

Community Profile

City of Bouton

**Dallas County
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023**

Local Planning Team

Table BOU.1: Bouton Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jim Uthe	City Clerk	City of Bouton

Location and Geography

The City of Bouton is located in north central Dallas County and covers an area of 0.11 square miles. Major waterways in the area include Beaver Creek and Little Beaver Creek.

Demographics

Bouton’s population in 2020 was 127. The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1920 to 2020. This figure indicates that the population of Bouton fluctuated from 1920 to 1990 but has since gradually decreased. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied housing that is not being maintained and is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the community, which can make implementation of mitigation projects fiscally challenging. Bouton’s population accounted for 0.1% of Dallas County’s population in 2020.¹

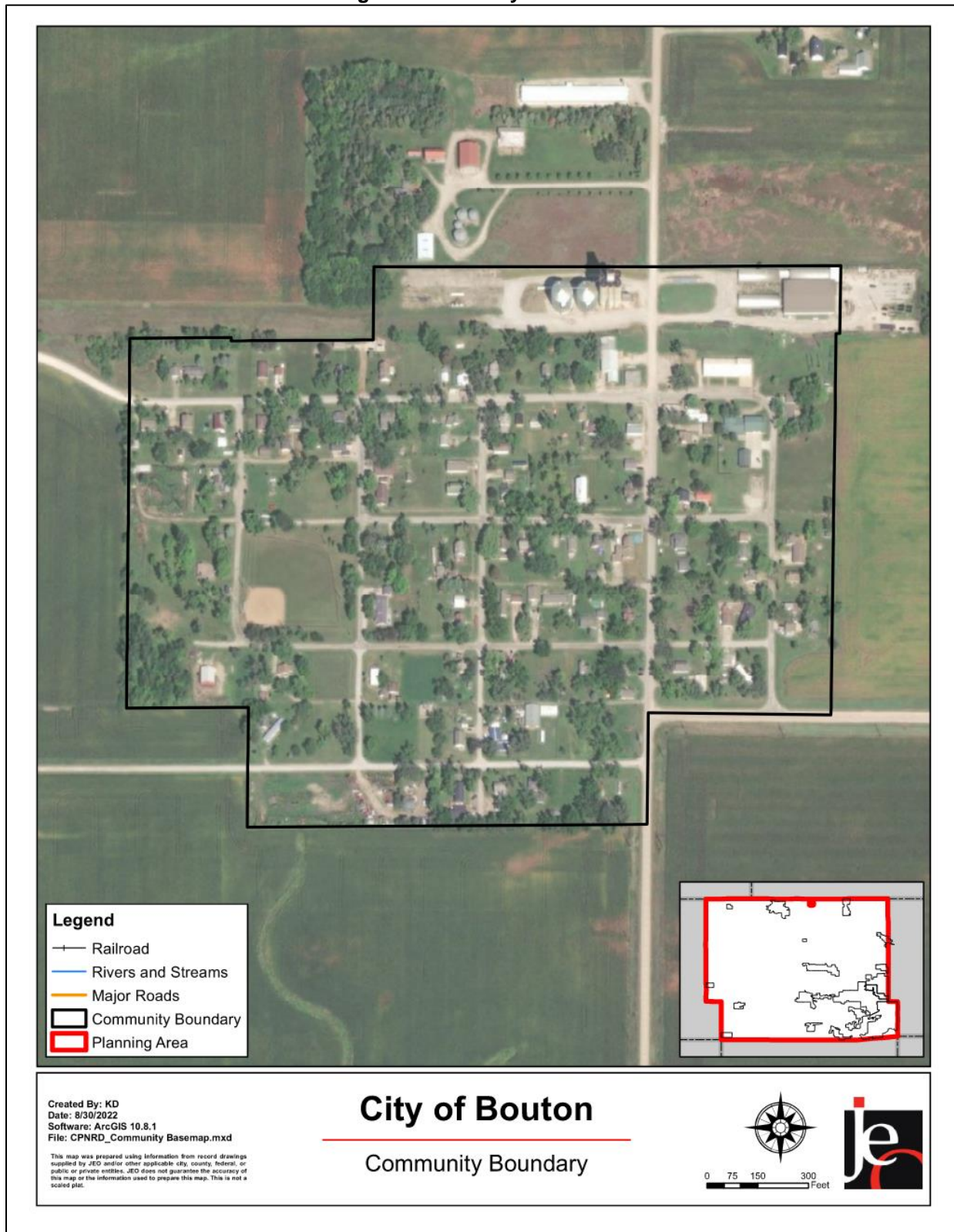
Figure BOU.1: Population 1920 - 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

¹ United States Census Bureau. “2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171): P1: Race.” <https://data.census.gov>.

