

FALL RIVER COUNTY RESOLUTION #2020-43

**Resolution adopting and approving Tax Compliance Procedures
Relating to Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds for Conduit Borrowers**

WHEREAS, pursuant to the laws of the State of South Dakota and Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, Fall River County (the "County"), acting by and through the authority of its County Commission, has issued, and likely will issue in the future, tax exempt municipal bonds, notes or other obligations on behalf of private entities (each, a "Conduit Borrower") who are eligible to borrow funds on a tax-exempt basis ("Private Activity Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the County deems it necessary and desirable to adopt certain procedures and practices to be followed by the County in connection with the issuance by the County of Private Activity Bonds; and

WHEREAS, proposed tax compliance procedures for the issuance of Private Activity Bonds (the "Compliance Procedures") are attached hereto as Exhibit A, which procedures require any Conduit Borrower to take certain actions with respect to Private Activity Bonds issued by the County for the benefit of such Conduit Borrower;

BE IT RESOLVED by the County Commission of Fall River County, South Dakota, that the Compliance Procedures attached hereto as Exhibit A are hereby adopted and shall be dated as of the date hereof, and the County Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to periodically update the Compliance Procedures in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and supporting Internal Revenue Service Rulings and Regulations, with advice from counsel.

Dated this 17th day of November, 2020.

ATTEST:

Joe Falkenburg
Fall River County Board of Commissioners

Sue Ganje
Fall River County Auditor

EXHIBIT A

Fall River County, South Dakota Tax Compliance Procedures Relating to Conduit Tax-Exempt Bonds

Dated: *November 17, 2020*

I. Purpose:

To ensure that interest on tax-exempt bonds, notes or other obligations issued by Fall River County, South Dakota for the benefit of private borrowers (the "Bonds") remain excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

These written procedures are intended to formally memorialize certain practices and procedures of the Issuer previously adopted or followed in connection with its issuance of Bonds. The Issuer's procedures for compliance are as follows:

It is the policy of the Issuer that for any conduit bonds (the "Conduit Bonds") issued on behalf of a conduit borrower (the "Borrower") the Borrower shall be responsible for and shall establish written procedures in the applicable bond documents for the issuance of such Conduit Bonds (the "Conduit Bond Documents") to address ongoing compliance with applicable financial and tax requirements, arbitrage/rebate requirements, remedial actions and other applicable post-issuance requirements of federal tax law throughout the term of the Conduit Bonds (collectively, the "Borrower's Post Issuance Compliance Procedures").

It is the Issuer's policy that the Borrower shall be responsible for compliance with all of the following:

A. Arbitrage Rebate and Yield Requirements

- (i) determining the likelihood of complying with an arbitrage rebate exemption;
- (ii) if necessary, engaging the services of a rebate service provider;
- (iii) assuring payment of required rebate amounts, if any, no later than 60 days after each 5 year anniversary of the issue date of the Conduit Bonds, and no later than 60 days after the last Conduit Bond of each issue is paid or redeemed; and
- (iv) during the construction period of each capital project financed in whole or in part by Conduit Bonds, monitoring the investment and expenditure of Conduit Bond proceeds and consulting with the rebate service provider to determine compliance with any applicable exceptions from the arbitrage

rebate requirements during each 6-month, 18 months or 2 year spending period, as applicable, following the issue date of the Conduit Bonds.

B. Use of Bond Proceeds and Bond-Financed or Refinanced Assets

- (i) monitoring the use of Conduit Bond proceeds (including investment earnings and including reimbursement of expenditures made before bond issuance) and the use of Bond-financed or refinanced assets (e.g., facilities, furnishings or equipment) (the “Conduit Bond-Financed Property”) throughout the term of the Conduit Bonds to ensure compliance with covenants and restrictions set forth in the Conduit Bond Documents;
- (ii) maintaining records identifying the Conduit Bond-Financed Property with proceeds of each issue of Conduit Bonds (including investment earnings and including reimbursement of expenditures made before bond issuance), including a final allocation of Conduit Bond proceeds as described below under “Record Keeping Requirements”;
- (iii) consulting with bond counsel and other legal counsel and advisers in the review of any change in use of Conduit Bond-Financed Property to ensure compliance with all covenants and restrictions set forth in the Conduit Bond Documents; and
- (iv) to the extent that the Borrower discovers that any applicable tax restrictions regarding use of Conduit Bond proceeds and Conduit Bond-Financed Property will or may be violated, consulting promptly with bond counsel and other legal counsel and advisers to determine a course of action to remediate all nonqualified bonds, if such counsel advises that a remedial action is necessary.

C. Record Keeping Requirement

- (i) retaining copies of the Conduit Bond closing transcript(s) and other relevant documentation delivered to the Borrower at or in connection with closing of the issue of Conduit Bonds;
- (ii) retaining copies of all material documents relating to capital expenditures financed or refinanced by Conduit Bond proceeds, including (without limitation) construction contracts, purchase orders, invoices, trustee requisitions and payment records, as well as documents relating to costs reimbursed with Conduit Bond proceeds and records identifying the Conduit Bond-Financed Property, including a final allocation of Conduit Bond proceeds and the Final Completion Report filed pursuant to the Conduit Bond Documents;
- (iii) retaining copies of all records of investments, investment agreements, arbitrage reports and underlying documents, including trustee statements,

in connection with any investment agreements, and copies of all bidding documents, if any; and

- (iv) ensuring the required 8038 forms (including 8038-T forms) are filed on a timely basis.

The compliance policy is a requirement of the IRS. In reviewing tax-exempt bond issues and the projects financed with the proceeds of the issues, one focus of the IRS is compliance with the rules relating to tax-exempt bonds after the issuance of the tax-exempt bonds or "post issuance", including with respect to the facilities financed with proceeds of the tax-exempt bonds. The compliance policy presented to the County Commission puts the responsibility for maintaining compliance with the rules for conduit bonds, such as the bonds issued for Fall River Health Services, on the Borrower. The Borrower will also be adopting its own policies and procedures accepting responsibility and confirming IRS compliance.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Best regards,

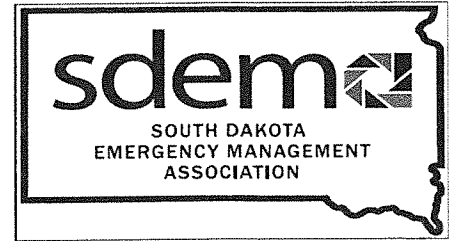
Darla



*Emergency Management
Fall River County*

*Franklin W. Maynard CEM CFM
906 N. River St.
Hot Springs, SD 57747*

605 745-7562 605 890-7245 em@frcounty.org



Date: November 17, 2020

Subj: Commission Update

1. **Salamander TRACK App:** The SD Office of Emergency Management will be purchasing two TRACK Apps for each LEMPG Counties. The recommendation is to install one on a I Phone and the other on a tablet. The Apple iPad – Gold has all the requirements for the TRACK application. I am requesting approval to purchase the Apple iPad for \$429.00. Attached
2. **ASFPM Webinar:** I attended the webinar ‘Using a Depth x Velocity Product in Conjunction with Floodways’. Attached
3. **Fires and Incidents:**
 - a. 11/5/20: Grass Fire: 3 miles N of Oelrichs on 385/18. Oelrichs Fire.
 - b. 11/7/20: BNSF reported a train derailment 2 ½ miles N of Edgemont on the Dewey Rd. Edgemont Fire.


