South Dakota counties of Grant, Day, and Marshall. Roberts County is located within the region generally classified as mild and dry continental or Steppe with four well-defined seasons. The weather can be quite changeable with large day to day temperature variations, particularly from the fall to the spring. Days with severe winter cold and summer heat are typical.

Normally the temperature is moderate until the beginning of July, after which short, hot periods are experienced until the end of August. The freeze-free period is the number of days between the average last occurrence of freezing temperatures in the spring and the average first occurrence of 32 degrees F or lower in the fall. The length of the freeze-free period approximates the length of the growing season which ranges from 130 days or more between May 21st and September 21st. Topography and local weather conditions can produce subfreezing temperatures

at the ground surface while the air temperature a few feet above the ground remains above 32 degrees F.

Annual average precipitation is 22.23 inches, with over 85% of the precipitation falling from April through October. Precipitation can vary significantly from year to year, and location to location within a given year. The heaviest most intense precipitation often occurs with localized downpours associated with thunderstorms in June through August. Significant flash flooding can result from these downpours.

Average winter snowfall ranges up to 38 inches. The heaviest snowstorms often occur from late March through May. These storms can produce more than 12 inches of snow and are often made more severe as temperatures are warmer, and therefore the snow is heavier and more difficult to travel in and remove. These storms are often accompanied by high winds resulting in blizzard conditions. Mid-winter snowstorms in general produce less than 6 inches of snow, but heavier amounts to 19 inches or more have occurred. Despite the generally lighter amounts and drier snow, high winds can result in blizzard conditions. Even without falling snow, in the colder conditions of midwinter, high winds can pick up loose snow, resulting in local ground blizzards.

Above normal snowfall can lead to exceptionally deep snowpack levels. Unusually cold late spring temperatures will allow the deep snowpack to persist until early April. Unpredictable weather patterns can shift to abnormally warm conditions with temperatures from the 40s to the 70s. These abnormally high temperatures can cause rapid snowmelt which may result in overland flooding in the region.

Severe thunderstorms are common from June into early September. Typically the greatest hazards associated with these thunderstorms are very high winds and large hail. Damage to structures and crops occurs every summer from these storms. Tornadoes have been reported but are relatively rare.

An important element of the climate in Roberts County is the often-windy conditions. Average wind speeds in Roberts County is 19.88 mph. The average and peak sustained winds tend to be stronger over higher more exposed terrain. The highest wind gusts often occur with thunderstorms during the summer, with gusts over 60 mph occurring most years. The highest recorded wind gust of 83 knots (95.5 mph) occurred in Summit, SD in June of 2020. The highest sustained winds tend to occur in the spring and fall, with sustained winds over 40 mph or greater occurring most years. Roberts County reached straight line wind speeds of 90 mph more than once within the last ten years.

For the purposes of this hazard assessment and mitigation plan, weather is of interest when it threatens property or life and thus becomes a hazard. The National Weather Service (NWS) provides short-term forecasts of hazardous weather to the public. In addition to issuing tornado and severe thunderstorm watches the NWS also produces regularly scheduled severe weather outlooks and updates on various forms of hazardous weather including heavy rain and winter storms.

Hydrology

Roberts County is split by fifteen watersheds. These watersheds work their way to the Atlantic Ocean with distinctively different paths by means of surface and groundwater. The northeast portion of the county eventually drains north into the Red River Valley, ultimately making its way into Lake Superior. The southwest corner of Roberts County drains into the Missouri River via the

James and Big Sioux Rivers. In the southeast and following the Little Minnesota River nearly to the northwest corner of the county, water drains toward the Minnesota River, which outlets into the Mississippi River.

Alto and Ortleby Townships, as well as portions of Summit (west of Interstate 29), One Road (all except for the northernmost one mile), and Spring Grove Townships (southwest corner) drain toward the Big Sioux River. Slightly more than ten percent of the total land area of Roberts County drains into the Big Sioux River via the Waubay Lakes and Headwaters of the Big Sioux River Watersheds. Drainage patterns on the Coteau de Prairie are generally characterized by poorly defined drainage channels and slow absorbing soils. Although soils on the coteau are generally slow absorbing and potholes are common, the drainage pattern in Roberts County is better defined than is found in neighboring counties to the southwest.

Approximately ten square miles of Roberts County drains into the James River. The westernmost one (1) mile of Dry Wood Lake Township and portions of Sections 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30 of Long Hollow Township are within the Northern Coteau Lakes-Upper James River Watershed. While the James River Lowland is generally characterized by exceptionally flat topography, the land draining into the James River in Roberts County is located on the western slope of the highest crest of the Coteau de Prairie and varies in elevation by approximately one hundred feet.

More land from Roberts County ultimately drains into the Minnesota River than any other major river. All of Lockwood, Geneseo, Garfield, Springdale, Lake, Lee, Agency, Lawrence, Becker, Easter, Goodwill, and Bossko Townships are drained by watersheds which feed the Minnesota River. Furthermore, over half of Norway, Minnesota, Enterprise, Sisseton, Dry Wood Lake, Summit, Spring Grove, and Long Hollow Townships; as well as over five square miles of Grant Township, and approximately seven square miles of One Road Township eventually drains into the Minnesota River through various sub watersheds. These sub watersheds include the Lower North Fork-Whetstone River, Big Stone Lake, Lower Little Minnesota River, Upper North Fork-Whetstone River, Upper Little Minnesota River, and Jorgenson River. Drainage patterns of these watersheds are more clearly defined due primarily to the change in elevation which reaches over 2,100 feet above sea level in numerous locations in nearly a diagonal line from the Town of Summit to the point at which SD Highway 10 crosses the western border of Roberts County. The land in these townships drains toward the southeast in the direction of Big Stone Lake, which is the lowest point in South Dakota at 966 feet above sea level.

The Jim Creek, Lake Traverse, Bois de Sioux River and Shortfoot Creek-Wild Rice River sub watersheds all collect water which travels from Roberts County to the Red River, where it travels to Lake Superior before entering the Atlantic Ocean through Hudson Bay. The Shortfoot Creek-Wild Rice River watershed includes land in five (5) sections in northwest Norway Township. The Lake Traverse Watershed encompasses all except for the western one (1) mile of Bryant Township, all but the western four (4) miles of Harmon Township, the southeast six (6) sections in Victor Township, portions of White Rock Township, and the easternmost one (1) mile of Easter Township. Approximately the northern one-third of Victor Township and portions of north and east White Rock Township are drained by the Boise de Sioux River. Finally, the Jim Creek Watershed collects water from all of Lien, and Hart Townships as well as portions of Minnesota, Enterprise, Sisseton, Grant, Bryant, Harmon, Victor, and White Rock Townships. Land in these watersheds would have been covered by the ancient Lake Agassiz at times during the latest Ice Age. Since this land was on the periphery of the lake, however, it has more defined drainage than the Red River Valley to its north, but is still characterized as a relatively flat lowland with numerous potholes.

Transportation and Utility Infrastructure

Roberts County meets its current transportation needs through a mixture of state and federal highways, railroads, county roads, municipal road systems and township roads. The rural road system performs two basic functions: (1) providing general mobility for the residents in rural areas, and (2) accommodating the movements of agricultural products to market. The rural transportation system was not designed to accommodate large volumes of traffic on a daily basis.

The major transportation infrastructure in the county includes roads and railroads. Interstate 29 runs north and south through Roberts County and receives the majority of commercialized traffic. There are three railroads that carry commodities in the county. The Sunflour in the north part of the county. The Twin City in the central and southeast part of the county. The Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railroad is in the southwest part of the county.

Other transportation routes in the county also receive varying degrees of general mobility and commercial based traffic, the main routes being State Highways 127, 123, 106, 25, 10, 15, and US Highway 12. Total State highway mileage in Roberts County is approximately 174 miles. There are multiple county highways and township roads that are used for rural transportation involving residents, agricultural products, and other commodities.

The County's 481-mile road system includes 177 gravel road miles, 304 hard surface rural road miles, and 155 bridges. In Roberts County, the transportation choices are limited to mostly private vehicles traveling over state and federal highways and county roads.

Roberts County has one small airport located in Sisseton. The airport is used primarily by local pilots, crop sprayers and other light aircraft. The airport has VOR nav-aids to assist pilots.

The cities of Corona, Claire City, Rosholt, Sisseton, and Summit have their own water systems. Brown, Day, Marshall Rural Water System serves New Effington and Peever plus some rural residences. Grant Roberts Rural Water System serves Wilmot plus some rural residences. The residents in Ortley and White Rock utilize private wells for their potable water. Regarding wastewater disposal, all of the municipalities, with the exception of Ortley and White Rock within the County have municipal wastewater collection and treatment systems. Rural residences and those in Ortley and White Rock rely on individual septic tanks and drain fields. Although residential growth is not expected to be significant in the county, new developments need to be controlled through planning and development guidelines. Electric power is provided to rural county residents and people in the communities by the Whetstone Valley Electric Cooperative, Traverse Rural Electric Cooperative, Lake Region Electric Association and Otter Tail Power Company. The primary telephone companies serving the County's population are Interstate Telephone Company, Roberts County Telephone Company, Quest Corporation and Venture Communications. Cellular phone service is available in most parts of the county, but there are still places in the county where signals are weak.

Medical and Emergency Services

There are a number of emergency services and medical services within the county. Ambulance service is provided by Browns Valley Minnesota Ambulance, Wilmot Ambulance and Grant-Roberts Ambulance. Medical services are offered at Coteau des Prairies Hospital and Indian Health Services, as well as Public Health Services, Avera Medical Group Clinic - Wilmot and Coteau des Prairies Clinic - Rosholt.

Law enforcement agencies include the Roberts County Sheriff's Department, Rosholt Police, Sisseton Police, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Police Department, as well as the South Dakota Highway Patrol, South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, and a South Dakota Port of Entry on Interstate 29.

There are fire departments in Claire City, New Effington, Rosholt, Sisseton, Peever, Summit, Wilmot and Corona. The county also has the Roberts County Rescue Squad located in Sisseton.



CHAPTER 2 | PREREQUISITES

ADOPTION BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

The local governing body that oversees the update of the Roberts County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is the Roberts County Board of Commissioners. The Commission has tasked the Roberts County Emergency Management Office with the responsibility of ensuring that the PDM is compliant with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Guidelines and corresponding regulations.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLAN PARTICIPATION

Requirement 201.6(c)(5)...Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – E2.

Requirement 201.6(c)(5)...Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – E1.

This plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which serves the entire geographical area located within the boundaries of Roberts County, South Dakota. The County has ten incorporated municipalities. Nine of the ten incorporated municipalities located within the County elected to participate in the planning process and update of the existing PDM. Emergency Management Directors of the adjoining counties were also included on the January 2023 invitation correspondence to participate in the Roberts County PDM Plan update process. Others invited to participate in the County PDM plan update process include Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe, local law enforcement providers, emergency services providers, area utility providers, area health providers and county school superintendents. Table 2.1 shows the participating local jurisdictions including the following municipalities:

Table 2.1: Plan Participants

| Continuing Participants | Do Not Participate* |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Claire City | White Rock |
| Corona | All 30 Townships |
| New Effington | Victor and Hammer villages |
| Ortley | Roberts Co. School Districts |
| Peever | Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe |
| Rosholt | Electric Utility Coops |
| Sisseton | Rural Water Systems |
| Summit | Area Health Providers |
| Wilmot | Communications Providers |
| Roberts County | |

*The incorporated Town of White Rock (population of two persons) due to the community's' small size and lack of community facilities and resources decided not to participate. Non-participating communities are still eligible for hazard mitigation funding, however, may not directly apply for assistance. Instead any assistance would need to be applied for on behalf of the non-participating communities by Roberts County. Non-participants include the unincorporated communities with very small populations: Hammer is located five miles west of New Effington and Victor is located five miles west of Rosholt. Both have an estimated population of twelve. While none of the unincorporated communities directly participated in the PDM update, they were represented by their local Township Officials.

The unincorporated villages and townships are not direct participating entities in the plan because these entities are too small, both in population and in resources, to be capable of handling disaster needs on their own. The villages are governed by the township boards and are served by the County whenever necessary. The townships were invited to participate in the PDM update and asked to identify hazard risks, vulnerability and critical infrastructure via mail and return the information to the team for incorporation in the plan. Twenty six out of thirty townships responded to the request.

The Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) Tribe was previously invited to participate in the Roberts County PDM Plan. The SWO declined the invitation to participate because the Tribe prepared their own PDM Plan.

Some of the rural utility providers attended planning meets and provided system information for the updated plan.

The Roberts County Commission and each of the listed participating municipalities will pass resolutions to adopt the updated PDM. The dates of adoption by resolution for each of the jurisdictions are summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Dates of Plan Adoption by Jurisdiction

| Jurisdiction | Date of Adoption |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Claire City | |
| Town of Corona | |
| Town of New Effington | |
| Town of Ortley | |
| Town of Peever | |
| City of Rosholt | |
| City of Sisseton | |
| Town of Summit | |
| City of Wilmot | |
| Roberts County Commission | |

All the participating jurisdictions were involved in the plan update. Representatives from each municipality and the County, adjacent county Emergency Managers, law enforcement providers, rural utilities providers, emergency services, school district superintendents and local health providers were invited to the planning meetings. Those in attendance provided valuable perspective on the changes required for the plan. All representatives attending took part in the risk assessment exercise at the January 19, 2023 kickoff meeting.

Representatives in attendance took information from the PDM planning meetings back to their respective boards/agencies and presented the progress of the plan update. First District staff also presented progress reports when meeting individually with communities. The local jurisdictions reviewed and commented (via email or telephone) on updated information placed in the 2024 plan. The local jurisdictions have also presented the Resolution of Adoption to their councils and will pass the resolutions upon FEMA approval of the PDM update. The Resolutions are included in the Appendix.

Table 2.3 was derived to help define “participation” for the local jurisdictions who intend on adopting the plan. To be considered “participating”, each jurisdiction must have at least seven of the ten participation requirements fulfilled.

Table 2.3: Record of Participation

| Nature of Participation | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Attended Meetings or work sessions (a minimum of 1 meeting will be considered satisfactory). | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Submitted inventory and summary of reports and plans relevant to hazard mitigation. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Submitted the Risk Assessment Worksheet. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Submitted description of what is at risk (including critical facilities and infrastructure at risk from specific Hazards worksheet). | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Submitted a description or map of land-use patterns (current and proposed/expected). | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Developed goals for the community. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Developed mitigation actions with an analysis of why those actions were selected. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Prioritized actions emphasizing relative cost-effectiveness. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Reviewed and commented on the draft plan. | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Hosted opportunities for public involvement (allowed time for public comment at a minimum of 1 city council meetings after giving a status report on the progress of the PDM update). | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| ■ Requirement Met | | | | | | | | | | |



CHAPTER 3 | PLANNING PROCESS

BACKGROUND

The effort that led to the development of this plan is part of the larger, integrated approach to hazard mitigation planning in South Dakota that is led by the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management. Production of the plan was the ultimate responsibility of the Roberts County Emergency Management Director, who served as the county's point of contact for all activities associated with this plan. Input was received from the PDM Planning Team that was put together by the Emergency Management Director. All invited Planning Team members are listed below in Table 3.1.

The plan itself was written by an outside contractor, First District Association of Local Governments (First District) of Watertown, South Dakota, one of the state's six regional planning entities. The office has an extensive amount of experience in producing various kinds of planning documents, including municipal ordinances, land use plans, and zoning ordinances, and is an acknowledged leader in geographic information systems (GIS) technology throughout South Dakota. First District assisted the County in the development of the county's original PDM in 2007 in addition to the 2014 and 2019 PDM plan updates. The following staff members of the First District Association of Local Governments were involved in the 2024 plan update process: Todd Kays, Director; Payton Carda, Planner/EDO; Luke Muller, Senior Planner; Amy Arnold, Geographic Information System Analyst; Kelli Henricks, Geographic Information System Specialist and Greg Maag, Planner. Staff attended the PDM Planning Team and community meetings as the plan was being developed. Maag compiled and formatted the data, information, forms and maps into the draft and final PDM plan. Arnold assisted by producing many of the maps for the plan and Muller directed the floodplain risk analysis (see next section) and completed the county land cover analysis discussed in the previous chapter. Several other individuals at the state level provided additional support and information that was quite useful. They include:

- James Poppen, CFM Mitigation Branch Chief/State Hazard Mitigation Officer, SD OEM – provided guidance and direction as the plan was being developed.
- Blaire Jonas, South Dakota State NFIP/Mitigation Specialist, SD OEM – provided guidance and direction as the plan was being developed.
- Kyle Kafka, South Dakota Hazard Mitigation Specialist, SD OEM – provided guidance and direction as the plan was being developed.
- Diana Herrera, FEMA Regional Flood Insurance Liaison – supplied classification and information regarding the value and number of flood insurance policies and claims.
- Doug Hinkle, SD State Fire Marshall Office – provided information on fires events throughout the County.

- Whitney Kilts, SD DANR, Water Rights Program – provided information on dams located in the County.
- Greg Pollreisz, SD Department of Transportation – provided bridges and road mileage information within the County’s Road system.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

Requirement 201.6(b)(2) ...Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A2.

Methodology

Mitigation planning is a process that communities use to identify policies, activities, and tools to implement mitigation actions. The process that was used to develop this plan consisted of the following steps:

1. Planning Framework
2. Risk Identification and Assessment
3. Mitigation Strategy
4. Review of Plan
5. Plan Adoption and Maintenance

Planning Framework

The planning framework component identified five objectives:

- Develop Plan to Plan;
- Identify Governmental Entities/Stakeholders;
- Establish PDM Planning Team;
- Define Scope of the Plan;
- Identify public participation component
- Establish schedule for planning process

Prior to receiving funding, public meetings were held at the Roberts County Courthouse to inform the public about the required PDM update. Funding from FEMA and the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management to prepare the mitigation plan was received by the county on 9/28/2022. Once funding was secured, the Roberts County Emergency Management Director and the First District acted as the PDM Planning Team began to discuss the strategy to be used to develop the plan. The first task was to identify those entities/stakeholders that would have direct and indirect interests in the update of the PDM.

Prior to the first public informational meeting, the Chairman of the Roberts County Commissioners and Roberts County Emergency Management Director wrote letters to all the stakeholders, community organizations, municipalities, townships, utility providers and emergency responders and concerned residents who might wish to volunteer their time and serve on a committee, and to those who would act as a resource for the PDM Planning Team. The letters included a brief description of the PDM. The same correspondence was sent to the Emergency Management Directors in the adjoining counties inviting them to participate in the Roberts County PDM Plan

update process. Public input was solicited via notices regarding the PDM planning process in local media outlets and via the Internet.

Each individual who was contacted for the PDM Planning Team had at least one of the following attributes to contribute to the planning process:

- Significant understanding of how hazards affect the county and participating jurisdictions.
- Substantial knowledge of the county's infrastructure system.
- Resources at their disposal to assist in the planning effort, such as maps or data on past hazard events.

Table 3.1 lists all parties that were invited to participate as a PDM Planning Team member, and it includes their attendance at the planning meetings, all of which were open to the public, that were held as the plan was being developed. An agenda was sent out to the PDM Planning Team prior to each meeting, and the meeting minutes were sent to them afterward to keep everybody informed of what was discussed and any decisions that were made.

Table 3.1: PDM Planning Team Members

| Invited | | | Meeting Attendance | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Last Name | First Name | Entity Represented | Meeting 1 | Meeting 2 | Meeting 3 |
| Adair | Heather | Community Health Nurse | | | |
| Anderson | Bryan | Day County Emergency Manager | | | |
| Arend | Norma | Summit Finance Officer | | | |
| Appel | Tyler | Roberts County Sheriff | ■ | | |
| Carlson | Don | Roberts County Commissioner | | | |
| Cokens | Joshua | Interstate Telecommunications Coop | ■ | | |
| Croymans | Jim | Sisseton Police Chief | | | |
| First District Staff | | First District | ■ | | |
| Fritz | Kristi | Roberts County Auditor | | | |
| Fryer | Harold | Peever Finance Officer | | | |
| German | Audrey | Indian Health Services | | | |
| Goble | Carol | Ortley Finance Officer | | | |
| Grimes | Jim | Lake Region Electric | ■ | | |
| Hanson | Ben | Sisseton Economic Development Corp. | | | |
| Heinecke | Brian | Roberts County Commissioner | ■ | | |
| Hoffman | Brent | Gran-Roberts Rural Water | ■ | | |
| Hulscher | Larry | Wilmot School District Superintendent | | | |

| Invited | | | Meeting Attendance | | |
|--------------------|------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Last Name | First Name | Entity Represented | Meeting 1 | Meeting 2 | Meeting 3 |
| Hieb | April | Coteau des Prairies Hospital | ■ | | |
| Iverson | Lisa | White Rock Finance Officer | | | |
| Jaspers | Terry | City of Sisseton Mayor | ■ | | |
| Johnston | Faye | Roberts County Commissioner | | | |
| Kappes | Rodney | BDM Rural Water System | | | |
| Kemnitz | Amber | Sisseton Finance Officer | | | |
| Landmark | Todd | Marshall County Emergency Manager | | | |
| Lick | Paige | Rosholt Finance Officer | | | |
| Meyer | Tammy | Sisseton School District Superintendent | ■ | | |
| Minnala – Backhaus | DeDe | Wilmot Finance Officer | | | |
| Nelson | Brian | Rosholt School District Superintendent | | | |
| Olson | Tom | Coteau des Prairies Hospital – Emergency Dept | ■ | | |
| Pageler | Jeff | Sisseton Fire Chief | | | |
| Pearson/Serocki | Jim/Zach | Roberts County Emergency Manager | ■ | | |
| Roehr | Darin | BDM Rural Water | ■ | | |
| Roth | Ryan | Interstate Telecommunications Coop | | | |
| Sans Guerrevo | Jacy | Coteau des Prairies Hospital – Emergency Coordinator | ■ | | |
| Schuelke | Kevin | Grant County Emergency Manager | | | |
| Schultz | Robin | Corona Finance Officer | | | |
| Spencer | Gary | Sisseton Water & Wastewater Supt. | | | |
| Strickland | Pat | Highway Superintendent | | | |
| Thoreson | Robin | New Effington Finance Officer | | | |
| Vergeldt | Tom | Roberts County Commission Chairman | | | |
| Williams | Dan | Lake Region Electric | ■ | | |
| Wolfe | Brent | Claire City Finance Officer | | | |
| Zempel | Tim | Roberts County Commissioner | | | |

| Invited | | | Meeting Attendance | | |
|----------------|------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Last Name | First Name | Entity Represented | Meeting 1 | Meeting 2 | Meeting 3 |
| Representative | | Coteau des Prairies Hospital | | | |
| Representative | | Lake Region Electric Assn | | | |
| Representative | | LEPC Chairman | | | |
| Representative | | Otter Tail Power Co | | | |
| Representative | | Roberts County Telephone Coop Assn | | | |
| Representative | | Summit School District Superintendent | | | |
| Representative | | Tiospa Zina Tribal School Superintendent | | | |
| Representative | | Traverse Electric Coop | | | |
| Representative | | Venture Communications Coop | | | |
| Representative | | Whetstone Valley Electric Coop | | | |

Leadership and guidance in the planning effort and at the planning meetings was provided by the First District staff and the Roberts County Emergency Management Director. An agenda was distributed to each PDM Planning Team member prior to each meeting, but free-flowing discussion was always encouraged. When PDM Planning Team members had questions about a topic of discussion, either First District staff or the Emergency Management Director would step in.

Generally speaking, the planning process associated with the plan's development was relaxed and informal. No subcommittees were formed, and all decisions were made by mutual consensus of the PDM Planning Team members - no votes were taken, or motions made. Everyone's opinion was respected, nobody was discouraged from voicing their opinion, and no one was made to feel any less important than anyone else.

As the PDM Planning Team was being assembled, arrangements were made for the first PDM Planning Team meeting, which took place in the Sisseton City Hall in Sisseton on January 19, 2022. An agenda was distributed to prospective PDM Planning Team members. The Appendix B includes a copy of each meeting agenda, the sign-up sheet from each meeting, and the minutes from each meeting.

Those who attended the January 19th meeting for the PDM update were asked to volunteer to serve on the PDM Planning Team. The PDM Planning Team was tasked with fostering coordination between the various entities involved; reviewing the drafts and providing comments after First District Association of Local Governments staff initiated changes to the existing plan. There were no external contributors such as contractors or private businesses, other than the local utility providers. Each of the local jurisdictions had a member of their respective boards/councils represent the municipalities in the plan.

The representatives from the municipalities/entities were asked to share the progress of the plan at their own meetings and to ensure that those attending the board/council meetings were aware that they are invited to make comments on and participate in the process of updating the new plan. Comments provided by residents at the local town and PDM Planning Team meetings were collected and incorporated into the plan.

The public was provided several opportunities to comment on the plan during the drafting stages at the PDM Planning Team meetings, Roberts County Annual Townships' meeting and local community meetings. There were several work sessions and public hearings held to keep the public updated and involved in the plan. Additionally, the County utilized an online survey to allow individuals that were unable to attend the community meetings, work sessions and hearings to participate in the PDM planning process. Information collected through the survey was analyzed and included in the plan when appropriate. Notices for the survey were published in the county newspapers, posted on the County website and posted at most County/community offices to encourage local residents to provide information and participate in the planning process. Primarily, public input included the involvement in hazard assessment and mitigation projects. Those who were most involved were the representatives PDM Planning Team and representatives from the municipalities. The municipalities put the PDM update on the agenda at their regular meetings and allowed people to comment at the meetings. Table 3.2 identifies the location and date of each that was provided for the public to comment and how it was advertised.

The first meeting of the PDM Planning Team served to introduce the participants to the concept of mitigation planning; why the plan was being updated and a tentative timeline of how the process would proceed in the months to come (scheduling, assigning responsibilities, etc.). The meeting also included a review of the existing plan, which led to two important decisions. First, it was the consensus opinion of the PDM Planning Team that a rewrite of the plan would be needed. The PDM Planning Team decided that:

- The 2019 PDM plan did not include all the necessary requirements found in the Local Hazard Plan Review Tool (2023). To ensure that the updated plan included everything required by the plan review tool, the PDM Planning Team and community meetings used the plan review tool to lead the discussions.
- Updated information and data regarding the risk assessment was needed, more informative tables and maps would be helpful, and the mitigation strategy needed to be reviewed. FEMA comments received during the approval of the 2019 PDM plan will also be included in the updated plan.
- The risk identification and assessment as well as the identification of critical infrastructure and local municipal goals and objectives should be completed by the First District prior to the next meeting of the PDM Planning Team.

Table 3.2: Opportunities for Public Comment

| Location of Opportunity | Date | Type of Participation | | | How Was Meeting Advertised | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | City Council or County Commission Meeting | PDM Meeting | City Staff/Township Annual Mtg/Survey | Public Notice | Website |
| Claire City | 04/03/2023 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Corona | 01/18/2024 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| New Effington | 07/10/2023 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Ortley | 02/03/2024 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Peever | 04/03/2023 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Rosholt | 01/17/2024 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Sisseton | 03/13/2023 | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| Summit | 01/22/2024 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Wilmot | 02/13/2023 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| Roberts County | PDM Grant Application 12/01/2021 | ■ | | | ■ | |
| | 01/19/2023 | | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| | 02/27/2024 | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| | 03/15/2024 | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |

Online Survey Results

Roberts County and First District staff conducted an online survey regarding natural hazards identification and vulnerabilities. The online survey began on January 29, 2024 and ended on April 15, 2024. Public notices for the survey were posted in several offices of the county courthouse and at the finance offices of the participating communities. Some of the communities posted the notice in their local post offices to encourage participation by the public. Samples of posted notices can be found in Appendix F.

The County received six completed responses from citizens/locals to the online survey. A summary of the responses can be found in Appendix F. Eighty three percent of the respondents indicated they had experienced or been impacted by a natural hazard. Three responses were impacted by flooding, one response impacted by a blizzard and the last response had an experience with high winds. Fifty percent of the responses were somewhat concerned about the possibility of natural disasters. The remaining responses were not concerned. When asked about the most effective way to receive information, emails were the top answer, followed by radio and social media. Most people carry smart devices that can receive emails or social media messages. The six responses ranked the same hazards as the County and communities. The rankings were very similar except for the citizens ranked flooding as the greatest threat to the county vs low/moderate for the County/communities. This may relate to most of the respondents being

impacted by flooding. The citizens ranked tornados as moderate/high whereas the County/communities ranked tornados as low/moderate. Respondents did not identify any other hazards that were not listed on the survey. Lastly, respondents were asked to provide potential mitigation projects to address hazards in the county. Most of the respondents suggested raising roads, installing bridges and larger culverts to prepare for flooding events. They did not provide specific locations. Two responses stated that roads should be opened sooner after big snowstorm events. The last suggestion was for the County/townships to break up ice jams sooner.

Most of the responses on the completed surveys reflect the same hazard identification, vulnerabilities and mitigation activity information from the PDM team, County and the communities that is included in the 2024 PDM plan.

PDM Plan Process Timeline

- September 2022
 - Roberts County receives FEMA/SD OEM funding to update county PDM plan

- October-December 2022
 - Develop PDM Team list
 - Invite persons listed for the PDM Team to January 2023 PDM Team meeting
 - Invite adjacent county EM Directors to the January 2023 PDM Team meeting
 - Public notices published in local newspapers regarding January 2023 PDM Team meeting

- January 2023
 - Hold PDM Team kickoff meeting
 - Establish the PDM Team
 - Review the existing 2019 PDM plan
 - Develop PDM Template and planning process

- February 2023-April 2024
 - Risk Assessment/Project Identification/Prioritization
 - Notices published
 - First District Staff attend community/township meetings
 - Conduct online hazard mitigation survey
 - First District research data/information for PDM plan
 - First District completes draft PDM plan preparation
 - PDM Team meeting #2 notice published
 - Provide adjacent county EM Directors PDM draft for their review (45 day comment period)

- May 2024
 - Hold PDM Team meeting #2
 - Review draft PDM plan
 - First District update draft PDM plan based on comments from PDM Team meeting #2
 - Notice published draft PDM plan public comment period
 - Draft plan submitted to SD OEM
 - PDM Team meeting #3 notice published

- June-July 2024
 - Hold PDM Team meeting #3
 - Review/approve final draft PDM plan
 - Plan updated based on any comments received
 - Draft plan submitted to FEMA
- August-September 2024
 - FEMA plan approval received
- October-December 2024
 - Approved PDM plan adopted by County and participating communities

Risk Identification & Assessment/Mitigation Strategy/Review of Plan

Requirement 201.6(b)(1). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A3.

Requirement 201.6(c)(1). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A1.

Requirement 201.6(b)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A4.

The Risk Identification and Assessment component identified three strategies: Collect and Organize Data, Develop GIS Data, and Analyze Data. The Mitigation Strategy component identified five objectives: Review Existing PDM and other plans, Formation of Goals/Objectives, Compile existing resources to accomplish goals/objectives, Public review of Goals/Objectives, and PDM Planning Team Review of goals/objectives. The Review of PDM component identified three strategies: Writing of PDM, Public Review of PDM, and PDM Planning Team Review of PDM.

Based upon the discussions and information provided at the first meeting, it was determined that the existing PDM Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies needed to be updated. Before the second meeting, First District Staff updated the Introduction, Pre-requisites, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Strategy, and Plan Implementation components of the PDM.

Prior to the second PDM Planning Team meeting, First District Staff met with the participating municipalities and the Roberts County Townships at public noticed meetings to identify hazards and critical facilities, assess vulnerability, discuss development trends, and develop mitigation goals. First District also met with each participating jurisdiction to review proposed mitigation actions, including estimated costs, responsibility and priority. Meeting dates are referenced in Table 3.2. Staff members from Roberts County, Roberts County Townships, and rural utility providers were asked to identify hazards and critical facilities, assess vulnerability, discuss development trends, and develop mitigation goals and review these items with each respective governing body (if applicable). First District staff also conducted research regarding the history of disaster events in the county, including events that had occurred since the 2019 updated plan was developed.

During the 2019 PDM Plan update, First District conducted a technical review of existing documents. This review incorporated existing plans, studies, reports, technical information, zoning and flood damage prevention ordinances into the PDM Update. It should be noted that most of the planning documents of each of the communities had been previously developed by the First District. However, some of the smaller communities did not have such planning documents. Additionally, the 2019 PDM was used as a resource for the new plan because most of the natural hazard profile research had already been completed when it was drafted. In addition to the 2019 PDM, the First District reviewed several other existing documents including but not

limited to the 2019 State of South Dakota Hazard Mitigation Plan and Flood Insurance Rate Maps for all applicable local jurisdictions. A summary of the technical review and incorporation of existing plans is included in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Record of Review

| Technical Documents | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Reference* |
|--|-------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Comprehensive Plan and Existing Land Use Maps | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, & Appendix G |
| Capital Improvement Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | N/A | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | N/A | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Economic Development Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Stormwater Management/ Drainage Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Land Use Regulation Near Pipelines | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Insurance Studies or Engineering Studies for Streams | N/A | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | N/A | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |

| Technical Documents | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Reference* |
|--|---|--------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (by the local Emergency Management Office) | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases. | | | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Emergency Operations Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapter 4 |
| Zoning Ordinance and Site Plan Review | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 3, 4, 5, & 6 |
| Building Code | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Subdivision Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Drainage Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapter 4 |
| Aquifer Protection Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| State Hazard Mitigation Plan | The State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a resource for examples and background data. Where objective data which was still relevant to this plan was included in the state's plan it was considered, and in some cases, re-iterated in this plan. | | | All Chapters |

| Technical Documents | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Reference* |
|---|---|---|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Comprehensive Plan and Existing Land Use Maps | Review existing and future land use maps, master street plan, and limitations on development in reference to perceived and objectively probable natural hazards; with the goal of maximizing efficacy of mitigation strategies and projects and the intent of aligning development strategies with mitigation strategies. | Review existing and future land use maps, master street plan, and limitations on development in reference to perceived and objectively probable natural hazards; with the goal of maximizing efficacy of mitigation strategies and projects and the intent of aligning development strategies with mitigation strategies. | N/A | Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, & Appendix G |
| Capital Improvement Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | N/A | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | N/A | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Economic Development Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Stormwater Management/ Drainage Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Land Use Regulation Near Pipelines | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Technical Documents | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Reference* |
|--|---|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Flood Insurance Studies or Engineering Studies for Streams | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (by the local Emergency Management Office) | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases. | | | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Emergency Operations Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapter 4 |
| Zoning Ordinance and Site Plan Review | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapters 3, 4, 5, & 6 |
| Building Code | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Subdivision Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Drainage Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | Chapter 4 |
| Aquifer Protection Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| State Hazard Mitigation Plan | The State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a resource for examples and background data. Where objective data which was still relevant to this plan was included in the state's plan it was considered, and in some cases, re-iterated in this plan. | | All Chapters | |

| Technical Documents | Sisseton | Summit | Reference* |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Comprehensive Plan and Existing Land Use Maps | Review existing and future land use maps, master street plan, and limitations on development in reference to perceived and objectively probable natural hazards; with the goal of maximizing efficacy of mitigation strategies and projects and the intent of aligning development strategies with mitigation strategies. | Review existing and future land use maps, master street plan, and limitations on development in reference to perceived and objectively probable natural hazards; with the goal of maximizing efficacy of mitigation strategies and projects and the intent of aligning development strategies with mitigation strategies. | Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, & Appendix G |
| Capital Improvement Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Economic Development Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation Plan | Review master street plan to identify what/if any roads were more / less vulnerable to hazards OR what/if any roads were more critical during natural hazards. | Review master street plan to identify what/if any roads were more / less vulnerable to hazards OR what/if any roads were more critical during natural hazards. | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Stormwater Management/ Drainage Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Land Use Reg. Near Pipelines | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Technical Documents | Sisseton | Summit | Reference* |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Flood Insurance Studies or Engineering Studies for Streams | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (by the local Emergency Management Office) | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases | | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Emergency Operations Plan | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases | | Chapter 4 |
| Zoning Ordinance and Site Plan Review | Zoning Ordinance restrictions on setbacks, densities; availability of infrastructure and public facilities to more intensive uses; and Roberts County FIS were discussed. It was determined that safety/mitigation related requirements were adequate in the present ordinance. Further, undeveloped lots appropriately zoned for construction within SFHA were reviewed. | Zoning Ordinance restrictions on setbacks, densities; availability of infrastructure and public facilities to more intensive uses; and Roberts County FIS were discussed. It was determined that safety/mitigation related requirements were adequate in the present ordinance. Further, undeveloped lots appropriately zoned for construction within SFHA were reviewed. | Chapters 3, 4, 5, & 6 |
| Building Code | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Subdivision Ordinance | Subdivision regulations were reviewed with specific attention to installation of infrastructure to an ability to meet fire flows and for streets to meet IFC requirements. Though not reflected here, the community will review IFC requirements to determine whether minimum requirements should be placed in ordinance or standard operating procedures. | N/A | N/A |
| Drainage Ordinance | N/A | N/A | Chapter 4 |
| Aquifer Protection Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| State Hazard Mitigation Plan | The State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a resource for examples and background data. Where objective data which was still relevant to this plan was included in the state's plan it was considered, and in some cases, re-iterated in this plan. | | All Chapters |

| Technical Documents | Wilmot | Roberts County | Reference* |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Comprehensive Plan and Existing Land Use Maps | N/A | Review existing and future land use maps, master street plan, and limitations on development in reference to perceived and objectively probable natural hazards; with the goal of maximizing efficacy of mitigation strategies and projects and the intent of aligning development strategies with mitigation strategies. | Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, & Appendix G |
| Capital Improvement Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Economic Development Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation Plan | N/A | Review master street plan to identify what/if any roads were more / less vulnerable to hazards OR what/if any roads were more critical during natural hazards. | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Stormwater Management/ Drainage Plan | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Land Use Reg. Near Pipelines | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flood Insurance Studies or Engineering Studies for Streams | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Reviewed flood effective flood maps to determine vulnerable private and public structures; their assessed values; anticipated number of displaced individuals. This information was used to assist in prioritizing flood related projects. | Chapters 4, 5, 6, & Appendices D & E |
| Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (by the local Emergency Management Office) | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases | | Chapters 1, 3, 4, & 5 |
| Emergency Operations Plan | Though not directly referenced in this document, Roberts County maintains a Hazardous Materials Plan which identifies facilities storing certain hazardous materials in all jurisdictions within its boundary; and strategies or policies for mitigating or responding to spill events (which may or may not occur due to natural events.) Each community meeting and Planning Team Meeting members were reminded that the HAZMAT plan is the appropriate place to discuss hazardous materials. All discussions involving the major street plan kept evacuation routes in such cases | | Chapter 4 |
| Zoning Ordinance and Site Plan Review | Zoning Ordinance restrictions on setbacks, densities; availability of infrastructure and public facilities to more intensive uses; and Roberts County FIS were discussed. It was determined that safety/mitigation related requirements were adequate in the present ordinance. Further, undeveloped lots appropriately zoned for construction within SFHA were reviewed. | Zoning Ordinance restrictions on setbacks, densities; availability of infrastructure and public facilities to more intensive uses; and Roberts County FIS were discussed. It was determined that safety/mitigation related requirements were adequate in the present ordinance. Further, undeveloped lots appropriately zoned for construction within SFHA were reviewed. | Chapters 3, 4, 5, & 6 |
| Building Code | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Technical Documents | Wilmot | Roberts County | Reference* |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Subdivision Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Drainage Ordinance | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Aquifer Protection Ordinance | N/A | The aquifer protection ordinance was reviewed by not determined to be significantly impacted by any natural hazards. (Existing water services are able to handle drought conditions for potable water.) | N/A |
| State Hazard Mitigation Plan | The State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a resource for examples and background data. Where objective data which was still relevant to this plan was included in the state's plan it was considered, and in some cases, re-iterated in this plan. | | All Chapters |

* Document was reviewed in reference to the described section. Portions of the technical document may be included, but often times were merely considered/incorporated with no specific reference to the document.
N/A The jurisdiction does not have this program/policy/technical document.

Since 2019 Sisseton and Roberts County have adopted Comprehensive updates to their zoning ordinances. Both jurisdictions reviewed rules regarding bulk, height, and density of development to determine whether consistent, not only with the established planning principles of the community but also to ensure those regulations practicably employed the goals of the pre-disaster mitigation plan with reference to protection from fire, drought (impacts on water supply), limitation of density in flood prone areas and review of regulations for areas determined to be in a 100-year floodplain.

While reviewing those ordinances and changes at publicly noticed meetings, both entities chose to prioritize the adoption of updated special flood hazard areas as soon as possible. Sisseton enforced the new maps as best available data and Roberts County adopted their map as soon as possible to remain consistent with the goals of this Plan. In addition to Sisseton and Roberts County, the municipalities of Corona and Wilmot also were made aware of the new maps and chose to continue their compliance with the Flood Insurance Program requirements. Each of the communities determined that the public would not support free-board or additional requirements above the minimum requirements to remain compliant.

None of the policies/documents/etc. in Table 3.3 above have been significantly updated since 2019.

The list of hazards that can potentially occur in Roberts County is presented in Chapter 4. A profile of each of the hazards was begun at this meeting. The profile included information from each of the participating jurisdictions about how the hazard affected their community. Discussion also occurred regarding the existing strategies being used to mitigate each hazard, with a particular emphasis on the critical and essential facilities in each community. The Planning Team reduced the number of hazards to focus on to those hazards that occur more often or may cause significantly higher damages.

At the second meeting, in May of 2024, Risk Identification/Assessment was discussed. The PDM Planning Team reviewed the updates prepared by the First District. This included first a review of the hazards identified in the State of South Dakota Hazard Mitigation Plan and that risk assessment portion of the existing PDM. First District staff also provided an overview of the information regarding Critical Facilities, Risk Identification, Hazard Vulnerability and mitigation projects identified by the County's municipalities.

The PDM Planning Team also dealt with the Mitigation Strategy at the May 2024 meeting. Formation of the strategy began with a review of the results of the risk assessment, which led to discussion about the goals to be achieved with the mitigation plan. The list of goals is included in Chapter 5.

The PDM Planning Team reviewed the goals and objectives identified in the 2019 PDM. After review, the Team determined the 2019 goals and objectives were still appropriate and should be included in the updated PDM plan. In addition, the PDM Planning Team reviewed the list of proposed actions included in the previous mitigation plan and discussion followed about the progress that had been made on implementing the actions. Specific mitigation actions recently identified by the participating jurisdictions were also discussed.

The rest of the meeting was spent prioritizing the mitigation actions and discussing how the plan would be implemented. It was emphasized that cooperation between the county and the participating jurisdictions was especially important, and discussion occurred about how this could best be achieved. Representatives from the jurisdictions were made aware of the critical role they needed to play to ensure the success of the mitigation strategy, such as implementing specific mitigation actions. The Emergency Management Director emphasized the importance of ensuring that no local decisions are made, or actions taken contrary to the goals of this plan. Also, responsible parties were identified for reporting on progress being made to implement the proposed mitigation actions, for evaluating the plan's overall effectiveness, and for getting the public more involved in the planning process.

At the end of the meeting the First District was instructed to conduct an internal review of the document. The draft plan was also to be posted on the First District Association of Local Governments and Roberts County websites. Correspondence regarding the posting of the PDM plan were sent to all the participants and to the emergency managers in the neighboring counties of: Day, Grant, and Marshall. The County published a notice in the newspapers to notify the public regarding availability of the draft PDM plan for their review and comment. Everyone who received the correspondence regarding the plan was allowed forty-five days to comment on the draft.

The final meeting of the PDM Planning Team was subsequently held in July of 2024 to review and discuss final draft as amended based upon comments from the planning team, communities, and the public. At the meeting, the PDM Planning Team recommended that the plan be submitted to SD OEM and FEMA. The final draft of the plan was again posted on the First District Association of Local Governments and Roberts County websites.



CHAPTER 4 | RISK ASSESSMENT

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.

In this chapter, the hazards that were identified by the PDM Planning Team as having the most significance for the County are analyzed. As part of the analysis, various maps and tables were produced and are included within this chapter. The planning participants began the risk assessment process by reviewing the State of South Dakota Hazard Mitigation Plan (SD SHMP). The PDM Planning Team also reviewed records of hazard events that have occurred in the county since 2000, relying primarily on the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS), compiled by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute and data from the NCEI Storm Events Database. A summary of the findings for hazard occurrences from the past ten years is provided below in Table 4.1: The PDM Planning Team also identified potential hazards by observing development patterns, interviews from towns and townships, public meetings, PDM work sessions, previous disaster declarations and research of the history of hazard occurrences located within the County.

Hazards were analyzed in terms of the hazard's probability of occurrence in Roberts County. Representatives from each participating jurisdiction and the PDM Planning Team were asked to complete worksheets that categorized hazards by the likelihood of occurrence within the county.

Every possible hazard or disaster was evaluated and placed into one of three separate columns depending on the likelihood of the disaster occurring in the PDM jurisdiction. Hazards that occur at least once a year or more were placed in the High Probability column; hazards that may have occurred in the past or could occur in the future but do not occur on a yearly basis were placed in the low probability column; and hazards or disasters that have never occurred in the area before and are unlikely to occur in the PDM jurisdiction any time in the future were placed in the Unlikely to Occur column.

Due to the topographical features of the County and the nature of the natural hazards that affect the geographical area covered by this PDM, most areas of the county have similar likelihood of being affected by the natural hazards identified. Only the natural hazards from the High Probability and Low Probability Columns will be further evaluated throughout this plan, with an emphasis on the High Probability hazards. All hazards in the Unlikely to Occur column will not be further evaluated in the plan. Table 4.2 is an adjusted list of hazards produced from the FEMA worksheets completed by each participating jurisdiction and the PDM Planning Team.

Table 4.1: Hazard Occurrences 2013-2023

| Type of Hazard | # of Occurrences Since 2013 | Source |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Drought | 11 | NOAA/UNL |
| Fires (Urban and Wildfire) | 198 | NOAA & State Fire Marshall's Office |
| Extreme Heat | 2 | NOAA |
| Flood | 17 | NOAA |
| Heavy Rain | 0 | NOAA |
| Hail | 29 | NOAA |
| Lightning | 0 | NOAA |
| Thunderstorm and High Wind | 105 | NOAA |
| Tornado | 11 | NOAA |
| Extreme Cold | 31 | NOAA |
| Ice Storm | 3 | NOAA |
| Heavy Snow | 23 | NOAA |
| Winter Storm and Blizzards | 52 | NOAA |
| Earthquake | 0 | SDGS |
| Landslide | 0 | SD SHMP |
| Subsidence | 0 | SD SHMP |
| Dam Failure | 0 | SD SHMP |
| Ice Jams | 0 | SD SHMP |

Table 4.2: Hazards Categorized by Likelihood of Occurrence within Roberts County

| High Probability | Low Probability | Unlikely to Occur |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Extreme Cold | Drought | Dam Failure |
| Blizzard | Earthquake* | Ice Jam |
| Extreme Heat | Flood | Landslide |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | Tornado | Subsidence |
| Hail | Urban Fire | |
| Heavy Rain | Wildfire | |
| Heavy Snow | | |
| Lightning | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | |
| Strong Winds | | |
| Thunderstorm | | |
| *Earthquakes are marked with an asterisk because they occur but are so small that the effects are minimal. Thus, mitigation measures specifically for earthquakes are not a priority. | | |

Several types of natural hazards that occur in other portions of the country were not included in the PDM plan hazard assessment due to the zero probability of them occurring in Roberts County. The hazards included avalanches, coastal storms, hurricanes and volcanic activity.

TYPES OF NATURAL HAZARDS IN THE PDM JURISDICTION AREA

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.

Most descriptions of the natural hazards likely to occur in the County were taken directly from the 2019 Roberts County PDM. For the purpose of consistency throughout the plan, additional definitions were included to reflect all the hazards that have a chance of occurring in the area. For all of the hazards identified the probability of future occurrence is expected to be the same for all of the jurisdictions covered in the PDM.

HAZARD PROFILE

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B2.

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B3.

It should be stated that most of the hazards identified in this section have the potential of occurring anywhere in the County. A brief section about the history of each hazard’s occurrence in the county is provided. Table 4.3 below shows all of the Presidential Disaster Declarations that have involved the county. Information on previous occurrences – the location, the extent (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard, and probability of future events (i.e., chance or occurrence) are listed individually by the type of hazard in the following tables.

Table 4.3: Presidential Disaster Declarations in South Dakota Including Roberts County

| Date | Disaster Dec # | Type | Total Damage | Public Assistance Cost | Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
|------------|----------------|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 05/03/1986 | 764 | Severe Storms and Flooding | \$5,158,130 | | |
| 07/19/1993 | 999 | Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding | \$53,068,748 | | |
| 06/21/1994 | 1031 | Severe Storms and Flooding | \$8,187,938 | | |
| 05/26/1995 | 1052 | Flooding | \$35,649,349 | | |
| 01/05/1996 | 1075 | Severe Winter Storm | \$13,085,649 | | |
| 01/10/1997 | 1156 | Severe Winter Storm and Blizzard | \$19,455,263 | | |
| 04/07/1997 | 1173 | Severe Winter Storm and Severe Flooding | \$87,069,429 | | |
| 06/01/1998 | 1218 | Flooding, Severe Storms and Tornadoes | \$16,853,902 | | |
| 05/17/2001 | 1375 | Severe Winter Storm and Flooding | \$10,441,684 | \$5,097,819 | |
| 12/20/2005 | 1620 | Severe Winter Storm | \$28,071,441 | \$24,647,040 | |
| 05/22/2007 | 1702 | Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding | | \$6,226,611 | |
| 06/16/2009 | 1844 | Severe Storms and Flooding | | \$5,301,081 | |
| 03/10/2010 | 1887 | Severe Winter Storm | | \$49,059,913 | |
| 05/13/2010 | 1915 | Flooding | | \$21,498,619 | |
| 05/13/2011 | 1984 | Flooding | | \$52,090,678 | |
| 02/01/2017 | 4298 | Severe Winter Storm | | \$9,834,694 | \$1,505,299 |
| 06/07/2019 | 4440 | Severe Winter Storm, Snowstorm, and Flooding | | \$60,762,752 | \$9,432,655 |
| 06/29/2022 | 4656 | Severe Storm, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding | | 8,545,434 | |
| 02/27/2023 | 4689 | Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorm | | \$2,413,949 | |
| 07/06/2023 | 4718 | Flooding | | \$2,305,362 | |

SOURCE : <http://www.fema.gov/news/disasters.fema>

While the PDM Planning Team reviewed all hazard occurrences that have been reported in the last 50 years, the list for some of the hazards was extremely long. The information provided in the tables is not a complete history report, but rather an overview of the hazard events. The PDM Planning Team felt the hazard trend for the last ten years could be summarized in this section and decided to include any new occurrence that have taken place since the previous PDM was drafted.

DAM FAILURE

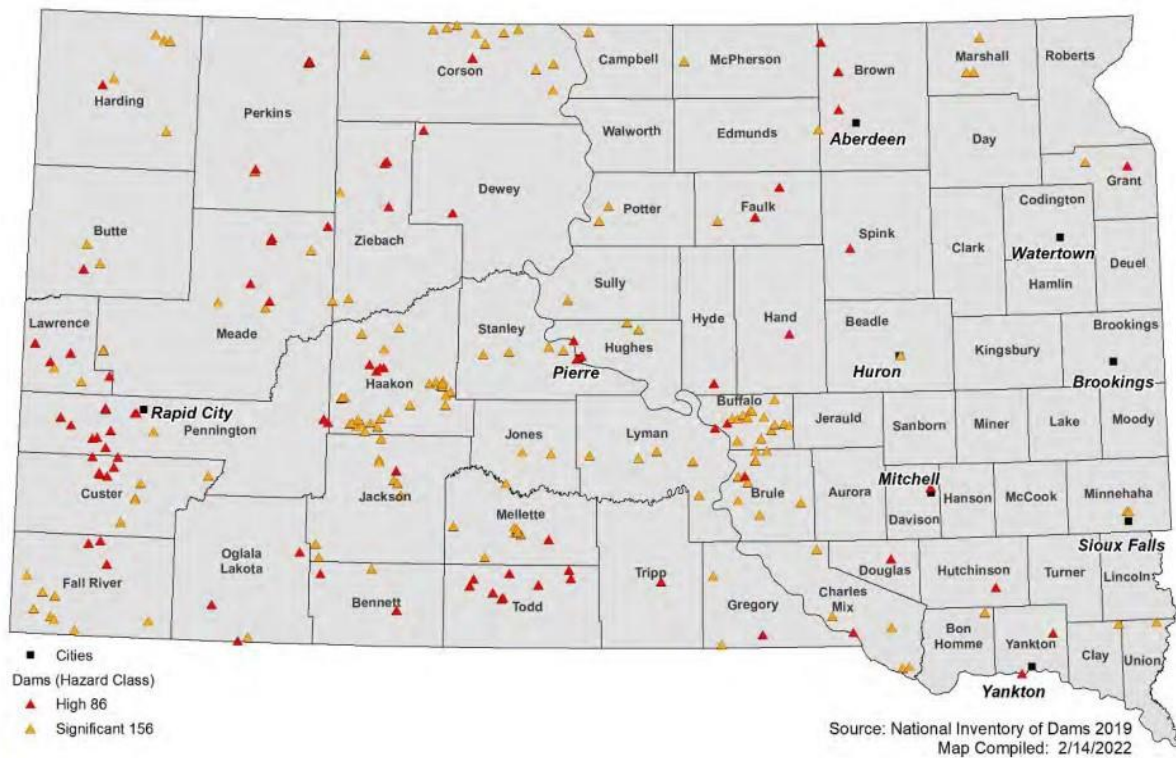
Dam breach or failure is of lesser concern for the citizens of the County than flooding. Roberts County has a number of structures which control or regulate flow from one water body to another. South Dakota Department of Agricultural and Natural Resources (SD DANR) identifies eighteen

dams in the County listed below on Table 4.4. Based on the data base provided by the SD DANR, all 18 of the identified dams in Roberts County were rated as low regarding their downstream hazard potential. A map (Figure 4.1) showing high and significant hazard dams in South Dakota can be found below. The chart below shows the dam safety, hazard potential classification rating system. Based on the dam data for Roberts County, the probability of a dam failure causing human life, economic environmental or lifeline losses is very low.

| Hazard Potential Classification | Loss of Human Life | Economic, Environmental, Lifeline Losses |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Low | None expected | Low and generally limited to owner |
| Significant | None expected | Yes |
| High | Probable. One or more expected | Yes (but not necessary for this classification) |

FEMA-April 2004 Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety-Hazard Potential Classification System for Dams

Figure 4.1 South Dakota High and Significant Hazard Dams



4.4 Dam Locations in Roberts County

| Dam Name | Owner | Location | Water Body |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lewandowski Dam | Daryl Lewandowski (Private) | SE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 14-125N-50W | Little Minnesota River Tributary |
| Waletich Dam | Dewain Waletich (Private) | SW1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 36-126N-52W | Little Minnesota River Tributary |
| Quade Dam | Donald Quade (Private) | NW1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 29-122N-50W | North Fork Whetstone River Tributary |
| Kriz Dam | Gary Kriz (Private) | SE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 11-126N-52W | Little Minnesota River Tributary |
| Ziemer Dam | Harry Ziemer (Private) | NW1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 26-124N-49W | Big Stone Lake Tributary |
| Englund Dam | Lloyd Englund (Private) | SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 29-127N-48W | Lake Traverse Tributary |
| Brandenburger Dam | Lynn Brandenburger (Private) | SE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 3-127N-50W | Jim Creek Tributary |
| Piotter Dam | Marvin Piotter (Private) | SE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 13-126N-50W | Minnesota – Whetstone Tributary |
| Swayze Irrigation Dam | Swayze Bros (Private) | SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 11-123N-51W | Dry Draw |
| Swayze Irrigation Dam #2 | Orris Swayze (Private) | NE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 11-123N-51W | Big Coulee Creek Tributary |
| Horton Dam | Robert Horton (Private) | SW1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 3-124N-51W | Agency Creek Tributary |
| Horton Dam #2 | Robert Horton (Private) | NE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 35-125N-51W | Agency Creek Tributary |
| Tekakwitha | Tekakwitha Mission (Private) | SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 33-126N-51W | Upper Little Minnesota Tributary |
| Navratil WPA | US Fish & Wildlife Service (Federal) | NE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 28-129N-50W | Big Slough Creek Tributary |
| Overberg WPA #1 | US Fish & Wildlife Service (Federal) | NE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 30-126N-52W | Buffalo Lake Tributary |
| Overberg WPA #2 | US Fish & Wildlife Service (Federal) | NE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 30-126N-52W | Buffalo Lake Tributary |
| White Rock Colony South Dam | White Rock Colony (Private) | SE1/4 of Section 35-129N-48W | Bois De Sioux River Tributary |
| White Rock Colony North Dam | White Rock Colony (Private) | SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 7-128N-47W | Bois De Sioux River Tributary |

Source: SD DANR-Office of Water-Water Rights Program

DROUGHT

South Dakota's climate is characterized by cold winters and warm to hot summers. There is usually light moisture in the winter and marginal to adequate moisture for the growing season for crops in the eastern portion of the state. Semi-arid conditions prevail in the western portion. This combination of hot summers and limited precipitation in a semi-arid climatic region places South Dakota present a potential position of suffering a drought in any given year. The climatic conditions are such that a small departure in the normal precipitation during the hot peak growing period of July and August could produce a partial or total crop failure.

The fact South Dakota's economy is closely tied to agriculture only magnifies the potential loss which could be suffered by the state's economy during drought conditions. The Keetch-Byron and Palmer Drought Indexes measure drought impact. The SD SHMP states that based on historical records, notable droughts have occurred somewhere in the state on average about every 12 years, which is equivalent of an 8% chance any given year. The FEMA National Risk Index (FEMA NRI) states Roberts County has an annualized frequency of zero drought events per year.

The following chart depicts the intensity of dry conditions and is used on the U.S. Drought Monitor maps and in reports to show potential drought conditions in the country.

| Category | Description | Possible Impacts |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| D0 | Abnormally Dry | <p>Going into drought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures <p>Coming out of drought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some lingering water deficits • pastures or crops not fully recovered |
| D1 | Moderate Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some damage to crops, pastures • Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent • Voluntary water-use restrictions requested |
| D2 | Severe Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop or pasture losses likely • Water shortages common • Water restrictions imposed |
| D3 | Extreme Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major crop/pasture losses • Widespread water shortages or restrictions |
| D4 | Exceptional Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses • Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies |

SOURCE : <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/archive.html>

Table 4.5 identifies the ten-year drought history for the County.

Table 4.5: Roberts County Ten Year Drought History

| Location | Date Start | Date End | Type |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Roberts County | 08/27/2013 | 10/08/2013 | Moderate to Severe Drought |
| Roberts County | 10/28/2014 | 05/12/2015 | Moderate to Severe Drought |
| Roberts County | 04/12/2016 | 04/19/2016 | Moderate Drought |
| Roberts County | 06/07/2016 | 08/09/2016 | Moderate to Severe Drought |
| Roberts County | 06/06/2017 | 08/08/2017 | Moderate Drought |
| Roberts County | 02/06/2018 | 02/27/2018 | Moderate Drought |
| Roberts County | 06/12/2018 | 07/03/2018 | Moderate Drought |
| Roberts County | 07/07/2020 | 04/06/2021 | Moderate Drought |
| Roberts County | 05/25/2021 | 08/24/2021 | Moderate to Severe Drought |
| Roberts County | 09/27/2022 | 04/04/2023 | Moderate to Severe Drought |
| Roberts County | 06/13/2023 | 10/10/2023 | Moderate to Severe Drought |

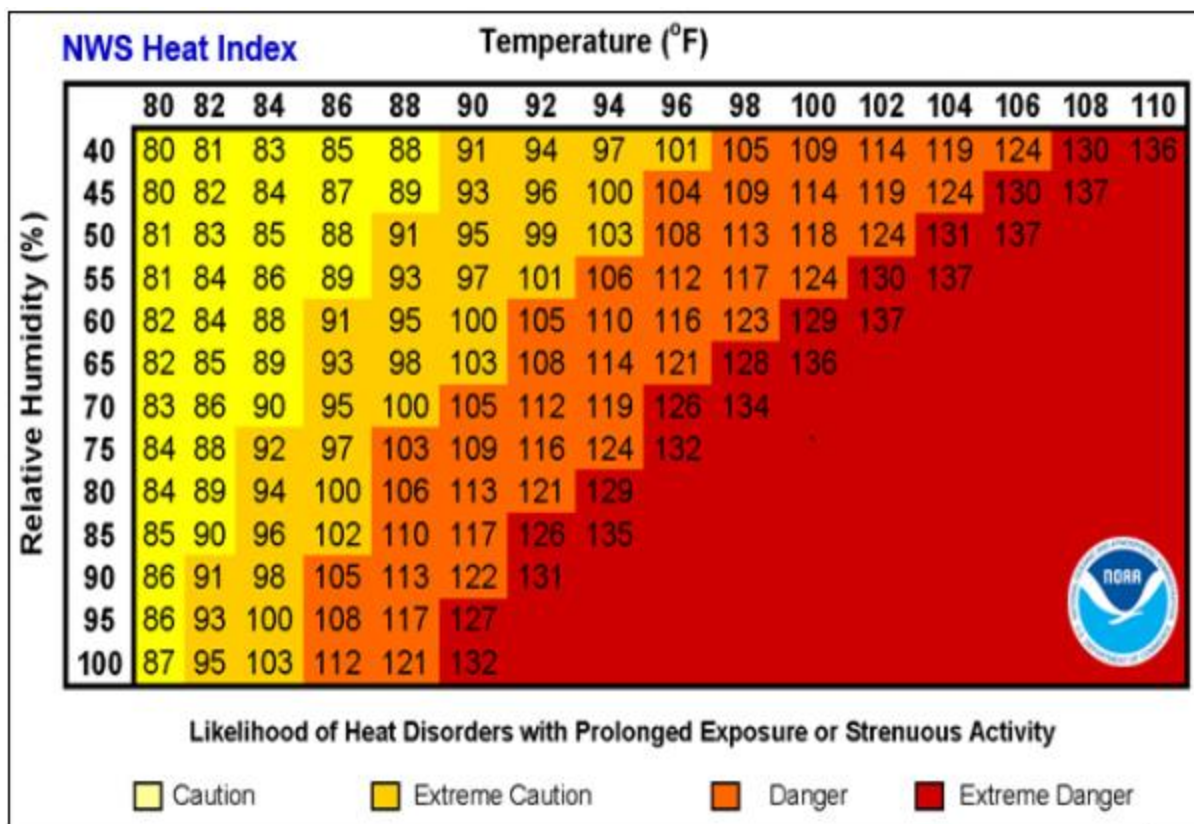
SOURCE : <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/archive.html>

Major Drought Occurrences:

- 1987-1990: An abnormally low amount of precipitation in the summer of 1987 combined with a hot and dry summer during 1988, left South Dakota in dire straits. Agricultural income was down 0.8% and wheat price per bushel decreased significantly.
- 1930s: During the infamous dust bowl years, Roberts County was not spared a fair share of problems. Particularly dry summers were in 1934 and 1936.
- 1880s-1890s: The years 1887, 1894-1896, 1898-1901 were very dry years. The National Weather Service (NWS) has several fire danger informational items located on their website.

EXTREME HEAT

Extreme Heat, also known as a Heat Wave, is a prolonged period of excessively hot weather, which may be accompanied by high humidity. Temperatures in the County have a very wide range typically between 0 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, therefore anything outside those ranges could be considered extreme. The term is applied both to routine weather variations and to extraordinary spells of heat which may occur only once a century. Extreme heat can have dangerous implications to humans, livestock, and critical structures and facilities if certain conditions are present. The Heat Index measures the impact of extreme heat on people and livestock. See Heat Index below. The FEMA NRI states the annualized frequency for heat waves in Roberts County is 0.4 events per year. Table 4.6 found below shows the history of extreme heat in Roberts County. Source of information was the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database.



Source-NES/NOAA

A large upper-level high pressure area built over the region bringing very hot and humid conditions. This was the worst heat wave to hit the region since July 2006. Beginning on Friday July 15, 2011 and persisting through Wednesday July 20th, many locations experienced high temperatures in the 90s to lower 100s, with low temperatures in the 70s at night. In addition, humidity levels rose to extreme levels at times. Surface dew point temperatures in the 70s and lower 80s brought extreme heat index values of up to 110 to 125 degrees. The dewpoints were some of the highest ever recorded in the region. The dewpoint at Aberdeen tied the previous record with 82 degrees. Sisseton also tied their record with 83 degrees. Watertown came a degree shy of tying their record with 80 degrees. The prolonged heat took its toll on livestock with fifteen hundred cattle perishing during the heat. Numerous sports and outdoor activities were cancelled. Some of the highest heat index values included; 110 degrees at Mobridge; 111 degrees at Watertown; 113 degrees at Miller and Gettysburg; 114 degrees at Wheaton and Faulkton; 116 degrees at Pierre; 118 degrees at Sisseton; and 121 degrees at Aberdeen. The highest heat index value occurred at Leola with a temperature of 98 degrees and a dewpoint of 82 degrees, the heat index hit 125 degrees.

A very warm and abnormally large upper level high pressure area along with high dew points brought high heat indices to central and northeast South Dakota on July 20, 2016. High temperatures were in the upper 80s to the 100s with overnight lows in the upper 60s to the mid-70s. A few of the highest heat index values include: 105 degrees at Britton, 106 degrees at Sisseton and Watertown, 107 degrees at Pierre, 108 degrees at Aberdeen and Clark, 109 degrees at Mobridge, 110 degrees at Eureka and Miller and 111 degrees at Clear Lake.

Table 4.6: Roberts County History of Extreme Heat

| Location | Date | Time | Type |
|----------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| Roberts County | 07/28/2006 | 11:00 | Heat |
| Roberts County | 07/16/2011 | 12:00 | Excessive Heat |
| Roberts County | 07/20/2016 | 12:00 | Excessive Heat |
| Roberts County | 08/22/2023 | 12:00 | Excessive Heat |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy due to an adjustment in the earth’s crust. This adjustment causes the ground to tremble and produce vibrations that radiate out from the focus of the quake. Earthquakes primarily occur along fault zones, fractures in the Earth’s crust, where stress builds until one side slips. In South Dakota, the likely causes for earthquakes result from plate movements underlying the state and ongoing isostatic (glacial) rebound. Severe earthquakes can cause damage to infrastructure and injury or loss of life. However, earthquakes in South Dakota are minor and typically result in low rumbles with no damage. According to the South Dakota Geological Survey, the last recorded earthquake in Roberts County occurred on October 20, 1995 with a magnitude of 3.7.

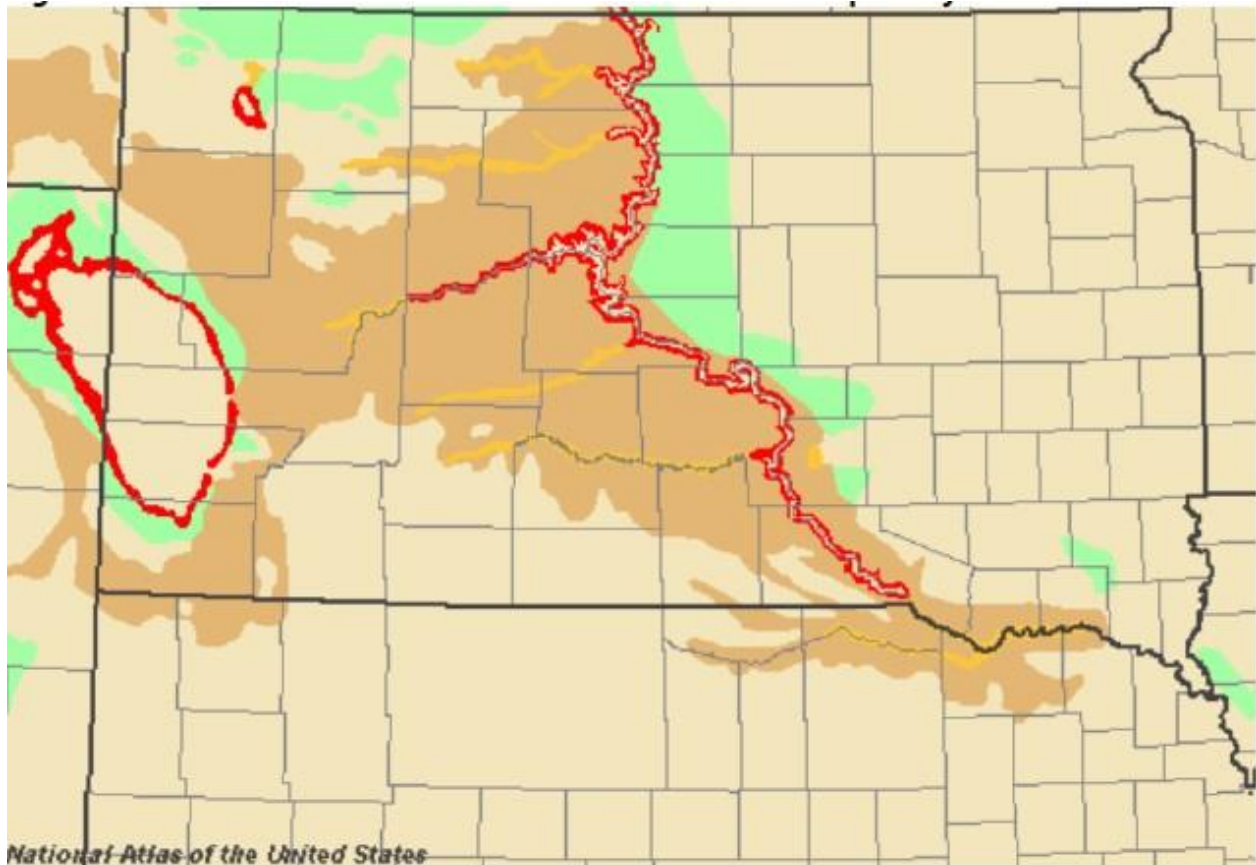
Although the Midwest is often referred to by geologists as the “stable midcontinent”, earthquake shock waves can travel farther and faster from the epicenter due to the older, cooler, and more dense geological makeup. However, because earthquakes in South Dakota tend to be mild with little to no damage other than rattling dishes, cracked windows, or stuck doors, this hazard poses a low risk to the County. The Richter Scale measures earthquake intensity. The potential for an earthquake to occur in the County is 0.011% annually, according to the FEMA NRI .

| Richter scale of earthquake magnitude | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|----------------------|
| magnitude level | category | effects | earthquakes per year |
| less than 1.0 to 2.9 | micro | generally not felt by people, though recorded on local instruments | more than 100,000 |
| 3.0–3.9 | minor | felt by many people; no damage | 12,000–100,000 |
| 4.0–4.9 | light | felt by all; minor breakage of objects | 2,000–12,000 |
| 5.0–5.9 | moderate | some damage to weak structures | 200–2,000 |
| 6.0–6.9 | strong | moderate damage in populated areas | 20–200 |
| 7.0–7.9 | major | serious damage over large areas; loss of life | 3–20 |
| 8.0 and higher | great | severe destruction and loss of life over large areas | fewer than 3 |

John P. Rafferty

Landslides are a geological phenomenon which includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes and shallow debris flows, which can occur in offshore, coastal and onshore environments. Although the action of gravity is the primary driving force for a landslide to occur, there are other contributing factors build up specific sub-surface conditions that make the area/slope prone to failure, whereas the actual landslide often requires a trigger before being released. The following map from the SD SHMP shows landslide incidence and susceptibility in South Dakota including Roberts County. Landslide risks are minimal in Roberts County.

