Chapter 2: Adams County Community Profile

This chapter describes the planning area's main characteristics and provides a description of each participating jurisdiction and their existing mitigation capabilities. It covers the planning area as a whole, the individual jurisdictions, and a summary of mitigation capabilities, the last section being a FEMA requirement.

Changes to Chapter Since Previous Plan

This chapter is measurably different than what was found in the original plan. It focuses on issues that directly influence hazard mitigation and the hazards to be profiled. When possible, Census 2020 data was used.

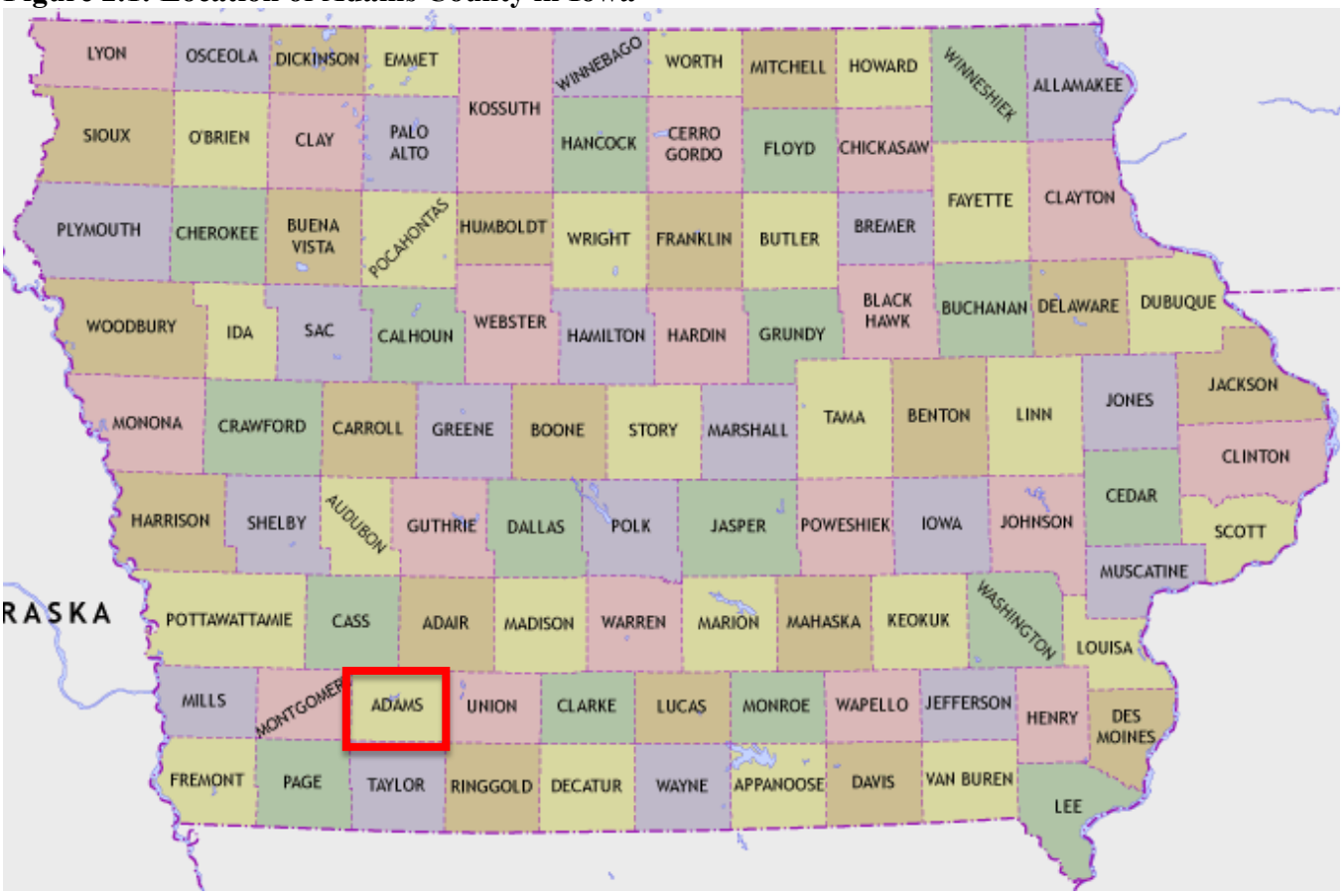
2.1: Planning Area Profile

This section details the main characteristics of the planning area, Adams County.

Location

Adams County is located in southwest Iowa. Corning, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county, about 80 miles southwest of Des Moines and 70 miles southeast of Omaha, Nebraska. The county is bordered by Union County to the east, Montgomery County to the west, Cass and Adair Counties to the north, and Taylor County to the south. The dimensions of the county are approximately 24X18 miles, with a total area of 432 sq. miles. The following map shows the location of the county within Iowa.

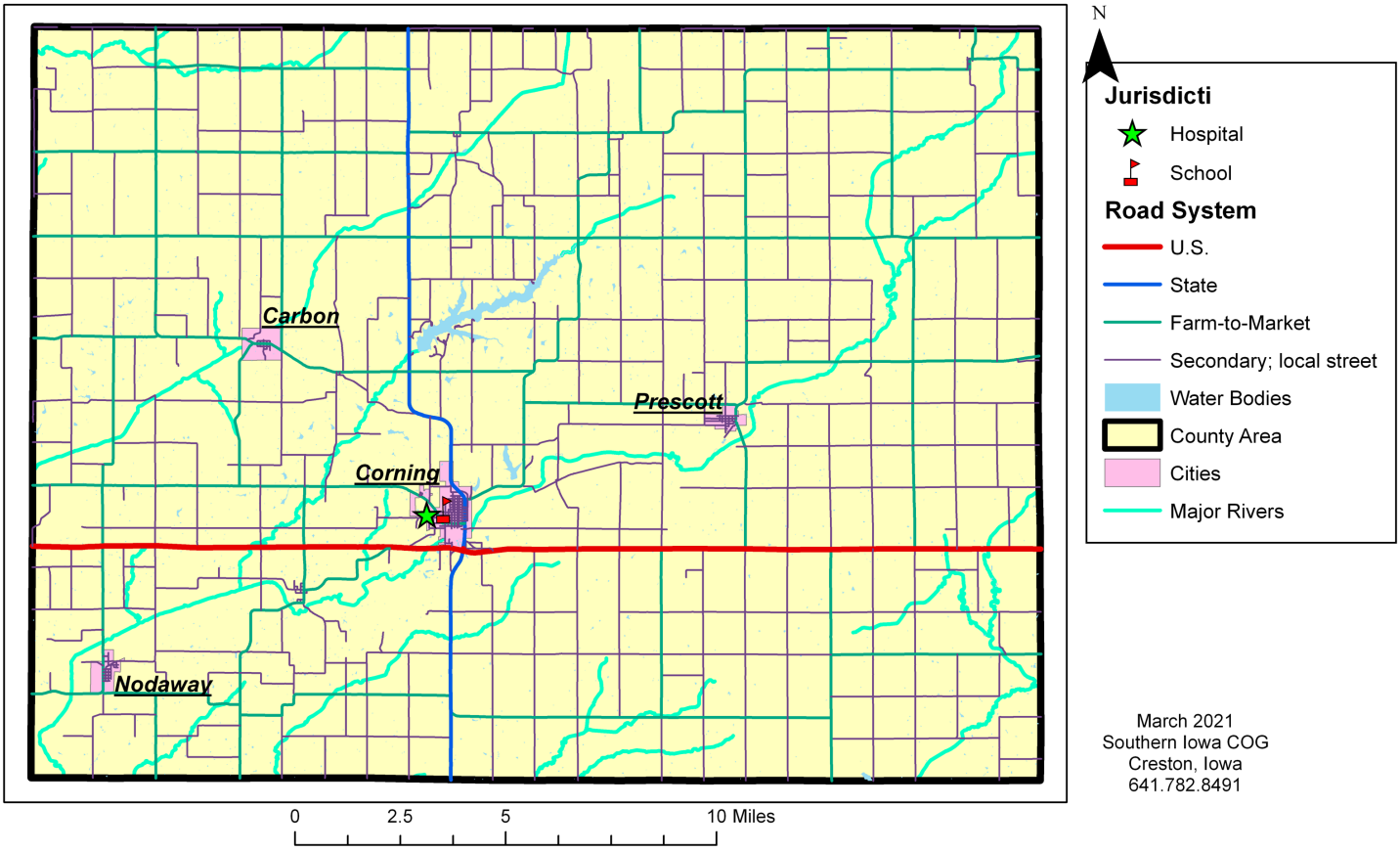
Figure 2.1: Location of Adams County in Iowa



Source: World Sites Atlas, www.worldsites.org

There are 4 incorporated cities or towns and approximately 421 square miles of unincorporated rural area. This county is divided into 12 township governments. The county is mostly rural and towns are spread throughout, as shown in the planning area map (Figure 2.2, next page).

Figure 2.2: Planning Area and Jurisdictions Map



The county is very rural in nature, comprised mostly of farmland, timberland, grassland, wetlands, and water bodies. Only about 2% of the county's area is urban development, such as residential, commercial, and industrial areas. As the smallest county in terms of population, Adams County contains approximately 4,000 residents, about half of which live within the four incorporated cities.

Land Use Patterns

The total area of the county is approximately 424 square miles or 271,360 acres. A vast majority of this area is devoted to agricultural uses, including row crop production, grazing and livestock production, and non-row crop farming. Data from the 2007 Census of Agriculture indicates that 224,882 acres or 83% of total land was in farms, a decrease of 5% from the 2002 Census. Other land uses also exist in Adams County, including other public lands: 1,083 acres, natural waterways: 3,149 acres, transportation: 14,547 acres (4.5%), and other uses: 27,699 acres.

Transportation

Highway Access: US Highway 34 runs east-west across the county. State Highway 148 runs north-south.

Streets & Roads: The four communities in Adams County have roads to all developed areas. Most of the roads in the incorporated communities are seal coated or paved. Most communities have gravel roads as well.

Railroads: A Burlington Northern Santé Fe mainline rail runs east west across the county.

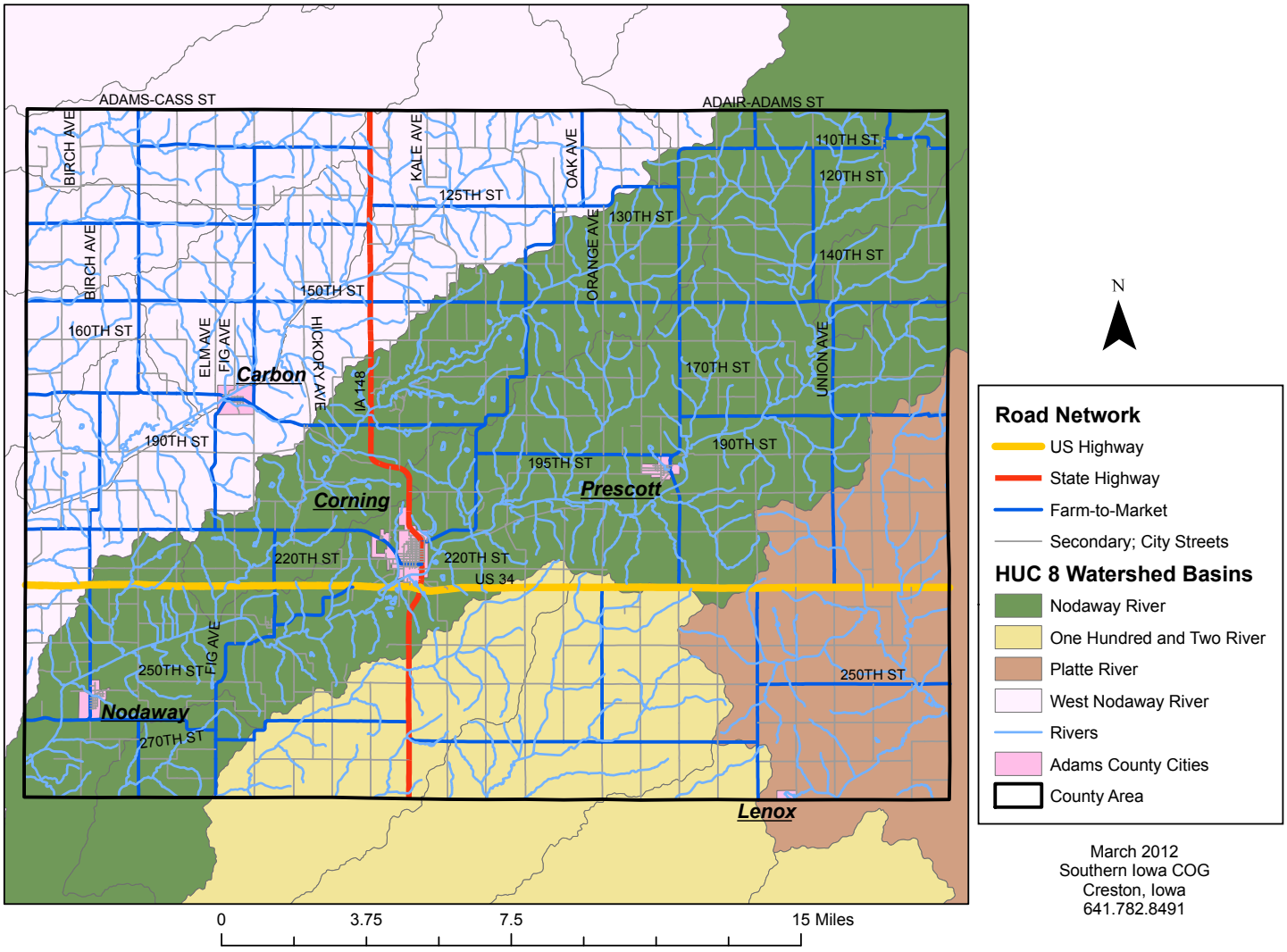
Airports: The Corning Municipal Airport is the only airport in Adams County. It is located along the western edge of the town and is has a 2684-foot concrete runway. This airport is owned and operated by the City of Corning. The Iowa Aviation System Plan identifies the Corning Municipal Airport as a Basic Service airport.

