

COMMUNITY PROFILE

VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON

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

2021

Local Planning Team

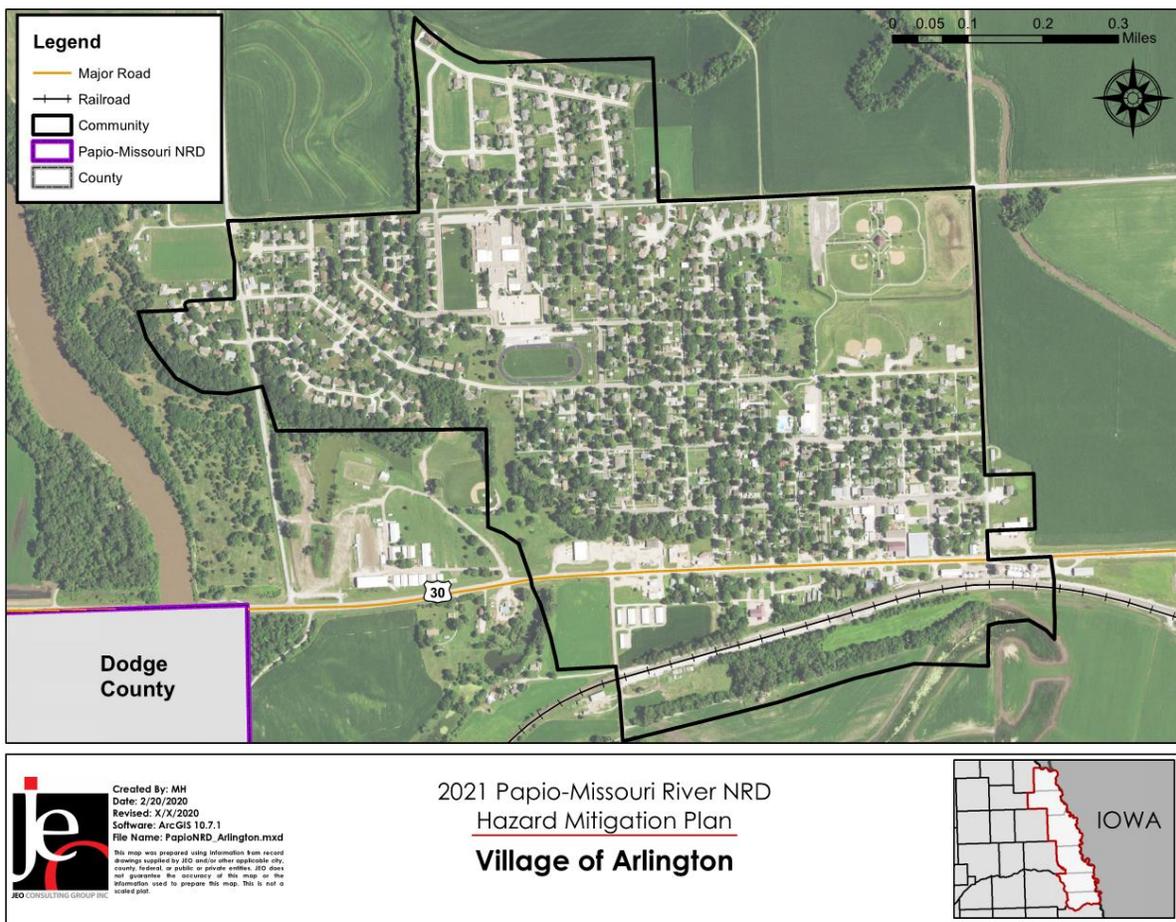
Table ALN.1: Arlington Local Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION
NIKI HERRE	Village Clerk	Village of Arlington
PAUL KRAUSE	Board Chairman	Village of Arlington
JON ROSENTHAL	Streets & Parks Commissioner	Village of Arlington

Location and Geography

The Village of Arlington is located in the southwest portion of Washington County and covers an area of 0.6 square miles. Major waterways in the area include the Elkhorn River to the west and Bell Creek to the east.