Franklin W. Maynard, CEM, CFM
Emergency Manager
Fall River County
906 N. River Street
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Skip to main content

All

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Account

Returns
& Orders

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Hello
Select your address

Holiday Deals

Gift Cards

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Customer Service

Find a Gift

New Releases

Whole Foods

Shop tech gifts

Apple Products

iPhone

iPad

Apple Watch

AirPods

Mac notebooks

Mac desktops

Apple TV

Accessories

Beats by Dr. Dre



iPad Pro (12.9-inch)
From: \$939.95



iPad Pro (11-inch)
From: \$749.99



NEW iPad Air (10.9-inch)
From: \$559.00



NEW iPad (10.2-inch)
From: \$299.00



iPad mini (7.9-inch)
From: \$384.00



Apple Pencil
From: \$94.88




Smart Keyboard
From: ~~\$159.00~~ \$149.98

New Apple iPad (10.2-inch, Wi-Fi, 128GB) - Gold (Latest Model, 8th Generation)

Visit the Apple Store

1,573 ratings | 143 answered questions

Amazon's Choice  for "i pad"

Price: **\$429.00** & **FREE Shipping**. Details

Get \$10 off instantly: Pay ~~\$429.00~~ \$419.00 upon approval for the Amazon Store Card. No annual fee.

Size: **128GB**

32GB

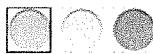
128GB

Style: **WiFi**

WiFi

WiFi + Cellular

Color: **Gold**



Brand: **Apple**

Wireless: **Wi-Fi**

Communication
Technology

Operating
System: **iPadOS**

Other camera
features: **Rear, Front**

RAM Installed
Size: **128 GB**

About this item

- Gorgeous 10.2-inch Retina display
 - A12 Bionic chip with Neural Engine
 - Support for Apple Pencil (1st generation) and Smart Keyboard
 - 8MP back camera, 1.2MP FaceTime HD front camera
 - Stereo speakers
 - 802.11ac Wi-Fi
 - Up to 10 hours of battery life
- Show more

New (3) from **\$429.00** + **FREE Shipping**

Share

\$429.00

& **FREE Shipping**. Details

Arrives: **Thursday, Nov 12** Details


Fastest delivery: **Saturday, Nov 7**

Order within 14 hrs and 40 mins
Details

In Stock.

Add to Cart

Buy Now

 Secure transaction

Ships: **Amazon.com**

Sold: **Amazon.com**

☐ Add gift options

Add a Protection Plan:

☐ AppleCare+ for iPad (2 Years) for \$69.00

☐ AppleCare+ for 10.2-inch iPad - Monthly Coverage until Canceled for \$3.49/month

Add an Accessory:

☐ Apple Pencil \$94.88

☐ Apple Smart Keyboard (for iPad - 8th Generation an... **\$149.98**

☐ Apple Lightning to USB-C Cable (2 m) **\$33.00**

Select delivery location

Add to List

Other Sellers on Amazon

\$438.10

+ Free Shipping

Sold by: **Adorama**

Add to Cart

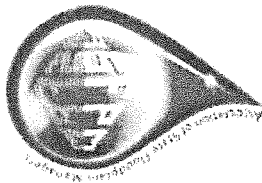
\$459.00

+ Free Shipping

Sold by: **DataVision Computer Video**

Add to Cart

New (3) from **\$429.00** + **FREE Shipping**



Certificate of Attendance

Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc.

This is to certify attendance of

Franklin Maynard

at the

Cooperating Technical Partners Information Exchange:

CTP Webinar- Using a Depth x Velocity Product in Conjunction with Floodways

10/29/2020

1.00 Continuing Education Credits(CECs) for CFM or AICP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chad Berginnis", is located on the left side of the certificate.

Chad Berginnis, CFM
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan R. Lulloff", is located on the right side of the certificate.

Alan Lulloff, PE, CFM
Flood Science Center Chief Scientist

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

SARS-CoV-2 Transmission among Marine Recruits during Quarantine

A.G. Letizia, I. Ramos, A. Obla, C. Goforth, D.L. Weir, Y. Ge, M.M. Bamman, J. Dutta, E. Ellis, L. Estrella, M.-C. George, A.S. Gonzalez-Reiche, W.D. Graham, A. van de Guchte, R. Gutierrez, F. Jones, A. Kalomoiri, R. Lizewski, S. Lizewski, J. Marayag, N. Marjanovic, E.V. Millar, V.D. Nair, G. Nudelman, E. Nunez, B.L. Pike, C. Porter, J. Regeimbal, S. Rirak, E. Santa Ana, R.S.G. Sealfon, R. Sebra, M.P. Simons, A. Soares-Schanoski, V. Sugiharto, M. Termini, S. Vangeti, C. Williams, O.G. Troyanskaya, H. van Bakel, and S.C. Sealfon

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The efficacy of public health measures to control the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has not been well studied in young adults.

METHODS

We investigated SARS-CoV-2 infections among U.S. Marine Corps recruits who underwent a 2-week quarantine at home followed by a second supervised 2-week quarantine at a closed college campus that involved mask wearing, social distancing, and daily temperature and symptom monitoring. Study volunteers were tested for SARS-CoV-2 by means of quantitative polymerase-chain-reaction (qPCR) assay of nares swab specimens obtained between the time of arrival and the second day of supervised quarantine and on days 7 and 14. Recruits who did not volunteer for the study underwent qPCR testing only on day 14, at the end of the quarantine period. We performed phylogenetic analysis of viral genomes obtained from infected study volunteers to identify clusters and to assess the epidemiologic features of infections.