Figure 4.2 South Dakota Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility

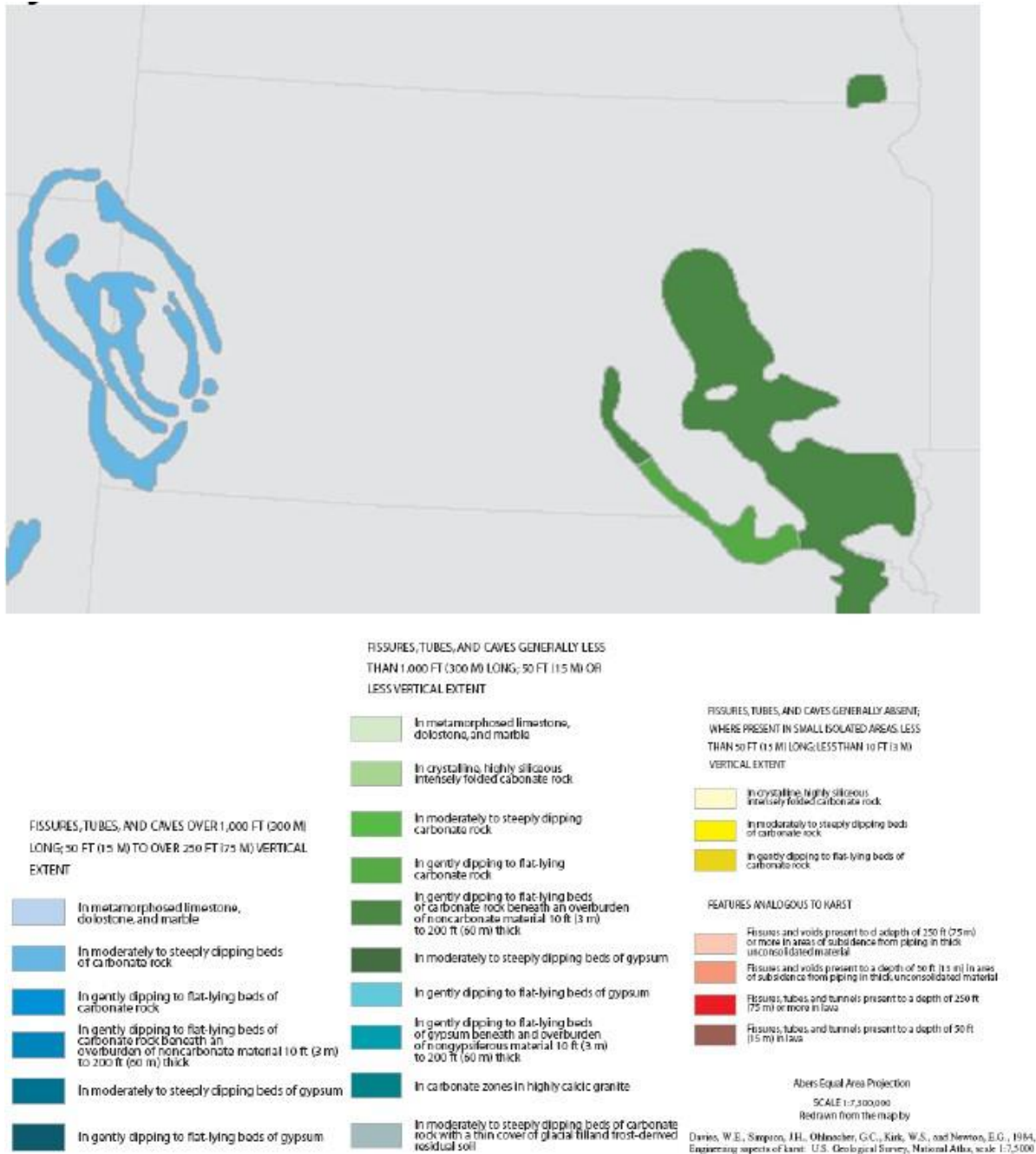


- Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility**
- Landslide Incidence**
- Low (less than 1.5 % of area involved)
 - Moderate (1.5%-15% of area involved)
 - High (greater than 15 % of area involved)
- Landslide Susceptibility/ Incidence**
- Moderate susceptibility/low incidence
 - High susceptibility/low incidence
 - High susceptibility/moderate incidence

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, map generated by <https://nationalmap.gov/> www.nationalatlas.gov

Subsidence is defined as the motion of a surface as it shifts downward relative to a datum. The opposite of subsidence is uplift, which results in an increase in elevation. There are several types of subsidence such as dissolution of limestone, mining-induced, fault induced, isostatic rebound, extraction of natural gas, groundwater related, and seasonal effects. The following map from the SD SHMP shows the risks of subsidence in South Dakota including Roberts County. Subsidence risks are minimal in Roberts County.

Figure 4.3 State of South Dakota Subsidence Risk



Source: The National Karst Map http://www.nckri.org/map/maps/engineering_aspects/davies_map_PDF.pdf

FLOOD

Flooding is a temporary overflow of water onto lands not normally covered by water producing measurable property damage or forcing evacuation of people and resources. Floods can result in injuries and even loss of life when quickly moving water is involved. Six inches of moving water is enough to sweep a vehicle off a road. Floods can develop slowly as rivers swell during an extended period of rain, or during a warming trend following a heavy snow. Heavy rains and rapid snow melt can cause flooding or flash flooding. Both are included under this hazard profile. Even a small stream or dry creek bed can overflow and create flooding. Two different types of flooding hazards are present within the County.

1. Inundation flooding occurs most often in the spring. The greatest risks are realized typically during a rapid snowmelt before ice is completely off all of the rivers. Ice jams occur when warm temperatures and heavy rain cause snow to melt rapidly. Snow melting combined with heavy rains can cause frozen rivers to swell, which breaks the ice layer on top of the river. The ice layer often breaks into large chunks, which float downstream and often pile up near narrow passages and other obstructions, such as bridges and dams causing localized flooding.
2. Flash flooding is more typically realized during the summer months. This flooding is primarily localized, though enough rain can be produced to cause inundation flooding. Heavy, slow moving thunderstorms often produce large amounts of rain. The threat of flooding would be increased during times of high soil moisture.

Disruption of communication, transportation, electric service, and community services, along with contamination of water supplies and transportation accidents are very possible.

National Flood Insurance Rate maps designate 100 year and 500 year floodplain zones. Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event are designated 100 year floodplain. Moderate risk areas within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain are designated 500 year floodplain. See attached Roberts County 100 year flood plain map (Figure 4.4) below. The County should anticipate having at least one flood event each year. According to the FEMA NRI, Roberts County has the potential for 1.4 riverine flooding events to occur annually. Table 4.7 contains the County's flood history for the last ten years.

Figure 4.4

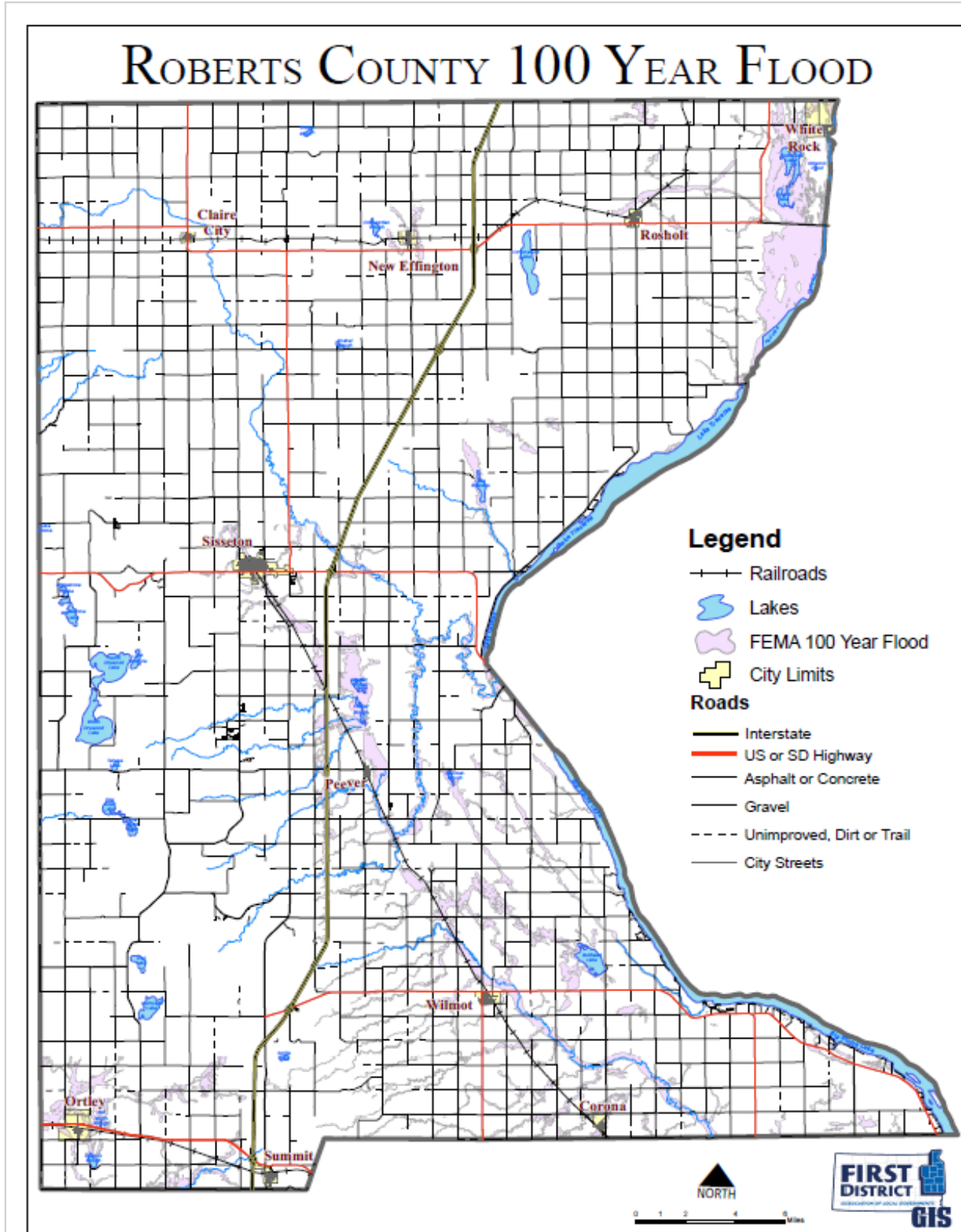


Table 4.7: Roberts County 10-year Flood History

| Location | Type | Date | Time | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| Wilmot | Flash Flood | 06/19/2013 | 23:36 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flash Flood | 06/20/2013 | 23:30 | | |
| Sisseton | Flash Flood | 06/18/2014 | 23:33 | | |
| Peever | Flood | 06/19/2014 | 03:45 | | |
| Rosholt | Flash Flood | 08/09/2014 | 17:10 | | |
| Hammer | Flash Flood | 06/24/2018 | 17:20 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flood | 03/22/2019 | 03:00 | | |
| Sisseton Airport | Flood | 03/27/2019 | 18:30 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flood | 04/01/2019 | 00:00 | 191.00K | |
| Claire City | Flood | 04/18/2019 | 00:15 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flood | 05/01/2009 | 00:00 | | |
| Claire City | Flood | 05/23/2019 | 06:00 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flood | 06/01/2019 | 00:00 | | 12.320M |
| Peever | Flood | 05/10/2022 | 14:06 | | |
| Dahlberg | Flood | 04/01/2023 | 00:00 | 150.00K | 150.00K |
| Wilmot | Flood | 04/12/2023 | 06:00 | | |
| Peever | Flood | 04/12/2023 | 12:15 | | |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

Major Flood Occurrences:

- March 1997-** As temperatures began to warm up towards the end of March, the near record to record winter snowpack over central, north central and northeast South Dakota began to melt and runoff, filling up ditches, lakes, creeks, streams, and low-lying areas. The massive amount of water, inundated hundreds of sections of county and township roads as well as several state and federal highways. The inundated sections of roads were either broken up or washed out. Tens of culverts were blown out or damaged and several bridges were either damaged or washed out by chunks of ice and the highwater flow. Thus, road closures were extensive with rerouting taking place for school buses, mail carriers, farmers, ranchers, etc.. Many spillways and dams received some damage or were washed out. Also, thousands of acres of farmland and pastureland were underwater.

Due to the high groundwater, a countless number of homes received water in their basements. A few towns were partially flooded, including Twin Brooks in Grant County, Corona in Roberts County, and Raymond in Clark County. On March 27th, in the early morning hours, water flowed into Raymond filling the basements of several homes. In rural areas, several farms were surrounded by water and were inaccessible, leaving some people stranded and livestock marooned. Many other residences and businesses, mainly across northeast South Dakota, were threatened by highwater while others received significant damage or were a total loss. As a result, several people had to be evacuated. Many long-term residents said this was the most significant flooding they had seen in their lifetimes. The flooding continued into early to mid-April.

- **April 1997** - Near record to record snowmelt and heavy rains of 1.5 to 2.5 inches on April 5th brought Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake to record levels. Big Stone Lake rose to 975.15 feet above sea level, 2 feet over the old record in 1952. The rising lake threatened to breach the Big Stone Dam. Many people were evacuated as a result. Hundreds of people worked around the clock filling sandbags to fortify the dam. As both Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse rose, many homes, resorts, businesses, and personal property were flooded. As a result, there was extensive damage. On April 28th, the town of White Rock was evacuated as eight inches of water covered the town and many evacuations occurred around the lakes.
- **April 2001** - Heavy rain of 1 to 3 inches combined with snowmelt runoff brought flooding to parts of northeast South Dakota. Many roads across Clark, Grant, Hamlin, Deuel, and Roberts counties were flooded and damaged. Floodwater moving towards the town of Willow Lake overpowered culverts and flooded several homes and several streets. Highway 28 had to be cut through to allow the water to flow away from the town, averting a disaster. Highwater from the creek west of Corona in far Southern Roberts county flowed towards Corona. As a result, 3 1/2 feet of water coursed through town flooding several homes and streets and knocking out the sewer system. Also, 1000 feet of railroad track was damaged by the floodwaters. The Big Sioux River and Lake Poinsett in Hamlin county also rose and resulted in some agricultural land and road flooding.
- **March 2009** - Rapid snowmelt and ice jamming caused the Little Minnesota River near Peever to rise above flood stage on March 17th. The river rose to 18.63 feet on March 18th before falling back to below flood stage on March 19th. Flood stage at Peever is 17 feet. The Little Minnesota River had a second rise and went above flood stage again on March 23rd. The second crest was a record crest of 20.38 feet occurring on March 24th. The river then fell below flood stage again on March 26th. Some fields and a few roads were flooded as a result.
- **March 2010** - The Little Minnesota River near Peever flooded for nearly two weeks from mid to late March. The river went above the 17 foot flood stage on March 14th quickly rising to a record crest of 22.82 feet on March 15th. Mainly pasture and cropland flooding occurred along with a few roads being overtopped.
- **March 2010** - Roberts County was declared a disaster with flooding across the county (15th-31st) affecting the majority of the roads in the county.
- **June 2014** - Very heavy rains of over 4 inches brought water over some turn lanes on Highway 10 through Sisseton. Heavy rains caused flooding on the Little Minnesota River near Peever. The river rose to above the flood stage of 17 feet to nearly 21 feet on June 19th. Mainly lowland flooding resulted.
- **April 2019** - The continuation of snowmelt from an above normal snowfall combined with a historic heavy snow/blizzard in mid-April, resulted in widespread flooding across central and northeast South Dakota. Countless roads along with thousands of acres of cropland were flooded throughout April. Impacts include damaged roads, culverts, and bridges, and livestock, homes, and businesses were affected. Delayed planting resulted across all of the region as well. Cattle and calves were stressed by the cold and wet pattern, as the mud and cold caused some sickness with the livestock. Flooded roads made it difficult for

many farmers or ranchers to get to their fields or livestock. The wet pattern along with the flooding continued into May, further delaying planting across the region.

South Dakota's governor declared a disaster for the state in March. This declaration was followed by a disaster declaration by the President of the United States. As a result, 24 of the 26 counties across central and northeast SD had access to public property damage assistance. Overall, damage estimates from the blizzards and floods for the state were 43 million dollars.

- **June 2019** - Spring snowmelt and heavy rain flooding from March, April, and May continued into June. This combined with above normal June rainfall resulted in hundreds of thousands of acres of crops damaged or unplanted across central and northeast South Dakota. For the entire state of South Dakota, nearly 4 million acres of crops were left unplanted as a result of the flooding. Total damaged or unplanted crop loss estimates for central and northeast South Dakota were near 307 million dollars.
- **April 2023** – Above normal seasonal snowfall and unusually cold late spring conditions resulted in a persistent and unusually deep snowpack into early April. In the second week of April temperatures became abnormally warm, surging to the 70s and 80s. This resulted in a period of very rapid snowmelt and both river and overland flooding. As a result of the flooding, many roads were not suitable for travel. Ten counties and one reservation suffered severe impacts to public infrastructure. An estimated \$2,305,362 in qualifying costs were incurred during the flooding in those counties.

SUMMER STORMS

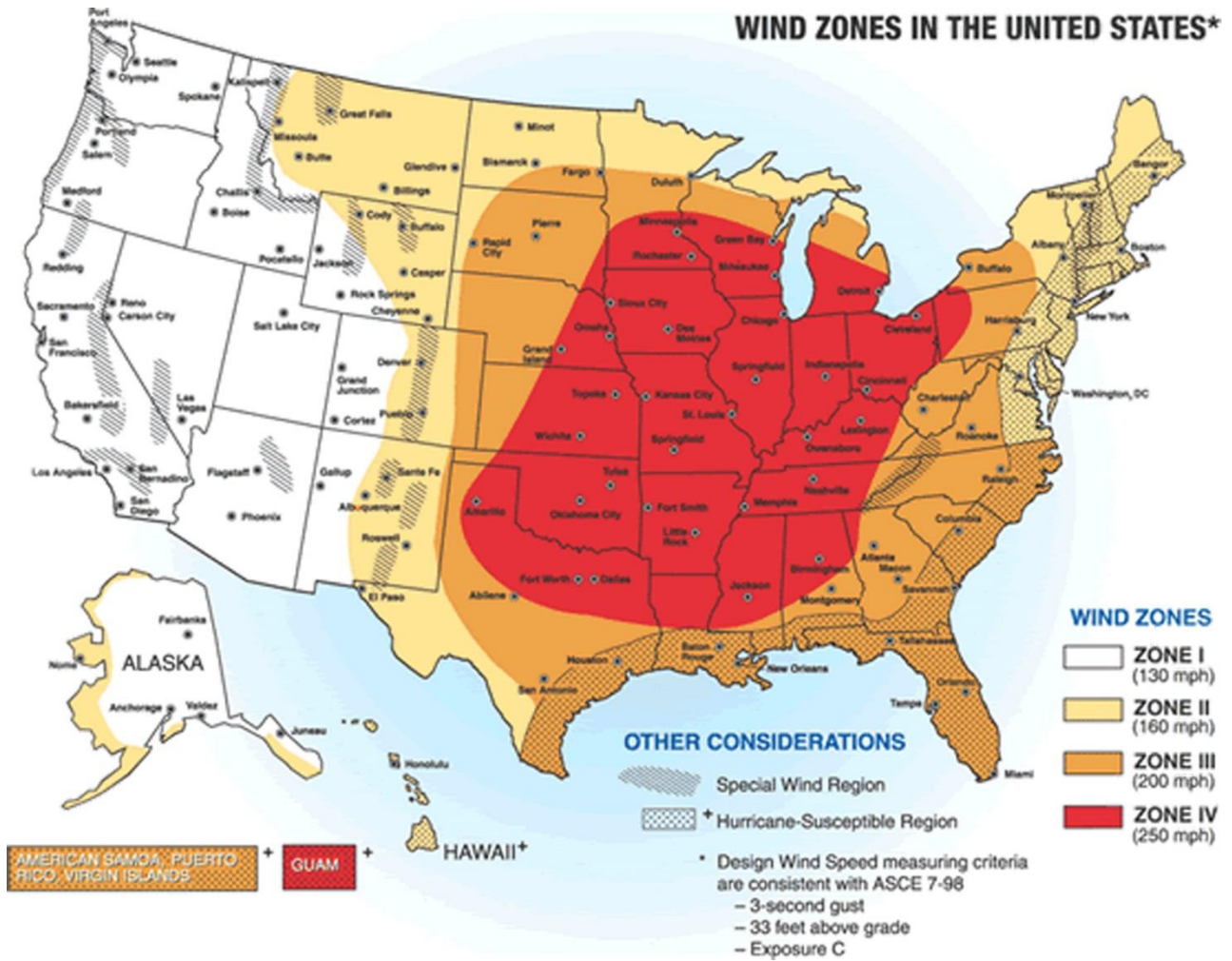
Summer Storms are generally defined as atmospheric hazards resulting from changes in temperature and air pressure which cause thunderstorms that may cause hail, lightning, strong winds, and tornados.

According to an article by Emily Greenhalgh featured on the NOAA/Climate.gov website, history says mid-to-late June brings a higher probability of severe weather across much of the contiguous United States. As we move from spring to summer, the predominant way severe weather forms across the U.S. changes. Once the jet stream moves north, severe weather occurs mainly due to mesoscale processes as larger areas of the country experience warm, humid conditions. These conditions are, historically, prime ingredients for severe weather events. “Severe weather” is defined as tornadoes, thunderstorm winds over 58 miles per hour, or hail larger than a quarter (one inch in diameter) and lightning.

TORNADO

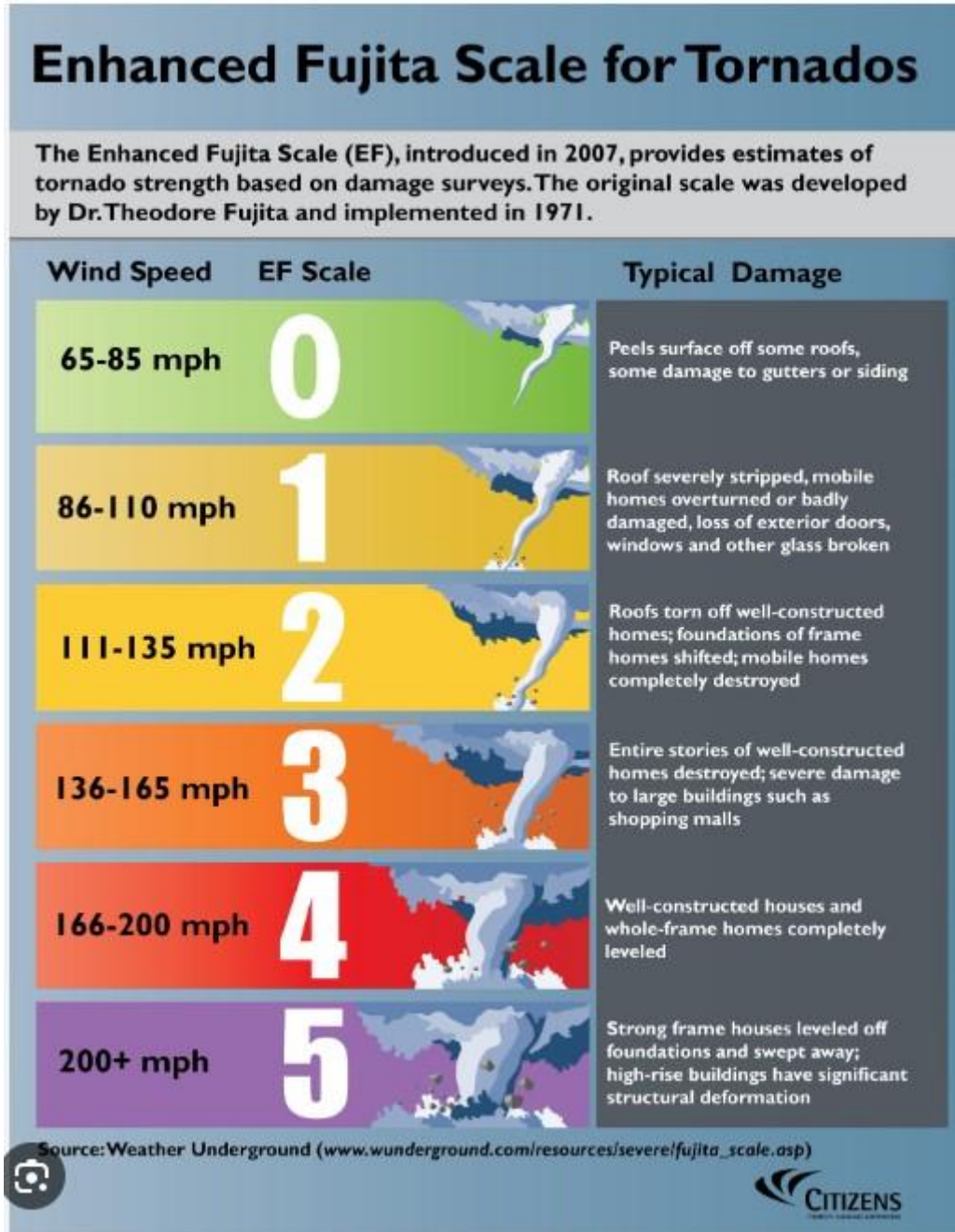
Tornados are violent windstorms that may occur singularly or in multiples as a result of severe thunderstorms. They develop when cool air overrides warm air, causing the warm air to rapidly rise. Many of these resulting vortices stay in the atmosphere, though a touchdown can occur. See Figure 4.5 Wind Zones in the United States Map below.

Figure 4.5 Wind Zones in the United States



The Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale categorizes tornadoes based on their wind speed, see following chart Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6 Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale



The annual risk for intense summer storms is high. The entire County is susceptible to summer storms. Warning time for summer storms is normally several hours, sufficient for relocation and evacuation, if necessary. Between the years of 1950 and 2023, the County confirmed thirty-three tornadoes/funnel clouds. However, tornadoes may occur with little or no warning. The table below denotes the tornado history in the County over the past ten years. Throughout these events, most tornadoes caused only minor damages. Roberts County has less than one percent chance (.6%) of a tornado occurring each year based on FEMA NRI.

Table 4.8: Roberts County 10-year Tornado History

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Magnitude |
|---------------|------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Corona | 06/14/2016 | 15:14 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| New Effington | 06/13/2017 | 19:20 | Tornado | EF 1 |
| New Effington | 06/13/2017 | 19:25 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| Hammer | 06/24/2018 | 16:10 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| Goodwill | 10/13/2021 | 14:03 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| Wilmot | 10/13/2021 | 14:25 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| Corona | 10/13/2021 | 14:30 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| New Effington | 05/12/2022 | 17:52 | Tornado | EF 0 |
| Peever | 06/01/2023 | 13:45 | Tornado | EF 0 |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

Major Tornado Occurrences:

June 1979 – A major outbreak of tornadoes occurred over the central and northern plains beginning on the afternoon of June 19th. A total of thirteen tornadoes along with damaging winds and hail of up to 2 ¾ inches was reported over South Dakota. Damage estimate was approximately \$2,500,000.

August 1979 – A tornado touched down shortly after midnight near Wilmot, SD and cut a path to near Big Stone City causing considerable property damage (\$250,000).

October 1994 - A tornado destroyed several small farm buildings, a garage, damaged farm machinery, blew down a grain bin, and uprooted several trees. Several hogs were killed when their shed was destroyed, and minor damage was done to some homes. The tornado drove a 6-foot long 1x6 piece of lumber through the center of a large tree limb. Damages were estimated at \$200,000.

Each year, many storms and a few tornadoes affect the county. Summer storms in the County usually produce a wide range of damage making damage estimates difficult. A complete listing of all summer storms having occurred within the county is not possible due to inaccurate reporting. The NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database online were the primary source for this information.

THUNDERSTORMS/STRONG WIND

Thunderstorms and high wind occurrences in the County are also common. Strong winds can be detrimental to the area. According to the SD SHMP, these winds, which can exceed 100 mph, represent the most common type of severe weather in South Dakota and are responsible for most wind damage related to thunderstorms. Since thunderstorms do not have narrow tracks like tornadoes, the associated wind damage can be extensive and affect entire (and multiple) counties. Trees, poles, power lines, and weak structures are all susceptible and vulnerable to strong winds. When strong winds knock down trees, poles, power lines, and structures it creates additional traffic hazards for travelers and commuters.

Strong winds are usually defined as winds over forty miles per hour (34.76 knots), are not uncommon in the area. Winds over fifty miles per hour (43.45 knots) can be expected twice each summer. Strong winds can cause destruction of property and create safety hazards resulting from flying debris. Strong winds also include severe localized wind blasting down from thunderstorms. These downward blasts of air are categorized as either microbursts or macrobursts depending on the amount geographical area they cover. Microbursts cover an area less than 2.5 miles in diameter and macrobursts cover an area greater than 2.5 miles in diameter. Based on past records, multiple strong wind events will occur in the County annually. The FEMA NRI suggests the County will experience 2.6 strong wind events per year.

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, the County experienced 105 wind events from 2013-2023. Table 4.12 denotes the extent and severity of such hazards occurring in the last ten years. The County continues to educate residents of the dangers of such storms through public service announcements and other printed media.

Table 4.9: Roberts County 10-Year History for Thunderstorms/High Winds

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Magnitude |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Roberts County | 01/10/2013 | 05:41 | High Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Sisseton | 07/21/2014 | 20:54 | Thunderstorm Wind | 58 kts. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/21/2014 | 21:00 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 03/15/2015 | 02:00 | High Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 04/01/2015 | 08:40 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Corona | 07/05/2015 | 19:00 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 10/12/2015 | 04:40 | High Wind | 59 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/12/2015 | 12:30 | High Wind | 54 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/18/2015 | 21:40 | High Wind | 62 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 02/07/2016 | 17:50 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 03/06/2016 | 00:40 | High Wind | 57 kts. MG |
| Victor | 06/12/2016 | 13:40 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/10/2016 | 00:36 | Thunderstorm Wind | 72 kts. MG |
| Victor | 07/10/2016 | 00:40; 00:43 | Thunderstorm Wind | 54 kts. MG; 63 kts. MG |
| Ortley | 07/16/2016 | 16:17 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Summit | 08/10/2016 | 16:58 | Thunderstorm Wind | 62 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/12/2016 | 02:21 | High Wind | 54 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 12/06/2016 | 01:52 | High Wind | 63 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 12/18/2016 | 12:40 | High Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 01/30/2017 | 12:20 | High Wind | 51 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 03/06/2017 | 18:03 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 03/07/2017 | 10:10 | High Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Claire City | 06/13/2017 | 19:14 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Rosholt | 06/13/2017 | 19:20 | Thunderstorm Wind | 78 kts. EG |

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Magnitude |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| New Effington | 06/13/2017 | 19:20; 19:20; 19:20; 19:25 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG; 70 kts. EG; 65 kts. EG; 56 kts. EG |
| Corona | 06/13/2017 | 19:20 | Thunderstorm Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Victor | 06/13/2017 | 19:25; 19:28; 19:30; 19:30 | Thunderstorm Wind | 78 kts. EG; 70 kts. EG; 78 kts. EG; 78 kts. EG |
| Claire City | 07/21/2017 | 17:24 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| New Effington | 07/21/2017 | 18:15 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 10/26/2017 | 13:38 | High Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/29/2017 | 11:52 | High Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 04/30/2018 | 04:30 | High Wind | 60 kts. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/03/2018 | 08:35 | Thunderstorm Wind | 57 kts. MG |
| Sisseton | 07/08/2018 | 20:03 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 10/03/2018 | 14:24 | High Wind | 55 kts. MG |
| New Effington | 08/17/2019 | 17:15 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Wilmot | 09/17/2019 | 01:10 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 10/21/2019 | 19:00 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Summit | 06/04/2020 | 19:40 | Thunderstorm Wind | 83 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 06/15/2020 | 02:52 | High Wind | 58 kts. MG |
| Claire City | 07/17/2020 | 22:15 | Thunderstorm Wind | 65 kts. EG |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/17/2020 | 22:17 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Victor | 07/17/2020 | 22:23 | Thunderstorm Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| New Effington | 07/17/2020 | 22:25 | Thunderstorm Wind | 65 kts. EG |
| Sisseton | 07/17/2020 | 22:35 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |
| Peever | 07/17/2020 | 22:38; 22:40 | Thunderstorm Wind | 51 kts. MG; 61 kts. EG |
| Summit | 07/17/2020 | 22:51 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. MG |
| Summit | 08/12/2020 | 03:50 | Thunderstorm Wind | 59 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 10/27/2020 | 16:45 | High Wind | 55 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/08/2020 | 06:30 | High Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/13/2020 | 22:35 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 03/29/2021 | 21:34 | High Wind | 63 kts. MG |
| Wilmot | 06/11/2021 | 04:24 | Thunderstorm Wind | 51 kts. MG |
| Peever | 07/23/2021 | 22:24 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Sisseton | 07/23/2021 | 23:25 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Victor | 07/23/2021 | 23:29 | Thunderstorm Wind | 55 kts. MG |
| Summit | 08/24/2021 | 05:33 | Thunderstorm Wind | 51 kts. MG |
| Peever | 08/26/2021 | 08:31 | Thunderstorm Wind | 58 kts. MG |

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Magnitude |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Peever | 10/09/2021 | 17:36 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 11/12/2021 | 06:37 | High Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/13/2021 | 19:20 | High Wind | 60 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 12/05/2021 | 13:00 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 12/15/2021 | 21:36 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 01/08/2022 | 07:00 | High Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 01/18/2022 | 16:00 | High Wind | 37 kts. MS |
| Roberts County | 02/01/2022 | 03:21 | High Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 02/18/2022 | 11:59 | High Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 03/25/2022 | 09:00 | High Wind | 54 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 04/06/2022 | 12:00 | High Wind | 36 kts. MS |
| Roberts County | 04/13/2022 | 09:00 | High Wind | 62 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 05/07/2022 | 15:42 | High Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 05/09/2022 | 15:44 | High Wind | 58 kts. MG |
| Ortley | 05/12/2022 | 17:27 | Thunderstorm Wind | 65 kts. EG |
| Corona | 05/12/2022 | 17:28 | Thunderstorm Wind | 60 kts. MG |
| Summit | 05/12/2022 | 17:36 | Thunderstorm Wind | 73 kt. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 05/12/2022 | 17:48; 17:56 | Thunderstorm Wind | 70 kts. EG; 51 kts. MG |
| Rosholt | 05/12/2022 | 17:56 | Thunderstorm Wind | 70 kts. EG |
| Roberts County | 05/13/2022 | 09:02 | High Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 06/13/2022 | 02:09 | High Wind | 63 kts. MG |
| Peever | 06/20/2022 | 21:27 | Thunderstorm Wind | 56 kts. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 06/20/2022 | 21:27 | Thunderstorm Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Victor | 06/24/2022 | 21:44 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Sisseton | 07/20/2022 | 18:50; 18:56 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG; 56 kts. EG |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/20/2022 | 18:52 | Thunderstorm Wind | 57 kts. MG |
| Peever | 07/20/2022 | 19:24 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. EG |
| Corona | 08/05/2022 | 23:24 | Thunderstorm Wind | 50 kts. MG |
| Summit | 09/15/2022 | 00:26 | Thunderstorm Wind | 52 kts. MG |
| Peever | 09/15/2022 | 00:34 | Thunderstorm Wind | 54 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 10/12/2022 | 13:34 | High Wind | 64 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 10/24/2022 | 09:52 | High Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 11/06/2022 | 09:19 | High Wind | 55 kts. MG |
| Roberts County | 01/27/2023 | 03:17 | High Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Sisseton Airport | 06/07/2023 | 19:35 | Thunderstorm Wind | 53 kts. MG |
| Victor | 07/25/2023 | 19:49 | Thunderstorm Wind | 55 kts. MG |
| Ortley | 08/10/2023 | 18:10 | Thunderstorm Wind | 61 kts. EG |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

Major Wind Occurrences:

- **July 2000** - High winds snapped 6 trees in half and uprooted 6 others near New Effington. Estimated wind gust of 71 knots.
- **June 2012** - An estimated ninety mph wind first caused roof and siding damage to a home just west of Peever. A storage building on the northwest edge of town was blown off its foundation with debris blown downwind. Several large trees were blown down along with many large tree branches. Additionally, the side wall of a lumber storage facility was blown off of its foundation but remained on the building in Peever. Eighty mph winds tipped over a pickup and a trailer just east of Interstate-90.
- **June 2017** - A large upper-level low pressure trough lifting northeast over the region along with a surface cold front interacting with a warm and very humid air mass brought severe thunderstorms to the region. During the mid-afternoon hours, storms rapidly developed over central and eastern South Dakota, between Pierre and Aberdeen. These storms quickly strengthened and produced large hail, damaging winds, and eventually tornadoes. The storms evolved into mainly a wind and tornado event around 7 pm CDT. Widespread wind damage occurred across northeast South Dakota as the storms formed a line and moved northeast. Many tornadoes occurred across the region, causing EF-0 and EF-1 damage. Note: The estimated wind gust of 78 knots is equivalent to 90 mph.
- **May 2022** - A derecho developed in south central South Dakota and traveled northeast into eastern and northeastern South Dakota. This thunderstorm complex generated 14 total tornadoes across northeastern South Dakota in addition to a broad area of straight-line wind damage with measured speeds up to 102 mph in Gary, SD. The damage swath was so large from this system that it encompassed most of northeastern South Dakota and western Minnesota, with damage to a countless number of homes and trees. The most impactful tornado was an EF-2 which damaged numerous homes in the town of Castlewood and drew national media attention. Governor Kristi Noem requested a Presidential Disaster Declaration, which was later granted, and signed Executive Order 2022-06 to help residents recover from related storm damage. Estimated statewide damage to public infrastructure is assessed at 6.7 million dollars across 20 counties and two reservations. South Dakota National Guard activated personnel to help with clear debris and provide security for the town of Castlewood during cleanup.

HAIL

Hail is a form of precipitation consisting of solid ice that forms inside thunderstorm updrafts. The raindrops reach extremely cold areas which causes them to freeze. The semi-frozen droplets grow in size as they come into contact with each other forming the hailstone. Once the updraft can no longer support the weight of the hail, it falls to Earth. Hailstones usually consist mostly of water ice and measure between 5 and 150 millimeters in diameter, with the larger stones coming from severe and dangerous thunderstorms. The largest hailstone recorded in the United States occurred in 2010 in Vivian, South Dakota. The hailstone measured eight inches in diameter. However, even dime sized hail can cause significant damage to vehicles, buildings, livestock, and crops. When viewed from the air, it is evident that hail falls in paths known as hail swaths. These occur as storms move while the hail is falling out. They can range in size from a few acres to an area 10 miles wide and 100 miles long.

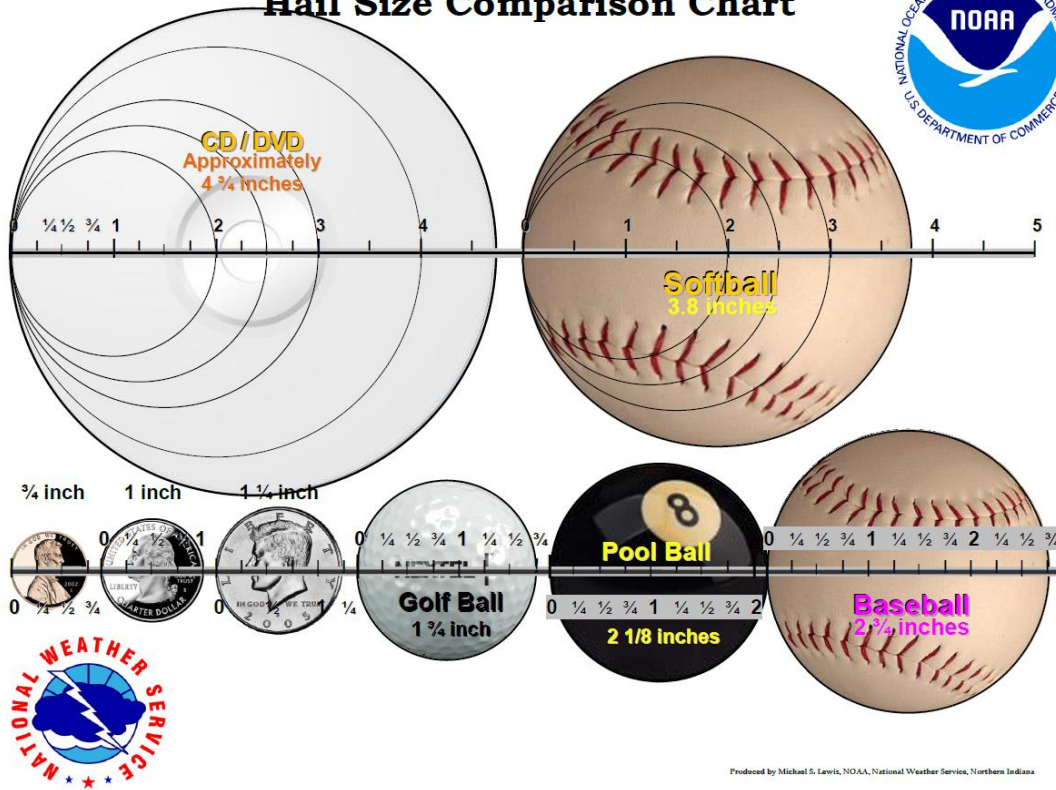
The County has a 100% potential for hail occurring each year. The FEMA NRI states 4.1 hail events per year. The following charts shows the hail size comparisons.

| Hail Size Description Chart | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Hailstone size | Measurement | |
| | in. | cm. |
| bb | < 1/4 | < 0.64 |
| pea | 1/4 | 0.64 |
| dime | 7/10 | 1.8 |
| penny | 3/4 | 1.9 |
| nickel | 7/8 | 2.2 |
| quarter | 1 | 2.5 |
| half dollar | 1 1/4 | 3.2 |
| golf ball | 1 3/4 | 4.4 |
| billiard ball | 2 1/8 | 5.4 |
| tennis ball | 2 1/2 | 6.4 |
| baseball | 2 3/4 | 7.0 |
| softball | 3.8 | 9.7 |
| Compact disc / DVD | 4 3/4 | 12.1 |

Note: Hail size refers to the **diameter** of the hailstone.

Source-NWS/NOAA

Hail Size Comparison Chart



The table below indicates hail occurrences throughout the County over the last ten years. However, the information provided by the NOAA website is incomplete due to inconsistent reporting after such hazards occur. Because hail can occur in a high number of occurrences, it is reasonable to expect that at least some property or crop damage was sustained during the events listed, even though the damage may not have been reported or recorded. It is possible that such damage was not reported because it was believed to be insignificant at the time or because those responsible for reporting such information did not report to the proper agencies.

Table 4.10: Roberts County 10-year Hail History

| Location | Date | Time | Magnitude |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Wilmot | 06/16/2013 | 14:18 | 1.00 in. |
| Wilmot | 06/19/2013 | 23:00, 23:14, 23:40 | 1.00 in, 0.75 in, 1.00 in. |
| New Effington | 08/31/2013 | 14:41 | 1.75 in. |
| Rosholt | 08/31/2013 | 14:49 | 0.88 in. |
| Victor | 07/18/2014 | 22:50 | 1.00 in. |
| Corona | 08/20/2014 | 23:15 | 1.00 in. |
| Sisseton Airport | 09/20/2014 | 13:53 | 0.75 in. |
| Sisseton | 07/17/2015 | 18:00, 18:10 | 1.75 in, 2.50 in. |
| Sisseton Airport | 07/17/2015 | 18:25 | 1.75 in. |
| Summit | 07/17/2015 | 19:28 | 1.25 in. |
| Goodwill | 07/04/2016 | 21:43 | 1.00 in. |
| Wilmot | 07/16/2016 | 18:20 | 1.50 in. |
| Summit | 08/10/2016 | 17:00 | 1.00 in. |
| Wilmot | 08/16/2016 | 17:16 | 1.00 in. |
| Summit | 08/28/2016 | 02:30 | 0.75 in. |
| Peever | 07/11/2017 | 19:07 | 1.00 in. |
| Sisseton | 06/24/2018 | 16:50 | 0.88 in. |
| Claire City | 06/24/2018 | 16:58 | 0.88 in. |
| Summit | 07/10/2018 | 04:30 | 1.00 in. |
| Ortley | 07/10/2018 | 05:22, 05:30 | 1.00 in, 0.88 in. |
| Sisseton | 04/06/2020 | 21:36 | 1.00 in. |
| Peever | 08/26/2021 | 13:34 | 0.88 in. |
| Corona | 05/30/2022 | 12:57, 13:58 | 1.00 in |
| Wilmot | 07/20/2022 | 19:41 | 1.00 in. |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

LIGHTNING

Lightning results from a buildup of electrical charges that happens during the formation of a thunderstorm. The rapidly rising air within the cloud, combined with precipitation movement within the cloud, results in these charges. Giant sparks of electricity occur between the positive and negative charges both within the atmosphere and between the cloud and the ground. When the potential between the positive and negative charges becomes too great, there is a discharge of electricity, known as lightning. Lightning bolts reach temperatures near 50,000° F in a split second. The rapid heating and expansion, and cooling of air near the lightning bolt causes thunder. There is a 100% chance of lightning occurring in Roberts County each year. The FEMA NRI shows 27.3 lightning events per year.

The extent or severity of lightning can range from significant to insignificant depending on where it strikes and what structures are hit. Water towers, cell phone towers, power lines, trees, and common buildings all have the possibility of being struck by lightning. Lightning strikes can also start wildfires, structure fires, or damage electrical systems. Most people are struck by lightning before it starts raining or after it stops raining. People who leave shelter during thunderstorms to watch or follow lightning also have the possibility of being struck by lightning. According to the NWS, an average of 49 people a year are killed by lightning strikes. The following chart shows the lightning activity levels that are used.

Lightning Activity Levels

| Level | Description |
|-------|---|
| 1 | No thunderstorms |
| 2 | Isolated thunderstorms . Lightning is very infrequent, 1–5 cloud-to-ground strikes in a five-minute period. |
| 3 | Widely scattered thunderstorms . Lightning is infrequent, 6–10 cloud-to-ground strikes in a five-minute period. |
| 4 | Scattered thunderstorms. Lightning is frequent, 11–15 cloud-to-ground strikes in a 5-minute period. |
| 5 | Numerous thunderstorms. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud-to-ground strikes in a five-minute period. |
| 6 | Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for starting fires , and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a red flag warning. |

Source-NWS

The NCEI Storm Events Database indicated no lightning occurrences were reported over the past ten years where damage was reported. However, the possibility exists that the information reported is incomplete. It is also important to note that while no damage was reported, lightning strikes are common in all South Dakota counties.

WINTER STORMS

Winter Storms deposit four or more inches of snow in a twelve-hour period or six inches of snow during a twenty-four hour period. Such storms are generally classified into four categories with some taking the characteristics of several categories during distinct phases of the storm. These categories include freezing rain, sleet, snow, and blizzard. Generally winter storms can range from moderate snow to blizzard conditions and can occur between October and April. The months of May, June, July, August, and September could possibly see snow, though the chances of a storm is very minimal. Blizzard, Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice and Heavy Snow are components of winter storms and included under this profile. The FEMA NRI states the County should anticipate 8.4 winter weather events per year.

Blizzards are a snow storm that lasts at least three hours with sustained wind speeds of thirty-five miles per hour (mph) or greater, visibility of less than one-quarter mile, temperatures lower than 20°F and white out conditions. Snow accumulations vary, but another contributing factor is loose snow existing on the ground which can get whipped up and aggravate the white out conditions. When such conditions arise, blizzard warnings or severe blizzard warnings are issued. Severe blizzard conditions exist when winds obtain speeds of at least forty-five mph plus a great density of falling or blowing snow and a temperature of 10°F or lower. At least one blizzard should occur each year in the County.

Freezing Rain/Ice occurs when temperatures drop below thirty degrees Fahrenheit, and rain starts to fall. Freezing rain coats objects with ice, creating dangerous conditions due to slippery surfaces, sidewalks, roads, and highways. Sometimes ice is unnoticeable, and is then referred to as black ice. Black ice creates dangerous conditions, especially for traffic. Additionally, a quarter inch of frozen rain can significantly damage trees, electrical wires, weak structures, and other objects due to the additional weight bearing down on them. The potential for ice storms in Roberts County annually is minimal, but can cause significant damages when they occur. The FEMA NRI indicates 0.5 ice storm events per year.

Sleet does not generally cling to objects like freezing rain, but it does make the ground very slippery. This also increases the number of traffic accidents and personal injuries due to falls. Sleet can severely slow down operations within a community. Not only is there a danger of slipping, but with wind, sleet pellets become powerful projectiles that may damage structures, vehicles, or other objects. Sleet normally occurs several times each year.

Heavy Snow is a common occurrence throughout the County during the months from October to April. Average annual snowfall for the county can range up to thirty-four inches. Accumulations in dry years can be as little as five to ten inches, while wet years can see yearly totals up to eighty inches. Snow is a major contributing factor to flooding, primarily during the spring months of melting. The County should expect approximately several heavy snow events each year.

Table 4.13 shows just how common blizzards, snow and ice storms are in the County. While such storms would be considered extreme in many parts of the State, the consistent nature of such weather hazards are expected in this area. Thus, planning and response mechanisms for snow and ice storms are vital to the County and are routine procedures in the County due to the common nature of such storms. Winter storms in South Dakota are known to cover large geographical areas, often an entire county or multiple counties can be affected by a single storm. All of the storms identified in Table 4.11 were considered to have occurred countywide. Due to the multiple occurrences of storms each year, an exhaustive compilation is not possible.

Table 4.11 Roberts County 10-Year History of Snow and Ice Storms

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Property Damage |
|----------------|------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| Roberts County | 01/28/2013 | 15:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 02/10/2013 | 12:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/18/2013 | 13:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/08/2013 | 20:00 | Ice Storm | |
| Roberts County | 03/18/2013 | 04:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 04/11/2013 | 01:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 04/14/2013 | 00:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 12/03/2013 | 16:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 01/03/2014 | 09:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/16/2014 | 08:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/18/2014 | 02:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/22/2014 | 05:00 | Blizzard | |

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Property Damage |
|----------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Roberts County | 01/23/2014 | 20:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/25/2014 | 18:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/13/2014 | 08:15 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/31/2014 | 19:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 11/09/2014 | 23:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/15/2014 | 07:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 01/08/2015 | 13:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/10/2015 | 04:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 03/03/2015 | 07:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 11/30/2015 | 12:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/01/2015 | 00:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 11/18/2016 | 06:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 12/10/2016 | 10:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/25/2016 | 13:00 | Ice Storm | 1.180M |
| Roberts County | 12/26/2016 | 05:30 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/12/2017 | 10:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/04/2017 | 17:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/05/2018 | 07:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 03/23/2018 | 21:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 04/08/2018 | 10:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/27/2018 | 19:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 12/31/2018 | 07:30 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/27/2019 | 12:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 02/07/2019 | 11:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/19/2019 | 20:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 02/24/2019 | 04:40 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/09/2019 | 07:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 03/14/2019 | 09:30 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 04/11/2019 | 07:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 10/10/2019 | 12:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 11/29/2019 | 21:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 12/01/2019 | 00:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 12/28/2019 | 04:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 01/17/2020 | 11:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/21/2020 | 02:40 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/12/2020 | 08:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 10/20/2020 | 04:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 10/22/2020 | 00:00 | Heavy Snow | |

| Location | Date | Time | Type | Property Damage |
|----------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Roberts County | 12/23/2020 | 08:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/14/2021 | 18:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 03/10/2021 | 10:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 11/11/2021 | 20:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 12/17/2021 | 08:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/26/2021 | 11:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 01/04/2022 | 17:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/14/2022 | 00:00 | Winter Storm | |
| Roberts County | 02/20/2022 | 21:14 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 02/21/2022 | 08:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 12/13/2022 | 00:00 | Ice Storm | |
| Roberts County | 12/13/2022 | 00:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 12/15/2022 | 10:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 12/23/2022 | 09:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 01/16/2023 | 05:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 02/09/2023 | 08:54 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 02/14/2023 | 22:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/20/2023 | 13:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 02/21/2023 | 17:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 02/22/2023 | 19:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 02/25/2023 | 07:34 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 03/01/2023 | 00:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 03/05/2023 | 10:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 03/16/2023 | 04:00 | Winter Weather | |
| Roberts County | 03/21/2023 | 13:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts County | 03/31/2023 | 16:00 | Blizzard | |
| Roberts County | 04/04/2023 | 06:00 | Heavy Snow | |
| Roberts county | 04/05/2023 | 05:00 | Winter Weather | |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

Major Winter Storm Occurrences:

- **January 1888** – According to an article on the SDSU website for National History Day in SD, an extreme blizzard in January 1888 led to 170 deaths in South Dakota alone. Many of those who passed away were school children trying to walk home, giving this blizzard its name. This blizzard is also sometimes referred to as the Schoolhouse/Children's Blizzard of 1888.
- **March 1966** – One of the worst blizzards in South Dakota history occurred in the northern Great Plains in March 1966. The blizzard dumped several feet of snow and brought winds of 40-55 MPH with gusts as high as 100 MPH. The storm caused several fatalities, killed numerous livestock and caused structural damages. Roads were blocked and schools and businesses were closed.
- **February 2013** - A very strong low pressure area moving across the region brought widespread heavy snow of 6 to as much as 19 inches. Along with the heavy snow came very strong winds of 30 to 50 mph causing widespread blowing and drifting snow. Roads, highways, along with Interstates 29 and 90 were closed for a time. Schools started late or were closed on Monday the 11th. A man died from exposure when he left his vehicle after he became stranded about three miles west of Redfield. Some snowfall amounts included; 6 inches at Murdo; 7 inches at Kennebec and Onida; 8 inches east of Hayes and Bowdle; 9 inches at Roscoe; 10 inches at Watertown, Miller, Clear Lake, Doland, and Highmore; and 11 inches at Castlewood. Locations with a foot or more of snow included; 12 inches at Clark and Ipswich; 13 inches at Columbia and Aberdeen; 14 inches at Milbank and Faulkton; 15 inches at Waubay; 16 inches at Britton and Victor; 17 inches at Sisseton, Summit, and Wilmot; 18 inches at Webster; and 19 inches three miles west of Sisseton. The highest wind gust was 48 mph at Pierre during the late afternoon of the 10th. The snow began between 8 pm and Midnight on the 9th and ended in the late afternoon of the 10th across central South Dakota and around noon on the 11th across the northeast.
- **December 2016** - An intense surface low pressure area moved from northeast Colorado to South Dakota from the 24th through the 26th. This storm was unusually warm for the region for late December and produced record breaking heavy rain along with flooding in some cases. Significant icing occurred across areas at or just below the freezing point, which resulted in widespread tree and power pole and line damage to the area. Some downed branches and trees fell onto homes across the region. This storm also brought high winds along with snow and blizzard conditions to the region. This significant storm resulted in massive power outages, stranded motorists, and closed roads.

Ice accumulations were significant across central and northeastern South Dakota with over an inch accumulation for some locations. High winds during this event increased the amount of power pole, line, and tree damage. Those who did not see freezing rain accumulations had to deal with ice as well. The ponding of the heavy rain froze overnight once much colder air moved in. Roads and walkways became treacherous ice rinks and remained as such for many days. There were numerous injuries from slips on the ice, as well as several vehicular accidents and flight cancellations. Livestock was also affected, though most made it through the storm. Dairy operations dealt with frozen drinking water tanks.

Precipitation amounts were very impressive for late December, as the system had near record levels of atmospheric moisture to work with. Rain or freezing rain was the predominant precipitation type for those roughly east of the Missouri River on the 25th. Some of the heaviest rainfall amounts include: 0.82 inches at Sisseton and Summit. From this rainfall, ice accumulation amounts ranged from a quarter inch to nearly an inch and a half in places. The highest measured ice accumulation was 1.37 inches about 2 miles east of Summit.

High winds gusting to over 70 mph impacted the entire region on the 25th and 26th. The combination of snow and ice and high winds snapped or otherwise damaged hundreds of power poles, downed several thousand miles of power lines, damaged several hundred transmission structures and brought many substations down. Many roads were blocked by power lines. Overall, more than one hundred linemen worked to bring the power back. Twenty-one counties encompassing 30 communities and 3 Indian reservations were impacted. Entire communities, thousands of homes, and businesses, and ultimately over 12,000 people went without power. For some, power was not restored for 10 days despite tireless efforts. All power was restored by January 4th, 2017. Water and sewer systems shut down for several days for some communities and emergency shelters were necessary. Deuel, Day, Marshall, Roberts, and Grant counties were the hardest hit. County and city governments were overwhelmed by ice accumulations and blizzard conditions and struggled with maintaining accessibility even for emergency traffic. Road conditions deteriorated to the point where it took up to several hours for emergency officials to respond to 911 calls. Due to widespread significant impacts, the Governor of South Dakota declared a State of Emergency on the 26th which helped facilitate the movement of out-of-state crews to aid with power restoration. There was also a Presidential Disaster Declaration for damage to public property. The total estimated damage was nearly 8 million dollars for central and northeast South Dakota.

- **March 2018** - An intense surface low pressure area brought scattered showers and thunderstorms along with heavy snow to much of north central and northeast South Dakota from the 5th to the 6th. The scattered showers and thunderstorms moved across the region during the early morning hours of the 5th while heavy snow developed from the mid-morning to the early afternoon. There were several reports of thundersnow across the region. Snowfall amounts ranged from 6 to as much as 18 inches before it ended on the 6th. The very heavy snow resulted in closed businesses, schools, government offices, difficult travel conditions with several accidents reported, along with closed highways and Interstate-29. Many activities and events were also postponed or cancelled.
- **December 2022** - A strong low-pressure system produced snow and heavy snow prior to the onset of strong northwesterly winds and periods of additional snow, which resulted in blizzard or ground blizzard conditions across much of central and northeastern South Dakota for extended periods of time from the morning of December 14th through the afternoon of December 16th. Heavy snow of at least 6 inches in 12 hours was recorded from December 15th into the 16th in conjunction with the blizzard conditions across Marshall, Day, Codington, Grant, and Roberts Counties. Winds gusted generally between 45 and 60 mph.

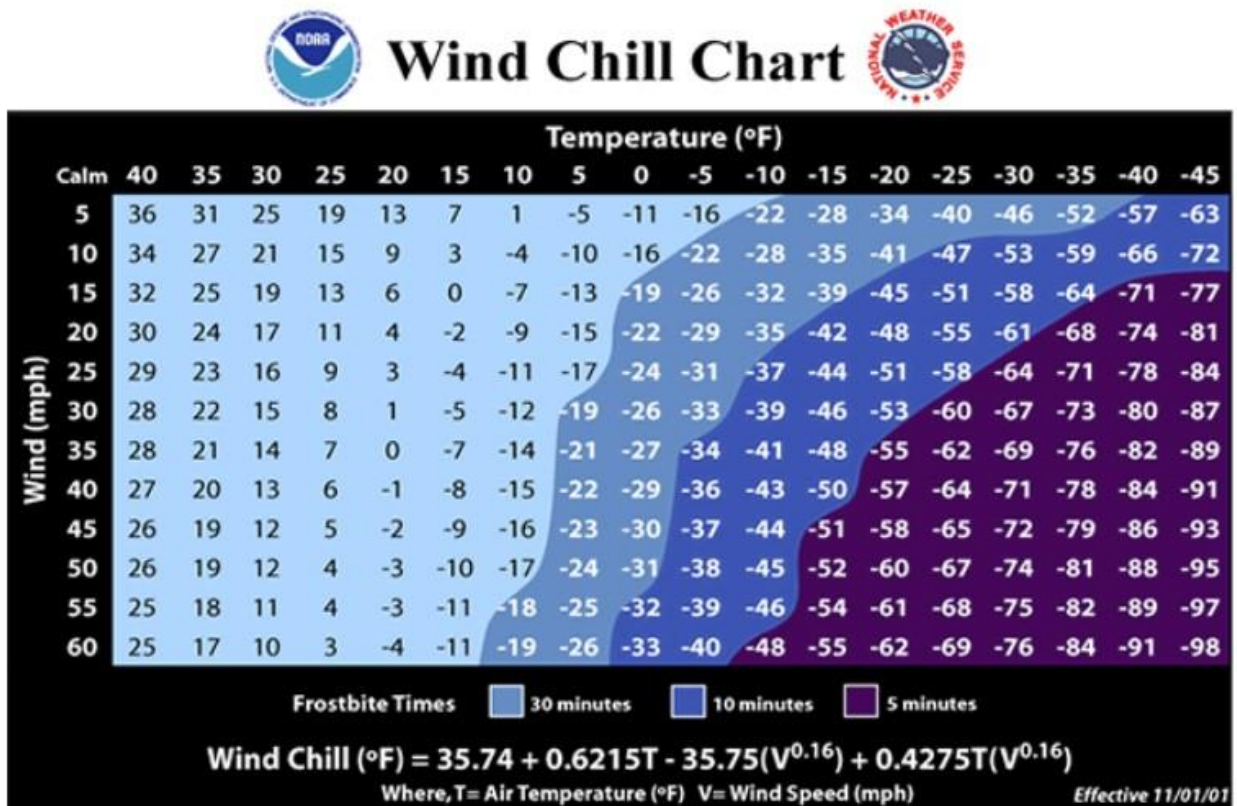
The South Dakota Department of Transportation placed nearly the entire state under No Travel Advised or had road closures by Thursday, as numerous roads had become impassable. I90 closed from Chamberlain to Rapid City from 10am CST on Tue Dec 13th through mid-day Sat Dec 17th (from Kadoka to Chamberlain), and I29 closed from

Watertown to the ND border from 7pm Wed Dec 14th through 9am Sat Dec 17th. Several dozens of semi drivers were stranded for consecutive days and nights at the Coffee Cup Fuel Stop in Vivian, and numerous other vehicle accidents and rescues occurred as well. Additionally, power outages were reported across the area, and school was cancelled at numerous locations for multiple consecutive days.

The blizzard was just one component of a highly impactful, major winter storm. This storm was severe, widespread and prolonged in nature, and produced freezing rain, heavy snow and/or blizzard conditions from December 12th through 16th across the region. A Major Disaster Declaration was declared on February 27th by Governor Noem for several counties across central and northeastern South Dakota for winter weather from December 12-25th.

EXTREME COLD

What constitutes extreme cold, and its effects can vary across different areas of the country. In regions relatively unaccustomed to winter weather, near freezing temperatures are considered “extreme cold,” however, Eastern South Dakota is prone to much more extreme temperatures than other areas in the country. Temperatures typically range between zero degrees Fahrenheit and 100 degrees Fahrenheit, so extreme cold could be defined in the Roberts County PDM jurisdiction area as temperatures below zero. The Wind Chill Chart is used to measure extreme cold. The NWS/NOAA Wind Chill Chart can be found below. At least one extreme cold event should occur each year. The FEMA NRI suggests 3.4 cold wave events per year.



Extreme Cold temperatures often accompany a winter storm, so you may have to cope with power failures and icy roads. Whenever temperatures drop decidedly below normal and as wind speed increases, heat can leave your body more rapidly. These weather-related conditions may lead to serious health problems. Extreme cold is a dangerous situation that can bring on health emergencies in susceptible people, such as those without shelter or who are stranded, or who live in a home that is poorly insulated or without heat. Exposure is the biggest threat/vulnerability to human life; however, incidences of exposure are isolated and thus unlikely to happen in masses. The following information was found on the SHELDUS and NOAA websites. Table 4.12 identifies dates and times of the temperature extremes. The location in table 4.12 is not specifically identified in the table by jurisdiction due to the vast area across the State of South Dakota affected by extreme temperatures.

On January 13, 2009, after a clipper system dropped from one to four inches of snow, Arctic air and blustery north winds pushed into the area. The coldest air and the lowest wind chills of the season spread across much of central and northeast South Dakota. Wind chills fell to thirty-five to fifty degrees below zero late in the evening of the thirteenth and remained through the fourteenth. By the morning of January 15, 2009 the Arctic high pressure area settled in across northeast South Dakota, bringing wind chills as low as sixty degrees below zero. Many vehicles did not start because of the extreme cold and several schools had delayed starts. Daytime highs remained well below zero across the area. This was one of the coldest days that most areas experienced since the early 1970s.

The coldest air in recent history moved into the region during the early morning hours of January 5, 2014 and continued into the afternoon hours of the 6th. The combination of sub-zero temperatures with north winds produced dangerously cold wind chills from 40 below to around 55 degrees below zero. Winds gusted to over 40 mph at times. Several area activities were cancelled, as well as many schools on Monday the 6th. Some of the coldest wind chills include; 56 below in Summit; 55 below near Hillhead; 54 below in Brandt and Webster; 53 below in Clear Lake and Frederick; 52 below in Herreid; 51 below in Clark and Leola; 50 below in Watertown, Sisseton, Bowdle, Hayti, Peever, Mahto, and McIntosh. With these types of temperature extremes, the biggest concern for people is exposure because prolonged exposure means almost certain death.

Arctic air combined with north winds of 10 to 20 mph to bring extreme wind chills of 35 to nearly 50 below zero across northeast South Dakota during the morning hours of February 22, 2015.

Arctic air combined with strong north winds brought bitter cold wind chills to north central and northeast South Dakota from the evening of January 16, 2016 through the morning of the 17th. Wind chills of 35 below to around 45 below zero occurred through this time period.

Extreme wind chills which began on December 30th, 2017 across central and northeast South Dakota continued into January 1st. Wind chills of 35 to near 55 degrees below zero occurred off and on during this time. Record lows set on the morning of January 1st were in the 30s below zero with even some 40s below zero. Some of the record lows on January 1st include -30 degrees at Mobridge, -32 degrees at Aberdeen and Timber Lake, -35 degrees at Kennebec, and -44 degrees 17 miles west southwest of Fort Pierre. Temperatures did not respond well for daytime highs on January 1st as several record low highs in the single digits below zero occurred. Some of the most bitter wind chills on the 1st include -45 degrees at Mobridge and Eureka, -49 degrees at Aberdeen, -50 degrees at Summit, and -55 degrees at Shambo Ranch in Corson county.

Table 4.12: Roberts County 10-Year History of Extreme Cold Temperatures

| Location | Date | Time | Type |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Roberts County | 01/20/2013 | 23:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/31/2013 | 03:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/07/2013 | 05:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/23/2013 | 03:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/29/2013 | 01:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/05/2014 | 11:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/27/2014 | 04:00 | Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 03/01/2014 | 20:30 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/22/2015 | 07:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/16/2016 | 21:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/18/2016 | 01:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/26/2017 | 06:30 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/30/2017 | 10:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/01/2018 | 00:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/15/2018 | 06:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/29/2019 | 08:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/08/2019 | 05:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 03/03/2019 | 01:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/12/2020 | 14:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/06/2021 | 00:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/28/2021 | 18:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/01/2022 | 00:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/06/2022 | 01:45 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/20/2022 | 00:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/25/2022 | 03:23 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/02/2022 | 08:30 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/03/2022 | 08:56 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/22/2022 | 07:33 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 12/21/2022 | 20:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 01/30/2023 | 02:00 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |
| Roberts County | 02/24/2023 | 04:43 | Extreme Cold/Wind Chill |

SOURCE : <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

URBAN FIRE/WILDFIRE

According to a United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNODRR) Urban Fire article, all fires regardless of trigger, need three elements to sustain themselves: fuel, oxygen, and heat. The heat thermally decomposes the fuel into a hot gas which mixes with the oxygen which then creates a combustible gas namely the flame, the edge of which is where the combustion reaction happens.

UNODRR urban fire article further states urban fires are fire involving buildings or structures in cities or towns with potential to spread to adjoining structures. Triggers of urban fires are numerous, from human actions (e.g., knocking over a candle, arson) and technological triggers (e.g., power surge overloading appliances), to natural triggers (e.g., wildland fires interacting with urban areas).

Urban fires are linked to density of structures and type of construction. Highly dense settlements are likely to have large areas of structures that are in close proximity to one another which will facilitate fire spread. This, when combined with combustible construction can lead to large-scale fire events.

Wildfires are uncontrolled conflagrations that spread freely through the environment. Other names such as brush fire, bushfire, forest fire, grass fire, hill fire, peat fire, vegetation fire, and wildfire may be used to describe the same phenomenon. A wildfire differs from the other fires by its extensive size; the speed at which it can spread out from its original source; its ability to change direction unexpectedly; and to jump gaps, such as roads, rivers and fire breaks.

Fires start when an ignition source is brought into contact with a combustible material that is subjected to sufficient heat and has an adequate supply of oxygen from the ambient air. Ignition may be triggered by natural sources such as a lightning strike, or may be attributed to a human source such as “discarded cigarettes, sparks from equipment, and arched power lines.