Figure ALN.1: Village of Arlington



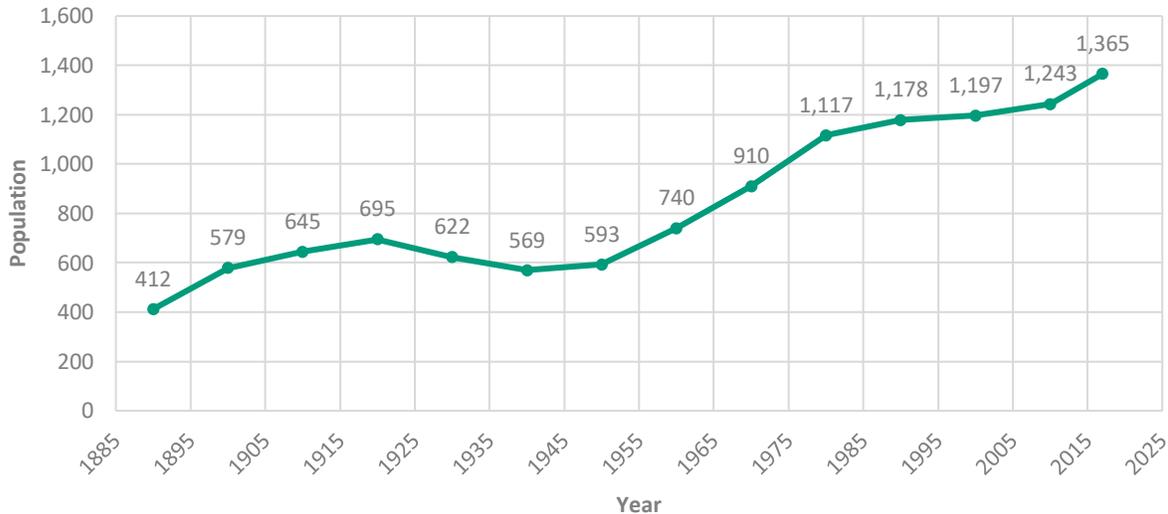
Transportation

Arlington’s major transportation corridors includes Highway 30 that averages 5,005 vehicles per day. Arlington has one Union Pacific rail line across the southern edge of the community. The planning team indicated that some chemicals are regularly transported along local routes, but it is unknown which kinds. This information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk to transportation incidents.

Demographics

The population of Arlington has generally been growing since the 1940s. The current estimated population in 2017 was 1,365. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Increasing populations can also contribute to increasing tax revenues, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Arlington's population accounted for approximately 7% percent of Washington County's population in 2017.¹

Figure ALN.2: Estimated Population 1890 – 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau²

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

- **Younger.** The median age of Arlington was 32.9 years old in 2017, compared with the County average of 41.2 years. Arlington's population has grown older since 2010, when the median age was 32.8 years old. Arlington had a larger proportion of people under 20 years old (33.5%) than the County (27.0%).³
- **Less ethnic diversity.** Since 2010, Arlington grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 1% of Arlington's population was Asian and 1% was two or more races. By 2017, 2% of Arlington's population was Asian, 1% was other races, and 3% were two or more races. During that time, Washington County population was 1% two or more races in 2010 and grew to 2% Black and 1% two or more races in 2017.⁴
- **Less likely to be at the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in Arlington (9.0% of all persons living below the federal poverty line) is slightly lower than the County's poverty rate (9.8%) in 2017.⁵

¹ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

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

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

⁴ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁵ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Employment and Economics

The village's economic base is a mixture of industries. In comparison to Washington County, Arlington's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Employment sectors accounting for 10% or more of employment in Arlington included Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Professional and Scientific Services, and Educational Services; while Washington County's employment sectors included Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Educational Services in 2017.⁶
- **Lower household income.** Arlington's median household income in 2017 (\$69,479) was about \$3,000 lower than the County (\$66,485).⁷
- **Fewer long-distance commuters.** About 28.2% percent of workers in Arlington commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 39.1% of workers in Washington County. About 21.9% of workers in Arlington commute 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.4% of the County workers.⁸

Major Employers

Major employers in the village include Arlington Public Schools, Two Rivers State Bank, and Reed Electric and Plumbing. A large percentage of residents commute to Blair, Omaha, and Fremont for work.