RESULTS

A total of 1848 recruits volunteered to participate in the study; within 2 days after arrival on campus, 16 (0.9%) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2, 15 of whom were asymptomatic. An additional 35 participants (1.9%) tested positive on day 7 or on day 14. Five of the 51 participants (9.8%) who tested positive at any time had symptoms in the week before a positive qPCR test. Of the recruits who declined to participate in the study, 26 (1.7%) of the 1554 recruits with available qPCR results tested positive on day 14. No SARS-CoV-2 infections were identified through clinical qPCR testing performed as a result of daily symptom monitoring. Analysis of 36 SARS-CoV-2 genomes obtained from 32 participants revealed six transmission clusters among 18 participants. Epidemiologic analysis supported multiple local transmission events, including transmission between roommates and among recruits within the same platoon.

CONCLUSIONS

Among Marine Corps recruits, approximately 2% who had previously had negative results for SARS-CoV-2 at the beginning of supervised quarantine, and less than 2% of recruits with unknown previous status, tested positive by day 14. Most recruits who tested positive were asymptomatic, and no infections were detected through daily symptom monitoring. Transmission clusters occurred within platoons. (Funded by the Defense Health Agency and others.)

The authors' full names, academic degrees, and affiliations are listed in the Appendix. Address reprint requests to Dr. S.C. Sealfon at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Annenberg 14-44, 1 Gustave L. Levy Pl., New York, NY 10029, or at stuart.sealfon@mssm.edu.

Drs. Letizia, van Bakel, and S.C. Sealfon and Drs. Ramos, Obla, Goforth, Weir, and Ge contributed equally to this article.

This article was published on November 11, 2020, at NEJM.org.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2029717

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3000
YOUNG MARINES --
ONLY 10% OF
51 WITH COVID
HAD ANY SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOM SCREENING
TEMPERATURE &
QUESTIONS CAUGHT
NO COVID CASES.
ALL CASES CAUGHT
BY MEDICAL TEST

WITH CLOSELY
SUPERVISED
QUARANTINE, MASKS
DISTANCING, DAILY
SCREENING COVID
SPREAD VIA
ROOMMATES &
PLATOON GROUPS

**NOTICE OF HEARING UPON APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR AND WINE LICENSE RENEWALS
OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Fall River Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Fall River, South Dakota, on the 17th day of November, 2020, at the hour of 9:30 A.M. will meet in regular session to consider the following applications for Liquor, Liquor – Restaurant & Wine and Cider renewals, all located outside of municipalities, to operate within the County of Fall River, South Dakota, for the 2021 licensing period, which have been presented to the governing body and filed with the County Auditor's Office.

FOR LICENSE PERIOD 2021

TYPE OF LICENSE

RENEWALS:

All 5 Gears LLC
Stateline Casino
30387 Hwy 385
Oelrichs, SD 57763

Retail (On Sale)
Liquor
Lic# RB-6193

Angostura Den INC
28041 Hwy 385
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Retail (On Sale)
Liquor
LIC #RB-6369

Angostura Resort Management, Inc
Inferno On the Beach
2504 W Main St.
Rapid City, SD 57709

Retail (On-Off Sale)
Wine and Cider
Lic #RB-6483

Angostura Resort Management, Inc
Inferno On The Beach
2504 W Main St.
Rapid City, SD 57709

Retail (On Sale)
Liquor – Restaurant
Lic #RB-21197

H & H Enterprises
Coffee Cop Fuel Stop #9
27638 US Hwy 385
Hot Springs, SD 57747

Retail (On-Off Sale)
Wine and Cider
Lic #RB-19689

H&H Enterprises
Coffee Cup Fuel Stop #9
27638 US HWY 385
Hot Springs SD 57747

Retail (On Sale)
Liquor
Lic #RB-6192

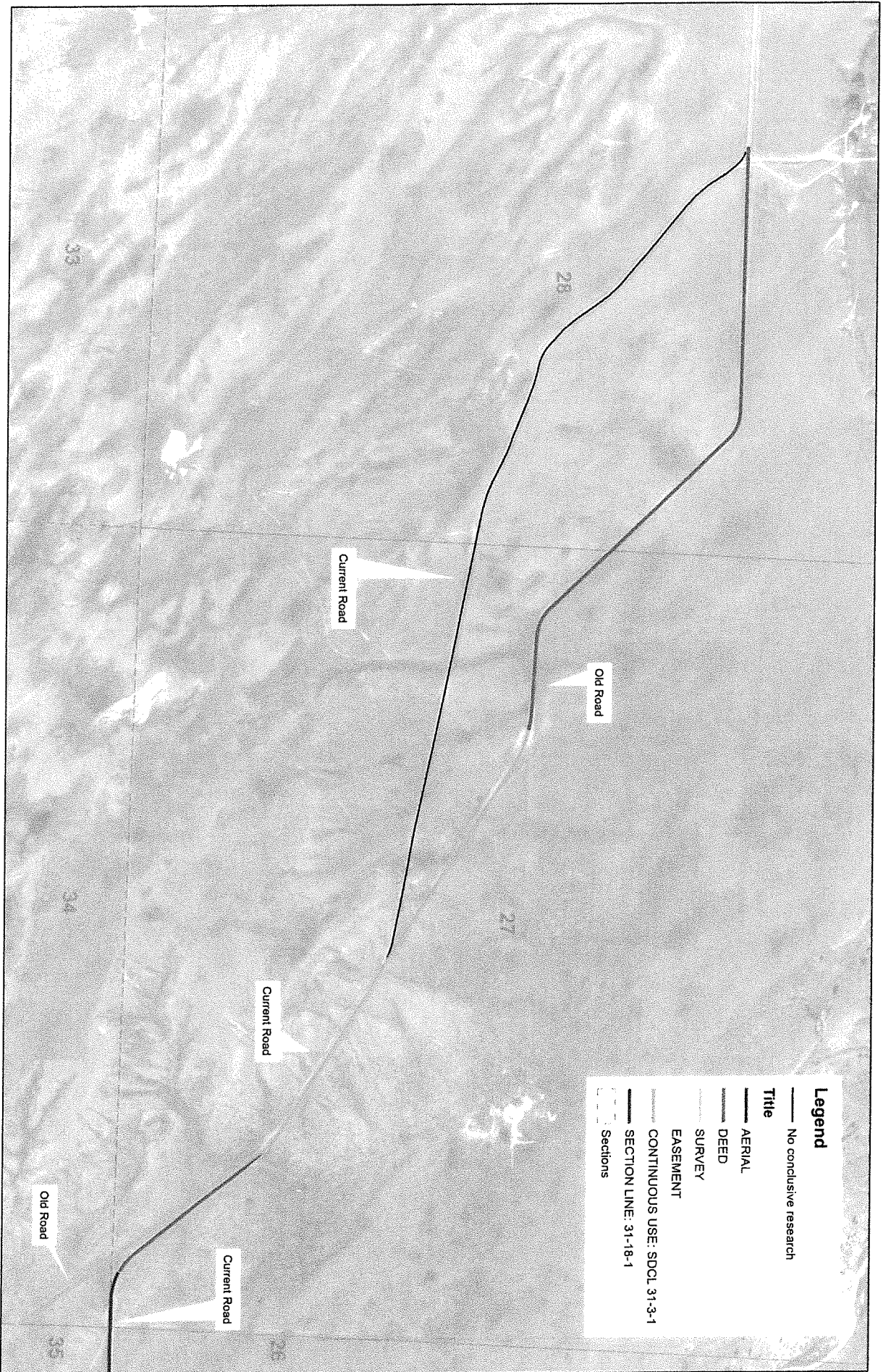
TTT Taverns LLC
Pirates Pub
27679 Hwy 385
Hot Springs, SD 57747-9701

