

Community Profile

City of Dallas Center

**Dallas County
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023**

Local Planning Team

Table DCR.1: Dallas Center Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Danny Beyer	Mayor	City of Dallas Center
Cindy Riesselman	City Administrator	City of Dallas Center
Brian Slaughter	Director of Public Works	City of Dallas Center
Joel Hofland	Fire Chief	City of Dallas Center
Robert King	Member of Multiple Boards	City of Dallas Center

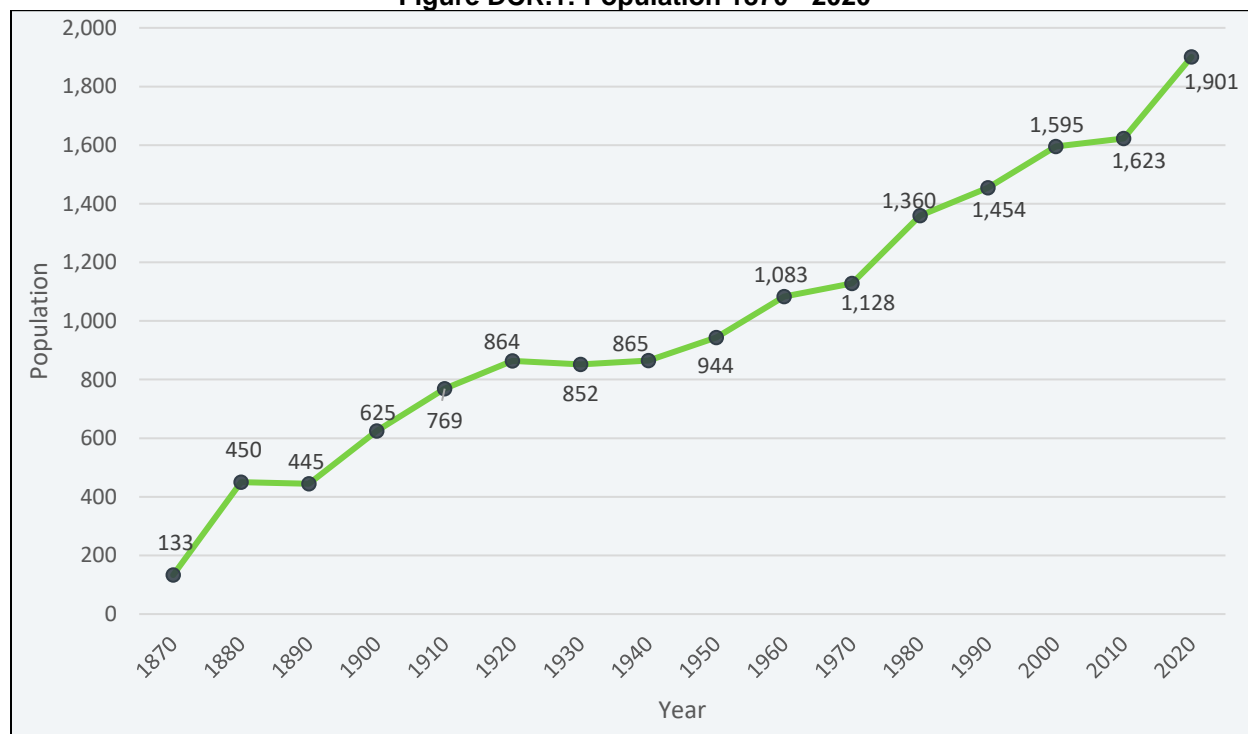
Location and Geography

The City of Dallas Center is located in central Dallas County and covers an area of 5.28 square miles. Major waterways in the area include the North Racoon River, which runs along the west side of the city.