Housing

In comparison to Washington County, Arlington's housing stock was:

- **More owner occupied.** About 80.1% of occupied housing units in Arlington are owner occupied compared with 76.5% of occupied housing in Washington County in 2017.⁹
- **Greater share of aged housing stock.** Arlington had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (50.8% compared to 38.1%).¹⁰
- **More single-family homes.** The predominant housing type in the village is single family detached and Arlington contains far fewer multifamily housing with five or more units per structure than the County (3.8% compared to 10.1%). About 84.9% of housing in Arlington was single-family detached, compared with 82.7% of the County's housing. Arlington has a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (4.6%) compared to the County (2.1%).¹¹ Mobile homes in the village are primarily located south of Highway 30, between 3rd and 4th Streets. After the 2019 flood events, the number of mobile homes went from 23 down to 11-13, according to the local planning team. The homes that were lost will not be rebuilt.

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

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

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

⁸ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁹ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

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

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

Future Development Trends

Over the past five years, there was a fair amount of change in the village. A new village hall and a new public works building were built, some new residential development occurred, and multiple properties were removed in flood mitigation efforts. Additionally, the old village hall was demolished during that time period.

According to census data, Arlington's population has increased over the past few decades. The local planning team attribute the growth to the schools and parks within the village. A housing study is now underway due to the consistent population growth. The mobile home park that was destroyed in the flood will be converted to an outdoor commercial storage facility.

Structural Inventory and Valuation

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

Table ALN.2: Arlington Parcel Valuation

NUMBER OF PARCELS	NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS	TOTAL IMPROVEMENT VALUE	NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN	VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN	PERCENT OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN
633	515	\$75,091,750	45	\$5,016,640	9%

Source: County Assessor

Table JKN.3: Jackson Flood Map Products

TYPE OF PRODUCT	PRODUCT ID	EFFECTIVE DATE	DETAILS
LOMA	18-07-1991A-310227	9/17/2018	Structure (residence) removed from SFHA
LOMA	16/07/1806A-310227	9/9/2016	Portion of property removed from SFHA

Source: FEMA Flood Map Service Center

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources

Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

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

Table ALN.3: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	LOCATED IN FLOODPLAIN?
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	7098 County Road 15	N

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy¹²

Critical Facilities

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

¹² Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed February 2020. <https://deg-iis.ne.gov/tier2/search.faces>.

