

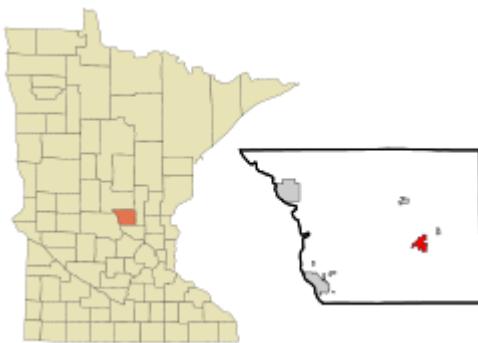
APPENDIX A

Benton County Cities & Township

The following section is information on the four major cities that lay within Benton County. There are also parts of St. Cloud MN and Sartell MN in Benton County along the Mississippi River.

Foley, Minnesota

Foley, Minnesota



Location of Foley, Minnesota

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Country | United States |
| State | Minnesota |
| County | Benton |
| Area | |
| - Total | 1.9 sq mi (4.9 km ²) |
| - Land | 1.9 sq mi (4.9 km ²) |
| - Water | 0.0 sq mi (0.0 km ²) |
| Elevation | 1,138 ft (347 m) |
| Population (2000) | |
| - Total | 2,154 |
| - Density | 1,148.6/sq mi (443.5/km ²) |
| Time zone | Central (CST) (UTC-6) |
| - Summer (DST) | CDT (UTC-5) |
| ZIP codes | 56329, 56357 |
| Area code(s) | 320 |
| Website | www.ci.foley.mn.us |

Foley is a city in Benton County, Minnesota, United States. The population was 2,154 at the 2000 census. It is the county seat of Benton County. Foley is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 1.9 square miles (4.9 km²), all of it land.

Minnesota State Highways 23 and 25 are two of the main routes in the city.

As of the census of 2000, there were 2,154 people, 756 households, and 499 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,148.6 people per square mile (442.4/km²). There were 793 housing units at an average density of 422.8/sq mi (162.9/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 97.21% White, 1.35% African American, 0.37% Native American, 0.46% Asian, 0.09% from other races, and 0.51% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 0.46% of the population.

There were 756 households out of which 39.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 50.5% were married couples living together, 11.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.9% were non-families. 30.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 16.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.60 and the average family size was 3.23.

In the city the population was spread out with 27.6% under the age of 18, 11.7% from 18 to 24, 27.6% from 25 to 44, 15.2% from 45 to 64, and 17.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33 years. For every 100 females there were 99.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.2 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$38,393, and the median income for a family was \$48,750. Males had a median income of \$32,466 versus \$21,731 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$17,168. About 6.1% of families and 9.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 8.8% of those under age 18 and 20.7% of those age 65 or over. The current Mayor is Dean Weber, who is an owner of a medical supply company and retired Major in the Air National Guard.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foley,_Minnesota

SPECIAL NOTES:

Foley is the county seat, so all of the county government buildings except public works reside within the city limits.

The City of Foley has a City Hall, Public Works Building, Fire Department and Library.

Foley High School is within the city limits of Foley.

It is serviced by the Foley Fire Department for fires and medical calls

Two minor Minnesota Highways. (25&23) run through the central part of the city. This highway is traveled heavily during the summer months so it adds some risks for hazardous spills due to accidents. Highway 23 is heavily traveled all year for it is the only highway running west to east in Central Minnesota that links up with Interstate I-35W.

There are no major waterways within the city. It does have a small creek that can flood if it becomes jammed with ice.

Foley has a medical clinic.

An oil pipeline runs through the city, which also has a gas substation.

Potential Risks - Developed by the Foley Fire Department & City Emergency Manager.

To: Jim McDermott

From: Larry Nadeau

Date: May 6, 2010

Re: Mitigation Plan

Jim, members of the Foley Fire Department and Public Works discussed a risk assessment and identified vulnerable infrastructure and related concerns as part of the City/County all hazard mitigation plan on Wednesday, May 5, 2010. In the following paragraphs I will provide you with our findings. Additionally, I will complete and forward the Hazard Ranking Survey.