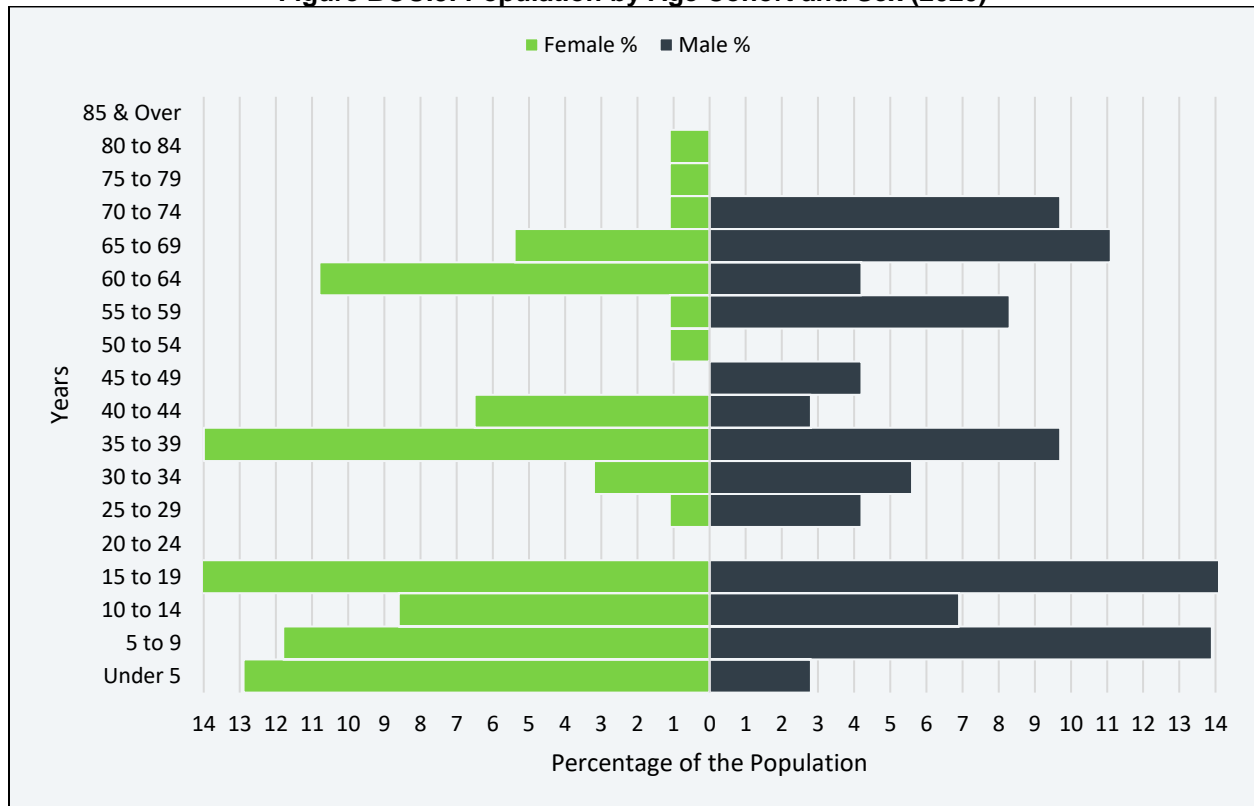
Figure BOU.2: City of Bouton



The young, elderly, and minority populations may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. Looking at Bouton population:

- **12.6% is non-white.** Since 2010, Bouton became more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 1.6% of the Bouton population was non-white. By 2020, 12.6% was non-white.^{2 3}
- **29.5 median age.** The median age of Bouton was 29.5 years old in 2020. The population became younger since 2010, when the median age was 51.^{4 5}

Figure BOU.3: Population by Age Cohort and Sex (2020)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau⁴

The figure above shows Bouton’s population percentage broken down by sex and five-year age groups. Bouton’s population is younger with a higher percentage of the population below 40 years of age. This likely indicates a growing population in the years to come.

² United States Census Bureau. “2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171): P1: Race.” <https://data.census.gov>.

³ United States Census Bureau. “2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171): P1: Race.” <https://data.census.gov>.

⁴ United States Census Bureau. “2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex.” <https://data.census.gov>.

⁵ United States Census Bureau. “2010 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex.” <https://data.census.gov>.