Geography and Geology

Geology: Adams County is wholly located in the landform region known as the Southern Iowa Drift Plain. Glacial deposits left by ice sheets that extended south into Missouri over millennia years ago dominate this region. The deposits were carved by deepening episodes of stream erosion into steeply rolling, well-drained terrain. Numerous rills, creeks, and rivers branch out across the landscape shaping the old glacial deposits into steeply rolling hills and valleys.

Surface Water Systems: Adams County is well drained by numerous streams and rivers that flow through the county, and several significant waterways exist. Principally, the East Nodaway River crosses from the northeast to the southwest corner of the county through or near Prescott, Corning, and Nodaway. Additionally, the Middle Nodaway River flows from the north to the western part of the county and goes through Carbon before combining with the East Nodaway River in southern Iowa. Shanghai Creek flows into the county from the north into the East Nodaway River. There are four major watersheds have been identified in Adams County. Figure 2.3 shows the main waterways and watersheds in the county.

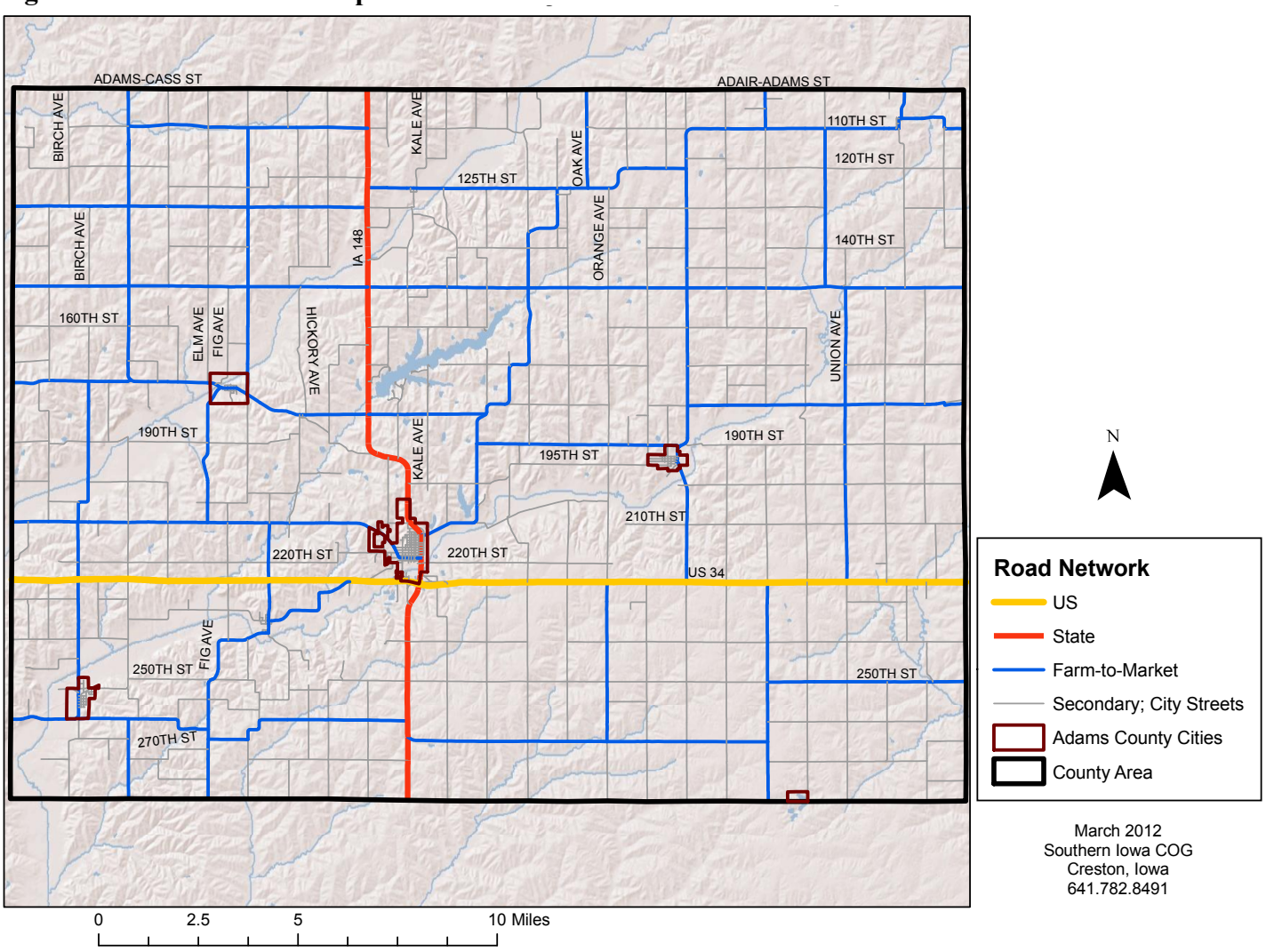
Figure 2.3: Waterways and Watersheds Map



Soils and Topography: Adams County is wholly within the Loess Ridges/Glacial Till – SW Iowa Soil Region. Slopes in this region are rolling hills with broad ridge tops. Deep loess soils make up a majority of upland hill slopes. Steeper slopes contain more Adair and Shelby till soils. Adams County is nearly devoid of unique, fragile or hazardous landforms or landform regions. The county does not have significant outcroppings,

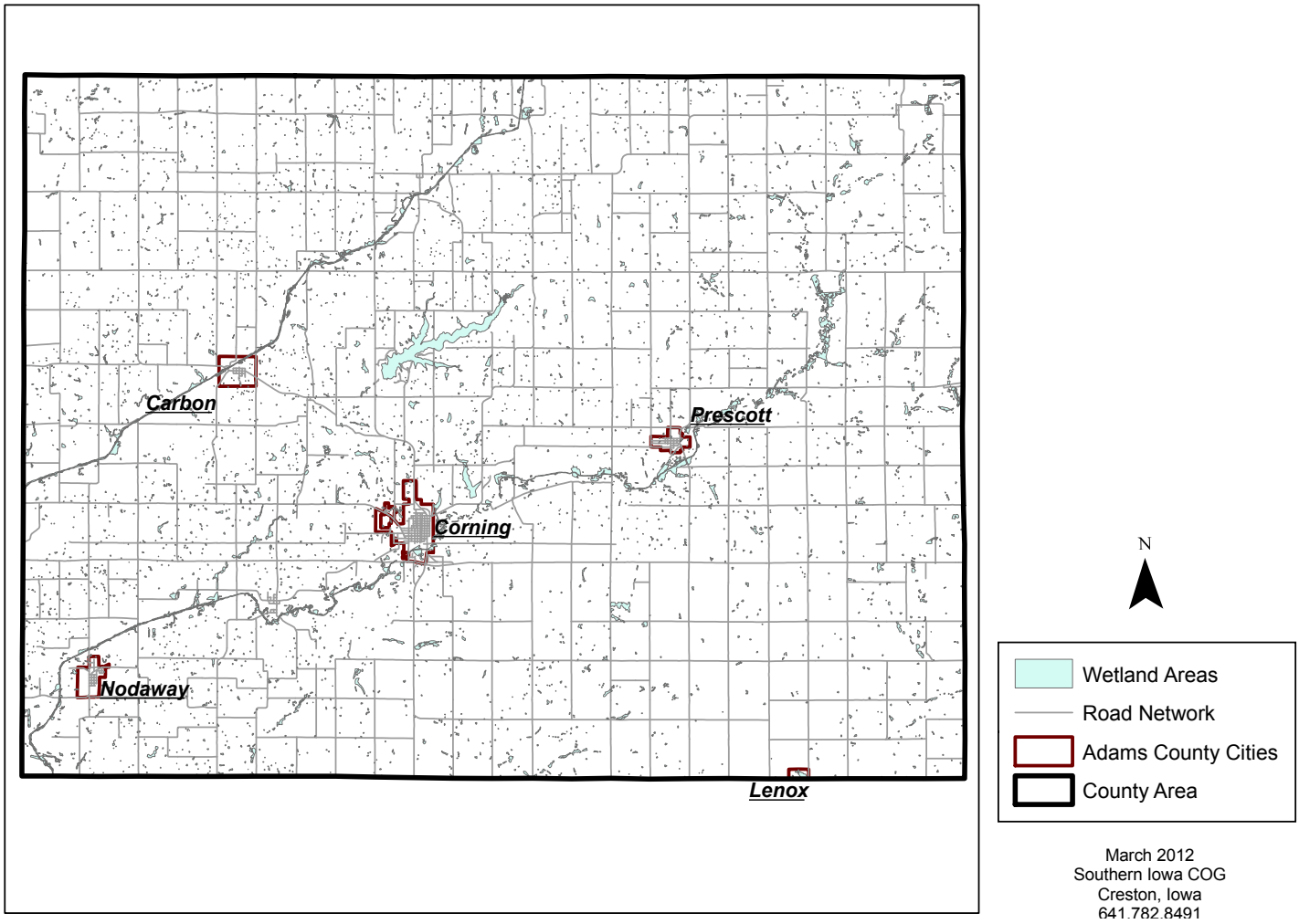
limestone bluffs, or erosion areas. Historically, this area contained mostly prairie with some forest, savanna, or shrub covered landscapes. Today, this area is dominated by agriculture and only about 5% of land cover is natural habitat.

Figure 2.4: Shaded Relief Map



Wetlands: Wetlands, mostly small, exist on numerous private and public lands in the county. The US Army Corps of Engineers evaluates proposed construction activities in wetlands through the Section 404 permitting process when issues arise. Wetlands do not serve as a major mitigation challenge.

Figure 2.5: Wetlands Map



Climate

Adams County, like the entire state of Iowa, is within the humid continental zone. The mean temperature of the county in the summer months is 72.7° F and in the 24° F in the winter, slightly warmer on average than the state as a whole. Seasons fluctuate from being very wet to very dry, and temperatures can fluctuate greatly in spring and autumn months. Average annual precipitation is approximately 35.9 inches and the frost-free season is around 150 days on average.

Figure 2.6: Climate of Adams County

Month	Avg. High	Avg. Low	Mean	Avg. Precipitation	Est. Record High	Est. Record Low
January	27 F	8 F	17 F	1.20 “	63 F	-34 F
February	33 F	13 F	23 F	1.28 “	74 F	-35 F
March	46 F	24 F	35 F	2.40 “	90 F	-17 F
April	59 F	34 F	47 F	3.58 “	92 F	1 F
May	70 F	45 F	58 F	4.31 “	98 F	22 F
June	80 F	56 F	68 F	4.64 “	102 F	35 F
July	84 F	61 F	73 F	4.09 “	106 F	29 F
August	82 F	58 F	70 F	4.41 ”	107 F	36 F
September	75 F	49 F	62 F	3.55 “	101 F	21 F
October	63 F	37 F	50 F	2.73 “	95 F	2 F
November	46 F	25 F	36 F	2.41 “	82 F	-15 F
December	32 F	14 F	23 F	1.47 “	69 F	-32 F

Source: Weather Channel

Historic or Archaeological Sites and Districts

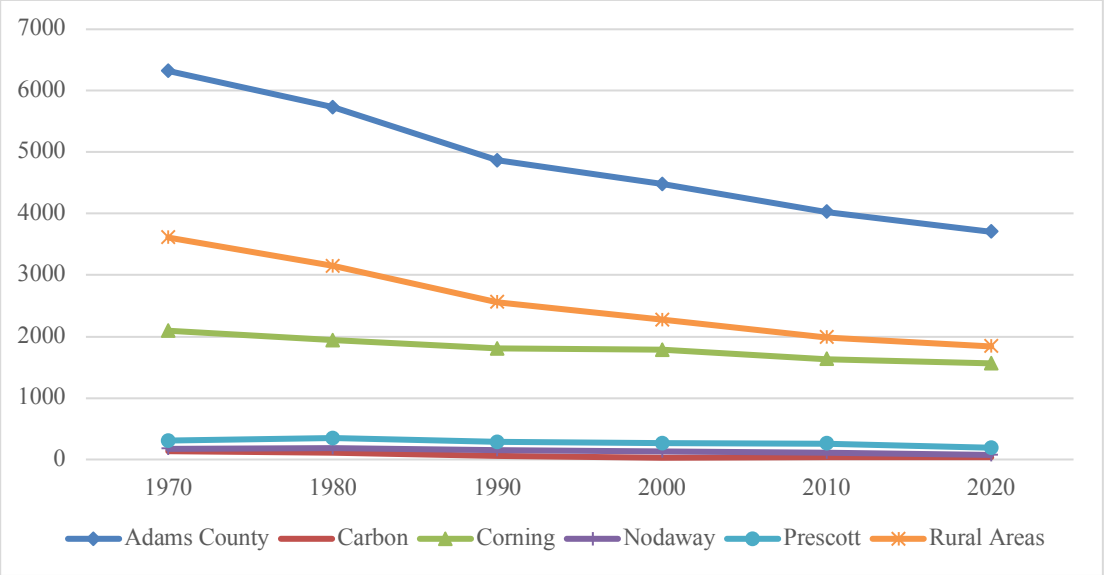
There are no known major archaeological sites in the county. There are four properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Adams County Jail - 901 Davis Avenue Corning
- Corning Commercial Historic District – encompassing all of downtown Corning (78 resources, 56 contributing)
- Corning Opera House - 710 Davis Avenue Corning
- Odell, Noah, House - 1245 240th Street Nodaway
- Snider Bridge - West of Corning in rural Adams County

Planning Area Population Characteristics

Adams County is a very rural county outside of the influence of any metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas. Adams County has decreased in population in recent decades, like most other rural counties. Since 1940, Adams County's ranking among Iowa counties has been 99th (last) in terms of population. The population has continued a steady decline even as the state as a whole has grown slowly over the past five decades. Overall the towns have experienced a reduced rate of decline compared to the rural areas (approximately 5% per decade versus 10%).