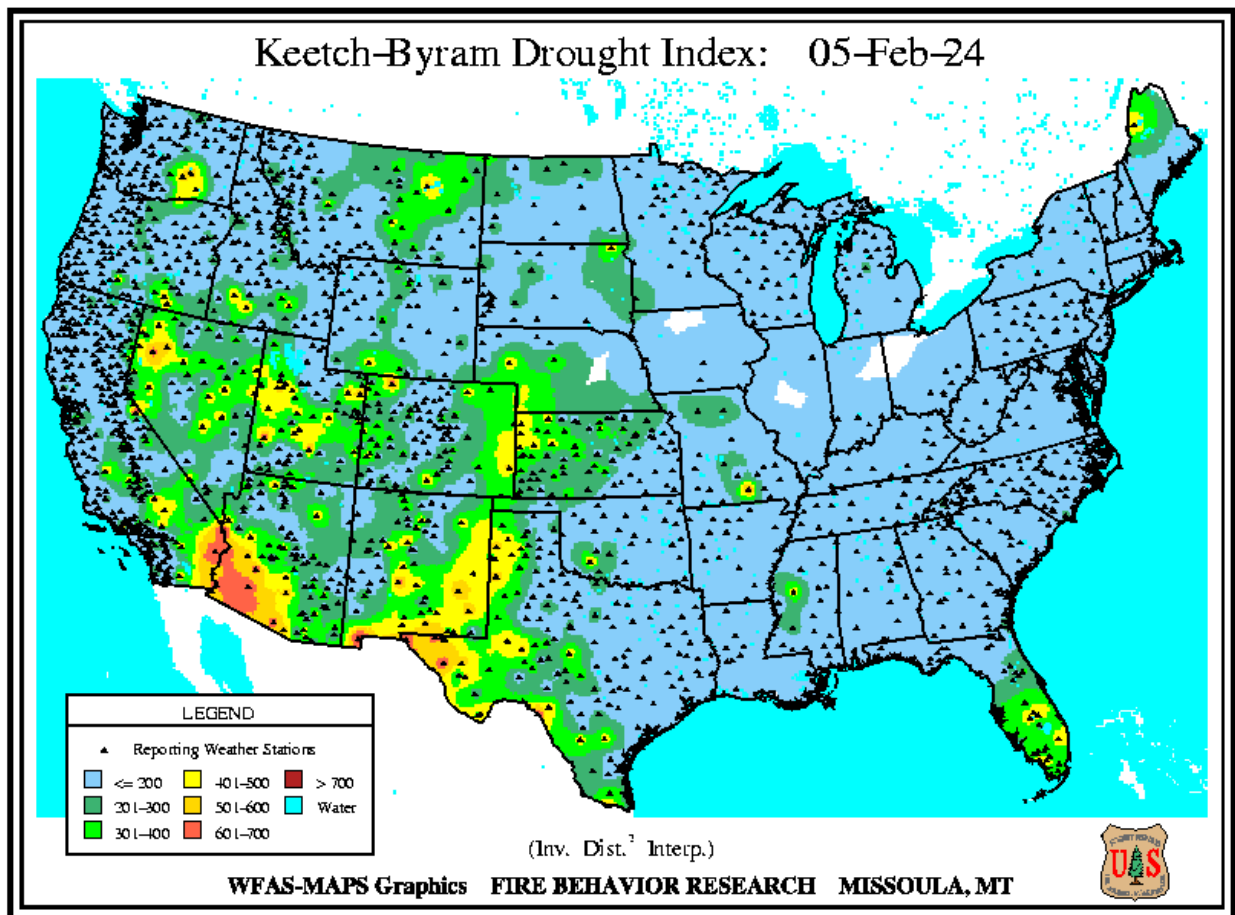
According to the SD Drought Mitigation Plan (SD DMP), lightning fires burn more acreage than human-caused fires, in part, because 1) multiple lightning fire ignitions often occur at the same time; 2) lightning fires can occur throughout the protection area, while most human-caused fires occur in accessible areas; 3) people often detect and report human-caused fires quickly due to their proximity to inhabited areas; and 4) lightning producing thunderstorms typically occur during the hottest portion of the fire season, while many human-caused fires start during spring or fall. When combined with drought, these conditions can create devastating wildfires.

According to Drought.gov and the Wildland Fire Assessment System, the Keetch-Byram Drought Index assesses the risk of fire due to drought. The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) assesses the risk of fire by representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers.

The KBDI attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. The index ranges from zero, the point of no moisture deficiency, to 800, the maximum drought that is possible, and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 8 inches of water through the soil layer. At 8 inches of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. At any point along the scale, the index number indicates the amount of net rainfall that is required to reduce the index to zero, or saturation.

- KBDI = 0 - 200: Soil moisture and large class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute much to fire intensity. Typical spring dormant season following winter precipitation.
- KBDI = 200 - 400: Typical of late spring, early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.
- KBDI = 400 - 600: Typical of late summer, early fall. Lower litter and duff layers actively contribute to fire intensity and will burn actively.
- KBDI = 600 - 800: Often associated with more severe drought with increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels.

A sample KBDI can be found below.



A strong possibility exists for simultaneous emergencies during droughts. Wildfires are the most common. While researching the hazard occurrences that have taken place in the County, it became evident that the information found on the NCEI Storm Events Database website was incomplete. Therefore, other sources were contacted whenever possible. Specifically, NCEI Storm Events Database had zero occurrences listed for wildfires in the County, but the State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) was contacted to verify that information.

The SFMO information provided is derived from the reports submitted by the local fire departments who respond to the fires. Representatives from the SFMO explained that since many of the fire departments in the County are volunteer, many times wildfires are extinguished, and reports are never filed with the State. Thus, the information provided by the SFMO is not entirely complete either. For the purpose of this PDM, we have used the numbers provided by the SFMO as a point of reference in determining the likelihood of a wildfire hazard occurrence within the jurisdiction.

The information provided by the SFMO identifies 88 structure fire responses, 78 vehicle fire responses, and 212 outdoor fire responses reported from 2013 to 2022. The cause of the outdoor fires is not listed, so it is not known for certain whether all or some of these fires resulted due to a natural hazard occurrence or as a result of human behavior. Additionally, the SFMO provided information about the number of injuries and fatalities reported as a result of these fires. According to the information provided, zero civilian or firefighter injuries were reported from 2013 to 2022. During the same time period, two civilian fatalities and zero firefighter fatalities were reported.

The table below identifies the number of fire department responses to structural, vehicle and outdoor fires that have been experienced within the county. It should be noted that the number of responses does not necessarily mean that there were 212 outdoor (wildfire) fires as some events required multiple departments to respond.

Table 4.13: Roberts County Structural, Vehicle and Outdoor (Wildfire) Department Responses

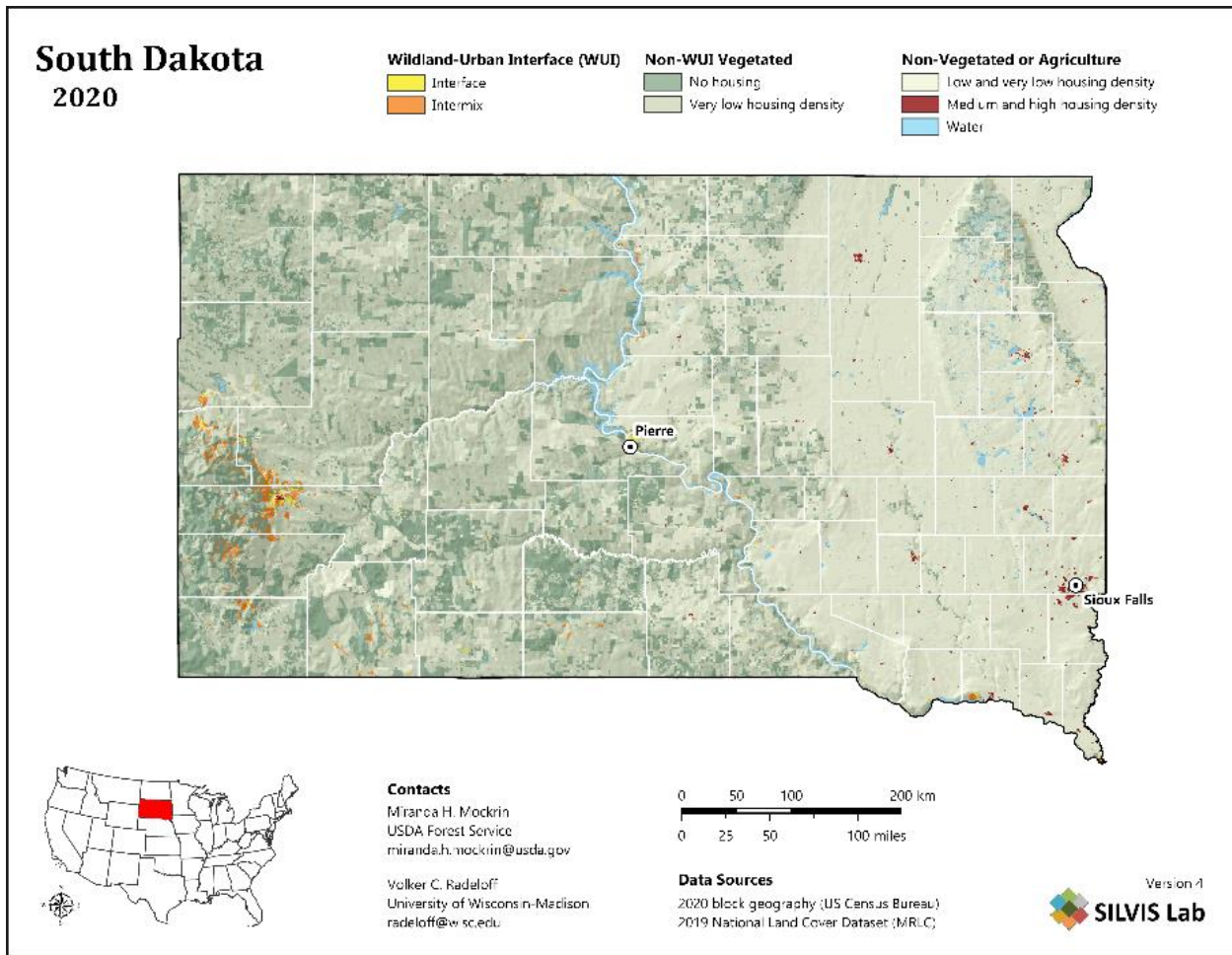
| Year | Structural Fires | Vehicle Fires | Outdoor Fires |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2013 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2014 | 13 | 7 | 13 |
| 2015 | 12 | 8 | 38 |
| 2016 | 3 | 6 | 23 |
| 2017 | 12 | 8 | 31 |
| 2018 | 8 | 6 | 12 |
| 2019 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 2020 | 13 | 6 | 35 |
| 2021 | 8 | 13 | 25 |
| 2022 | 7 | 11 | 19 |
| Total | 88 | 78 | 212 |

Data from 2023 was not available at the time of this update.

SOURCE: South Dakota State Fire Marshall Office

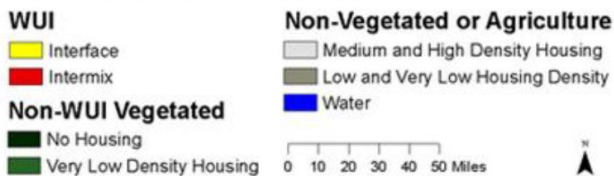
The data compiled by the SMFO is not discriminate enough to determine whether a fire can be classified as an urban or rural. The map from the SD SHMP displayed on the following page shows the South Dakota Wildland Urban Interface areas that can experience wildfires. This shows very little chance of a wildfire occurrence broadly over the entire Roberts County jurisdiction. The FEMA NRI shows a 0.072% chance of wildfire per year.

Figure 4.7: SD Wildland Urban Interface Map



South Dakota

2010 Wildland Urban Interface



ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: OVERVIEW

- Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.
- Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B2.
- Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B3.

Hazards were also analyzed in terms of the level of the community or county’s perceived vulnerability to the hazard. Vulnerability to the hazard is the susceptibility of life, property, and the environment to injury or damage if a hazard occurs. Representatives from each participating jurisdiction and the PDM Planning Team were asked to complete worksheets that rated their perception to vulnerability of hazards for either their specific geographical location, or for county-

wide risks. A low vulnerability hazard is one that has very low damage potential to either life or property (minor damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction). A “medium” vulnerability hazard is unlikely to threaten human life, although some people may be at risk, but may pose moderate damage potential (causing partial damage to 5% to 10% of the jurisdiction, on an irregular occurrence). A “high” vulnerability hazard may threaten human life, and more than ten percent of the jurisdiction may be at risk on a regular occurrence. Table 4.14 below is an overall summary of perceived vulnerability by jurisdiction produced from the FEMA worksheets completed by each participating jurisdiction and PDM Planning Team.

Table 4.14: Overall Summary of Vulnerability by Jurisdiction

| Type of Disaster | Roberts County | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Avg. Rating |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Dam Failure | L | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | L | N |
| Drought | H | L | L | M | M | L | L | L | H | L | L |
| Earthquake | L | N | L | L | N | N | L | L | N | L | L |
| Extreme Cold | H | L | M | M | L | L | M | M | M | M | M |
| Extreme Heat | H | L | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| Flood | H | L | H | M | N | N | L | M | L | M | M |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | M | L | M | M | H | M | M | M | H | H | M |
| Hail | M | H | M | L | H | L | M | M | M | L | M |
| Heavy Rain | H | H | H | M | L | M | H | H | M | L | H |
| Heavy Snow | H | H | H | M | H | H | H | H | H | M | H |
| Ice Jam | M | N | M | N | N | N | N | L | N | N | N |
| Landslide | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Lightning | M | L | L | M | L | L | M | M | L | L | L |
| Rapid Snow Melt | H | L | H | L | L | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| Strong Winds | L | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
| Subsidence | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Thunderstorm | H | L | L | L | L | L | M | M | L | L | L |
| Tornado | M | L | H | H | H | M | H | M | H | M | M |
| Urban Fire | M | L | M | M | M | L | M | H | L | M | M |
| Wildfire | M | L | L | L | L | L | L | N | L | L | L |

N : Not applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction.

L : Low risk/vulnerability; little damage potential (minor damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction).

M : Medium risk/vulnerability; moderate damage potential (causing partial damage to 5-10% of the jurisdiction, and irregular occurrence).

H : High risk/vulnerability; significant risk/major damage potential (for example, destructive, damage to more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence).

After identifying and assessing the natural hazards that may affect Roberts County and discussing their perceived vulnerabilities, the Team decided to concentrate on the following natural hazards: flooding, severe summer storms, severe winter storms and drought/fire. The remaining natural hazards, earthquakes; dam failure; ice jams, landslides and subsidence had a low/no probability of occurrence and a low/no vulnerability in the County. These hazards will no longer be considered by this plan.

Regional Climate Change Trends

FEMA requires PDM plans to include climate change projections as a part of the hazard's accessibility and vulnerability analysis. The Third National Climate Assessment (TNCA) was published in 2014 that addresses the impacts of climate change on the United States, now and in the future. The reports discuss climate-related impacts for various sectors and regions across the nation. This report was reviewed, and information/conclusions were incorporated into this plan. The information summarized in the report points to increasing mean temperatures in the northern Great Plains region where South Dakota is located. Winter season temperatures are warming faster than summer season temperatures. This may lead to increased evaporation and drought frequency. New agricultural practices will be needed to cope with changing conditions. Across South Dakota, there is a long-term trend of increasing annual precipitation. The majority of this increase is occurring in spring and fall seasons. The report suggests precipitation extremes will increase in frequency and intensity that could exacerbate flooding, especially in the spring. The Fourth National Climate Assessment was released in 2018. It reaffirms the findings within the Third National Climate Assessment. Other studies that were reviewed include the South Dakota State Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, US Environmental Protection Agency-Climate Impacts in the Great Plains, NOAA NCEI-State Climate Summaries 2022 for South Dakota with similar information as the third and fourth climate assessments.

Hazard Vulnerabilities

The following paragraphs summarize the description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard and the impact of each hazard on the jurisdiction.

Flooding

Inundation flooding occurs most often in the spring. The greatest risks are realized typically during a rapid snowmelt before ice is completely off all of the rivers or ice jams that occur when warm temperatures and heavy rain cause snow to melt rapidly. Snow melting combined with heavy rains can cause frozen rivers to swell, which breaks the ice layer on top of the river. The ice layer often breaks into large chunks, which float downstream and often pile up near narrow passages and other obstructions, such as bridges and dams causing localized flooding. Flash flooding is more typically realized during the summer months. This flooding is primarily localized when enough rain can be produced to cause inundation flooding.

Flooding can result in injuries and even loss of life when quickly moving water is involved. Six inches of moving water is enough to sweep a vehicle off a road. Disruption of communication, transportation, electric service, and community services, along with contamination of water supplies and transportation accidents are very possible.

Roberts County has experienced severe damages to roads and culverts periodically from flooding. From 1993-2007, drainage issues from Marshall County to the northwest along with locally heavy rains continue to keep roads in the county closed and inundated greatly affecting

the traveling public. Localized flooding in and around Corona also affects residential and town infrastructure plus the county roads in the area.

Conditions, at times, make emergency response and evacuation operations difficult, adversely affecting the safety of residents. The flooding of township roads is a concern for the entire county. Township officials have identified areas that are either vulnerable or have experienced recurring damages. These areas are identified in maps contained in the Appendix E.

Flooding, especially county-wide flooding, causes significant damages and disrupts travel on roads in the county. According to the FEMA NRI, Roberts County can expect 1.4 riverine flooding events per year. These are mostly localized events. FEMA flood studies provide mapping and detailed flood information for floodplains where the water body has a one percent chance of occurrence in any given year in identified special flood hazard areas.

Climate Change Considerations

There is no comprehensive assessment of how climate change might affect flooding in South Dakota. The TNCA, EPA-Climate Impacts on the Great Plains study plus other studies proposed climate change projections show that future precipitation patterns will vary across the Great Plains. Winter/spring precipitation and very heavy precipitation events are both projected to increase in the northern portions of the Great Plains, leading to increased runoff and potential flooding. Increased snowfall, rapid spring warming, and intense rainfall can combine to produce significant flooding. Since 1990, South Dakota has averaged 22% more 2-inch rain events compared to the long-term average. Some historic rain and flooding events have occurred in recent years. Climate projections for the Great Plains indicate that 1-day, 20-year return events will increase in frequency by 8% to 16% in the coming decades.

Severe Storms

Summer Storms

Summer storms can occur anywhere in the County. Summer storms historically occur from early spring to early fall. Summer storms can develop into thunderstorms that include strong winds, heavy rains and flooding, lightning and hail; they can also spur the development of funnel clouds and tornadoes. They can vary in intensity from mild to severe, and can cause injury or death, destroy property and kill livestock. This section covers five types of hazards caused by summer storms especially thunderstorms: hail, heavy rains, lightning, strong winds and tornadoes. Flooding was covered previously.

Hail causes damage to property such as crops, vehicles, windows, roofs, and structures. The County and its local jurisdictions are vulnerable to hail, like most other areas in the State due to the nature of the hazard. The average hail stone size for these incidents was a little over 1 inch in diameter. Mitigating hail is difficult and is usually found in the form of insurance policies for structures, vehicles, and crops. The County can expect hail several times each year.

Heavy Rain causes damage to property such as homes and roads. Often when heavy rains occur in the County it may cause sewers to back up in homes due to excess water entering the wastewater collection lines. The excess water sometimes has no place to go and thus basements fill up with water which results in damage to water heaters, furnaces, and damage to living quarters for people who live in basement apartments. Roads, culverts and bridges can be washed out, thus causing traffic hazards for travelers and commuters. Many times the roads have to be

closed causing rural traffic to have to take alternate routes which can sometimes be an additional five to ten miles out of the way. All areas of the County are vulnerable when heavy rains occur. Storm sewers are built for the typical storm and therefore do not accommodate excessive or heavy rains.

Lightning often strikes the tallest objects within the area. In towns trees and poles often receive the most strikes. In rural areas, shorter objects are more vulnerable to being struck. Electrical lines and poles are also vulnerable because of their height and charge. Tall trees located near electrical lines can be broken in wind or by lightning strikes and land on electrical lines, severing connections. Limited loss of power is common on an annual basis. Typical power interruptions last around one to three hours. Most residents are prepared to deal with this.

Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Damage may also be indirect, when the current passes through or near an object, which generally results in less damage. Most injuries from lightning occur before rain begins or near the end of thunderstorms. Individuals who sought shelter leave those areas prior to the entire completion of the thunderstorm. Believing it is safe to freely move around, lightning strikes catch them off guard.

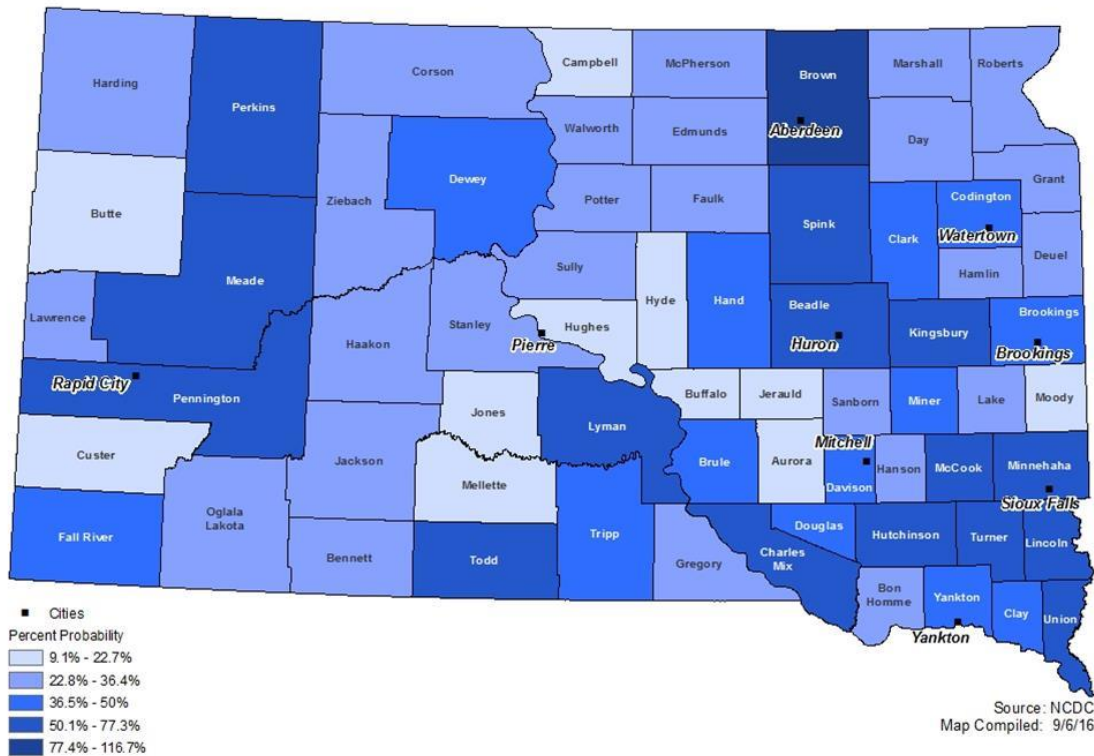
One of lightning's dangerous attributes includes the ability to cause fires. Since the entire county is vulnerable to lightning strikes and subsequent fires, these fires will be treated under the fire section of this PDM.

Strong Winds can be detrimental to the County. Trees, poles, power lines, and weak structures are all susceptible and vulnerable to strong winds. When strong winds knock down trees, poles, power lines, and structures it creates additional traffic hazards for travelers and commuters. Strong winds are a common occurrence in all parts of the County. The farming community tends to be vulnerable because many old farm sites have weak, dilapidated, or crumbling structures or structures such as grain bins which can easily be blown over. Another area of particular vulnerability would be those areas with dense tree growth where dead or decaying trees lose their stability and can be blown over or knocked down easily. High voltage electrical transmission lines run the length of the County. These lines are susceptible to breaking during high winds and hail.

Tornadoes present significant danger and occur most often in South Dakota during the months of May, June, and July. The greatest period of tornado activity (about 82 percent of occurrence) is from eleven a.m. to midnight. Within this time frame, most tornadoes occur between four p.m. and six p.m.

According to the NCEI, there were 1,711 tornadoes, of which 636 were F1 or higher, in South Dakota between 1950 and 2016 (66 years). Based on this information, the probability that at least one tornado will occur in South Dakota is 100%. Annualized losses are estimated at nearly \$11 million. Figure 4.8 depicts the probability of a damaging tornado occurring in each county based on the historical data. FEMA NRI projects the potential for 0.6 tornado events per year.

Figure 4.8 Damaging Tornado Probability by County



Climate Change Considerations

The annual risk for intense summer storms is very high and will increase. Climate projections are that the frequency and severity of heavy rainfall events will increase. Often associated with summer storms are hail, lightning and strong winds. It is expected that as summer/thunder storms increase, so will the associated hail, lightning and strong wind events.

The Fourth National Climate Assessment report states since the 1970s, the United States has experienced a decrease in the number of days per year on which tornadoes occur, but an increase in the number of tornadoes that form on such days.

According to the SD SHMP, there is a lot of uncertainty with the influence of climate change on severe summer storms and tornadoes, future updates to the mitigation plan should include the latest research on how the hazards frequency and severity could change.

Winter Storms

Winter Storms have a high risk of occurrence in the County. Several snowstorms each resulting in five to ten inches of snow occur in the County area annually. High winds, heavy and blowing snow, freezing rain/ice and cold temperatures can impair/immobilize transportation, down power lines and trees, cause the collapsing of weaker structures and potentially cause flooding. Livestock and wildlife are also very vulnerable during periods of heavy snow. Most winter storms can be considered to have occurred countywide.

Blizzards are characterized by high winds, heavy and blowing snow, cold temperatures, and low visibility. Blizzards create conditions such as icy roads, closed roads, downed power lines and trees. The County's population is especially vulnerable to these conditions because people tend to leave their homes to get to places such as work, school, and stores rather than staying inside. Traffic is one of the biggest hazards in the County during a blizzard because people often get stuck, stranded, and lost when driving their vehicles which usually prompts others such as family and or emergency responders to go out in the adverse conditions to rescue them.

Freezing rain/ice causes adverse conditions such as slippery surfaces and extra weight buildup on power lines, poles, trees, and structures. The additional weight can often cause weak structures to cave in and cause tree branches and power lines to break and fall. Electric transmission/distribution lines run the length of the County. These lines are susceptible to breaking under freezing rain and icy conditions and severing during high blizzard winds. Loss of power can cause the loss of residential heating and utilities usage. Limited loss of power is not uncommon on an annual basis. A typical power interruption lasts from one to three hours. Most residents are prepared to deal with this type of inconvenience. The elderly and families with children potentially may suffer from a long duration loss of power during winter storms. Traffic on the roads and highways tend to be another hazard during freezing rain and icy conditions because vehicles often slide off the road which prompts emergency responders and others to have to go out on rescue missions in the adverse conditions.

Extreme cold temperatures in the County are common occurrences. It is expected that at least three times each year there will be extreme cold in the area. It is possible that people in the area have adapted to this type of extreme temperatures and thus such weather events are not reported as often as they occur. Extreme cold and a long duration power outage has the potential to cause harm to vulnerable populations, damage structures that are poorly insulated or without heat and disrupt/impair communication facilities. Many communities have designated emergency shelters with generators to provide a location for persons in need of shelter. In South Dakota, most neighbors and relatives will check on vulnerable persons to ensure their safety during these types of events.

Flooding was previously covered in this section.

While winter storms would be considered extreme in many parts of the State, the consistent nature of such weather hazards are expected in this area. Thus, planning and response mechanisms for snow and ice storms are vital to the County and are routine procedures in the County due to the common nature of such storms.

Climate Change Considerations

According to climate reports, there is evidence for the entire Northern Hemisphere of an increase in both storm frequency and intensity during the cold season since 1950, with storm tracks having shifted slightly towards the poles. South Dakota's northern location and proximity to the typical U.S. winter storm track make it highly susceptible to heavy snows, high winds, and low wind chill temperatures. Extremely heavy snowstorms increased in number during the last century in northern and eastern parts of the United States, but have been less frequent since 2000. Total seasonal snowfall has generally increased in the northern Great Plains.

The winter season is warming at a faster rate than any other season in the Northern Plains region, and this is also true for South Dakota. Winter storms and blizzards, however, will continue to be a severe weather hazard in the state. Overall snow cover has decreased in the Northern Hemisphere, due in part to higher temperatures that shorten the time snow spends on the ground.

Warmer winter temperatures could mean more ice and freezing rain events, which often impact electrical utilities and communication systems, but can also affect agricultural livestock and roads and transportation. There remains some uncertainty in projections for the coming decades, but the rising trend of extreme precipitation events in general (including winter season) will continue to be a hazard.

Drought/Fires

Drought can be defined as a period of prolonged lack of moisture. High temperatures, high winds, and low relative humidity all result from droughts and are caused by droughts. Precipitation, streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and groundwater are used to meet a diverse set of water resource needs within the State including drinking water. Each of these water sources can be adversely impacted during drought periods. Crops and other vegetation are harmed when moisture is not present within the soil. Roughly every fifty years a significant drought is experienced within the county, while less severe droughts have occurred as often as every three years. The FEMA NRI states Roberts County has an annualized frequency of zero drought events per year.

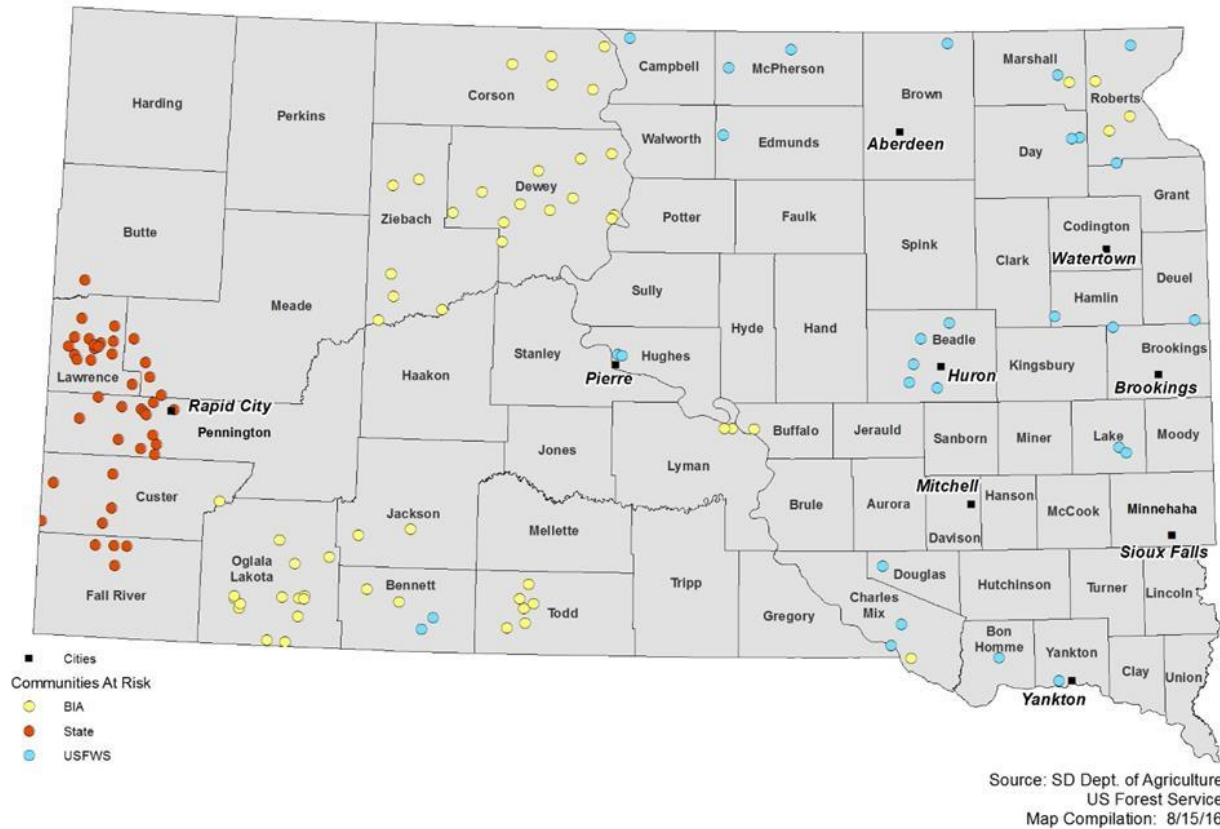
Severe heat waves, a component of drought, have caused catastrophic crop damage, deaths from hyperthermia, and widespread power failures due to increased use of air conditioning. Loss of power and crop damage is the largest vulnerabilities to the county during extreme heat. Both have an effect on quality of life, however, neither are detrimental to the existence of the population of the County.

Wildfires occur primarily during drought conditions. Wildfires can cause extensive damage, both to property and human life, and can occur anywhere in the county. Even though wildfires can have various beneficial effects on wilderness areas for plant species that are dependent on the effects of fire for growth and reproduction, large wildfires often have detrimental atmospheric consequences, and too frequent wildfires may cause other negative ecological effects. Current techniques may permit and even encourage fires in some regions as a means of minimizing or removing sources of fuel from any wildfire that might develop.

Moisture amounts have the biggest impact on fire situations. During wet years, fire danger is low. More controlled burns are conducted, and fewer mishaps occur. During dry years, severe restrictions are placed on any types of burns. For information on dealing with open/controlled burning within the county, see SDCL 34-29B and SDCL 34-35. The FEMA NRI states Roberts County has a 0.072% chance of wildfire per year.

Since there are no remote forested regions in Roberts County, wildfires can be easily spotted and are capable of being maintained. The County does have a few areas that are considered wildland-urban interface. These include the Town of Summit, Town of Ortley, a small housing development on the Valley View Golf Course and the SWO tribal community of Goodwill. These sites are located on the semi-forested east slope of the coteau that lies northwest to southeast within the County. Much of the property outside the city limits of Summit and Ortley is primarily agricultural land, thus, there is a lesser risk. New Effington and Long Hollow (tribal community) are identified as intermix areas. All communities and the golf course receive fire protection from local fire departments. The following map shows the SD communities at risk from wildfire including Roberts County.

SD Communities at Risk from Wildfire



In addition, fire interference with traffic on highways is not a major concern. The most important factor in mitigating wildfires continues to be common sense and adherence to local burning regulations and suggestions disseminated by the area officials.

Urban fires are a potential threat to the County and its communities. According to the US Fire Administration, many urban fires are caused by human related activities such as cooking, smoking, seasonal activities (candles and X-mas tree lights) or intentionally set. Other causes include home appliances, electrical systems and heating systems. The probability of an urban fire increases with population growth. This is due to human error and carelessness, which are other factors contributing to fires. Urban fires can cause extensive losses of property, lives, injuries and livelihood. The urban poor are the persons who are at greatest risk from urban fire. Generally, they have little means of protection against losses. In addition, those at greatest risk of death and injury are the old and the young due to lack of knowledge in how to respond and lack of mobility when trying to respond.

Inadequate planning, infrastructure, and construction practices related to fire prevention and mitigation significantly increase the potential for fire ignition and spread. Fire risk reduction requires established firefighting capabilities, education and training. Many of the communities have a volunteer fire department for fire suppression or are covered by a neighboring department. Most of the communities in Roberts County have smaller populations. Sisseton is the largest and the city has its own fire department.

Larger communities may implement building and fire regulations, but smaller communities lack personnel for inspections and therefore do not enact building and fire regulations. The State of South Dakota adopted the 2021 International Building Codes (IBC). South Dakota state law requires all commercial and public building to be built to the 2021 IBC standards in the state. Many communities adopt zoning regulations and ordinances to help with development and reduce building densities to reduce fire spread and for fire access. According to the USFA, the number of urban fires, fire casualties, and economic losses has continued to decline over the last several years.

Climate Change Considerations

In the Fourth National Climate Assessment, climate model projections paint a clear picture of a warmer future in the Northern Great Plains, with conditions becoming consistently warmer in two to three decades and temperatures rising steadily towards the middle of the century. Overall, climate models project an increase in the number of heavy precipitation events for much of the region. Most precipitation events are projected to occur during the winter and spring seasons. Rising temperatures will lead to increased evaporation and increasing drought frequency and intensity. The probability for more very hot days (days with maximum temperatures above 90°F) is expected to increase during the summer months, with potential impacts on agriculture, energy production, human health, stream flows, snowmelt, and fires. Less precipitation and warmer temperatures during the summer growing season, potentially causing drought conditions, may adversely affect agriculture (no irrigation), human health and fires.

According to the SD DMP and SD SHMP, wildfire conditions across South Dakota and the western United States in general are likely to worsen in the future due to climate change. The increase in moisture can provide favorable conditions for fuel (vegetation) growth. Longer, hotter summers deplete moisture in soils and vegetation potentially promoting drought conditions. The increase in temperatures can dry out fuels more rapidly allowing them to burn more easily. Hotter temperatures and drought conditions may adversely affect water supplies by decreasing their availability for fire suppression. Climate change is also believed to increase the severity of thunderstorms, leading to more lightning strikes that can ignite fires.

It appears that climate change will not have a major impact on urban fires, except when a wildfire crosses into a community. According to the USFA, the changing climate will create more fire hazard areas because of the increase in dry vegetation and wildland-urban interfaces will continue to grow.

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C2.

Roberts County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In addition to the County, the municipalities of Summit, Rosholt, Corona and Sisseton all participate in the NFIP. Table 4.15 shows County entities that participate in the NFIP. Those municipalities as well as the County have adopted the newly released maps in 2024. These new maps use LIDAR technology for the entire county, including the formerly excluded former Lake Traverse Indian Reservation. The County as well as Summit, Rosholt, Corona and Sisseton will continue to participate and ensure compliance of the participating local jurisdictions located within the flood plain. Further, Wilmot has committed to adopting flood regulations and implementing them as part of this plan review and FEMA's efforts to encourage compliance.

Table 4.15: Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

| Community Name | Community ID | Current Map Effective Date |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Roberts County | 460286 | 07/20/09(M) |
| Claire City | Not Participating | |
| Corona | 460071 | 07/20/09(M) |
| New Effington | Not Participating | |
| Ortley | Not Participating | |
| Peever | Not Participating | |
| Rosholt | 461211 | (NSFHA) |
| Sisseton | 460072 | 07/20/09(M) |
| Summit | 460141 | (NSFHA) |
| White Rock | Not Participating | |
| Wilmot | Not Participating | |

The Roberts County Auditor maintains the flood zone maps and the Director of Equalization utilizes DFIRMS for all planning mechanisms occurring in the unincorporated areas of the county; specifically development of new structures. Each individual participating community has a designated floodplain administrator that requires elevation certificates and issues floodplain development permits for structures constructed within Zone A of the identified flood hazard areas. The DFIRMS are used to determine where the natural drainage occurs and ensures that new development will not interrupt the natural drainage. Roberts County includes its updated specific flood hazard areas layer on its interactive mapping page (which includes the municipalities) hosted by First District Association of Local Governments at: <https://www.1stdistrict.org/robertsts/>.

ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY: REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B4.

Due to various geomorphologic and topographical conditions, periodic flooding affects numerous areas in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County. Residential development occurred adjacent to numerous lakes and depressions in Roberts County prior to the initial flood hazard boundaries being identified. As a result, numerous structures already existed at the time of adoption of the first map and continue to be lived in today. Numerous structures are located within Flood Hazard Areas currently identified as Zone A. Many structures located within the County have experienced flooding or are required to be insured against flooding due to their proximity to special flood hazard areas. The County has a total of twenty-six (26) flood insurance policy holders. The vast majority of those policies insure residents adjacent to Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse.

Table 4.16: Roberts County National Flood Insurance Program Statistics

| Community Name | Current NFIP Policies | Number of Claims Paid Since 1978 | Total Value of Claims Paid | Flood Insurance Coverage | Repetitive Loss Properties |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Town of Corona | 2 | 1 | \$227.00 | \$163,000.00 | 0 |
| Town of Rosholt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| City of Sisseton | 2 | 8 | \$15,646.05 | \$199,000.00 | 0 |
| Town of Summit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unincorporated areas of Roberts County | 22 | 62 | \$737,881.29 | \$4,693,000.00 | 9 |
| Totals | 26 | 71 | \$753,804.34 | \$5,055,000.00 | 9 |

SOURCE: FEMA Region 8 Flood Insurance Liaison

The PDM Planning Team focused attention particularly on flood related issues. An issue of primary concern is the number of times specific properties and structures on those properties flood. Roberts County has experienced five repetitive loss claims throughout the county with total payments for losses at \$753,804.34 (Table 4.16). Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any ten-year period. A goal of the County is to protect specific areas in the county from flooding. This goal aims to protect properties prone to flood losses but does not discount the possibility that in some cases structures located in the floodplain may need to be removed.

ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY: SEVERE REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B4.

The Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 identified another category of repetitive loss, severe repetitive loss, and defined it as “a single family property (consisting of one-to-four residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP and has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been paid under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim payment exceeding \$5,000 and with cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the reported value of the property. Since Roberts County does not have any properties classified “severe repetitive loss.”

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: IDENTIFYING STRUCTURES

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B3.

One of the primary purposes of this PDM is identifying critical facilities, emergency shelters, and summer storm shelters and equipping those facilities with the means to provide the necessary energy for access to sanitation and maintain important functions during a natural hazard occurrence. In the event of a disaster as a result of severe summer or winter storms, a terrorist

attack, or a hazardous materials incident, the County and participating entities will have the ability to prevent further loss of life by generator powered critical facility shelters. The City of Sisseton and Agency Village have many structures that are vital to emergency operations. Each jurisdiction was responsible for listing critical infrastructure within their communities. Table 4.17 is a list of critical facilities that would cause the greatest distress in the county if destruction occurred. The information provided in Table 4.17 was compiled via survey of the participating communities.

Table 4.17: Critical Structures in Roberts County

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Roberts County | Roberts County | N/A | Utility | Power Supply | LREA Power lines | Private |
| Roberts County | City of Sisseton | 11924 BIA Hwy 700 | Emergency Services | Building | County Sheriff's Office | Public |
| Roberts County | City of Sisseton | 11901 BIA Hwy 700 | Emergency Services | Building | County Highway Department Facility | Public |
| Roberts County | City of Sisseton | 411 2 nd Ave E. | Government Facility | Building | Roberts County Courthouse | Public |
| Roberts County | City of Sisseton | 411 2 nd Ave E | Government Facility | Building | Roberts County Courthouse Annex | Public |
| Roberts County | Rural Roberts County | 10648 464 th Ave | Emergency Services | Building | County Highway Dept. Facility | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | 255 Feeney Ave | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Hall | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | 225 Feeney Ave | Government Facility | Building | City Hall | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | 255 Feeney Ave | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Community Center | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | Intersection of SD Hwy 106 & Railroad Ave | Government Facility | Building | City Equipment Storage Shed | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | School St | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Lift Station | Public |
| Claire City | Rural Claire City | 1 mile east of town | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| Claire City | Claire City | Sandsmark Ave | Utility | Power Supply | Ottertail Substation | Private |
| Claire City | Claire City | Off SD Hwy 106 between Feeney Ave & Railroad Ave | Utility | Internet Supply | RC Technologies | Private |
| Corona | Town of Corona | 1 st Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Telephone | Roberts County Telephone Coop | Private |
| Corona | Town of Corona | Main Street | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Community Center | Public |
| Corona | Town of Corona | Main Street | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Old Fire Hall | Public |
| Corona | Town of Corona | Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Well House | Public |
| Corona | Town of Corona | 3 rd Avenue | Population to Protect | Campground | Campground | Public |
| Corona | Town of Corona | 3 rd Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Lift Station | Public |
| Corona | Rural Roberts | 1 mile N of Corona | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | Nolan Avenue | Government Facility | Building | City Hall | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | 19 E Main Street | Emergency Services | Building | Police Department | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | 107 Main Street | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | Nolan Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Well House | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | 10 Odden Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | School | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | Church Street | Population to Protect | Ball Field and Park | Park | Public |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | 464 Avenue | Population to Protect | Elderly Housing | Elderly Housing | Private |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | 464 Ave | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Lift Station | Public |
| New Effington | Rural Roberts | 10201 County Rd. 8 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| New Effington | Rural Roberts | 10200 County Rd. 8 | Utility | Power | Otter Tail Power Company | Private |
| New Effington | Town of New Effington | Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Utility | RC Telephone Coop | Private |
| Ortley | Town of Ortley | 114 New Main St. | Government Facility | Building | City Building | Public |
| Ortley | Town of Ortley | 221 New Main St. | Government Facility | Building | Community Center | Private |
| Ortley | Town of Ortley | New Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Service | Water Well | Public |
| Ortley | Rural Roberts County | 1 mile south of town | Utility | Substation | Ottertail Power Company | Private |
| Ortley | Town of Ortley | 307 3 rd Ave | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Population to Protect | Little Pies Daycare | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 225 Main Street | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | E Grant Ave | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Lift Station | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | E Grant Ave | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 420 Central Avenue | Utility | Building | Water System Building | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 409 Main Street | Population to Protect | Building | Old Community Club Building | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 420 Central Avenue | Population to Protect | Day Care | Day Care | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 304 Main Street | Telecommunications | Telephone | Roberts County Telephone Coop | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 308 Main Street | Government Facility | Building | Post Office | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 225 Main Street | Government Facility | Building | City Office | Public |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 200 2 nd Street N | Population to Protect | Church | Antioch Baptist Church | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 117 3 rd Street S | Population to Protect | Church | Peever Lutheran | Private |
| Peever | Town of Peever | 320 Central Avenue | Population to Protect | Church | Bible Fellowship Community Church | Private |

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| Peever | Rural Roberts | Grant Avenue | Utility | Substation | Ottertail Power Company | Private |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 105 N Tedin Ave | Emergency Services | Building | Ambulance | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 105 N Tedin Ave | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 19 Main Street | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Community Center | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 16 Main Street | Government Facility | Building | City Hall | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 116 W Main Street | Medical Facility | Building | Coteau de Prairie Clinic | Private |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | Finley Avenue | Population to Protect | Church/Shelter | St. John's Catholic Church | Private |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 208 Prairie Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Emergency Shelter | Countryside Inn Assisted Living | Private |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 202 Finley Avenue | Public Institution | Building | Rosholt School | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 2 nd Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Water Tower | Public |
| Rosholt | City of Rosholt | 101 S Hahn Street | Population to Protect | Park/Campground | Park/Campground | Public |
| Rosholt | Rural Roberts | County RD. 7 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| Rosholt | Rural Roberts | County Rd. 7 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | City Wells | Public |
| Rosholt | Rural Roberts | 104 th Street | Utility | Substation | Substation | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | Cherry Street W. | Utility | Communications | Communications Antennae | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 406 2 nd Avenue W. | Government Facility | Building | City Hall | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 205 E. Oak Street | Government Facility | Building | Post Office | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 406 2 nd Avenue W. | Emergency Services | Building | Police Department | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 4 E. Oak Street | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 205 Orchard Drive | Emergency Services | Medical Facility | CDP Hospital | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 100 Lake Traverse Drive | Emergency Services | Medical Facility | Woodrow Wilson Keeble Health Care Center (IHS) | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 101 W. Oak Street & 207 W. Chestnut Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Agriculture | Farmers Elevator | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 1209 E. Walnut Street | Utility | Sanitary Sewer | Water Treatment Facility | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 520 5 th Avenue W. | Utility | Water Services | Sisseton Water Tower | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 525 E. Chestnut Street | Population to Protect | Church | St. Peter's Church | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 421 3 rd Avenue | Population to Protect | Church | Grace Lutheran Church | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 6 Chestnut Street E | Population to Protect | Nursing Home | Tekawitha Nursing Home | Private |
| | | | | | | |

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 308 Hillview Road | Population to Protect | Assisted Living Center | Edgewood Vista | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 622 1 st Avenue E | Population to Protect | School | NESD Head Start | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 118 E. Walnut Street | Population to Protect | Swimming Pool | City Swimming Pool | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 320 W. Walnut Street | Public Institution | School | Sisseton Elementary School | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 11920 BIA Highway 700 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Agriculture | CHS Agronomy Center | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 2415 SD Highway 10 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Woodland Cabinetry | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 112 Hickory Street E. | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Grocery Store | Teal's Market | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 516 8 th Avenue W. | Public Institution | School | Sisseton Middle School | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 516 8 th Avenue W. | Public Institution | School | Sisseton High School | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 404 W. Hickory Street | Population to Protect | Church | Family Life Assembly of God Church | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 321 7 th Ave. E. | Population to Protect | Church | Emanuel Lutheran Church | Private |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 305 E. Maple St. | Population to Protect | Library | Sisseton Memorial Library | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 17 W. Maple St. | Population to Protect | Park | Anderson Park | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 115 E. Hickory St. | Population to Protect | Park | Drenttel Park | Public |
| Sisseton | City of Sisseton | 710 E. Hickory St. | Population to Protect | Park | Baseball/Softball Complex | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Maple Street | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Grant Ave & Beach St | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Community Center | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Maple Street | Government Facility | Building | City Hall | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Sherman Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Water Tower | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Spruce Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Well Pump House | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 144 th Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Francis Avenue | Population to Protect | Park | City Park | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Sherman Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | Elderly Housing | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Maple Street | Population to Protect | Building | Elderly Housing | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 203 Walnut Street | Population to Protect | Day Care | Sprouts Community Day Care | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Walnut St | Population to Protect | Day Care | Mitchell Day Care | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 400 W. Sherman Avenue | Public Institution | School | Summit School | Public |

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| Summit | Town of Summit | West Bob Avenue | Government Facility | Utility | Lift Station | Public |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 907 S. Maple St. | Population to Protect | Campground | County Line Campground | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 413 Maple St | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Summit Grocery | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | 45789 US Highway 12 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Coffee Cup Fuel Stop | Private |
| Summit | Town of Summit | Pine St | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Summit High School Gym | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 516 Main Street | Government Facility | Emergency Shelter | Community Center | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 502 Main Street | Population to Protect | Park | City Park | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 600 3 rd Street | Emergency Services | Building | Fire Department | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 501 4 th Street | Medical Facility | Clinic | Care Center and Clinic | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 404 3 rd Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | Assisted Living (4-Plex) | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 803 Charles Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Emergency Shelter | School Gym | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 603 3 rd Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Water Services | Water Tower | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 709 Railroad Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Elevator | Main Elevator | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 408 5 th Street | Population to Protect | Church | First Presbyterian Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 706 Charles Street | Population to Protect | Day Care | Wee Wolves Day Care | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 800 Ordway Street | Public Institution | School | Wilmot High School, Grade & Pre School | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 204 SD Hwy 15 | Utility | Power | Electrical Substation | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | East Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Sanitary Sewer | Wastewater Lagoons | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 1006 1 st Avenue | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Bus Barn | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 909 Grant Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | WASP (Wilmot After School Program) | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 725 Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | City Maintenance Shop/Office | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 120 SD Hwy 15 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | City Storage | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 1004 Grant Avenue | Population to Protect | School | Football Sports Field | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 2 nd Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | Apartments (4-plex) | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 3 rd Street | Population to Protect | Building | Apartments (4-plex) | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 3 rd Avenue | Population to Protect | Building | Apartments (4-plex) | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 604 SD Hwy 15 | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Jurgens Store | Private |

| Jurisdiction/ Entity | Location | Address | Sector | Sub sector | Name | Owner Type |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 406 Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Jurgens Auto Body | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 624 Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Building | Wilmot Plumbing | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 612 Main Street | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Communications | RC Communications | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 804 3 rd Avenue | Population to Protect | Church | St. Mary's Catholic Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 401 Ordway Street | Population to Protect | Church | Wilmot Lutheran Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 416 Park Avenue | Population to Protect | Church | (Future) Zion Community Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 401 Main Street | Population to Protect | Church | Our Savior's Lutheran Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 502 4 th Avenue | Population to Protect | Church | Zion Community Church | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 706 Main Street | Population to Protect | Building | The Café' | Private |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 713 Main St. Suite B | Population to Protect | Building | US Post Office | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 13625 468 th Ave | Non-Emergency Response Facility | Waste Disposal | Wilmot Landfill | Public |
| Wilmot | City of Wilmot | 301 Park Avenue | Population to Protect | Park | Baseball Sports Field | Public |

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: COMMUNITY CAPABILITIES

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.

Each community has a unique set of capabilities, including authorities, policies, programs, staff, funding, and other resources for accomplishing mitigation. One important step in assessing the vulnerability of a given community is to objectively review the capabilities to implement mitigation strategies and to identify limiting factors. Each community reviewed existing administrative documents, procedures, and policies. This helped the communities and planning team to evaluate how existing capabilities contribute to the vulnerability by reducing or exacerbating disaster impacts. Table 4.18 identifies whether each community has the specified administrative and technical capabilities, and who serves in such capacity. Table 4.19 encapsulates the efficacy of the specified planning mechanisms regarding disaster mitigation and to identify potential deficiencies in the specified plans.

Table 4.18: Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Administrative/ Staff Composition | Local Jurisdiction | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | White Rock | Wilmot | Roberts County |
| <i>Board of Adjustment</i> | NA | NA | NA | Elected Officials | Elected Officials | NA | Elected Officials | Elected Officials | NA | Elected Officials | Elected Officials |
| <i>Building Official</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Yes | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>Community Planner</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>Elected Officials</i> | Trustee | Trustee | Trustee | Trustee | Trustee | Aldermanic | Aldermanic | Trustee | Trustee | Trustee | Commission |
| <i>Emergency Manager</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | County | Appointed |
| <i>Engineer/Highway Superintendent</i> | NA | NA | NA | Appointed | NA | NA | Appointed | NA | NA | NA | Appointed |
| <i>Floodplain Administrator</i> | NA | Finance Officer | NA | NA | NA | NA | Appointed | Appointed | Appointed | Appointed | Zoning Officer |
| <i>GIS Coordinator</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>Planning Commission</i> | NA | NA | NA | Elected Officials | Elected Officials | NA | Elected Officials | Elected Officials | NA | NA | Elected Officials |
| <i>Zoning Officer</i> | NA | NA | NA | Town Board President | Appointed | NA | Appointed | Appointed | NA | Finance Officer | Appointed |
| <i>Grant Writing Capability</i> | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* |
| <i>Non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection.</i> | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| <i>Public-Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues.</i> | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |

Table 4.19: Capabilities of Growth Guidance Instruments

| Capabilities of Community Planning Mechanisms | Clare City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | White Rock | Willmot | Roberts County |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Does the Future Land-Use Map identify natural hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | NA | Y |
| <i>Do the land-use policies discourage development or redevelopment within natural hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | N | Y |
| <i>Does the plan provide adequate space for expected future growth in areas located outside natural hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | NA | Y |
| <i>Does the transportation plan limit access to hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Is transportation policy used to guide growth in safe locations?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | NA | Y |
| <i>Are movement systems designed to function under disaster conditions (e.g., evacuation)?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | NA | Y |
| <i>Are environmental systems that protect development from hazards identified and mapped?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Do environmental policies provide incentives to development that is located outside protective ecosystems?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Do environmental policies maintain and restore protective ecosystems?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Are the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan related to those of the FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Is safety explicitly included in the plan's growth and development policies?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | NA | Y |
| <i>Does the monitoring and implementation section of the plan cover safe growth objectives?</i> | NA | NA | NA | N | N | NA | N | N | NA | NA | N |
| <i>Does the Zoning Ordinance conform to the comprehensive plan in terms of discouraging development or redevelopment within natural hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | N | Y |

Table 4.19: Capabilities of Growth Guidance Instruments (continued)

| Capabilities of Community Planning Mechanisms | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | White Rock | Willmot | Roberts County |
|---|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|----------------|
| <i>Does the zoning ordinance contain natural hazard overlay zones that set conditions for land use within such zones?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | N | Y |
| <i>Do rezoning procedures recognize natural hazard areas as limits on zoning changes that allow greater intensity or density of use?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | N | Y |
| <i>Does the zoning ordinance restrict development within, or filling of, wetlands, floodways, and floodplains?</i> | NA | NA | NA | Y | Y | NA | Y | Y | NA | N | Y |
| <i>Do the subdivision regulations restrict the subdivision of land within or adjacent to natural hazard areas?</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Y | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>Do the subdivision regulations provide for conservation subdivisions or cluster subdivisions in order to conserve environmental resources?</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>Do the subdivision regulations allow density transfers where Hazard areas exist?</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

NA: This jurisdiction does not have the specified document

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES

- Requirement 201.6(b)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A4.*
- Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B3.*
- Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D1.*

The 2019 Plan provided some specific information regarding potential losses. As part of this Plan the Planning Team decided to include estimates for number of structures, value of structures, and the percentage of which are located within identified hazard areas. These estimates shall be used in multiple ways, including the comparison statistics for future development and disaster mitigation plans. The information provided in the following tables was collected from the Roberts County Director of Equalization. Inconsistencies and missing information result from lack of existing mechanisms, plans, and technical documents available.

The assessor’s office provided the assessed valuation of total structures on each property within the incorporated and rural areas of the county. The data provides a total value for structures of a certain use on property. It was not possible to discern the number of structures per lot, so the actual number of structures is based on the number of parcels with the specified use type. For the purposes of this plan only Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Agricultural, and Manufactured Homes were included. (It should be noted that for the purposes of estimating the number of

people in a flood hazard area, the number of dwelling units of any multiple family structure in a specified hazard area was determined.) Structures were identified as being within the flood hazard area in all jurisdictions which were mapped with the Flood Hazard Area Map which was effective for Roberts County on April 25, 2024. Average value for structures of a given use type was calculated and applied to the total number of properties identified within the floodplain to establish the value of structures within the floodplain. The information does not account for letters of map amendment or letters of map revision which may have been approved since April 25, 2024.

All properties with structures, whether owner occupied or not were included in the valuations provided in Tables 4.20 through 4.31. The reports provided by the assessor's office did not include the number of people in each structure; thus, many of the tables are missing this information, so the degree to which the number of people of affected may vary depending upon the occupancy status (owner occupied / leased / seasonal). The following tables also do not address information regarding religious, governmental, or utility structures. Although not included in Tables 4.20 through 4.31, the State of South Dakota Hazard Mitigation Plan incorporated HAZUS analysis accounting for potential losses to those structures within Roberts County.

**Table 4.20: Roberts County (Rural Area)
Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures**

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | # in County | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in County | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in Rural Areas | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 2,921 | 26 | 0.89% | \$265,757,813.00 | \$2,153,464 | 0.81% | 5,799 | 52 | 0.89% |
| Agricultural | 998 | 2 | 0.20% | \$32,386,951.00 | \$101,782.93 | 0.31% | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 66 | 2 | 3.03% | \$19,087,678.00 | \$27,635 | 0.14% | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 308 | 3 | 0.97% | \$8,524,509.00 | \$23,281 | 0.27% | | 6 | 0.10% |
| Total | 4,293 | 33 | 0.77% | \$325,756,951.00 | \$2,306,162.93 | 0.71% | 5,799 | 58 | 1.00% |

Table 4.21: Claire City Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 68 | 0 | 0 | \$2,413,398.00 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 16 | 0 | 0 | \$2,319,111.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 4 | 0 | 0 | \$77,309.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 88 | 0 | 0 | \$4,809,818.00 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.22: Corona Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 71 | 2 | 2.82% | \$1,965,658.00 | \$43,084.00 | 2.19% | 69 | 1 | 1.45% |
| Agricultural | 1 | 0 | 0.00% | \$5,124.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00% | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 14 | 1 | 7.14% | \$782,921.00 | \$129,085.00 | 16.49% | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 5 | 1 | 20.00% | \$194,732.00 | \$22,137.00 | 11.37% | | 2 | 2.90% |
| Total | 91 | 4 | 4.40% | \$2,948,435.00 | \$194,306.00 | 6.59% | 69 | 3 | 4.35% |

Table 4.23: New Effington Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 129 | 3 | 2.33% | \$4,507,587.00 | \$64,186.00 | 1.42% | 234 | 4 | 1.75% |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00% | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 19 | 1 | 5.26% | \$1,018,781.00 | \$62,399.00 | 6.12% | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 9 | 1 | 11.11% | \$202,554.00 | \$70,217.00 | 34.67% | | 2 | 0.85% |
| Total | 157 | 5 | 3.18% | \$5,728,922.00 | \$196,802.00 | 3.44% | 234 | 6 | 2.56% |

Table 4.24: Ortleby Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 45 | 0 | 0 | \$1,260,021.00 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$23,866.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$10,797.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 5 | 0 | 0 | \$104,063.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 52 | 0 | 0 | \$1,398,747.00 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.25: Peever Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 46 | 0 | 0 | \$36,633.89 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 7 | 0 | 0 | \$32,212.29 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 4 | 0 | 0 | \$20,298.75 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 57 | 0 | 0 | \$89,144.93 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.26: Rosholt Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 201 | 0 | 0 | \$9,042,483 | 0 | 0 | 379 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 39 | 0 | 0 | \$6,529,767 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 7 | 0 | 0 | \$85,096 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 247 | 0 | 0 | \$15,657,346 | 0 | 0 | 379 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.27: Sisseton Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 863 | 31 | 3.59% | \$53,429,708.00 | \$1,115,963.00 | 2.09% | 2,479 | 112 | 4.54% |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 153 | 29 | 18.95% | \$31,323,054.00 | \$3,183,137.00 | 10.16% | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 30 | 3 | 10.00% | \$568,584.00 | \$82,988.00 | 14.60% | | 8 | 0.32% |
| Total | 1,046 | 63 | 6.02% | \$85,321,346.00 | \$4,382,088.00 | 5.14% | 2,479 | 120 | 4.86% |

Table 4.28: Summit Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 144 | 0 | 0 | \$5,613,481.00 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 25 | 0 | 0 | \$4,261,370.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$619,239.00 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 186 | 0 | 0 | \$10,494,090.00 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.29: White Rock Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 5 | 0 | 0 | \$52,947 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 0 | \$52,947 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.30: Wilmot Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | # in City | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in City | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in City | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 281 | 0 | 0 | \$14,107,117 | 0 | 0 | 432 | 0 | |
| Agricultural | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$25,615 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 38 | 0 | 0 | \$3,987,694 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 28 | 0 | 0 | \$979,591 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 348 | 0 | 0 | \$19,100,017 | 0 | 0 | 432 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.31: Roberts County Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structures | | | Value of Structures | | | Number of People | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | # in County | # in HA | % in HA | \$ in County | \$ in HA | % in HA | # in County | # in HA | % in HA |
| Residential | 4,774 | 62 | 1.30% | \$358,186,846.89 | \$3,376,697.00 | 0.94% | 10,280 | 169 | 1.65% |
| Agricultural | 1040 | 2 | 0.19% | \$38,971,323.00 | \$101,782.93 | 0.26% | | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | 339 | 33 | 9.73% | \$62,823,618.29 | \$3,402,256.00 | 5.42% | | | |
| Manufactured Home | 417 | 8 | 1.92% | \$11,375,975.75 | \$198,623.00 | 1.75% | | 18 | 0.17% |
| Total | 6,570 | 105 | 1.60% | \$471,357,763.93 | \$7,079,358.93 | 1.50% | 10,280 | 187 | 1.82% |

Notes:

in HA: Number of structures in hazard area identifies the number of properties of a given use type, with structures located within the floodplain. Aerial photography, Comprehensive Land Use Plans, and DFIRM boundaries provided by FEMA were used for identification. Some structures included may have received LOMA's, removing them from the flood plain, since the effective date of the current DFIRM.

\$ in HA: Value of structures in hazard area was estimated by extrapolating assessed valuations of structures on parcels which had a primary structure within the hazard area. This data was provided by the Roberts County Department of Equalization and is classified by land use.

in [Jurisdiction]: The number of people was based on the 2020 Census.

in Hazard Area: The number of people in a hazard area was determined by multiplying the average household size of a given community as identified by the number of structures in the identified hazard area and multiplying that number by the rate of occupancy for the community (All statistics from the US Census 2020). (Occupancy status of the structure was not available, so therefore not considered.)

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: ANALYZING DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

- Requirement 201.6(b)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A4.*
- Requirement 201.6(c)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C1.*
- Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D1.*
- Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D2.*

The land use and development trends for each jurisdiction were identified by the representatives from each of the jurisdictions. Some communities within Roberts County are experiencing growth and have comprehensive land use plans which identify future areas for development. Six of the nine participating communities showed no growth. They have not issued any building permits for new homes or commercial structures. The other three communities issued building permits for eight new homes including mobile homes and five commercial structures over the last five years. The County issued 87 building permits for new homes and mobile homes over the last five years. No building permits were issued for new commercial structures over the last five years. No major developments are being planned. Based on this information, there has been some growth, but it was minimal. No major plan revisions were made from 2019.

In addition to Roberts County, the cities of Summit, Peever, Ortley, and Sisseton all have adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plans with Future Land Use Maps. Although Sisseton and Summit are in the early phases of adopting updates to their Future Land Use Maps, none of these plans have been updated or amended since the approval of the last PDM Plan. The Comprehensive Land Use Plans for each community were reviewed by each community utilizing one. Specifically,

available undeveloped areas projected for residential, commercial, and industrial uses were reviewed. Based upon their own projected density of development for each land use, the communities then identified the potential number of lots which could be created within flood hazard areas given current land use regulations and controls. Communities in Roberts County have adopted the most recently prepared National Flood Insurance Program Flood Hazard and approved recommended ordinances for the proper regulation of property within the floodplain. Those maps have changed since the last update to the PDM Plan. Changes to the mapped hazard areas did not significantly affect Peever, Ortlely or Summit; so no changes are referenced in the following tables for those communities from the preceding PDM. Tables 4.32 – 4.36 identify the projected vulnerability for communities which have adopted land use plans. Future Land Use Maps for each jurisdiction which have adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plans are included in Appendix G.

**Table 4.32: Roberts County (Unincorporated Area)
Potential Floodplain Development – By Land Use Type**

| Land Use Category | Community Totals | | Flood Hazard Area | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Projected Development Density (Acres/Unit) | Acres of projected future development | Acres of future development in Hazard Area | % Area for future development | Potential # of Lots for future development | # of Undeveloped Lots Already Appropriately Zoned |
| Ag – Residential | 1 | N/A | 5,751 | N/A | 5,751 | N/A |
| Lake – Residential | 2 | N/A | 587 | N/A | N/A | 97 |
| Commercial | .25 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial | .5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 |

*N/A: Most of the rural area is planned to remain agricultural in use with varying degree of land use restrictions.
Not all portions of Lake-Residential Lots appropriately zoned are within the 100-year Floodplain*

**Table 4.33: Town of Ortlely
Potential Floodplain Development – By Land Use Type**

| Land Use Category | Community Totals | | Flood Hazard Area | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Projected Development Density (Acres/Unit) | Acres of projected future development | Acres of future development in Hazard Area | % Area for future development | Potential # of Lots for future development | # of Undeveloped Lots Already Appropriately Zoned |
| Ag – Residential | 2.5 | 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial | 1 | 24 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial | 0.25 | 80 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 4.34: Town of Peever
Potential Floodplain Development – By Land Use Type**

| Land Use Category | Community Totals | | Flood Hazard Area | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Projected Development Density (Acres/Unit) | Acres of projected future development | Acres of future development in Hazard Area | % Area for future development | Potential # of Lots for future development | # of Undeveloped Lots Already Appropriately Zoned |
| Ag – Residential | 2.5 | 39 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial | 1 | 17 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial | 0.25 | 8 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 4.35: City of Sisseton
Potential Floodplain Development – By Land Use Type**

| Land Use Category | Community Totals | | Flood Hazard Area | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Projected Development Density (Acres/Unit) | Acres of projected future development | Acres of future development in Hazard Area | % Area for future development | Potential # of Lots for future development | # of Undeveloped Lots Already Appropriately Zoned |
| Ag – Residential | 2.5 | 101 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 12 | 12 |
| Commercial | 1 | 45 | 14.0 | 31.1 | 14 | 10 |
| Industrial | 0.25 | 22 | 7.7 | 34.9 | 4 | 4 |

*All area in the floodplain in Sisseton is either developed or planned for open area/public use.

**This reflects the number of lots which are undeveloped but under common ownership with otherwise developed property and could be transferred according to the zoning ordinance.

**Table 4.36: Town of Summit
Potential Floodplain Development – By Land Use Type**

| Land Use Category | Community Totals | | Flood Hazard Area | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Projected Development Density (Acres/Unit) | Acres of projected future development | Acres of future development in Hazard Area | % Area for future development | Potential # of Lots for future development | # of Undeveloped Lots Already Appropriately Zoned |
| Ag – Residential | 2.5 | 52 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial | 1 | 42 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial | 0.25 | 44 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

UNIQUE OR VARIED RISK ASSESSMENT

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B1.

Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – B3.

Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D1.

After conducting the risk assessment for each jurisdiction, the PDM Planning Team decided that all areas of the county have an equal chance of a natural hazard occurrence in their area. While the extent to which each jurisdiction is affected by such hazards varies slightly between the local jurisdictions, the implications are the same. Thus the PDM Planning Team decided that all jurisdictions in the County are equally affected by the types of hazards/risks that affect the PDM jurisdiction. Thus, the unique or varied risk requirement is not applicable to the Roberts County PDM.

On the following pages, a hazard vulnerability map is shown for each of the jurisdictions participating in this PDM. The maps identify critical infrastructure. The maps identify critical infrastructure and one hundred year flood plain. Since most major hazards facing the county are not geographically based. Winter storms and severe summer storms carry an equal probability of occurring throughout the county. While specific locations for above ground electrical distribution lines are not identified on the map(s), they are located throughout the County and are vulnerable to both flooding and severe weather. (See Figures 4.1 through 4.10).