Employment and Economics

Low-income populations, long distance commuters, and the unemployed may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. Bouton's population has:

- **17.6% of people living below the poverty line.** The poverty rate (17.6%) in Bouton was greater than the state's poverty rate (11.1%) in 2020.⁶
- **\$48,750 median household income.** Bouton's median household income in 2020 (\$48,750) was about \$13,000 lower than the state (\$61,836).⁷
- **0% unemployment rate.** In 2020 Bouton had a lower unemployment rate (0%) compared to the state (3.9%).⁸
- **57.6% of workers commuted 30 minutes or more to work.** More workers in Bouton commuted 30 minutes or more to work than workers commuting less than 15 minutes (57.6% compared to 11.9%).⁹

According to the planning team, there are no major employers in the city. Most residents commute to other communities such as Perry and Des Moines for work.

Housing

The age of housing may indicate which housing units were built prior to the development of state building codes. Vacant housing stock may also be more vulnerable to hazard events if it is poorly maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to occur. Communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms if those homes are not anchored correctly. Renter-occupied housing depends on the initiative of landlords for proper maintenance and retrofitting to be resilient to disasters. They are less likely than homeowners to have flood insurance, or to know their risks to flooding and other hazards.

- **72.3% of housing built prior to 1970.** Bouton has a greater share of housing built prior to 1970 than the state (72.3% compared to 50.4%).¹⁰
- **10.6% of housing units vacant.** Since 2010, Bouton's vacancy rate decreased. In 2010 the vacancy rate was 35.4%. By 2020, 10.6% of housing units were vacant.^{11 12}
- **12.8% mobile and manufactured housing.** The City of Bouton had a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (12.8%) compared to the state (3.6%).¹³

⁶ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

⁷ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

⁸ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

⁹ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

¹⁰ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

¹¹ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

¹² United States Census Bureau. "2010 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

¹³ United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov>.

- **14.3% renter-occupied.** The rental rate of Bouton was 14.3% in 2020. The percentage decreased since 2010, when renter occupied housing was at 19%.^{14 15}

Governance

A community’s governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. Bouton has a mayor, a five-member city council, and the following offices.

- City Manager
- Clerk/Treasurer
- Attorney
- Assistant City Manager
- Fire Chief

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 BOU.2: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	No
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Emergency Operations Plan	No
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	No
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	No
	National Flood Insurance Program	No
	Community Rating System	No
Other (if any)		
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	No
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	No

¹⁴ United States Census Bureau. “2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics.” <https://data.census.gov>.

¹⁵ United States Census Bureau. “2010 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics.” <https://data.census.gov>.

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	No
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	No
	Other (if any)	
Fiscal Capability	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1 & 6 Year Plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	No
	Awarded a grant in the past	No
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	No
	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 safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	No
	Other (if any)	

Table BOU.3: Overall Capability

Overall Capability	Limited/Moderate/High
Financial resources needed to implement mitigation projects	Limited
Staff/expertise to implement projects	Limited
Community support to implement projects	Limited
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Limited

Plan Integration

The City of Bouton does not have its own building codes, zoning ordinances, or a comprehensive plan in place. Should any planning documents be prepared, hazard mitigation will be considered in their development, where applicable.

City funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and municipal systems. The amount of municipal funds has increased slightly in recent years. The city was awarded the Bock Family Grant and an I-CAP grant in the last five years.

Future Development Trends

In the last five years, there has been some new housing, a new street, and a new parking lot built. No new housing or business developments are currently planned for the next five years.