Demographics

Dallas Center’s population in 2020 was 1,901. The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1870 to 2020. This figure indicates that the population of Dallas Center generally increased from 1870 to 2020. 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. Dallas Center’s population accounted for 1.9% of Dallas County’s population in 2020.¹

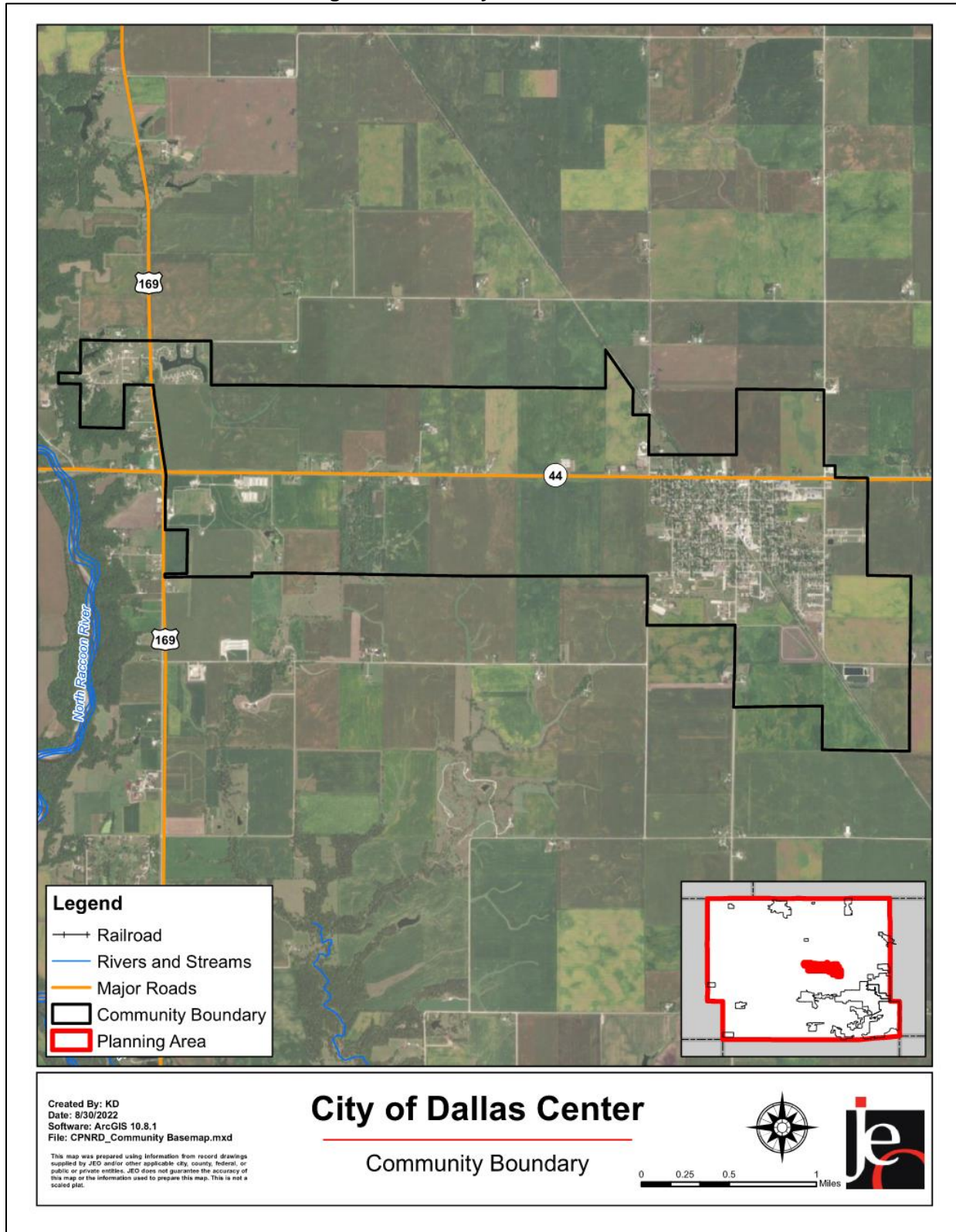
Figure DCR.1: Population 1870 - 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