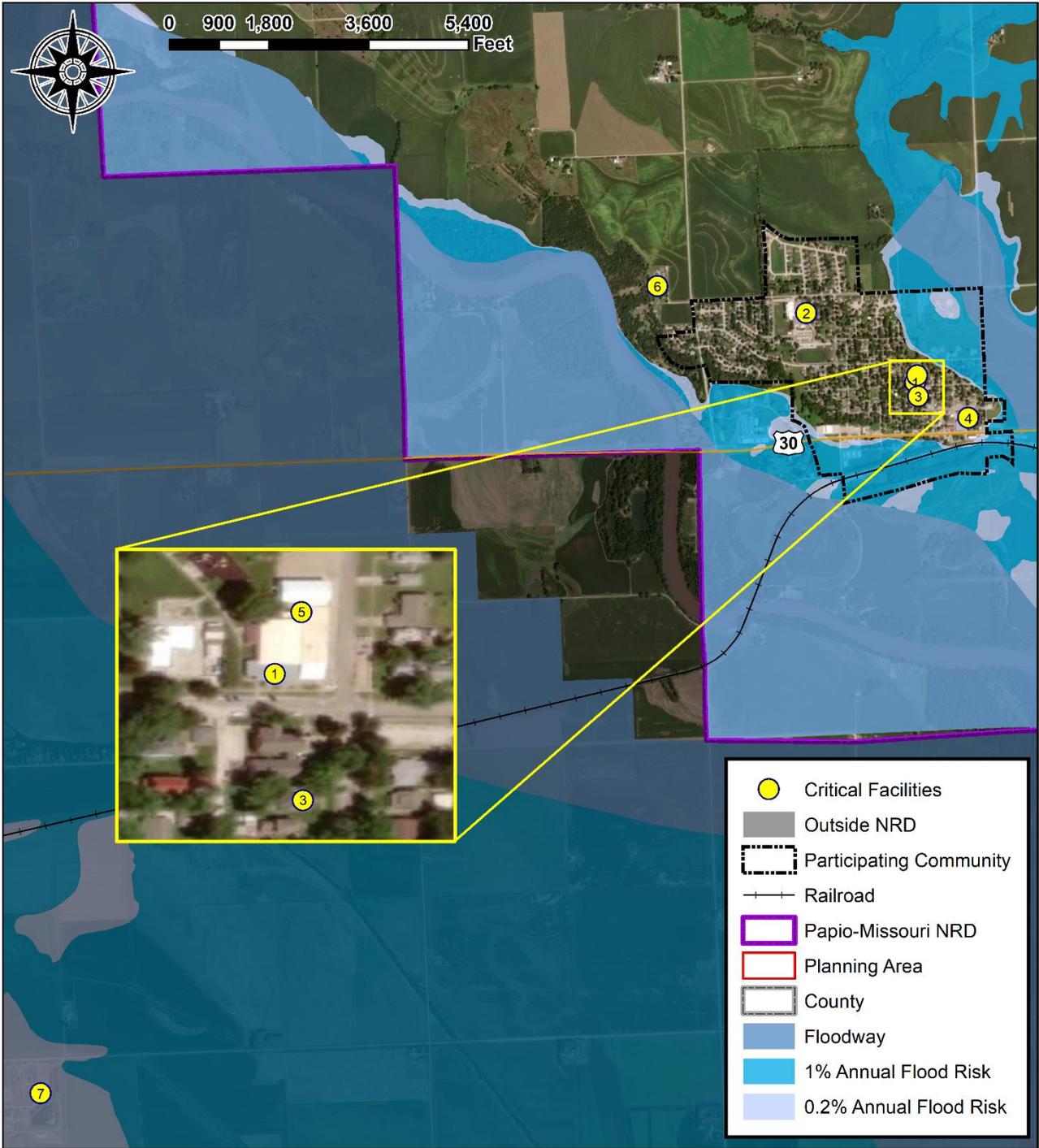
SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

Table ALN.4: Critical Facilities

CF NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	SHORT-TERM SHELTER (Y/N)	GENERATOR (Y/N)	FLOODPLAIN (Y/N)
1	Food, Water, and Shelter	Arlington Community Building	Y	N	N
2	Food, Water, and Shelter	Arlington Elementary and High School	Y	N	N
3	Food, Water, and Shelter	Arlington Community Church	Y	N	N
4	Safety and Security	Arlington City Hall	N	N	N
5	Safety and Security	Arlington Volunteer Fire Department	N	N	N
6	Food, Water, and Shelter	Water Treatment Facility and Water Tower	N/A	Y	N
7	Food, Water, and Shelter	Wastewater Facility	N	Y	Y

Figure ALN.3: Critical Facilities



<p>JEO CONSULTING GROUP INC.</p>	<p>Created By: MB, MW Date: 8/20/2020 Revised: 11/17/2020 Software: ArcGIS 10.7.1 File Name: PapioNRD_ArlingtonCF.mxd</p> <p><small>This map was prepared using information from record drawings supplied by JEO and/or other applicable city, county, federal, or public or private entities. JEO does not guarantee the accuracy of this map or the information used to prepare this map. This is not a scaled plot.</small></p>	<p>2021 Papio-Missouri River NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan</p> <hr/> <p>Village of Arlington Critical Facilities</p>	
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Historical Occurrences

See the Washington County community profile for historical hazard events.