Retail (On Sale)
Liquor
Lic #RB-5711

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN THAT any person, persons or their attorney may appear at said scheduled public hearing and present objections, if any objections there be.

Dated this 20th day of October 2020, at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

**/s/Sue Ganje
County Auditor
Fall River County**



**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADD OMITTED PROPERTY TO THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF THE COUNTY
SDCL 10-11-2 THROUGH SDCL 10-11-8**


PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION

NAME Pawlowski, Wesley and Lisa Rae Pawlowski	COUNTY FALL RIVER	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL
MAILING ADDRESS PO Box 660	CITY Edgemont	STATE SD	ZIP CODE 57735

HEARING AND OMITTED PROPERTY INFORMATION

You are hereby notified of our intention to add the following omitted property for assessment year(s) 2020 hereinafter described to the assessment rolls. A hearing on this matter will be held at the location and time listed below to show cause, if any, why such property should not be added for said assessment roll. Should you not appear, or you appear and fail to show enough cause why property should not be added to the assessment roll, the same will be added and valued as stated below.

HEARING STREET ADDRESS Courthouse - 906 N River Street	CITY Hot Springs	STATE SD	ZIP CODE 57747	TIME 9:40 am	DATE 11/17/2020
PARCEL NUMBER(S) 72150-13300-00900	PROPERTY VALUE(S) \$ \$30,550.00				
LEGAL DESCRIPTION(S) City of Edgemont, Edgemont First Addition: N1/2 of Lot 8, all of Lot 9, Block 133					
COMMENTS Total Assessed value of the property for 2020 is \$40,730. We will add on a pro-rated value of \$30,550. This pro-rated amount is 75% of the total value which represents 75% of the year the property was owned by a non-exempt entity per sale date of 3-23-20.					

SIGNATURE OF OFFICER OR BOARD AUTHORIZED MEMBER 	TITLE OR JURISDICTION County Auditor	DATE 11-10-20
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PROPERTY VALUES

ABSTRACT CLASS	ASSESSOR VALUE	FINAL BOARD VALUE	EQUALIZED VALUE
1. NA-D-S	\$ -0-	\$ 3,730	\$ 3,350
2. NA-D1-S	\$ -0-	\$ 26,820	\$ 24,110
3.	\$	\$	\$
4.	\$	\$	\$
5.	\$	\$	\$
6.	\$	\$	\$
7.	\$	\$	\$
8.	\$	\$	\$

Fall River County
ADD ON Properties
for AY 2020 payable 2021

Parcel_Number	Inst Date	Seller	Buyer	Permit_Comment	Exempt %	Taxable %	Full & True	ADD ON
72150-13300-009-00	3/23/2020	Bethel Assembly Church	Pawlowski	Exempt sold to NON-Exempt	25%	75%	\$ 40,730	\$ 30,550

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department

P.O. Box 939

Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 11/10/2020

FALL RIVER COUNTY 911 SIGNING ACTIVITY

(EQUALIZATION OFFICE)

Cost for Work Requested: Installation/Maintenance of 911 Signing

ANGOSTURA HEIGHTS ROAD SIGN INSTALLATION

FROM DATE: 06/29/2020

THROUGH DATE: 06/29/2020

TOTAL: \$ 300.44

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department

P.O. Box 939

Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 11-10-2020

COURT HOUSE ...FUEL/GAS PURCHASES :

(All Departments)

FROM DATE: 10-01-2020

THROUGH DATE: 10-31-2020

GALLONS: 188.10

TOTAL: \$ 369.22

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747
FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department
P.O. Box 939
Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 11-10-2020
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT GAS PURCHASES:
FROM DATE: 10-01-2020
THROUGH DATE: 10-31-2020
TOTAL GALLONS: 1025.80
TOTAL: \$ 1981.92

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

FALL RIVER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Name of Claimant: Fall River County Highway Department
P.O. Box 939
Hot Springs, S.D. 57747

Date: 11-10-2020
WEED BOARD FUEL PURCHASES:
FROM DATE: 10-01-2020
THROUGH DATE: 10-31-2020
GALLONS: 71.60
TOTAL: \$ 131.13

FRC HWY: km

Shep's Canyon Road
Fall River Co.
10/28/20

At the request of the Fall River Highway Department, and Angostura Reservoir area resident Jeannine Lecy, an inspection of Shep's Canyon Road was conducted on October 28, 2020. Shep's Canyon Road extends from Highway SD 71 eastward to Angostura Reservoir. Those present for the inspection were: Randy Seiler, Fall River Co. Highway Superintendent, Robin Lecy (Jeannine's husband), and Cliff Reuer, SD Local Technical Assistance Program (SDLTAP).