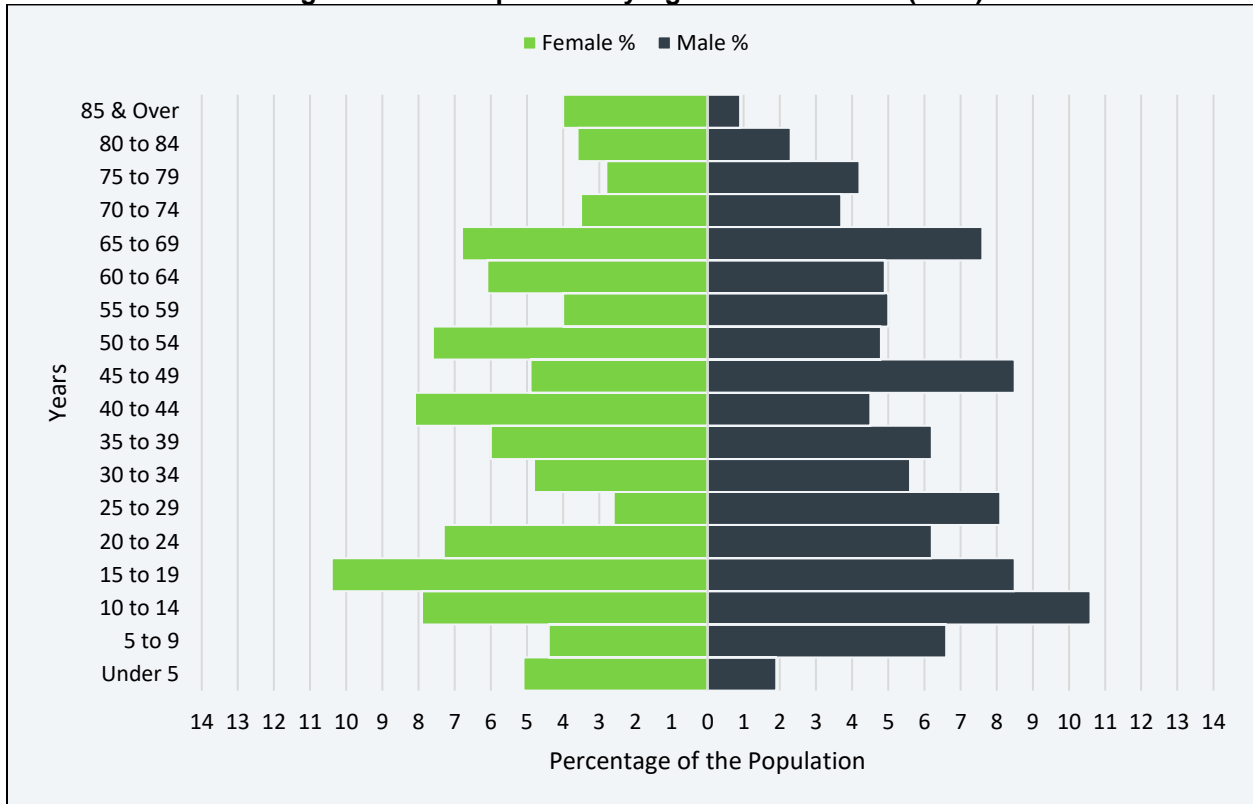
Figure DCR.2: City of Dallas Center



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

- **5.1% is non-white.** Since 2010, Dallas Center became more racially diverse. In 2010, 1.8% of the Dallas Center’s population was non-white. By 2020, 5.1% was non-white.^{2 3}
- **39.3 median age.** The median age of Dallas Center was 39.3 years old in 2020. The population became younger since 2010, when the median age was 43.5.^{4 5}

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau⁴

The figure above shows Dallas Center’s population percentage broken down by sex and five-year age groups. Dallas Center’s population is relatively stable with most of the population spread out between different age groups. This indicates that the population is likely to remain stable in the future.