Hazard Prioritization

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

Flooding

Flooding is a top concern for the village due to the proximity of Bell Creek and Elkhorn Creek and past flood damages. The planning team indicated that Bell Creek is of particular concern as the creek floods easily and causes issues on the northeastern portion of the village. In 2014, the creek flooded three times and during the 2011 flood on the Missouri River, the creek backfilled and flooded the area for more than a week. Roads such as 1st Street and Bell Street are known to flood when Bell Creek floods, forcing their closure. The village is interested in completing a flood mitigation study of Bell Creek to determine the best ways to mitigate the recurring flood issues.

According to NCEI data, there have been eight flood events occur in Arlington from 1996 to November 2019. These resulted in a total of \$4,365,000 in property damages. The most devastating flood event according to the NCEI occurred in August 1999 when 8 inches of rain fell over a short period of time causing flash flooding of the village. Streets flooded, especially near Bell Creek, and Highway 30 in Arlington was flooded. The flooding caused \$4 million in damage, mainly due to flooded basements and vehicles and washed out roads and bridges.

The village was significantly impacted by the flood event in 2019, according to the local planning team. About half of the mobile homes were lost due to damages and the community experienced economic loss when the Highway 30 was closed. The village undertook major debris cleanup efforts to get the community back to pre-flood condition. One project currently planned to improve the village's response to flooding is moving at-risk housing out of flood prone areas. An action identified as being needed in the future is the installation of local river gauges.

The Village of Arlington is surrounded by floodplain on the west, south, and east sides of the community. Arlington participates in the NFIP and has twelve policies in-force for \$1,291,000. As of November 2019, there are two single-family homes that are repetitive flood loss properties in the Village of Arlington, and one single-family home that is a severe repetitive flood loss property. Washington County also has a Flood Insurance Study dated January 6, 2012 which includes Arlington, Blair, Fort Calhoun, Herman, Kennard, and Washington Village. The study identified the Missouri River and the adjacent valley areas as the principal flood problem. Flooding along the smaller streams is generally caused by flash flooding from localized storms and from backwater from the major streams. The construction of six dams on the Missouri River in the Dakotas and Montana, the construction of a navigable channel as far upstream as Sioux City, Iowa and the construction of levee systems has transformed the stream into a stable channel with relatively uniform discharges throughout the year. The threat of flooding has been reduced considerable, but unfortunately, not eliminated. Flood protection measures in the area include various levees in the area. However, it has been ascertained that some of these levees may not protect the community from rare events such as the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. The criteria used to evaluate protection against the 1-percent-annual-chance flood are 1) adequate design, including freeboard, 2) structural stability, and 3) proper operation and maintenance.

High Winds and Tornadoes

Tornadoes and high winds have the potential for significant damages, economic impacts, and loss of life. Because of this, the planning team identified this as a hazard of top concern. According to NCEI data, there have been 17 high wind events and ten tornadoes in Washington County from 1996 to November 2019. Three tornadoes have impacted areas just outside Arlington during that time. Two were F1 tornadoes and the other was an F0.

The first tornado to hit the area occurred in June 1996 and caused \$300,000 in damages. It touched down north of the village and damaged St Paul's Lutheran Church and School, and eight nearby farmsteads. The second tornado hit in April 1999 and caused tree and outbuilding damage near Arlington. In April 2001, the third tornado touched down about 4.5 miles northeast of Arlington, moving away from the community. A total of \$600,000 in damages to farmsteads, power lines, and trees. One man was injured during this tornado when a two-by-four flew through the window and hit him. The local planning team did not recall any significant damages from these tornadoes in the village or to critical facilities. In late 2015 one of the community's warning sirens was replaced. There are no current projects planned related to this hazard, but the planning team indicated that replacement of a siren near County Road 9 and Bell Street may be needed in the future.