Community Lifelines

Transportation

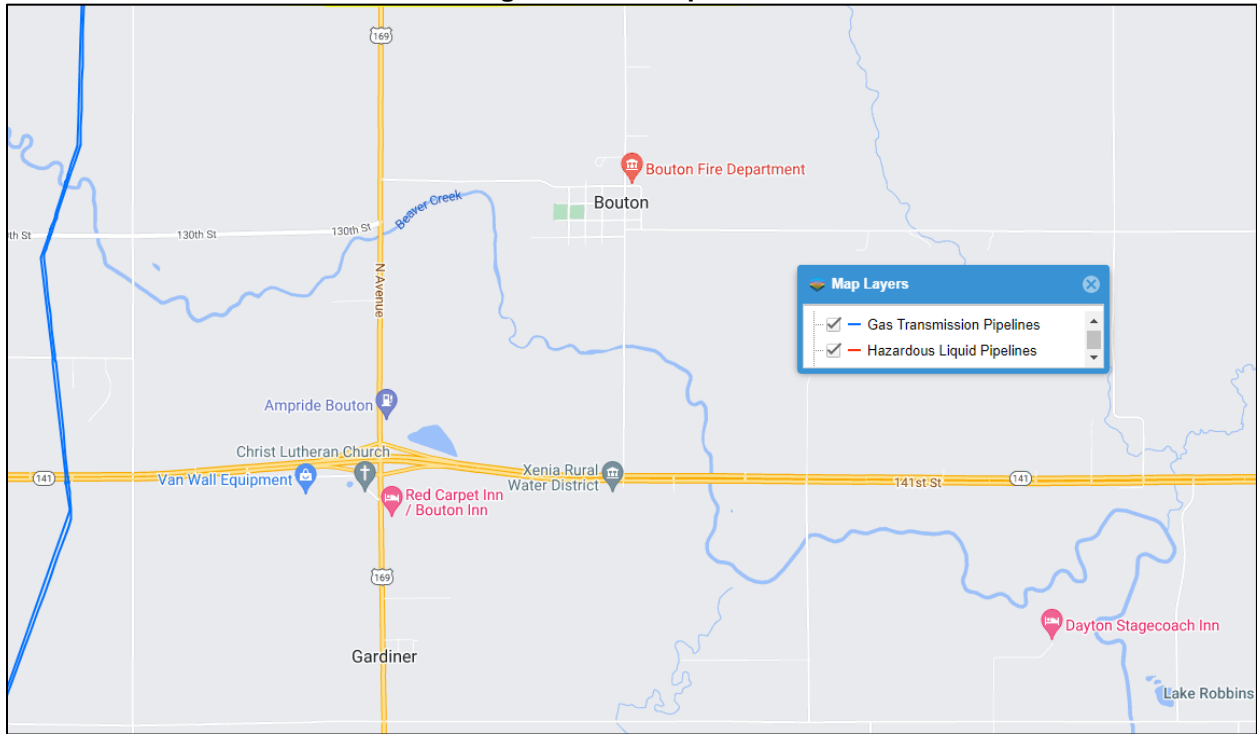
Bouton's major transportation corridors include State Highway 141 and U.S. Highway 169. The most traveled route is Highway 141 with an average of 8,500 vehicles daily, 608 of which are trucks.¹⁶ Particular areas of concern include the school bus stop, the box culvert on the west side of town (128th Place), and the bridge on 130th Street, between Bouton and Woodward. According to the planning team, farming chemicals are regularly transported along the city's two main roads. The nearest airport, Perry Municipal Airport, is located about eight miles southwest of Bouton. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Hazardous Materials

A gas transmission pipeline travels near the city and can be seen as a blue line in the figure below.

¹⁶ Iowa Department of Transportation. 2020. "Iowa Traffic Data". Accessed May 2022.
<https://iowadot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=0cce99afb78e4d3b9b24f8263717f910>.

Figure BOU.4: Pipelines



Source: National Pipeline Mapping System¹⁷

¹⁷ National Pipeline Mapping System. 2022. "Public Viewer." Accessed April 2022. <https://pvnpmns.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/>.

Section Seven: City of Bouton Community Profile

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, there is one chemical storage site in Bouton that contains hazardous chemicals. In the event of a chemical spill, the local fire department and emergency response may be the first to respond to the incident.

Table BOU.4: Chemical Storage Sites

Facility Name	Address	Located in Floodplain?
New Cooperative Inc. - Bouton	13773 N Avenue	No

Source: Iowa Department of Natural Resources¹⁸

Health and Medical Facilities

According to the Iowa Department of Inspection and Appeals, there are no medical and health facilities located within the community.¹⁹

Critical Facilities

The local planning team identified critical facilities that are vital for disaster response, public shelter, 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. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