Figure 4.9: Roberts County Hazard Vulnerability Map

ROBERTS COUNTY HAZARD VULNERABILITY / CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

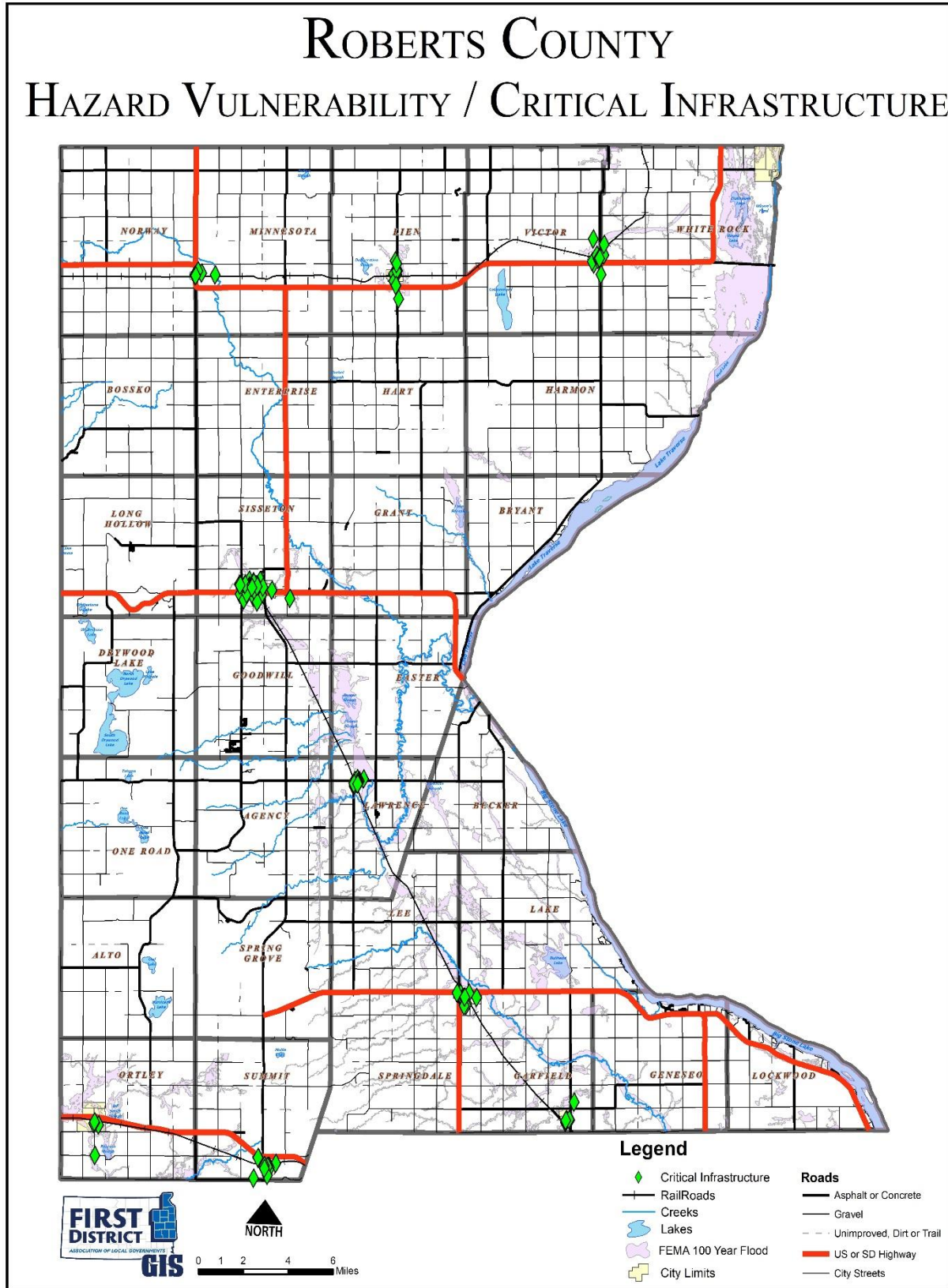


Figure 4.10: Claire City Hazard Vulnerability Map

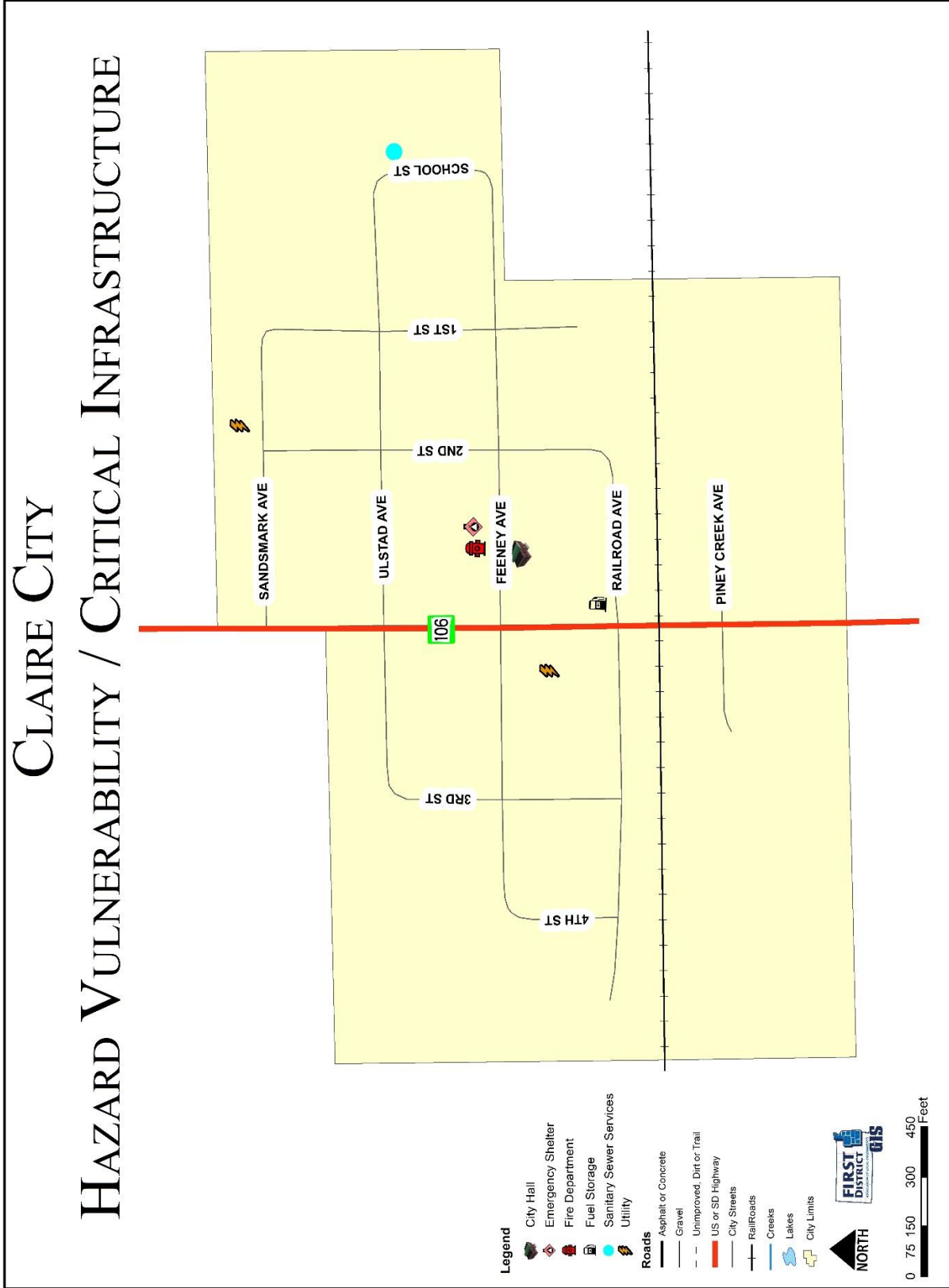


Figure 4.11: Town of Corona Hazard Vulnerability Map

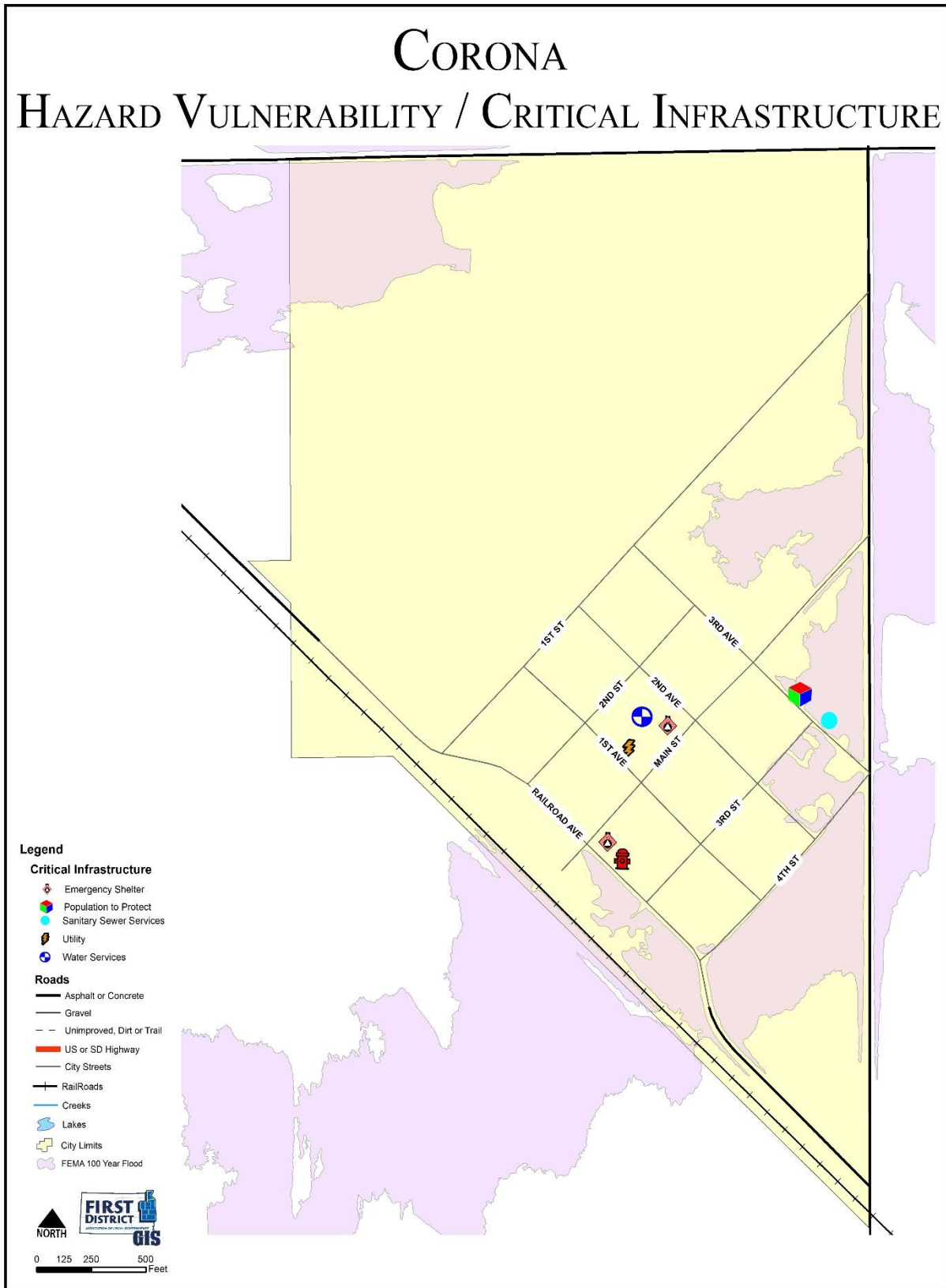


Figure 4.12: Town of New Effington Hazard Vulnerability Map

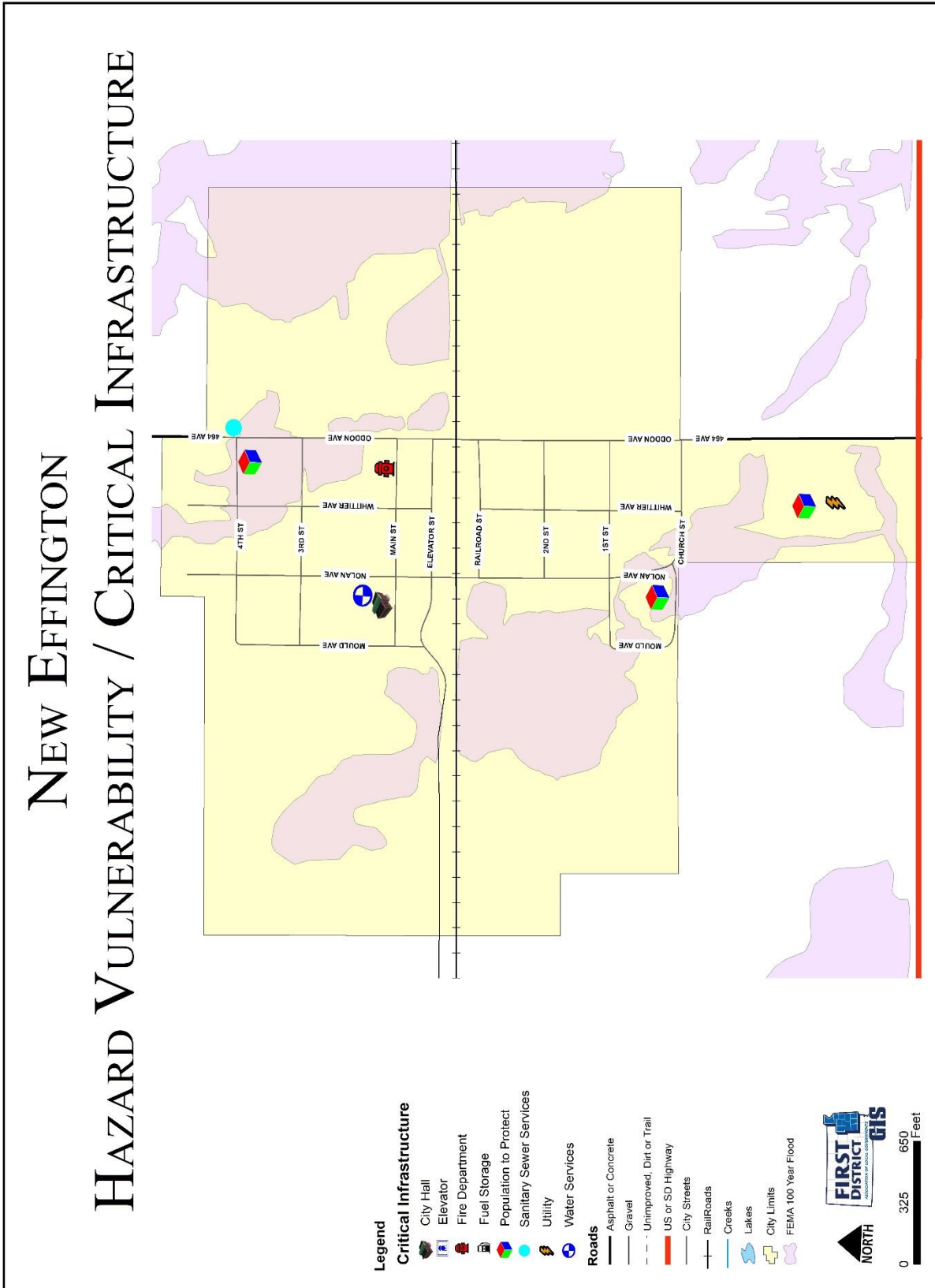


Figure 4.13: Town of Ortley Hazard Vulnerability Map

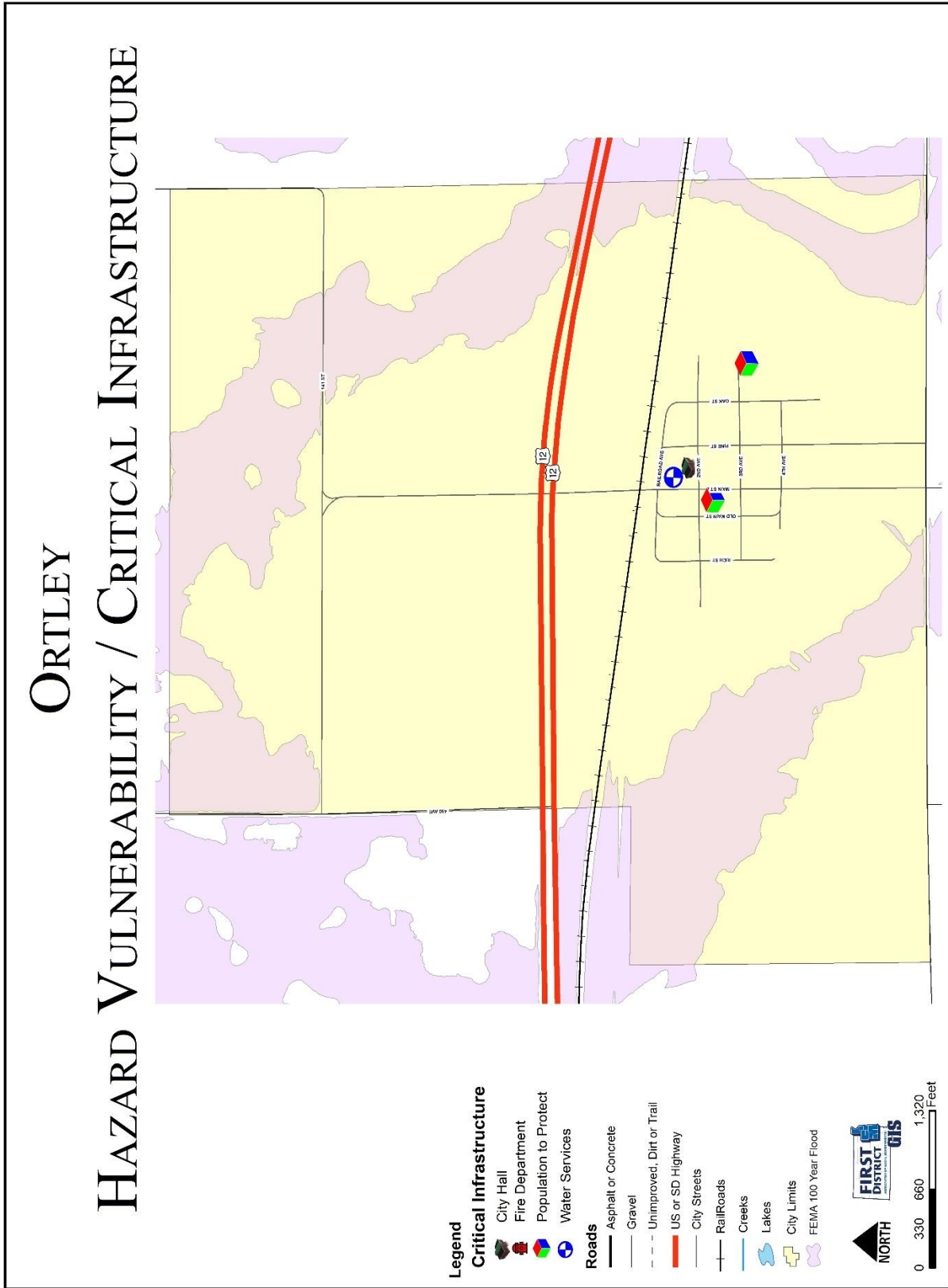


Figure 4.14: Town of Peever Hazard Vulnerability Map

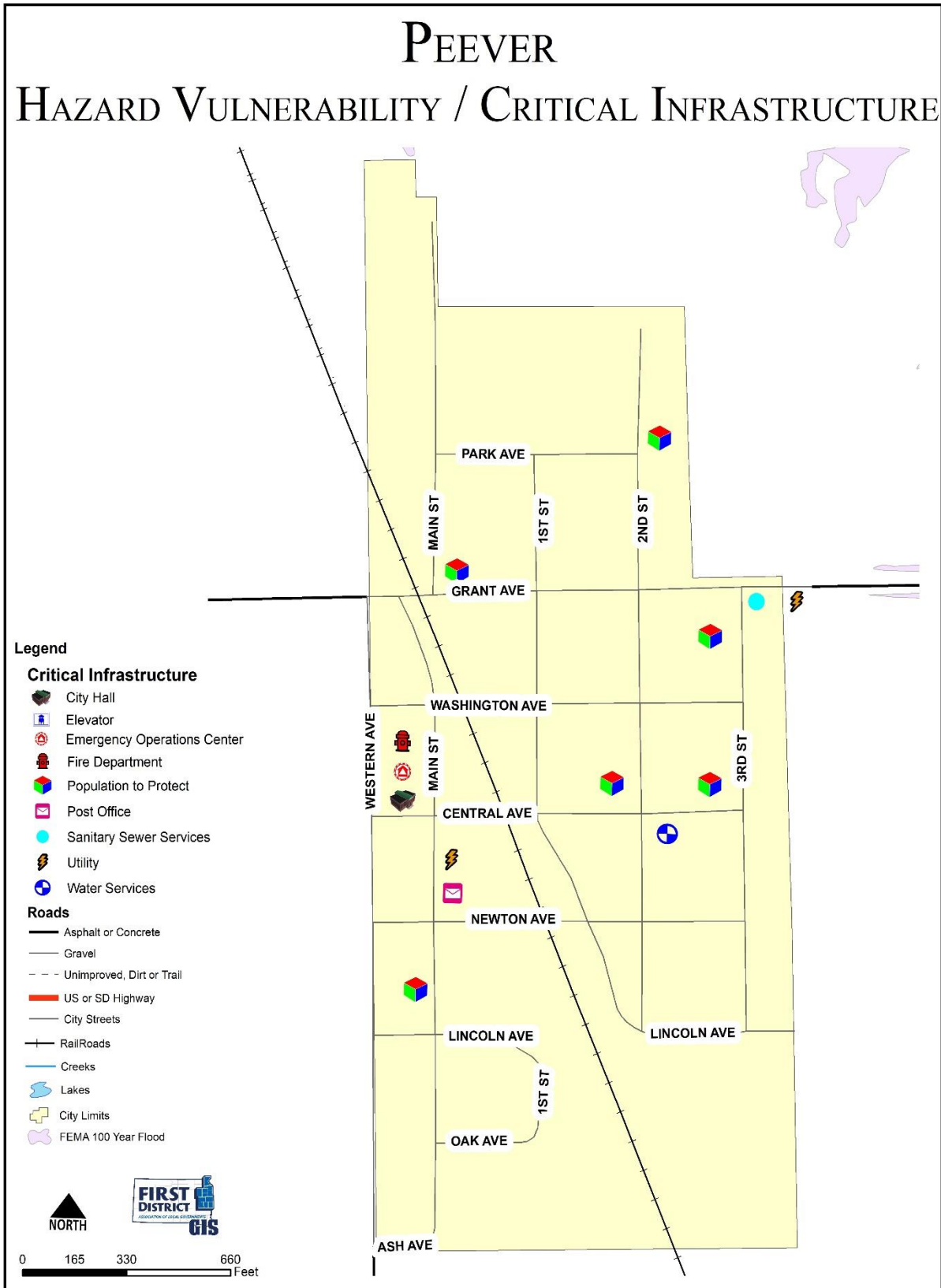


Figure 4.15: City of Rosholt Hazard Vulnerability Map

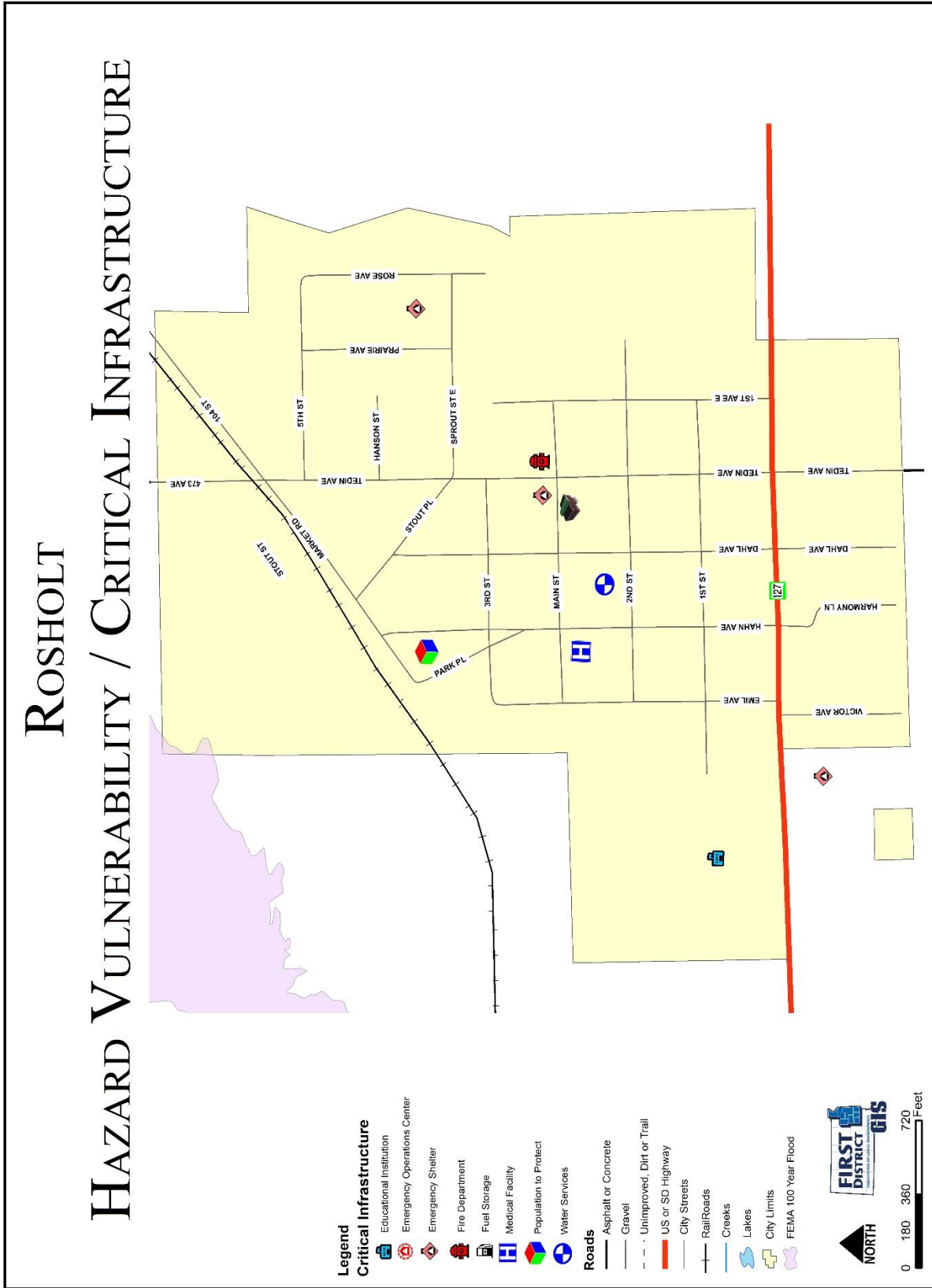


Figure 4.16: City of Sisseton Hazard Vulnerability Map

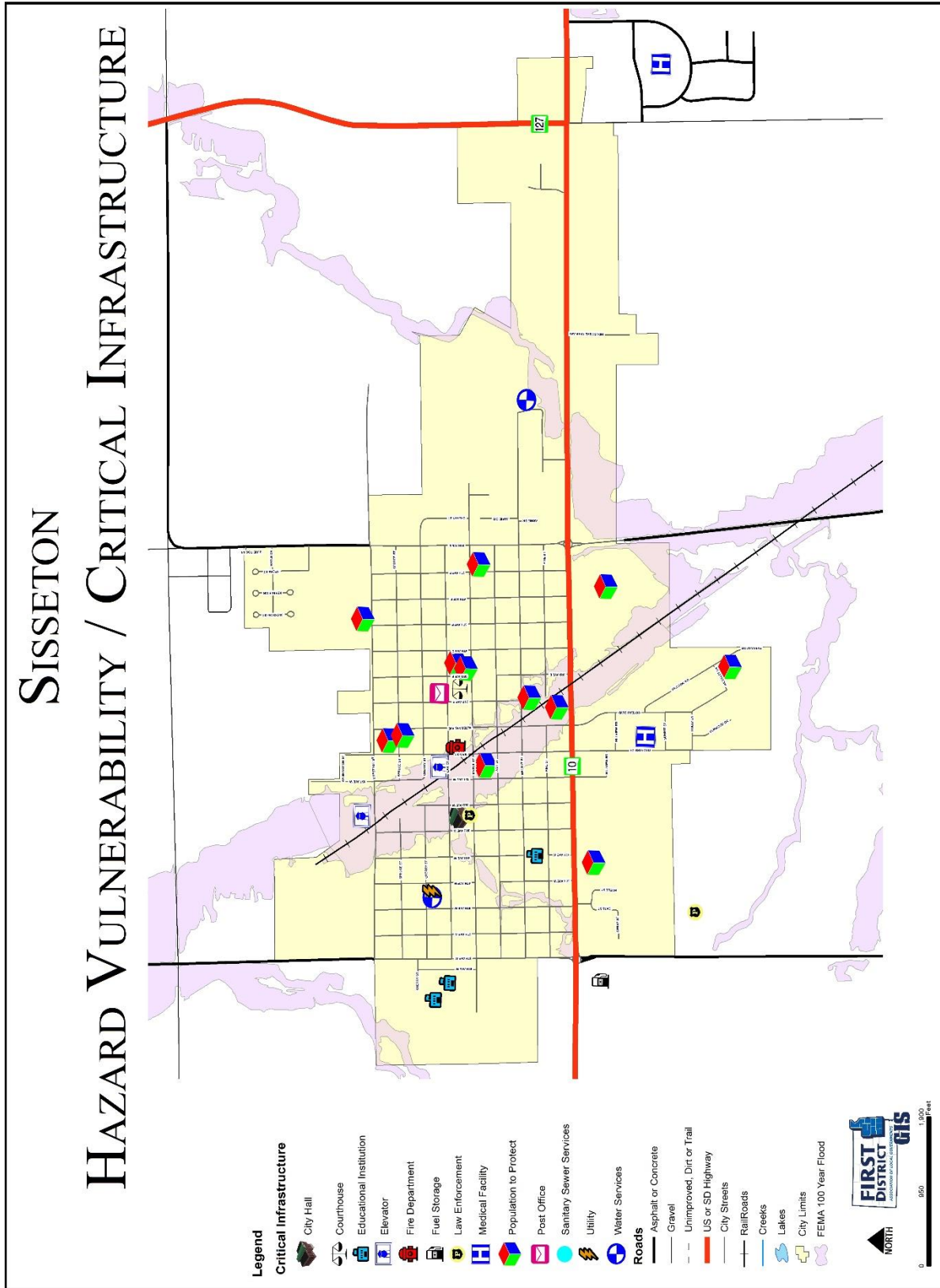


Figure 4.17: Town of Summit Hazard Vulnerability Map

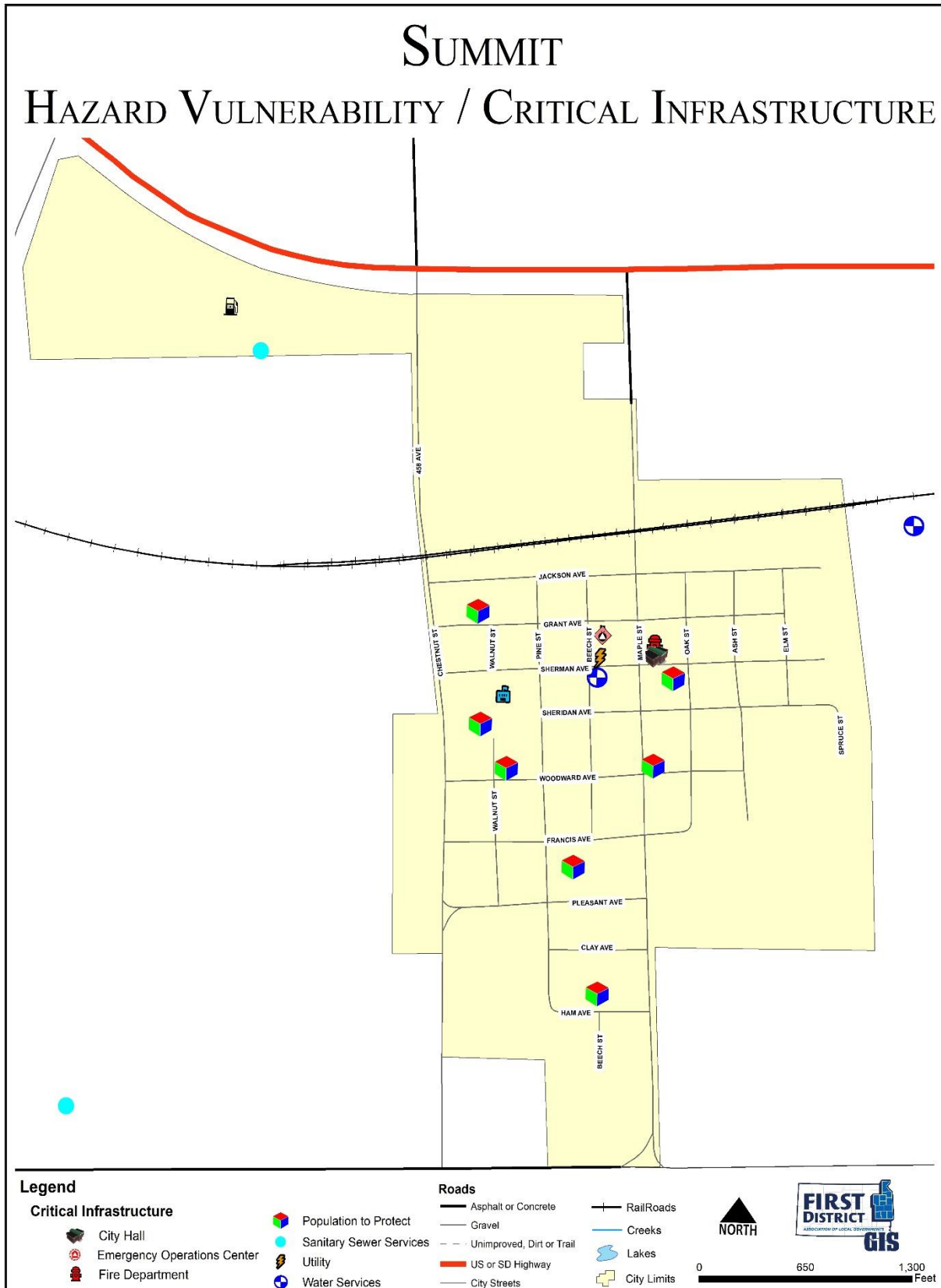
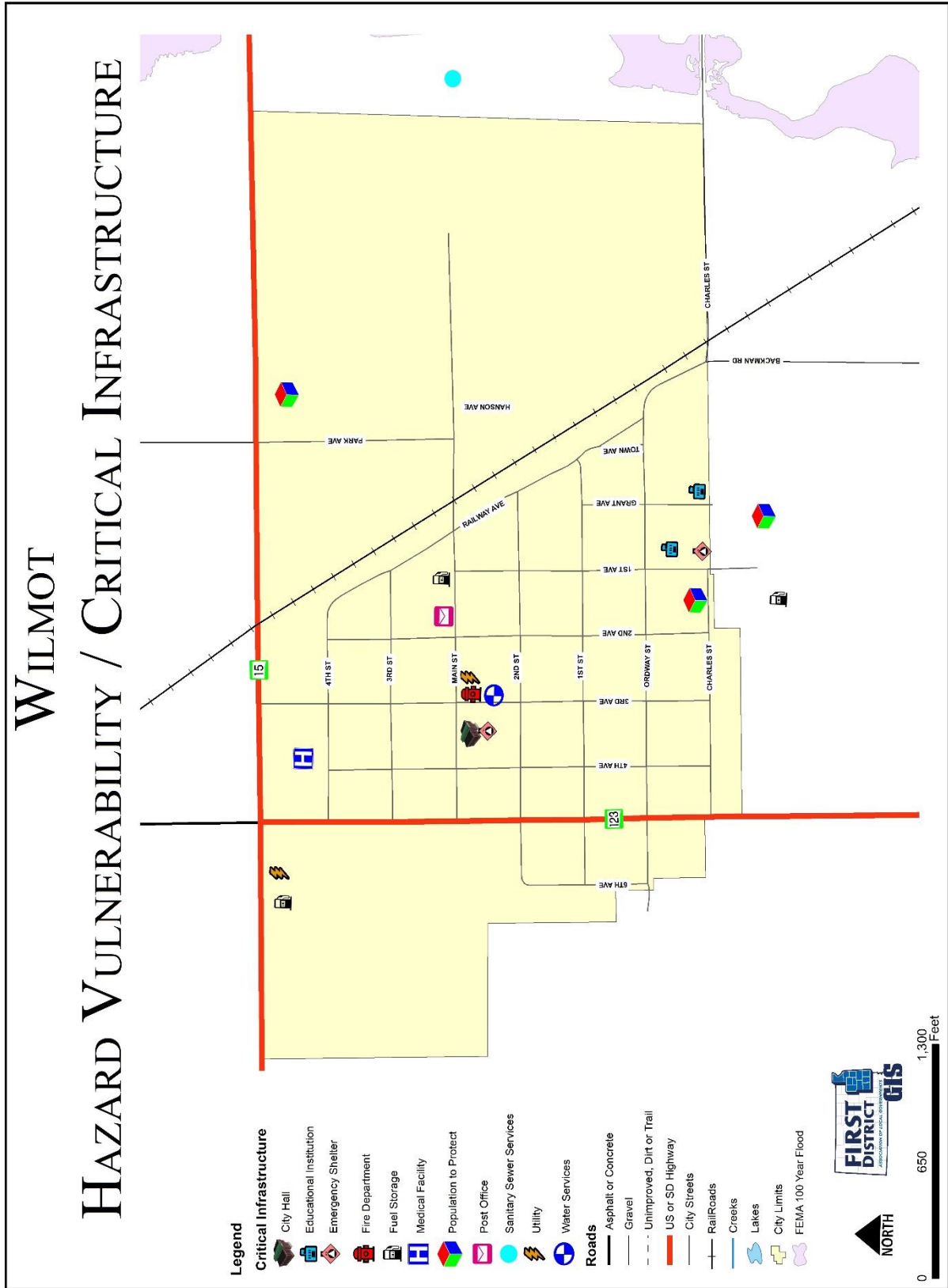


Figure 4.18: City of Wilmot Hazard Vulnerability Map





CHAPTER 5 | MITIGATION STRATEGY

MITIGATION OVERVIEW

Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C3.

Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C4.

Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(iii) & (iv). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C5.

Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D3.

The SD SHMP addresses several mitigation categories including warning and forecasting, community planning, and infrastructure reinforcement. The County and participating entities' greatest needs are mitigating high wind and flood hazards, backup generators for critical infrastructure, construction of tornado safe rooms/storm shelters, and public awareness.

After the completion of the risk assessment (identification of hazards, probability of hazards and vulnerability to hazards), it was the mutual consensus of the PDM Planning Team that mitigation strategies of the PDM should focus on the following hazards: winter storms, severe summer storms, flooding, and drought/wildfires (urban/rural).

The PDM Planning Team first reviewed the goals, objectives and priorities of the 2019 Plan. The goals and objectives of the previous plan were still considered appropriate with some minor changes and were incorporated into the updated plan. The priorities and foci of mitigation strategies were also considered appropriate and were incorporated into the updated plan. The PDM Planning Team completed the goal identification process by considering the county and participating jurisdictions' vulnerability to each identified hazard, and the severity of the threat posed by each hazard. Much of the discussion focused on damage caused by past events, and what could be done to ensure that future damage will be lessened or eliminated. By reviewing each jurisdiction's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (if available), the participants also considered how future development might affect the county and participating jurisdictions' vulnerability to the hazards they face. When identifying goals, numerous activities or projects were identified with broadly defined benefits to numerous jurisdictions within the County. Numerous actions were agreed by the PDM Planning Team to have broad reaching benefits but due to scope or varying levels of importance to individual jurisdictions no specific cost, timeframe, or priority was assigned. Likewise many infrastructure projects and policies throughout all communities would mitigate hazards but were not located in the most vulnerable areas. All communities reviewed the activities/policies and corresponding problem statements to identify whether they applied to their respective jurisdiction. The results of the community review of those general activities/policies are displayed in Tables 5.1 – 5.12. Specific projects for each community are listed in Table 5.13. Those projects intended to mitigate problems at a specific location are represented in Figures 5.1 to 5.10.

Principal Goals

1. *Reduce the loss of life, property, infrastructure, critical facilities, cultural resources and impacts from severe weather, flooding and other natural disasters.*
2. *Improve public safety during severe weather, flooding and other natural disasters.*
3. *Improve the County's Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response and Recovery capabilities.*

Mitigation Activities for Flooding Hazards

Goal #1: Protect specific areas of Roberts County from flooding.

Goal #2: Educate and inform Roberts County residents regarding flooding safety.

Goal #3: Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during flooding events.

- *Actions/Projects to reduce flood risk through policy implementation. (See Table 5.1)*
- *Actions/Projects to change the characteristics or impacts of flood hazards. (See Table 5.2)*
- *Actions to reduce loss potential of infrastructure to flood hazards. (See Table 5.3)*

Mitigation Activities for Severe Weather Hazards (summer and winter)

Goal #1: Increase public awareness and education on severe weather issues.

Goal #2: Improve public safety during severe weather.

Goal #3: Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations.

Goal #4: Reduce crippling effects of winter storms, especially regarding smaller communities.

- *Actions/Projects to reduce severe weather risk through policy implementation. (See Table 5.4)*
- *Actions/Projects to change the characteristics or impacts of severe weather hazards. (See Table 5.5)*
- *Actions/Projects to reduce loss potential of infrastructure to severe weather hazards. (See Table 5.6)*

Table 5.1: Actions/Projects to Reduce Flood Risk through Policy Implementation

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Public is unaware of scope of flood risk and existing emergency plans. | Public education. Disseminate information regarding how to deal with flooding. This would include transportation issues, home protection strategies, safety issues, and how to move forward after a flooding situation. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Encouraging homeowners in flood-prone areas to purchase flood insurance. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Jurisdiction is unaware of potential hydrologic impacts of drainage/development projects. | Conduct necessary studies addressing drainage (stormwater flow/runoff, etc.). | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Residents are not eligible for flood insurance | Begin participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Failure to comply with NFIP programs makes the community ineligible for flood insurance and certain funding. | Ensure continued National Flood Insurance Program compliance by enforcing floodplain management ordinance. | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Jurisdiction is unaware of opportunities to participate in programs to assist in achieving mitigation goals. | Work to improve the level of communication and coordination with the State NFIP coordinator. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Jurisdiction has no legal mechanism to regulate land use. | Adoption and enforcement of land use regulation. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction needs to continue to regulate minimum land use and development standards. | Continue enforcement of zoning and subdivision ordinances. | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Jurisdiction has little legal mechanism to regulate drainage. | Developing a county/city drainage ordinance. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction needs to continue to regulate minimum construction standards. | Continue enforcement of building codes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction lacks technical analysis or identification of specific mitigation projects. | Identify and prioritize capital/structural mitigation projects that are cost effective and technically feasible. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Jurisdiction lacks physical data on natural drainage and topography. | Purchase LiDAR to generate terrain models, maps, and surveys. | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |

Table 5.2: Actions/Projects to Change the Characteristics or Impacts of Flood Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Portions of storm sewer system is not designed to 100-year flood event. | Installing or upgrading storm sewer piping. | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Drainage patterns have changed; culverts are inadequate for conveyance of water. | Installing or enlarging drainage culverts. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Install drainage tile. | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| | Install or enlarge detention/retention ponds. | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Certain streets have substandard or no curb and gutter. | Install curbing and guttering in city streets to improve stormwater flow. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Capacity of rivers, streams, and retention areas is decreased due to accumulation of debris. | Clean out debris in drainage areas, tributaries, etc. to improve water flow. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sanitary and/or storm sewer are vulnerable to back-up in flood event. | Install valves, plugs in sanitary and storm sewer system. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Install riprap around sanitary sewer ponds. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potential for development in flood prone areas. | Preservation and expansion of open space along the river and enhancement of existing berm areas. | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Work with property owners to implement deed restrictions for open lots/vacant properties in the flood hazard areas to prevent development. | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 5.3: Actions/Projects to Reduce Loss Potential of Infrastructure to Flood Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|---|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Many roads and bridges were built prior to identification of flood hazard areas. | Replace and raise bridges. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Elevating roads in flood-prone areas. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Some utility structures are located in areas vulnerable to flooding. | Flood-proof or replace utility structures in flood-prone areas. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Structures constructed in the floodplain prior to identification of flood hazard areas. | Making structural retrofits to infrastructure. | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Work with property owners to mitigate repetitive loss residences through elevation, acquisition, or relocation. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 5.4: Actions/Projects to Reduce Severe Weather Risk through Policy Implementation

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|--|--|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Public is unfamiliar with certain disaster preparation measures. | Public education. Disseminate information regarding how to deal with severe weather (summer/winter). | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Some of the issues that may be addressed would include: safety issues on downed power lines, electrical and fire dangers, necessity for generators and how to use them, protecting property, survival strategies during storms, and purchasing of back-up power for various household and farming operations. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lack of data regarding vulnerability to severe summer & winter storms. | Gather data to create a more precise loss estimate for winter storms. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Gather data to create a more precise loss estimate for summer storms. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 5.5: Actions/Projects to Change the Characteristics or Impacts of Severe Weather Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Certain areas and populations are not served by storm shelters | Construct tornado safe rooms or community shelters. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Construct storm shelters at manufactured home parks. | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Construct storm shelters at RV parks. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Critical facilities are vulnerable to power failure. | Install backup generators. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Certain areas are susceptible to snow drifting. | Survey areas in need of snow shelterbelts and plant trees accordingly. | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| | Install or plant living snow fences. | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Certain areas of town cannot hear storm sirens and other emergency warning systems | Construct new or improve existing warning systems | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Storm sirens and other emergency warning systems are outdated. | Replace or upgrade existing warning systems. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lack of emergency preparedness supplies and equipment. | Ensure emergency shelters area stocked with adequate supplies. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 5.6: Actions/Projects to Reduce Loss Potential of Infrastructure to Severe Weather Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | <i>Claire City</i> | <i>Corona</i> | <i>New Effington</i> | <i>Ortley</i> | <i>Peever</i> | <i>Rosholt</i> | <i>Sisseton</i> | <i>Summit</i> | <i>Wilmot</i> | <i>Roberts County</i> |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Utility lines and structures are subject to failure in high wind, heavy rain, ice events | Upgrading of utility lines. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Burial of utility lines when needed. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Require upgrading of overhead lines when age or disasters provide an opportunity. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Removal of trees near power lines. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Attachment of guy wires to dead-end poles. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Testing integrity of poles. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Usage of anti-galloping devices. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Making structural retrofits to facilities. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Mitigation Activities for Fire and Drought Hazards

Goal #1: Improve fire prevention education and fire response.

Goal #2: Reduce the negative effects droughts have on Roberts County.

Goal #3: Reduce the negative effects wildfires have on Roberts County.

- *Actions/Projects to reduce fire and drought risks through policy implementation.
(See Table 5.7)*
- *Actions/Projects to change the characteristics or impacts of fire and drought hazards.
(See Table 5.8)*
- *Actions to reduce loss potential of infrastructure to fire and drought hazards.
(See Table 5.9)*

General Mitigation Activities

Technological (See Table 5.10):

Planning (See Table 5.11):

Administration/Coordination (See Table 5.12)

Table 5.7: Actions/Projects to Reduce Fire and Drought Risk through Policy Implementation

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Community becomes vulnerable to fire hazard while staff is being trained. | Find funding sources to pay for persons to fill positions while individuals are at training courses. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Potential for development in areas vulnerable to wildfire or urban fire. | Adoption and enforcement of property regulations in areas vulnerable to wildfire. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Establish/require minimum fire suppression standards for subdivisions. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Community has no plan/policy for water rationing in emergency. | Develop water rationing measures that will be implemented during a drought situation. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Public is unaware of fire safety and benefits of conserving water. | Educate residents on fire safety and the benefits of conserving water at all times, not just during a drought. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 5.8: Actions/Projects to Reduce Loss Potential of Infrastructure to Fire and Drought Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Firefighting equipment becomes out of date quickly. | Ensure that fire departments are adequately equipped to respond to wildfires. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fire hydrants become unusable. | Locate dry fire hydrants and improve existing infrastructure for hydrant hook-ups.. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Construct additional water supply. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fire protection capabilities are limited. | Construct new fire station. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 5.9: Actions/Projects to Change the Characteristics or Impacts of Fire and Drought Hazards

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Reservoirs are vulnerable to silting and decrease in efficient provision of water services in emergency situations. | Dredge reservoirs to improve water quality. Reservoirs silt in and dredging, water can flow to more places, more quickly, and more easily. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Dead or dry plant material creates fire hazard/location changes seasonally and annually. | Burn areas to ensure a fire break rather than ignition fuel. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Local economy is very dependent on corn/soybean production. | Educate farmers on the benefits of a diversified crop protection plan in the event of a drought. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Work with local farmers to investigate the use of more drought resistant crops. | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |

Table 5.10: Technological Activities

| Problem Statements | Actions | Claire City | Corona | New Effington | Ortley | Peever | Rosholt | Sisseton | Summit | Wilmot | Roberts County |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Current data and software can become obsolete or out of date. | Continue utilizing a working computer-aided mapping system for the County. This includes using overlays of GIS data, HazMat, flood zones, and roads. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enhance existing computer-aided dispatch. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Use HAZUS software to estimate losses in flooding situations. Information may also be able to be used for other hazard areas. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 5.11: Planning Activities

| Problem Statements | Actions | <i>Claire City</i> | <i>Corona</i> | <i>New Effington</i> | <i>Ortley</i> | <i>Peever</i> | <i>Rosholt</i> | <i>Sisseton</i> | <i>Summit</i> | <i>Wilmot</i> | <i>Roberts County</i> |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Maintenance of a mitigation plan is beyond the economic capability of this community. | Find funding to review and update the regional and local disaster mitigation plans on a five-year cycle. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Disaster mitigation projects have not always been incorporated into other plans. | Incorporate disaster mitigation actions into appropriate local and regional plans – master plans, land use, transportation, open space, and capital programming. | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | Integrate disaster mitigation concerns into subdivision, site plan review, and other zoning reviews. In particular, require the consideration of downstream flooding impacts caused by new projects. | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | Integrate disaster mitigation concerns into transportation projects (e.g., drainage improvements, underground utilities, etc.). | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| This community's mitigation projects are not coordinated with other communities' projects. | Develop a means for sharing information on a regional basis about successful disaster mitigation planning and programs. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 5.12: Administration/Coordination Activities

| Problem Statements | Actions | <i>Claire City</i> | <i>Corona</i> | <i>New Effington</i> | <i>Ortley</i> | <i>Peever</i> | <i>Rosholt</i> | <i>Sisseton</i> | <i>Summit</i> | <i>Wilmot</i> | <i>Roberts County</i> |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| This community is not staffed, nor does it have funding mechanisms to apply for and administer funding sources for mitigation projects. | Identify and pursue funding that builds local capacity and supports grant-writing for mitigation actions identified in the PDM. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Need to improve coordination of activities with other governmental jurisdictions and utility providers. | Increase communication/coordination between federal, state, regional, county, municipal, private, and non-profit agencies in the area of pre-disaster mitigation. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Maintain and enhance working relationships with the utility providers. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

After meetings with the PDM Team, local jurisdictions, and opportunities for public input, the mitigation goals from the 2019 plan were confirmed as the best aid the County in reducing and lessening the effects of hazards. Projects previously identified in the 2019 PDM were carefully analyzed and discussed to determine which of the projects had enough merit to be included in the updated PDM and to determine if the projects meet the hazard mitigation needs of the county. These projects were evaluated based on a cost/benefit ratio and priority. Although this PDM focuses on disaster mitigation rather than disaster preparedness, some communities discussed disaster preparedness projects as well. It was difficult for individual communities to recognize the difference between providing storm shelters and making sure the storm shelters function properly (for example). Actions considered in this category included the acquisition of emergency generators, and erecting or replacing warning sirens in areas that currently are not well served.

Most of the mitigation actions proposed by the jurisdictions were identified by city council/town board members, public works personnel, or PDM Planning Team members from the jurisdiction. Natural hazards and vulnerability were discussed. Projects were suggested for inclusion on the mitigation list. Project cost estimates were estimated based upon similar projects in the region. Local jurisdiction Boards evaluated each project based on importance, need, urgency, benefits, cost, funding availability and timeline. Projects were then either included on the list or removed. Projects were then assigned their priority and other parameters.

Some actions were also proposed by townships and utility providers due to the direct impact of disasters on infrastructure and services they provide. Once each jurisdiction had its list of proposed actions complete, it was submitted to the Emergency Management Director. At the second PDM Planning Team meeting, the actions were reviewed. At the third PDM Planning Team meeting a final opportunity was given for the jurisdictions to add any additional actions or refine information relating to previously identified projects.

Although in some cases additional data will be necessary, a timeframe for completion, oversight, funding sources, and any other relevant issues were addressed. These implementation strategies are geared toward the specific goal and area. Often, these projects will not encounter any resistance from environmental agencies, legal authorities, and political entities. Table 5.13 is a presentation of the mitigation actions proposed by the PDM Planning Team. In addition to identifying the proposed actions, the table includes additional information about each action. Elected officials and staff of each municipality and the county were responsible for providing most of this information for actions in their community, but the other planning participants helped in this process. The following information is provided for each action:

- A statement regarding the specific problem the proposed action will mitigate.
- The local priority rating- “High”-greater importance, unanimous Board agreement, meets an essential need, shorter implementation time and funding availability. “Medium”-less urgent need, limited benefits, maintenance activities and limited funding availability. “Low”-least important, minimal benefits, longer term project and lack of funding availability.
- The time frame to accomplish the action – “Short” means actions that are intended to be initiated within two years, “Medium” is for actions that should be started within five years, and “Long” is for actions that are not anticipated to be started for at least five years.
- The party(s) primarily responsible for implementing the action.

- The estimated cost/benefit – estimated costs for many of the actions were obtained from knowledgeable sources based on current information. Estimates are subject to change due to details of specific projects. Benefits for most projects were not readily quantifiable.
- Potential sources of funding (discussed below).
- The primary hazard being addressed.
- The goal corresponding to the action.

As mentioned above, jurisdictions and entities integrally involved in the planning for disasters due to wide ranging implications to them include townships and most utility providers. Utility providers were represented on the PDM Planning Team. Each utility provider was asked individually to submit their own mitigation actions. The main mitigation activity proposed by utility providers was the burying of overhead lines in rural areas of the county.

In July of 2023, each individual township in Roberts County was mailed maps upon which they were asked to identify potential mitigation activities and vulnerable roads or infrastructure and to return the maps to First District for inclusion in the Plan. In addition, a meeting at which all township supervisors were invited was held on March 15, 2024. At this meeting, those townships that had not responded to the mailed maps were asked to identify potential mitigation projects and vulnerable roads or infrastructure. Primarily these activities included replacing culverts with larger culverts, elevating or rip-rapping roads, and reconstructing roads. Not all townships submitted the maps with potential activities; however the Appendix E includes maps of vulnerable sites and potential mitigation actions in the County as proposed by those townships that participated.

Particular attention needs to be paid to sources of funding for the actions. Given the existing financial reality of very tight county and municipal budgets, some of the proposed actions cannot realistically be implemented without substantial grant assistance. With such assistance, it is likely that many of the high priority projects can be undertaken without placing an onerous burden on local budgets. Resources for some of the actions available from FEMA through the South Dakota Office of Emergency Management include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities grant program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance grant programs. Other possible sources of funding include:

Grant and loan programs/sources

- Community Development Block Grant program
- Economic Development Administration
- FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant program
- South Dakota Dept of Environment and Natural Resources
- South Dakota Dept of Transportation
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development Office

Local resources

- General obligation bonds
- Revenue bonds
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts

Table 5.13: Proposed Mitigation Activities

| ROBERTS COUNTY PROBLEM STATEMENTS | ROBERTS COUNTY ACTIONS | PRIORITY RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Radio communication is haphazard in portions of Roberts County. | Purchase and install three additional emergency transmission repeaters. | High | Short | Roberts County Sheriff's Office | \$150,000/Unknown | County, FEMA, DHS, 911 funds | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| High water along county highway cannot drain away due to local topography. | Install drain tile to move water into a neighboring drainage. | High | Short | Roberts County Highway Superintendent | Depends on location and construction type/Unknown | County, FEMA | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Drainage capacity of bridges/culverts/etc. is not coordinated through the county. | Identify location, elevation, size, and condition(s) of culvert and other drainage improvements in rights-of-way. | High | Short | Roberts County Commissioners | \$100,000/Unknown | County, East-Dakota Watershed | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| High storm water drainage along county highway periodically inundates road. | Install drainage culverts, raise road grade and install riprap. | Medium | Short | Roberts County Highway Superintendent | Depends on location and construction type/Unknown | County, FEMA | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Bridge structure backs up storm water run-off/drainage flooding local landowners and property. | Replace existing bridge structure with larger box culvert to improve storm water run-off and drainage. | Medium | Short | Roberts County Highway Superintendent | Depends on location and construction type/Unknown | County, FEMA | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |

| CLAIRE CITY PROBLEM STATEMENTS | CLAIRE CITY ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|---|--|--------|-----------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Sanitary sewer system is at risk of failure in the event power is lost to a lift station. | Purchase and installation of emergency backup generator for lift station. | High | Short | Town Board | \$50,000/prevent loss of service and potentially reduce/prevent residential damages | HMGP/OEM, CITY, USDA, SD DANR | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations. |
| Portions of City subject to periodic flooding. | Drainage study on the Little Minnesota River. | Medium | Medium | Roberts County, Town Board | \$40,000/reduce flood damages in town | HMGP/OEM, Roberts County, Town Board | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Standing water and local flooding due to drainage system issues. | Clean out storm drainage system ditches and culverts. | Medium | Short | Town Board | \$35,000/\$35,000 | HMGP/OEM, City, NRCS | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Standing water and local flooding due to drainage system issues. | Replace culvert under railroad and cleanout out cattails/other debris to improve drainage. | Medium | Short | Town Board | \$35,000/\$35,000 | HMGP/OEM, City, NRCS | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Sanitary sewer system is at risk of failure in the event high storm water runoff/flooding due to debris build up. | Clean local wastewater system throughout city and lines to lagoon. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$50,000/prevent loss of service and potentially reduce/prevent residential damages | HMGP/OEM, City, USDA, SD DANR | Flooding | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during flooding events. |
| Community lacks safe routes for evacuation during an emergency. | Repave city streets, specifically evacuation routes, to prevent potholes and washouts. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$250,000/prevent injuries and save lives | HMGP/OEM, City, USDA, SD DANR, SDDOT | Severe Weather Hazards, Flooding | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Firefighting equipment is out of date. | Ensure that fire departments are adequately equipped to respond to wildfires. | High | Short | Town Board | \$20,000/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | HMGP/OEM, City, USDA, SD DANR, SDDOT | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |

| TOWN OF CORONA PROBLEM STATEMENTS | TOWN OF CORONA ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|--|---------------|------------------|----------------|--|--|------------------------|--|
| Town does not have a Tornado Safe Room | Develop and implement emergency plan for tornadoes. | High | Short | Town Board | \$500/prevent injuries and save lives | Town | Tornado | Improve public safety during severe weather |
| | Construction of Tornado Safe Room. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$250,000/prevent injuries and save lives | HMGP/OEM, Town, USDA | Tornado | Improve public safety during severe weather |
| Surface drainage from coteau periodically floods the town. | Implement solutions from drainage study | High | Short | Town Board | \$1,000,000/reduce flood damages in town | HMGP/PDM, Town, USDA | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods |
| Town has issues with local standing water and flooding | Install storm water drainage system | High | Short | Town Board | \$1,000,000/reduce flood damages in town | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA, SD DANR, CDBG | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods |
| Town has issues with local standing water and flooding | Clean out creek drainage and culverts | High | Short | Town Board | \$1,000,000/reduce flood damages in town | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA, SD DANR, CDBG | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities | Ensure all fire fighters have proper equipment and training | Medium | On going | Fire Chief | Update equipment/ training as needed/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities |
| Loss of sanitary sewer services during a power outage | Purchase and install an emergency backup generator for the lift station. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$100,000/prevent loss of service and potentially reduce/prevent residential damages | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA, SD DANR, CDBG | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations |

| TOWN OF NEW EFFINGTON PROBLEM STATEMENTS | TOWN OF NEW EFFINGTON ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|---|--|---------------|------------------|----------------|---|--|------------------------|--|
| Existing warning sirens are not meeting the need of Town residents. | Upgrade existing storm warning sirens. | Low | Long | Town Board | \$20,000/prevent injuries and save lives | Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Loss of water service during a power outage. | Purchase/install a generator as backup power for the well house. | High | Short | Town Board | \$50,000/\$50,000 | HMGP/PDM, Town, USDA, SD DANR | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Ensure all fire fighters are properly equipped and trained. | Medium | On going | Fire Chief | Update equipment/training as needed/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Storm water and flooding affects portions of Town | Conduct a drainage study of local waterways affecting Town | High | Medium | Town Board | \$20,000/reduce flood damages in town | HMGP/OEM, Town, USDA, SD DANR | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods |
| Storm water and flooding affects portions of Town | Construct drainage improvements from study in Town | Medium | Long | Town Board | Unknown/reduce flood damages in town | HMGP/OEM, Town, USDA, SD DANR | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods |

| TOWN OF ORTLEY PROBLEM STATEMENTS | TOWN OF ORTLEY ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|--|--------|-----------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Community Center (shelter) does not have backup power in case of power outage. | Purchase/install emergency generator as backup power for community center. | High | Short | Town Board | \$50,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | PDM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Town does not have a back-up generator for emergency use. | Purchase of portable back-up generator for critical infrastructure. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$30,000/help prevent loss of services | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations. |
| Town does not have a tornado safe room. | Construction of tornado safe room. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$500,000/prevent injuries and save lives | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Tornado | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Policies need to comply with this and other plans. | Update Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$5,000/reduce flood damages in town | Town | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Older overhead power lines prone to failure with resulting loss of power | Bury overhead power lines to reduce loss of power in the town | Medium | Long | Power provider, Town | \$300,000/help prevent loss of power service | Power provider, Town | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations |
| Town potentially susceptible to a wildfire event | Educate residents regarding fire safety | Medium | Medium | Town Board, Roberts County | \$500/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | Town, Roberts County, SD DPS | Fire | Improve fire prevention education and fire response. |

| TOWN OF PEEVER PROBLEM STATEMENTS | TOWN OF PEEVER ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST/BENEFIT | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|--|--------|-----------|------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Town does not have a back-up generator for fire hall/community center. | Purchase and install back-up generator for fire hall/ community center. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$100,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather situations. |
| Existing warning sirens are not sufficiently serving the need of Town residents. | Upgrade existing storm warning sirens. | High | Medium | Town Board | \$40,000/prevent injuries and save lives | Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Ensure all fire fighters have proper equipment and training. | Medium | On going | Fire Chief | Update equipment/ training as needed/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Policies need to comply with this and other plans. | Update Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$5,000/Unknown | Town | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Standing water and local flooding due to drainage system issues. | Replace culverts at 2 nd Street and Grant Avenue to improve drainage. | High | Medium | Town Board | \$50,000/\$50,000 | HMGP/OEM, City, USDA, SD DANR, SDDOT | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Community lacks safe routes for evacuation during an emergency. | Repave town streets, specifically evacuation routes, to prevent potholes and washouts. | Long | Long | Town Board | \$250,000/prevent injuries and save lives | HMGP/OEM, City, USDA, SDDOT | Severe Weather Hazards/ Flooding | Improve public safety during severe weather. |

| CITY OF ROSHOLT PROBLEM STATEMENTS | CITY OF ROSHOLT ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|---|---|--------|-----------|----------------------|---|--|----------|---|
| Portions of City have drainage issues that can lead to local flooding. | Hire an engineer to study the problem and recommend solutions. | Low | Long | City Council | \$20,000/unknown | Town, State, Federal, PDM/HMGP | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Maintain local firefighting service capabilities. | Ensure all fire fighters have proper equipment and training. | High | On going | Fire Chief | Update equipment/training as needed/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships, USDA | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Ditches along roads in the SE part of City need cleaning to reduce local flooding | Clean road ditches, culverts and reshape the ditches along the road | Medium | Medium | Roberts County, City | \$20,000/reduce flood damages in city | Roberts County, City | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Policies need to comply with this and other plans. | Create Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Update Zoning Regulations. | High | Short | City Council | \$5,000 | Town | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |

| CITY OF SISSETON PROBLEM STATEMENTS | CITY OF SISSETON ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|--|--------|-----------|--------------|---|--|------------------------|---|
| The City has drainage issues in east portions of community. | Construct curb and gutter throughout city streets. | Medium | Long | City Council | \$1,500,000/reduce flood damages in city | City, OEM/HMGP | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| City water system needs to be upgraded. | Replace and upgrade water lines to assist with fire suppression. | Medium | Long | City Council | Unknown/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | City, SD DANR, USDA, CDBG | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Sanitary sewer system is at risk of failure in the event high storm water run-off/flooding | Install and replace lines in Phase 1 of sewer study . | High | Long | City Council | \$2,000,000/prevent loss of service | City, USDA, SD DANR, CDBG | Flooding | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during flooding events. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Ensure all firefighter have proper equipment and training. | High | Ongoing | Fire Chief | 100,000/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships, USDA | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Purchase additional fire trucks. | Medium | Long | Fire Chief | 1,000,000/reduce damages, injuries and save lives | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships, USDA | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Community lacks adequate emergency shelter for weather events. | Construct tornado safe room at baseball field. | Medium | Medium | City Council | 1,000,000/prevent injuries and save lives | City, HMGP, CDBG, BRIC | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |

| TOWN OF SUMMIT PROBLEM STATEMENTS | TOWN OF SUMMIT ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|--|--------|-----------|----------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| Town has drainage issues. | Complete a drainage study of the town. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$20,000/unknown | OEM/HMGP, Town, SD DANR | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Town does not have an emergency tornado safe room. | Construct an emergency tornado safe room. | Medium | Long | Town Board | \$500,000/ prevent injuries and save lives | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Ensure all fire fighters have proper training. | Medium | On going | Fire Chief | Provide training as needed/unknown | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Overhead power lines vulnerable to damages during severe storms with the potential loss of power | Bury three phase power lines in town | Medium | Long | Power provider/ Town Board | Unknown/prevent loss of service | Power provider, Town, HMGP, BRIC | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather events. |
| No warning siren coverage on the north side of town. | Purchase and install a new warning siren on the north side of town. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$50,000/prevent injuries and save lives | Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Town does not have a back-up generator for fire hall/community building. | Purchase and install back-up generator for fire hall/ community building. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$100,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather events. |
| Loss of sanitary sewer services during a power outage | Purchase two portable generators for emergency power backup at town's lift stations. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$80,000/prevent loss of service | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather events. |
| Town emergency shelter needs supplies. | Purchase supplies for emergency shelter. | High | Ongoing | Town Board | \$20,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | Town, Roberts County, HMGP | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Travel on town streets can be difficult during storm events. | Construct major project to improve town streets. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$1,000,000/prevent injuries and save lives | OEM/HMGP, Town, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |

| CITY OF WILMOT PROBLEM STATEMENTS | CITY OF WILMOT ACTIONS | RATING | TIMEFRAME | CONTACT | COST | FUNDING SOURCE | HAZARD | GOAL |
|--|---|--------|-----------|--------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| Town has no back-up power for City Hall/Community Center. | Purchase and install an emergency generator in the City Hall/Community Center. | High | Short | City Council | \$100,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | City, OEM/HMGP, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather events. |
| City emergency shelter need supplies. | Purchase supplies for emergency shelters, specifically MRE's. | High | Ongoing | City Council | \$50,000/provide a location for persons needing shelter | OEM/HMGP, City | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |
| Firehall does not have backup power in case of power outage. | Purchase and install a generator at the fire hall. | High | Short | City Council, Fire Chief | \$100,000/prevent loss of service | OEM/HMGP, City, Fire Department, USDA | Severe Weather Hazards | Reduce the extent to which utility interruptions affect areas during severe weather events |
| Fire department lacks enough SCBA face masks for each member. | Purchase additional firefighting equipment, specifically more self-contained breathing apparatus. | High | Short | Fire Chief | \$50,000/unknown | FEMA, Fire Department, Town, Townships, USDA | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Entire community suffers from drainage issues. | Construct additional storm sewer. | Medium | Long | City Council | \$2,000,000/reduce flood damages in city | OEM/HMGP, SD DANR, City, CDBG, USDA | Flooding | Protect specific areas of Roberts County from flooding. |
| Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Ensure all fire fighters have proper equipment and training. | Medium | On going | Fire Chief | Update equipment, training as needed/unknown | FEMA, Fire Dept, Town, Townships, USDA | Fire | Increase firefighting capabilities. |
| Policies need to comply with this and other plans. | Create Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations. | Medium | Medium | Town Board | \$5,000/unknown | City | Flooding | Protect Specific Areas of Roberts County from floods. |
| Community lacks adequate emergency shelter for weather events. | Construct tornado safe room at city park. | Low | Long | City Council | \$1,000,000/prevent injuries and save lives | City, FEMA, CDBG, BRIC, | Severe Weather Hazards | Improve public safety during severe weather. |