Table 2.7: Population Trends for Incorporated Jurisdictions of Adams County



Sources: US Census Bureau, 1970-2020

Planning Area Housing Characteristics

The new Census 2020 data includes housing count information, which helps planners understand where risks are highest and where growth in occurring. Overall the housing quantities have declined somewhat, with occupied housing number declining in greater numbers.

Figure 2.8: Census 2020 Housing Data for Adams County

Jurisdiction	Total Units	Occupied	Owner	Renter	Owner Median Value	Median Gross Rent
County	1,888	1,614	1,315	312	$81,400	$679
Carbon	24	16	28	0	$70,000	n/a
Corning	817	700	569	270	$68,500	$703
Nodaway	49	36	23	6	$61,700	n/a
Prescott	106	81	81	12	$28,900	$725

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2020 (Total units and occupied units); US Census ACS Estimates, 2016-20 (other data), obtained from the State Library of Iowa

Because housing age, value, and condition are the key characteristics we must assess in terms of vulnerability and losses in the event of disasters, value and age data is provided in this section. Housing values in Adams County are far below the statewide average values for similar sized homes. A concern is that while the losses may be less, the replacement value is not diminished, and often the community is hurt because the insurance proceeds and family savings for replacement is just not there. The second concern is the low values are often indicative of high vulnerability due to poor structural conditions and lack of maintenance. Vacant homes represent hazard risk because they are usually unmaintained and can diminish property values in surrounding areas. Nearly 15% of homes in Adams County are currently vacant, according to the data.

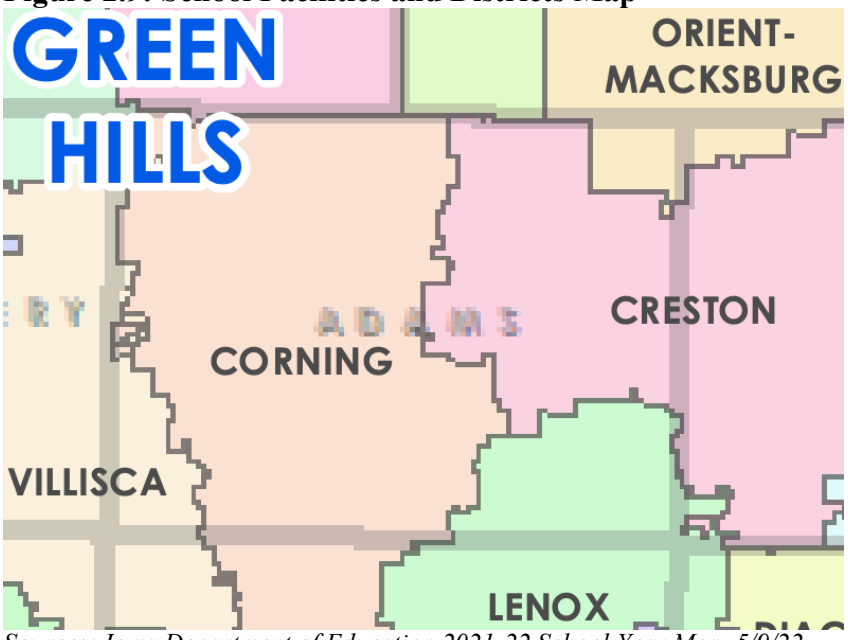
The median year built in 2020, according to the latest Census estimates, was 1943 for all homes, 1941 for owner-occupied homes, and 1950 for renter-occupied homes. Housing in Adams County is among the oldest in Iowa because so few new homes have been built since around 1980. Some recent construction in Corning makes the stock a bit newer within the county seat and largest town, but even here the median was 1951. Older homes simply are more likely to be deteriorating and are not likely to have modern electrical wiring and plumbing systems. Such structures are more likely to be damaged in hazard events.

In some areas, housing construction continues to occur. Growth areas of the county include infill housing in Corning and acreages in rural parts of the county, most of them close to main highways. Overall, the number of occupied housing units and other structures is stable to even declining slightly, with most of the decline occurring in remote parts of the county. Virtually all the homes in the county have adequate gas heating systems and kitchen facilities. Most homes are connected to public water and sewer, except in rural areas, where many homes are connected to individual septic tanks regulated by the Adams County Environmental Services.

Planning Area Educational Facilities

Multiple school districts have territory in Adams County, but the main concern for this plan is Southwest Valley School District, which occupies the most territory and contains two properties in Corning: the elementary and high school. The middle school for this district is in Villisca in Montgomery County. More information about this district is in the jurisdictional profile section of this chapter. No other school district has facilities in the county, nor are there private or parochial schools in the county.

Figure 2.9: School Facilities and Districts Map



Sources: Iowa Department of Education 2021-22 School Year Map, 5/9/22

Note: The "Green Hills" is a reference to the Area Education Agency district covering the area. According to the map, Corning and Villisca have separate districts, while they function today effectively as Southwest Valley Schools.

Planning Area Economic Characteristics

The local economy is vital to the sustainability of the planning area. Understanding the implications of data about the economy helps with mitigation planning by providing insight into the kinds of jobs that are at risk, the ability of residents, based on their income, to implement mitigation actions, and the level of investment in economic activity, such as buildings and machinery. As the data implies, Adams County, once composed mostly of many small farms, is now increasingly mechanized and industrial. Agriculture is still vital, but fewer people are employed in farming activities. Most workers are employed in Corning or the industrial park just west of town or commute outside of the county to work in the Des Moines metro, Creston, Red Oak, or Omaha metro.

Adams County has an active labor force, with a large percentage of both men and women participating. Unemployment remains low in the county, around or below the statewide average, and Iowa has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

A modest majority of the workforce living in Adams County also works in Adams County. People tend to commute out of the county more than into the county for work. Key employers include the school, hospital, county, and several mid-sized manufacturers. The largest of these is Precision Pulley or PPI and PEOT Biorefining. Many of the industries are located just west of Corning at the Bluegrass Industrial Park. About 2,000 people work in Adams County, 90% of those in or within four miles of Corning.

Generally, but not by a significant margin, people are commuting longer distances to work than in the past. The reasons for this are that more people commute to the Des Moines and Omaha metro to work than in the past. The relevance of commuting trends is that it sheds light on a continual problem in southern Iowa where too few volunteers, which are the core of many emergency services, are available during working hours to respond to hazards, which limits local mitigation capabilities.

Planning Area Personal Income Characteristics

Local income characteristics tell us very much about the ability of the community to fund hazard mitigation. In this section, we summarize the household income data for the planning area. Adams County has a low median income and somewhat high poverty statistics, consistent with rural southwest Iowa. Many are retired and are on fixed incomes. Most wealth is generated from farming and small business ownership.

Planning Area Agricultural Trends

Being a rural county in Iowa, it is important to consider economic, land use, and valuation levels of the local agricultural base.

Note that while average farm size has increased, the number of farms continues to decline. Livestock herd sizes have declined and a fewer number of farms house most of the animals, especially hogs. Large confinements have become a special fire and waste management hazard in our area. Fewer farms are producing more on fewer acres. Cropland acres, surprisingly, are reported to be in decline. In fact, this trend fluctuates with the commodity markets, increasing when corn and soybean prices increase. The topography and soil quality for crops are the reasons for fewer acres in row-crop production compared to other Iowa counties. Farm payments continue to heavily impact area farming, and most farmers are not able to support their families merely on farm production sales, even with government subsidies. Farm employment remains stable over the past decade or so.

Adams County produces a large variety of many different farm commodities, and is average in most categories among counties in Iowa. Iowa is the largest hog, eggs, and corn producing state and is near the top in cattle and soybean production. Agriculture is a very important part of the local economy, and while the area is not solely dependent on the agriculture sector, it is relevant and vital that the planning team consider hazard impact on local crop and livestock production, even though crop and livestock insurance is in place in this area.

Another interesting facet is the total farmland value. Farmland values are produced annually by county through the Iowa State University's Farmland Value Survey. Clarke has experienced rapid appreciation of farmland value, like all of Iowa, in the past ten years, but the mean value per acre is much lower than Iowa's average. In 2020, the mean value in Adams County was $4,966 per acre, compared to an acreage value of $7,559 in Iowa as a whole. These values are actually slightly less than farmland was valued ten years ago. Generally, counties in the bottom two tiers of Iowa have less productive farmland in part due to soil quality, topographical limitations, and to a lesser degree proximity to infrastructure and markets.

Potable Drinking Water Systems and Facilities

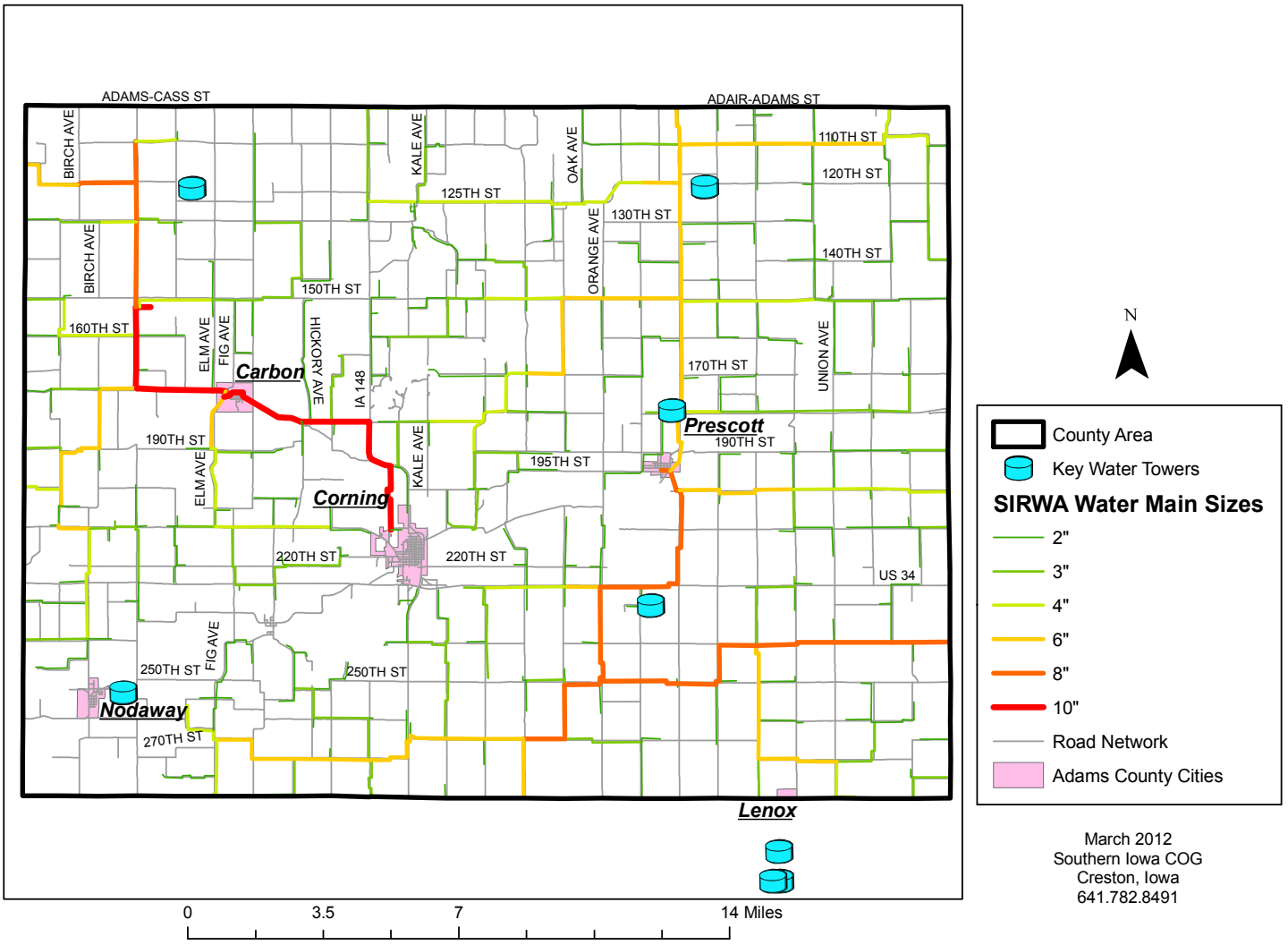
Potable water is essential for quality of life, economic growth, and certain hazard mitigation efforts, such as fire suppression. This section briefly outlines potable water in the county. Critical assets include the three water source lakes, the large water towers, and the Corning water plant.