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. Dallas Center's population has:

- **7.5% of people living below the poverty line.** The poverty rate (7.5%) in Dallas Center was lower than the state's poverty rate (11.1%) in 2020.⁶
- **\$68,333 median household income.** Dallas Center's median household income in 2020 (\$68,333) was about \$6,500 higher than the state (\$61,836).⁷
- **1.6% unemployment rate.** In 2020 Dallas Center had a lower unemployment rate (1.6%) compared to the state (3.9%).⁸
- **36.9% of workers commuted 30 minutes or more to work.** More workers in Dallas Center commuted 30 minutes or more to work than workers commuting less than 15 minutes (36.9% compared to 27.4%).⁹

Major Employers

Major employers for the city include Spurgeon Manor, Dallas Center - Grimes Community School District, Midwest Oil Seed, and Hy-Line International. According to the local planning team, a large percentage of residents commute to nearby metro communities 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.

- **51.4% of housing built prior to 1970.** Dallas Center has a greater share of housing built prior to 1970 than the state (51.4% compared to 50.4%).¹⁰
- **8.1% of housing units vacant.** Since 2010, Dallas Center's vacancy rate increased. In 2010 the vacancy rate was 0.4%. By 2020, 8.1% of housing units were vacant.^{11 12}

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>.

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- **0.5% mobile and manufactured housing.** The City of Dallas Center had a smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (0.5%) compared to the state (3.6%).¹³
- **20.9% renter-occupied.** The rental rate of Dallas Center was 20.9% in 2020. The percentage increased since 2010, when renter occupied housing was at 14.1%.^{14 15}

Governance

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

- City Administrator
- City Clerk
- Attorney
- Fire Chief
- Public Works Director
- City Inspector/Zoning Administrator (Veenstra & Kimm, Inc.)
- Library Board Chairperson
- Parks and Recreation Board Chair
- Planning and Zoning Board Chair
- Tree Board Chair

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 DCR.2: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	Yes
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Emergency Operations Plan	No
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes

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

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>.

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Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	No
	Grant Manager	Yes
	Mutual Aid Agreement	No
	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	Yes
	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 safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	Yes
	Other (if any)	

Table DCR.3: Overall Capability

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

Plan Integration

Dallas Center has several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each applicable planning mechanism is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. The city will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Grants and Funding

The City of Dallas Center’s funds are sufficient to pursue major projects and maintain facilities. For projects beyond those already planned, the city would acquire bonds to help pay for them. A large portion of municipal funds have been dedicated to the water system upgrades and sanitary sewer upgrade projects. The amount of municipal funds has increased in recent years. The city has funded a hazard mitigation plan to replace all three of our storm sirens, which is currently in progress. Over the last five years, the city has applied for several grants, receiving the FEMA storm siren grant, Trees Forever grant, Trees Please grant, Wellmark BCBS small matching grant, and the Dallas County Foundation Grant.

Building Codes (2012)

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. The city has adopted the 2012 International Building Codes with multiple amendments made. These codes regulate and govern the conditions and maintenance of all property, buildings, and structures by providing the standards for supplied utilities, facilities, and other physical things and conditions essential to ensure that structures are safe, sanitary, and fit for occupation and use.

Capital Improvements Plan (2022)

The capital improvement plan outlines large purchases and projects that the city would like to pursue. Projects identifies in the plan include stormwater projects, improving transportation routes for drainage, installing new municipal wells, and installing emergency generators in critical facilities. Additionally, the plan includes projects such as street improvement, sewer pipe lining, water distribution improvements, well field exploration, a new sanitary sewer lift station, and a swimming pool. The city plans to construct a new fire hall, a new public works/public safety facility, and improve the existing water treatment facility.

Comprehensive Plan (2022)

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions and growth of the city. The city’s plan contains growls aimed at Safe Growth. The plan does not encourage infill development or identifies areas that need emergency shelters. The plan was recently updated, and the city will not be updating it again for several years.

Floodplain Regulations (2022), Zoning Ordinance (2022), and Subdivision Regulations (2022)

The city's Zoning Ordinances are continually updates as needed. The city's Floodplain Regulations contain floodplain maps but do not prohibit or discourage development within the floodplain. The city's Zoning Ordinance does not regulate many aspects of development but does include a well setback requirement.

Water System Emergency Response Plan (2008)

Water system emergency response plans ensure the drinking water systems that serve the City of Dallas Center are prepared to supply customers with drinking water in the event of an emergency. It includes identifying potential emergencies and how the utility will ensure water delivery in specific scenarios.