Figure 5.1: Roberts County Potential Mitigation

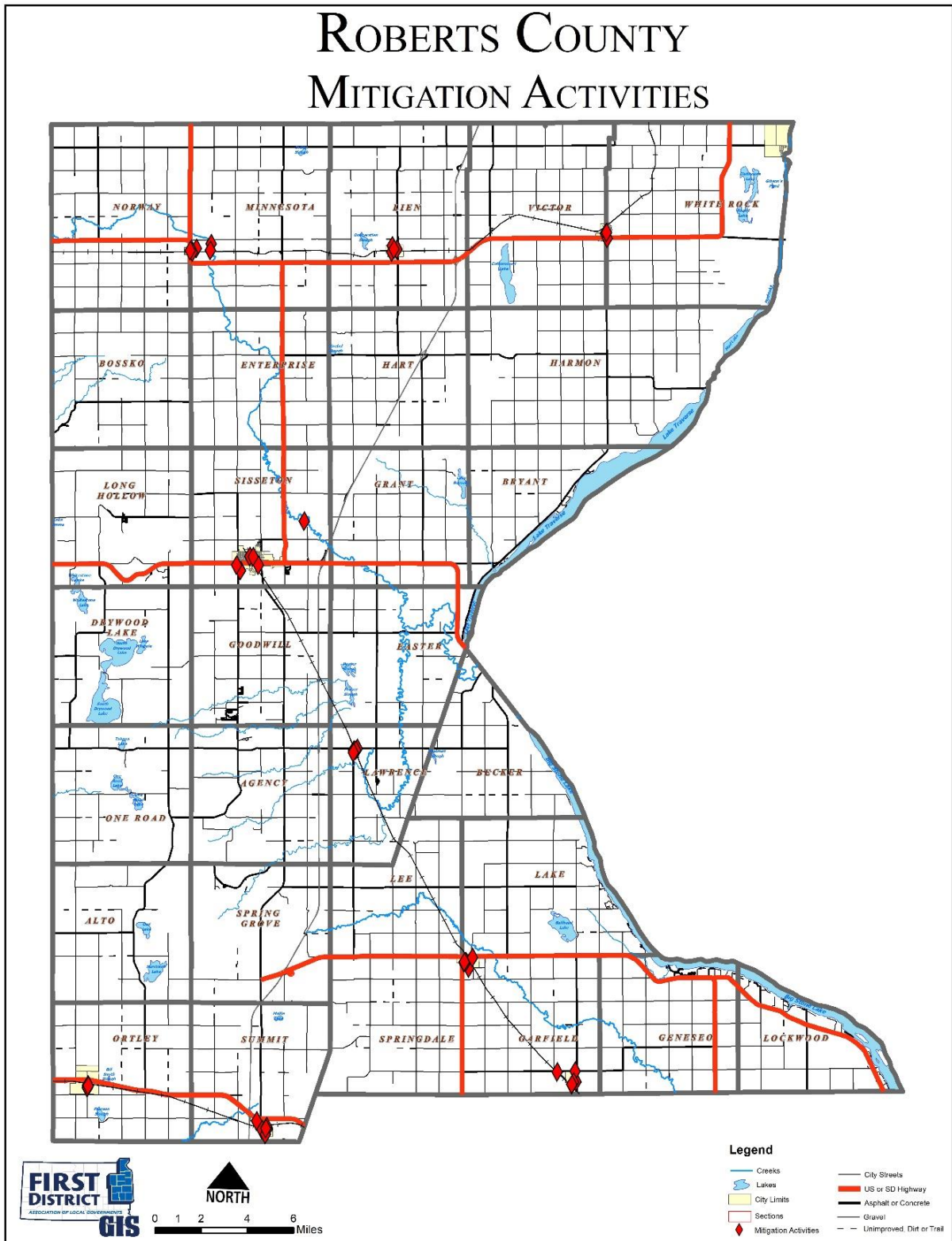


Figure 5.2: Claire City Potential Mitigation

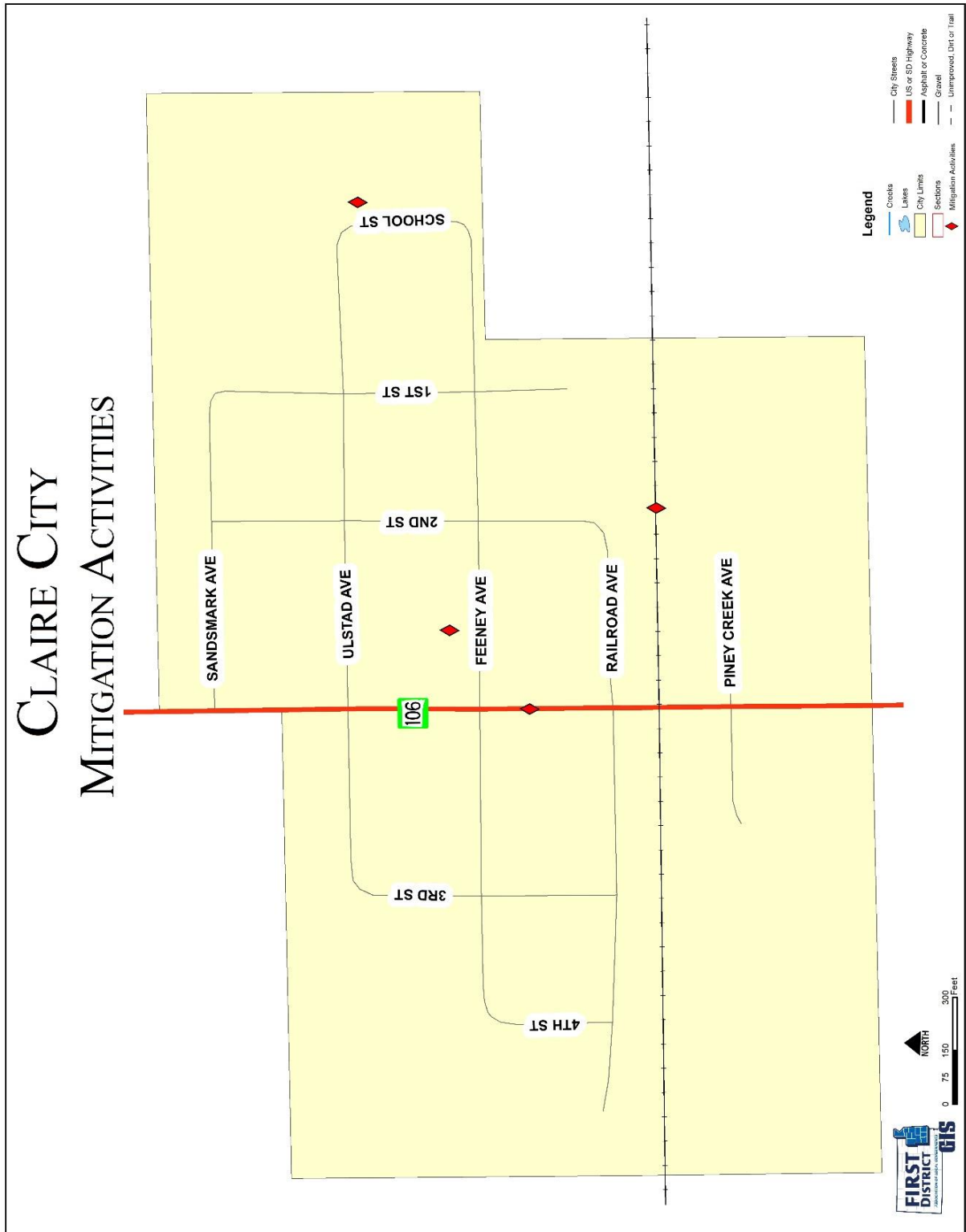


Figure 5.3: Town of Corona Potential Mitigation Project Map

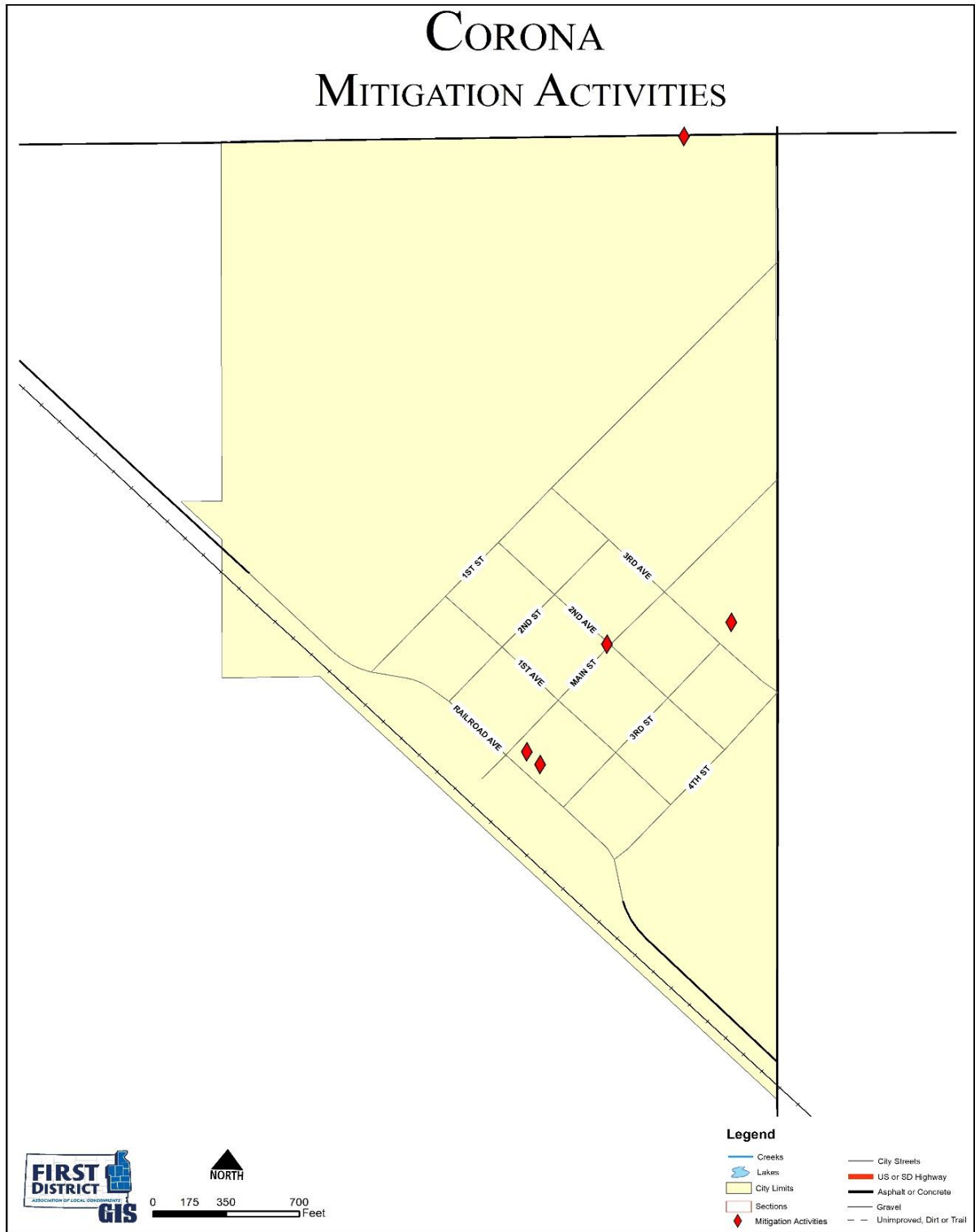


Figure 5.4: Town of New Effington Potential Mitigation Project Map

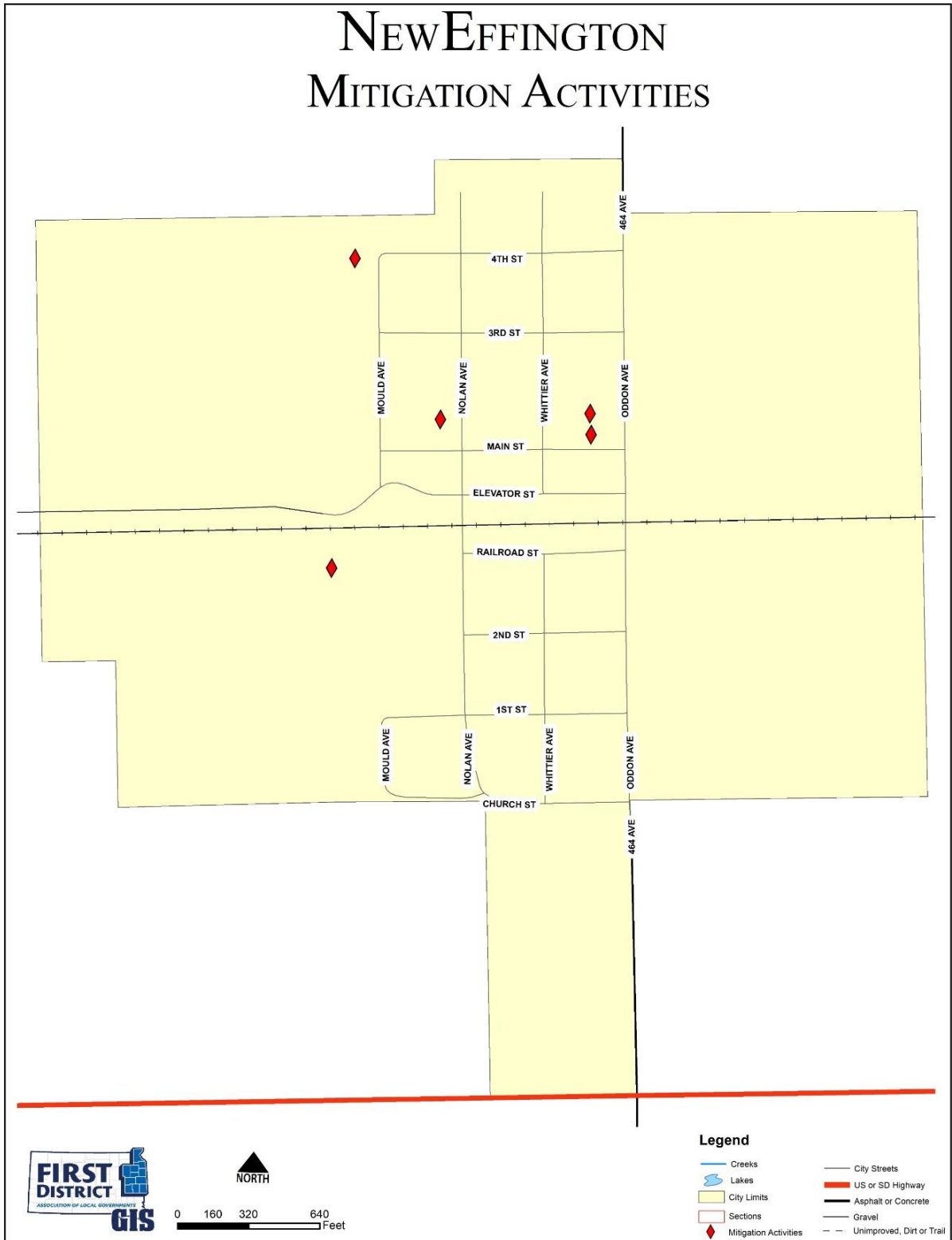


Figure 5.5: Town of Ortley Potential Mitigation Project Map



Figure 5.6: Town of Peever Potential Mitigation Project Map

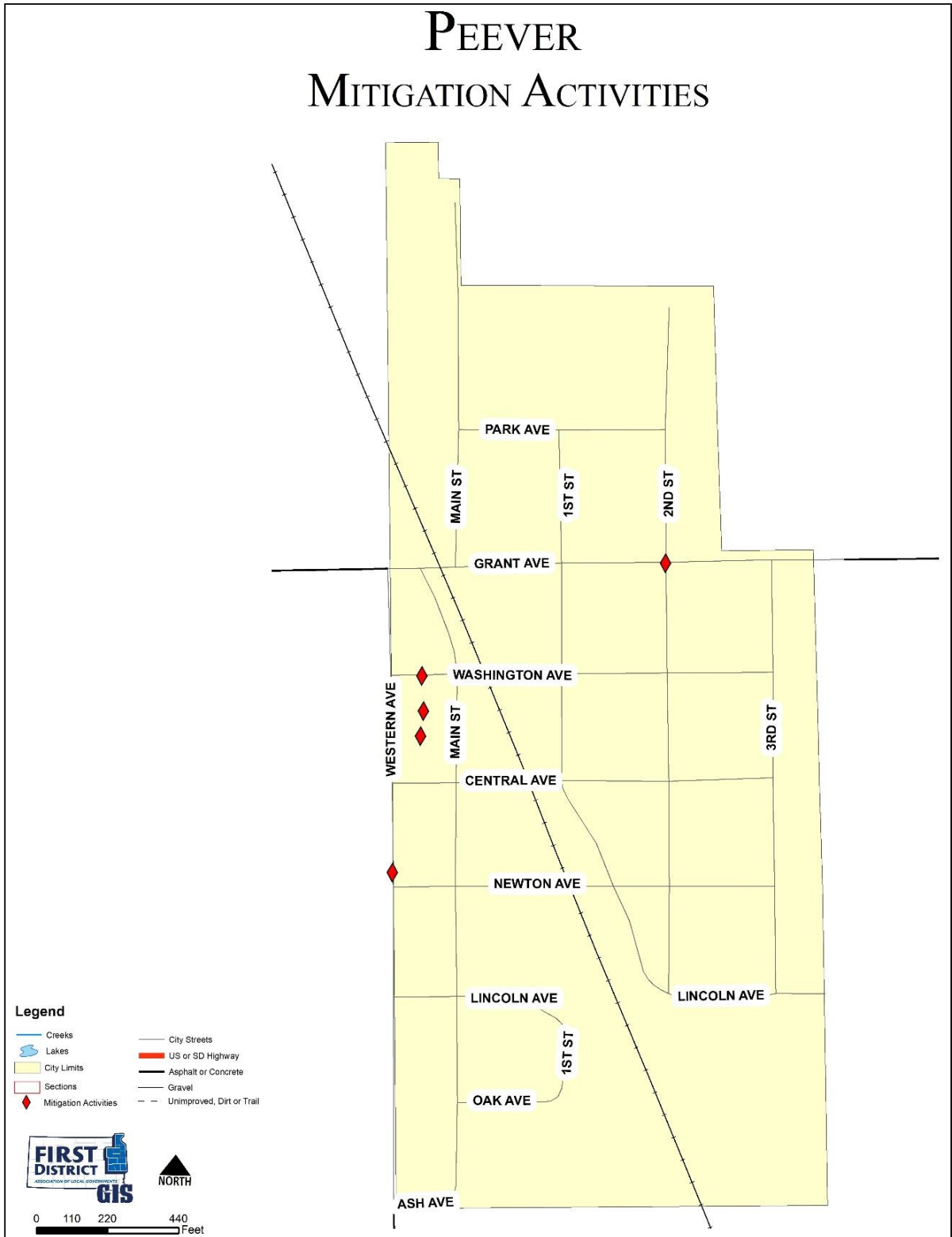


Figure 5.7: City of Rosholt Potential Mitigation Project Map

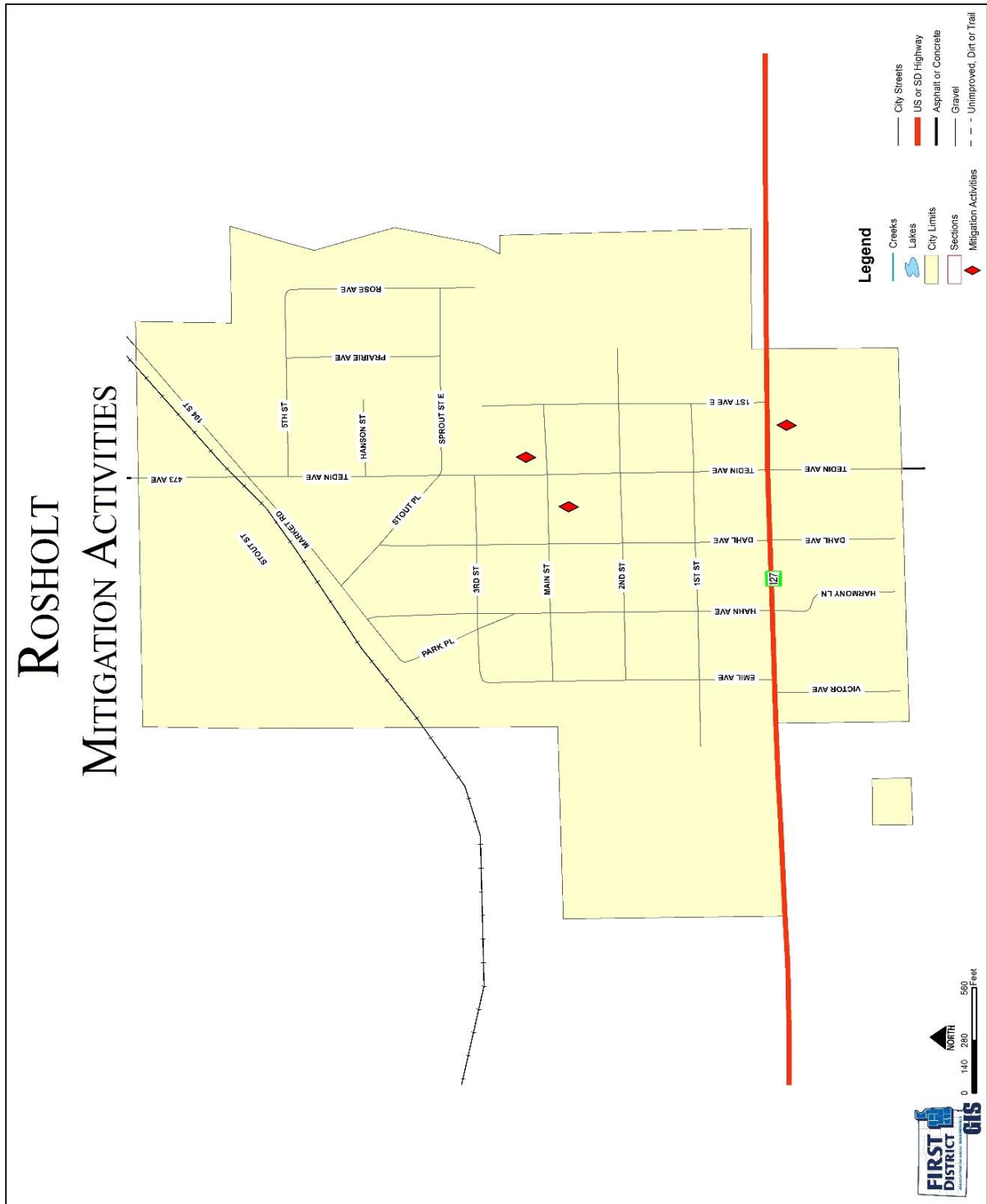


Figure 5.8: City of Sisseton Potential Mitigation Project Map

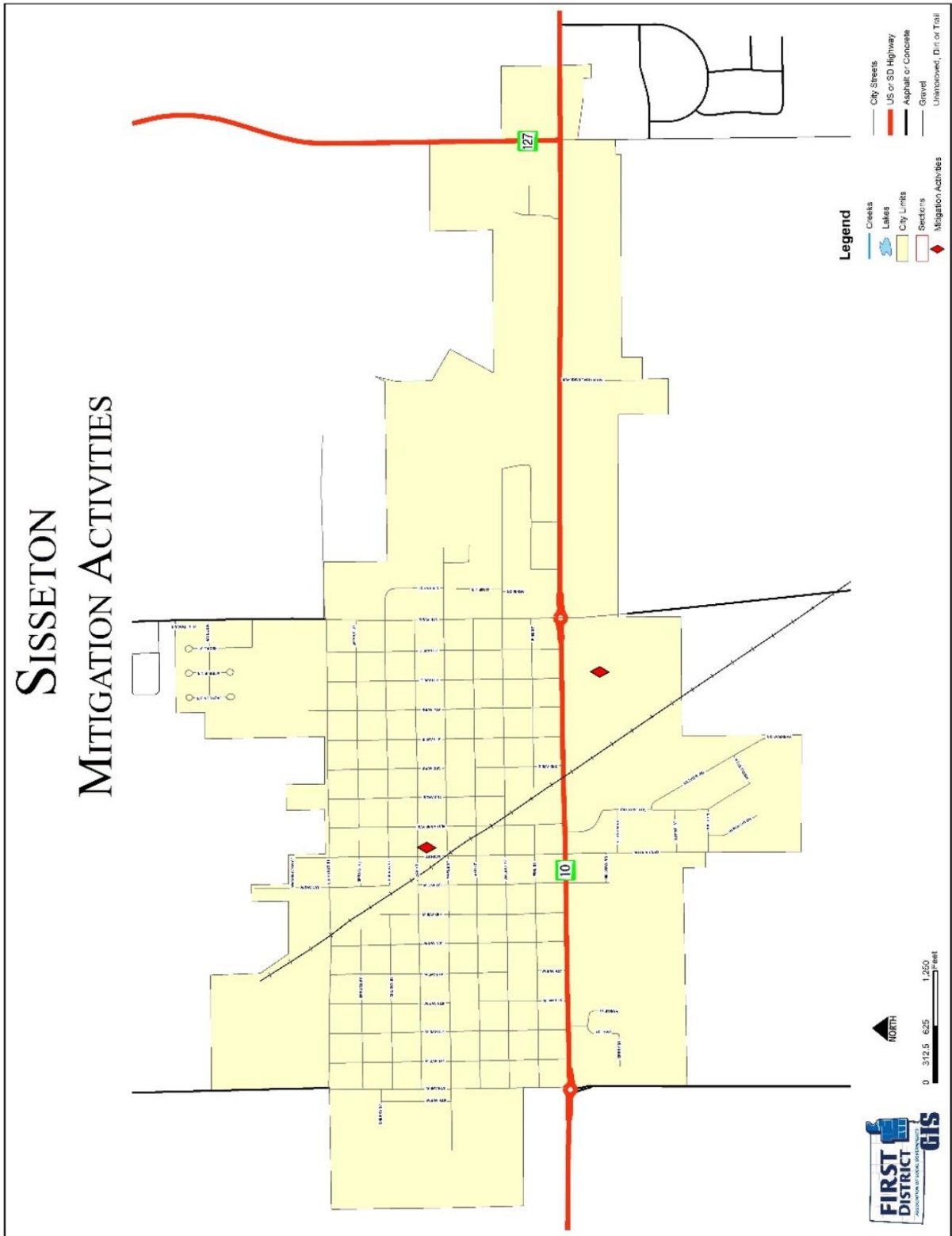


Figure 5.9: Town of Summit Potential Mitigation Project Map

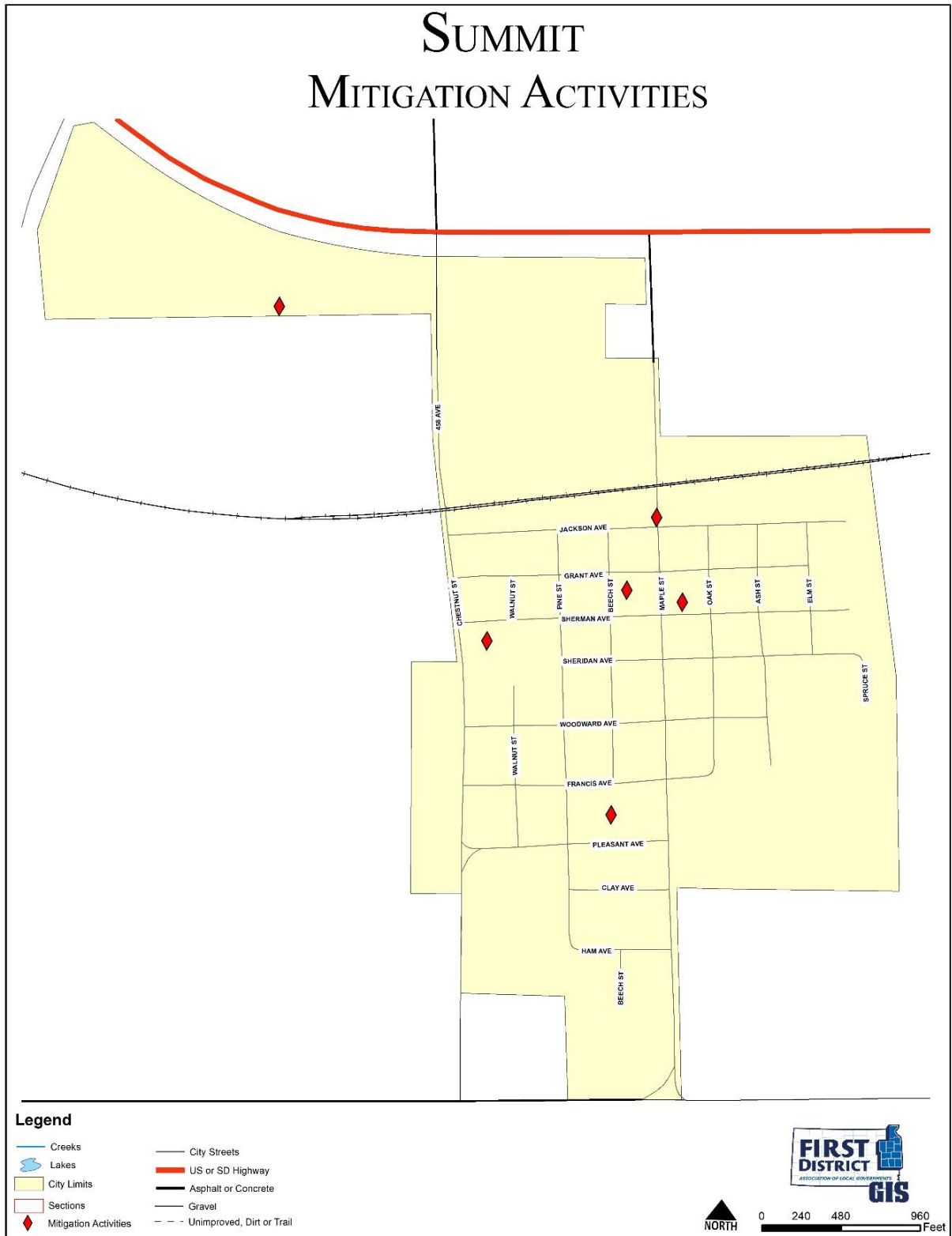
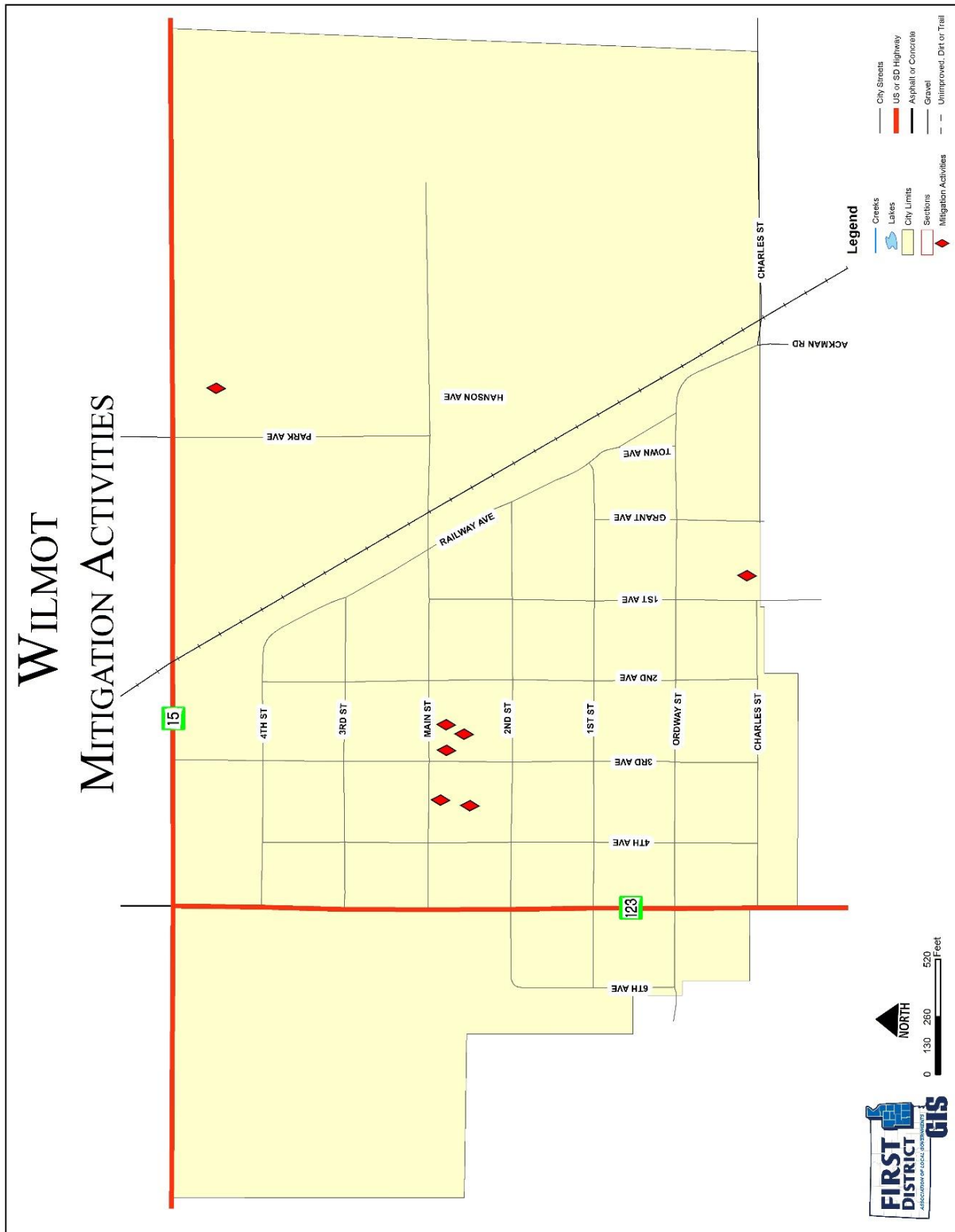


Figure 5.10: City of Wilmot Potential Mitigation Project Map



IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

Requirement 201.6(d)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – D3.

Upon adoption of the updated Roberts County PDM, each jurisdiction will become responsible for implementing its own mitigation actions. The planning required for implementation is the sole responsibility of the local jurisdictions and private businesses that have participated in the PDM update. All of the municipalities have indicated that they do not have the financial capability to move forward with projects identified in the PDM at this time, however, all will consider applying for funds through the State and Federal Agencies once such funds become available. If and when the municipalities are able to secure funding for the mitigation projects, they will move forward with the projects identified. A benefit cost analysis will be conducted on an individual basis after the decision is made to move forward with a project.

The 2007 PDM was the first approved mitigation plan that the County has ever had on file. At the time, the PDM was drafted the requirements for an approved mitigation plan were much different than the current Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool. Since disaster mitigation was a relatively new concept at that time, mitigation plans were approved with less scrutiny. The same depth of planning was not utilized in the 2007 PDM as was used for the 2014 PDM update. The 2007 PDM had the “bare minimum” to meet the FEMA requirements for a mitigation plan, thus the PDM lacked relevant information that could be utilized and easily integrated into the County’s and Municipalities’ existing planning mechanisms. Thus, the 2007 PDM was not used or incorporated into other planning documents or mechanisms. From a practical standpoint the 2014 PDM update required communities to reflect on past disasters, consider future disasters, and think about how or if future disasters would be handled differently, or better. It is anticipated with the amount of time, energy, and professional guidance involved during the drafting process of the updated 2019 PDM, that the County has created a document that has validity and a clear purpose which will be more likely to fit in the existing planning mechanisms that exist county-wide. Additionally, by involving all the local jurisdictions and by bringing the PDM to the attention of neighboring communities, the planning process has brought more awareness of mitigation to the people residing in the County, which will encourage further involvement in the future. The 2014 PDM plan was used during the 2019 PDM update process. The 2019 PDM plan was used during the drafting process for the 2024 Roberts County PDM plan.



CHAPTER 6 | PLAN MAINTENANCE

MONITORING, EVALUATING, AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

The County and all of the participating local jurisdictions thereof will incorporate the findings and projects of the PDM in all planning areas as appropriate. Periodic monitoring and reporting of the PDM is required to ensure that the goals and objectives for the County PDM are kept current and that local mitigation efforts are being carried out. Communities will establish an annual review of projects and infrastructure listed in the plan. As funding becomes available, projects are completed, or the inevitable new project needs to be added, communities will report to the Roberts County Emergency Management Director. Communities should adopt a schedule which corresponds with the annual report of the Emergency Management Director to the County Commissioners in November of each year.

During the process of implementing mitigation strategies, the county or communities within the county may experience lack of funding, budget cuts, staff turnover, and/or a general failure of projects. These scenarios are not in themselves a reason to discontinue and fail to update the PDM. A good plan needs to provide for periodic monitoring and evaluation of its successes and failures and allow for appropriate changes to be made.

CONTINUED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(iii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A5.

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

During interim periods between the five year re-write, efforts will be continued to encourage and facilitate public involvement and input. The PDM will be available for public view and comment at the Roberts County Emergency Management Office located in the Roberts County Sheriff's Office and the First District Association of Local Governments office. The PDM will also be available for review on the web at the First District Association of Local Governments homepage www.1stdistrict.org. Comments will always be received whether orally, written or by e-mail.

All ongoing workshops and trainings will be open to the public and appropriately advertised. Ongoing press releases and interviews will help disseminate information to the general public and encourage participation.

As implementation of the mitigation strategies continues in each local jurisdiction, the primary means of public involvement will be the jurisdiction's own public comment and hearing process. State law as it applies to municipalities and counties requires this as a minimum for many of the proposed implementation measures. Effort will be made to encourage cities, towns and counties to go beyond the minimum required to receive public input and engage stakeholders.

ANNUAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

The PDM shall be reviewed annually, as required by the County Emergency Management Director, or as the situation dictates such as following a disaster declaration. The Roberts County Emergency Management Director will review the PDM annually in November and ensure the following:

1. The County Elected body will receive an annual report and/or presentation on the implementation status of the PDM;
2. The report will include an evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of the mitigation actions proposed in the PDM; and
3. The report will recommend, as appropriate, any required changes or amendments to the PDM.

FIVE-YEAR PDM REVIEW

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(i). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A6.

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

Every five years the PDM will be reviewed, and a complete update will be initiated. All information in the PDM will be evaluated for completeness and accuracy based on new information or data sources. New property development activities will be added to the PDM and evaluated for impacts. New or improved sources of hazard related data will also be included.

In future years, if the County relies on grant dollars to hire a contractor to write the PDM update, the County will initiate the process of applying for and securing such funding in the third year of the PDM to ensure the funding is in place by the fourth year of the PDM. The fifth year will then be used to write the PDM update, which in turn will prevent any lapse in time where the county does not have a current approved PDM on file.

The goals, objectives, and mitigation strategies will be readdressed and amended as necessary based on new information, additional experience and the implementation progress of the PDM. The approach to this PDM update effort will be essentially the same as the one used for the original PDM development.

The Emergency Management Director will meet with the PDM Planning Team for review and approval prior to final submission of the updated PDM.

PLAN AMENDMENTS

Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – C6.

PDM amendments will be considered by the Roberts County Emergency Management Director, during the PDM's annual review to take place the end of each county fiscal year. All affected local jurisdictions (cities, towns, and counties) will be required to hold a public hearing and adopt the recommended amendment by resolution prior to considerations by the PDM Planning Team.

INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

Requirement 201.6(B)(3). Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool – A4.

All towns with existing comprehensive land use plans will review mitigation projects annually when reviewing their comprehensive land use plan, as is recommended in each of their plans. In addition all municipalities, including the towns without comprehensive land use plans, will consider the mitigation requirements, goals, actions, and projects when it considers and reviews the budget and other existing planning documents. Preparation of the budget is an opportune time to review the plan since municipalities are required by state law to prepare budgets for the upcoming year and typically consider any expenditure for the upcoming year at that time.

The local jurisdictions will post a permanent memo to their files as a reminder for them to incorporate their annual review of the mitigation actions identified into the budget preparation process. This does not require the projects be included in the budget, it merely serves as a reminder to the City officials that they have identified mitigation projects in the PDM that should be considered if the budget allows for it.

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Although all mitigation techniques will likely save money by avoiding losses, many projects are costly to implement. None of the local jurisdictions have the funds available to move forward with mitigation projects at this time; thus, the Potential Funding Sources section was included so that the local jurisdictions can work towards securing funding for the projects. Inevitably, due to their small tax bases and small populations, most local jurisdictions do not have the ability to generate enough revenue to support anything beyond the basic needs of the community. Thus mitigation projects will not be completed without a large amount of funding support from State or Federal programs.

The County jurisdictions will continue to seek outside funding assistance for mitigation projects in both the pre- and post-disaster environment. Primary Federal and State grant programs have been identified and briefly discussed, along with local and non-governmental funding sources, as a resource for the local jurisdictions.

Federal

The following federal grant programs have been identified as funding sources which specifically target hazard mitigation projects:

Title: Rural Fire Assistance Grants

Agency: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (DOI)

Each year, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) provides Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) grants to neighboring community fire departments to enhance local wildfire protection, purchase equipment, and train volunteer firefighters. Service fire staff also assist directly with community projects.

These efforts reduce the risk to human life and better permit FWS firefighters to interact and work with community fire organizations when fighting wildfires. The Department of the Interior (DOI) receives an appropriated budget each year for the RFA grant program. The maximum award per grant is \$20,000. The DOI assistance program targets rural and volunteer fire departments that routinely help fight fire on or near DOI lands.

Title: Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) program provides grants to states, tribal governments, and local governments for the mitigation, management, and control of any fire burning on publicly (non-federal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a “threat of major disaster” exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and decisions are rendered within a matter of hours.

However, before a grant can be awarded, a state must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed the individual fire cost threshold. This applies to single fires or cumulative fire cost threshold. The grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75% of total eligible costs. Eligible firefighting costs may include expenses for: field camps, repair and replacement tools, mobilization and demobilization activities, equipment use, and materials/supplies.

Title: Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Fire Prevention and Safety grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and other related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury and prevent death. Eligibility includes fire departments, national, regional, state, and local organizations, tribal organizations, and/or community organizations recognized for their experience and expertise in fire prevention and safety programs and activities. Private non-profit and public organizations are also eligible.

Title: Wildland Urban Interface Community & Rural Fire Assistance

Agency: Bureau of Land Management (DOI)

This program is designed to implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires by providing grants, technical assistance, and training for community programs that develop local capability, such as:

Assessment and planning, mitigation activities, and community and homeowner education and action; hazardous fuels reduction activities, including the training, monitoring or maintenance associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on federal land, or on adjacent nonfederal land for activities that mitigate the threat of catastrophic fire to communities and natural resources in high risk areas; and, enhancement of knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts through assistance in education and training, protective clothing and equipment purchase, and mitigation methods on a cost-share basis.

The Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) program funds are appropriated by Congress annually. The maximum award is \$20,000. This funding focuses specifically on enhancing fire protection capabilities of rural and volunteer fire departments through training, equipment purchases, and fire prevention work on a cost-shared basis.

Title: Western Wildland Urban Interface Grants.

Agency: USDA Forest Service

The National Fire Plan (NFP) is a long-term strategy for reducing the effects of catastrophic wildfires throughout the nation. The Division of Forestry's NFP Program is implemented within the Division's Fire and Aviation Program through the existing USDA Forest Service, State & Private Forestry, and State Fire Assistance Program.

Congress has provided increased funding assistance to states through the U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry programs since 2001. The focus of much of this additional funding was mitigating risk in WUI areas. In the West, the State Fire Assistance funding is available and awarded through a competitive process with emphasis on hazard fuel reduction, information and education, and community and homeowner action. This portion of the National Fire Plan was developed to assist interface communities manage the unique hazards they find around them. Long-term solutions to interface challenges require informing and educating people who live in these areas about what they and their local organizations can do to mitigate these hazards.

The 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy focuses on assisting people and communities in the WUI to moderate the threat of catastrophic fire through the four broad goals of improving prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and promoting community assistance. The Western States Wildland Urban Interface Grant may be used to apply for financial assistance towards hazardous fuels and educational projects within the four goals of: improved prevention, reduction of hazardous fuels, restoration of fire- adapted ecosystems and promotion of community assistance.

Title: Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire.

Agency: Private Community Wildfire Planning Center

Established in 2015 by Headwaters Economics and Wildfire Planning International, Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire (CPAW) works with communities to reduce wildfire risks through improved land use planning. CPAW is a grant-funded program providing communities with professional assistance from foresters, planners, economists and wildfire risk modelers to integrate wildfire mitigation into the development planning process. All services and recommendations are site-specific and come at no cost to the community.

Title: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Community Assistance Program.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

BLM provides funds to communities through assistance agreements to complete mitigation projects, education and planning within the WUI.

Title: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) has Post Fire assistance available to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures after wildfire disasters. States, federally recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply.

The application period for this grant is only open for six months after the state or territory's first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year is made. Prioritized HMGP Post Fire activities include wildfire mitigation, infrastructure retrofit, soil and slope stabilization, and flood prevention.

Title: Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Program

Agency: USDA Forest Service

A cooperative program of the U.S. Forest Service that focuses on the stewardship of urban natural resources. With 80 percent of the nation's population in urban areas, there are strong environmental, social, and economic cases to be made for the conservation of green spaces to guide growth and revitalize city centers and older suburbs. UCF responds to the needs of urban areas by maintaining, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems on more than 70 million acres. Through these efforts the program encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the nation. These grant programs are focused on issues and landscapes of national importance and prioritized through state and regional assessments.

Title: Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 USC 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.

FMA is available to states, local communities, and federally recognized tribes and territories on an annual basis.. This funding is available for mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation measures that reduce or eliminate risk of repetitive flood damage to NFIP insured buildings only. The federal cost share for an FMA project is 75%. At least 25% of the total eligible costs must be provided by a non-federal source. Of this, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties.

States administer the FMA program and are responsible for selecting projects for funding from the applications submitted by all communities within the state. FMA funds are very limited, which makes the application selection quite competitive. The state then forwards selected applications to FEMA for an eligibility determination. Although individuals cannot apply directly for FMA funds, their local government may submit an application on their behalf.

Title: Community Development Block Grants

Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides grants to local governments for community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low and moderate-income households with decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, roads and infrastructure, housing rehabilitation and preservation, development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

Public improvements may include flood and drainage improvements. In limited instances and during times of “urgent need” (e.g., post disaster), CDBG funding may be used to acquire a property located in a floodplain that was severely damaged by a recent flood, demolish a structure severely damaged by an earthquake, or repair a public facility severely damaged by a hazard event. CDBG funds can be used to match FEMA grants.

Title: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) was created in November 1988 through Section 404 of the Stafford Act. The HMGP is a post-disaster mitigation program that offers assistance to states and local communities in implementing long-term mitigation measures following a Presidential disaster declaration.

HMGP may fund up to 75% of the eligible costs for hazard mitigation projects that will protect property in an area covered by a federal disaster declaration or that will reduce likely damage from future disasters. The state or local cost-share match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or materials may also be used. With the passage of the Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Assistance Act of 1993, federal funding under the HMGP is now based on 15% of the federal funds spent on the Public and Individual Assistance programs (minus administrative expenses) for each disaster.

The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property, so long as the projects in question fit within the state and local governments overall mitigation strategy for the disaster area and comply with program guidelines. Examples of projects include the acquisition, demolition, or relocation of structures from hazard-prone areas, the retrofitting or elevation of existing structures to reduce future damage; and the development of state or local standards to protect the jurisdiction from future damages.

Eligibility for funding under the HMGP is limited to state and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations or institutions that perform essential public services, Indian tribes, and authorized tribal organizations. Individuals or homeowners cannot apply directly for funding through HMGP, so these organizations must apply on their behalf. In turn, applicants must work through their state because the state is responsible for setting priorities for funding and administering the program.

Title: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Grant Program

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program supports states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects to reduce risks from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC replaced the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. The new program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act.

The BRIC program aims to categorically shift the federal focus away from reactive disaster spending and toward proactive investment in community resilience. Focus is placed on mitigation activities that emphasize infrastructure projects benefiting disadvantaged communities, nature-based solutions, climate resilience and adaptation, and adopting hazard resistant building codes.

As a competitive annual grant program, applicants can apply on a yearly basis. Individuals, businesses, and non-profit organizations are not eligible to apply for BRIC funds; however local governments can apply on their behalf.

HMGP can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs for hazard mitigation activities. The local cost-share match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or materials may also be used. FEMA will provide 100% federal funding for management costs. FEMA may fund up to 90% of eligible mitigation activity costs for small, impoverished communities or disadvantaged rural communities.

Title: Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program, Section 406

Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA's Public Assistance Program, through Section 406 of the Stafford Act, provides supplemental funding to local governments following a Presidential Disaster Declaration for mitigation measures in conjunction with the repair of damaged public facilities and infrastructure. The mitigation measures must be related to eligible disaster-related damages and must directly reduce the potential for future, similar disaster damages to the eligible facility. These opportunities usually present themselves during the repair/replacement efforts.

Proposed projects must be approved by FEMA prior to funding. They will be evaluated for cost effectiveness, technical feasibility, and compliance with statutory, regulatory, and executive order requirements. In addition, the evaluation must ensure that the mitigation measures do not negatively impact a facility's operation or risk from another hazard.

Public facilities are operated by state, local, and tribal governments and include infrastructure such as:

- * Roads, bridges & culverts
- * Draining & irrigation channels
- * Schools, city halls & other buildings
- * Water, power & sanitary systems
- * Airports & parks

Private non-profit organizations are groups that own or operate facilities that provide services otherwise performed by a government agency and include, but are not limited to the following:

- * Universities and other schools
- * Hospitals & clinics
- * Volunteer fire & ambulance
- * Power cooperatives & other utilities
- * Custodial care & retirement facilities
- * Museums & community centers

Title: Rural Development Loan and Grant Assistance

Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture

The USDA provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states, tribes, and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include housing, businesses, utilities, and fire and rescue services (funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas). No match is required.

Title: EPA: Hazard Mitigation for Natural Disasters: A Starter Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities.

Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA released guidance on how to mitigate natural disasters specifically for water and wastewater utilities.

Title: Various Homeland Security Grants

Agency: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The DHS enhances the ability of states, local, and tribal jurisdictions, as well as other regional authorities, in the preparation, prevention, and response to terrorist attacks and other disasters, by distributing grant funds. Localities can use grants for planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs. The grants include but are not limited to areas of Critical Infrastructure Protection Equipment and Training for First Responders.

Title: Environmental Quality Incentives Program

Agency: National Resources Conservation Service

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), administered through the NRCS, is a cost-share program that provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to plan and implement conservation practices that improve soil, water, plant, animal, air, and other related natural resources on agricultural land and non-industrial private forestland.

Owners of land in agricultural or forest production or persons who are engaged in livestock, agricultural, or forest production on eligible land and that have a natural resource concern on that land may apply to participate in EQIP. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pastureland, non-industrial private forestland, and other farm or ranch lands.

Title: NOAA Office of Education Grants

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The Office of Education supports formal, informal, and non-formal education projects and programs through competitively awarded grants and cooperative agreements to a variety of educational institutions and organizations in the United States.

Title: EPA: Smart Growth in Small Towns and Rural Communities

Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

EPA has consolidated resources just for small towns and rural communities to help them achieve their goals for growth and development while maintaining their distinctive rural character.

Title: EPA: Hazard Mitigation for Natural Disasters: A Starter Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities

Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA released guidance on how to mitigate natural disasters specifically for water and wastewater utilities.

Title: STAR Community Rating System

Private Agency: Urban Sustainability Directors Network

Consider measuring your mitigation success by participating in the STAR Community Rating System. Local leaders can use the STAR Community Rating System to assess how sustainable they are, set goals for moving ahead and measure progress along the way.

Local

Local governments depend upon local property taxes as their primary source of revenue. These taxes are typically used to finance services that must be available and delivered on a routine basis to the general public. If local budgets allow, these funds are used to match Federal or State grant programs when required for large-scale projects.

Non-Governmental

Another potential source of revenue for implementing local mitigation projects are monetary contributions from non-governmental organizations, such as private sector companies, churches, charities, community relief funds, the Red Cross, hospitals, Land Trusts, and other non-profit organizations.



APPENDIX

Appendix A - Resolution of Adoption by Jurisdiction

Appendix B - PDM Planning Team Agendas, Sign-in Sheets, and Minutes

Appendix C - Community Meeting Agendas and Sign-in Sheets

Appendix D - Hazard Identification/Vulnerability Worksheets

Appendix E - Township Vulnerable and Potential Mitigation Project Site Maps

Appendix F – Online Survey Information

Appendix G - Comprehensive Land Use Maps

Appendix H - Review of 2007 PDM Mitigation Project Implementation

Appendix I - References

Appendix A
Resolution of Adoption by Jurisdiction

Roberts County

Claire City

Town of Corona

Town of New Effington

Town of Ortley

Town of Peever

City of Rosholt

City of Sisseton

Town of Summit

City of Wilmot

Appendix B
PDM Planning Team Meeting Materials

Invitation Letter

To Whom It May Concern:

Roberts County's current FEMA approved Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM) will expire in 2024. This plan identifies potential natural disasters, their impact, and possible projects to mitigate the impact of said disasters. FEMA requires Roberts County to update this plan every five years. Roberts County Emergency Management applied for federal funding to assist with the cost of an update. The County received the approved grant award in the fall of 2022. Roberts County contracted with the First District Association of Local Governments to facilitate the development of the PDM.

The goal of the PDM is to reduce the personal and economic costs of hazard events in both rural and urban areas of Roberts County. The County believes this effort is an investment that will enhance and strengthen the economic structure and long-term stability of the rural and municipal areas of Roberts County. While it may take years for certain projects to be completed, the PDM is the document that will bring all pre-disaster mitigation efforts to a shared, single product.

Through the planning process, projects are identified that will minimize effects of future disasters. Our goal is to enlist the support of multiple community stakeholders to identify or support projects identified in the planning process. We expect this process to last approximately nine months to one year.

A comprehensive planning effort like this is greatly enhanced with collaboration and perspectives from several community partners. Your community/school/utility/entity etc. has been identified as a potential partner in this process. **I would like to invite an individual from your organization to serve on the Pre-disaster Mitigation Planning Team.** The Mitigation Planning Team will meet three times over the next several months.

An organization/familiarization kick-off meeting for the Mitigation Planning Team is set for **10:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 19th, 2023**. The meeting will be held at the **Sisseton City Hall – 406 2nd Ave W, Sisseton, SD – and virtually over Zoom**. Instructions on how to join the meeting virtually may be found at <https://association.1stdistrict.org/pdmplans/> or by contacting Payton Carda at the First District at (605) 882-5115.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to me.

Sincerely,

Jim Pearson
Director
Roberts County Emergency Management
(605) 880-2620
jimp@swo-nsn.gov

Affidavit of Publication for PDM Team Kickoff Meeting Notice

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA }
 County of Roberts } ss.

Kevin H. Deutsch of said county, being first duly sworn, on oath says, that he is Editor of THE SISSETON COURIER, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Sisseton, in said county of Roberts, and has full and personal knowledge of all the facts herein stated; that said newspaper is a legal newspaper and has a bonafide circulation of at least two hundred copies weekly, and has been published within said county for 52 successive weeks next prior to the publication of the notice herein mentioned, and was and is printed wholly or in part in an office maintained at said place of publication; that the Notice of Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan a printed copy of which, taken from the paper in which the same was published, is attached to this sheet, and is made a part of this affidavit, was published in said newspaper at least once in each week for two successive weeks, on the day of each week on which said newspaper was regularly published, to-wit:

- Jan. 10, 2023 _____
- Jan. 17, 2023 _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

that the full amount of the fee is charged for publication of said Notice insures to the benefit of the publisher of said newspaper; that no agreement or understanding for the division there has been made with any other person, and that no part thereof has been agreed to be paid to any person whomsoever and that the fees charged for the publication there of are \$ 18.30

Kevin H. Deutsch
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of

January, A.D., 2023

Sylvia Deutsch
 Notary Public, Roberts County, South Dakota
 My commission expires February 3, 2028



Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan Meeting
 Roberts County will begin the process of updating the Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan. This plan identifies potential natural disasters, their impact, and possible projects to mitigate the impact of said disasters. The County is required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to update this plan every five years. The Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Planning Team will meet at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 19, 2023 at the Sisseton City Hall - 406 2nd Ave W, Sisseton, South Dakota, and virtually over Zoom. Instructions on how to join the meeting virtually may be found at <https://association.1stdistrict.org/pdm-plans/> or by contacting Payton Carda at the First District at 605-882-5115. The public is welcome to attend. Questions or comments may be directed to Roberts County Emergency Management Director, Jim Pearson at 605-698-4101.
 Published twice at a total approximate cost of \$18.30 and may be viewed free of charge at www.sdpublicnotices.com.
 (Jan 10 - 17--2 wks)

**Roberts County
Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan Kickoff Meeting
10:30 a.m. January 19th, 2022
Sisseton City Hall
406 2nd Ave W, Sisseton, South Dakota**

Agenda

- Introduction of PDM Team Members

- What is Mitigation Planning?

- Why is Roberts County updating the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan?

- Review plan components

- Review timeline/scope

ROBERTS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING

KICKOFF MEETING

JANUARY 19th, 2022

| Name | Organization | Email* |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Jim Pearson | Roberts County | RCEM@venturecomm.net |
| Brent Hoffmann | Great Roberts Rural Water | managan@grws.co.n |
| Darin Roehr | BDM Rural Water | DarinR@BDMruralwater.com |
| Jim Grimes | Lake Region Elec. | jgrimes@lakeregion.coop |
| Dan Williams | Lake Region Electric | dwilliams@lakeregion.coop |
| Terry Jaspers | Meyer Sisseton | terry.jaspers@sisseton.org |
| April Guts | COP - CAU | aprilh@cdphospital.com |
| Sacy Soils Guerrero | COP - Emergency coord | sacy.g@cdphospital.com |
| Tom Olson | COP - Emergency Dept | Thomaso@cdphospital.com |
| Brian Heinke | County Commissioner | heinkebrian@icmail |
| Tyler Appel | Roberts Co Sheriff | sheriff@robertsco.org |
| Payton Carda | First District | payton payton@1stdistrict.org |
| Josh C. | Interstate Telecommunications | |
| Tammy Meyer | Sisseton School District | tammy.meyer@k12.sd.us |
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Zoom participants

**Roberts County
Pre-disaster Mitigation Planning Team Kickoff Meeting
10:30 a.m. January 19th, 2022
Sisseton City Hall
406 2nd Ave W, Sisseton, South Dakota**

Minutes

14 individuals were in attendance:

| Last | First | Organization |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| Appel | Tyler | Roberts Co Sheriff |
| Carda | Payton | First District Assoc of Local Govts |
| C. | Josh | Interstate Telecommunications Coop. |
| Grimes | Jim | Lake Region Electric |
| Heinecke | Brian | County Commission |
| Hoffman | Brent | Grant Roberts Rural Water |
| H. | April | Coteau des Prairies Hospital |
| Jaspers | Terry | City of Sisseton Mayor |
| Meyer | Tammy | Sisseton School District Superintendent |
| Olson | Tom | Coteau des Prairies Hospital – Emergency Department |
| Pearson | Jim | Roberts County/Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Emergency Manager |
| Roehr | Darin | BDM Rural Water |
| Sans Guerrevo | Jacy | Coteau des Prairies Hospital – Emergency Coordinator |
| Williams | Dan | Lake Region Electric |

Roberts County Emergency Manager, Jim Pearson, welcomed those in attendance and had the Team Members introduce themselves and what entity they represent. Pearson then introduced Payton Carda of First District Association of Local Governments.

Carda provided an overview of what is mitigation planning and why the county is required to update their Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Plan. Carda also provided a review of the components to be included within the plan (risk assessment, vulnerability, proposed mitigation actions).

A general review of the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan started by defining work responsibilities, having the First District doing background and research, and the PDM Team providing oversight and guidance throughout the process. The timeline and scope of project were reviewed.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m. Date and time for the next meeting to be scheduled later in fall of 2023.

Minutes recorded by Payton Carda.

Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan
Mitigation Planning Team Meeting
7:00 p.m. Thursday, June 13, 2019
Roberts County Courthouse Annex

Agenda

- PDM Jurisdiction Risk Assessment Review
 - Hazard Identification
 - Hazard Profile
 - Vulnerability Assessment

- Mitigation Strategy
 - Review of Goals and Objectives
 - Mitigation Strategies
 - Project Identification

- Discuss Changes Between 2019 Plan and 2024 Plan

- Review of PDM Preliminary Draft

- Set date of final review

Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan
Mitigation Planning Team Meeting
1:00 p.m. July 18, 2019
Roberts County Courthouse Annex

Agenda

- Final Review of PDM Plan
- Recommendation of Approval and Submission to FEMA

Appendix C

Community Meeting Agendas and Sign-in Sheets

Appendix C includes Agendas and “Sign-in Sheets” from the meetings held at the community level for the Roberts County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. Meetings were held at the regular monthly meetings for the following Towns:

| Town | Date |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Claire City | April 3, 2023 |
| Corona | January 18, 2024 |
| New Effington | July 10, 2023 |
| Ortley | February 3, 2024 |
| Peever | April 3, 2023 |
| Rosholt | January 17, 2024 |
| Sisseton | March 13, 2023 |
| Summit | January 22, 2024 |
| Wilmot | February 13, 2023 |

At all of the previously described meetings, each individual in attendance was asked to identify the probability of each specific hazard’s occurrence. Following discussion on each individual hazard, Board members categorized these hazards as high probability to occur, low probability to occur, or unlikely to occur. The result was recorded on a master sheet for each town. Next, each individual in attendance was asked to identify the town’s vulnerability to each specific hazard. Following discussion on each individual hazard, Board members classified the town’s vulnerability to each hazard as high vulnerability, low vulnerability, or noted that the hazard was not a hazard in the jurisdiction. The result was recorded on a master sheet for each town. Following the hazard identification and vulnerability exercises the governing body was asked to rate the level to which they agree with the goals of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The result was recorded on a master sheet for each town. Finally, the Boards were asked to identify critical infrastructure within the community. All master worksheets compiled at those meetings can be found in Appendix D. A master infrastructure list was compiled for each town in Table 4.17.

At the previously described meetings Board members were first asked to identify potential hazard mitigation projects for their towns. Members then discussed among themselves and staff before determining a timeframe for these projects to be completed (short-term, medium-term, long-term). Short-term indicates a time frame of two years or less. Medium-term indicates a time frame of two to five years. Long-term indicates a time frame of more than five years.

Finally, members assigned a priority level (high, medium, low) to each project. High priority projects have greater importance, unanimous Board agreement, more cost effective, provide more benefits for the entire community as a whole, shorter implementation time and funding availability. These projects should take precedence over similarly costing projects. Medium priority projects are important projects with less urgency, limited benefits, maintenance activities or projects by virtue of their cost and/or necessity is not considered a high priority. The community should begin planning for completion of these projects. Low priority projects are projects that due to their cost and/or potential minimal benefits to the community are considered a lesser priority, maybe a longer term project that lacks funding availability.

The Board members and Finance Officers were asked to work with First District Staff to identify who would oversee the potential projects and what a projected cost would be. All projects identified at those meetings are included in Table 5.13.

The Roberts County Association of Townships' annual meeting on March 15, 2024 was attended by Roberts County Emergency Management Director and First District staff. At that meeting, Ms. Kelli Henricks requested those Townships that had not submitted their previously requested hazard identification and hazard vulnerability information for the PDM update to do so. Each individual township was then asked to identify areas most vulnerable to these hazards on a map. Those maps are included in Appendix E.

Town of Claire City Agenda

TOWN OF CLAIRE CITY

MEETING AGENDA

MEETINGS FIRST MONDAY OF THE MONTH

April 3rd, 2023 7:00PM

Meeting Called to Order

Public Comment

Minutes of Last Meeting

First District-Payton Carda (Roberts County Mitigation)

Treasurers Report

Old Business

New Business

Renewal of Farmer Inn Cafe & C Store liquor license

Approve Bills

Adjourn

Town of Claire City Minutes

TOWN OF CLAIRE CITY MINUTES

4-3-2023

The Claire City Board met on Monday April 3rd at the Claire City Hall at 7:00 pm with Mayor Lyle Carl, Councilmen Randy Kriz, and Allen Schrader and Brent Wolfe Finance Officer. Also present was Payton Carda from First District of Watertown SD. Mayor Carl called the meeting to order. Carl called for public comment, there was none. Minutes were read and motion by Schrader and seconded by Kriz to approve. Treasurer's report was read and motion by Kriz and seconded by Schrader to to approve.

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

Payton from First District went over the Town's portion of the Roberts County Mitigation Plan. Went over the plan and added new potential mitigation problems that might exists. The mitigation plan will be put together and then it will be reviewed later after it is all compiled.

Discussed past due accounts. The door in the kitchen in the community hall will need to be replaced so that it will open. Will do when the weather improves. Discussed the pole in the cement by the cafe that keeps coming up. Will figure out a way to get it out of the ground so that it isn't an obstacle.

Motion by Kriz and seconded by Schrader to pay all existing bills.

Wages paid this month \$972.48. Motion by Kriz and seconded by Schrader to adjourn.

Brent Wolfe
Finance Officer

Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Claire City
April 3, 2023

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Payton Carda FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes.

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Town Board made no changes.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Carda reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The Town Board added the RC Technologies Building and the Town's equipment storage shed.

Project review

Review past projects

○ *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Town Board reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed no changes.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- The town has cleaned out some sections of drainage ditches.

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Purchase a back-up generator for lift station.
- Hire an engineering firm and complete drainage study.
- Continue drainage ditches and culverts clean out project.
- Construct improvements to wastewater system.

New Projects include:

- None

Conclusion

Carda informed the Town Board of Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

**Town of Corona Agenda
Agenda
Town of Corona
January 18, 2024, 6 p.m.
Community Meeting Room
Corona, SD**

Call meeting to order

New Business

- a. Roberts County Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan Review – Todd Kays
- b. DGR Grant Rural Water Connection Project
- c. Designation of Official Newspaper
- d. Warrants to be paid

Executive Session (If Necessary)

Adjourn

Town of Corona Minutes

The Corona Town Board met Thursday, January 18, 2024 at 6:00pm. Members Settje, Schultz, and Settje were present. Also present was Todd Kays, Director of 1st District and Trent Bruce, Craig Lauritzen, and Aaron Miller of DGR Engineering.

JoAnn Settje called the meeting to order.

The board recognized Todd Kays. First District is assisting Roberts County in the update of the county's Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Plan. The county is required to update its PDM plan every 5 years in order to maintain eligibility for federal funding. The board completed the Hazard Identification, Hazard Vulnerability, Critical Structure/Infrastructure, and Propose Mitigation Project worksheets.

Next, DGR presented updates on the GRRW connection and water meter project. The bidding process happens in March with anticipating installment in summer/fall 2024. Design on the main street reconstruction was reviewed. Sanitary sewer alternate improvements were proposed. Discussed impacts on the street and park for storm sewer improvements. A public meeting will be held in February or March once schedules are reviewed.

Jerry reported that the status on the snowplow has not changed.

JoAnn moved to designate the Wilmot Enterprise as the official newspaper of the town board. Schultz seconded the motion.

JoAnn moved to move the checking account and CDs for the Town of Corona to First Bank and Trust in Milbank. Jerry seconded the motion.

Following is a list of current employees and salaries:

Joann Settje, President \$50.00 per meeting
Jerry Settje, Trustee \$50.00 per meeting
Kelly Schultz, Trustee \$50.00 per meeting
Robin Schultz, MFO \$500 per month
Jim Settje, maintenance \$50 per month and \$13 per hour
Donald Settje, water and sewer manager \$100 per month
McKenzie Beckman, \$75 per cleaning at Community Center

Settje adjourned the meeting.

The following bills were approved: Donald Settje – wages \$100.00; Robin Schultz – wages \$500.00; Jim Settje – wages \$177.00; SD 811 – locator service \$2.24; Whetstone Sanitation – garbage \$674.00; RC Services – phone \$16.40; DGR Engineering – Meter improvement services \$6900, Infrastructure improvement services \$52600, Meter improvement services \$11,500; Public Health Lab – lab fees \$30; Runnings – supplies \$71.93; CHS – fuel \$365.89; Ottertail – power 1122.45; Star Laundry – rug service \$62.22

**Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Corona, SD**

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Todd Kays FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes:

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes:

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Community does not have a comprehensive land use plan, zoning or subdivision regulations, nor a building code. The Community is in the process of reviewing and adopting Flood Plain Regulations.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Kays reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The only change from the previous plan was the identification of a new population to protect (new 10 pad campground)

Project review

Review past projects

- *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Community reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed new projects.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- Drainage study to identify causes and solutions to flooding (project was paid for with HMGP funds)
- Firefighting equipment has been procured and the community is in good shape

Previous Plan Project to be retained:

- Storm Shelter/Storm shelter Plan
- Creek Clean Out and Culvert Project

New Projects include:

- Sanitary Sewer Lift Station Generator
- Implementation of Drainage study

Conclusion

Kays informed the community of upcoming Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Town of New Effington Agenda

Town of New Effington

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the Town of New Effington will meet at 7:00 pm on Monday, July 10, 2023.

Agenda is as follows:

Call meeting to order

Public Comment- Those persons wanting to address the Council as to any item on or not on the agenda and who have not otherwise been asked to speak to the agenda item will be heard at this time but are limited to 5 (five) minutes. No action will be taken on any action requested at this time due to the twenty-four-hour public notice requirement. The City reserves the right to end public comment after 20 (twenty) total minutes and those who were unable to speak will be given the opportunity to speak first at the next regular Council meeting if they leave their name with the Finance Officer.

Approve minutes of preceding meeting

Financial report

Vouchers

Liquor Store report

Water/Sewer/Street report

- Roger ~~Ceroll~~

Old Business:

- Playground equipment
- Update on generator

New Business:

- First District review of County mitigation plan update
- Street Project estimate #2
- Jacob Magnuson

Late Bills

Other Town Matters

Adjourn

ROBERTS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION COMMUNITY MEETING

TOWN OF NEW EFFINGTON

JULY 10th, 2023

| Name | Organization | Email* |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Dayton Carver | First District | paujm@1stdistrict.org |
| Robert Thompson | Town of NE | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| Kent Thoreson | Interstate Eng | kent.thoreson@interstateeng.com |
| Kellie Boston | | |
| Keith Boston | | |
| Wanda Heese | | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| David L. Groll | | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| Jenna Call | Town Board | |
| Talos Mikimoto | TOWN BOARD | |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | TOWN BOARD | |
| Alysa Ryan | Finance Officer | |
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New Effington Minutes

Legal Notice



Published in Rosholt Review on July 21, 2023

Location

Roberts County, South Dakota

Notice Text

New Effington Town Board Proceedings

The Board of Trustees of the Town of New Effington met in regular session on Monday, July 10th, 2023, at 7:00 p.m. in the Community Center. Present were Dallas Rikimoto, Jenna Carl, and Jason Hannasch. Also, present Susanne Navratil, Wanda Heesch, David Ceroll, Kent Thoreson, Pam Hofer, Payton Carda, Keith Bostrom, Renae Bostrom, Roger Ceroll and Gary Magnuson.

President Rikimoto called meeting to order.

Public Comment: Wanda Heesch made a comment that the board should reconsider paying the community center cleaner more. Keith and Renae Bostrom were wondering why the community center has a wedding bundle rental price now. The community center now has a wedding bundle to allow people more time to prepare for weddings and get the community at a discounted rate. This helps make things go more smoothly for the people taking care of the community center.

Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to approve the minutes of the regular meeting.

Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to accept the financial report.

JULY 2023 EXPENSES

General Administration, 816.97; Water Dept., 149.32; Sewer Dept., 149.32; Public Buildings, 154.59; Liquor Dept., 2,858.64; Republic Beverage, alcohol, 313.67; BDM Rural Water, water source, 2,550.55; T&G Sanitation, garbage, 2,290.20; Ottertail Power, utilities, 1,930.22; Old Dutch, supplies, 79.56; Southern Glazers of S.D., liquor, 351.30; Johnson Brothers, supplies, 2,006.40; Wheaton Dumont, supplies, 73.85; Town of New Effington, utilities, 442.25; Amber OMalley, mileage, 53.59; Bituminous Paving Inc., street project, 11,838.00; Ceroll Grocery, supplies, 761.77; Rosholt Review, publishing, 40.43; Harrys Frozen, supplies, 774.50; Pam Hofer, mileage, 140.44; Aramark, maintenance, 608.70; RC Technologies, utilities, 183.25; Health Pool of S.D., insurance, 809.91; Porter Distributing, alcohol, 540.70; Dept. of Revenue, sales tax, 1,600.40; Ellwein Brothers, liquor, 4,020.95; S.D. Retirement, retirement, 714.96; IRS, payroll taxes, 2,249.69; RUS, loan payment, 1,879.00; S.D. Unemployment Insurance, unemployment tax, 104.07; Dept. of Revenue, sales tax, 195.29; Alyssa Ryan, mileage, 110.04; Pepsi-Cola, mix, 8.19; Milbank Winwater Works, maintenance, 19.63; Roger Ceroll, gravel, 500.00; Davey Ceroll, maintenance, 48.25; USPS, supplies, 799.80; Tri-State Building Center, maintenance, 221.33; Stock Growers Public Finance, street project, 14,716.35; Zachary Fladland, spraying, 154.00; Total, 57,260.28; Wanda Heesch, wages, 230.88; Amber OMalley, wages, no more than 1,200.00; Pam Hofer, wages, no more than 1,500.00; Total, 57,491.16.

Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to allow payment of vouchers.

Liquor store financial report presented. Hofer asked if services dogs are allowed in the bar and how to go about letting it in.

Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to approve keeping the liquor store bookkeeper salary the same.

Magnuson and Ellingson were both absent and had nothing reported on water or sewer matters.

Roger Ceroll reported what he has done with the gravel around town and that he had covered the hours that the board approve him for. Ceroll and the board will wait to be decided if he needs to do anymore gravel work around town.

New Business:

First District Meeting: Payton Carda went over the New Effington Risk Assessment Worksheet packets with the community members and board members. She considered anything that members thought needed to be changed or updated.

Street Project Estimate #2: Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to approve and pay the second estimate of \$211,838.00

Old Business:

Playground Equipment: Carl Construction along with Jason Hannasch started the park project and things are going well. There is discussion of looking at getting new swings and trash cans for the park.