Potable water is provided to all residents that wish to pay for it, through either Southern Iowa Rural Water Association (SIRWA), Southwest Regional Water District (formerly Page I), and Corning Municipal Utilities, with SIRWA covering the vast majority of territory including Prescott, Nodaway, and Carbon. Some residents, almost entirely rural, remain off the regional systems and continue to use individual dug wells for either human use or agricultural use or both. These water suppliers sell directly to households and businesses in rural areas and the small towns that do not bulk purchase. No communities in Adams County purchases water in bulk. Corning contains the only water production and treatment facility. In 2003, Corning constructed a 1.3 million gallon water treatment facility. The sources of water for this facility are Lake Binder, Lake Icaria, and old city reservoir (surface lakes).

Water towers are found in at strategic locations in rural and urban areas to ensure there is adequate storage for short-term outages and for fire protection needs. There are five SIRWA water towers located in the county. Two are within the urban areas of Nodaway and Prescott. SIRWA has three pumping station in Adams County, one in Corning, Prescott, and Nodaway. One SIRWA lifting station is located just outside of Prescott. The City of Corning has its own municipal water sources and has a storage capacity of 1,200,000 gallons. The water plant capacity is 1,300,000 gallons per day. The average community consumption is 450,000 GPD, with a peak consumption of 620,000 GPD.

Surface lakes are a cause of concern when extended droughts drop the water of the lake supplies and rationing becomes necessary. SIRWA continues to plan for more lake projects, has built a loop system so all counties are tied together, and is now building its own water treatment plant.

Figure 2.10: Main Potable Water Infrastructure Map



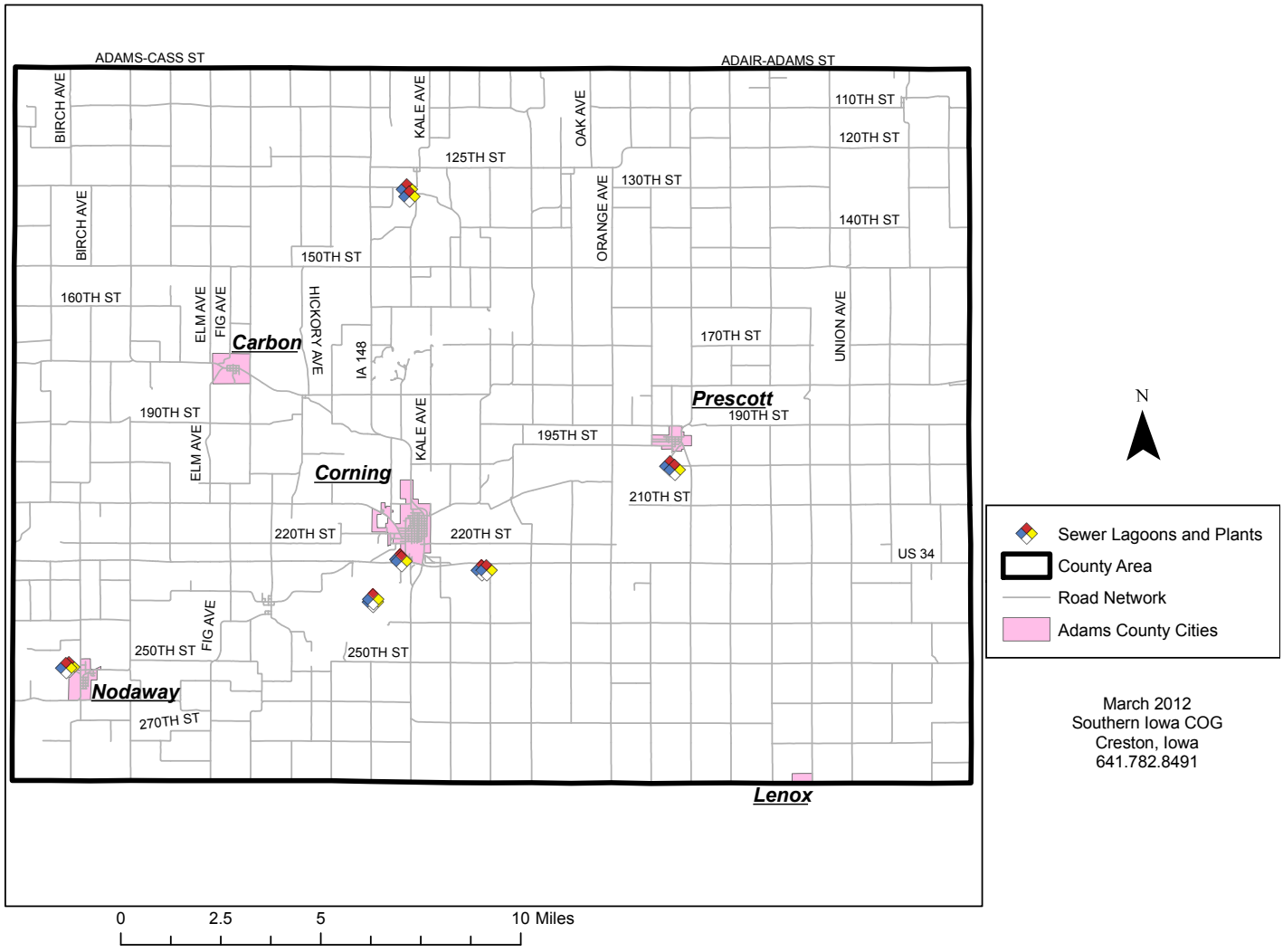
Sanitary Sewer Systems and Facilities

Sanitary sewer treatment is provided in order to prevent pollution and human and animal disease incidents due to dumping of wastewater into local streams, rivers, and soils. Sanitary sewer is provided municipally in several jurisdictions, either directly or in contract with the regional water provider, SIRWA. The cities of Nodaway and Prescott contain lagoons, Corning uses the local sewage treatment plant and have their own wastewater systems. Iowa law requires regular maintenance of septic systems and inspections before properties are sold. However, the lack of funding available to upgrade systems to ever-changing regulations makes it very difficult to meet the needs of the county, which taxes the resources of the Sanitarian/Environmental Services Dept.

There are seven lift stations in the county, including four in Corning and one in Prescott. Other towns have one or more depending on the topography of the community and location of the treatment facility.

Critical assets include the sewer treatment facilities in each community and the associated pump and lift stations.

Figure 2.11: Main Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure Map

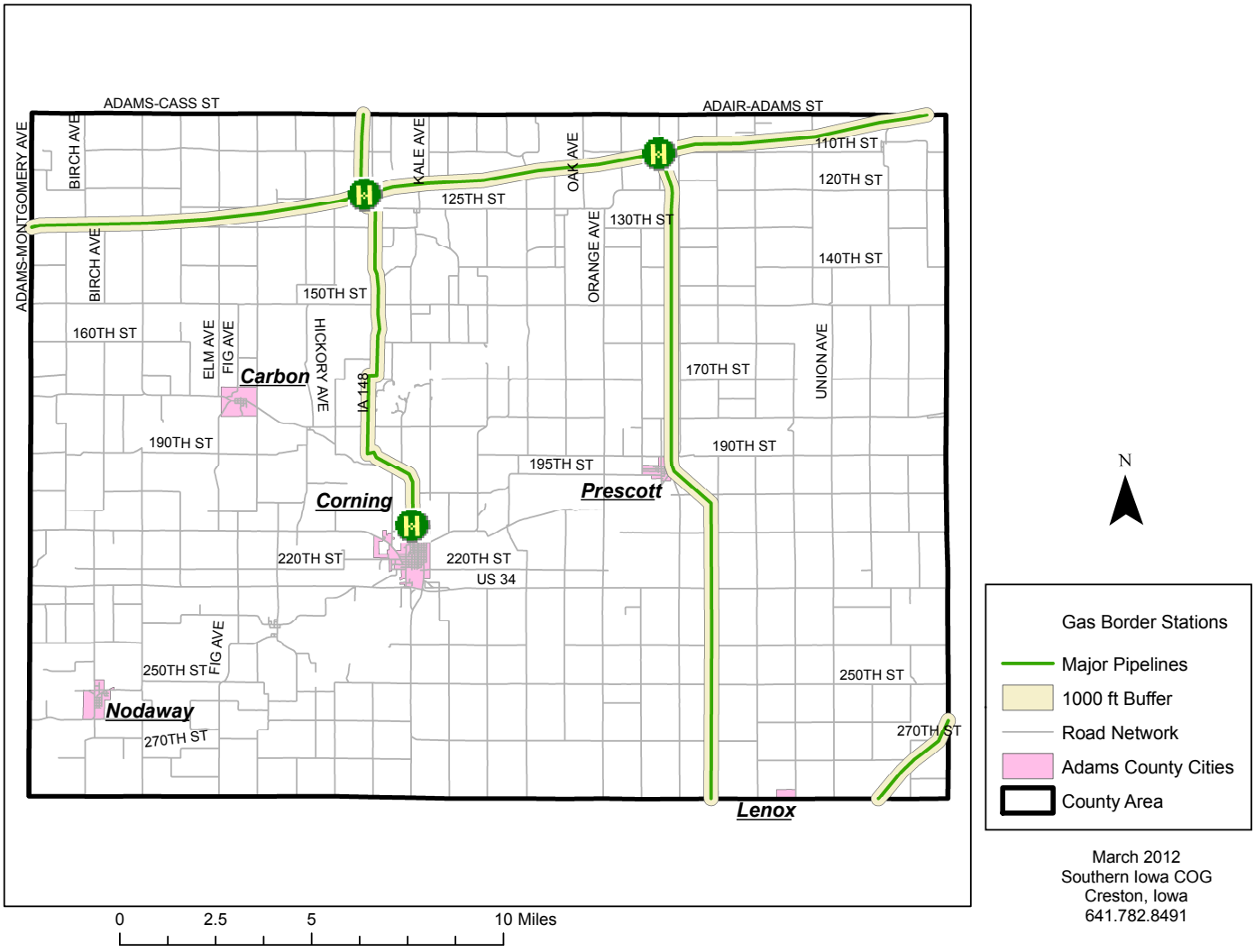


Energy Facilities and Pipelines (heating and cooking fuel)

Most areas of the county are served by some kind of liquid or gas heating and industrial fuel, either propane or natural gas. Only a small percentage of properties are served by wood, coal, corn, or other renewable or non-renewable fuels. Where it is economical to provide, natural gas is the best choice. However, communities must be large enough to support the cost of transporting large amounts of gas via pipelines from sources in other parts of the nation, almost all of which are out of Iowa. Corning and Prescott are served by major pipelines that run across the northern part of the county, and several lines that run south to service those two communities. The Prescott pipeline continues south into Taylor County. The Corning Municipal Utilities purchases gas from the Kinder Morgan Gas Company. The other areas of the county have individual propane tanks. Several suppliers in the region offer for sale this liquid fuel for purchase by residents. The fuel is hauled in on trucks to properties seasonally. This method makes sense for rural areas. Risks of natural gas are related to pipeline failure. Risks of propane include hauler spills and the effect of hazard events on exposed tanks in yards. Both kinds of fuels are very explosive.

Critical assets include the main pipelines and the Corning border pump station, which regulates gas flow into the city's residential and commercial customers.