Our discussion expanded to identify quite a number of sites/issues that may not actually be emergency management issues in the broad sense but more accurately defined as “routine” emergency incidents that we might respond to. Therefore, I did try to screen

some of those out and provide you with the more significant risks that might overwhelm our system.

Through our discussions, it was felt that we are probably at the greatest risk from one of three occurrences. Weather related, Hazardous Materials (either through transport or product storage), or an act of terrorism. Of course fire is always a concern of ours but we feel fairly comfortable with our ability to respond and manage those incidents with our resources and those of our mutual aid partners.

Potential Risks:

1. Power outage – This is of considerable concern because we are essentially on a dead end line (not a looped system with Excel). Severe weather in the form of ice or tornado probably would create the largest hardship.
2. Electrical Substation – At the corner of MN Hwy #23 and Norman Ave. Damage to this unit would leave most of the city without power.
3. Natural Gas Odorizing station on Glen St. in Foley. Damage to this system would interrupt natural gas supply and would be a risk due to fire or explosion.
4. Foley Fire Station – This is a wood-frame construction building and would be vulnerable in severe weather (tornado).
5. Federated/Cap Trico Propane Bulk Fuel storage on County Rd #4 on the East side of town. Leaks, severe weather, and terrorist activity would result in potential explosion or fire that could create the need to evacuate 50% of the civilian population in our city.
6. The creek that runs through town puts a number of homes at risk during a flood. The homes are directly behind the Benton County news office and on the East side of Dale Ave.
7. Foley Public Schools – Terrorist event or severe weather that damages the building are the greatest threat. The school being put out of use also eliminates what is considered are greatest opportunity for a large temporary shelter for the population.
8. Water Tower & Water Supply – We have a single water tower and three functioning water wells. Severe weather and terrorist activities are the greatest threat to this infrastructure.
9. Crude Oil Pipeline that runs from NW to SE through town. Construction damage or terrorist activities are the greatest threat.
10. Benton County Jail. Low frequency but high risk. Severe weather damage to the sheriff's department and/or jail could put criminal elements on the streets and disrupt emergency services temporarily.
11. Community Celebrations/Foley Fun Days – Severe Weather or terrorist activity would be the greatest risk. Lack of an effective emergency management plan for these activities could magnify problems or delay effective response.

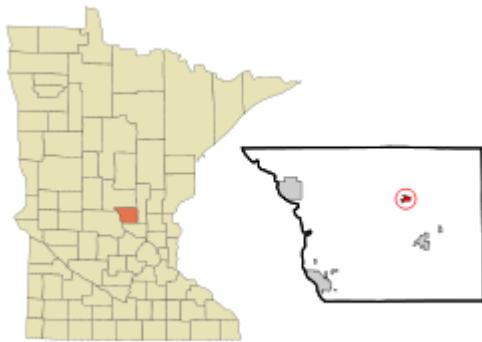
12. Foley Nursing Center – Terrorist activity, storm damage, or health epidemic are the most likely causes for concern. Patient removal and transport would be greatest challenge.
13. Hazardous Materials – A hazardous materials release from shipping container on the roadway or both known and unknown storage of product in our community. Fire, public health and environmental issues are the concern. An accident, weather incident or terrorist activity are the most likely causes.

Again, these seem to be the events that would place the population in harm's way. Of course we did visit about damage or interruption of operations with major employers as an economic and social challenge. However, we choose to stick largely to public safety risks.

I hope this information is helpful for the city portion of the county plan. It was a useful exercise for us to identify these important facets of our community. Please let me know if I can be of more help.

Gilman, Minnesota

Gilman, Minnesota



Location of Gilman, Minnesota

Country United States

State Minnesota

County Benton

Area

- Total** 0.5 sq mi (1.3 km²)
- Land** 0.5 sq mi (1.3 km²)
- Water** 0.0 sq mi (0.0 km²)

Elevation 1,191 ft (363 m)

Population (2000)

- Total** 215
- Density** 414.4/sq mi (160.0/km²)
- Time zone** Central (CST) (UTC-6)
- Summer (DST)** CDT (UTC-5)
- ZIP code** 56333
- Area code(s)** 320
- FIPS code** 27-23804^[1]
- GNIS feature ID** 0644148^[2]

Gilman is a city in Benton County, Minnesota, United States. The population was 215 at the 2000 census. It is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 0.5 square miles (1.3 km²), all of it land.