Generator update: Lakes gas is bringing in new tanks and we will be having Northeast Oil come get their tanks.

Late Bills:

Motion by Carl, seconded by Hannasch, and carried to approve the late bills for Wanda Heesch for \$230.88.

Other Town Matters: The town will be looking at giving the Civic Club a donation for the Annual Summer Bash.

Motion by Hannasch, seconded by Carl, and carried to adjourn meeting, 8:30 p.m.

Alyssa Ryan,

Finance Officer

Robin Thoreson,

Finance Officer assistant

Published once at the approximate cost of \$39.85 and may be viewed free of charge at www.sdpublicnotices.com.

(July 19, 2023)

Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
New Effington
July 10, 2023

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Payton Carda FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes.

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Town Board made no changes.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Carda reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The Town Board added the Police Department and the school in New Effington.

Project review

Review past projects

○ *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Town Board reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed no changes.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- The fire department has purchased some new equipment.

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Purchase a back-up generator for well house.
- Hire an engineering firm and complete drainage study.
- Continue upgrading fire equipment and training.
- Upgrade existing storm warning sirens.
- Construct drainage improvements recommended by drainage study.
-

New Projects include:

- None

Conclusion

Carda informed the Town Board of Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Town of Ortley Agenda

**Town of Ortley
Meeting Agenda
February 3, 2024**

Call meeting to order

Secretary's and Finance Reports

Old Business

New Business

Adjourn

Town of Ortley Minutes

Town of Ortley Proceedings – February 3, 2024

Present: Wicks, DeMaris, Pies, Todd Kays (First District office)

Wicks called the meeting to order.

Motions made & seconded to accept the secretary's & financial reports. Motions carried.

Old business: snow plow truck parts were installed. Warrants: Auto Value store \$341.68. Otter Tail Power (electricity) \$ 393.83 , US Treasury (taxes) \$413.10.

New Business: Todd Kays reviewed & updated the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. 2024 salaries: Wicks, DeMaris, & Pies \$50.00 per meeting & \$40.00 per special meeting, Goble \$100.00 per meeting & \$40.00 per special meeting. Minnwest Bank (Summit, SD) is the banking facility, Sisseton Courier is the newspaper. There is a 3 (three) year term for trustee available. Contact the finance officer for a petition. Motion made & seconded to pay the following warrants: Checks Unlimited (new checks) \$133.69; G Todd Garry, PA (taxes) \$134.00; Sisseton Courier (proceedings) \$15.35; SDML Worker's Comp. (insurance) \$499.00; Kreich (snow removal) \$120.00; ITC (phone) \$29.81; Wicks, Pies, DeMaris (payroll) \$36.17 & Goble \$92.35. Motion carried. Motion to adjourn. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Goble

Carol Goble - Finance Officer

**Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Ortley , SD**

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Todd Kays FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and moved Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice, Hail and Heavy Snow from medium vulnerability to high vulnerability

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Community identified the need to review and update their comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinance the community does not have a building code.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Kays reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The community added the following populations to protect: Little Pies Daycare.

Project review

Review past projects

○ *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Community reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed new projects.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- None

Previous Plan Project to be retained:

- Permanent generator community center
- Purchase portable back-up generator
- Construct Tornado Shelter
- Update comprehensive land use plan and zoning regulations

New Projects include:

- Bury powerlines (Otter tail)

Conclusion

Kays informed the community of upcoming Survey site, Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Peever Agenda

**Town of Peever
Town Board Meeting Agenda
Peever Town Office
April 3, 2023**

Call to Order

Last Month Meeting Minutes Approval

Monthly Bills

First District – Payton Carda

Adjourn

Peever Minutes

April 3, 2023

Peever, SD

The Town Board of Peever met at the city office with all members present. Meeting was called to order by Chairman Nethness. Minutes of the last meeting were read, motion by Behrens seconded by Channel to approve minutes as read. The following bills were presented for payment:

| Check No. | TO | FOR | AMOUNT |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---------|
| 7447 | Harold Fryer | Clerks Salary | 297.05 |
| 7448 | Ottertail Power Co | Lights & Power | 1212.95 |
| 7449 | Sisseton Courier | Proceedings | 131.93 |
| 7450 | BDM Rural Water | Water & Sampling | 1446.25 |
| 7451 | DuWayne Carlson | Contract Labor | 336.00 |
| 7452 | Dakota Waste Solutions LLC | March Garbage Service | 400.00 |
| 7453 | V.O.D. | — | — |
| 7454 | Troy Foster | Snow Removal | 1185.00 |
| 7455 | Town of Peever | Troy Foster & DuWayne Carlson Utility Bills | 320.00 |
| 7456 | Peever Post Office | Stamps | 63.00 |
| 7457 | James Kranhold | Treas. Salary | 253.96 |
| 7458 | Lance Nelson | Snow Removal | 1015.00 |
| 7459 | Tyler Medenwald | Snow Removal | 1305.00 |
| 7460 | Dewey's Repair | Snow Removal | 239.50 |

Motion by Channel seconded by Behrens to pay bills as read. Peyton Carda from 1st District met with the board to go over RRK management work sheets. Next meeting will be held May 1, 2023 at 6:30 P.M. Motion by Channel seconded by Behrens to adjourn meeting.

Harold Fryer
Clerk

Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Peever
April 3, 2023

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Payton Carda FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Town Board reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes.

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Town Board made no changes.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Carda reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The Town Board made no changes.

Project review

Review past projects

○ *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Town Board reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed no changes.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- The town is currently in the process of construction wastewater system improvements.

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Purchase a back-up generator for fire hall/community center.
- Upgrade existing storm warning sirens.
- Upgrade fire equipment and training for firefighters.
- Upgrade Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations.
-

New Projects include:

- None

Conclusion

Carda informed the Town Board of Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Town of Rosholt Agenda

Town of Rosholt
JANUARY 17TH, 2024 AGENDA
City Hall— 5:00PM

Agenda:

1. Call to Order
2. Adopt Agenda
3. Minutes- December 20th minutes
4. Approve bills payable
5. Public Comment (10 minutes)
6. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Review: Luke Muller, First District
7. Water Tower Project
 - a. Mike Basingthwaite
8. Sheriff's Department
 - a. Review Log
9. Fire Department –
 - a. Review log
10. Maintenance/ Water Department
 - a. Delinquent water bills
11. Community Center
 - a. Flooring update
12. Corner Bar
 - a. Profit/Loss
13. Code Enforcer
 - a. Update contract
14. Finance Office
 - a. Corner Bar Audit
 - b. Publication of salaries
15. **New Business**
 - a. Johnson Jet Line 2024 Agreement
 - b. Joel Johnson
16. **Old Business**
 - a. ??
17. Executive Session
18. Adjourn

Next meeting February 21, 2024 at 5 pm

CITY OF ROSHOLT
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
ROBERTS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
JANUARY 17, 2024

| Name | Organization | Email* |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|
| Luke Walker | | |
| Lisa R. Braun | | |
| Charlie Vandepotte | | |
| Dre Brandell | | |
| Marlene Pistorius | | |
| Dennis Wieser | | |
| Jeff Schmidt | | |
| Janet Ellingson | | |
| Randy Braun | | |
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* It is intended to send "draft" documents via email if possible.

Town of Rosholt Minutes

The Council for the Town of Rosholt met in regular session on Wednesday, January 17, 2024 at 5:00 pm.

Members present were President Lisa Braun, Dennis Wieser, Charlie Vandeputte, Marlene Pistorious and Dre' Brandell.

Others present: Janel Ellingson, Luke Muller, Deputy Jeff Schmidt, Randy Braun, and Shelby Nielsen.

Call to order: Braun called meeting to order at 5:00 PM

Agenda: Wieser moved and Vandeputte second to adopt agenda with addition to Old Business. All ayes.

Minutes: Wieser moved, Brandell second and all aye to approve the minutes from December 20, 2023.

Bills Payable: Wieser moved, Vandeputte second to approve bills payable as presented. All voted aye.

Public Comment: None

Luke Muller from 1st District in Watertown reviewed Rosholt's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan with the board. Updates were made. Discussed adding "storm shelter" to some buildings, as well as putting notice in with water bills.

Water tower Project: No further work planned through the winter

Sheriff's Department: Deputy Schmidt presented log, which was reviewed.

Fire Department: No log presented

Maintenance/Water Department: Janel and Randy updated board. Presented a bid for Preventive Maintenance Inspection from Their Well Company for the city wells and pumps.

Motion by Pistorious, second by Vandeputte to approve contract with Their for \$315 per year for inspection. All aye.

Randy & Janel will complete the required lead inventory for the community this spring. Sampling sites for monthly bacteria check of water have been updated.

Community Center: No issues

Corner Bar: Profit and loss was reviewed.

Code Enforcer: Contract for 2024 needs to be updated. No increase in rate. Pistorious moved, Wieser second to approve contract at same rate. All aye.

Finance Office: Corner Bar audit results pending.

Salaries of board members and employees to be placed here.

New Business:

Johnson Jet Line Agreement for sewer maintenance needs to be updated. No change in cost for quarterly visits. Pistorious moved, Brandell second and all aye to approve.

Old business: Vandeputte and Pistorious gave update on attended meeting with Rosholt Improvement Association and Rosholt School Board members to discuss demolition of school, and disposal of school.

Adjourn: Wieser made motion to adjourn, second by Pistorious at 6:10 pm. All aye.

Next regular meeting February 21, 2023 at 5:00 pm

Outline
City of Rosholt
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meeting
January 17, 2024

Introduction

Personal introduction:

Introduce the plan:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

Board discussed hazards and determined perceived probability had not changed from previous plan.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds (no change to perceived vulnerability)
- Changed perceived vulnerability from Medium to High.

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,
- To keep services running during prolonged power outages due to wind and winter storms the community has generators on its wells, the community center (as emergency shelter) and St John's Catholic Church.

Drought and Extreme Heat (no change to perceived vulnerability)

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too) (no change to perceived vulnerability)
- The city experiences periods of water spilling/flooding a portion of First Avenue E north of its intersection with SD HWY 127

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire) (no change to perceived vulnerability)

Community Capabilities and Plans review

Rosholt is aware of updated flood maps and aware that no portion of the community is in the 100-year floodplain (Zone A). Rosholt seeks to remain in good standing with FEMA in relation to participation in the NFIP.

A mistake was noted regarding the form of government. It should be listed as "aldermanic" instead of "Trustee"

Planning documents utilized by Rosholt are county-wide plans.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

- Removed apartments which did not serve exclusively socially disadvantaged, elderly, or other populations to protect.
- Removed ethanol plant
- Removed Northeast Oil since it is not an emergency fuel source for the city
- Added the City Well ½ mile south of city limits
- Referenced The catholic church as an emergency shelter/area for evacuation during storms, including tornados.

Have addresses changed/are they are correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

The school and track/field is located on the west side of town.

Elderly

Countryside inn assisted living is still operational

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

- no portion of Rosholt is more economically/socially distressed than another portion.
- There are no day cares in the city.

Project review

Review past projects

- *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*
 - Water tower is being replaced utilizing ARPA and SRF Funds.

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

- New mitigation project proposed to improve surface water flow through regrading and cleaning out ditches along 1st Ave East. The city could take this up itself, but if engineered may need supplemental funding
- The city intends to implement a program to provide information to residents, users of the park/campground, school/athletic events of emergency shelters and procedures during tornados. This would not require HMGP assistance.
- The local firefighting service does not have an ambulance. Would require shared investment with county and City. May require engineering study. This is a medium level of urgency and *may* be able to be completed without assistance from FEMA. It will be listed as a potential HMGP/BRIC project.

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

- Otter tail power cooperative maintains and exercises its policy of keeping trees (cutting) from growing near or over power lines within and leading to town to limit chances of power failure due to winds resulting in tree damage.

Conclusion

- Consensus at the meeting was that Rosholt has generators for water supply and emergency shelter(s). the community is addressing its biggest need of Replacing the existing water tower.

10 residents (3.5% of voters) of Rosholt attended the meeting (2 did not sign in.)

City of Sisseton Agenda

CITY OF SISSETON
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
March 13, 2023
AGENDA
Sisseton City Hall – 6:30 p.m.

1. Call to Order
2. Adopt Agenda
3. Minutes – February 13, 2023
4. Bills Payable
5. Reports:
 - a. Liquor
 - b. Police
 - c. Street/Safety
 - d. Water/Sewer
 - e. Building Permits
 - f. Finance
 - g. City Attorney
6. Public Comment
7. Public Hearing:
 - a.
8. Visitors:
 - a. Payton Carda, First District Association of Local Governments: Roberts County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
9. Travel Approval:
 - a. SD Police Chiefs Conference: Deadwood, SD April 11-13, 2023 (Chief Croymans)
 - b. Taser Instructor Certification Course: Madison, SD May 19, 2023 (Sgt. Stauss)
 - c. DARE Training: Pierre, SD June 12-23, 2023 (Officer Searles)
10. New Business:
 - a. Police Department Employment
 - b. Employment Agreement for CDL License
 - c. Authorize Solicitation of Bids for the Airport Fence Improvement Project: AIP 3-46-0051-021-2023
 - d. Pickleball Court
 - e. Special Event Application: FAN Club Carnival, May 31-June 3, 2023 Anderson Park
11. Ordinances and Resolutions:
 - a. Resolution 2023-1: SWO Warming Shelter Sprinkler Waiver
 - b. Resolution 2023-2: Plat
 - c. Ordinance 687: Discretionary Tax Formula – Second Reading & Adoption
12. Information and Discussion Items:
 - a. 2023 Election Canceled
 - b. SDML District Annual Meeting: March 14, 2023 Sisseton City Hall
 - c. Surplus Property
 - d. 2021 Audit
13. Mayor/Council Member Reports
14. Such Additional Items Which May properly come before the Council
15. Adjourn

The public is welcome to join the City Council meeting virtually via zoom:
Go to website: zoom.us/join
Meeting ID: 831 5848 6744
Passcode: 839853

Or contact City Hall at 698-3391 and a link can be e-mailed to you
THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC – DOORS OPEN AT 6:00 PM

The City Council for the City of Sisseton met in regular session on Monday, February 13, 2023 at 6:30 p.m.

Members Present: Mayor Jaspers, Alderwomen Appel & Randolph, Aldermen German, Just and Stapleton. Solberg was absent.

Others Present: Amber Kemnitz, Ellen Lekness, Jim Croymans, Myron Doud, Gary Spencer, Jason Deutsch, Terry Sutton.

Call to Order: Mayor Jaspers called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: Randolph moved and German seconded to approve agenda as presented. All voted aye.
Solberg arrived at 6:31 p.m.

Minutes: Stapleton moved and Just seconded to approve the January 9, 2023 minutes. All voted aye.

Bills Payable: Just moved and Randolph seconded to approve the bills payable as presented. All voted aye.

Liquor: Lekness presented the January 2023 liquor report. Solberg inquired about recycling. Liquor Committee will look at options to construct a recycling container.

Police: Croymans reported on police department. Mayor Jaspers informed Council of meeting with SD Law Enforcement Training Agent to discuss the possibility of changing SD Administrative Rule that currently allows a waiver process to hire patrol officers under age 21 for a municipality with a population of under 500. A rule change will be proposed to allow the waiver for any class 1 or 2 municipality if the potential patrol officer meets certain training requirements.

Police Department Sign-on Bonus: Appel moved and Solberg seconded to authorize sign-on bonus for patrol officers as follows:
Uncertified patrol officers will receive \$500.00 with first paycheck, \$1,000.00 at time of certification.
Certified patrol officers will receive \$1,500.00 with first paycheck. Bonus pay will be incorporated into employment contract with payback if patrol officer terminates employment within the contract period.
All voted aye.

Patrol Officer Employment: Appel moved and Solberg seconded to hire Jeffrey Schmidt as part time patrol officer at a wage of \$24.00/hr. and placement on the longevity scale at 1 year effective immediately. All voted aye.

Police Department Employment: German moved and Randolph seconded to hire Ethan Hasan as full time patrol officer at a wage of \$22.50/hr. All voted aye.

Police Department Employment: German moved and Solberg seconded to hire Lindsey Zastoupil as full time patrol officer at a wage of \$22.50/hr. All voted aye.

Street/Safety: Doud reported for street department.

Public Hearing: At 7:00 p.m. a public hearing was held for a special event malt beverage license to operate at City Hall on March 14, 2023 submitted by the Roberts County Rescue Squad. There was no public input. Stapleton moved and Just seconded to approve the special event malt beverage license. All voted aye.

Water/Sewer: Spencer reported for the water and sewer department.

Building Permits: Council reviewed building permits.

Finance Report: Randolph moved and Just seconded to approve the January 2023 finance report. All voted aye.

City Attorney: No Report

Public Comment: None

Stanek Constructors Pay Request #4: Stapleton moved and German seconded to approve pay request #4 submitted by Stanek Constructors in the amount of \$139,658.00 for the Water Treatment Plant Project. All voted aye.

Ordinance 687: Appel moved and Just seconded to pass the first reading of Ordinance 687 DISCRETIONARY TAX FORMULA.
Upon roll call vote, voting aye were Appel, Just, Stapleton, Solberg, Randolph and German. Motion carried.

SDML Annual Meeting: Appel moved and Just seconded to authorize registration fee for Elected Officials, employees and spouses to attend the SDML District 1 Annual Meeting at Sisseton City Hall on March 14, 2023. All voted aye.

Information & Discussion: Alderman Just inquired about re-siding sanitation building. Mayor Jaspers will discuss with local contractor. Mayor Jaspers informed Council that Helms & Associates will be at City Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 14th to review plans for the Airport Fencing Project.

Adjourn: German moved and Randolph seconded to adjourn. All voted aye. Meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Amber Kemnitz, Finance Officer

City of Sisseton Minutes including Attendance

The City Council for the City of Sisseton met in regular session on Monday, March 13, 2023 at 6:30 p.m.

Members Present: Mayor Jaspers, Alderwomen Appel & Randolph, Aldermen German, Just and Stapleton. Alderman Solberg was absent.

Others Present: Erin Cameron, Amber Kemnitz, Jim Croymans, Myron Doud, Gary Spencer, Jason Deutsch, Jeff Pageler, Terry Sutton

Others Present via Zoom: Payton Carda

Call to Order: Mayor Jaspers called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: German moved and Just seconded to approve agenda as presented. All voted aye.

Minutes: Stapleton moved, and Randolph seconded to approve the February 13, 2023 minutes. All voted aye.

Bills Payable: Randolph moved, and Stapleton seconded to approve the bills payable as presented. All voted aye.

Liquor: Council received the February 2023 liquor report.

Police: Croymans reported on police department.

Street/Safety: Doud reported for street department. Alderman Solberg arrived at 6:35 p.m. Council discussed the possibility of providing garbage service to RC jail and were in agreement to provide the service as an exception to a government entity.

Water/Sewer: Spencer reported for the water and sewer department.

Building Permits: None

Finance Report: Just moved and Solberg seconded to approve the February 2023 finance report. All voted aye.

City Attorney: No Report

Public Comment: None

Visitors: Payton Carda with First District Association of Local Governments discussed the Roberts County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

Travel: German moved, and Stapleton seconded to approve travel for Chief Croymans to attend the SD Police Chiefs Conference in Deadwood, SD on April 11-13, 2023, for Sergeant Stauss to attend taser instructor certification course in Madison, SD on May 19, 2023 and for Officer Searles to attend DARE training in Pierre, SD on June 12-23, 2023. All voted aye.

Patrol Officer Employment: Appel moved, and German seconded to hire Dillon Lentsch as a full time patrol officer at a wage of \$22.50/hr. All voted aye.

Solberg moved and Randolph seconded to hire Devon Appel as a full time community service officer at a wage of \$22.50/hr. All voted aye.

Employment Agreement: Just moved and Stapleton seconded to approve employment agreement for Public Works Department. All voted aye.

Airport Fence Project Bid Solicitation: German moved, and Randolph seconded to authorize solicitation of bids for the Airport Fence Improvement Project: AIP 3-46-0051-021-2023. All voted aye.

Pickleball Court: Mayor Jaspers has received requests from the public to set up a pickleball court. Council was in agreement to utilize the old tennis court as a pickleball court. Mayor Jaspers will discuss plans with park and rec boards.

Special Event Application: Solberg moved, and German seconded to approve Special Event Application submitted by the Friends and Neighbors Club for a Carnival in and around Anderson Park on May 31 – June 3, 2023. All voted aye.

Resolution 2023-2: Plat: Stapleton moved and Just seconded to approve Resolution 2023-2 as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Sisseton, South Dakota in a regular meeting assembled that the plat of Block 5 & 6 of Mouw's Subdivision to the City of Sisseton, Roberts County, South Dakota, located in the SW1/4 Section 27, T126N, R51W of the 5th P.M., Roberts County, South Dakota be approved this 13th day of Marcy 2023 in accordance with the provisions of SDCL Chapter 11-3 and all acts amendatory thereto.

Dated at Sisseton, Roberts County, South Dakota this 13th day of March 2023.

All voted aye.

Ordinance 687: Just moved and Appel seconded to pass the second reading and adoption of Ordinance 687 DISCRETIONARY TAX FORMULA.

Upon roll call vote, voting aye were Appel, Just, Stapleton, Solberg, Randolph and German. Motion carried.

Resolution 2023-1: SWO Warming Shelter Sprinkler Waiver: No action by City Council.

Information & Discussion: The April 11, 2023 municipal election is canceled.

SDML District 1 Annual Meeting will take place in Sisseton on March 14, 2023. Council received an offer to purchase surplus property that was advertised for bid in July 2022 but did not receive any bids.

Surplus Property: German moved, and Randolph seconded to accept \$900.00 for the sale of surplus lots 10-12 in block 88. All voted aye.

Alderman Solberg would like to explore purchasing a fuel tank for the city shop to purchase bulk fuel for equipment. Alderman Just brought up contacting a contractor to look at re-siding the sanitation shop. Mayor Jaspers congratulated the Sisseton Redmen Girls Basketball team on achieving 3rd place at the State Tournament as well as the Cheerleaders who were awarded the Spirit of Six Award and Students from Sisseton School who performed the National Anthem.

Adjourn: Appel moved and Just seconded to adjourn. All voted aye. Meeting adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

Amber Kemnitz, Finance Officer

**Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
City of Sisseton
March 13, 2023**

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Payton Carda FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The City Council reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The City Council reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes.

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The City Council made no changes.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Carda reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The Council made no changes.

Project review

Review past projects

- *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Council reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and added fire prevention educational materials for distribution .

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- The city has constructed portions of the water and wastewater improvements projects.
- The city purchased new firefighting equipment and conducted training.

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Construct storm sewer improvements..
- Construct water system improvements.
- Continue to upgrade firefighting equipment and training.
- Construct improvements to wastewater system.
- Update Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations.

New Projects include:

- Purchase and distribute fire prevention materials.

Conclusion

Carda informed the City Council of Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Town of Summit Agenda

SUMMIT TOWN BOARD MEETING AGENDA

SPECIAL MEETING

Monday, January 22, 2024

6:00 PM

- I. **Update Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan with Roberts County**
- II. *Update Zoning Ordinances - Todd Kays-First District*

ROBERTS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING

TOWN OF SUMMIT

DATE: JANUARY 22, 2023

| Name | Organization |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Tate Kays | 1 st District |
| Kathy Quale | Town of Summit, Trustee |
| Dale Bauer | Town of Summit |
| Travis Berthing | Town of Summit |
| Norma Arend | Town of Summit Finance Officer |
| Tim Thiemann | Maintenance |
| Tim Gapp | S AEG |
| Nikki Mikkelson | Maintenance |
| Calvin Pies | Summit Fire Dept |
| Suzannah Mae | |
| Josh Neubard | |
| Jeff Quale | |
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Town of Summit Minutes

Town of Summit

The Town Board met in special session January 22, 2024 at 6pm at the firehall. Town Board president Travis Benthin and Town board members Dale Bauer and Kathleen Quale were present. Others in attendance were Norma Arend, Finance Officer, Todd Kays from First District, Tim Gapp, Jeff Quale, Savannah Moe, Nikki Mikkelson, Josh Neuhard, Jim Thurman , Arlo Anderson & Calvin Pies.

Todd Kays was here to update the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan we have with Roberts County.

Todd Kays also had the first meeting to update our Zoning Ordinances.

The next regular Town Board Meeting will be February 5th at 5pm.

Norma Arend, Finance Officer, Town of Summit

**Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Summit, SD**

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Todd Kays FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Community reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and moved drought vulnerability from medium to high

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The Community is beginning a review of their comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinance. The community does not have a building code.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Kays reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The community added the following critical infrastructure/populations to protect new lift station, grocery store, fuel center, and School Gymnasium

Project review

Review past projects

- *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Community reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed new projects.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- Firefighting equipment has been procured and the community is in good shape

Previous Plan Project to be retained:

- Construct major improvements to streets
- Storm Shelter
- Drainage Study

New Projects include:

- Bury 3 phase power lines
- New siren on north end of town to warn new commercial and residential developments
- Need Storm Shelter Supplies
- Need 3 portable generators for 2 lift stations and community building

Conclusion

Kays informed the community of upcoming Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Wilmot City Council
Regular Meeting Agenda – 13 February 2023
7:00 pm, Wilmot City Office
725 Main Street, Wilmot, South Dakota

Call to Order

Calling the Roll

Approval of the Agenda

Visitor Recognition/Public Comment:

Visitors –Members of the public can discuss or express concerns to the Council on any issue not on the Agenda and are welcome to stay for the entire meeting. As a courtesy, they are invited to address the Council early in the agenda and for no longer than 5 minutes. Due to South Dakota Open Meeting Law, it is unlawful for Council to take action at a meeting on any issue not on the Agenda.

Payton Carda, Economic Development Officer (First District Assoc.)

Reading of the Minutes:

09 January 2023 Regular Council Proceedings
23 January 2023 Special Council Proceedings

Reports and Communications:

Mayor / Council Committees/ City Employees

PW Maintenance Superintendent Report

Water Purchased vs Water Sold

Roberts County Landfill Rate Increase: 06/01/23 (\$45/ton to \$46/ton)

Volunteer Fire Dept Truck Purchase: 2006 GMC C5500 (01/13/23)

City Pick Up Tires Status: (mounted 01/21/23)

DANR Mining License Status: (renewed / expires 02/20/24)

Property Tax Assessment Local Equalization Meeting: (03/20/23)

City Offices Closed: 02/20/23 (Presidents Day) Holiday

Citizen Complaints: Center Odor

Presentation of Claims and Authorization of Warrant Issuance:

City Financial Report: January 2023

Community Center 2022 Recap / Landfill 2022 Recap

AutoPay and PayGov.US Use Review

Library Financial Report and Minutes: January 2023

Unfinished Business: None

1. Community Center Roof Fundraising Discussion

New Business:

1. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Discussion
2. Center Fee Waiver Request: Wilmot Fire Dept. Sportsman Supper (03/11/23)
3. Alcohol Permit Request: Wilmot Fire Dept. Sportsman Supper (03/11/23)
4. Hayland Bid Public Notice
5. Payloader Pallet Forks and Attachment Plates
6. Projector Purchase & Install Quote
7. Mobilematic Floor Scrubber Disposition
8. Alternate Method of Locating Waterlines
9. Snow Removal Supply and Storage
10. Ordinance Violation: Pet Registration and Rabies Certificate
11. Utility Payment Exemption Request: Sharon Heilman (406 4th St)
12. Auditor Letter and "FO To Go" Service
13. District 1 Meeting (03/14/23) Sisseton
14. Executive Session pursuant to SDCL 1-25-2(1) Personnel

Additions to the Agenda - Urgent Actions Only

A special meeting is scheduled for Monday, 06 March 2023 at 6:00 p.m. at the City office for purpose of wastewater project review with Main St. business and property owners.

Next Regular Session Council Meeting Date: Monday, 13 March 2023 at 7:00 p.m. at the City office.

The Local Review Board of Equalization is scheduled to meet on Monday, 20 March 2023 at 6:00 p.m. at the City office for purpose of review and correction of the 2023 assessment of said taxing district for the year of 2023.

Adjournment

"The City of Wilmot is an equal opportunity provider and employer"

City of Wilmot Minutes

Wilmot City Council Proceedings 13 February 2023

The Wilmot City Council meeting was called to order at 7:01 p.m. on Monday, 13 February 2023 at the Wilmot City Office in regular session with Mayor Ryan Frerichs presiding. Council members present; Roger Butler, Casey Cameron, Jackie Overberg and Clayton Winge. Absent; Jack Hansen and Preston Pirnya. Others in attendance were PW Maintenance Superintendent Brett Halseide and Finance Officer DeDe Minnala-Backhaus.

No conflict-of-interest items on the agenda for anyone on Council were declared.

Cameron Motioned to approve the Agenda as read with addition of Federal Surplus Authorized Purchaser. Seconded by Overberg. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Visitors in attendance: Payton Carda, Planner/Economic Development Officer (1st District)

Payton Carda discussed that FEMA requires Roberts County to update the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan every 5 years which includes weather vulnerabilities and potential mitigation projects that also affect the City of Wilmot. Carda presented Council with the Wilmot 2017 Risk Assessment Worksheets for review and update. Heavy snow, strong winds, and thunderstorms were reclassified as high vulnerability hazards. Critical structures added were WASP, Sunny Acres apartments, Wilmot Plumbing, and Zion Church (new location). Proposed mitigation activity City actions included purchase & install of emergency generators, shelter supplies, ensure fire fighters have proper equipment and training, and to create a comprehensive land use plan.

Carda also informed Council FEMA has developed the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program to address National Public Infrastructure Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation to include projects of high risk. Mayor Frerichs discussed the need for a tornado shelter and possible location of the City park. Carda referred Council to also utilize 1st District for grant writing and other possible grant opportunities that may be available to the City.

Butler Motioned to approve the Minutes of the 09 January Regular and 23 January Special 2023 Council Proceedings as read. Seconded by Winge. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Reports and Communications:

Mayor Frerichs presented the progress and/or completion of the following projects as reported.

PW Maintenance Superintendent Report: Halseide reported he has worked on removing snow, salting and removing ice from City streets in addition to running the garbage route. In addition to daily paperwork and tasks, also completed was water sampling, fabricating chains for the loader, repair of the sander, welding a stop sign, stirred the burn pile, and attended a 3 day workshop in Watertown.

Water Purchased vs Water Sold: The January loss variable was 38.23%. A water leak at the tap into the main at 1st Ave. and Charles St. attributed to a percentage of the loss variable.

City Pickup Tires Status: Mounted on 01/21/23 by Jurgens Auto Body.

DANR Mine License Renewal: Renewed, valid thru 02/20/24.

Volunteer Fire Dept Truck Purchase: 2006 GMC C5500 (01/13/23)

Mayor Frerichs informed Council the Volunteer Fire Dept. was awarded a \$3,956.87 Grant from the SDML Work Comp Fund towards the purchase of a Stryker Lucas 3 Chest Compression System. The Lucas system was delivered on 02/10/23 and is ready for use by the Firefighters.

Property Tax Assessment Local Equalization Meeting: Scheduled for Monday, 03/20/23 at 6:00 pm at the City office. The Wilmot School District representative will be determined by the School Board.

City Holiday Schedule: All City offices will be closed Monday, 20 February 2023 for the Presidents Day Holiday.

Citizen Complaints: Council discussed complaints they had received. Mayor Frerichs will seek to resolve an issue with an odor within the center, and stray cats rummaging in garbage containers were noted.

Claims: Council reviewed the claims for warrants. Winge Motioned to accept and approve the disbursements. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Financial Reporting ending 31 January 2023 was submitted to Council by Backhaus and reported as: Checking \$633,709.39; Savings \$400,075.23; ARPA Checking; 73,350.85; SRF Checking \$200.00; Petty Cash \$200.00, Library; \$21,106.72.

January Income (included above)

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | \$40,643.21 |
| Sewer Fund | \$13,581.52 |
| Water Fund | <u>\$12,318.64</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$66,543.37 |

January Expenses (included above)

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | \$23,892.08 |
| Sewer Fund | \$ 5,754.66 |
| Water Fund | <u>\$ 7,378.02</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENSE | \$37,024.76 |

January NET: \$29,518.61

Council reviewed the January financial statements, sales recap, and outstanding receivables. Backhaus reported the success rate of the AutoPay and PayGov.US customer payment options. 93 customers are utilizing the monthly AutoPay service to pay for their utilities. In addition, PayGov.US has been expanded to also accept payments for bldg. permits, center rental fees, pet licenses, and leases via credit/debit card.

Council reviewed the 2022 Community Center and Landfill financial recaps.

Overberg Motioned to accept and approve the City Financials for January 2023, as submitted by Finance Officer Backhaus. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Librarian Kadrmas submitted the January 2023 report of events. The Children's Christmas party was held Saturday, 07 January 2023. Circulation; 102, E-Books: 51, New items;14, Patron visits; 62, New Patrons;1.

Overberg Motioned to accept and approve the Library Financial Statement for January 2023 as submitted by Librarian Kadrmas, and table the Minutes. Seconded by Winge. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Old Business:

Jackie Overberg has taken the position as Coordinator for the Center Roof Fundraising and events on behalf of the City. Overberg presented several fundraising opportunities to include bingo, Sunday brunch, ticket sales, and a play. Also reported was the Cancer Team is planning a community supper on 15 March 2023 with donations towards the roof project, and Butler added the American Legion will be holding future events for community projects and will distribute funds raised per discretion.

Overberg requested an updated roofing material quote which Backhaus will present at the 13 March 2023 meeting.

New Business:

Cameron Motioned to approve the Wilmot Volunteer Fire Dept request to waive the \$200 community center rent for the Sportsman's Supper event to be held Saturday, 11 March 2023. Seconded by Overberg. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Overberg Motioned to approve the Wilmot Volunteer Fire Dept request for a Special Alcohol Permit to serve alcoholic beverages at the community center at the Sportsman's Supper event to be held Saturday, 11 March 2023. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Winge Motioned to approve publication and the call for Hay Land Bids for a 2023-2025 lease with starting bid of \$610/annually, the bid closing date at 2:00 p.m. on 10 March 2023, with bid opening at 7:00 p.m. on 13 March 2023, at the City office. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Butler Motioned to approve purchase of 4 steel plates from MackSteel amount of \$665.79 per quote and pallet forks from John Hickman amount of \$300.00 per verbal quote. Seconded by Winge. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

The projector purchase and install quote is pending further inquiry by A.T.I. Council discussed the center wiring and painting the stage South wall as recommended by A.T.I. Item was tabled to the March 13th 2023 meeting.

Butler Motioned to remove the Mobilematic floor scrubber from surplus, place it back in inventory at the City maintenance bldg., and add equipment insurance. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Butler and Overberg advised Council Lancers floors are in need of attention and suggested the use of the floor scrubber be extended to the lessee of Lancers Bar for ease of floor cleaning maintenance.

Butler discussed with Council the water witching technique used to locate waterlines, line depths, and locate leaks. Butler will visit with Kenny Cameron on cost of labor, availability, any additional details and return to Council for further discussion once obtained.

Council revisited prior discussions on building a storage salt/sand shed to store the material. Possible locations were identified either to the east by the stabilization pond or by the Quonset.

Council discussed another case of non-compliance with Ordinance No. 8-4-5 Compulsory Immunization Of Animals For Rabies within City limits. The Council offered no waiver of compliance of Ordinance No. 8-4-5.

Overberg Motioned for an Ordinance Violation letter and \$100 fine be served upon the owner of the pet for non-compliance with Ordinance No. 8-4-5 Compulsory Immunization Of Animals For Rabies, and for each month thereafter until which time a rabies certificate is on file with the City, or pet is relocated outside City limits. Seconded by Winge. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Council discussed a request to exempt the property located 406 4th St. from monthly utility charges for water and sewer. Council discussed City Ordinances, USDA covenants, infrastructure maintenance costs, and owners option to disconnect services at the main line at homeowners expense.

Butler Motioned to send a letter of denial to the property owner of 406 4th St. citing City Ordinances, USDA covenants, and the process in which future billings to the property can be discontinued. Seconded by Overberg. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Council reviewed a letter from the Grant Williams Auditing Firm notifying Council they have ceased auditing cities effective immediately, however, will continue to serve governmental clients in a different capacity with a new service called "FO To Go". Council granted Backhaus request to inquire on their new service details, and to solicit other auditing firms for quotes as the financial audits in process for 2020 and 2021 are now pending.

Butler Motioned to pay registration fees and travel expenses for Council/Staff who choose to attend the SDML District 1 Meeting on 14 March 2023 in Sisseton. Seconded by Overberg. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Mayor Frerichs discussed adding Asst. Fire Chief Alex Reyelts as an authorized purchasing agent, on behalf of the City of Wilmot Volunteer Fire Department, to the Federal Surplus Agency list. Backhaus will obtain necessary documents, and Mayor Frerichs requested item be on the 13 March 2023 Agenda.

At 8:55p.m, Butler Motioned to enter into Executive Session pursuant to SDCL 1-25-2 (1) Personnel. Seconded by Overberg. All voted Aye, Motion carried. At 9:16 p.m., Mayor Frerichs declared the meeting back in regular session. No action followed.

Warrants approved:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| GENERAL | | |
| Brett Halseide | 19.80 | phone reimb |
| Brett Halseide | 706.43 | p/r liability reimb |
| Brett Halseide | 309.98 | work supply |
| Chase Card Service | 305.19 | grill lights 133.87 / supply 171.32 |
| CHS | 2,150.12 | propane |
| City of Wilmot | 556.13 | utilities |
| Davis Trucking | 487.50 | snow removal |
| DeDe Backhaus | 19.80 | phone reimb |
| DeDe Backhaus | 38.65 | mileage |
| Delta Dental | 67.20 | EE insurance |
| Delta Dental | 33.60 | EE insurance |
| Engelstad Electric | 630.00 | compressor wiring |
| Fluegal,Anderson, McLaughlin, Bru | 126.00 | legal fees |
| Health Pool of SD | 947.02 | EE insurance |
| Johnsons Lawn Care | 300.00 | snow removal |
| Jurgens Auto Body | 1,709.86 | Ag diesel fuel 677.86 / tires 1,032.00 |
| Jurgens Oil | 541.00 | fuel & diesel fuel 511.75 / supply 29.25 |
| Justice Fire | 477.39 | Ansul maint. |
| Minnwest Bank | 34.10 | AutoPay bank chg |
| Petty Cash | 29.71 | safe box 5.50 / 24.21 postage |
| Otter Tail Power | 2,253.93 | electricity |
| RC Technologies | 165.92 | phone |
| Roberts County Treasurer | 1,058.40 | solid waste disposal |
| Runnings | 207.95 | supply |
| SDML | 75.00 | registration |
| SDPAA | 240.48 | insurance |
| SD Retirement | 802.68 | 401a contribution |
| SD State Treasurer | 201.99 | sales tax |
| Street Graphex | 46.38 | supply |
| USPS | 189.00 | postage |
| Valley Office Products | 160.47 | supply |
| Voided Check #13469 | <706.43> | p/r liability |
| Whetstone Ag | 60.00 | salt |
| Wilmot Enterprise | 260.19 | Publications |
| Wilmot Lumber | 135.67 | salt 68.90 / supply 66.77 |
| Wilmot Plumbing | 1,193.65 | water softener |
| United States Treasurer | 2,657.68 | WH-SS-Medicare liability |
| Executive Salary | 877.32 | |
| Legislative Salaries | 1,550.94 | |
| Admin Salaries | 3,306.00 | |
| Garbage Salaries | 844.07 | |
| Street Salaries | 1,716.53 | |
| Library Salaries | 1,071.72 | |
| | | |
| WATER | | |
| DeDe Backhaus | 6.60 | phone reimb |
| Brett Halseide | 6.60 | phone reimb |
| Delta Dental | 22.40 | EE insurance |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Delta Dental | 11.20 | EE insurance |
| Grant-Roberts Rural Water | 4,310.00 | purchased water |
| Health Pool of SD | 315.66 | EE insurance |
| Otter Tail Power | 26.95 | electricity pump |
| Petty Cash | 24.63 | lab postage |
| RC Technologies | 11.84 | phone |
| SD 811 | .53 | phone |
| USDA Rural Dev | 1,356.00 | water loan |
| SD Retirement | 163.66 | 403b contribution |
| USPS | 63.00 | postage |
| United States Treasurer | 362.53 | WH-SS-Medicare liability |
| Water Salaries | 1,023.87 | |
| SEWER | | |
| DeDe Backhaus | 6.60 | phone reimb |
| Brett Halseide | 6.60 | phone reimb |
| Brett Halseide | 51.57 | meal reimb |
| Delta Dental | 22.40 | EE insurance |
| Delta Dental | 11.20 | EE insurance |
| Health Pool of SD | 315.66 | EE insurance |
| RC Technologies | 8.10 | phone |
| Ramkota | 209.80 | lodging |
| SD 811 | .52 | phone |
| SD Health Lab | 146.00 | lab samples |
| SD Retirement | 163.66 | 401a contribution |
| USDA Rural Dev | 977.00 | sewer loan |
| USPS | 63.00 | postage |
| United States Treasurer | 362.53 | WH-SS-Medicare liability |
| Sewer Salaries | 1,023.87 | |

A Special Council meeting is scheduled for Monday, 06 March 2023, at 6:00 p.m. at the Wilmot City Office for purpose of reviewing the wastewater project with Main St. business and property owners.

The next Regular Council meeting is scheduled for Monday, 13 March 2023, at 7:00 p.m. at the Wilmot City Office located at 725 Main St.

The Local Review Board of Equalization is scheduled to meet on Monday, 20 March 2023 at 6:00 p.m. at the Wilmot City Office for purpose of review and correction of the 2023 assessment of said taxing district for the year of 2023.

At 9:16 p.m., Overberg Motioned to adjourn. Seconded by Cameron. All voted Aye, Motion carried.

Minutes recorded by DeDe Minnala-Backhaus, Finance Officer _____
 Published: _____
 Published once at the approximate cost of \$ _____

 Ryan Frerichs, Mayor

“The City of Wilmot is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer”

Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
City of Wilmot
February 13, 2023

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Payton Carda FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The City Council reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The City Council reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and made no changes.

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The City Council made no changes.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Carda reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The Council made no changes.

Project review

Review past projects

○ *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The Council reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and made no changes.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- The city purchased new firefighting equipment and conducted training.
- Purchased supplies for emergency shelter.

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Construct additional storm sewer improvements..
- Purchase supplies for emergency shelter.
- Continue to upgrade firefighting equipment and training.
- Purchase and install an emergency backup generator for community center.
- Update Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations.
- Purchase and install an emergency backup generator for the fire hall.

New Projects include:

- No new projects.

Conclusion

Carda informed the City Council of Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Roberts County Meeting Agenda

ROBERTS COUNTY
411 2nd Avenue East
Sisseton, South Dakota 57262
605-698-7336

COMMISSIONER AGENDA

February 27, 2024

- 9:00 Call to order/Pledge of Allegiance
Public Comment
Motion to approve agenda and minutes as written
- 9:00 Julie Tkachuck-Sheriff Dept. concerns
- 9:15 States Attorney
- 9:30 Sheriff
- 10:00 Highway/Landfill
- 10:30 Public Hearing-Ordinance #38-Flood Plain
-1st Reading of Ordinance #38
- 10:45 Todd Kays-First District
-1st District Annual Report
-Disaster Mitigation Plan

NOON

MOTIONS

- Motion to Second reading-Ordinance #38
Motion to approve Temporary Liquor Permit
-LTR Inc

ITEMS

1. Correspondence
2. Motion for Executive Session
3. Motion to pay claims
4. Motion to adjourn

ROBERTS COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION MEETING

Roberts County Commission

February 27, 2024

| Name | Organization | Email* |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cade King | | |
| [Signature] | SASAND Council | SASAND Council@rc.com |
| Faye Johnston | Roberts Co. Commission | johnston-faye@hotmail.com |
| Don Carlson | Roberts Co. Comm | hope.mapple@outlook.com |
| Jim Vergara | Roberts Co. Comm | ctverg@venturecomm.net |
| Tim Zempel | Roberts Co. Comm | T.K.Zempel@tinic.com |
| Kristi Fritz | Roberts County | rcauditor@venturecomm.net |
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Roberts County Commission Meeting Minutes

COMMISSIONER PROCEEDINGS

February 27, 2024

The Roberts County Commissioners met at 9:00 am in regular session with Tom Vergeldt, Don Carlson, Faye Johnston, Tim Zempel and Kristi Fritz present. Jason Deutsch-Sisseton Courier livestream. Chairman Vergeldt presiding. Vergeldt called the meeting to order and led the pledge of allegiance.

MINUTES/AGENDA

Motion by Johnston, seconded by Carlson to approve the agenda and minutes of the February 20, 2024 minutes as amended. All voted aye, motion carried.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Julie Tkachuck met with the Commissioners to discuss a situation from July of 2023 pertaining to her lost dog now deceased and the Roberts County Sheriff Dept. The Commissioners will discuss with Sheriff Appel.

SHERIFF

Tyler Appel-Sheriff presented a prisoner count of 80. Appel discussed the vehicle needs at the Sheriff Dept. The three Explorers are in need of repairs as is the transport van. Appel has looked into purchasing a different transport van and possibly selling the Explorers and Implala. No decisions made today as Appel will have more information next week.

HIGHWAY

Pat Stickland-Highway Supt. discussed Ducks Unlimited Mitigation credits going forward will be included in 80/20 grant share with SD DOT but for this year these credits a 100% responsibility of the county.

FUEL QUOTES

Fuel quotes were submitted as follows: CHS-Landfill #2 diesel 2.96 New Effington shop #2 diesel 2.96, Sisseton Shop Ethanol 2.88, Summit Shop #2 Diesel 2.96; BAUS OIL-Landfill #2 diesel 2.98, New Effington shop #2 diesel 2.98, Summit shop #2 diesel 2.98, Sisseton Shop Ethanol 3.00; SIOUX VALLEY COOP- Landfill #2 diesel 2.93 New Effington shop #2 diesel 2.93, Sisseton Shop Ethanol 2.88, Summit Shop #2 Diesel 2.93. Motion by Zempel, seconded by Carlson to accept low quotes of Sioux Valley Coop for Diesel #1 (Landfill, New Effington and Summit Shop) 2.93 and the coin flip winner CHS for Ethanol-Sisseton Shop 2.88. All voted aye, motion carried.

LANDFILL

Jamie Dahl-Landfill Mgr. discussed issues with compactor. Dahl found a 2016 Chevy 4 ton pickup for \$11,000 from MLS Auto-Alexandria MN. Motion by Zempel, seconded by Carlson to purchase pickup for \$11,000. All voted aye, motion carried.

FIRST DISTRICT

Todd Kays-Executive director discussed the Roberts County PDM plan as well as the risk assessment and hazard identification for Roberts County. Kays also discussed other activities in municipalities within Roberts County.

PUBLIC HEARING-ORDINANCE #38

Motion by Carlson, seconded by Zempel to convene jointly as the Roberts County Commission and the Planning Commission at 11:08 am. Todd Kayes explained that Roberts County is a member of the Federal Flood Plain and gave a brief overview of the Flood Plain regulations from FEMA. No one else appeared for the public hearing.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Motion by Carlson, seconded by Zempel to recommend approval of Ordinance #38 "AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AND REPLACE ARTICLE 14 FLOOD PLAIN DISTRICT AND REPEAL CERTAIN DEFINITIONS FOUND IN ARTICLE 26, ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE 10, AS AMENDED, OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF ROBERTS COUNTY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTERS 11-2, 1967 SDCL, AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF, AND FOR THE REPEAL OF ALL RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH". All voted aye, motion carried. Chairman Vergeldt declared the joint session over and back into regular session at 11:15 am.

FIRST READING -ORDINANCE #38

Chairman Vergeldt read the first reading of Ordinance #38. Motion by Carlson, seconded by Zempel to set the second reading date for March 5, 2024 at 10:30 am. All voted aye, motion carried.

OTHER

Patty Johnson turned in her letter of resignation effective April 26, 2024. The Commissioners would like to thank Patty for her 34 plus years of service to Roberts County and wish her the best in retirement.

TEMPORARY LIQUOR LICENSE

Motion by Carlson, seconded by Johnston to approve temporary liquor license for LTR LLC on Saturday, March 2, 2024 at Roberts County 4-H Community Center. All voted aye, motion carried.

CLAIMS

Motion by Zempel, seconded by Carlson to pay the following claims: COMMISSIONER - Health Ins 329.25, Utilities/Venture Comm 83.36, Total 412.61; JUDICIAL-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 72.30, Cat Legal/SD Assoc of Co Comm 674.00, Total 746.30; AUDITOR-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 108.45, Venture 85.33, Total 193.78; TREASURER-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 166.29, Utilities/Venture Comm 88.36, Total 254.65; STATES ATTY-Supplies & Mat/Pitney Bowes 7.23, Utilities/Venture Comm 154.12, Total 161.35; COURT APPT ATTY-Prof Serv/Delaney Nielsen & Sannes 10490.25, Total 10490.25; GOV BLDG-Rentals/Venture Comm 256.04, Total 256.04; Dir of Equal-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 195.21, Utilities/Venture Comm 90.96, Total 286.17; REG OF DEEDS-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 7.23, Utilities/Venture Comm 88.54, Total 95.77; VETERAN SERV-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 7.23, Utilities/Venture Comm 132.22, Total 139.45; SHERIFF-Supplies & Mat/Amazon 147.16, CHS 2508.00, Quick Pro Lube 19.99, Travel & Conf/Brookings Area Tech 18.00, Field Training Solutions 295.00, Dylan Veen 200.00, Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 115.68, Steve's Repair 167.50, Drug Dog/Wilmot Vly Vet 254.00, Total 3725.33; JAIL-Supplies/Care of Prisoner/Amazon 486.81, Gideon Current 20.00, Alicen Fladland 20.00, Dylan Hillestad 47.63, Lewis Drug 617.93, Ben Meland 20.00, Carissa Oien 20.00, Powell Kouba & Torness 137.43, Summit Foods 4092.06, Ben Van Oort 70.02, Terrin Walker 20.00, Xerox 11.72, Utilities/Venture Comm 1257.54, Rentals/Xerox 80.18, Total 690.32; NURSE-Repairs & Maint/Pitney Bowes 21.69, Total 21.69; MENTALLY ILL-Services/Delaney Nielsen & Sannes 150.00, Total 150.00; 4H BLDG-Utilities/Otter Tail Power 269.39, Total 269.39; EXTENSION-Rentals/Great American Fin 102.42, Supplies & Mat/Great American Fin 47.07, Postage/Pitney Bowes 7.23, Utilities/Venture Comm 152.84, Total 309.56; WEED-Travel & Conf/Tim Zempel 304.50, Tammy Johnson 92.23, Total 396.73; PLANNING & ZONING-Supplies & Mat/Pitney Bowes 14.46, Utilities/Venture Comm 83.33, Total 97.79; HWY & BRIDGE-Rentals/Aramark 43.24, Repairs/Auto Value 246.79, Butler Machine 2734.84, Transource Equip 61.03, Twin Valley Tire 421.83, Supplies & Mat/Auto Value 9.98, SD Dept of AG/Nat 400.00, Sign Solution 2016.52, Utilities/Otter Tail Pwr 627.67, Venture Comm 141.38, Verizon 76.25, Bridge Fund/SDDOT 3071.73, Travel & Conf/SDACHS 100.00, Total 9951.26; EMERGENCY MGMT-Supplies/Zach Serocki 143.28, Travel & Conf/Zach Serocki 398.70, Utilities/Venture Comm 189.87, Total 731.85; JAIL-24/7 Supplies/Amazon 139.99, Total 139.99; LANDFILL-Health Ins/Reimburse 1645.45, Supplies/Hardware Hank 101.47, Intellipay 213.00, Prof Fee/Helms & Assoc 13562.50, Minor Equip/MLS Auto 11000.00, Utilities/Venture Comm 144.25, Total 26666.67; DEL TAX PMI-payment 159.35, Total 159.35; JUDICIAL-Jury/Sally Dykes 74.48, Steven Farmer 58.16, Kevin Harnisch 97.94, Frank Konda 73.46, Michael Nelson 85.70, Denise Page 80.60, Janet Sandbakken 90.80, Dean Shultz 56.12, Loren Steffens 75.50, Total 692.76; PAYROLL-Commissioner 5583.07, Auditor 5127.33, Treasurer 7459.76, States Atty 9791.03, Gov Bldg 2629.81, Dir of Equal 8073.82, Reg of Deeds 5033.33, Veteran Serv 1787.79, Sheriff 27247.95, Jail 42141.53, Dispatchers 21265.29, Juv Det 5689.21, Nurse 1967.61, WIC 2214.23, Extension 2174.76, Planning & Zoning 2282.02, Road & Bridge 28202.90, 911 Tele 6497.50, Emergency Mgmt 1733.36, 24/7 2942.65, Landfill 12157.66, Total 202002.61. TOTAL 265252.67

ADJOURN

Motion by Johnston, seconded by Zempel to adjourn until Tuesday, March 5, 2024. All voted aye. Motion carried. Adjourned at 11:42 am.

Outline
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Community Meetings
Roberts County Commissioners
February 27, 2024

Introduction

Personal introduction:

All individuals in attendance introduced themselves

Introduce the plan: Todd Kays FDALG introduced the group to the PDM planning process and the community's role in the process, discussing the following:

Why update the PDM?

Why is your community doing it individually/Why not just county?

What is a PDM?

Hazard review

Hazard Identification

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The Commission reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Probability) and made no changes.

Hazard Vulnerability

Summer/Thunderstorm

- Hail, Heavy Rain, Lightning, Tornado, Strong Winds

Winter Storm and Extreme Cold

- Freezing Rain, Sleet, Ice, Heavy Snow,

Drought and Extreme Heat

Flood

- Rapid Snow Melt, Ice jam, (heavy rain can go here too)

Fire

- Urban fire, wildfire (grass fire)

The County reviewed the previous PDM's Risk Assessment worksheet (Hazard Identification – Vulnerability) and moved Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat from Medium vulnerability to High Vulnerability

Community Capabilities and Plans review

The County identified the need to review and update their comprehensive land use plan and zoning ordinance the County does not have a building code.

Community facilities

Identify/review critical facilities

Are there new facilities/facilities to be removed

Have addresses changed/are they correct

Where are the populations to protect

Transient/campgrounds

Poor Populations/economically disadvantaged areas

Schools/children

Elderly

Protected classes (mentally handicapped)

Kays reviewed the previous plan's critical facilities/populations to protect. The County added the Roberts County Courthouse – Annex and a Highway shop south of New Effington.

Project review

Review past projects

- *Are they completed/still necessary/ongoing*

Ask about other projects (not all require FEMA funding)

Ask about Policies/activities that already help mitigate Disaster

The County reviewed listed projects from the previous plan and proposed new projects.

Previous Plan projects completed included:

- Purchased one emergency transmission repeater

Previous Plan Projects to be retained:

- Purchase additional transmission repeaters
- Install drain tile to move water into a neighboring drainage.
- Construct Tornado Shelter
- Identify location, elevation, size, and condition(s) of culvert and other drainage improvements in rights-of-way.
- Install drainage culverts, raise road grade and install riprap.
- Replace existing bridge structure with larger box culvert to improve storm water run-off and drainage.

New Projects include:

- None

Conclusion

Kays informed the County of upcoming Survey site, Pre-disaster Mitigation Team Meetings and the Plan Adoption process.

Appendix D - Hazard Identification/Vulnerability Worksheets

Appendix D includes master worksheets for Hazard Identification and Vulnerability for jurisdictions compiled as described in Appendix C. Lists were gathered at meetings as described below:

| Entity | Date |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Claire City | April 3, 2023 |
| Corona | January 18, 2024 |
| New Effington | July 10, 2023 |
| Ortley | February 3, 2024 |
| Peever | April 3, 2023 |
| Rosholt | January 17, 2024 |
| Sisseton | March 13, 2023 |
| Summit | January 22, 2024 |
| Wilmot | February 13, 2023 |

Master worksheets for Hazard Identification and Vulnerability for jurisdictions and utilities (multiple were submitted for Roberts County) below.

Roberts County

Roberts County Commission

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Commissioners)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | X | |
| Drought | X | | |
| Earthquake | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | X | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | | X | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | X | |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | X | | |

Roberts County Commission

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Commissioners)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | X | |
| Drought | X | | | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | | |
| Flood | X | | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | | |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | | |
| Strong Winds | | | X | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | | |
| Tornado | | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | X | | |

Claire City

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Claire City)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | | X |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Claire City)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | | | X | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | | X | |
| Hail | X | | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | | X | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

Town of Corona
Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Corona)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | X | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Corona)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | X | | |
| Flood | X | | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | | |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | X | | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

Town of New Effington

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (New Effington)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (Hazards that may have occurred in the past or could occur in the future but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Hazards or disasters that have never occurred in the area before and are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (New Effington)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (for example, destructive, damage to more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (causing partial damage to 5-10% of the jurisdiction, and irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (minor damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | X | | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | X | | |
| Flood | | X | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | X | | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

Town of Ortley
Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Ortley)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | | X |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Ortley)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | X | | |
| Earthquake | | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | | | X | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | | | X |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | | |
| Hail | X | | | |
| Heavy Rain | | | X | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | X | | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

Town of Peever

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Peever)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | | X | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Peever)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | | | X | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | | | X |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | | X | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

City of Rosholt

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Rosholt)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Rosholt)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

City of Sisseton

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Sisseton)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | X | |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Sisseton)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | X | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | | X | | |
| Hail | | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X | |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | X | | |
| Tornado | | X | | |
| Urban Fire | X | | | |
| Wildfire | | | | X |

Town of Summit

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (Summit)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | | X |
| Drought | X | | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | X | | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (Summit)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | | X |
| Drought | X | | | |
| Earthquake | | | | X |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | | |
| Hail | | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | X | | | |
| Urban Fire | | | X | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

City of Wilmot

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #1 (City of Wilmot)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Identification**

What is the probability of occurrence of the following hazards?

| Hazard | High Probability to Occur (At least once in a year) | Low Probability to Occur (May have occurred in the past but do not occur on a yearly basis) | Unlikely to Occur (Never occurred in the area before or are unlikely to occur) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Dam Failure | | X | |
| Drought | | X | |
| Earthquake | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | X | | |
| Flood | | X | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | |
| Hail | X | | |
| Heavy Rain | X | | |
| Heavy Snow | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | X |
| Landslide | | | X |
| Lightning | X | | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | X | |
| Strong Winds | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | X | | |
| Tornado | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | |
| Wildfire | | X | |

**Roberts County PDM
Worksheet #2 (City of Wilmot)
Risk Assessment Worksheet – Hazard Vulnerability**

How vulnerable is the community from the following hazard? In other words, if the hazard occurs is there a potential to impact the community? If so, what would be impacted?

| Hazard | High Vulnerability Significant risk/major damage potential (more than 10% of the jurisdiction and/or regular occurrence) | Medium Vulnerability Moderate damage potential (5-10% of the jurisdiction and/or irregular occurrence) | Low Vulnerability Little damage potential (less than 5% of the jurisdiction) | NA Not a hazard to the jurisdiction |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Dam Failure | | | X | |
| Drought | | | X | |
| Earthquake | | | X | |
| Extreme Cold | | X | | |
| Extreme Heat | | | X | |
| Flood | | X | | |
| Freezing Rain/Sleet/Ice | X | | | |
| Hail | | | X | |
| Heavy Rain | | | X | |
| Heavy Snow | | X | | |
| Ice Jam | | | | X |
| Landslide | | | | X |
| Lightning | | | X | |
| Rapid Snow Melt | | | X | |
| Strong Winds | | X | | |
| Subsidence | | | | X |
| Thunderstorm | | | X | |
| Tornado | | X | | |
| Urban Fire | | X | | |
| Wildfire | | | X | |

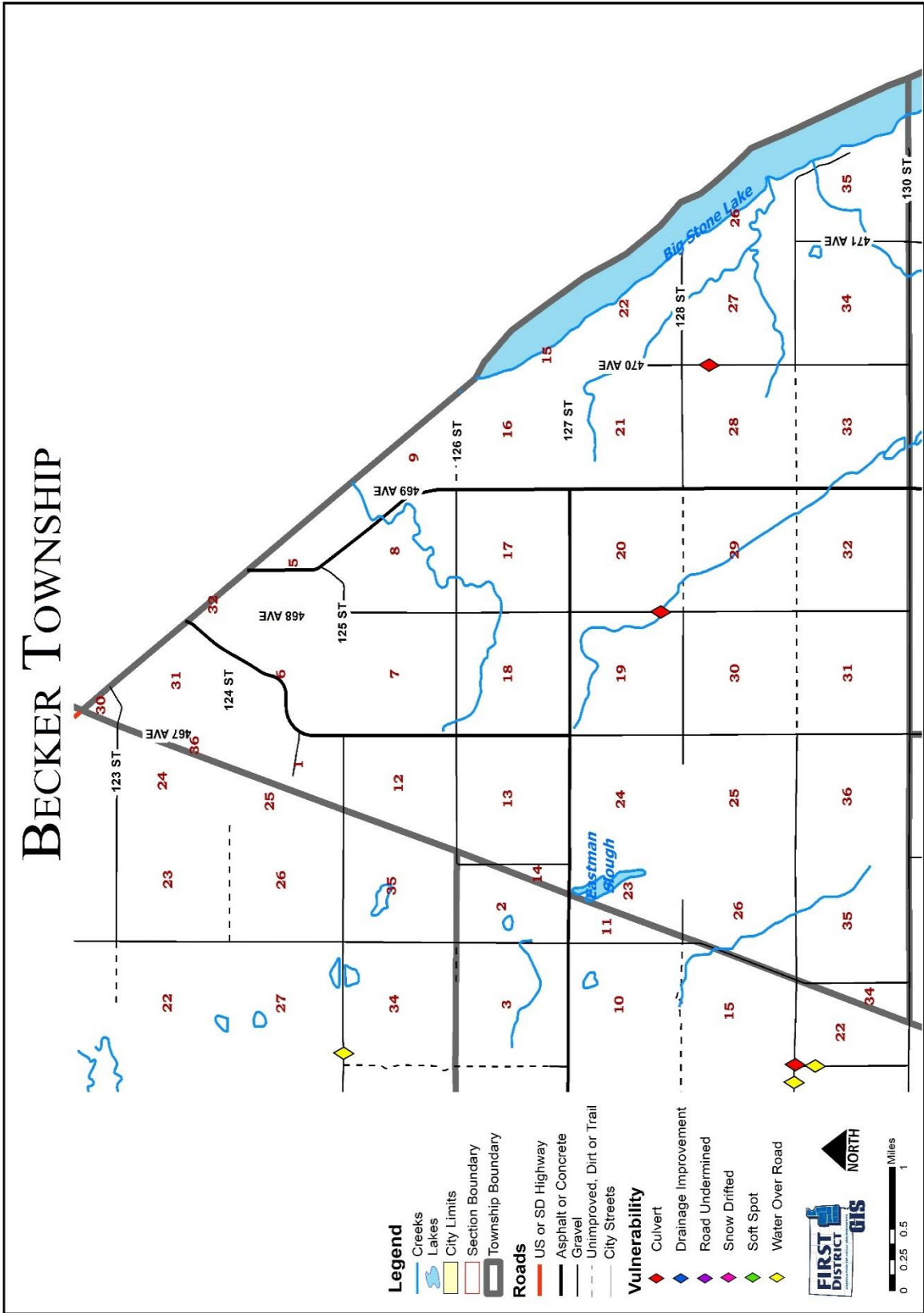
Appendix E Township Vulnerable and Potential Mitigation Project Site Maps

In July of 2023, First District mailed a request to the Township Clerk or Road Supervisor of every township in Roberts County. They were requested to list any critical infrastructure and identify (on a map) any areas which are most vulnerable to natural hazards, specifically flooding. The Association of Roberts County Townships Annual Meeting was held on March 15, 2023. Townships in attendance were requested to complete the maps and hazard information, if they had not responded to the maps that had been previously mailed to them. Of the 30 requests sent, 26 were returned with vulnerable areas identified (see table below).

| <u>Township Name</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Agency Township | Not returned/ No vulnerabilities |
| Alto Township | Not returned/ No vulnerabilities |
| Becker Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Bossko Township | Not returned/ No vulnerabilities |
| Bryant Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Dry Wood Lake Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Easter Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Enterprise Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Garfield Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Geneseo Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Goodwill Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Grant Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Harmon Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Hart Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Lake Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Lawrence Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Lee Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Lien Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Lockwood Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Long Hollow Township | Not returned/ No vulnerabilities |
| Minnesota Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Norway Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| One Road Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Ortley Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Sisseton Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Springdale Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Spring Grove Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Summit Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| Victor Township | Identified vulnerabilities |
| White Rock Township | Identified vulnerabilities |

Maps identifying vulnerable areas for those townships which identified such areas are shown below.