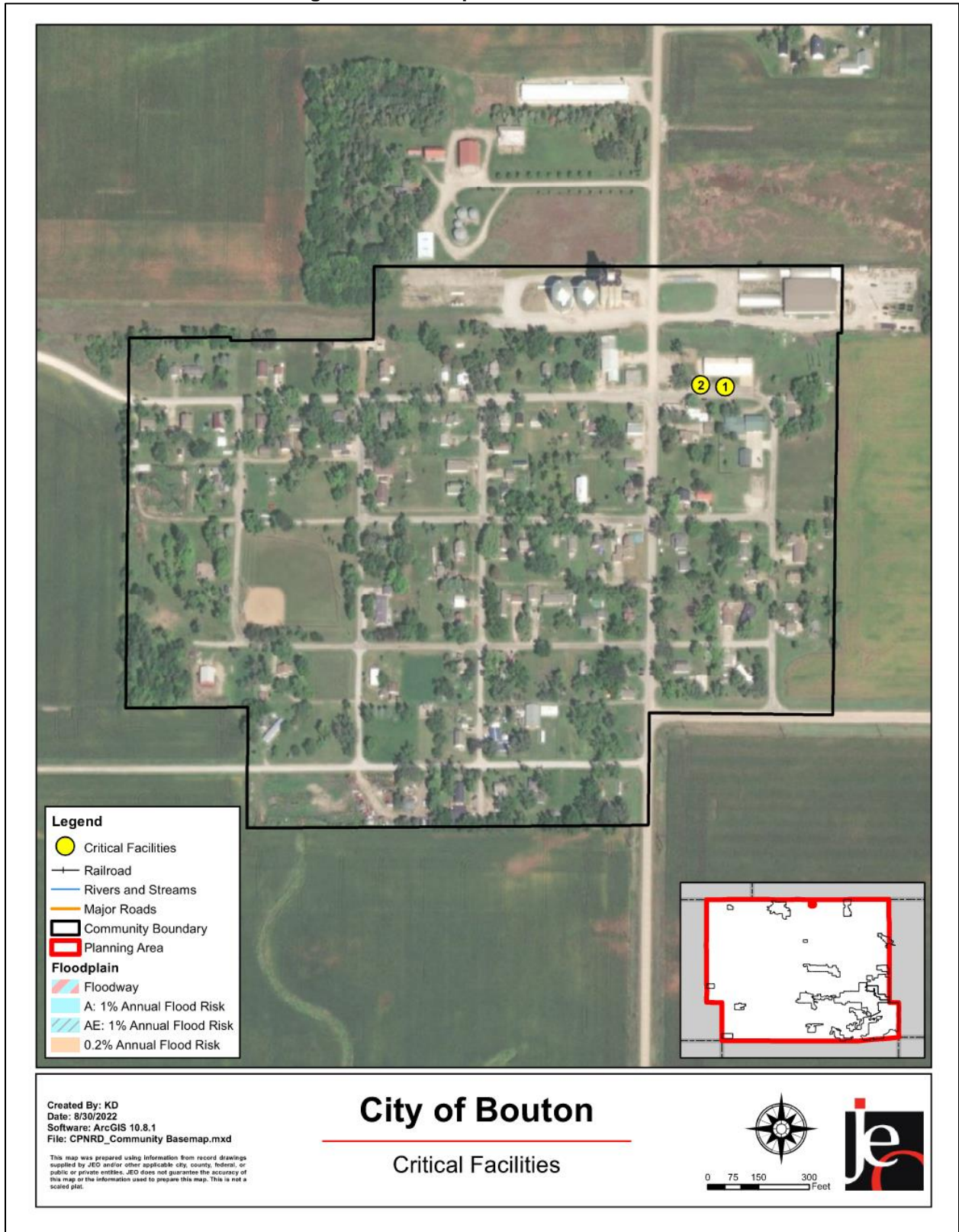
Table BOU.5: Critical Facilities

CF #	Name	Mass Care (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Bouton City Hall	N	N	N
2	Bouton Fire Station	N	Y	N

¹⁸ Iowa Department of Natural Resources. 2022. "Emergency Response - Tier II Chemical Storage." Accessed April 2022. <https://facilityexplorer.iowadnr.gov/facilityexplorer/>.

¹⁹ Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals. "Direct Care Worker Registry & Health Facility Database." Accessed April 2022. <https://dia-hfd.iowa.gov/>.

Figure BOU.5: Map of Critical Facilities



Parcel Improvements and Valuation

The planning team requested GIS parcel data from the County Assessor as of July 2022. 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.