Shep's Canyon Road is a 6.5 mile segment of gravel surfaced road extending from SD 71 to residential housing located along the west side of Angostura Reservoir. The following items were discussed during the inspection:

1. **Average Daily Traffic (ADT):** Traffic counts conducted by the SD Department of Transportation in 2020 indicate the ADT is 356.
2. **Road Way Width:** Roadway width measurements were taken at the west end - 25 Ft., at the middle of the segment - 23 Ft., and near the east end - 24 Ft. For comparison purposes, it should be noted that the width of SD 71 from edgeline to edgeline is 24 Ft.
3. **Gravel Stabilization:** Magnesium Chloride ($MgCl_2$) was added to the gravel surfacing the second week in July 2020. (This is done annually.) The purpose of the magnesium chloride is to prevent the gravel surfacing from "raveling" loose and reduce dust produced by traffic. This additive works well until we get extended periods of dry weather which will cause the gravel to ravel loose, but not the extent untreated gravel would ravel out. Even small amounts of moisture will activate the additive. Gravel surfaces treated with $MgCl_2$ will become slippery after a rain due to the clay (PI) in the gravel. After a rain, it may be possible to reduce the slippery condition by lightly blading the loose, coarse, material that has gather on the edge of the road back on to the road driving surface. Shallow wheel tracking can be expected after a rain. The $MgCl_2$ needs clay to react. Gravel surfaces that are not treated, and do not have PI, will ravel loose more quickly when they dry out.
4. **Gravel Surface Maintenance:** The gravel surface has not been bladed since the second week in July 2020 when the magnesium chloride was added. With the amount of ADT on the road, the gravel surface was in fairly good condition with a small amount of loose material on the edge of the roadway. If the surface would have been bladed during extended dry conditions, the gravel surface would have been loosened up and the raveling process would have accelerated. At the time of this inspection, moisture had been received a few days earlier, and the Highway Department was blading the gravel. The moisture may have reactivated the remaining magnesium chloride as it appeared that the material was going to lay down well as it was being rolled behind the motor grader.
5. **Drainage:** There were areas on the edge of the roadway where water had stood in small puddles. This was due to the loose material that gathered in a few places on the edge of the roadway. This should be eliminated by the blade maintenance operation occurring today. The larger problem is the areas where there is not a ditch section to carry moisture away when it leaves the roadway. There appeared to be adequate "crown" on most of the

roadway, but the purpose of the crown is defeated because there is no place for the moisture to go. Efforts should be made to create ditch sections to move the moisture away from the roadway. There are locations where water is running from side approaches on to the roadway due to inadequate drainage ditches.

6. **Fences and Trees:** There are some areas where there are fences and trees in the right-of-way and in the clear zone. The right-of-way is 66 feet wide (33 ft each way from center). The clear zone is defined in the SD Department of Transportation Local Roads Plan as a 10-foot strip from the travel surface (shoulder line or where the gravel meets the vegetation) that should be clear of any obstructions. The fences and the trees should be removed from the right-of-way, or at least removed from the clear zone. There is a fence along a manufactured home park at the east end of Shep's Canyon Road that appears to be in the right-of-way. This fence should have never been allowed and may be a liability issue for the county. It may be difficult to get the fence removed and should be identified by the installation of Type 2 object markers.
7. **Traffic Control Signing:** There are 35 MPH speed limit signs on the west and east ends of Shep's Canyon Road. It would be beneficial to add a set of speed limit sign mid-way between each end. These would serve as a reminder to the traveler that there is a lower speed limit on the whole 6+ mile section of roadway. The signs will not govern the speed without enforcement. Efforts should be made to increase the enforcement of speed on this road. If speed can be controlled, the gravel surface will stay intact for a longer period of time. There are curve warning signs in place to call attention to the traveling public about the curves on the road. The winding road signs should have distance plaques that read "next XX miles" to better advise the traveler the length of the winding road section. Curves that are more than 600 feet apart shall be signed as individual curves.
8. **Surface Stabilization Alternatives:** During the inspection, injection of a stabilization product called Base One was discussed. This process will require the addition of new gravel to the road. The gravel should be tested to determine if it is compatible with Base One or any other additive that may be used.
9. **Asphalt Surfacing:** The addition of an asphalt concrete (asphalt mat) was discussed during the inspection. The cost of a 2 ½ inch asphalt mat 24 feet wide would be approximately \$200,000.00 per mile. Prior to the addition of any type of asphalt surfacing, approximately 8 to 10 inches of clean gravel base course would need to be added to obtain a strong base. Asphalt has very little strength and is only as good as the base below it. Also, sub-grade improvements to improve drainage, roadway cross section such as crown and super elevation on curves, and culvert investigation/replacement would have to be done to improve the road bed. Materials cores should be drilled in the road to determine the existing strength and what improvements are needed to the road bed. An engineering study should be preformed to make these determinations.
10. **Looking to the Future:** SD Department of Transportation Research in the past indicated that it is very difficult to maintain gravel surfacing when traffic exceeds 150 – 175 ADT. Fall River County may need to look at some alternative surface treatment to accommodate the 356 ADT present in 2020. One possibility that has been successful in other counties, is to

reshape the road bed, add a adequate base thickness for strength, add a base stabilization product, and apply a chip seal for the driving surface. One thing to keep in mind, is that the addition of any type of asphalt surface does not stop the need for maintenance. Asphalt surfaces need to be crack sealed and chip sealed periodically to prolong their life.

Attached is approximate cost information for grinding up a roadway surface, injecting Base One material, and the cost of 2 ½ inches of asphalt concrete 24 feet wide per mile. These prices are estimates only. Prices will vary base on location and availability of materials.

Prepared by:
Cliff Reuer
Technical Assistance Provider
SDSU - SDLTAP

RE: [EXT] Shep's Canyon Inspection Report - Fall River Co.

Vavra, Gregory <gregory.vavra@sdstate.edu>

Fri 11/13/2020 8:17 AM

To: Reuer, Cliff <Cliff.Reuer@state.sd.us>; Randy Seiler <frchwydept@gwtc.net>;

Cc: Ganje, Sue <Sue.Ganje@state.sd.us>; rjlecy@gmail.com <rjlecy@gmail.com>; Reuer, Cliff <Cliff.Reuer@state.sd.us>; Peterson, Andrew <Andrew.Peterson@sdstate.edu>;

Cliff,

Thanks for the detailed report. I would also add that we are seeing this same situation in other parts of the state. As we have city dwellers retire to the country or just move to the rural area they expect the same services as they had in the city. I was on Shep's Canyon earlier this year with Randy and felt it was a adequate roadway for what it serves. I will be anxious to see what the total cost of grading and asphalt will be but I would estimate close to \$500,000 per mile to do it right. I would also imagine that ROW and the authority to work on private land may be difficult in the Hills.

Thank you, Greg

From: Reuer, Cliff <Cliff.Reuer@state.sd.us>

Sent: Friday, November 13, 2020 9:04 AM

To: Randy Seiler <frchwydept@gwtc.net>

Cc: Ganje, Sue <sue.ganje@state.sd.us>; rjlecy@gmail.com; Reuer, Cliff <cliff.reuer@state.sd.us>; Peterson, Andrew <Andrew.Peterson@sdstate.edu>; Vavra, Gregory <gregory.vavra@sdstate.edu>

Subject: Shep's Canyon Inspection Report - Fall River Co.

Attached is the report from the inspection of Shep's Canyon Road conducted on October 28, 2020.

Also attached, are cost estimates related to road rehabilitation processes.