Figure 2.12: Main Energy Infrastructure Map

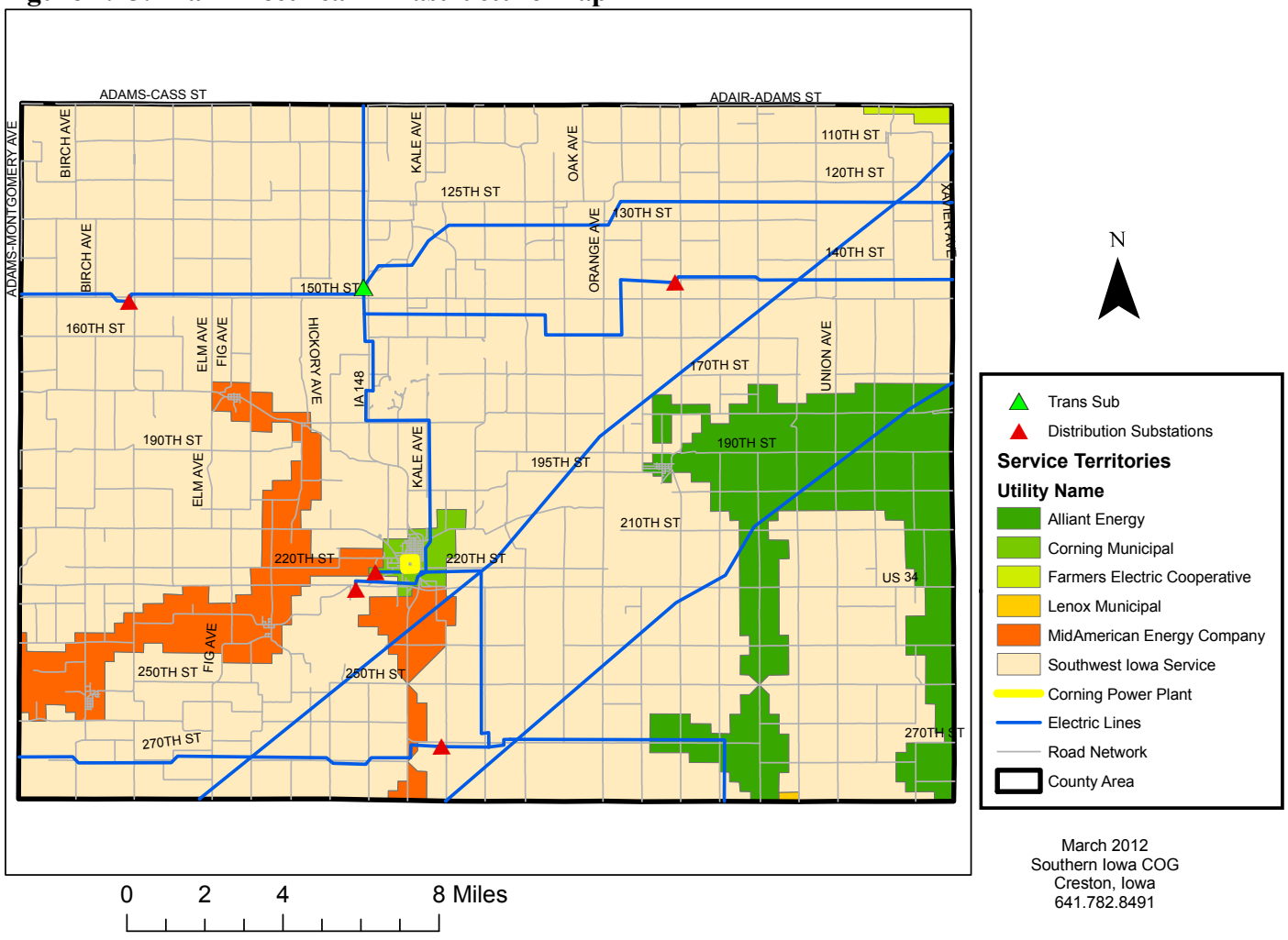


Electrical Facilities and Services

Electrical power is provided to all areas of the county following programs that have funded electrical distribution to rural areas. Electricity is provided to paying customers primarily from Southwest Iowa Rural Electric Cooperative, which has offices in Corning, as well as Stanton, and Mount Ayr (neighboring counties). Corning Municipal Utilities is the only municipal power generating service in the county providing local, public power generation. Alliant Energy, SWIREC, MidAmerican Energy, and the Farmers Electric Co-op all provide energy to Adams County. Most of the county (except part of the eastern and western-central parts of the county) is served by SWIREC, with Corning being served by Corning Municipal Utilities. Most of the energy used in Adams County is generated outside of the county. Today, Adams County has over one hundred wind turbines that were installed by MidAmerican Energy in the late summer of 2011 through 2018. Corning Municipal Utilities and SWIREC purchases power from the Central Iowa Power Cooperative (CIPCO). The CIPCO system feeds the SWIREC customer base but many of its 69kV lines are unreliable due to age. Power substations and major utility lines cross the county at key locations and provide unique risks; many of these facilities are above ground and many poles and lines need hardened to withstand high winds and heavy ice accumulations. Significant substations are located in Corning on 5th and Benton, several miles southwest of Corning, six miles north of Prescott, at 150th and IA 148, on 150th northwest of Carbon, and six miles south of Corning.

Critical assets include the CMU power generation facility, the wind turbines, electric substations, and tall high-voltage transmission lines.

Figure 2.13: Main Electrical Infrastructure Map



Storm Water Control Systems

Flash and river flooding, as well as a host of other cascading hazards, are caused by uncontrolled storm water that floods buildings, washes out farmland and roads, and travels through contaminated sites. Most of the county has very limited means to control excessive storm water problems from the heaviest rains and rapid snowmelts. While building bridges, culverts, buffer strips, curb and gutter, and other methods exist in some areas, damages to homes, farms, sewer and water lines, and streets is still very high. One of the most significant recurring problems is with storm water getting into sanitary sewer systems. Increased investment and maintenance are vital in order to prevent clogging of pipes and plugging of ditches and culverts. However, the cost is very high and resources are limited. Underground systems in towns help, but they are often unmaintained and only cause storm water to enter streams faster, thereby exacerbating flash flooding.

Corning and Prescott have explored storm water projects due to the impact of flash flooding on streets. Prescott secured a USDA grant in 2018 to fund an engineering study to determine where storm water improvements are most needed. However, the inability of the city to afford funding for the project has stalled it so far. Corning has completed small projects to manage storm water in the downtown area and is about to complete a comprehensive storm water project with underground pipes and other infrastructure as part of an IDOT reconstruction of Highway 148.

Intensive Health and Medical Care

Corning contains the only hospital in Adams County – CHI Mercy Health Corning. The hospital has a full slate of services available to residents. This list includes 24-hour emergency care, specialty clinics (oncology, podiatry, etc.), a wellness center, hospice, and child immunizations. Area hospitals in surrounding counties are in Clarinda, Creston, and Mount Ayr, Iowa, and Maryville, Missouri. For major emergencies or mass casualty events many are transported to Omaha or Des Moines area hospitals, via ambulance (1.5 hours) or helicopter (usually 1 hour or less).

A private, skilled nursing facility is located in Corning and offers its services to residents. In-home care is becoming more common and is available all over the county on an on-call basis.

Emergency Services

Emergency services in Adams County include law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services (EMS).

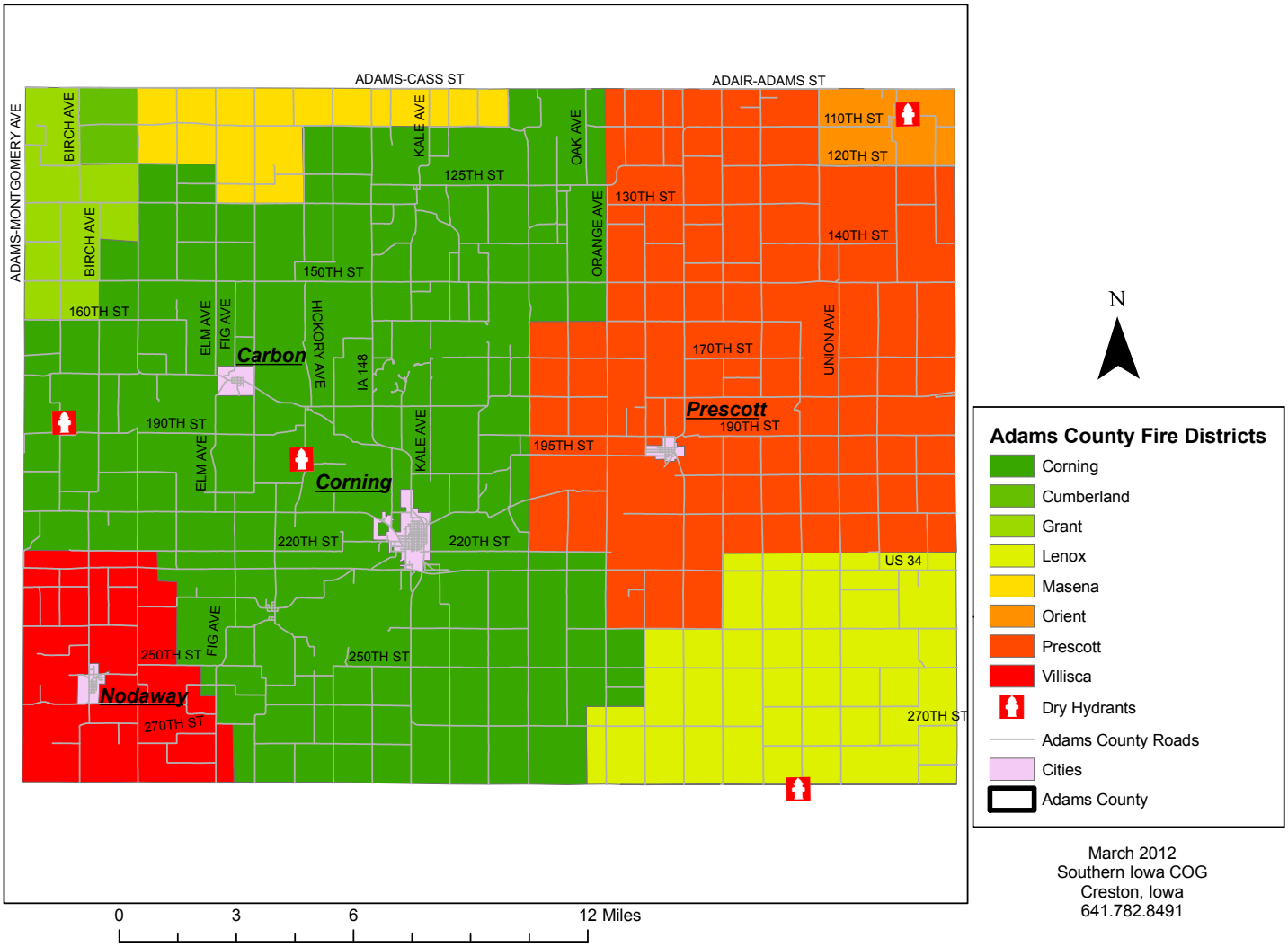
The Adams County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement. Staff attrition continues to be a major problem in the county as funding to pay for officers is more limited; the most trained officers often eventually leave for larger jurisdictions. The sheriff's station is located in Corning. Training is provided by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, ongoing training at nearby Southwestern Community College, and through training task forces, such as narcotics and terrorism. There are 28-E agreements to ensure mutual and automatic aid where needed. Emergency services are handled through the Sheriff's office, which is the countywide dispatch point. Near the office is the county's jail. The Sheriff's Office contains 5 full/part-time dispatchers and 4 deputies.

Fire stations are located in Corning and Prescott. The quality of the station, equipment, training, and vehicles varies by jurisdiction for various reasons. Corning has 30 firefighters and Prescott has 24 active firefighters. Nodaway's fire station has closed and Villisca has covered Nodaway's fire protection. Fire department members must be trained to Firefighter I and most members in most departments are trained or are being trained. Additionally, many members are also EMTs and have HAZMAT training. Some members in some department have training in confined spaces, search and rescue and other specialty operations. Some departments have special foams for the fighting of fires caused by ethanol production (there is a plant in Adams County) and other unique agricultural chemicals. Training is provided at low cost or free from nearby Southwestern Community College and through the State of Iowa. Prescott has its own certified trainer. Grants have aided in the purchase of equipment and vehicles for some local departments.

Professional EMS is run through the hospital and has 10-12 EMTs and first responders. Prescott supplements the hospital with its own volunteer EMTs and transport service. The Adams County Speedway Ambulance also has several EMTs. Equipment is generally modern.

Response to hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents is an ongoing issue. The major providers are located near Omaha, Des Moines, or Ottumwa and are both expensive and far away. At this time, the DNR offers limited service to walk through the process with local Operations-level trained firefighters and first responders.

Figure 2.14: Fire and EMS Facilities Map



Communications Facilities and Systems

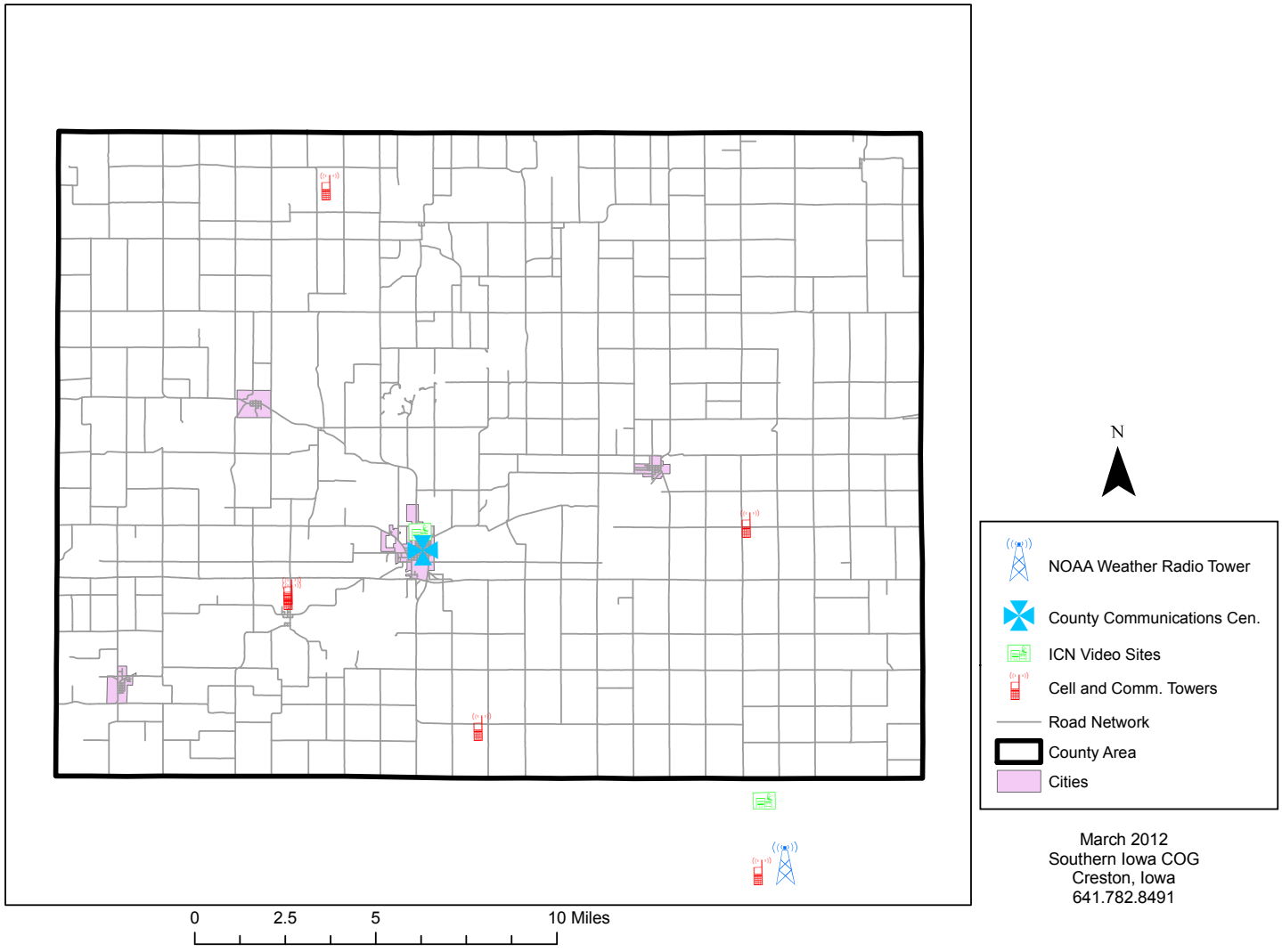
With limited services in this and other rural counties, communications among and with responders is vital. To address the problem, Adams County has implemented an E-911 system dispatched and managed through the Sheriff's Office in Corning. All areas of the county have been mapped and given an E-911 address. First responders have been trained on the system and know the territory.