Minnesota State Highway 25 and County Highway 3 are two of the main routes in the community.

As of the census of 2000, there were 215 people, 85 households, and 60 families residing in the city. The population density was 414.4 people per square mile (159.6/km²). There were 87 housing units at an average density of 167.7/sq mi (64.6/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 99.07% White, 0.47% Asian, and 0.47% from two or more races.

There were 85 households out of which 34.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 61.2% were married couples living together, 4.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.4% were non-families. 25.9% of all households were made up of individuals and 15.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.53 and the average family size was 2.95.

In the city the population was spread out with 24.7% under the age of 18, 7.9% from 18 to 24, 28.8% from 25 to 44, 21.9% from 45 to 64, and 16.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females there were 82.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 84.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$49,063, and the median income for a family was \$52,500. Males had a median income of \$30,694 versus \$22,188 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$17,641. About 4.5% of families and 9.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including none of those under the age of eighteen and 42.3% of those sixty five or over.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilman,_Minnesota

SPECIAL NOTES:

The City of Gilman has one government building, which is its city hall.

The city lies within Alberta and Gilmanton townships.

It is serviced by the Foley Fire Department for fires and medical calls, since the City lies north of Foley on highway 25 the response time is above average when compared to townships and below average when compared to cities.

Two minor Minnesota Hwys. (25&23) run through the central part of the township. This highway is traveled heavily during the summer months so it adds

some risks for hazardous spills due to accidents. Highway 23 is heavily traveled all year for it is the only highway running west to east in Central Minnesota that links up with Interstate I-35W.

There are no major waterways within the city.

There are no utility substations or pipelines within the city.

The City does have a popular baseball park, which attracts many people during the summer. This puts the people at risk for summer storms since there are no shelters available.

Rice, Minnesota

City of Rice, Minnesota

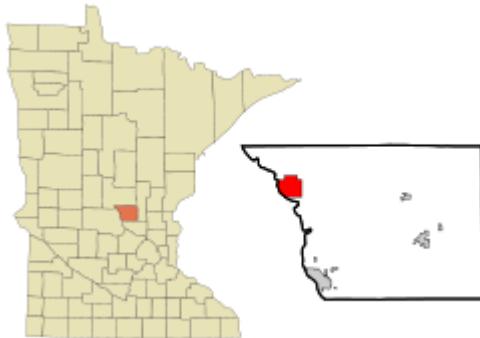


Downtown Rice



Seal

Motto: A past with pride ... a future with promise



Location of Rice, Minnesota

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Country | United States |
| State | Minnesota |
| County | Benton |
| Incorporated | on July 18, 1890 |
| Government | |
| - Mayor | Mitch Fiedler |
| - City Council Members | Lyn Mohs, Dave Thene, Brian Skroch, Joseph Voigt |

Area

- **Total** 6.1 sq mi (15.8 km²)
- **Land** 6.0 sq mi (15.5 km²)
- **Water** 0.1 sq mi (0.3 km²)

Elevation 1,063 ft (324 m)

Population (2000)

- **Total** 711
- **Density** 118.8/sq mi (45.9/km²)
- **Time zone** Central (CST) (UTC-6)
- **Summer (DST)** CDT (UTC-5)

ZIP code 56367

Area code(s) 320

FIPS code 27-53998^[1]

GNIS feature ID 0649962^[2]

Website <http://www.cityofrice.com/>

Rice is a city in Benton County, Minnesota, United States. The population was 711 at the 2000 census. Its zip code also encompasses Graham, Langola, and Watab Townships.

Rice is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 6.1 square miles (15.8 km²), of which, 6.0 square miles (15.5 km²) of it is land and 0.1 square miles (0.3 km²) of it (1.80%) is water.

The terrain is largely sandy and flat. Numerous pine and poplar intersperse irrigated farm fields.

The Mississippi River is located west of Rice, and Little Rock Lake is located east.

U.S. Route 10 serves as a main route in the community.