I plan to attend the Commission meeting on Tuesday November 17.



**SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE UNIVERSITY**

Cliff Reuer

Technical Assistance Provider

SDLTAP

SDSU Becker-Hansen Room 164

Pierre, SD 57501

P: (605) 773-5108 | **M:** (605) 209-8932

cliff.reuer@state.sd.us



BASE ONE STABILIZATION COST

ASPHALT OVERLAY COST

2020 – Estimates Only

GRINDING UP OLD ASPHALT: (ONE PASS 24 FT. WIDE)

- \$1.15 / Sq. Yd.
- $24' \times 5280' \div 9 = 14,080$ sq. yds per mile.
- $14,080$ sq. yds./mile \times \$1.15 = \$16,192 mile.
 - consider adding about 3 inches of gravel to top before grinding up the asphalt. This would be furnished by the county.

STABILIZATION: (TWO PASSES 24 FT. WIDE PLUS ADDITIVE)

(Additive – Base One)

- \$38,000 per mile

2 ½ INCH ASPHALT OVERLAY - 24 feet wide: \$200,000 per mile. Plus the cost of adding base course, and plus the cost of reshaping the road bed.

MAG. CHLORIDE: A & Z Dust Control – Rapid City, SD

Tom Mertz – Loiseau Construction – Flandreau, SD

Fall River County honored for 25-year membership

(Hot Springs, SD)—Fall River County has been honored for 25 years of membership with the SDML Workers' Compensation Fund. The Fund is celebrating its 30 Year Anniversary by recognizing long-term loyal members. SDML Workers' Compensation Marketing Representative Gary Drewes presented a plaque to County Auditor Sue Ganje.

The Fund was created in 1987 as a method of providing workers' compensation coverage for employees of local government entities in South Dakota. During its longevity, it has provided competitive rates, outstanding customer service and a strong safety and loss control program to the now 500 members.

The Pool is governed by a nine-member board of trustees chaired by Karl Alberts, Finance Officer for the City of Aberdeen. "Our focus has been to provide stable rates to our members. The affordability aspect of the Pool over the last 30 years has enabled our members to use the money saved to fund other areas of their budget," said Alberts.

The Fund is a non-assessable risk sharing pool available to Municipalities, Counties, Townships, Conservation Districts and other Special Districts throughout South Dakota and is endorsed by the South Dakota Municipal League and the South Dakota Association of County Commissioners.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region VIII
Denver Federal Center, Building 710
P.O. Box 25267
Denver, CO 80225-0267



FEMA

R8-MT

August 17, 2020

Fall River County Commissioners
Fall River County Courthouse
906 North River Street
Hot Springs, South Dakota 57747

Dear Fall River County Commissioners:

We are pleased to announce the approval of the Fall River County Hazard Mitigation Plan as meeting the requirements of the Stafford Act and Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations §201.6 for a local mitigation plan. This approval extends to Fall River County, the Cities of Hot Springs and Edgemont, and the Town of Oelrichs.

The approved jurisdictions are hereby eligible for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. All requests for funding will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility and other requirements of the particular programs under which the application is submitted. Approved mitigation plans may be eligible for points under the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.

This plan is approved through August 16, 2025. A local jurisdiction must revise its plan and resubmit it for approval within five years to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding. We have provided recommendations for the next plan update on the enclosed Plan Review Tool.

We wish to thank the jurisdictions for participating in the planning process and commend your continued commitment to reducing future disaster losses. Please contact Jim Poppen, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, South Dakota Office of Emergency Management, at jim.poppen@state.sd.us or (605) 773-8095 with any questions on the plan approval or mitigation grant programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeanine D. Petterson".

Jeanine D. Petterson
Mitigation Division Director

Enclosure

cc: Jim Poppen, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, South Dakota Office of Emergency Management

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: Fall River County	Title of Plan: Fall River County HMP	Date of Plan: 3/26/2020
Local Point of Contact: Frank Maynard Jr	Address:	
Title: Emergency Manager		
Agency:		
Phone Number: 605-745-7562	E-Mail: frem@gwtc.net	

State Reviewer: Martin Christopherson	Mitigation	Date: 06/16/2020
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FEMA Reviewer: Emily Alvarez, Initial Review Nicole Aimone, QC	Title: Community Planner Senior Planner	Date: 6/29/2020 7/6/2020
Date Received in FEMA Region VIII	6/16/2020	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	7/6/2020	
Plan Approved	8/17/2020	

**SECTION 1:
MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET**

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET							
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type	Jurisdiction Contact	Email	Requirement		
					A. Planning Process	B. HIRA	C. Mitigation Strategy
1	Fall River County	County	Frank Maynard, Jr Emergency Manager	frem@gwtc.net	X	X	X
2	City of Hot Springs	Municipality	William Lukens City Council	wlukens@hs-sd.org	X	X	X
3	City of Edgemont	Municipality	Jerry Dibble Mayor	Dibble.jerry@yahoo.com	X	X	X
4	Town of Oelrichs	Municipality	Joe Messinio Town Board President	Cowdots4m3@live.com	X	X	X

SECTION 2:
REGULATION CHECKLIST

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Pages 6, 55-79	X		
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Pages 7, 87(email to surrounding EM's)	X		
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Pages 7, 55-86	X		
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Page 7	X		
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Page 49	X		
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Page 49-50	X		
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Page 14-26	X		
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Page 14-26	X		
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Page 27-34	X		
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Page 16	X		
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS				

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Page 46-48	X		
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Page 16	X		
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Page 35-38	X		
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Page 35-45	X		
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Page 39-45	X		
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Page 46-48	X		
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Page 9-13, 46-48	X		
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Page 35-38	X		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Page 35-45	X		
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Page 51-54			N/A

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))		Page 51-54	X	
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)				
F1.				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

SECTION 3:

PLAN ASSESSMENT

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Strengths

- It was great to see that an online survey was conducted! Page 7 notes that there was one and that it was incorporated into the mitigation strategies of the plan, which is helpful narrative to provide. The appendices also include the SurveyMonkey results. For the next update, consider including or summarizing the results of the survey into the body of the plan to add more context. It would be great to have that info upfront and readily available. Also consider other ways the engage the community. For example, are there community events that are already scheduled that the Planning Team could have a booth or share information at?

Opportunities for Improvement

- Page 7 of the Fall River County HMP states that “the Planning Team identified a list of existing plans and documents that were used to identify crucial infrastructure and vulnerable populations or provided a means of implementing projects included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.” However, upon review, the Plan does not explicitly state who all was on that list. The next two paragraphs under the “Coordination with Other Plans “ section do explain how both the County’s Pre-attack Map Book and the State’s Department of Agriculture Wildland Fire Plan were incorporated, and it can be deduced how other information was used throughout the plan

through narrative and in text citations. For the next update, be sure to explicitly state all plans, reports, documents that were incorporated into the Plan.