Vehicles and trained personnel and volunteers have pagers and radios to communicate in all areas of the county. There are some shortcomings that continually need addressed. One of these is the quality of communication in remote areas of the county. To address this, repeaters are planned to be installed on towers, buildings, and in vehicles in various jurisdictions. Many towers contain county and local communications equipment along with private data transfer equipment. There is no central record of what is lightning protected. Yet, some areas have continued problems due to the hilly terrain. Another issue to which funding is limited in the new narrow-banding requirement, which will soon make most existing emergency communications equipment obsolete. This most greatly affects small volunteer fire and EMS agencies. There is a back-up communications system in the event of failure of the main emergency response system.

Wireless and wired communications vary by area of the county. Some areas are served by Frontier Communications for daily personal communications using landline phones. Windstream serves the other areas. Most of the county has reasonable access to cellular phone signals, but the best coverage is close to

Corning. Phone offices and cellular retail outlets can be found in many jurisdictions.

Figure 2.15: Main Communications Systems Map



Emergency Warning Systems

Warning alerts are provided in Adams County and most vigilant persons will be alerted of impending disasters and other warnings.

The primary and most known medium is via TV and radio alerts. With local and cable weather channels, AM and FM radio, and amateur radio, all parts of the county, even those with satellite services and no cable, can be alerted to all hazards.

Certain unique vulnerable populations need more precise warning efforts. Students, seniors, those in campgrounds and rural outdoor areas, and institutionalized persons need special alert mechanisms, including weather radio and secondary alert systems built into housing units. These two methods are used to great effect in certain critical assets. However, funding for weather radio has been too limited to make it affordable for many in these situations. Fortunately, the coverage of weather radio has been supplanted by mobile or cellular phone alerts now in place throughout the state.

Warning sirens are great alert systems for those who are outdoors in local cities with sirens. However, many rely upon them for alerting of hazards when they are indoors instead of listening to weather radio (which is battery powered) or cellular alerts. Sirens are available in Corning, Nodaway, and Prescott. Decibel studies should be performed regularly on sirens to ensure they really meet needs. Warning sirens don't exist in rural campgrounds and recreational areas where concentrations of people often exist.

Sheltering and Human Protection

Emergency shelters provide a short-term and sometimes a long-term lodging and feeding location for people and sometimes pets and animals during and after a hazard event. Many hazards cause widespread damage that displace people. Several facilities exist, including community centers, senior and special needs housing facilities, churches, and other facilities that have food and lodging capabilities. Some of them are known to the public, some of them are stocked, and some of them are available for sleeping. However, few of them have on-site backup power sources and on-site medical supplies. Many are not formally designated and promoted to the public as safe places for emergencies. Groups like the American Red Cross are available to assist with proper promotion and use of shelters. Some hazards require unique sheltering, namely tornadoes. Tornado safe rooms are designed to withstand 250-MPH winds. None exist in the county at this time, even though vulnerable areas exist, such as old homes, schools, parks, and manufactured home parks.

2.2: Participating Jurisdictions' Profiles

This plan's jurisdiction profile includes an overview of the main governmental and other participating jurisdictions and their organizational structure, a description of staff, a description of fiscal and technical resources, and information regarding existing hazard mitigation capabilities. The descriptions and capabilities assessments are based on available and applicable data, including information provided by the jurisdictions collected during the planning process.

The following section provides brief snapshots with relevant mitigation information for each participating and adopting jurisdiction in the planning area for this plan update. This section is not intended to repeat details about planning area-wide capabilities and only addresses the specific issues each jurisdiction faces in a general sense.

Note that the Prescott School participated in the last plan but has since been consolidated with Creston Schools (outside of the county) and is not part of this updated plan.

Adams County [Participating]

This section of the plan addresses the following two entities: a) the rural part of the county not included in incorporated areas (cities and towns), and b) County-owned assets located in any jurisdiction.

The County is run and managed by a board of supervisors composed of five elected members and approximately 15 department heads that cover numerous County functions. Several of the department heads, such as Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder, are elected. Others are appointed as civil servants, including such departments as Engineer/Secondary Roads, Public Health, E911, Assessor, and the Emergency Management Coordinator. The EM Coordinator serves as the lead on hazard mitigation planning and coordinates with other County officials and the various other jurisdictions, including schools, hospitals, municipalities, townships, and fire/EMS departments. Many of the departments serve under both the Board of Supervisors and separate elected or appointed commissions or committees. Townships and other rural jurisdictions fall under the participation requirements and planning status of the county for the purposes of this plan.

Additionally, there are several unincorporated towns and public recreation areas in the county that fall under the County's jurisdiction.

Adams County is very agricultural and is the smallest county in Iowa in terms of population, while being similar in size to most counties in geographic area. The County's website is https://www.adamscountyia.com/.

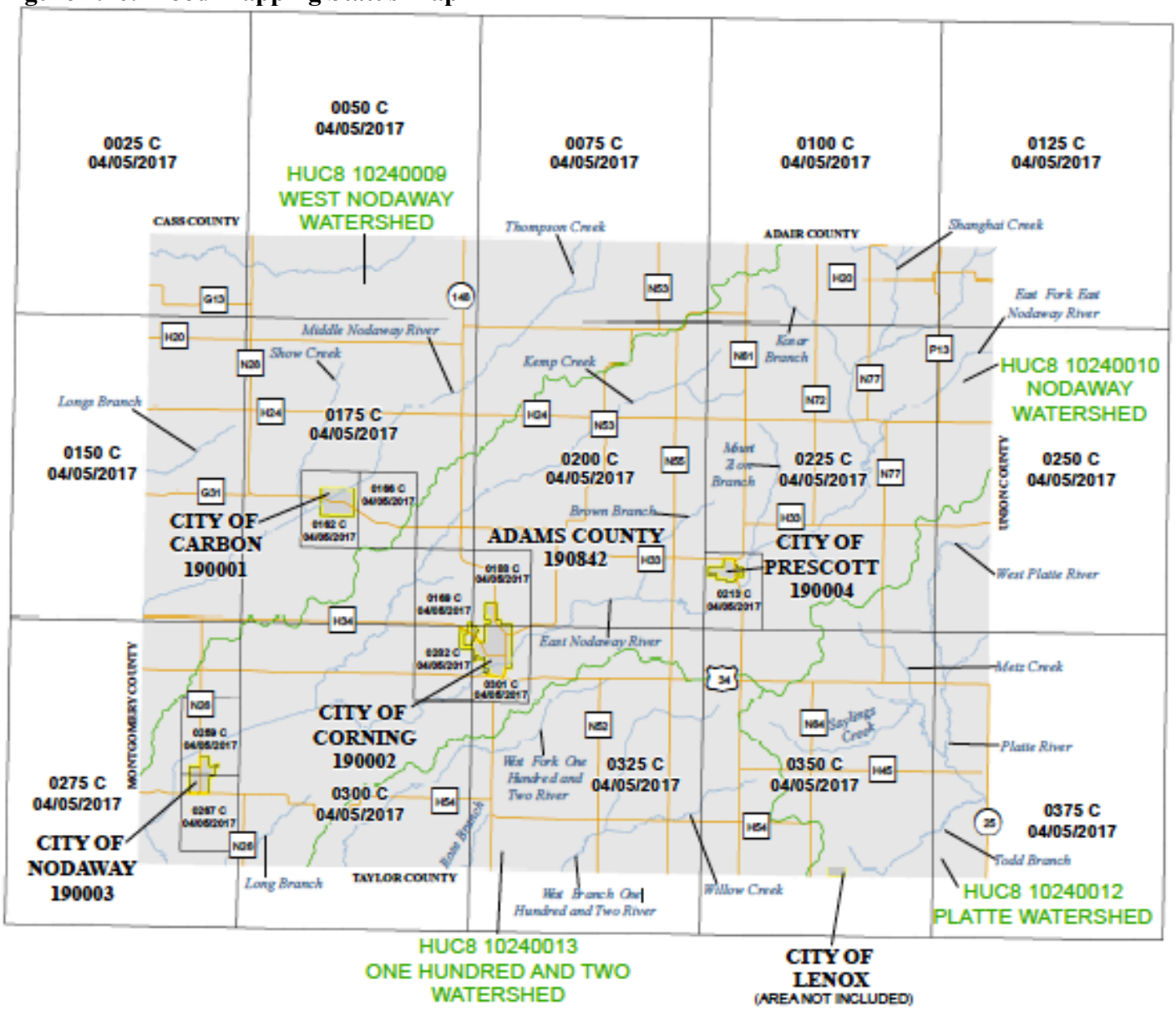
The following is a summary of Adams County, particularly the rural areas and properties under its jurisdiction.

- 2020 population: 3,704 (1,839 rural unincorporated)
- Basic demographics: largely white aging population
- Economic outlook: stable to slowly declining, modest new development, mostly rural acreages at the expense of traditional farmhouses
- Land area: approximately 430 square miles, 97% land, 3% water
- Structures: approximately 50, mostly residential and agricultural
- Governance: five board members, elected by all electors of county
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: moderate (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: moderate
- Water service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Sewer service: no public sewers/individual septic systems
- Electric service: Southwest Iowa REC
- Gas service: none, with some exceptions to limited areas
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: various city fire departments
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: very limited available
- Warning systems: no sirens; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: nothing significant available

Most of the county's assets are located in rural areas, but key buildings are located in the town of Corning, most notably the courthouse and jail.

Adams County is mapped and has FEMA SFHAs and is currently participating in the NFIP. The County joined in December 2020, according to the latest community status book report. Figure 2.16 (next page) is a status map from the Flood Insurance Study (FIS), published in April 2017.

Figure 2.16: Flood Mapping Status Map



The full series of FIRM map panels for the county is in Appendix E. As noted on this map, approximately 3% of the county is within the regulatory flood hazard area (Zone A). Another 0.5% of the county is within the 0.2% flood area (Zone X). The FIS does not address known structures in the floodplain. However, a review of maps indicates that the greatest land use conflicts with the flood zones are agricultural land and roadway bridges – most of them county owned – that cross the rivers and streams subject to flooding. There are over 100 bridges in rural Adams County that could flood.

The future development potential of the unincorporated area of Adams County is modest. It is likely that a larger number of older vacant homes will be demolished and cleared away for farmland compared to the number of newly constructed homes. Some new acreage homes will be built, especially closer to Corning and the main highways. Other development is likely to be very modest in terms of numbers, area, or value. There is no zoning to influence when and what types of development can occur.

City of Carbon [Not Participating]

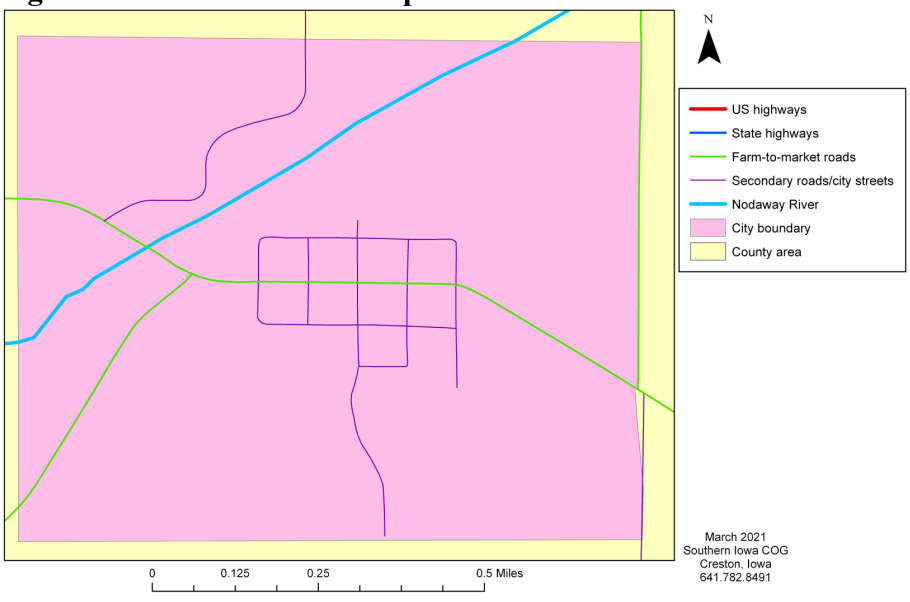
Carbon is now a very small town but at one time was a proud coal mining community around the turn of the Twentieth Century, with a population of around 300 at that time. There is no official website for the city.