History



A pine stand in Rice, MN. The city was named a Tree City USA in 1993

Originally an Ojibway territory, Sand Prairie, saw its first settlers of European origin in the autumn of 1844.^[3] Under a mandate of the United States government and after the Ojibway ceded their land in the Treaty of 1837,^[4] the Territory of Minnesota was established in 1849. Benton County became one of nine organized counties. The Village of Rice was named after Massachusetts born^[5] hotelier and mill owner, George T. Rice. Rice migrated to the Village of Langola in 1864 to develop the area. In 1877, the Northern Pacific Railroad began passing through the Rice Railroad Station. As a direct result of the railroad traffic, George T. Rice hired F.W. Earl to build the Luther hotel. The Village of Rice became officially incorporated within Benton County, on July 18, 1890, as a farming community.^[7]

In 1993, Rice was named a Tree City USA by The National Arbor Day Foundation.

Rice has been awarded the "Minnesota Star City" designation for economic development.

Culture

Historical sites

- Immaculate Conception Church
- Old Rice Village Hall

Festivals and special activities

- Rice Loves Its Kids Month
- (February)
- Memorial Day Remembrance
- Summerfest
- (takes place in June)
- Little Rock Lake 4th of July Pontoon Parade

- Half-Way Jam Outdoor Rock Music Festival
- (takes place annually during summer)
- Rice Fun Day and Kiddie Parade
- (takes place on the third Saturday in August)
- Arts and Craft Show
- (takes place on the first weekend of September)
- 9/11 Remembrance
- Veteran's Day Remembrance
- Pearl Harbor Remembrance

Outdoor activities

- Benton Beach on Little Rock Lake is frequented by campers, fishermen and boaters during the summer and ice fishermen in the winter. The lake itself is maintained by the Little Rock Lake Association.^[8]
- Hunting is extremely popular in Rice. The city has its own game preserve and two taxidermy shops. Meat raffles are a typical fundraising activity.
- Rice is also home to Benton Beach Course, an 18 hole disc golf course that was host to the 2008 Minnesota Disc Golf Championship. Another disc golf course, Mississippi Park Course, is also in Rice.
- Athletic sports, snowmobiling, all-terrain vehicles, bicycling, and motorcycling are commonly enjoyed activities as well.

Churches

- Immaculate Conception Catholic Church
- Shepherd of the Pines Lutheran Church
- Graham Methodist Church
- Living Hope Church

Other Attractions

Other attractions include the Great River Bike Trail, several parks, softball fields and an ice skating rink.

Education

K-12

The Sauk Rapids-Rice Schools system operates three elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and has a District Office for Home School. Rice Elementary School is the only one of these schools located within the city of Rice. As with other Minnesota school systems, the Sauk Rapids-Rice Schools system has open enrollment. The athletic team for the middle and high school is the *Storm*

Demographics



Rice viewed from the Highway 10 and Benton Beach Road/County Road 2 intersection.

As of the census of 2000, there were 711 people, 247 households, and 185 families residing in the city. The population density was 118.8 people per square mile (45.8/km²). There were 250 housing units at an average density of 41.8/sq mi (16.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 98.87% White, 0.70% Native American, 0.14% from other races, and 0.28% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 0.28% of the population.

There were 247 households out of which 48.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 62.8% were married couples living together, 7.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.1% were non-families. 19.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.88 and the average family size was 3.35.

In the city the population was spread out with 35.4% under the age of 18, 9.7% from 18 to 24, 35.3% from 25 to 44, 15.3% from 45 to 64, and 4.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 28 years. For every 100 females there were 102.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 101.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$48,173, and the median income for a family was \$52,222. Males had a median income of \$32,794 versus \$22,279 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$16,882. About 5.2% of families and 6.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 7.1% of those under age 18 and 33.3% of those age 65 or over.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice,_Minnesota

SPECIAL NOTES:

The City of Rice has a combined fire/police/city hall and a public works building.

The City of Rice is in Langola Township.

It is serviced by the Rice Fire Department for fires. Gold Cross Ambulance services the city for medical calls.