- For the next update, please add more narrative around who was involved and why or why not. For example, it is not clear from the plan if a Floodplain Manager/Administrator was involved in the development of the plan. Oftentimes someone else may hold that title in addition to another position (sometimes a City Manager or other staff is also the Floodplain Manager/Administrator) but upon review, it is not clear if that is the case here. Please add all relevant details about who is or is not participating.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Strengths

- The maps throughout the plan are easy to read and provide necessary spatial context- well done! Particularly, the vulnerability maps for each participating community help to tie the risk assessment together.

Opportunities for Improvement

- While the Fall River County HMP does meet requirement B1, there seems to be some confusion between extent and impact. Per the CFR, **extent** is defined as, “strength or magnitude of the hazard. For example, extent could be described in terms of the specific measurement of an occurrence on a scientific scale (*for example*, Enhanced Fujita Scale, Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, Richter Scale, flood depth grids) and/or other hazard factors, such as duration and speed of onset.” **Impact** is defined as, “the consequence or effect of the hazard on the community and its assets. Assets are determined by the community and include, for example, people, structures, facilities, systems, capabilities, and/or activities that have value to the community. For example, impacts could be described by referencing historical disaster impacts and/or an estimate of potential future losses (such as percent damage of total exposure).”

Upon review, the following are findings of how the Fall River Plan addresses both extent and impact:

- All boxes in the hazard profile section that is labeled, “Extent of Hazard at Location” is describing the impacts of the hazard rather than the extent.
- Flood: Figure 8 on page 15 showing designated flood hazard areas is showing extent (1% annual and .2% annual as well as flood hazard zone) as well as location. Additionally, the narrative in opening paragraph on page 15 stating that flash floods occur suddenly over a short period of time addresses both speed of onset and duration of an event.
- Wildfire: On page 19, in the summary of previous occurrences narrative, both speed of onset (suddenly caused by lightning) and duration (how long the fire burned for before it was contained) are addressed. Additionally, number of acres burned can be considered extent as it measures the size of the fire.
- Winter Storm: Page 20, in the summary of previous occurrences narrative, extent is shown in wind speed, snow accumulation totals, and duration of the storm event.
- Summer Storm: Page 22, in the summary of previous occurrences narrative, briefly mentions hail size which is extent for hail.
- High Wind and Tornados: On page 23, in both the intro paragraph and the summary of previous occurrences narrative, both the Enhanced Fujita scale and wind speed are mentioned which are measurements of extent for tornado and high wind respectively.

- Geologic Hazards: Extent for earthquake is met on page 24 where the plan discusses the Richter scale.
- Drought: Extent for drought is met on page 26 when the plan references the US Drought Monitor and “extreme drought” which is corresponding to the drought classification system that the US Drought Monitor uses.

Based on the above, each hazard profile does implicitly address extent. However, the definition of extent in the plan is incorrect in the “Extent of Hazard at Location” section which is actually describing impacts at a high level. For the next update, be sure to correctly identify extent and impact.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths

- The table starting on page 35 that provides the status of previous goals and projects is a great way to include that information. For the next update, consider adding narrative around why each project is either ongoing or was not completed. Any information that helps tell the story of mitigation in the participating communities should be included in the plan. For example, was a project not completed because priorities changed? Were there funding issues? Is something ongoing because it hit a snag? Conversely, did something get completed because it had a champion or was particularly easy to complete?
- Great to see comprehensive planning and zoning to be woven throughout the plan. While there may be limited capabilities and opportunity now (as expressed on page 48), land use is a very powerful tool for mitigation so it should be kept in mind. For the next update, continue to build out this discussion.

Opportunities for Improvement

- For the next update, consider adding more detail to the mitigation actions. For example, if you know you want to update or add culverts “throughout the county”, consider adding details of exactly which culverts are being considered. If none have been identified yet, include that info too. Consider adding as much detail as possible as it will make implementation of these actions more efficient in the future.

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan**FEMA FUNDING SOURCES**

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The HMGP is a post-disaster mitigation program. It is made available to states by FEMA after each Federal disaster declaration. The HMGP can provide up to 75 percent funding for hazard mitigation measures. The HMGP can be used to fund cost-effective projects that will protect public or private property in an area covered by a federal disaster declaration or that will reduce the likely damage from future disasters. Examples of projects include acquisition and demolition of structures in hazard prone areas, flood-proofing or elevation to reduce future damage, minor structural improvements and development of state or local standards. Applicants who are eligible for the HMGP are state and local governments, certain nonprofit organizations or institutions that perform essential government services, and Indian tribes and authorized tribal organizations. Individuals or homeowners cannot apply directly for the HMGP; a local government must apply on their behalf. Applications are submitted to Montana DES and placed in rank order for available funding and submitted to FEMA for final approval. Eligible projects not selected for funding are placed in an inactive status and may be considered as additional HMGP funding becomes available. More information: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program. FMA 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 NFIP. The FMA is funded annually; no federal disaster declaration is required. Only NFIP insured homes and businesses are eligible for mitigation in this program. Funding for FMA is very limited and, as with the HMGP, individuals cannot apply directly for the program. Applications must come from local governments or other eligible organizations. The federal cost share for an FMA project is 75 percent. At least 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a non-federal source. Of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. FMA funds are distributed from FEMA to the state. Montana DES serves as the grantee and program administrator for FMA. More information: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program. The PDM program is an annually funded, nationwide, competitive grant program. No disaster declaration is required. Federal funds will cover 75 percent of a project's cost up to \$3 million. More information: <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program. The 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 grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75 percent of total eligible costs. Grant approvals are made within 1 to 72 hours from time of request. More information: <http://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program>

Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants. FP&S Grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and 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, Native American 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. Interested applicants are advised to check the website periodically for announcements of grant availability: <https://www.fema.gov/welcome-assistance-firefighters-grant-program>

OTHER MITIGATION FUNDING SOURCES

Grant funding is available from a variety of federal and state agencies for training, equipment, and hazard mitigation activities. Several of these programs are described below.