Public Health Emergency

Public health emergency is a new hazard of top concern for this plan update. Concerns for public health emergencies stemmed from the development and spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), beginning in 2020. While the village has not been previously impacted by major public health outbreaks, there have been confirmed cases of COVID-19. The village follows all Directed Health Measures from the state and Three Rivers Health Department which services the area. The village has identified the need to update personnel policies to reflect quarantine or self-isolation employment time, cross training departments to ensure continuity of services, and updating technological resources to improve remote work and contactless services.

Severe Thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are a common occurrence during the summer months in the region and can cause significant damages. These storms can bring a combination of high winds, heavy rain, flooding, lightning, and hail. According to NCEI data, there have been 19 severe thunderstorm events in Arlington from 1996 to November 2019. One thunderstorm event in July 1998 destroyed a farm building near Arlington, causing \$20,000 in damages. There have been brief power outages from thunderstorm winds, but no damages to critical facilities were reported by the local planning team. Although the NCEI did not report any damages from hail in the past, large hail is common in the planning area and has caused significant damages to nearby communities, including Blair. If the village did experience a storm event with large hail, the local economy could be seriously impacted.

Severe Winter Storms

Due to their ability to cause power outages, close roads, and cause infrastructure damage, severe winter storms was identified as a top concern for the village. According to the NCEI, there were 79 severe winter storm events in Washington County from 1996 through November 2019. However, no reported damages to property or crops were reported from those events.

One of the worst recent blizzards occurred over the Christmas holiday in 2012 with winds gusting over 40 mph, dumping heavy snow, and closing roads. This prolonged event made travel impossible during an important time of year for shopping and visiting families. Many drivers had to be rescued when their vehicles became stuck in the snow. Snow totals were well over a foot in

much of the county. Hazardous driving conditions with low visibility and slick roads can make this hazard particularly dangerous. Streets within the village are designated as snow routes.

Social Media Engagement

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

The Village of Arlington had two reported respondents in the campaign (based upon general zip code analysis). According to those respondents the top hazards of concern for them included: Flooding, High Winds and Tornadoes, Severe Thunderstorms, and Severe Winter Storms. Some ways residents have indicated they had reduced their personal risk to hazard events included: elevating homes, moving out of hazardous areas such as floodplains or major transportation corridors, built homes with fire resistant materials, signed up for emergency alert texts, attended safety related trainings or certifications, and identified safe places in home and work environments for hazard events.

The local respondents noted radio alerts or text alerts are preferred methods of notification for major events and protecting people and critical facilities, preventing development in hazardous areas, improving emergency response capabilities, and community notification are the most important priorities for identifying hazard mitigation projects. Noted actions to improve hazard mitigation in the community included burying power lines and maintaining flood and stormwater management infrastructure.

Governance

A community’s governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. Arlington has a number of offices or departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives. The village is governed by a five-member village board and the following offices.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Streets and Parks Commissioner
- Planning Commission
- Housing Authority
- Water and Sewer Department
- Volunteer Fire Department
- Village Engineer

Capability Assessment

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

Table ALN.5: Capability Assessment

SURVEY COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS		Yes/No
PLANNING & REGULATORY CAPABILITY	Comprehensive Plan	Yes (2011)
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Emergency Operational Plan	Yes (County)
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL CAPABILITY	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes (Contractor)
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	Yes
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	
FISCAL CAPABILITY	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1 & 6 Year plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes
	Other (if any)	
EDUCATION & OUTREACH CAPABILITY	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire	No

SURVEY COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS		Yes/No
	safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	Yes
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	No
	Other (if any)	

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

Plan Integration

The Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) for Arlington, which was last updated in 2016, is an annex of Washington County's LEOP. The plan is anticipated to be updated in July 2021. It is an all hazards plan that does not address specific natural and man-made disasters. It provides a clear assignment of responsibility in case of an emergency, actions to take during emergency events, and identifies shelter locations in each community.