Future Development Trends

In the past five years, the city has begun building four new housing developments – Lynn Crest Plats 2-5, Cross Country Estates Plat 6, The Neighborhood, and Sly View Estates. Major business changes include the expansion of Elite Electric, the addition of Dollar General, the removal of buildings and addition of a large new building by Hy-Line International, and the expansion of Midwest Oil Seed's employee base. In the next five years, the city plans for new housing developments to be built north, west, and east of town and a new business east of town. A future land use map for the city can be seen in the following figure

Community Lifelines

Transportation

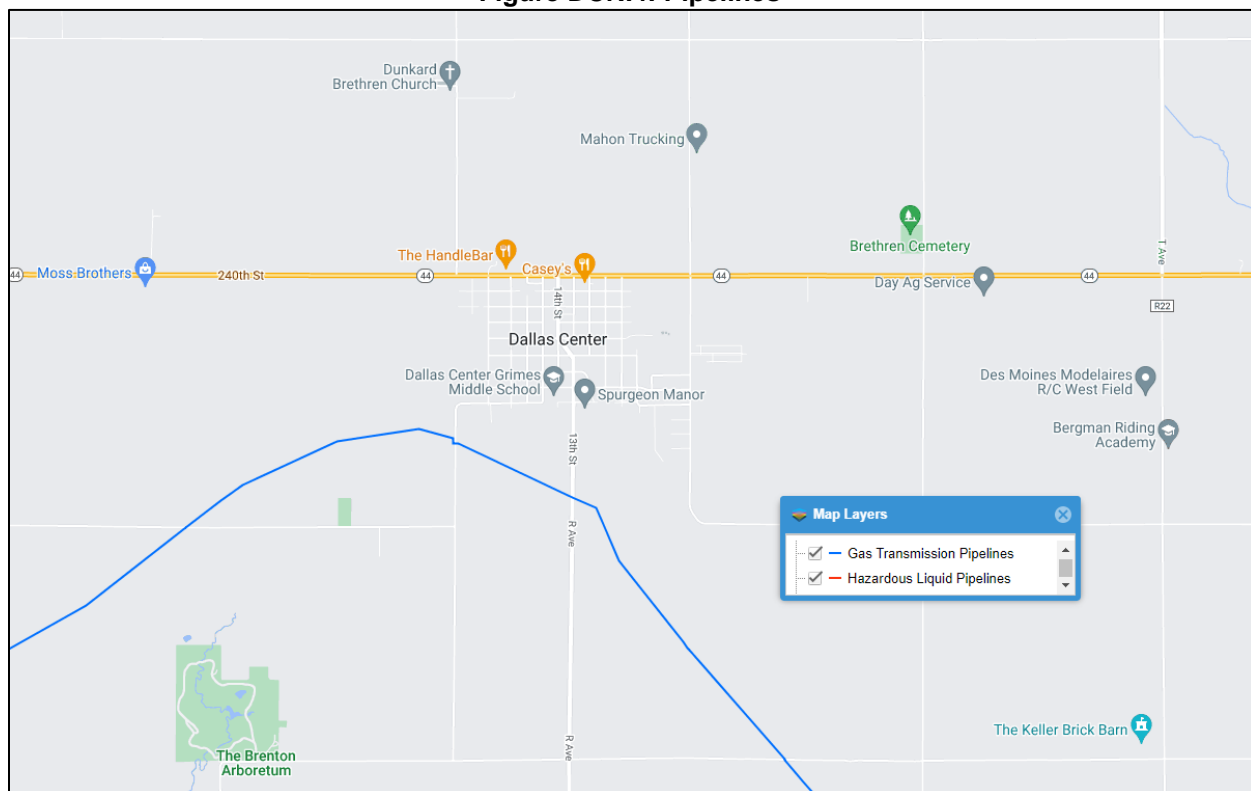
Dallas Center's major transportation corridors include State Highway 44 and U.S. Highway 169, which intersect on the western edge of the city. The most traveled route is Highway 44 with an average of 5,700 vehicles daily, 568 of which are trucks.¹⁶ The city's major water lines run along Highway 44 west of town and telecommunication lines are buried along most local routes. Heartland Cooperative transports anhydrous ammonia from the center of town along these local routes. There have been no recent chemical spills or other significant transportation events locally. The nearest airport, Husband Field Airport, is located on the southwest edge of the city. 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.