Program 15.228: Wildland Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance. This program is designed to implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires. The program provides grants, technical assistance, and training for community programs that develop local capability, including: 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.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act - Title III- County Funds. The Self-Determination Act has recently been reauthorized and now includes specific language regarding the Firewise Communities program. Counties seeking funding under Title III must use the funds to perform work under the Firewise Communities program. Counties applying for Title III funds to implement Firewise activities can assist in all aspects of a community's recognition process, including conducting or assisting with community assessments, helping the community create an action plan, assisting with an annual Firewise Day, assisting with local wildfire mitigation projects, and communicating with the state liaison and the national program to ensure a smooth application process. Counties that previously used Title III funds for other wildfire preparation activities such as the Fire Safe Councils or similar would be able to carry out many of the same activities as they had before. However, with the new language, counties would be required to show that funds used for these activities were carried out under the Firewise Communities program. More information:

http://www.fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsinternet!/ut/p/c4/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3giAwhwtD Dw9_Al8zPwhQoY6BdkOyoCAPkATIA!/?ss=119985&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=FSE_003853&navid=0910000000000000&pnavid=null&position=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&ttype=main&pname=Secure%20Rural%20Schools-%20Home

Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire. 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

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

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. More information: <http://planningforwildfire.org/what-we-do/>

Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Program. 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. Information: <http://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf>

Western Wildland Urban Interface Grants. 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, 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, and restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems and promotion of community assistance. More information: <https://www.westernforesters.org/sites/default/files/2017-WUI-Applications-Instructions-and-Criteria-CLEAN-COPY-002b.pdf>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Rural Fire Assistance Grants. 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 an 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. More information: http://www.fws.gov/fire/living_with_fire/rural_fire_assistance.shtml

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Community Assistance Program. BLM provides funds to communities through assistance agreements to complete mitigation projects, education and planning within the WUI. More information: http://www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/community_assistance.html

Fire Management Assistance Program. This program is authorized under Section 420 of the Stafford Act. It allows for the mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grasslands that threaten destruction that would constitute a major disaster.

NOAA Office of Education Grants. 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. More information: <http://www.noaa.gov/office-education/grants>

NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). The Environmental Quality Incentives Program, 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 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. EQUIP is another funding mechanism for landowner fuel reduction projects. More information: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Community Facilities Loans and Grants. Provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include fire and rescue services; funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas. No match is required. More information: http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=GRANTS_LOANS

General Services Administration, Sale of Federal Surplus Personal Property. This program sells property no longer needed by the federal government. The program provides individuals, businesses and organizations the opportunity to enter competitive bids for purchase of a wide variety of personal property and equipment. Normally, there are no restrictions on the property purchased. More information: <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21045>

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grants. Grant funds are passed through to local emergency management offices and HazMat teams having functional and active LEPC groups. More information: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/grants>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Enhances the ability of states, local and tribal jurisdictions, and other regional authorities in the preparation, prevention, and response to terrorist attacks and other

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disasters, by distributing grant funds. Localities can use grants for planning, equipment, training and exercise needs. These grants include, but are not limited to areas of Critical Infrastructure Protection Equipment and Training for First Responders, and Homeland Security Grants. More information: <http://www.dhs.gov/>

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The U.S. Department of Commerce administers the CDBG program which are intended to provide low and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, as suitable living environment, 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 the times of “urgent need” (e.g. post disaster) as defined by the CDBG National Objectives, 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. More Information: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/>

Volunteer Fire Assistance Program Grants. The purpose of these grants is to organize, train and equip local firefighters to prevent and suppress wildfires. Communities under 10,000 in population are eligible for the funding. Smaller communities may join together in a group and or county effort to submit an application, even if their combined population is over 10,000. There is no pre-set award amount. Financial assistance on any project, during any fiscal year, requires a non-federal match for project expenditures. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Conservation District Grants. This program provide funds to increase conservation district employee's hours to assist in planning, securing funding, and implementing programs that improve public outreach, improve conservation district administrative capabilities, and implement conservation plans. There is a \$10,000 award amount. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Grants. These grants are for hazardous fuel reduction on private lands to protect communities adjacent to National Forest System Lands where prescribed fire activities are planned. Prescribed fire activities must be imminent (to take place within 3 years of the award). Non-profit organizations, conservation districts, county and municipal governments, fire departments are eligible for this funding. Award amounts typically range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 depending upon availability of funding. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Renewable Resource Grant Program. Administered by the Montana DNRC, this program provides both grant and loan funding for public facility and other renewable resource projects. Projects that conserve, manage, develop or protect Montana's renewable resources are eligible for funding. Numerous public facility projects including drinking water, wastewater and solid waste development and improvement projects have received funding through this program. Other projects that have been funded include

irrigation rehabilitation, dam repair, soil and water conservation and forest enhancement. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities. The EPA Office of Sustainable Communities sometimes offers grants to support activities that improve the quality of development and protect human health and the environment. When these grants are offered, they will always be announced on www.grants.gov. More information: <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/building-blocks-sustainable-communities#2016>

OTHER RESOURCES

FEMA: Grant Application Training. Each year, FEMA partners with the State on training courses designed to help communities be more successful in their applications for grants. Contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officer for course offering schedules. Example Courses:

- Unified Hazard Mitigation Grant Assistance Application Development Course
- Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Course

FEMA: Community Assistance Visit. It may be appropriate to set up a Community Assistance Visit with FEMA to provide technical assistance to communities in the review and/or updating of their floodplain ordinances to meet the new model ordinance. Consider contacting your State NFIP Coordinator for more information.

FEMA: Building Science. The Building Science branch develops and produces multi-hazard mitigation publications, guidance materials, tools, technical bulletins, and recovery advisories that incorporate the most up-to-date building codes, floodproofing requirements, seismic design standards, and wind design requirements for new construction and the repair of existing buildings. To learn more, visit: <https://www.fema.gov/building-science>

EPA: Smart Growth in Small Towns and Rural Communities. 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. To learn more, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-small-towns-and-rural-communities>

EPA: Hazard Mitigation for Natural Disasters: A Starter Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities. The EPA released guidance on how to mitigate natural disasters specifically for water and wastewater utilities. For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/hazard-mitigation-natural-disasters>

National Integrated Drought Information System. The National Drought Resilience Partnership may provide some additional resources and ideas to mitigate drought hazards and increase awareness of droughts. Visit: <https://www.drought.gov/drought/what-nidis/national-drought-resilience-partnership>.

STAR Community Rating System. 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. To get started, go to <http://www.starcommunities.org/get-started>

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Flood Economics. The Economist Intelligence Unit analyzed case studies and state-level mitigation data in order to gain a better understanding of the economic imperatives for investment in flood mitigation. To learn more, visit: <http://floodeconomics.com/>

Headwaters Economics. Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions in the West. To learn more, visit: <https://headwaterseconomics.org/>