One major Minnesota highway, US10, runs through the city. This highway is traveled heavily during the summer months so it adds a major risk for hazardous spills due to accidents. The highway is a major north-south roadway that links southern and central Minnesota to northern Minnesota.

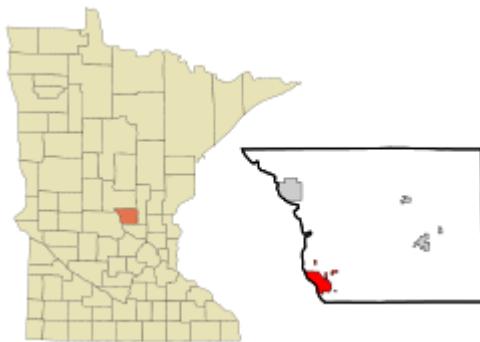
BNSF Railroad has a major track that parallels highway 10. A train moves on the tracks on the average of one every 20 minutes on a 24/7 basis.

Because of the major traffic on highway 10 and the railroad tracks, the City of Rice is at a high risk for hazardous spills.

There are no major waterways within the City.

Sauk Rapids, Minnesota

Sauk Rapids, Minnesota



Location of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Country | United States |
| State | Minnesota |
| County | Benton |
| Area | |
| - Total | 4.8 sq mi (12.5 km ²) |
| - Land | 4.6 sq mi (11.8 km ²) |
| - Water | 0.2 sq mi (0.6 km ²) |
| Elevation | 1,033 ft (315 m) |
| Population (2000) | |
| - Total | 10,213 |
| - Density | 2,234.1/sq mi (862.6/km ²) |
| Time zone | Central (CST) (UTC-6) |
| - Summer (DST) | CDT (UTC-5) |
| ZIP code | 56379 |
| Area code(s) | 320 |
| FIPS code | 27-58684 ^[1] |
| GNIS feature ID | 0651235 ^[2] |
| Website | www.ci.sauk-rapids.mn.us |

Sauk Rapids is a city in Benton County, Minnesota, United States. The population was 11,881 according to July 1, 2007 census estimates. It is located on a set of rapids on the Mississippi River near its confluence with the Sauk River.

Sauk Rapids is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Sauk Rapids was originally little more than a forest of oak, maple and basswood trees along the Mississippi River until the first home was constructed there in 1851, a

large mansion named Lynden Terrace erected by W.H. Wood. Soon other settlers followed and the town was named Sauk Rapids after the rapids just below the Sauk River's mouth on the Mississippi. Soon a general store was built, then a hotel, and a large jail. The first settlers organized a Congregational church that was soon followed by a Methodist, an Episcopalian and a Lutheran church. The first paper outside of St. Paul was the "Sauk Rapids Frontiersman," founded in 1854.

A flour mill was erected in 1875, but was destroyed in 1886. In 1876 the first bridge was built, was destroyed later in 1876, but rebuilt in 1879. The first school was built in 1886.

In 1874 Sauk Rapids was the end of the line for the local railroad. All the settlers from as far away as the upper Red River Valley brought their produce there to ship it. A six-horse stage coach made bi-weekly trips between St. Cloud and Crow Wing.

In 1856 the county seat moved to Watab, and then returned to Sauk Rapids in 1859. A new courthouse was built, but in 1897 the seat moved to Foley where it currently resides. In 1917 the courthouse burned down.

Until 1886 Sauk Rapids was one of the most important cities in Minnesota. It stood a good chance of becoming even more so, but on April 14 at approximately 4:00 p.m. a tornado struck the town. The twister swept through the heart of the city, destroying all of the stores. In Sauk Rapids alone, 44 people were killed and several hundred were wounded. The event was a great setback for the city, and though it has rebuilt since then it never regained its former prominence in state-wide affairs.

In recent years the downtown area of Sauk Rapids has gone through substantial changes due to the construction of the New Sauk Rapids Bridge. This was primarily because the new bridge links to 2nd Street rather than 1st Street, as the original Sauk Rapids Bridge did. Several buildings had to be demolished during the construction process, which meant that some parts of downtown were rebuilt. In addition, some sidewalks were repaved with cobblestone.