The following is a summary of the City of Carbon, which is located in the northwest part of the county, about 7 miles northwest of Corning.

- 2020 population: 36
- Basic demographics: largely white aging population
- Economic outlook: declining, no new development
- Land area: 0.71 square miles (no water area)
- Structures: approximately 50, mostly residential and agricultural
- Governance: mayor and five council members, elected by all electors of city
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: very limited (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: virtually non-existent
- Water service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Sewer service: no public sewers/individual septic systems
- Electric service: MidAmerican Energy
- Gas service: none
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Corning Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: very limited available
- Warning systems: no sirens; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: nothing significant available

Carbon is located near a branch of the Nodaway River in a very rural agricultural part of the county. The following is a map showing the layout of the city.

Figure 2.17: Carbon Base Map



Approximately 20% of the land within the city is residential developed, with another 5% commercial/industrial, 1% recreation/open space, 10% transportation, 5% other public uses, and 59% agriculture. Topography is somewhat hilly with a mean elevation of approximately 1,135 feet. A branch of the Nodaway River flows through a non-developed part of the city, which has a flood history.

Carbon is mapped and has FEMA SFHAs but is not currently participating in the NFIP. Since there are no structures, other than a bridge, in the floodplain, there has been little motivation for the city to participate. The following is a screen shot of the FIRM map of the community. The full map is in Appendix E.

Figure 2.18: FIRM Map of Carbon

Source: screenshot of FEMA Flood Map Panel 19003C0162C

As noted on this map, approximately 5% of the city is within the regulatory flood hazard area (Zone A). This area is largely undeveloped, although a County-owned bridge crosses the river. Another 10% of the city is within the 0.2% flood area (Zone X).

The future development potential of Carbon is virtually non-existent. There has been no appreciable new construction in the city in decades. Most of the homes are aging and it is likely that a greater number of older homes will be demolished rather than new homes constructed.

City of Corning [Participating]

Corning is the county seat and by far the largest town in the county, with a population peaking at over 2,000 for much of the first half of the Twentieth Century. The population has declined precipitously since 1970 as the population aged and fewer young people moved to the community. The City's website is www.cityofcorningia.com.

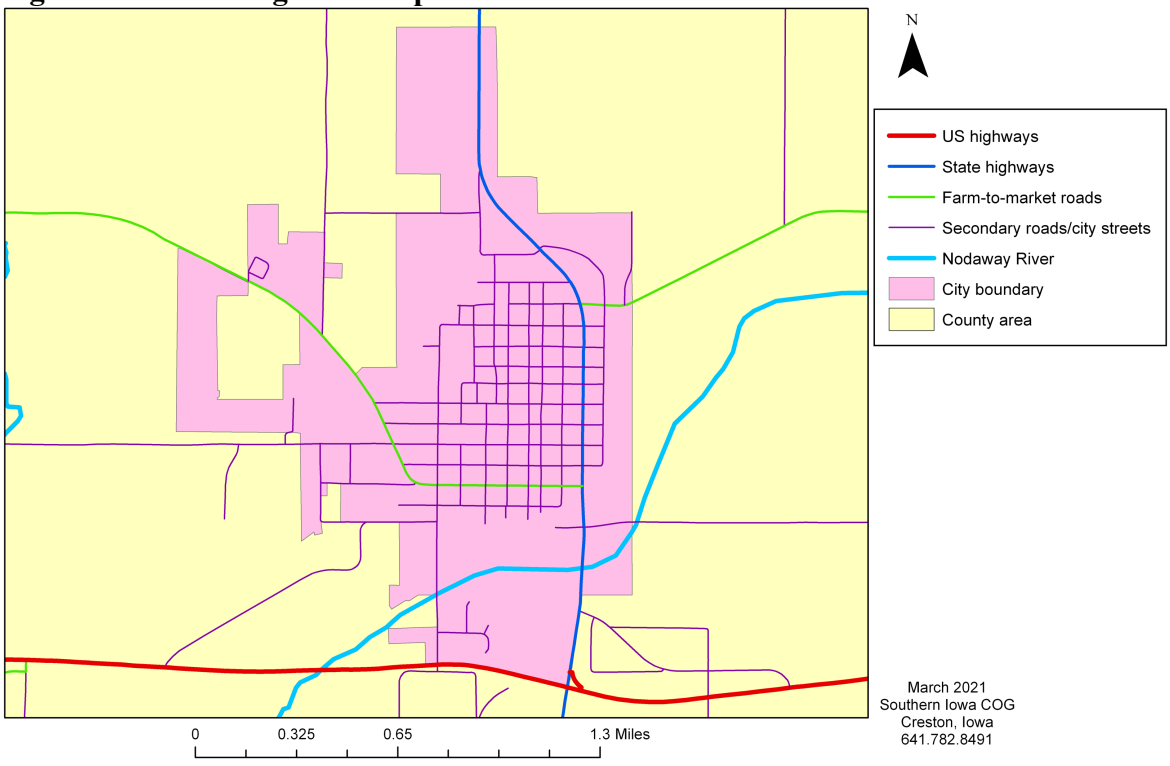
The following is a summary of the City of Corning, which is located in the center/south central part of the county, at the junction of Highways 34 and 148.

- 2020 population: 1,564

- Basic demographics: largely white aging population
- Economic outlook: slow decline overall but significant in terms of the share of the county's economy
- Land area: 1.59 square miles (less than 1% water area)
- Structures: approximately 800, mostly residential and commercial
- Governance: mayor and five council members, elected by all electors of city
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: moderate (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: modest to moderate
- Water service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sewer service: City of Corning
- Electric service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Gas service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Corning Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: mostly developed and in place
- Warning systems: multiple sirens covering 90% of occupied city; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: no FEMA safe rooms; several building use to shelter people but sleeping quarters are limited in capacity and amenities

Corning is located in the valley and steep rolling hills northwest of the valley of the East Nodaway River. The town is notably hillier than the county as a whole. While not shown, the airport is located in the western finger of the city. Downtown is in the south central part of the developed area, as indicated by the street network. The following is a map showing the layout of the city.

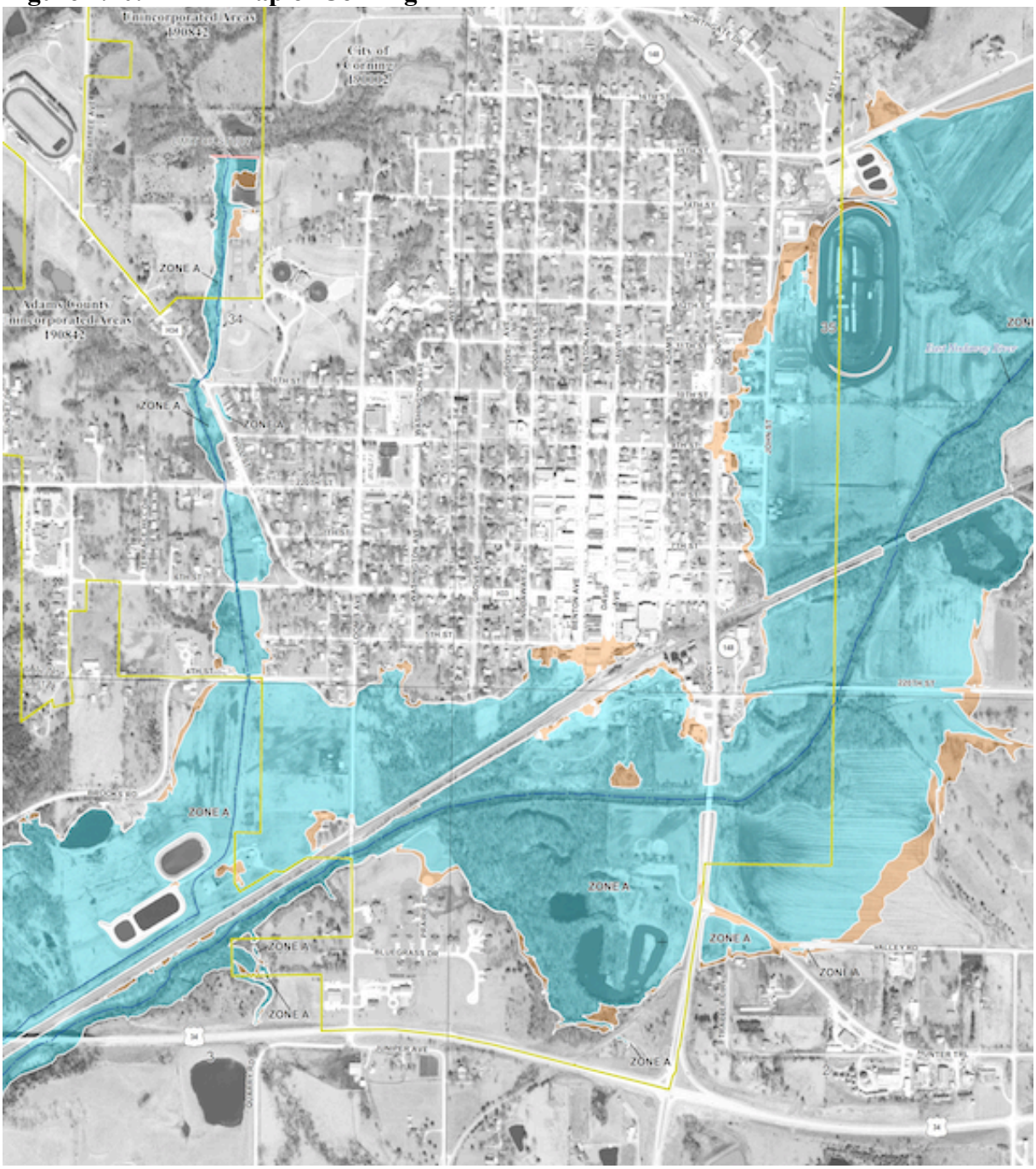
Figure 2.19: Corning Base Map



Approximately 35% of the land within the city is residential developed, with another 5% commercial/industrial, 10% recreation/open space, 15% transportation, 10% other public uses, and 25% agriculture. Topography is somewhat to very hilly with a mean elevation of approximately 1,194 feet. The East Nodaway River flows through a largely non-developed part of the city, which has a flood history. In 2008, this river flooded and damaged significant buildings, vehicles, and public infrastructure along the east edge of the City. More details about this and other events are found in Chapter 3.

Corning is mapped and has FEMA SFHAs and is currently participating in the NFIP. The following is a screen shot of the FIRM map of the community showing the parts of Corning impacted by flooding. The full map is in Appendix E.

Figure 2.20: FIRM Map of Corning



Source: screenshot of FEMA Flood Map Panel 19003C0301C

As noted on this map, approximately 15% of the city is within the regulatory flood hazard area (Zone A). Corning has significant assets in the SFHA, most of which are public properties and infrastructure, but also including a dirt racetrack and numerous private businesses and residences. Another 1% of the city is within the 0.2% flood area (Zone X).

The future development potential of Corning is modest. While the population will likely continue to decline, some new housing will be necessary to replace aging housing that is lost and to keep the economy functioning. Based on recent trends, approximately ten to twenty new homes will be added in the coming ten years. Many of these will be in the subdivision on the southwest corner of the city, just south of the floodplain. Others will be on scattered infill sites. No major new development areas area likely to be developed.

City of Nodaway [Participating]

Nodaway is a small community in the southwest part of the county, with a population peaking at over 300 at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. The City has no official website.

The following is a summary of the City of Nodaway.

- 2020 population: 74
- Basic demographics: largely white aging population
- Economic outlook: slow decline
- Land area: 0.54 square miles
- Structures: approximately 75, mostly residential and agricultural
- Governance: mayor and five council members, elected by all electors of city
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: very limited (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: modest
- Water service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Sewer service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Electric service: MidAmerican Energy
- Gas service: none available
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Villisca Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: very limited available
- Warning systems: one siren with adequate coverage; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: nothing significant available

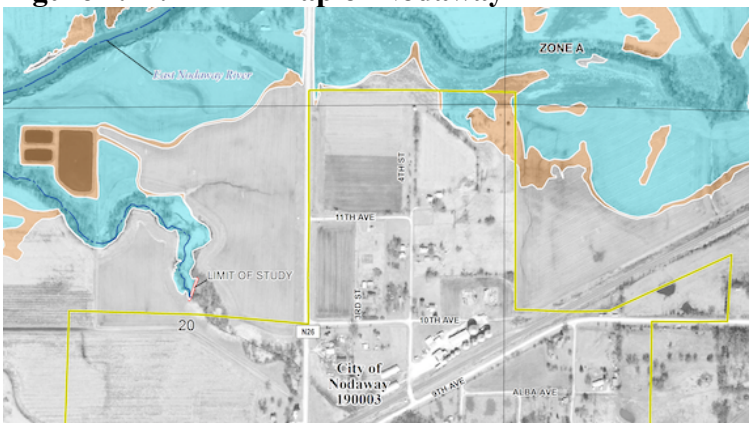
Nodaway is located in the valley and rolling hills near the East Nodaway River. The following map (next page) shows the layout of the city.