BECKER TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

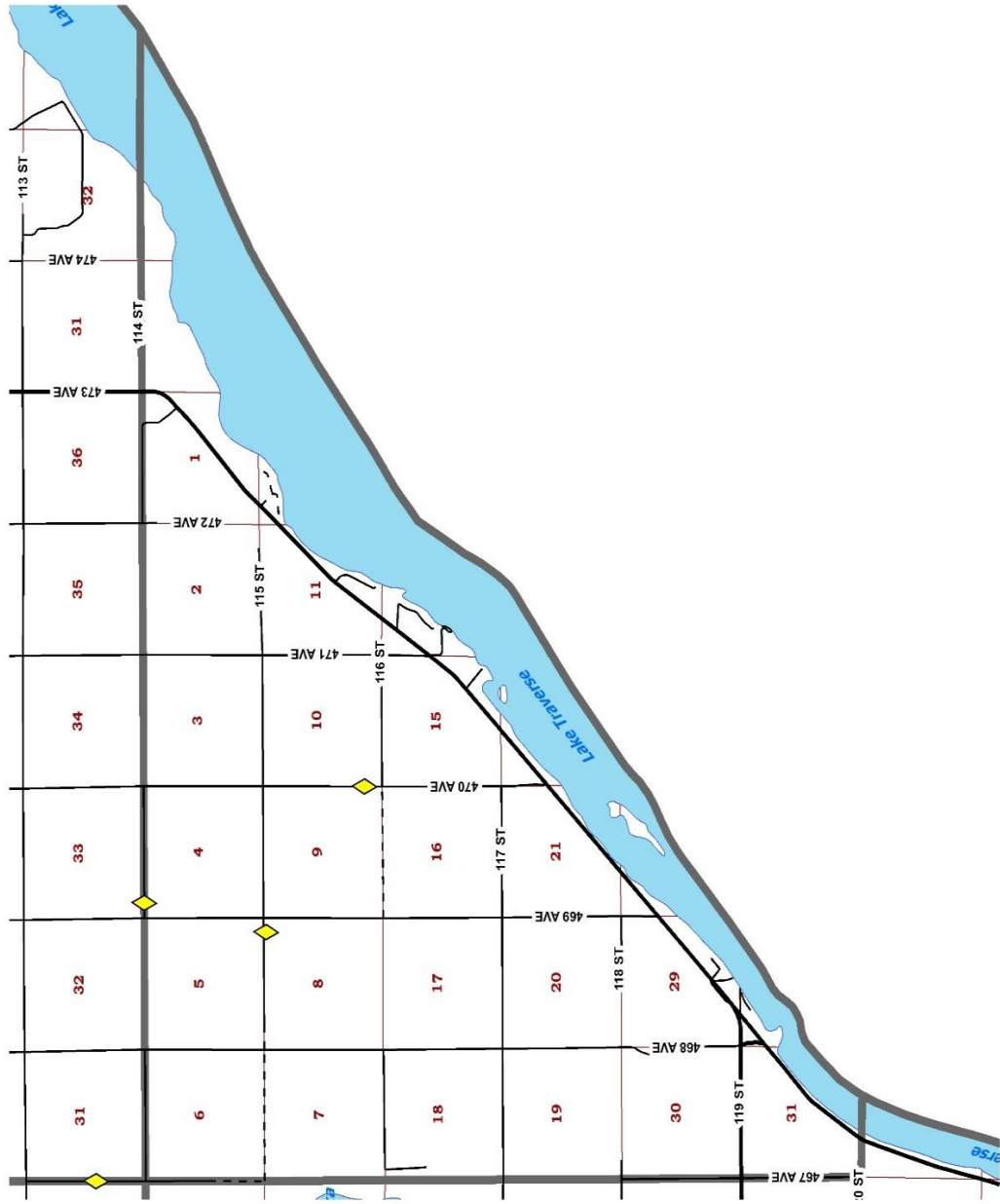
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

BRYANT TOWNSHIP



Legend

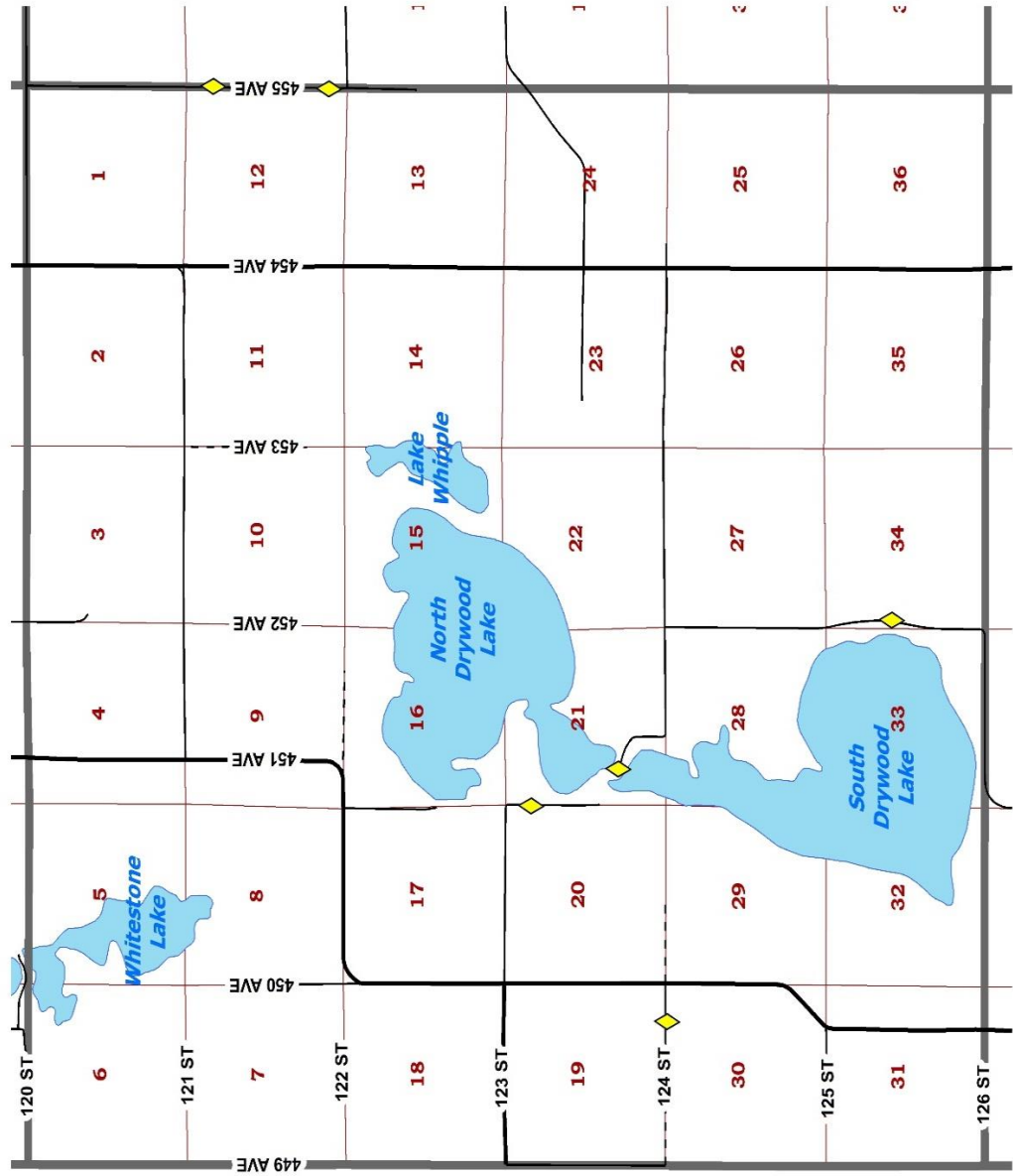
- Creeks
 - Lakes
 - City Limits
 - Section Boundary
 - Township Boundary
- Roads**
- US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets

Vulnerability

- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road



DRYWOOD LAKE TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

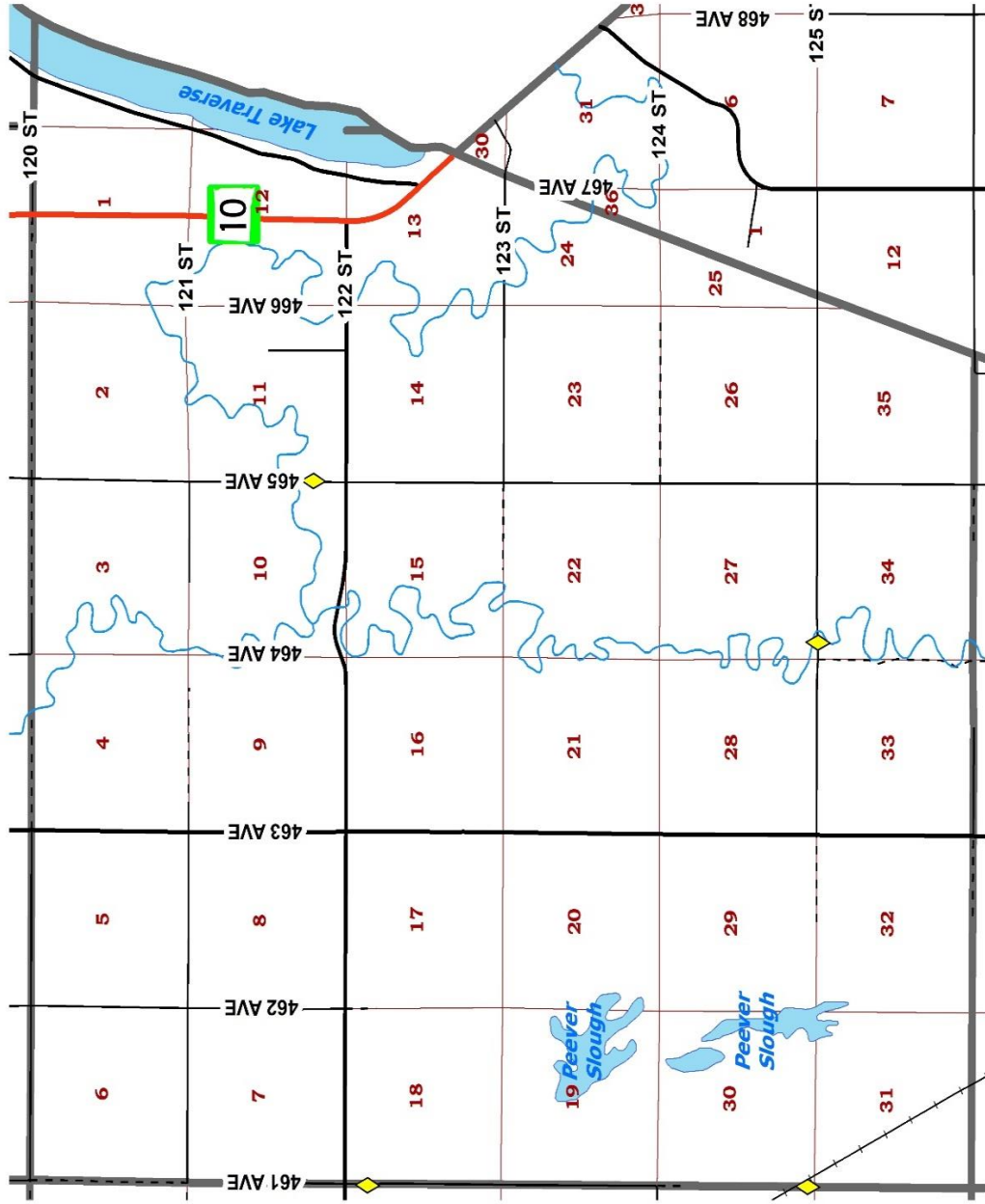
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NORTH

EASTER TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

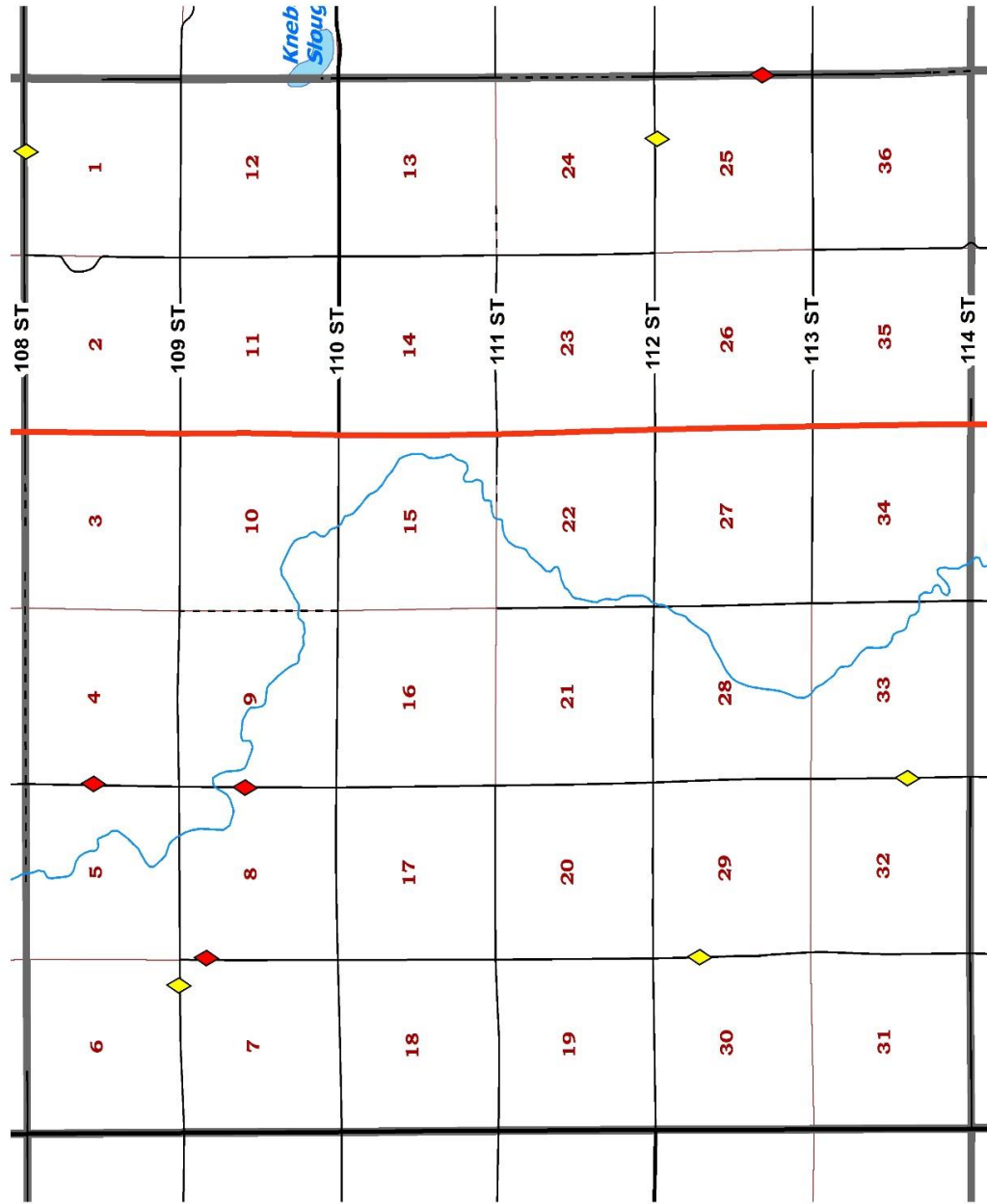
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NORTH

ENTERPRISE TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

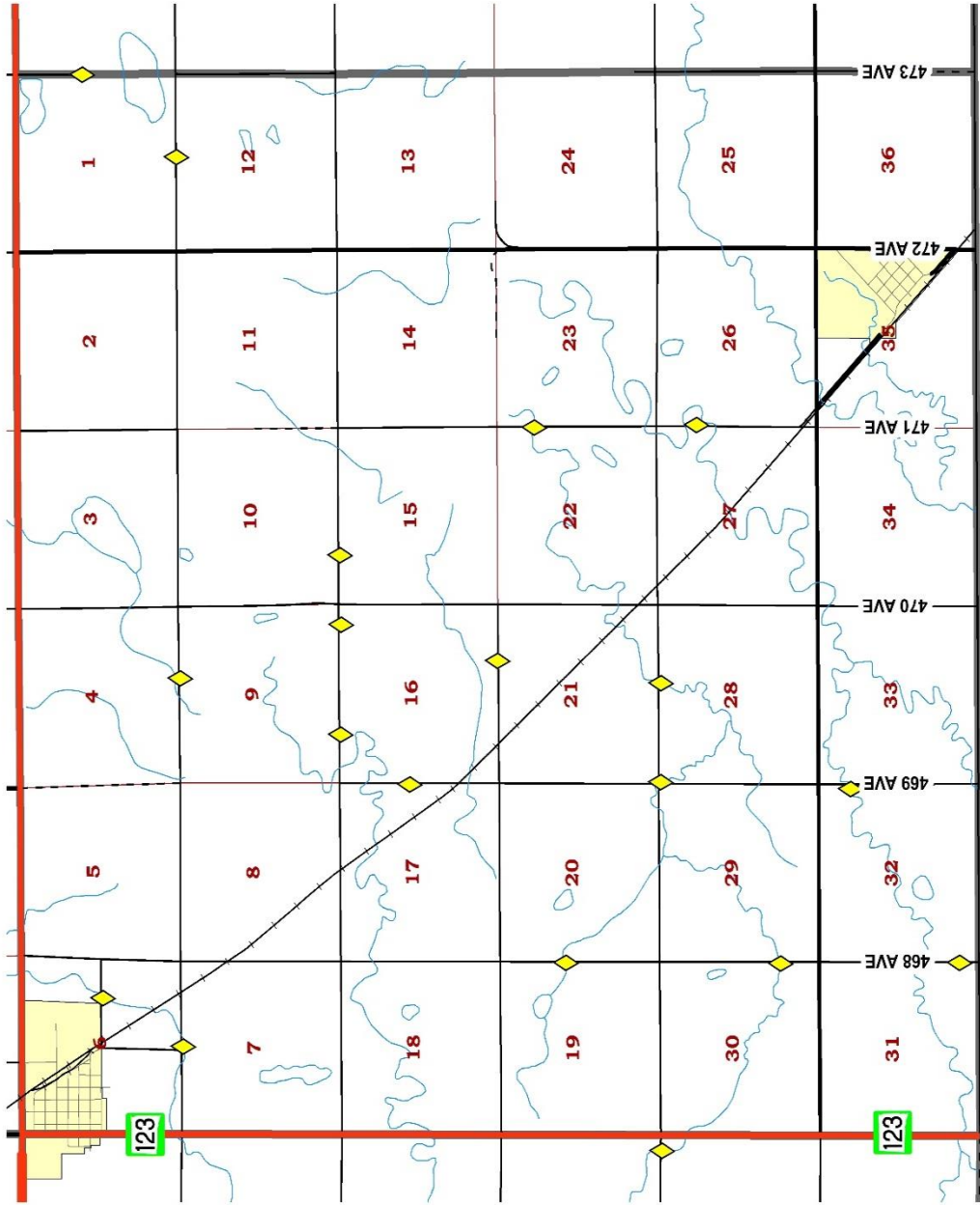
- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS
 NORTH
 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

GARFIELD TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

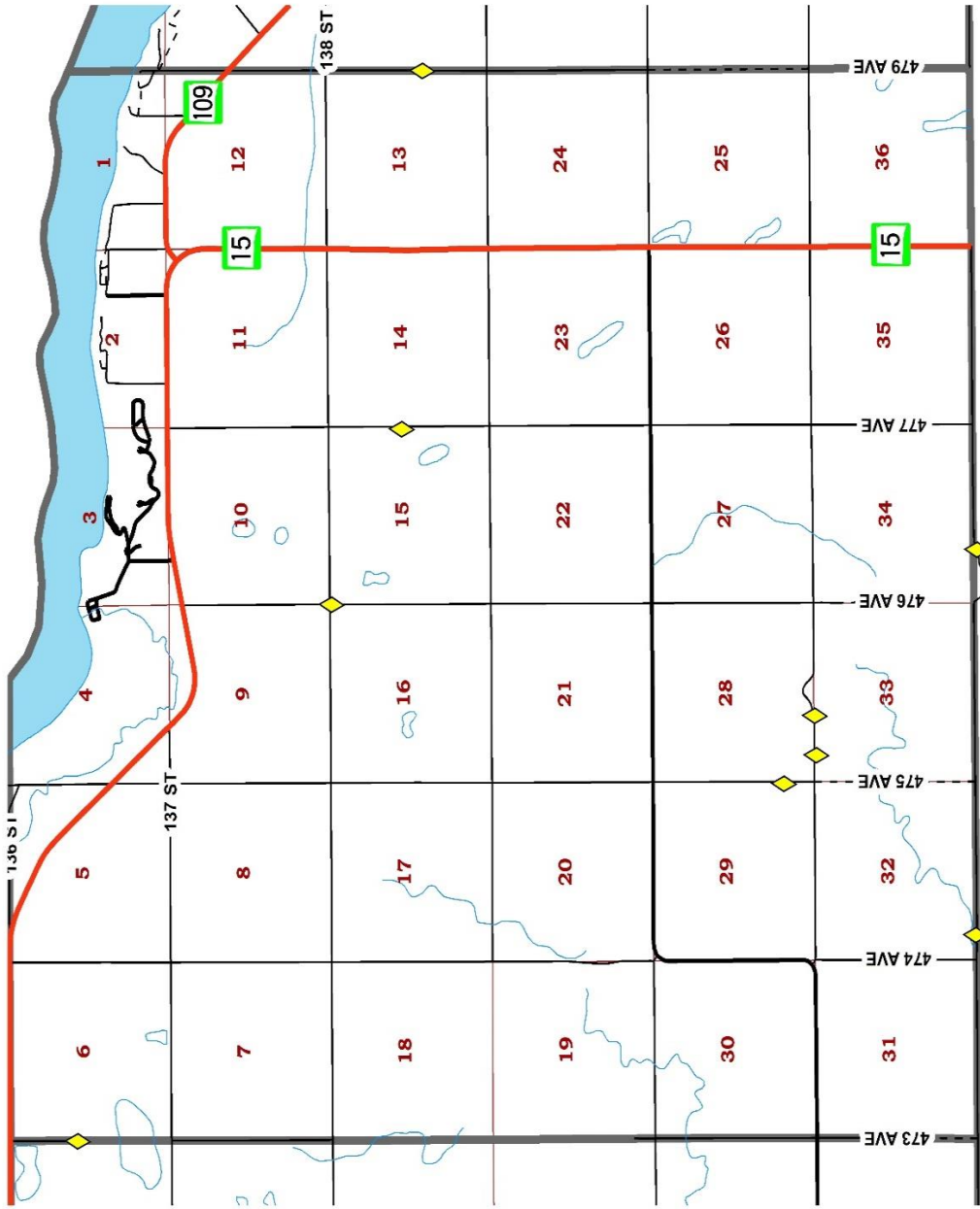
- ◆ Culvert
- ◆ Drainage Improvement
- ◆ Road Undermined
- ◆ Snow Drifted
- ◆ Soft Spot
- ◆ Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

GENESEO TOWNSHIP



Legend

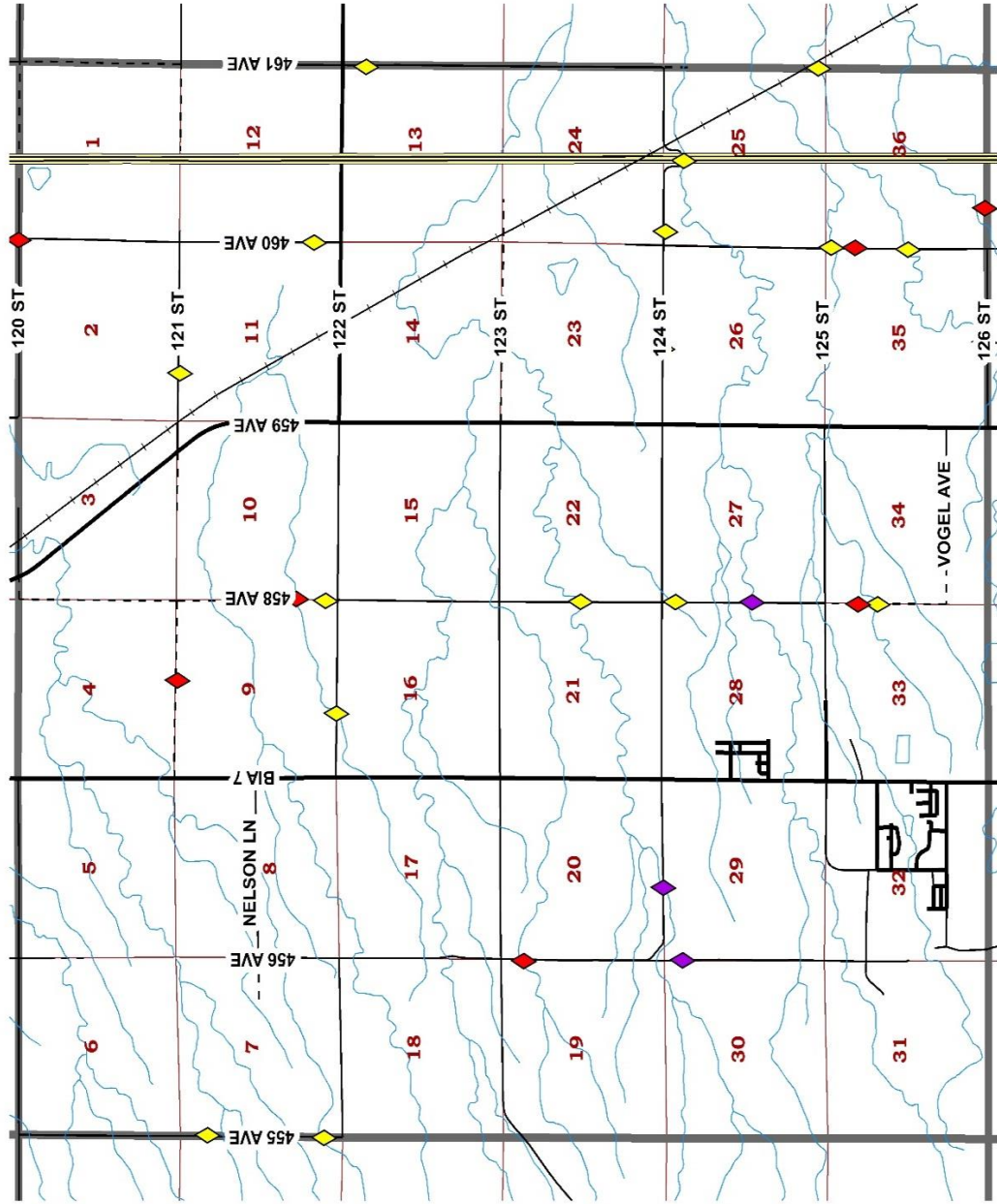
- Creeks
 - Lakes
 - City Limits
 - Section Boundary
 - Township Boundary
- Roads**
- US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets
- Vulnerability**
- Culvert
 - Drainage Improvement
 - Road Undermined
 - Snow Drifted
 - Soft Spot
 - Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS
Information for the People

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

GOODWILL TOWNSHIP

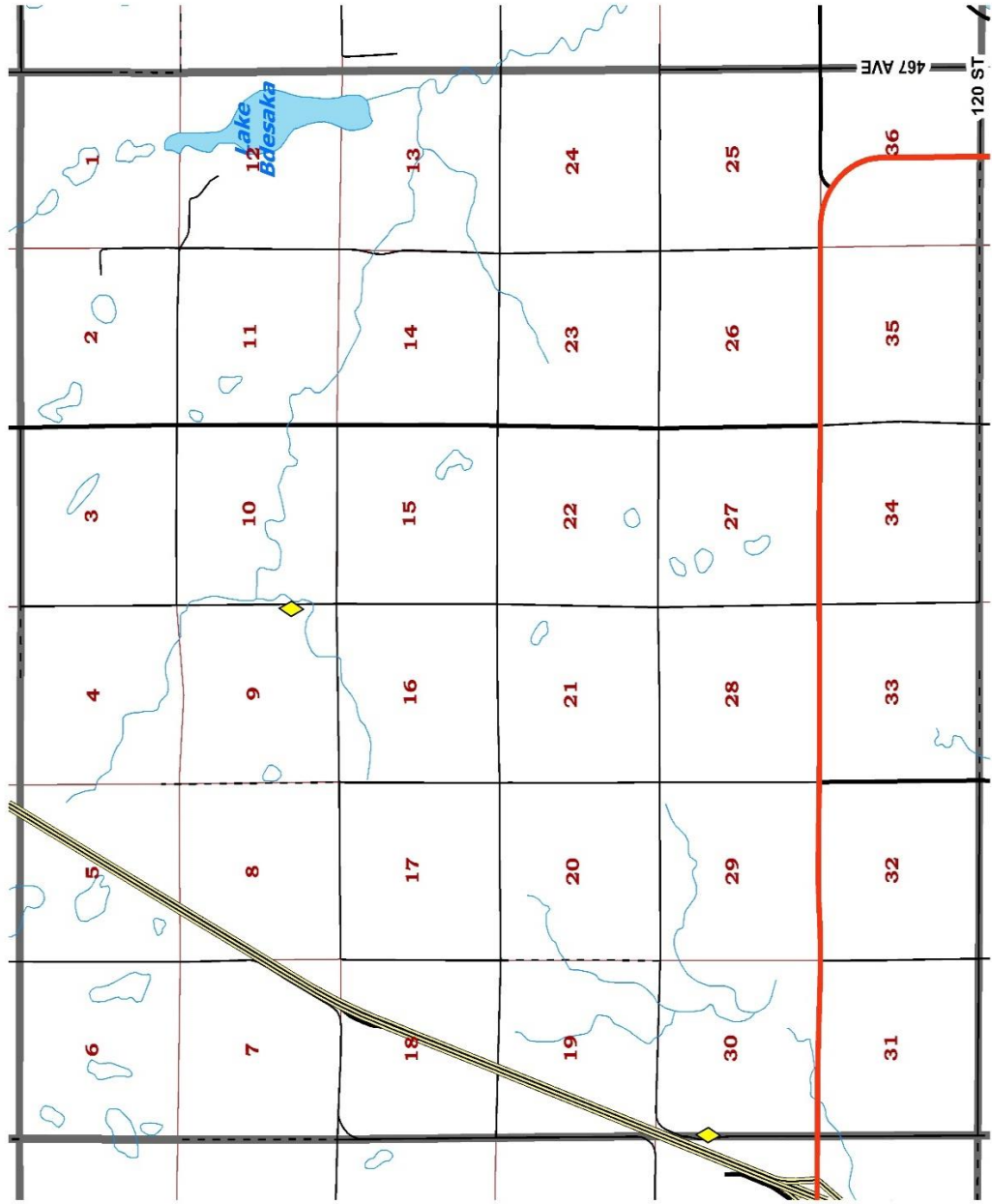


Legend

- Creeks
 - Lakes
 - City Limits
 - Section Boundary
 - Township Boundary
- Roads**
- US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets
- Vulnerability**
- Culvert
 - Drainage Improvement
 - Road Undermined
 - Snow Drifted
 - Soft Spot
 - Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS
 NORTH
 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

GRANT TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

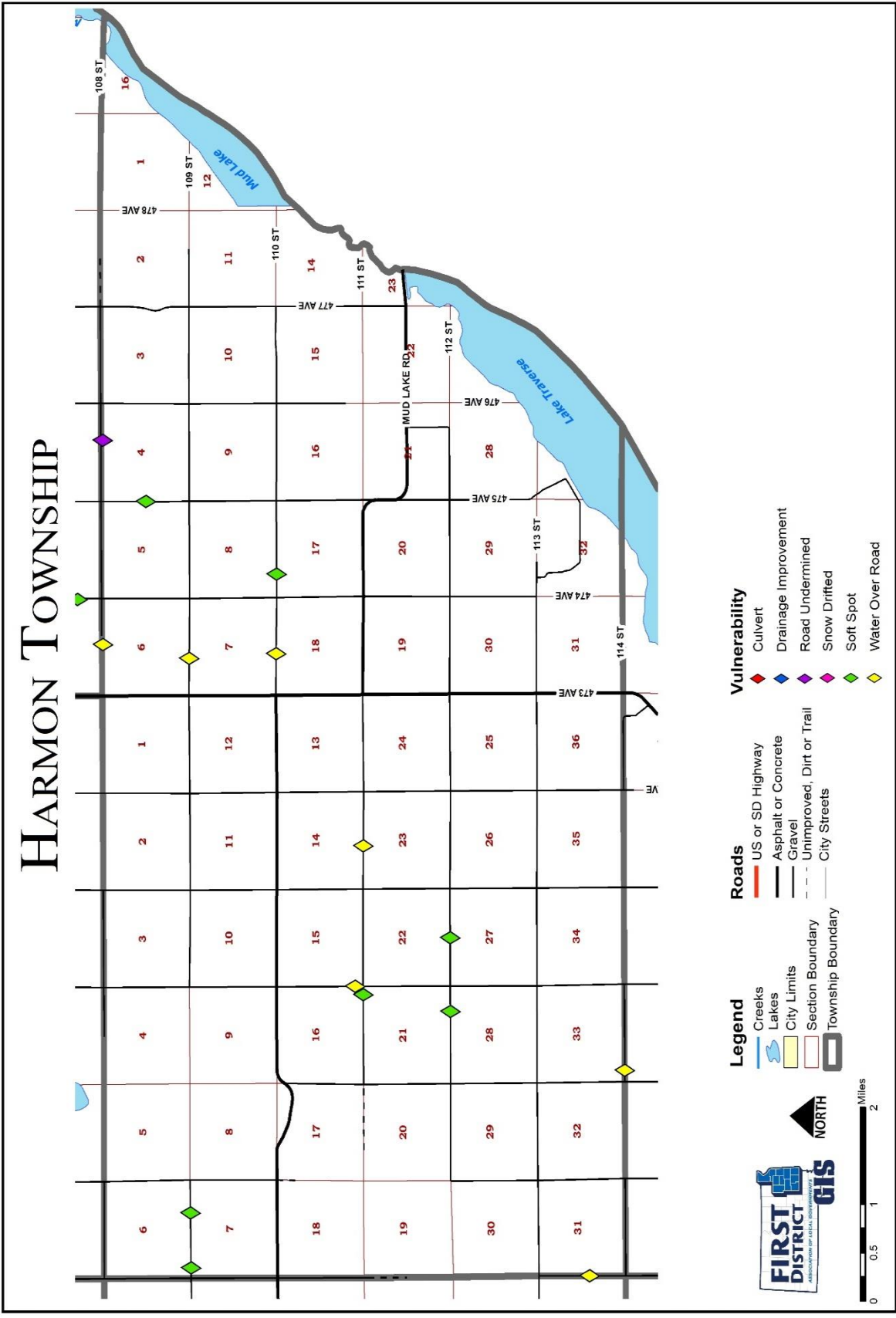
- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

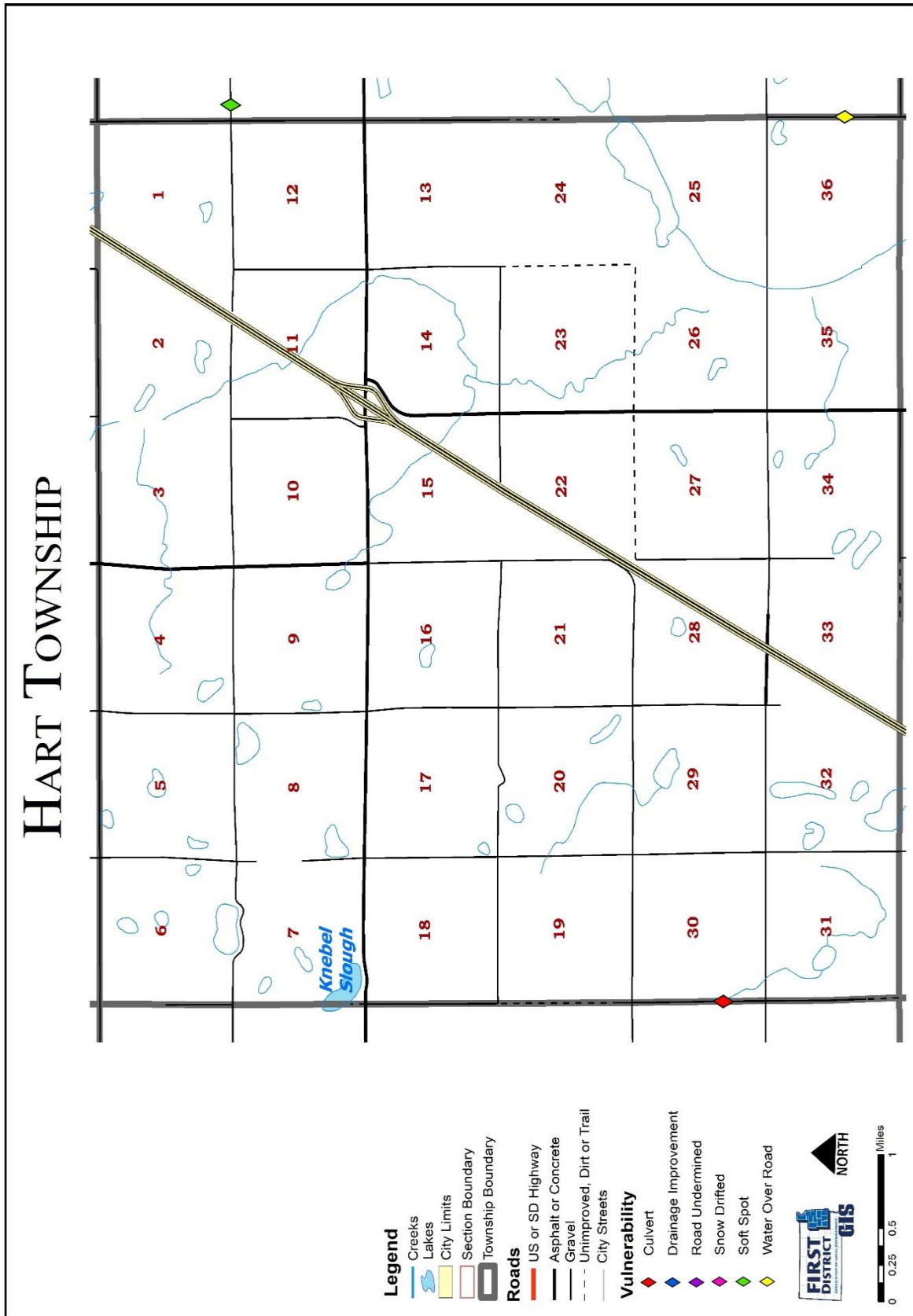
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undetermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS
 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
 NORTH

HARMON TOWNSHIP



HART TOWNSHIP



Legend

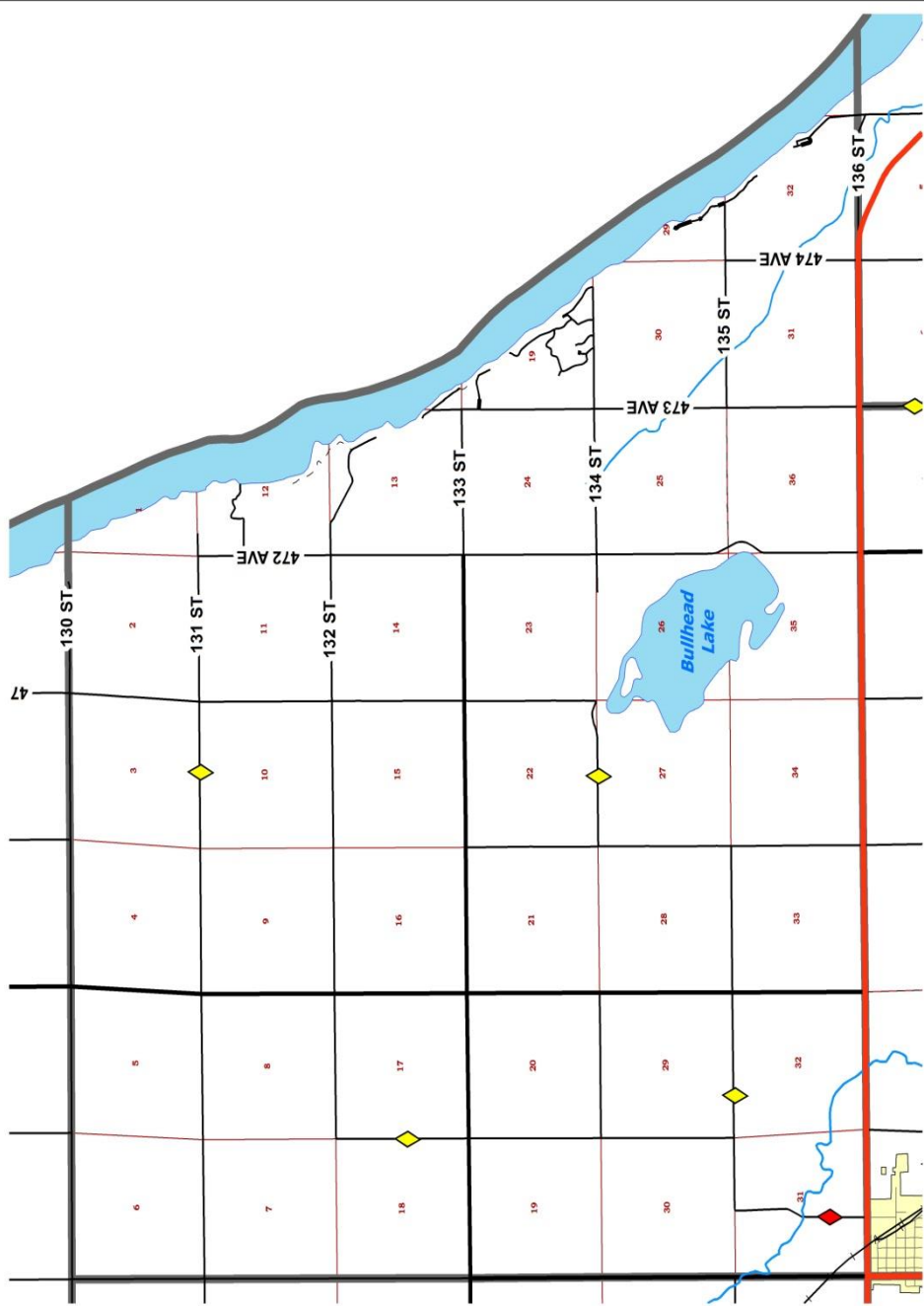
- Creeks
 - Lakes
 - City Limits
 - Section Boundary
 - Township Boundary
- Roads**
- US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets
- Vulnerability**
- Culvert
 - Drainage Improvement
 - Road Undermined
 - Snow Drifted
 - Soft Spot
 - Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

LAKE TOWNSHIP

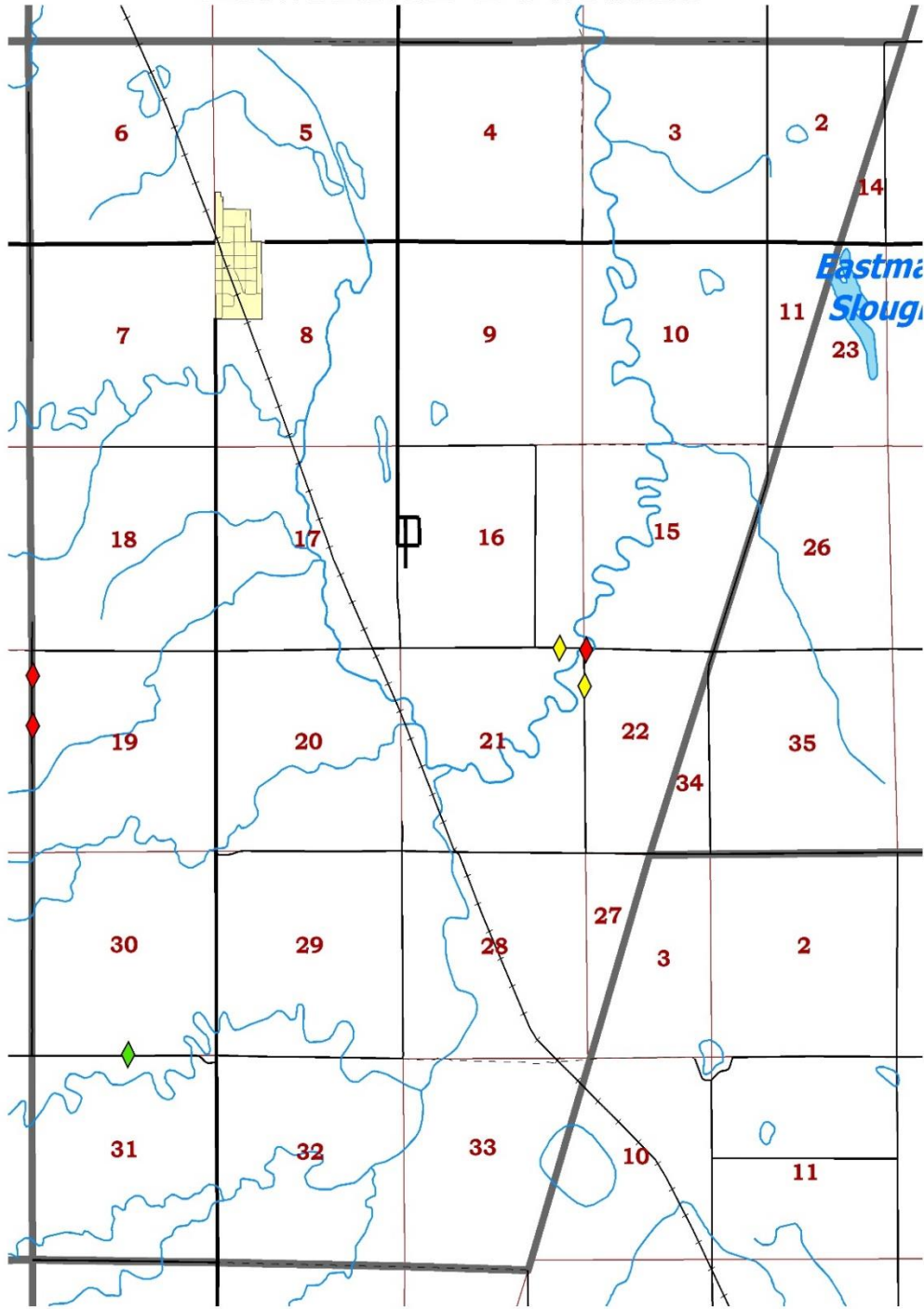


Legend

- Creeks
 - Lakes
 - City Limits
 - Section Boundary
 - Township Boundary
- ### Roads
- US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets
- ### Vulnerability
- Culvert
 - Drainage Improvement
 - Road Undermined
 - Snow Drifted
 - Soft Spot
 - Water Over Road



LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP



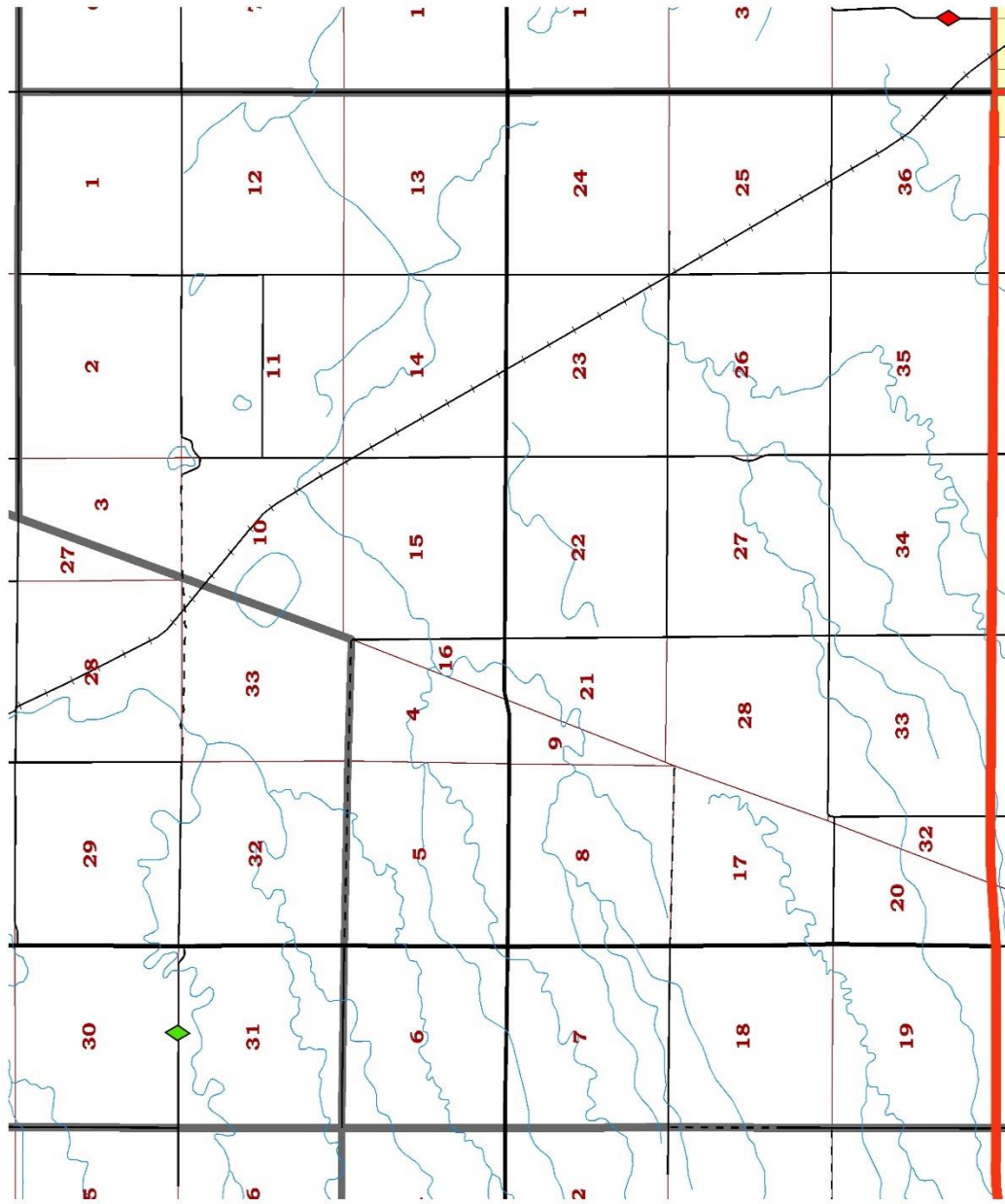
Vulnerability

- ◆ Culvert
- ◆ Drainage Improvement
- ◆ Road Undermined
- ◆ Snow Drifted
- ◆ Soft Spot
- ◆ Water Over Road

Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary
- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- - - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

LEE TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

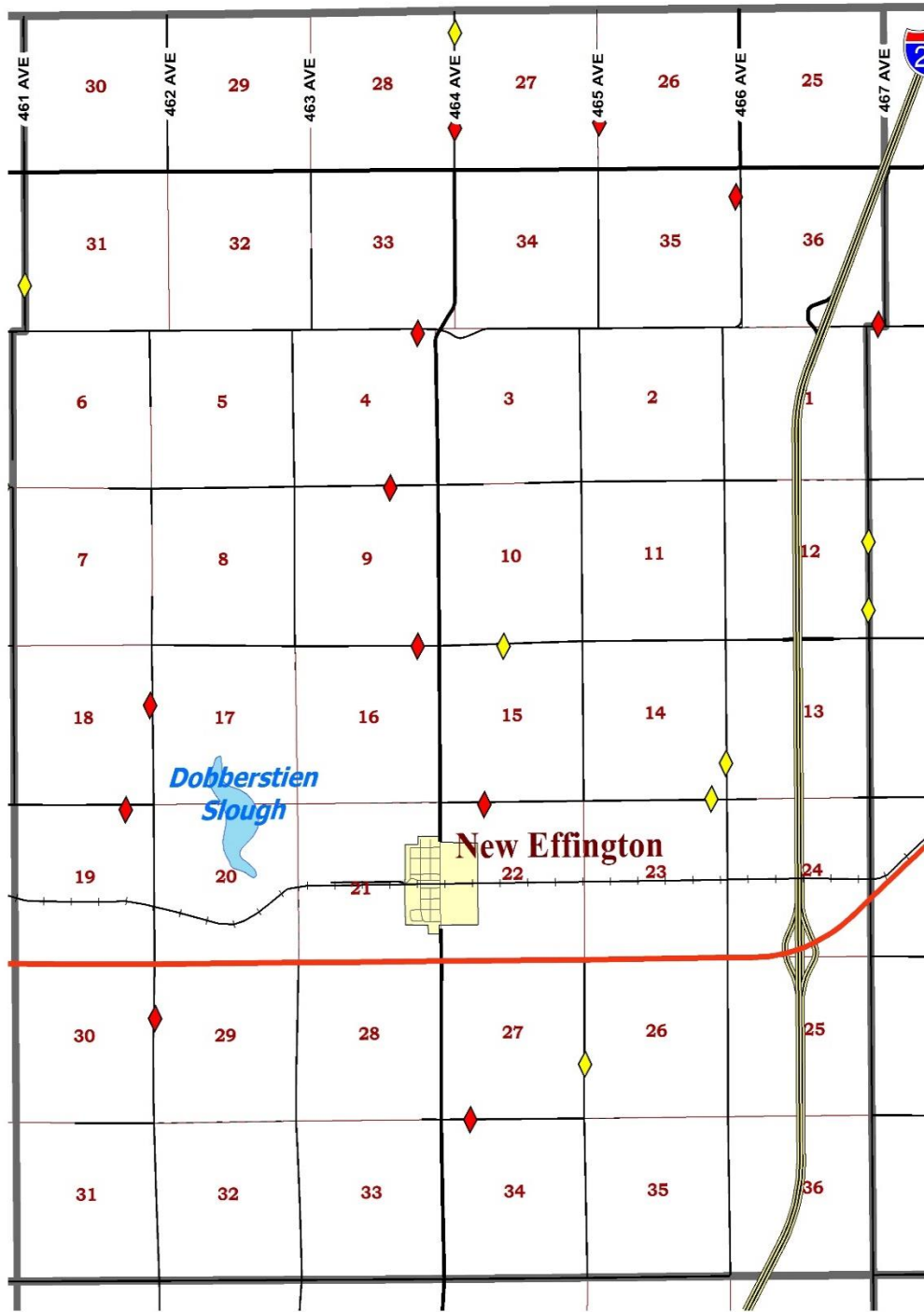
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

LIEN TOWNSHIP



FIRST DISTRICT GIS
ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

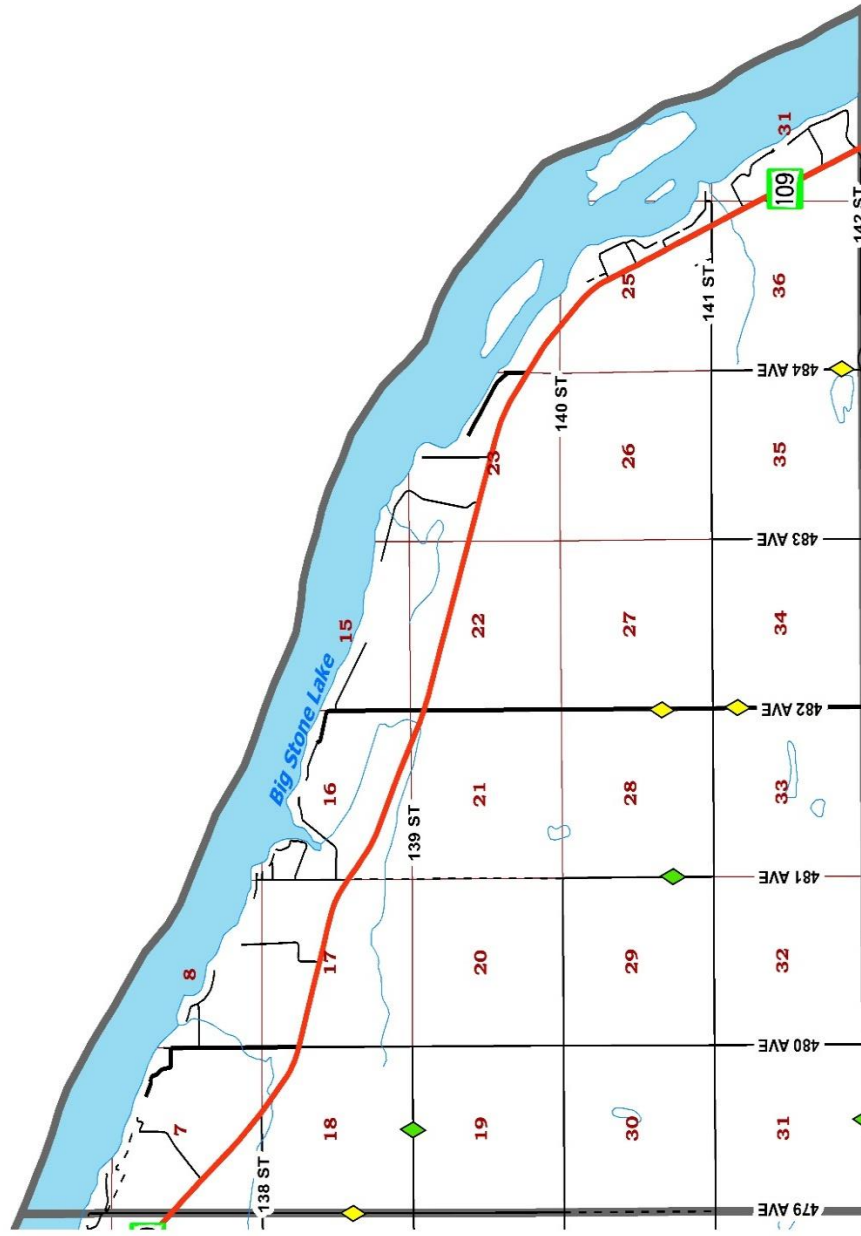
Vulnerability

- ◆ Culvert
- ◆ Drainage Improvement
- ◆ Road Undermined
- ◆ Snow Drifted
- ◆ Soft Spot
- ◆ Water Over Road

Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Roads
 - US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets

LOCKWOOD TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

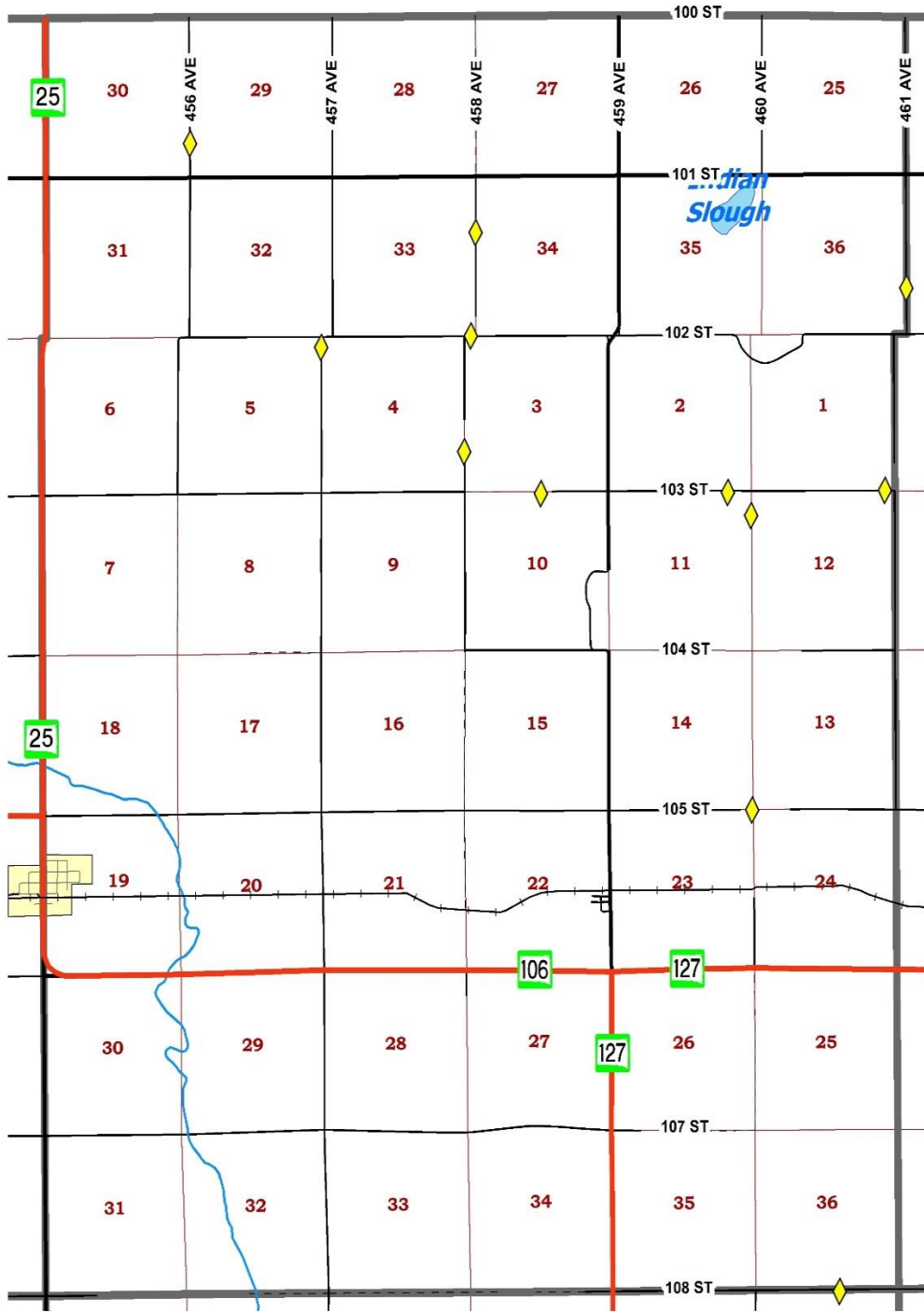
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

MINNESOTA TOWNSHIP



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



NORTH

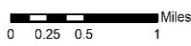
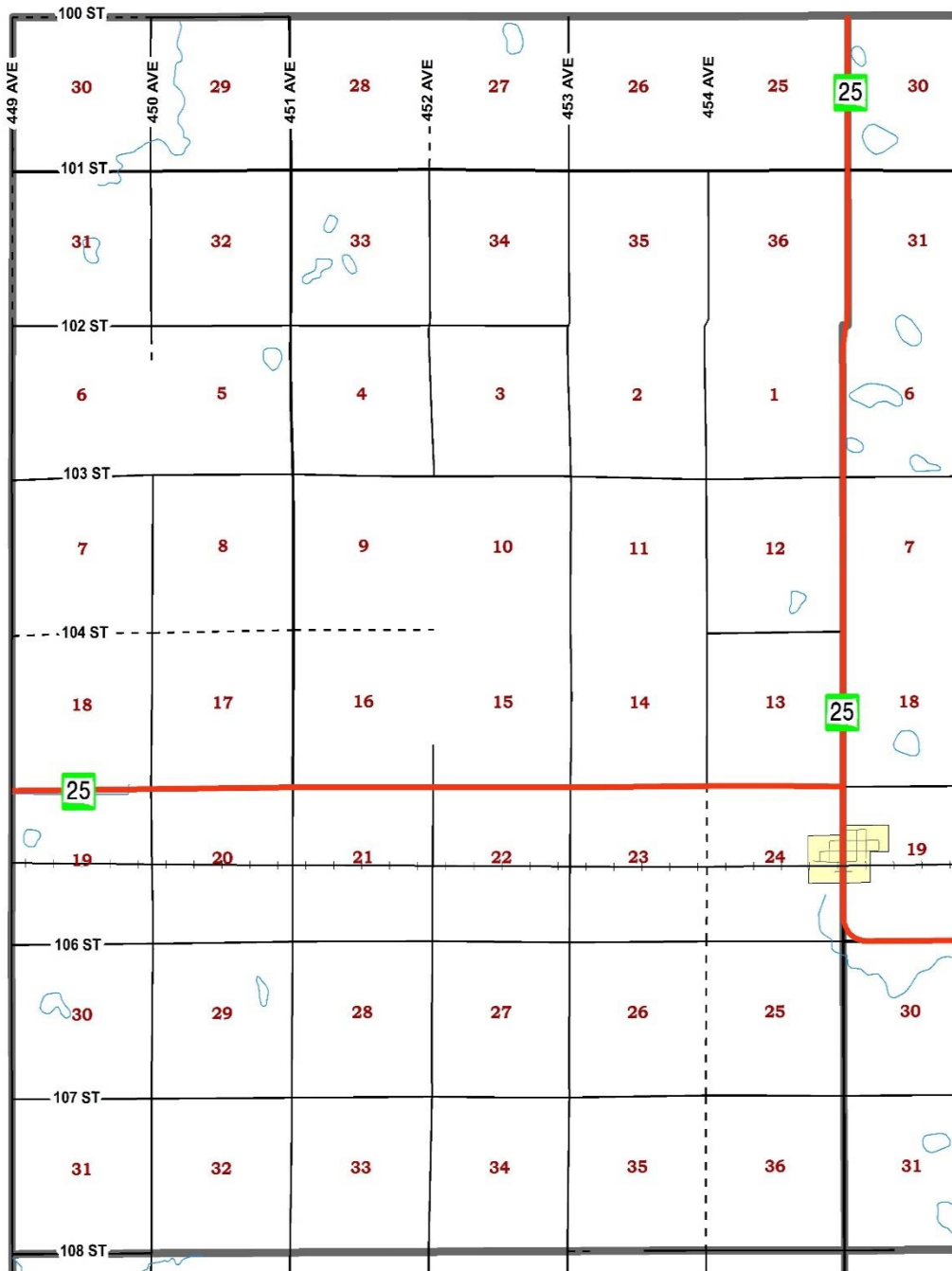
Vulnerability

- ◆ Culvert
- ◆ Drainage Improvement
- ◆ Road Undermined
- ◆ Snow Drifted
- ◆ Soft Spot
- ◆ Water Over Road

Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Roads
 - US or SD Highway
 - Asphalt or Concrete
 - Gravel
 - Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
 - City Streets

NORWAY TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

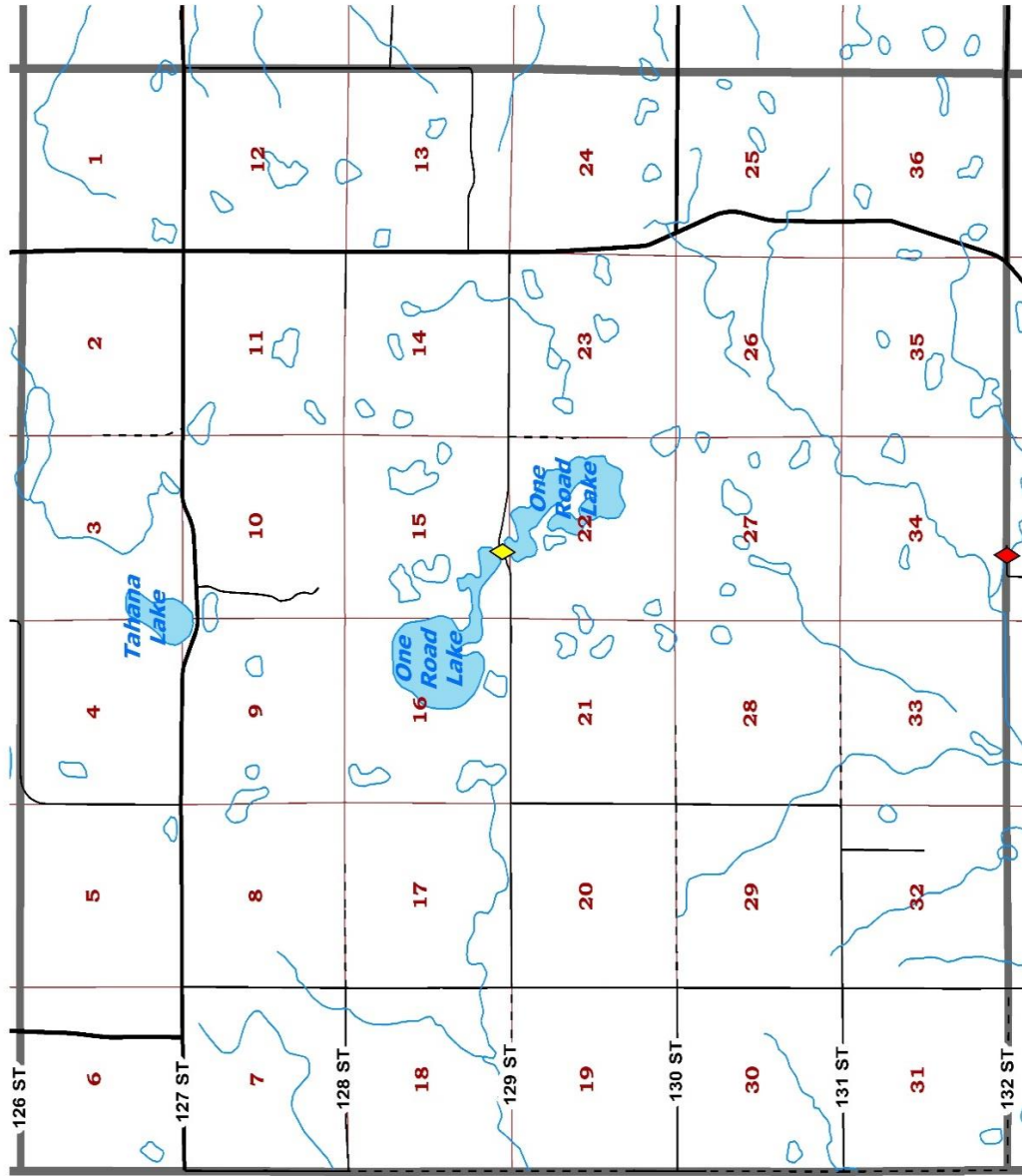
Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

ONE ROAD TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

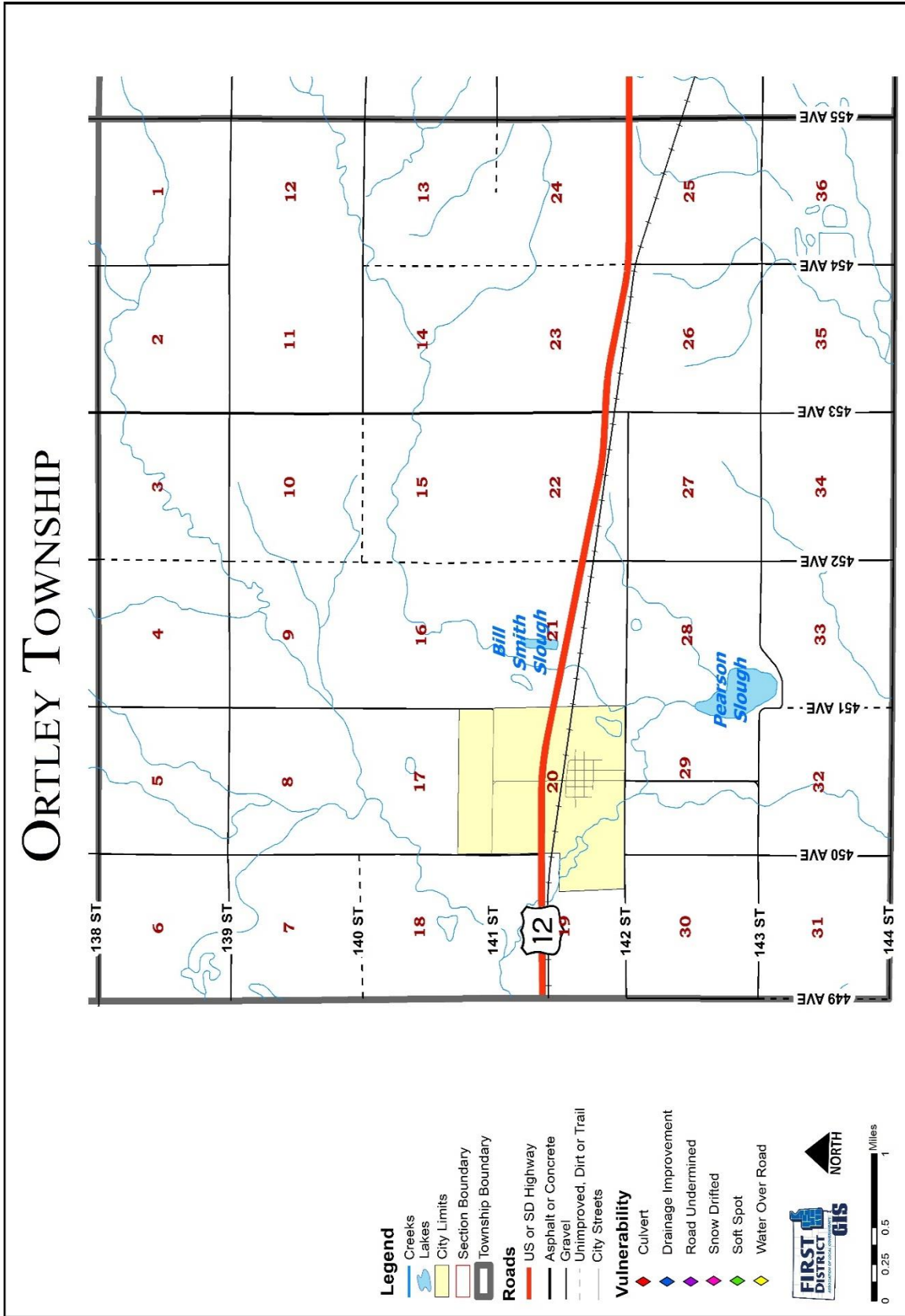
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

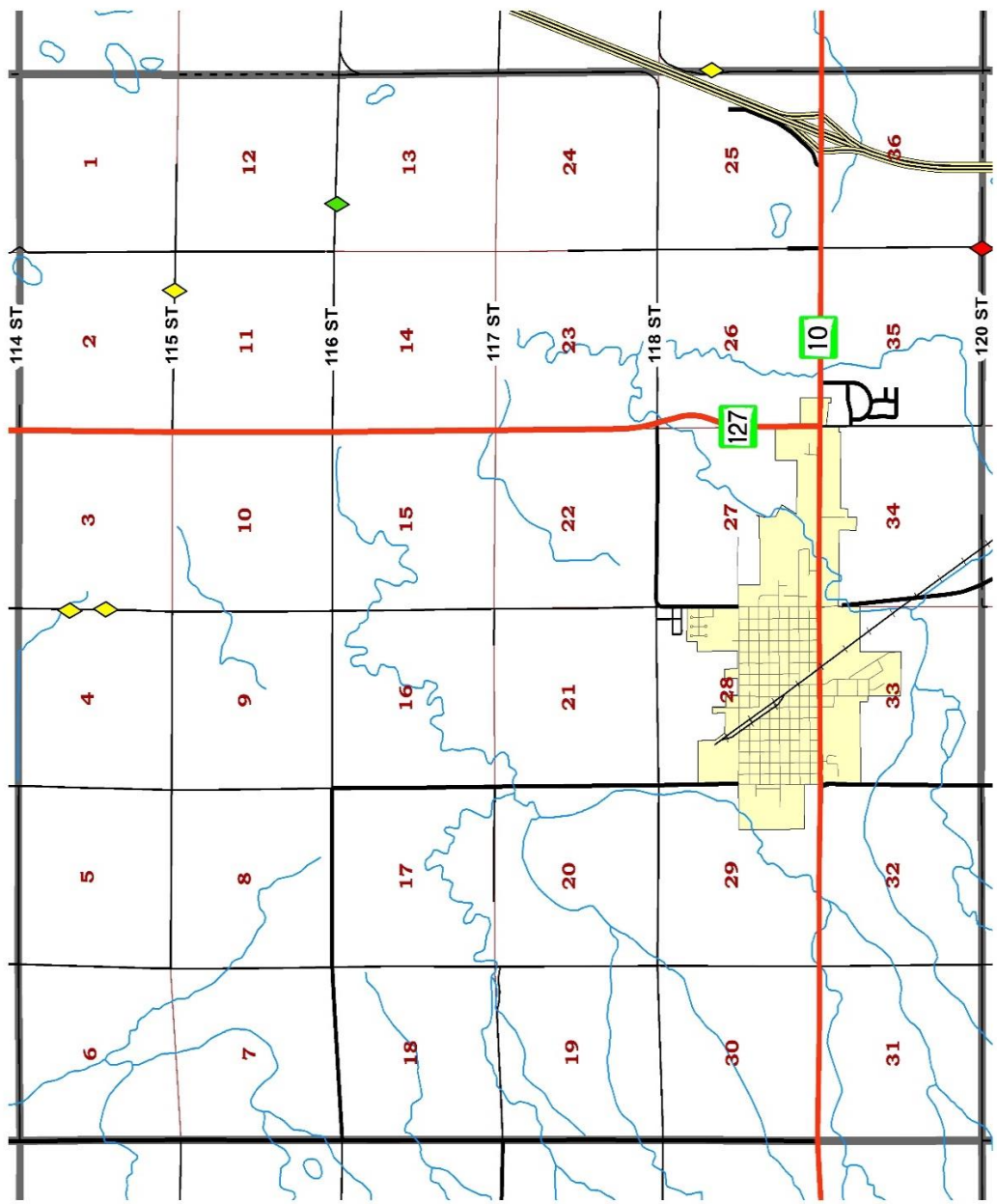
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NORTH