Law and government

Sauk Rapids' city council consists of a mayor and four City Council members elected at-large to represent the community and legislate citywide policy. Sauk Rapids' mayor is Mark Campbell and its four council members are Jared Gapinski, Brad Gunderson, Dave Saunders, and Paul Weber. They possess the authority to pass and enforce ordinances, establish public and administrative policies, create advisory boards and commissions, and manage the city's financial operations including preparing a budget, auditing expenditures, and transacting other city business as required by law. The City Council also appoints a City Administrator who oversees the day-to-day operations of the city and implements the policies of the Council.

City recreational facilities include 22 parks, miles of paved walking pathways, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball and soccer fields, a golf course and a wading pool.^{[3][4]}

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 4.8 square miles (12.5 km²), of which, 4.6 square miles (11.8 km²) of it is land and 0.2 square miles (0.6 km²) of it (4.99%) is water.

U.S. Route 10 and Minnesota State Highway 15 are two of the main routes in Sauk Rapids. Other nearby routes includes Interstate 94, Minnesota State Highway 23, and County 75. Sauk Rapids is immediately northeast of the city of St. Cloud, on the east bank of the Mississippi river.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 10,213 people, 3,921 households, and 2,599 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,234.1 people per square mile (862.9/km²). There were 4,017 housing units at an average density of 878.7/sq mi (339.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 97.11% White, 0.57% African American, 0.31% Native American, 0.78% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 0.23% from other races, and 0.96% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 1.08% of the population.

There were 3,921 households out of which 37.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.1% were married couples living together, 10.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.7% were non-families. 26.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.53 and the average family size was 3.09.

In the city the population was spread out with 28.1% under the age of 18, 9.6% from 18 to 24, 33.4% from 25 to 44, 17.8% from 45 to 64, and 11.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 91.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 86.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$45,857, and the median income for a family was \$53,938. Males had a median income of \$36,074 versus \$24,657 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$19,510. About 2.8% of families and 4.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.5% of those under age 18 and 10.2% of those age 65 or over.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sauk_Rapids,_Minnesota

SPECIAL NOTES:

The City of Sauk Rapids is the largest City within Benton County.

The Sauk Rapids-Rice High School is within the city limits.

It is serviced by the Sauk Rapids Fire Department for fires and Gold Cross Ambulance for medical calls. the City has its own police force.

One major Minnesota highway, US10, runs through the western part of the City. This highway is traveled heavily during the summer months so it adds a major risk for hazardous spills due to accidents. The highway is a major north-south roadway that links southern and central Minnesota to northern Minnesota.

BNSF Railroad has a major track that parallels highway 10. A train moves on the tracks on the average of one every 20 minutes on a 24/7 basis.

Because of the major traffic on highway 10 and the railroad tracks, Sauk Rapids is at a high risk for hazardous spills.

There is a high number of hazardous material sites within the city.

The Mississippi River borders the city on the west.



2010 Benton County Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Critical Infrastructure Inventory

Jurisdiction__City of Sauk
Rapids_____

| Type | Building/Structure | Function | Critical Rating | Assessed Value | Replacement Cost | # of Employees Affected |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| G | Water Tower-CoRd 1 | Water/Utility | 3 | | | |
| G | Water Tower-Summit | Water/Utility | 3 | | | |
| G | Water Treatment Fac. | Water/Utility | 3 | | | |
| G | Sauk Rapids Bridge | Transportation | 2 | | | |
| G | Hwy 15 Bridge | Transportation | 2 | | | |
| G | Waste Treatment- StCloud | Sanitation | 3 | | | |
| G | S.R.R. High School | Education | 2 | | | |
| G | S.R.R. Middle School | Education | 2 | | | |
| G | Pleasantview Elementary | Education | 2 | | | |
| G | Miss. Heights Elementary | Education | 2 | | | |
| G | Public Works Facility | Road/Utility Maintenance | 2 | | | |
| G | City Hall/Police Department | City Gov't Infrastrurcture | 2 | | | |
| R | Coborns Grocery | Retail/Food | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Page_____

Sartell, Minnesota

St. Cloud, Minnesota

Both of the preceding cities lie within Benton County, however only a minor portion does. Because of this these two cities are include in Stearns County's Mitigation Plan