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

Hazardous Materials

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

Figure DCR.4: Pipelines



Source: National Pipeline Mapping System¹⁷

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, there are two chemical storage sites in Dallas Center that contain 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 DCR.4: Chemical Storage Sites

Facility Name	Address	Located in Floodplain?
Corteva Dallas Center	205 Fair View Dr	No
Heartland Co-op	1107 Sycamore Street	No

Source: Iowa Department of Natural Resources¹⁸

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

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

Health and Medical Facilities

The following medical and health facilities are located within the community

Table DCR.5: Health and Medical Facilities

Name	Type of Facility	Address	Number of Beds
Dallas Center Medical Associates	Rural Health Clinic	507 14th Street	0
Spurgeon Assisted Living	Assisted Living	1006 Linden Street	64
Spurgeon Manor	Nursing/Skilled Nursing Facility	1204 Linden Street	55
Spurgeon Manor	Residential Care	1204 Linden Street	30

Source: Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals¹⁹

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 DCR.6: Critical Facilities

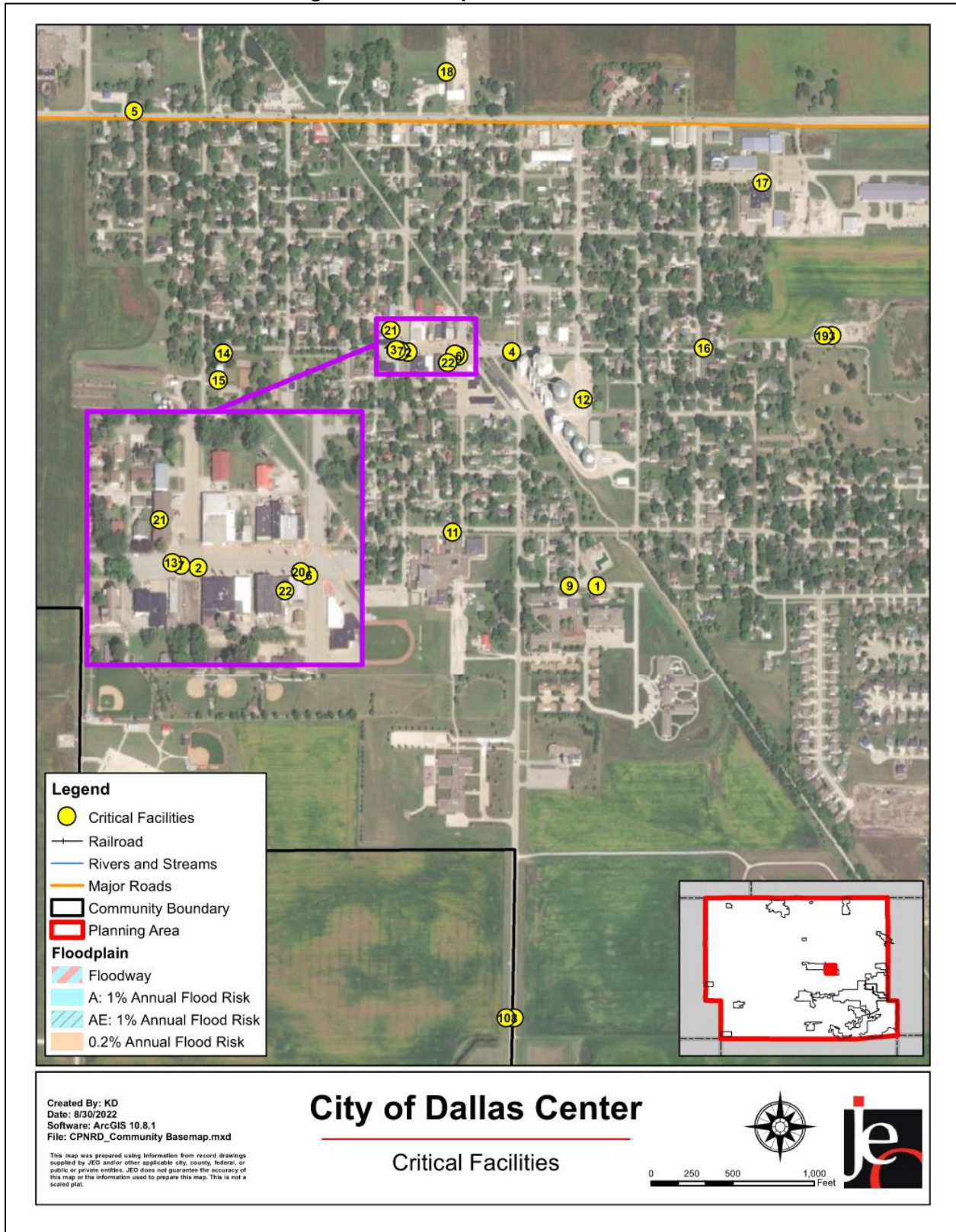
CF #	Name	Mass Care (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Kids Corner	N	N	N
2	Dallas Center City Hall	N	Y	N
3	Dallas Center Maintenance Shed	N	N	N
4	Dallas Center Library	N	N	N
5	Hy-Line International	N	N	N
6	Dallas Center Medical Associates	N	N	N
7	Dallas Center Fire Department	N	N	N
8	First Presbyterian Church	N	N	N
9	Spurgeon Manor	N	Y	N
10	Dallas Center-Grimes Elementary School	N	N	N
11	Dallas Center-Grimes Middle School and Athletic Complex	N	N	N
12	Heartland Co-Op, Dallas Center	N	N	N
13	Dallas Center Sewage Treatment Plant	N	Y	N
14	Dallas Center Underground Water Storage	N	Y	N
15	Dallas Center Water Tower	N	Y	N
16	EBank	N	N	N
17	Midwest Oil Seed	N	N	N

