

McLEOD COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Public Input Wanted as County Updates Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Tornadoes, straight-line winds, ice storms, blizzards, flooding, wildland fires and droughts are the kinds of natural disasters most likely to cause widespread economic loss and personal hardship in McLeod County. Taking steps to minimize the damage from a natural disaster is key to the County's multi-hazard mitigation plan (MHMP); and as the County works to update the plan, it wants to hear from the public.

The McLeod County Office of Emergency Management is currently working with U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota Duluth to update the County's plan. Also working on the update is a planning team of representatives from County departments, local municipalities, school districts and other key stakeholders such as utility providers.

The McLeod County MHMP is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers McLeod County, including the cities of Biscay, Brownton, Glencoe, Hutchinson, Lester Prairie, Plato, Silver Lake, Stewart, and Winsted. The McLeod County MHMP also incorporates the concerns and needs of townships, school districts, and other stakeholders participating in the plan.

"Hazard mitigation planning is a central part of our emergency management program," said Kevin Mathews, McLeod County Emergency Management Director. "Understanding the natural hazards that can cause serious impact to our communities and taking action to reduce or eliminate the impact of future disasters makes us more resilient. Hazard mitigation helps us to break the cycle of damage and repair caused by things like flooding, ice storms, and severe wind events that can damage property, stress economies, and threaten life safety in our county."

Examples of hazard mitigation include actions include improvement of roads and culverts that experience repetitive flooding; construction of safe rooms at campgrounds, public parks, mobile home parks or schools to protect lives in the event of tornadoes or severe wind events; burying powerlines that may fail due to heavy snow, ice or wind storms; ensuring timely emergency communication to the public through warning sirens and mass notification systems, and conducting public awareness and education campaigns to help people to be prepared to take safe action before, during, or following a hazard event. Some mitigation activities may be eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funding.