Table BOU.6: Bouton Parcel Improvements and Value in the 1% Annual Flood Risk Area

Total Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	% of Improvements in Floodplain
106	\$5,125,440	0	-	-

Source: County Assessor, 2022

Table BOU.7: Bouton Parcel Improvements and Value in the 0.2% Annual Flood Risk Area

Total Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	% of Improvements in Floodplain
106	\$5,125,440	0	-	-

Source: County Assessor, 2022

Table BOU.8: Bouton Flood Map Products

Type of Product	Product ID	Effective Date	Details
FIS Report	19049CV000B	12/7/2018	Flood Insurance Study

Source: FEMA Flood Map Service Center²⁰

Hazard Prioritization

The hazards discussed in detail below were selected by the local planning team from the county hazard list as the relevant hazards for the jurisdiction. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For additional discussion regarding area-wide hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Flooding

The local planning team identified flooding as a top hazard of concern for Bouton. According to the NCEI, there were four flood events in Bouton from 1996 to 2021. These events resulted in \$150,000 in property damage, but no injuries or fatalities. The planning team indicated that flooding in 2019 was particularly impactful. Top concerns for this hazard include flooded roads and culvert/drainage systems. The city repaired the culvert on 4th Street to help with stormwater drainage. No projects are currently planned to reduce risk for flooding.

As of June 2022, Bouton did not have NFIP policies in-force. A FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Dallas County, including Bouton, was revised in December 2018, and can be viewed on FEMA's Flood Map Service Center: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch>. According to the IDNR, there are zero repetitive flood loss properties in Bouton.

²⁰ Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2022. "FEMA Flood Map Service Center." Accessed July 2022. <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch>.

Severe Thunderstorms (Includes Hail and Lightning)

Severe thunderstorms are common occurrences in Bouton. As such, the planning team identified it as a top concern. The NCEI recorded 11 severe thunderstorm events from 1996 to 2021, resulting in \$94,000 in property damages. No injuries or fatalities were reported.

The top concerns for this hazard include power outages, communication/alerts, and damage to trees and structures. According to the local planning team, multiple critical facilities have been damaged in the past from hail or severe thunderstorms including the Community Hall, Maintenance Building, Shelter House, and Park Restrooms. To reduce the impact of severe thunderstorms the Fire Department performs storm spotting and critical facilities are equipped with weather radios to provide advance warning of incoming storms. No projects are currently planned to reduce risk for flooding.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms are a regular part of the climate and weather for Bouton. Severe winter storms include blizzards, ice accumulation, heavy snow, and winter storms. These storms can cause power outages during bitterly cold temperatures, road closures, and economic impacts. According to the NCEI, there were 79 winter storm events in Dallas County from 1996 to 2021. These events resulted in \$6,613,680 in property damages, with no injuries or deaths reported. Additionally, the USDA Risk Management Agency reported almost \$375,000 in crop damages from severe winter storm events from 2000 to 2021.

Top concerns identified by the local planning team include the efficiency of equipment and power outages. According to the local planning team, the city has not sustained damage to critical facilities due to severe winter storms in the past. To reduce the risk from this hazard, the city does use snow fences located at the empty lots west of 1st Street and the snow removal resources are sufficient to deal with snow accumulation after a storm. No projects are currently planned to reduce risk for severe winter storms.

Tornado and Windstorm

The local planning team identified tornado and windstorm as a top hazard due to their prevalence in the area and potential for damage and loss of life. Windstorms are common across the county and can cause property and tree damage and brief power outages. Tornadoes are much less common, but the impacts can be far greater. Between 1996 and 2021, the NCEI recorded 31 high wind events in Dallas County and one tornado in Bouton. The tornado event occurred in August 2014 with an EF0 tornado only damaging crops in its path. No injuries or other damages were reported. A derecho in August 2020 impacted the community and caused extensive damage. Top concerns for this hazard include power outages, alerts/communication during an event, and damage to trees and structures.

To minimize the effects of tornadoes and windstorms, the planning team indicated that the tornado siren needs to be updated, along with other city equipment. Backup generators are also needed.

Mitigation Strategy

New Mitigation and Strategic Actions

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelter/Restrooms
Description	Construct a community storm shelter/restroom on the new trail expansion
Hazard(s)	Tornado and Windstorms
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	2-5 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	City Council
Status	Not started.

Continued Mitigation and Strategic Actions

Mitigation Action	Community Saferoom
Description	Construct a community saferoom on city-owned property near existing community center for approximately 75 residents in 10 block area.
Hazard(s)	Tornado and Windstorms
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	3-5 years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	City Council
Status	This project is currently waiting on funding.

Mitigation Action	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements
Description	Upgrade the city's stormwater drainage system as existing drain tiles are insufficient for capacity during intense rainfall events. Drainage from farm fields does not drain properly into existing stormwater system.
Hazard(s)	Flash Floods
Estimated Cost	\$60,000
Funding	HMA
Timeline	4 years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Maintenance Department
Status	This project is approximately 65% complete.

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 (e.g., 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 Mayor and City Clerk. The plan will be reviewed annually. The public will be included in the review and revision process via council meetings.