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

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CF #	Name	Mass Care (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
18	Elite Electric	N	N	N
19	Minburn Communications	N	N	N
20	CenturyLink Communications	N	N	N
21	K&E Distributing	N	N	N
22	Sonntag Roofing and Gutters	N	N	N

Figure DCR.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 DCR.7: Dallas Center 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
803	\$188,852,220	31	\$10,657,910	4%

Source: County Assessor, 2022

Table DCR.8: Dallas Center 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
803	\$188,852,220	9	\$2,726,140	1%

Source: County Assessor, 2022

Table DCR.9: Dallas Center 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*.

Animal and Plant Disease

In 2014, 2015, and 2022, one of the city's major employers, Hy-Line International, was threatened by the avian flu. Keeping the flocks free of avian flu incurred significant costs. Hy-Line's valuable laying flocks provide the genetic basis for over 40% of the laying flocks throughout the world. If the avian flu had impacted their flock, the loss of birds could have had disastrous effects on Hy-Line and commercial egg production throughout the world. The local planning team identified their top concerns for this hazard as helping Hy-Line in keeping wild flocks of birds away from the Hy-Line layers and staff working with the chickens and providing the best bio-security measures possible to avoid spreading the avian flu.

To help reduce the community's risk to animal and plant disease, the city maintains and enforces a strict no backyard bird policy. According to the local planning team, it would help reduce risk to the community if the county passed a similar policy against small backyard flocks within a specific mileage of Hy-Line facilities to protect their critical infrastructure.

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

Residents from Dallas Center responded to the public survey and reported that past disease events also include trees being destroyed from the Emerald Ash Borer and Dutch Elm Disease.