The Comprehensive Plan, which was updated in 2016, discusses the location of the floodplain and the limited options for future growth for the community. It states that development opportunities will be limited to north and northwest from the community to stay clear of the floodplain. The plan goes further to encourage limiting development in flood-prone areas and to consider removal of existing properties in the floodplain. The local planning team noted a need to update the plan to include: goals/objectives aimed at Safe Growth, limiting development near hazardous areas; encourage clustering of development in hazardous areas; and identify areas in need of emergency shelters.

The village also has a Zoning Ordinance and Floodplain Ordinance which are updated on an as needed basis. The Floodplain Ordinance is currently being updated as of winter 2020 and requires at least one foot of elevation for all structures located in the floodplain. The village has adopted the 2018 International Building Codes.

The village's annual municipal budget and Capital Improvements Plan are updated annually. The local planning team noted budget funds are limited to maintaining current facilities; however, local funds have increased in recent years with a growing tax base. According to the planning team, parks planning and roads planning will incorporate hazard mitigation into their planning process for future projects.

Plan Maintenance

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

The local planning team is responsible for reviewing and updating this community profile as changes occur or after a major event. The local planning team will include the clerk, Floodplain Administrator, and the Village Board. The local planning team will review the plan no less than annually and will include the public in the review and revision process by making social media posts, updating the community website, sending letters to all residents, and discussing changes at board meetings.

Mitigation Strategy

Continued Mitigation Actions

MITIGATION ACTION		ALERT SIRENS
DESCRIPTION	Perform an evaluation of existing alert sirens in order to determine sirens which should be replaced or upgraded. Install new sirens where lacking and remote activation.	
HAZARD(S)	High Winds and Tornadoes, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms	
ESTIMATED COST	\$15,000+	
FUNDING	Village funds, HMGP, BRIC	
TIMELINE	3-5 years	
PRIORITY	Medium	
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board and Village Engineer	
STATUS	One siren was recently replaced within the village. An additional siren may be needed in the future.	

MITIGATION ACTION		BACK-UP POWER GENERATORS
DESCRIPTION	Provide a portable or stationary source of back-up power to redundant power supplies, water facilities, municipal hall, and other critical facilities.	
HAZARD(S)	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms	
ESTIMATED COST	\$50,000+	
FUNDING	Village funds, HMGP, BRIC	
TIMELINE	1-3 years	
PRIORITY	High	
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board and Village Engineer	
STATUS	A generator was acquired for the village water plant. The Village Hall and Auditorium need generators.	

MITIGATION ACTION		FLOOD MITIGATION STUDY FOR BELL CREEK
DESCRIPTION	Conduct a flood mitigation study to identify possible mitigation projects to reduce flooding for Bell Creek, especially on the northeastern side of the village where flooding occurs around the baseball fields and floods nearby roadways	
HAZARD(S)	Flooding	
ESTIMATED COST	\$35,000	
FUNDING	Village funds, HMGP, FMA	
TIMELINE	1-3 years	
PRIORITY	High	
LEAD AGENCY	Planning Commission and Floodplain Administrator	
STATUS	The flood mitigation study is currently in progress.	

MITIGATION ACTION		FLOOD PRONE PROPERTY ACQUISITION
DESCRIPTION	Acquire properties in the floodplain to prevent future flood impacts	
HAZARD(S)	Flooding	
ESTIMATED COST	Varies	
FUNDING	General Fund, County funds, Silver Jackets, USACE, FMA	
TIMELINE	2-5 years	
PRIORITY	High	
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board of Trustees	
STATUS	This is a new mitigation action.	

MITIGATION ACTION		STORMWATER SYSTEM AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
DESCRIPTION	Upgrade and expand stormwater control basins and ponds to reduce flood risk	
HAZARD(S)	Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding	
ESTIMATED COST	\$25,000	
FUNDING	General Funds, NRD cost share	
TIMELINE	2-5 years	
PRIORITY	High	
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board of Trustees, Pond Committee	
STATUS	The village is currently in the survey stage to improve the pond.	

Removed Mitigation Actions:

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