ORTLEY TOWNSHIP



SISSETON TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

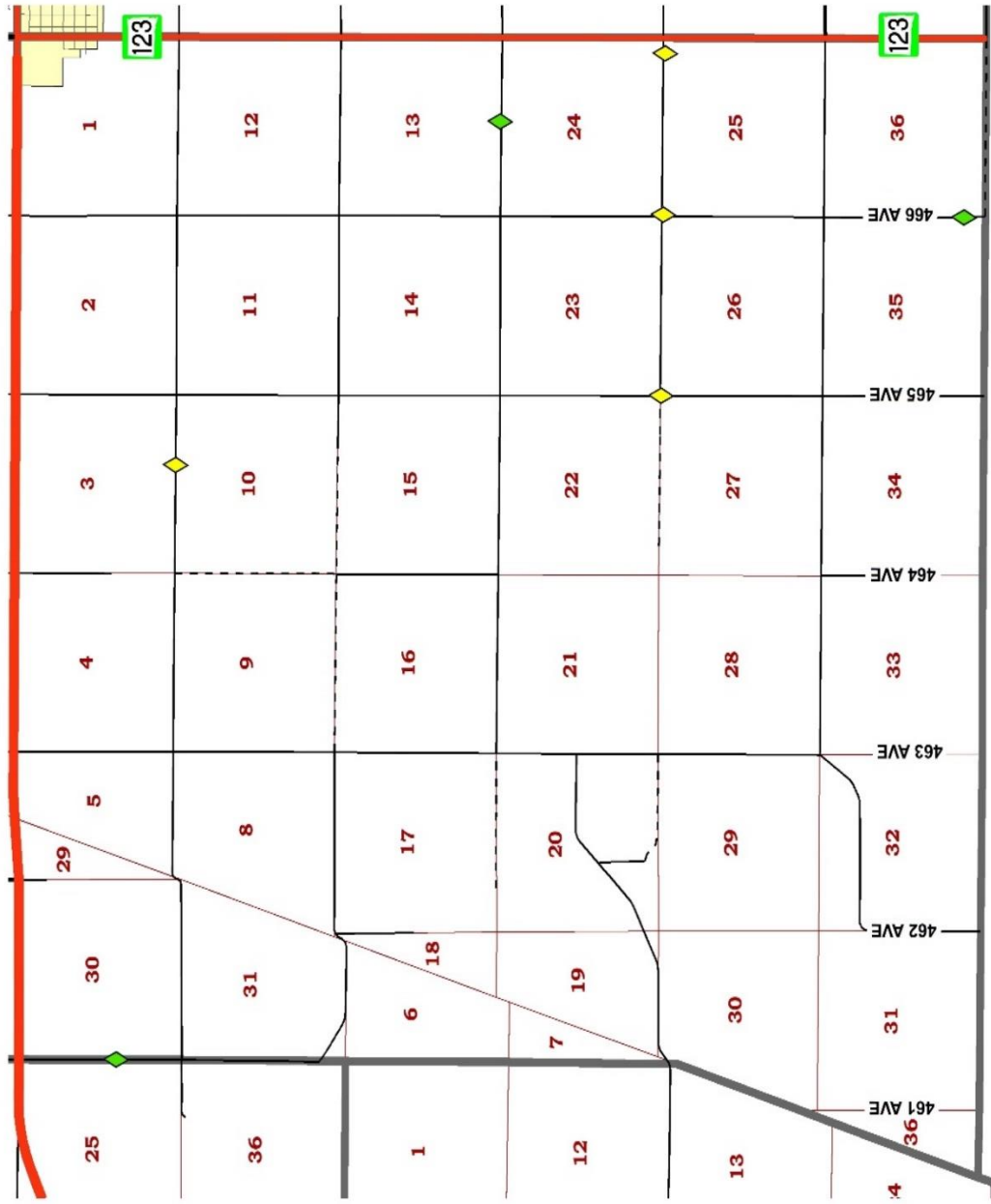
- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road



SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

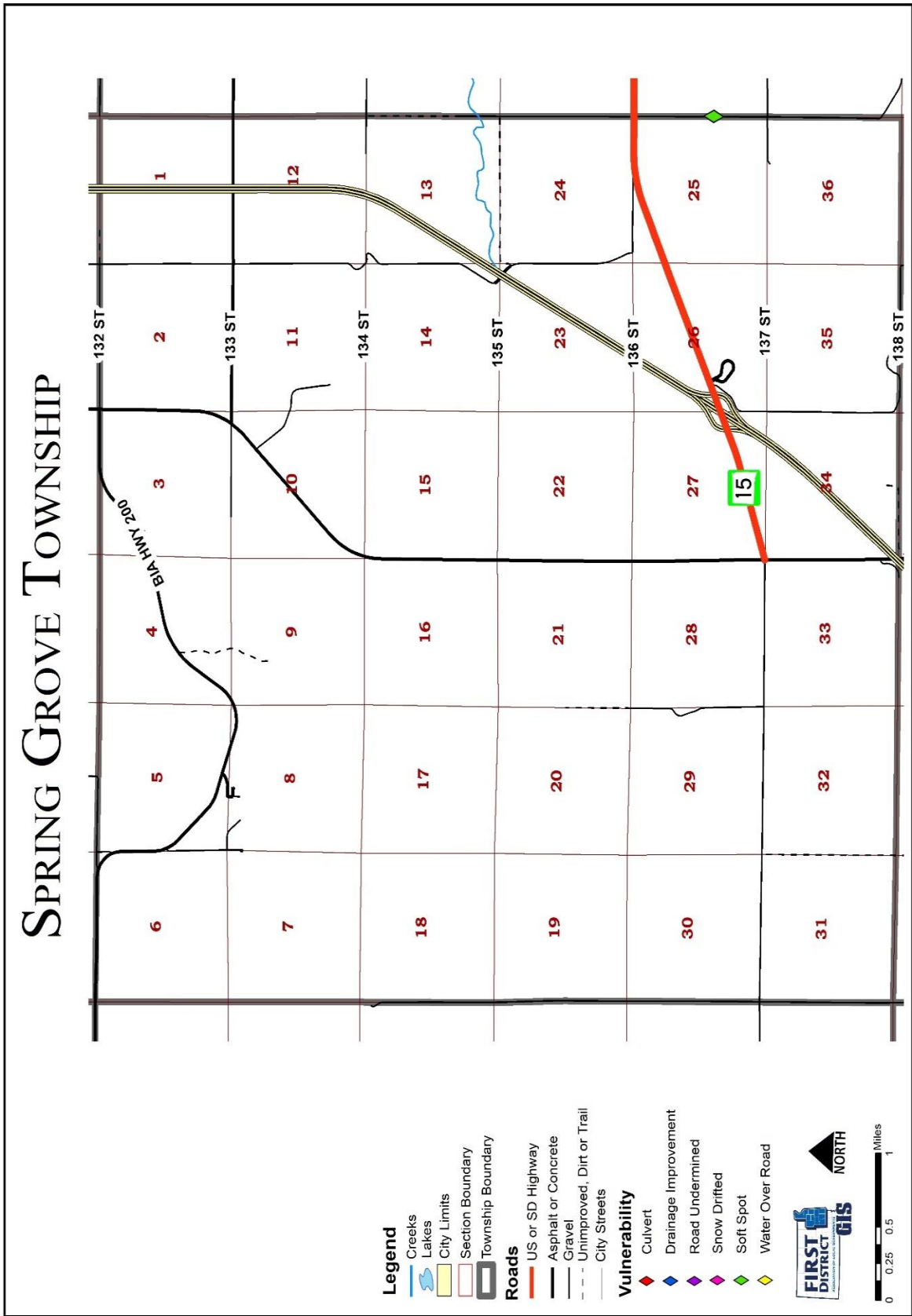
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

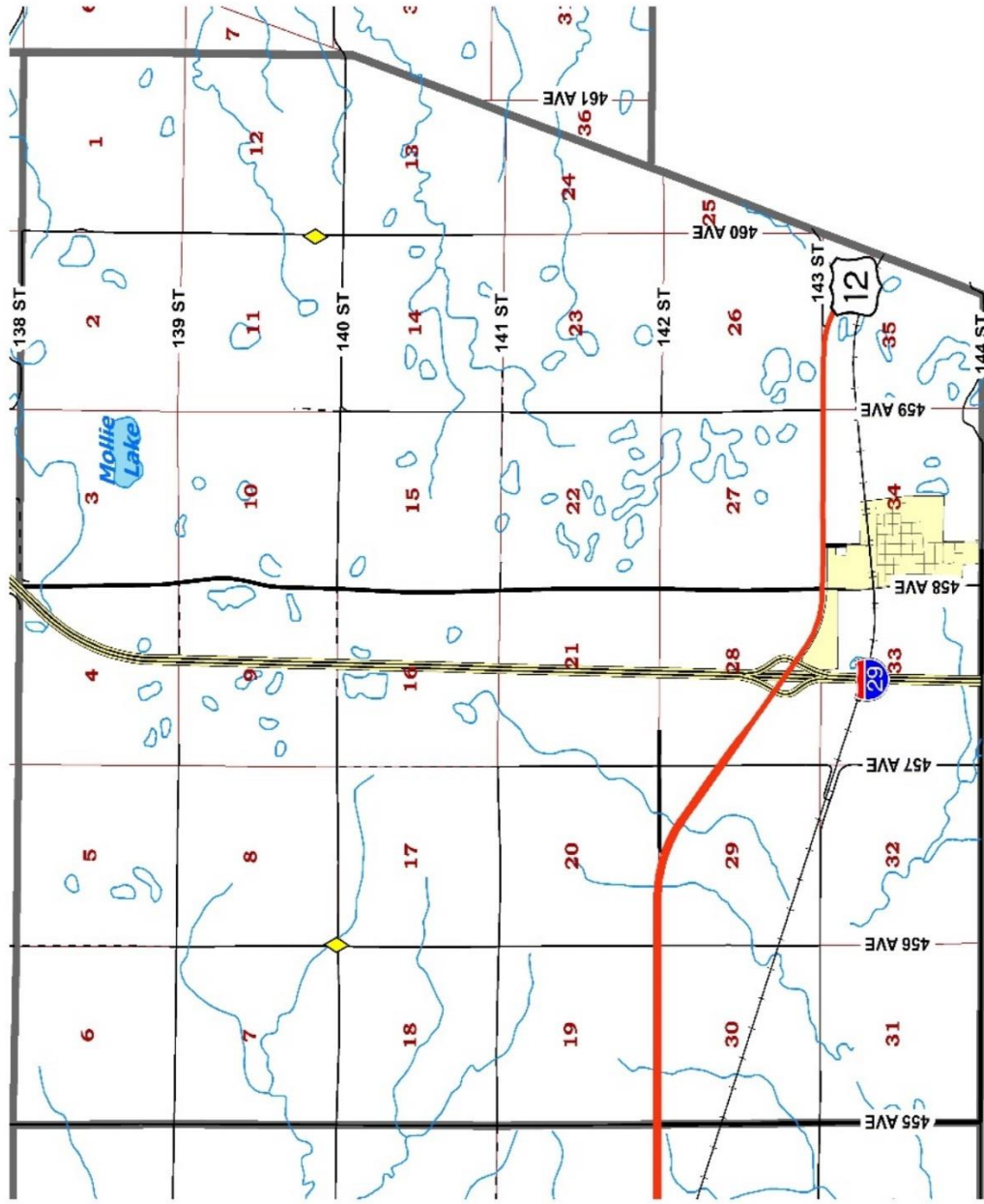
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NORTH

SPRING GROVE TOWNSHIP



SUMMIT TOWNSHIP



Legend

- Creeks
- Lakes
- City Limits
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Roads

- US or SD Highway
- Asphalt or Concrete
- Gravel
- Unimproved, Dirt or Trail
- City Streets

Vulnerability

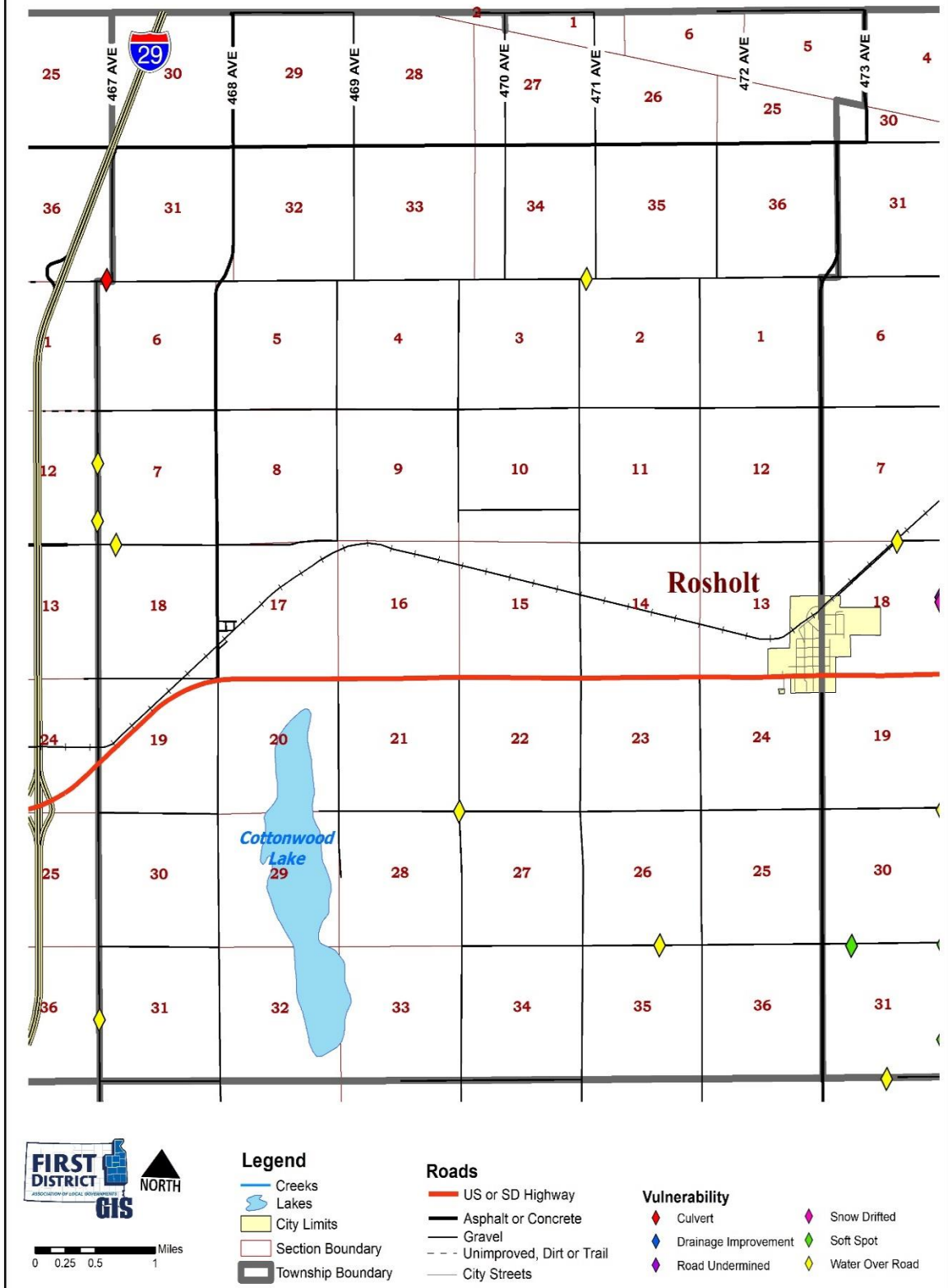
- Culvert
- Drainage Improvement
- Road Undermined
- Snow Drifted
- Soft Spot
- Water Over Road

FIRST DISTRICT GIS

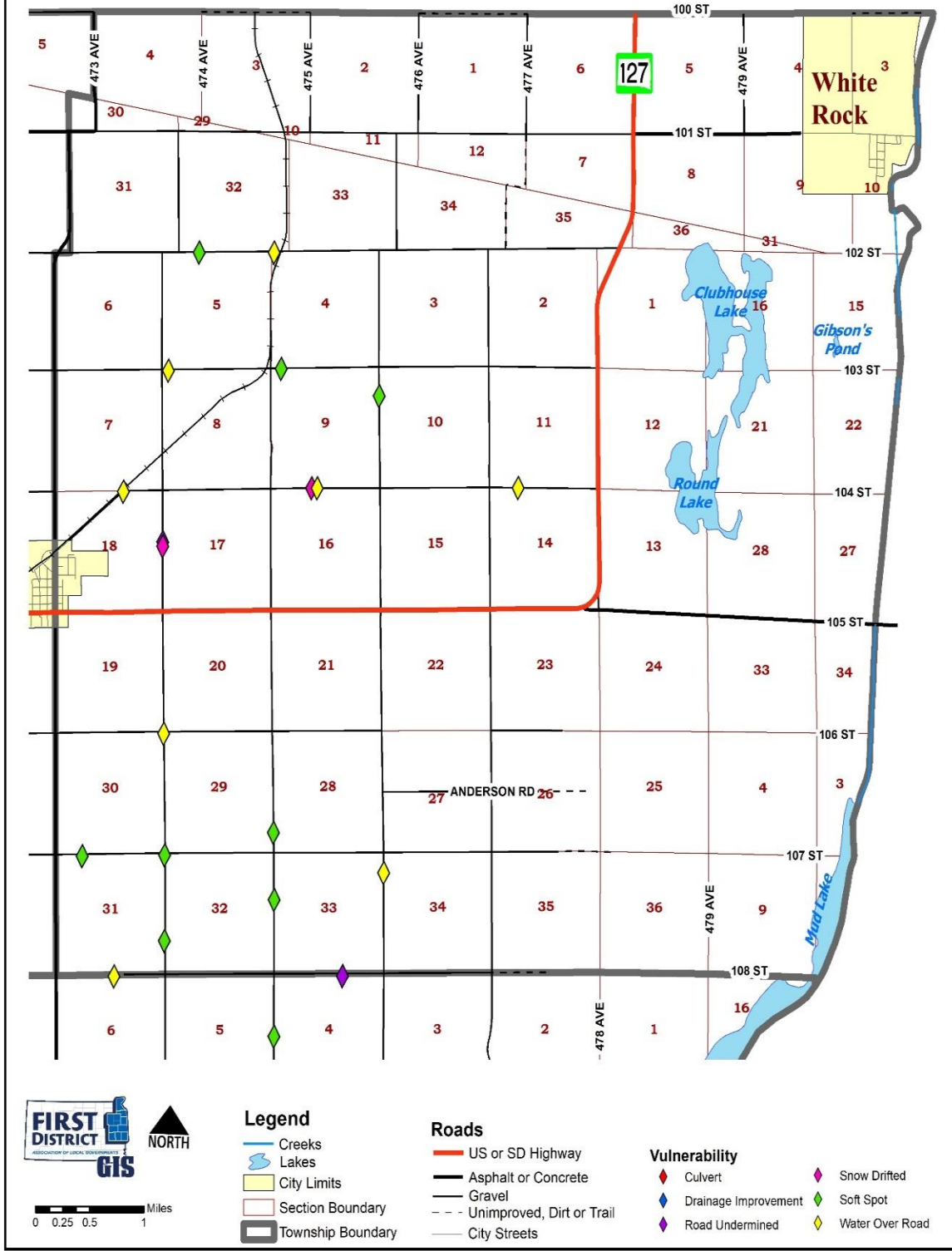
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NORTH

VICTOR TOWNSHIP



WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP



Appendix F – Online Survey Information

Online Survey Published Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN ROBERTS COUNTY PDM PLANNING PROCESS

Roberts County, including its communities, are updating their Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. You are invited to participate in this survey to help gauge local household and business preparedness for disasters and to identify actions that would reduce

risk and loss from natural hazards.

The information you provide will help prioritize local risk reduction activities. To participate, use the following link to access the survey <https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/7674469/RobertsPDM>. The deadline for completing this survey is March 15, 2024. Your participation will be greatly appreciated.

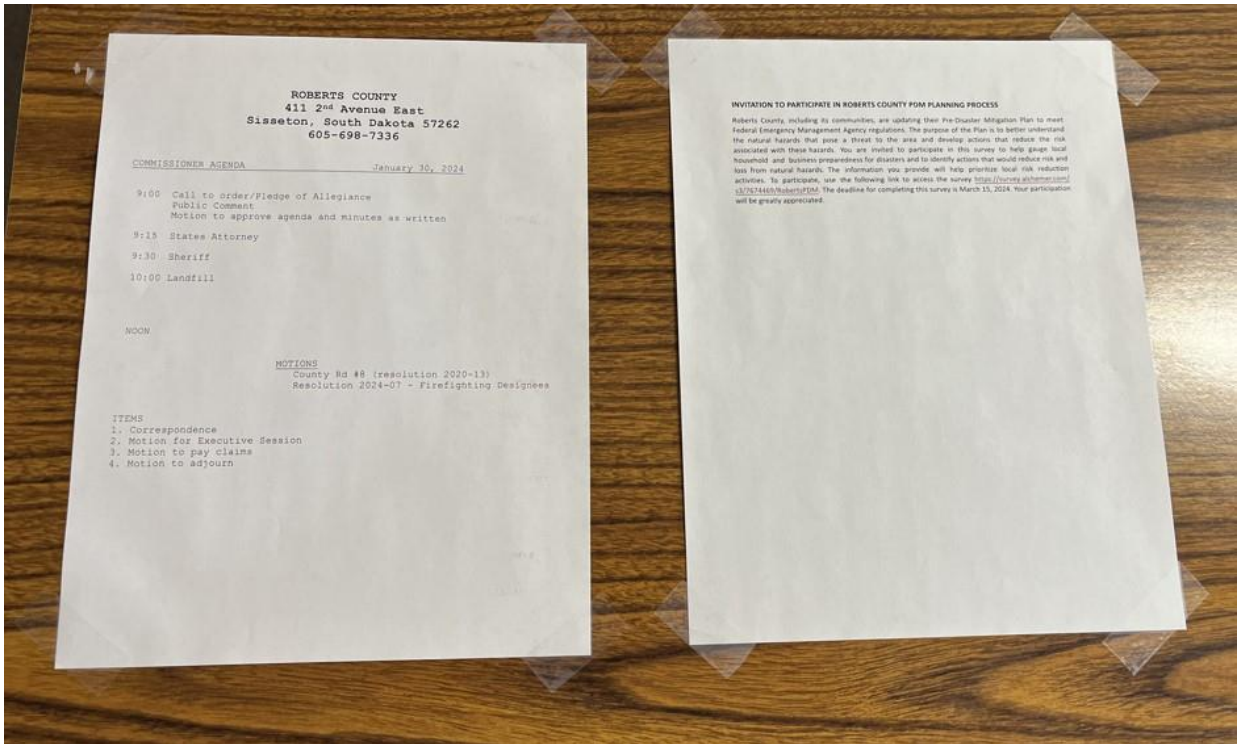
Zach Serocki
Roberts County
Emergency Manager

Published once at the total approximate cost of \$11.37 and may be viewed free of charge at www.sdpublicnotices.com.

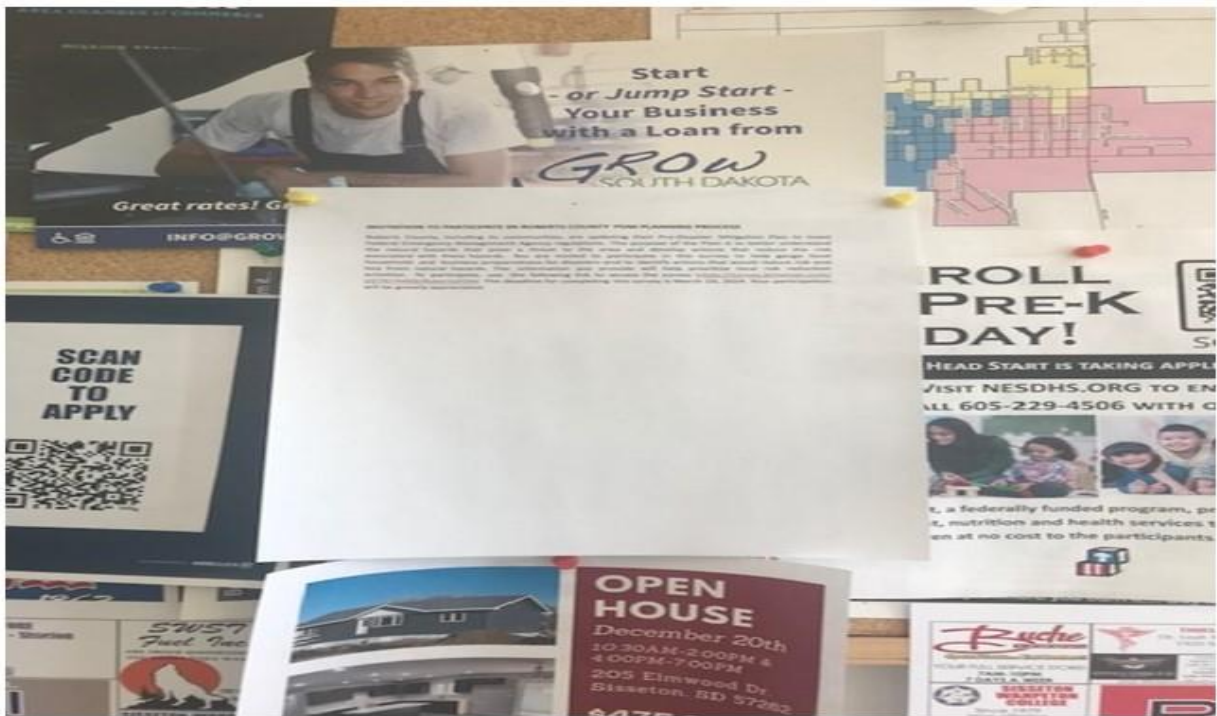
Roberts County Website Survey Notice

The screenshot displays the WordPress admin dashboard for the Roberts County website. The page being edited is titled "Emergency Management" and is located at the URL <https://roberts.sdcounties.org/emergency-management/>. The content of the page includes contact information for Zach Serocki, Director of Roberts County, and a link to the Roberts County Emergency Management Survey. The survey link is <https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/7674469/RobertsPDM>. The page is currently published and is visible to the public. The dashboard sidebar shows various WordPress tools and plugins, including MonsterInsights, Yoast SEO, and WP Security. The top navigation bar includes options for "Screen Options" and "Help".

Online Survey Notice posted in Roberts County Courthouse



Sample Community Notices



AEROSOL

FUEL

FIREWORKS

...ngers to ship and are not permitted in the mail?
 ...hazard if improperly packaged, due to vibration,
 ...sure.
 ...d see if the item you wish to mail is permitted and

...als that are dangerous or injurious to life, health,
 ...a civil penalty of at least \$250, but not more than
 ...ociated with each violation; and damages.

...for more information.



INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN ROBERTS COUNTY PDM PLANNING PROCESS

Roberts County, including its communities, are updating their Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. You are invited to participate in this survey to help gauge local household and business preparedness for disasters and to identify actions that would reduce risk and loss from natural hazards. The information you provide will help prioritize local risk reduction activities. To participate, use the following link to access the survey: <https://survey.arkcenter.com/s/2024pdmplanning>. The deadline for completing this survey is March 15, 2024. Your participation will be greatly appreciated.

Wilmot Care

Today Postal Service is hiring

Immediate openings at many locations

United States Postal Service TALENT

Positions include, but not limited to:

- CITY CARRIER ASSISTANT
- RURAL CARRIER ASSOCIATE
- POSTAL SUPPORT EMPLOYEE
- POSTMASTER RELIEF

The Postal Service is a great place to work. You

For eligibility, applicants must meet all criteria below:

Veterans May be single or part of a family in which the head of household, or spouse, is a veteran. Discharge status must be under conditions other than dishonorable.

Very Low Income Making less than 50% of the area median income (AMI)

Prevention and Rapid Re-housing

- Currently residing in permanent housing, at risk of losing housing and becoming homeless but for SSVF assistance or
- Currently homeless, scheduled to become a resident of permanent housing within 90 days pending the location of housing or
- Has exited permanent housing within the previous 90 days in order to seek housing that better fits their needs.

Corner Stone
Blue Collar

Our mission statement: Provide services by Corner Stone Homecare. We will do this by providing care to those in need and helping them to live better lives.

www.cornerstonehomecare.org

If Found...
Please Call/Text

(605)290-6828
(605)290-6108



RENTAL PROPERTIES

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

- Puttebaum Properties, LLC
One bedroom apartments, phone #405-595-5410

LOTS/ACRES AVAILABLE IN OR NEAR SUMMIT

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY for sale

- Former Summit Hardware building. Contact Val 609-297-6649

If you would like to be added to this list, please contact Kathleen Quale or Tina G 9984111.

er's Painting

all of South Dakota and
ing areas with 20+ years
nce. Licensed and insured!

(605) 881-8140
(605) 880-3306

- New Construction
- Residential
- Commercial
- Interior/Exterior
- Garages
- Fences
- Decks

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN ROBERTS COUNTY PDM PLANNING PROCESS

Roberts County, including its communities, are embracing their the Future. Mission: To be the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) representative. The purpose of the plan is to better understand the future needs that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk of loss of life, property and business. The plan is intended to be used in the future to help shape local and state policies and programs that address public safety and risk reduction. The plan is intended to be used in the future to help shape local and state policies and programs that address public safety and risk reduction. The plan is intended to be used in the future to help shape local and state policies and programs that address public safety and risk reduction.

1 usps.com Over 13 ounces for Priority Mail

Use these extra services* to protect and confirm delivery of your

- Insurance**
Insure against loss or damage**
- Signature Confirmation™**
Obtain delivery date, time & signature for packages at usps.com or by phone
- Delivery Confirmation™**
Obtain delivery date & time for packages at usps.com or by phone
- Registered Mail™™™**
Premium handling & protection. Obtain delivery date & time at usps.com or by phone.

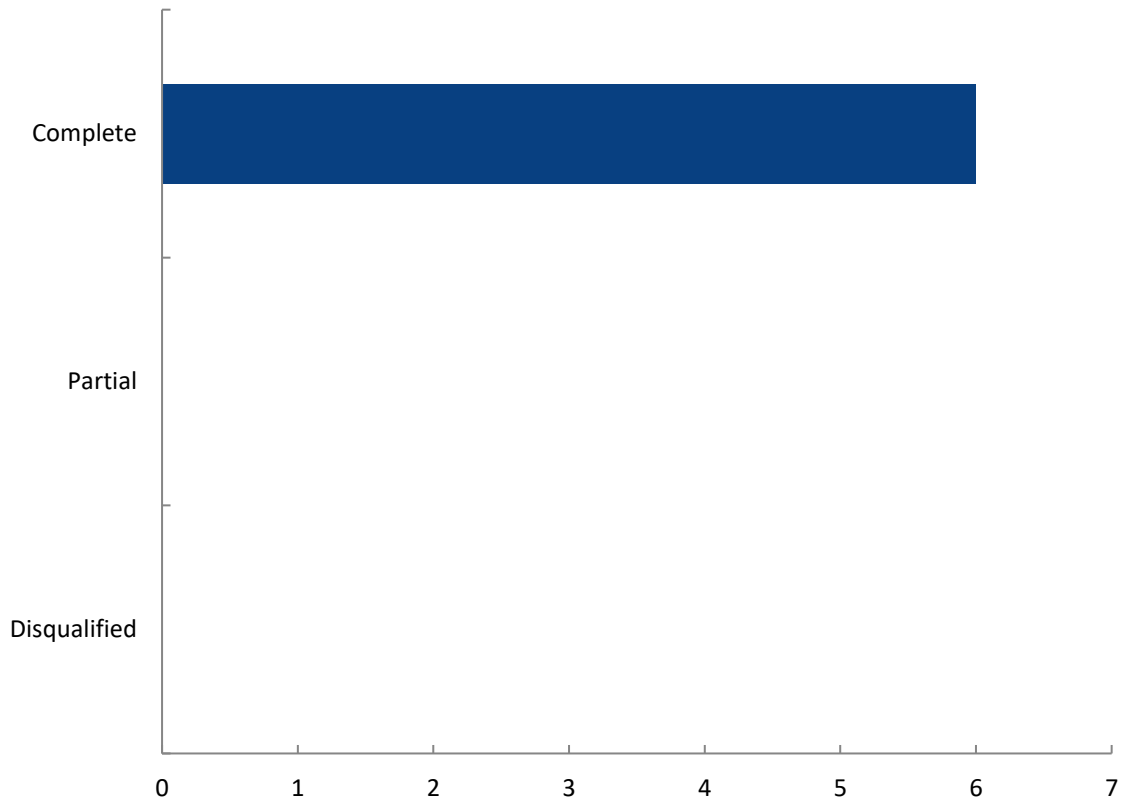
WARNING!

ANY CRIME COMMITTED ON THE PREMISES IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE INVESTIGATED BY THE U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE.

Report for Roberts County

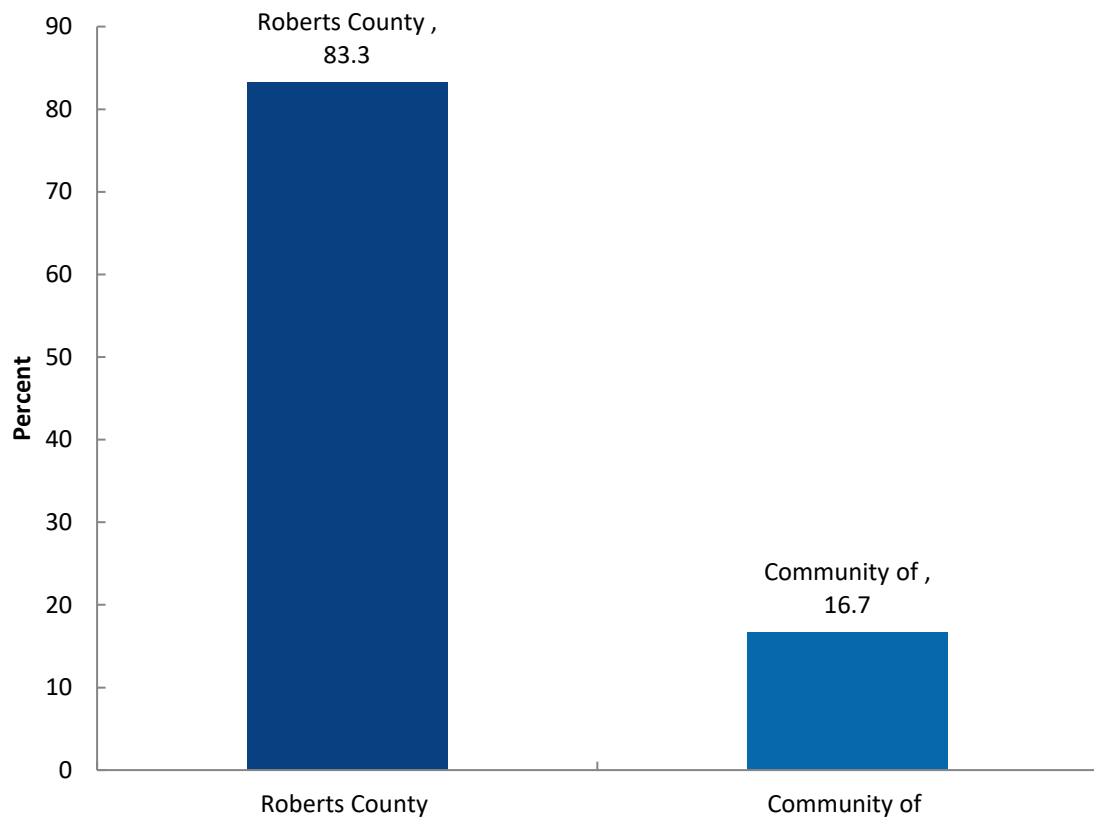
Roberts County

Response Statistics



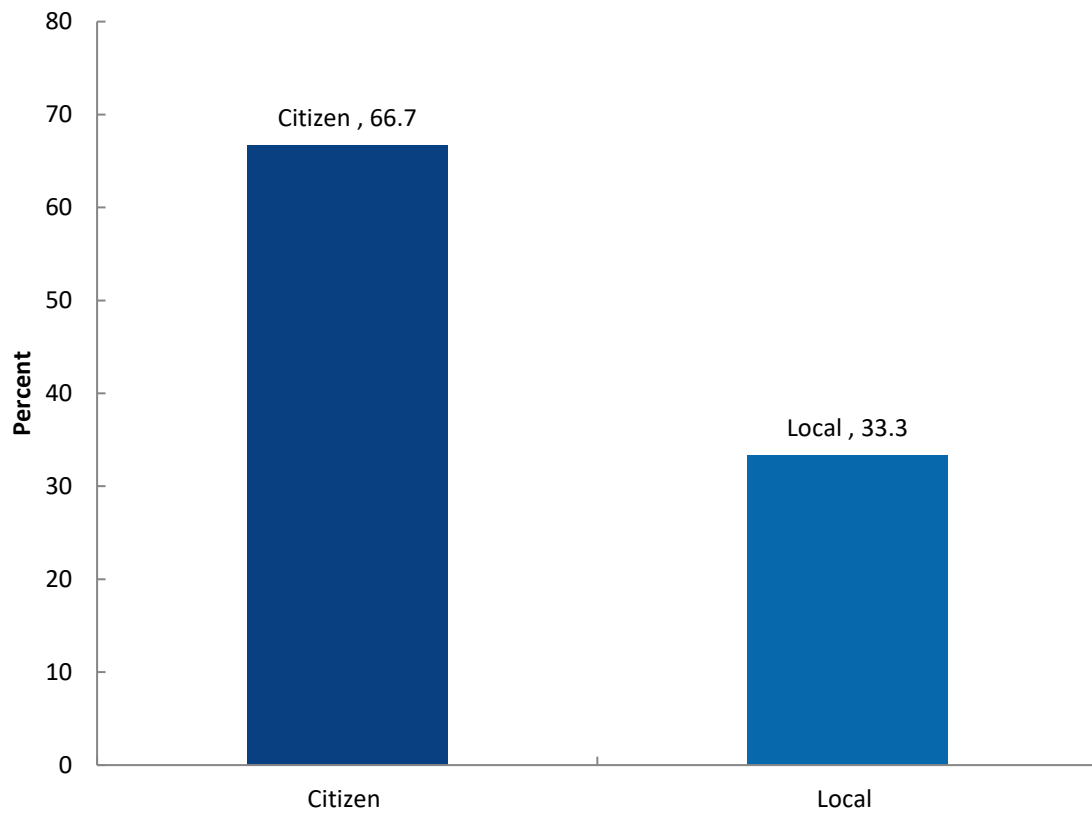
| | Count | Percent |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Complete | 6 | 100 |
| Partial | 0 | 0 |
| Disqualified | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 6 | |

1. Please indicate the municipality you reside in:



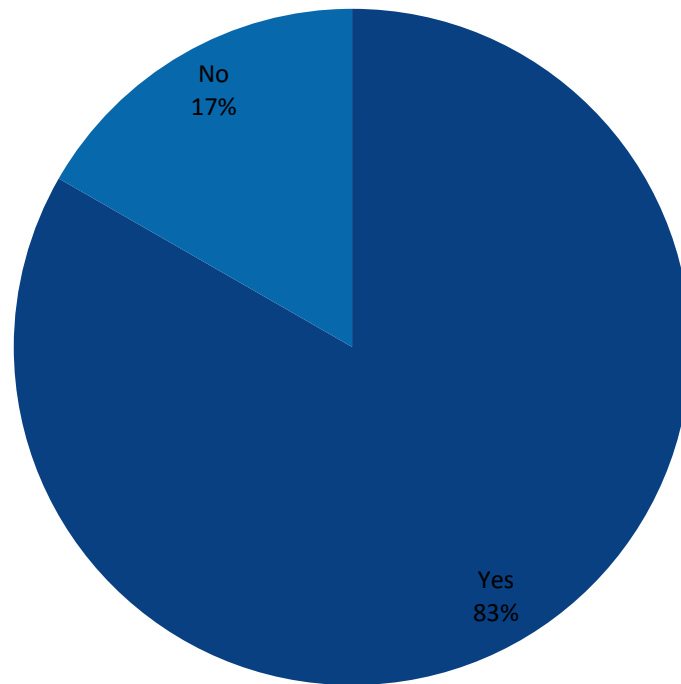
| Value | Percent | Count |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| Roberts County | 83.3% | 5 |
| Community of | 16.7% | 1 |

2.Are you responding as:



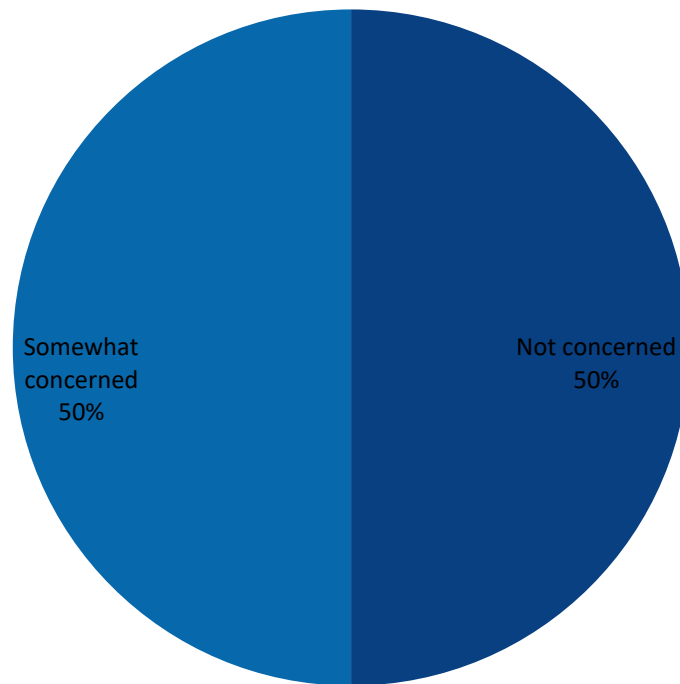
| Value | Percent | Count |
|---------|---------|-------|
| Citizen | 66.7% | 4 |
| Local | 33.3% | 2 |

3. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a natural disaster?



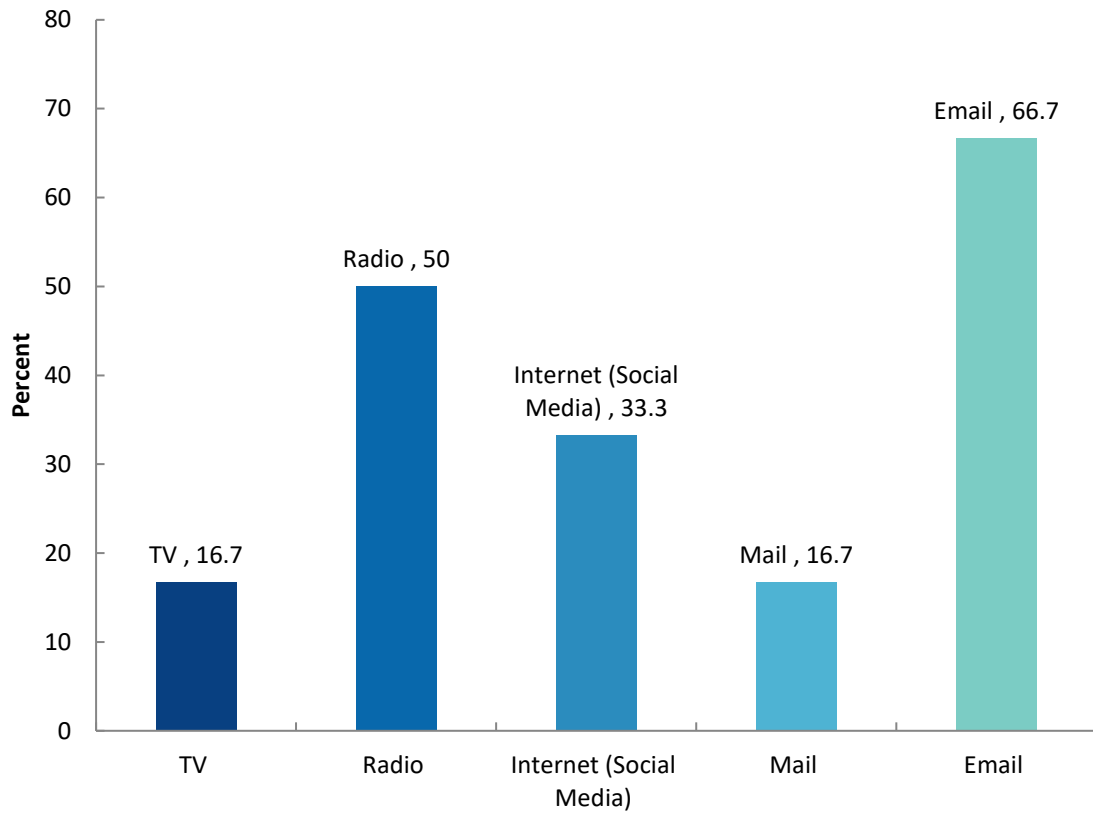
| Value | Percent | Count |
|-------|---------|-------|
| Yes | 83.3% | 5 |
| No | 16.7% | 1 |
| | Totals | 6 |

4.How concerned are you about the possibility of your community being impacted by a natural disaster?



| Value | Percent | Count |
|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Not concerned | 50.0% | 3 |
| Somewhat concerned | 50.0% | 3 |
| | Totals | 6 |

5.What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events? Select all that apply.

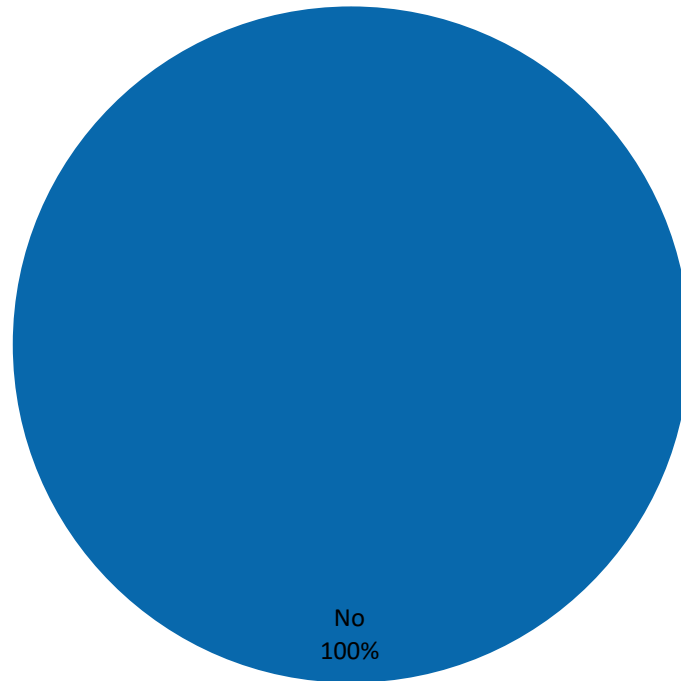


| Value | Percent | Count |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| TV | 16.7% | 1 |
| Radio | 50.0% | 3 |
| Internet (Social Media) | 33.3% | 2 |
| Mail | 16.7% | 1 |
| Email | 66.7% | 4 |

6. Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. One (1) represents the highest/greatest threat and twelve (12) represents the lowest/least threat. Use each number once.

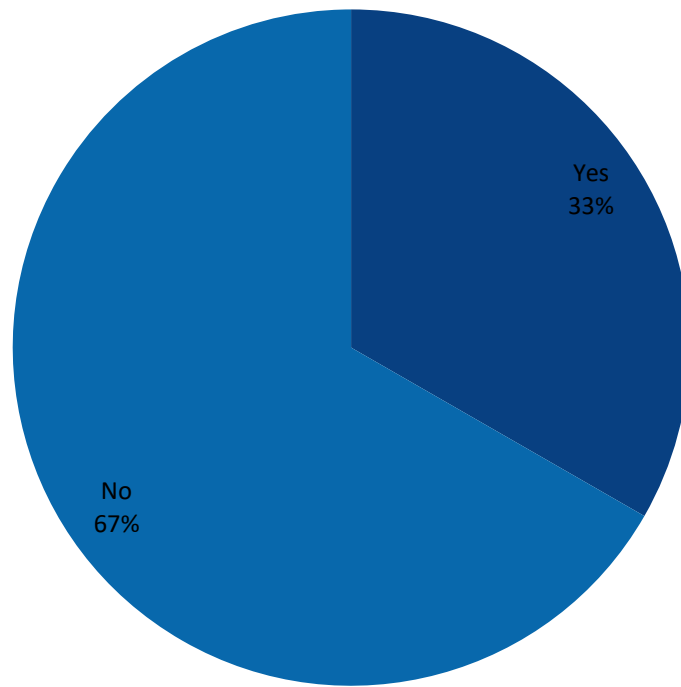
| Item | Overall Rank | Score | Total Respondents |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------------|
| Flood | 1 | 70 | 6 |
| Severe Winter Warning | 2 | 63 | 6 |
| High Wind | 3 | 61 | 6 |
| Extreme Temperatures | 4 | 47 | 6 |
| Tornado | 5 | 46 | 6 |
| Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail) | 6 | 42 | 6 |
| Wildfire | 7 | 36 | 6 |
| Drought | 8 | 23 | 6 |
| Earthquake | 9 | 18 | 6 |
| Dam Failure | 10 | 18 | 6 |
| Urban Fire | 11 | 18 | 6 |
| Ice Jam | 12 | 16 | 5 |

7. Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your community that is not listed above?



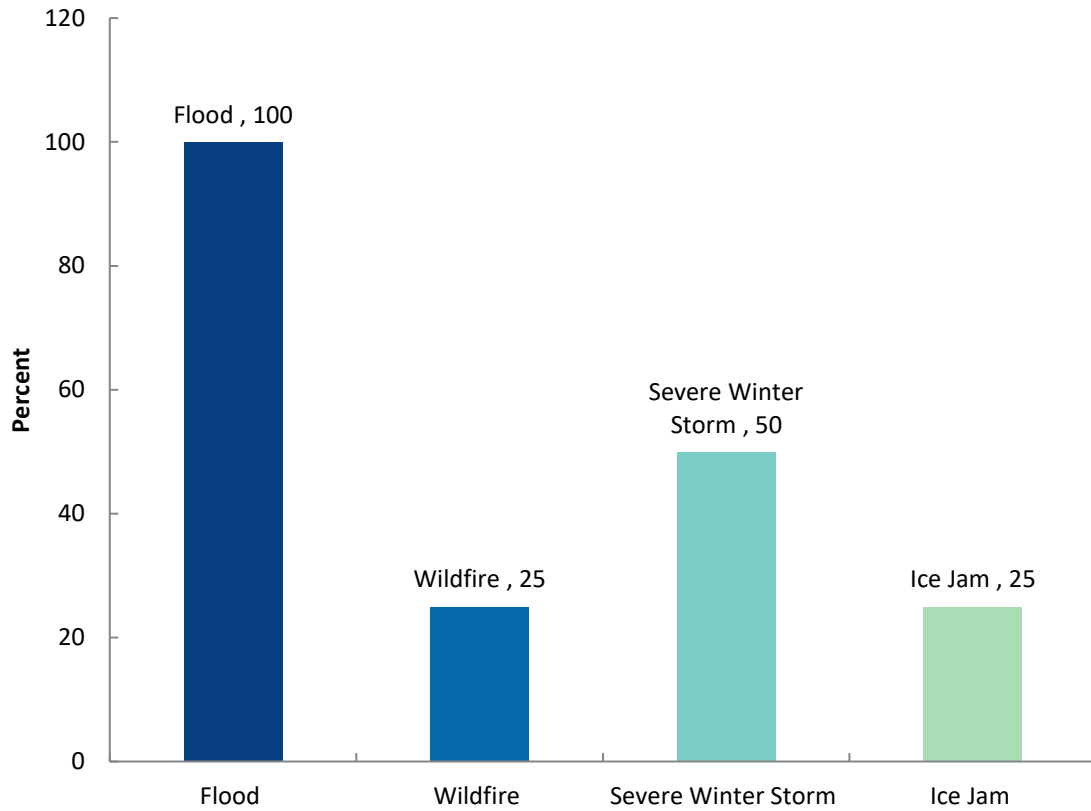
| Value | Percent | Count |
|-------|---------|-------|
| No | 100.0% | 5 |
| | Totals | 5 |

8. Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or community more resistant to hazards?



| Value | Percent | Count |
|-------|---------|-------|
| Yes | 33.3% | 2 |
| No | 66.7% | 4 |
| | Totals | 6 |

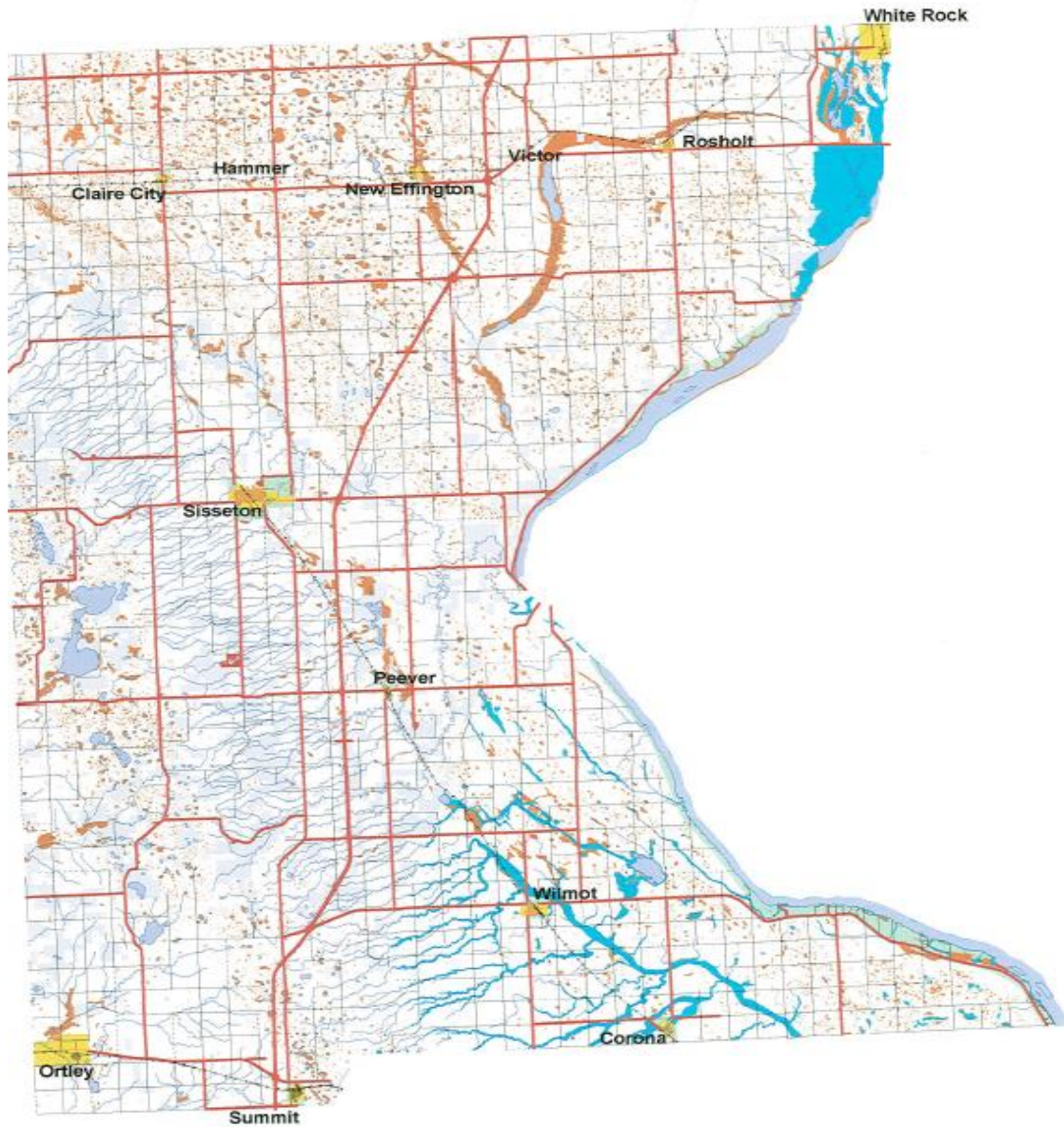
9. We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards. Examples of projects are creating green spaces, floodproofing structures, designating emergency shelters, construction of tornado safe rooms etc.



| Value | Percent | Count |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Flood | 100.0% | 4 |
| Wildfire | 25.0% | 1 |
| Severe Winter Storm | 50.0% | 2 |
| Ice Jam | 25.0% | 1 |

Appendix G – Comprehensive Land Use Maps

Roberts County Future Land Use Map

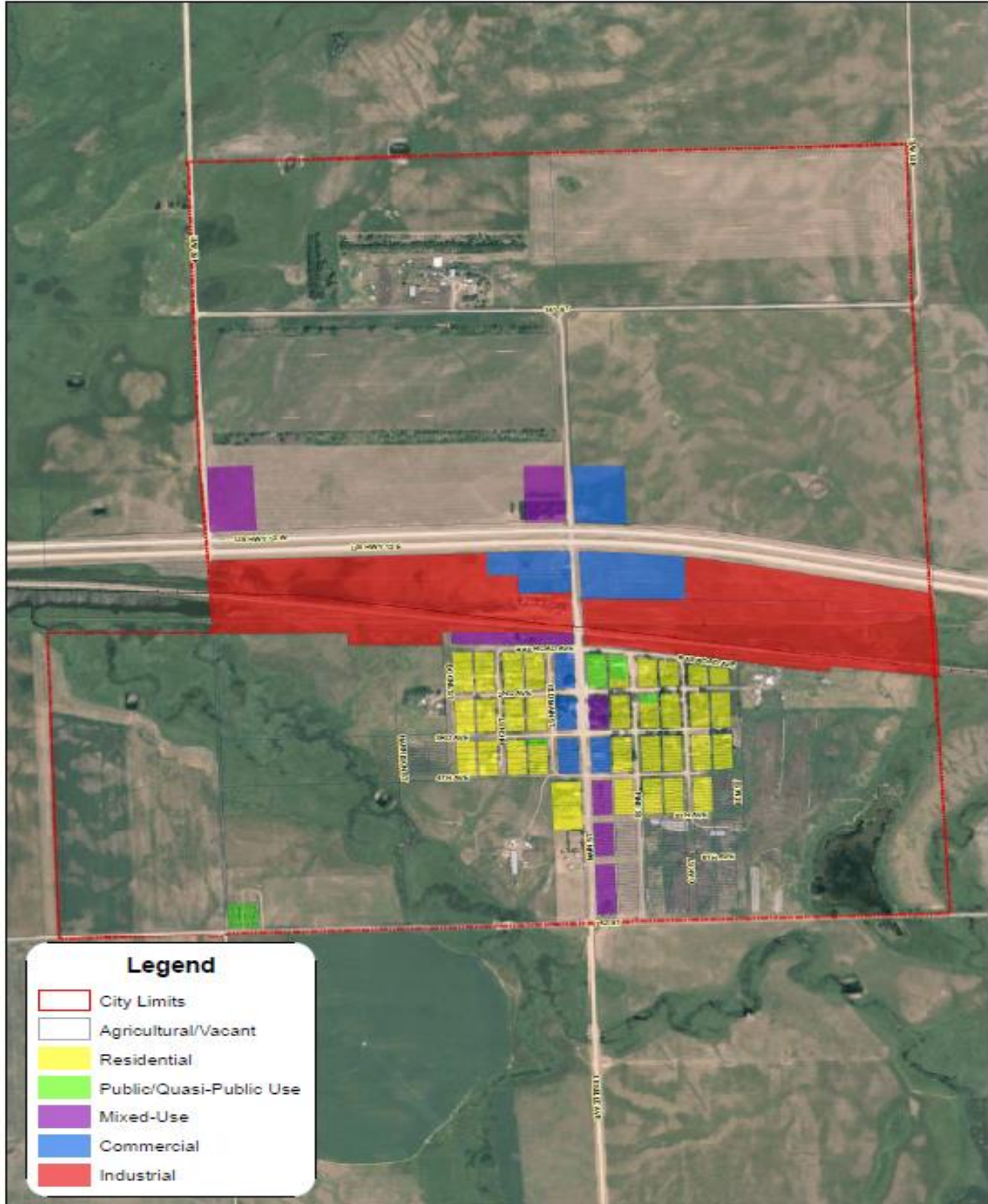


Town of Ortley Future Land Use Map

Town of Ortley Comprehensive Land Use Plan Future Land Use Map (2010 - 2030)



1 inch = 700 feet



Town of Peeper Future Land Use Map

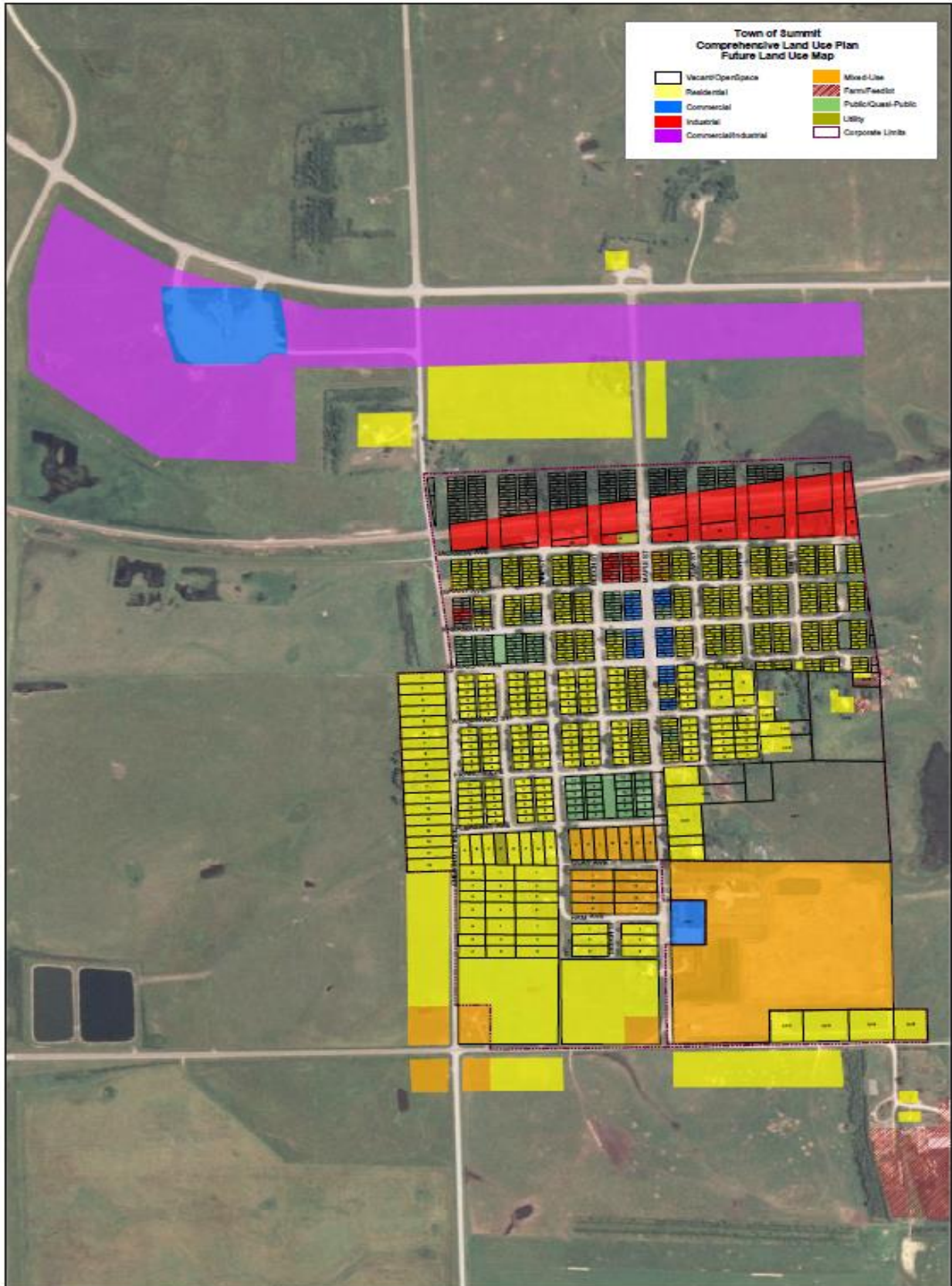
TOWN OF PEEVER
COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
FUTURE LAND USE MAP



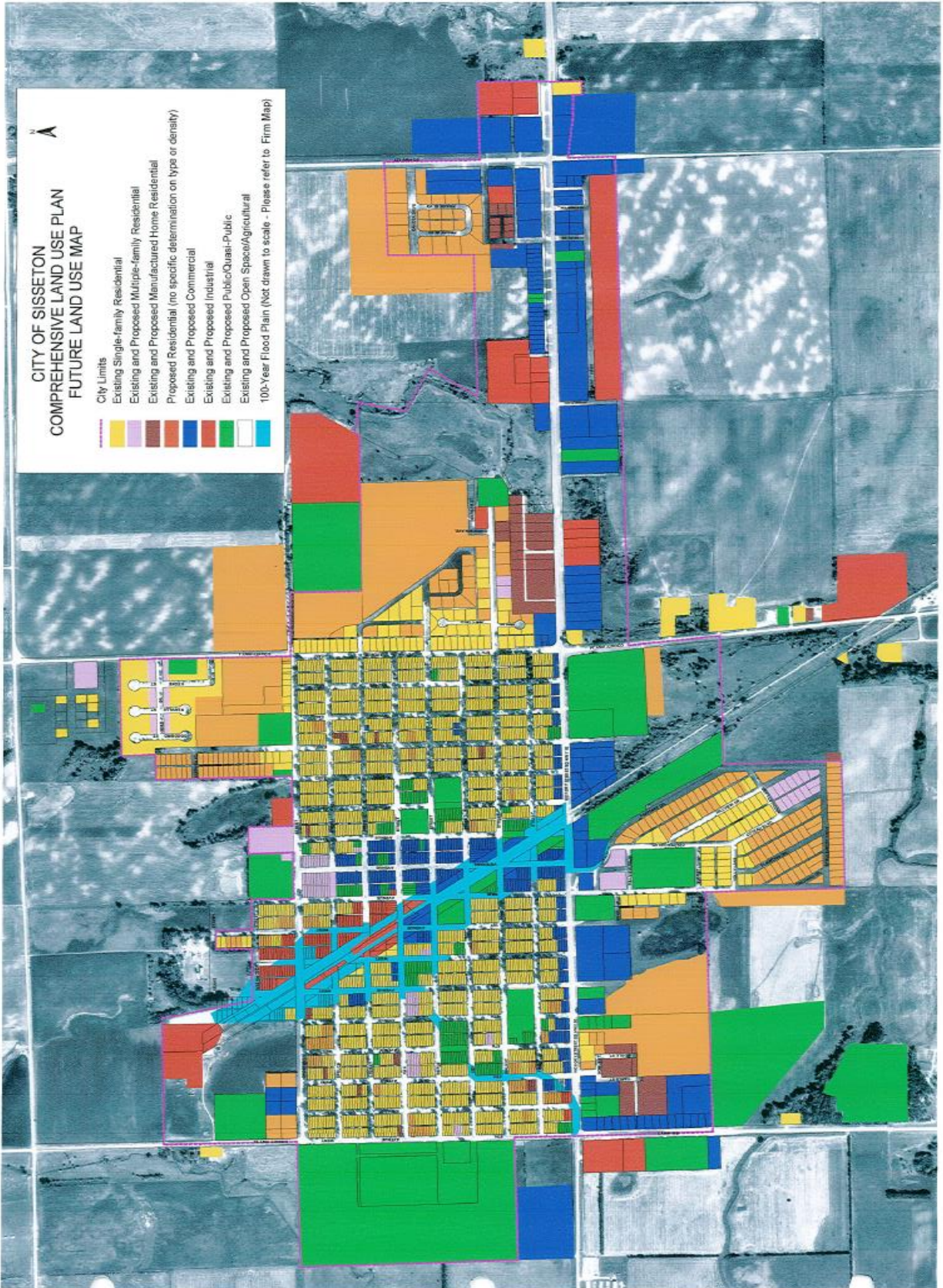
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC
- OPEN SPACE/AGRICULTURAL
- CITY LIMITS



Town of Summit Future Land Use Map



City of Sisseton Future Land Use Map



Appendix H – Review of Previous PDM Mitigation Project Implementation

2024 PDM Plan Mitigation Project Implementation

| COMMUNITY | POTENTIAL MITIGATION PROJECTS | HAZARD | INCLUDED IN 2024 PLAN? | STATUS |
|----------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Roberts County | Purchase and install radio transmission repeaters to improve communications in the county. | All | Yes | Ongoing-One repeater purchased and installed. |
| Claire City | Construct improvements to wastewater system. | Flooding | Yes | Ongoing – Lift Station rebuilt. New pump station constructed. Next phase is cleaning lines. |
| Claire City | Clean out storm drainage system ditches and culverts. | Flooding | Yes | Ongoing. |
| Corona | Hire engineer and complete a drainage study of the town. | Flooding | No | Completed |
| Corona | Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Fire | Yes | Ongoing |
| New Effington | Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Fire | Yes | Ongong |
| Peever | Construct improvements to wastewater system. | Flooding | No | Project in process of being completed. |
| Rosholt | Construct improvements to the water system. | Fire | No | Project in process of being completed. |
| Sisseton | Construct recommended water projects from water system study – new water treatment facility. | Fire | Yes | Ongoing – next phase is upgrading lines. |
| Sisseton | Create Comprehensive Land Use Plan and update Zoning Regulations. | Flooding | No | Completed. |
| Sisseton | Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Fire | Yes | Ongoing |
| Summit | Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Fire | Yes | Ongoing |
| Summit | Create Comprehensive Land Use Plan and update Zoning Regulations | Flooding | No | Completed |
| Wilmot | Purchase supplies for emergency shelters. | Severe Weather Hazards | Yes | Ongoing. |
| Wilmot | Maintain local firefighting capabilities. | Fire | Yes | Ongoing |

Appendix I - References

City of Sisseton Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances – First District Association of Local Governments, 2003.

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Town of Ortleigh Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance – First District Association of Local Governments, 2010.

Town of Peever Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance – First District Association of Local Governments, 2002.

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