Hazardous Materials Release

The city of Dallas Center has not experienced a known hazardous materials release within the past decade. However, a large distribution system for anhydrous ammonia and other farm chemicals is maintained in the center of the city by Heartland Cooperative. Portable tanks move through the city on a regular basis and the large grain storage facilities are a known risk for explosions and fires. The local planning team has identified their top concerns for this hazard as a lack of knowledge regarding Heartland Cooperatives safety procedures and emergency response plans in the event a hazardous material is released through an accident or natural disaster. The city believes a future joint meeting with Dallas County and the Heartland Cooperative staff to discuss prevention and mitigation plans will reduce risk to the community.

Infrastructure Failure

The local planning team has identified infrastructure failure as a hazard of concern due to a history of inadequate storm water drainage within the city. During the major rainfall event of April 2018, when 5" or more of rain fell within a 24-hour period, the city experienced major basement flooding. The city's water system was damaged in 2021 due to capacity reduction to handle dissolved minerals and particulates. The city's top concern for infrastructure failure is the collection and removal of storm water. The soil beneath Dallas Center is made up of imperious clay that does not allow the water to seep into the earth. As the city grows, water system demands will rise and cause stress on the community water treatment system.

To help reduce the risk of infrastructure failure, the city has completed Phase 1 of a major storm water system. The city believes flooding in the west portion of town will be greatly reduced during the next major rainfall. Additionally, the city had implemented significant upgrades to the city's water treatment system and has reduced the water hardness and particulate load. In the future the city plans on completing Phase 2 of the storm water system when funding becomes available.

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 two tornadoes in Dallas Center. The two brief tornado events occurred in April 2004 and September 2019 with an F0 and EFU ratings respectively. No injuries or other damages were reported. Derechos in August 2020 and July 2022 impacted the community and caused significant tree damage and disrupted electrical services for several days.

To minimize the effects of tornadoes and windstorms, the city has begun removing large trees that have been weakened by disease or age and removing tree limbs deemed a threat to overhead power lines. The city is looking at continuing with tree removal and trimmings, installing severe weather sirens, and performing a study to identify tornado shelter facilities within town.

Mitigation Strategy

Completed Mitigation and Strategic Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup Generators
Description	Purchase three generators and the electric transfer gear for our water treatment plant. At the present time, the city is unable to run the sewer plant, water treatment plant, water storage facilities, and city hall during a power outage.
Hazard(s)	All hazards
Estimated Cost	\$50,000 to \$100,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	2-3 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Public Works
Status	This project has been completed

Continued Mitigation and Strategic Actions

Mitigation Action	Alert/Warning Sirens
Description	Purchase additional outdoor warning sirens
Hazard(s)	Tornado and Windstorms
Estimated Cost	\$50,000 to \$100,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	2-3 years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Fire Department
Status	Anticipated completion Fall 2022.

Mitigation Action	Emerald Ash Borer Education
Description	Educate citizens on the effects of the Emerald Ash Borer through education and awareness of hazards and how to mitigate losses.
Hazard(s)	Animal and Plant Disease
Estimated Cost	<\$10,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	3-4 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Parks and Recreation Board
Status	The city has been actively removing dead and dying trees and planting new insect and weather tolerant trees.

Mitigation Action	Emergency Operation Center/Safe Room
Description	Construct an Emergency Operations Center with a safe room to protect Dallas Center citizens in the event of a tornado or windstorm.
Hazard(s)	All hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	4-5 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	
Status	The project has not yet been initiated.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness and Education
Description	Outreach projects, distribution of maps and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards to both public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation.
Hazard(s)	All hazards
Estimated Cost	<\$10,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	1-2 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Fire Department
Status	The project has not yet been initiated.

Mitigation Action	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements
Description	Improve stormwater drainage throughout the city. During heavy rains, several streets in town flood due to inadequate stormwater systems.
Hazard(s)	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000
Funding	City General Fund, HMA
Timeline	4-5 years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Public Works
Status	Phase 1 has been completed at a cost of over 3 million dollars. Phase 2 has not been initiated.

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 profile as changes occur or after a major event. The planning team will include the City Administrator, the Public Works Administrator, and the City Clerk. The plan will be reviewed and updated bi-annually. The public will be involved in the review and revision process through the city website and other social media updates as well as reports to the City Council and all City Boards.