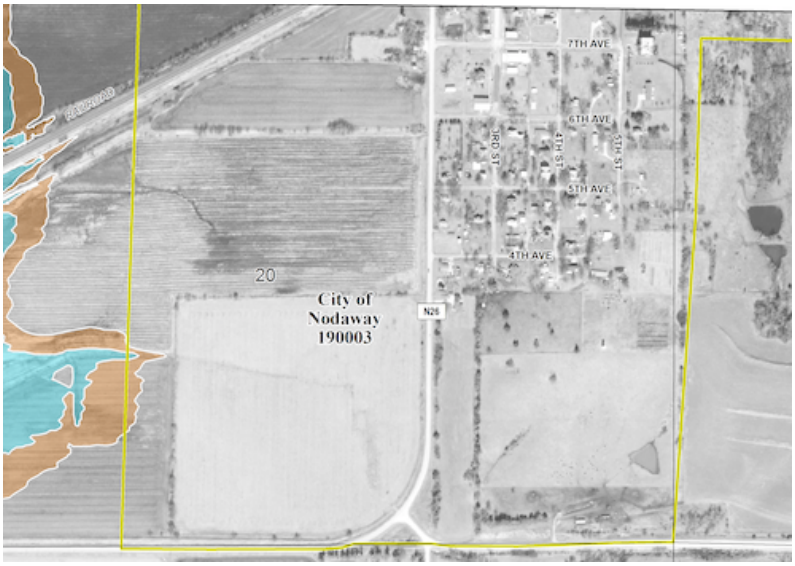
Figure 2.21: Nodaway Base Map

Approximately 20% of the land within the city is residential developed, with another 3% commercial/industrial, 2% recreation/open space, 10% transportation, 5% other public uses, and 60% agriculture. Topography is mostly flat to slightly hilly with a mean elevation of approximately 1,083 feet. The East Nodaway River flows just a quarter mile north of the city boundary, which has a flood history.

Nodaway is mapped and has FEMA SFHAs but is not currently participating in the NFIP. The following is a screen shot of the FIRM map of the community showing the parts of Nodaway impacted by flooding. The full map is in Appendix E.

Figure 2.22: FIRM Map of Nodaway





Source: screenshots of FEMA Flood Map Panel 19003C0259C and 0267C

As noted on this map, approximately 1% of the city is within the regulatory flood hazard area (Zone A). Another 1% of the city is within the 0.2% flood area (Zone X). There are no significant assets in the city within the floodplain, except the access to the sewer lagoons, which are outside of the city boundary.

The future development potential of Nodaway is virtually non-existent. There has been no appreciable new construction in the city in decades. Most of the homes are aging and it is likely that a greater number of older homes will be demolished rather than new homes constructed.

City of Prescott [Participating]

Prescott is a small community in the northeast part of the county, with a population peaking at over 400 at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. The City has no official website.

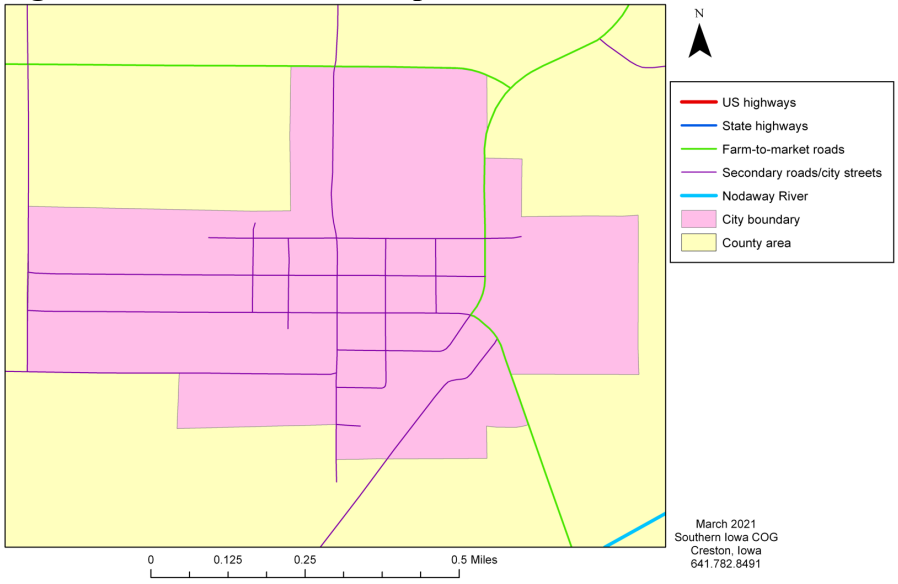
The following is a summary of the City of Prescott.

- 2020 population: 191
- Basic demographics: largely white aging population
- Economic outlook: slow decline
- Land area: 0.40 square miles
- Structures: approximately 100, mostly residential and agricultural with some commercial/industrial
- Governance: mayor and five council members, elected by all electors of city
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: limited (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: modest
- Water service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Sewer service: Southern Iowa Rural Water Association
- Electric service: Alliant Energy
- Gas service: Pipeline serviced by City of Lenox
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Prescott Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning

- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: limited available
- Warning systems: one siren with adequate coverage; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: former school and a church have facilities; school has the most space for temporary housing

Prescott is located in the valley and rolling hills near the East Nodaway River. The following map shows the layout of the city.

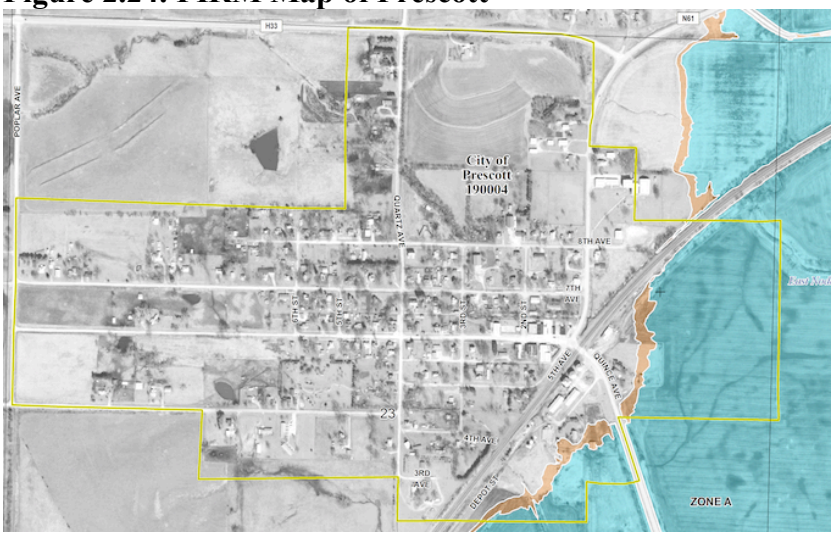
Figure 2.23: Prescott Base Map



Approximately 30% of the land within the city is residential developed, with another 5% commercial/industrial, 2% recreation/open space, 10% transportation, 5% other public uses, and 48% agriculture. Topography is somewhat hilly with a mean elevation of approximately 1,194 feet. The East Nodaway River flows a quarter mile southeast of the city, which has a flood history.

Prescott is mapped and has FEMA SFHAs and is currently participating in the NFIP. The following is a screen shot of the FIRM map of the community showing the parts of Prescott impacted by flooding. The full map is in Appendix E.

Figure 2.24: FIRM Map of Prescott



Source: screenshot of FEMA Flood Map Panel 19003C0213C

As noted on this map, approximately 10% of the city is within the regulatory flood hazard area (Zone A). Another 1% of the city is within the 0.2% flood area (Zone X). There are no significant assets in the city within the floodplain except agricultural land.

The future development potential of Prescott is very limited. There has been no appreciable new construction in the city in decades. Two homes have been built in the past ten years. Most of the homes are aging and it is likely that a greater number of older homes will be demolished rather than new homes constructed.

Southwest Valley Schools [Participating]

Nodaway Valley Schools is the only district with buildings and properties in the county. A high school and elementary school are located in Corning. The community school district (District) website is www.southwestvalley.org.

The following is a summary of the Southwest Valley School District, particularly for the Corning part of the district.

- 2020 population: See Figure 2.26 for enrollment history
- Basic demographics: largely white – lower income
- Economic outlook: stable
- Land area: District – 40% of county; school property – 40 acres
- Structures: approximately 10, two main school educational buildings, bus barn, athletic and equipment buildings
- Governance: superintendent (appointed) and five school board members, elected by all electors of city
- Official newspaper: *Adams County Free Press*
- Planning capabilities: moderate (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: moderate
- Water service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sewer service: City of Corning
- Electric service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Gas service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Corning Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: mostly developed and in place
- Warning systems: multiple sirens covering 90% of occupied city; most receive through cellular service
- Sheltering: no FEMA safe rooms; school buildings can serve this purpose but overnight sheltering capacity is limited

The district's two main campus properties are located in the central part of Corning, just west of the downtown area. The school properties include instructional and administrative buildings, a bus barn, and extensive outdoor athletic facilities on approximately 40 acres. The elementary school is located at 1012 10th Street and the high school is located at 604 8th Street or about four blocks southwest of the elementary school. The District also owns and operates a child daycare facility (early childhood education center) at 905 Benton Avenue in downtown Corning. Buildings are brick and mortar but are not designed to withstand tornado-force winds. They are designed to withstand normal high wind events, winter storms, lightning, and other hazards, and are built with fire suppression capabilities and are fully handicap accessible.

The following table includes a brief enrollment history.

Figure 2.25: Southwest Valley Community Schools Recent Enrollment Trends

School Yr.	Facility	Enrollment	Facility	Enrollment	Facility	Enrollment	Facility	Enrollment	Total Enrollment
2016-17	Sr. High	200	Jr. High *	151	Corning Elem.	248	Villisca Elem. *	147	746
2017-18	Sr. High	185	Jr. High *	147	Corning Elem.	240	Villisca Elem. *	133	705
2018-19	Sr. High	179	Jr. High *	177	Corning Elem.	228	Villisca Elem. *	142	726
2019-20	Sr. High	182	Jr. High *	169	Corning Elem.	217	Villisca Elem. *	136	704
2020-21	Sr. High	192	Jr. High *	164	Corning Elem.	228	Villisca Elem. *	114	698

*Sources: Iowa Department of Education, 2/2021 * Building is not located in Adams County (the planning area)*

As evidenced in this figure, the enrollment in the district is generally stable to slowly declining. The trend seems to be district-wide and not limited to the campus buildings in Corning. Approximately 400 students of the roughly 700 in the district are housed and educated in the Corning buildings. The Corning campus buildings employ approximately 100 total personnel.

No district properties are located in SFHAs. A small stream flanks the west edge of the elementary campus, including the athletic fields, but the fields themselves are outside of the SFHA.

Based on these trends, there is little likelihood of major changes to the District campuses in Corning. As existing buildings age, some will be improved or rebuilt, but no major expansions are likely. There is very little threat of future consolidation that will diminish the size of the district. Stable or slowly declining enrollment is likely in the next five years.

CHI Health Mercy Corning [Participating]

CHI Health has a campus in Corning that serves Adams County. The hospital's website is https://www.chihealth.com/en/location-search/mercy-corning.html.

The following is a summary of CHI Health Mercy Corning, particularly the campus complex.

- 2020 population: n/a
- Basic demographics: n/a
- Economic outlook: stable
- Land area: property ~ 10 acres
- Structures: approximately 4, the main building and a few outlying structures
- Governance: a private non-profit organization overseeing multiple medical facilities in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa
- Official newspaper: n/a
- Planning capabilities: moderate (see Figure 2.26)
- Hazard mitigation budget: moderate
- Water service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sewer service: City of Corning
- Electric service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Gas service: Corning Municipal Utilities
- Sanitation/solid waste: private haulers to Prairie Solid Waste Agency in Union County
- Phone and internet: private third party providers
- Law enforcement: Adams County Sheriff
- Fire service: Corning Fire Department
- EMS/Ambulance service: CHI Health Mercy Corning
- Municipal infrastructure and facilities to mitigate hazards: mostly developed and in place

- Warning systems: thorough systems in place impacting all hospital rooms and buildings
- Sheltering: no FEMA safe rooms; hospital can serve this purpose but overnight sheltering capacity is limited

The hospital includes a main building and a couple outbuildings, a helipad, parking, and related uses on approximately 10 acres. It is located at 603 Rosary Drive, about 8 blocks west of downtown Corning. Buildings are brick and mortar but are not designed to withstand tornado-force winds. They are designed to withstand normal high wind events, winter storms, lightning, and other hazards, and are built with fire suppression capabilities and are fully handicap accessible.

The Corning campus buildings employ approximately 100 total personnel, including seven primary physicians. Services are numerous, given the size of the community, due to the partnership and support provided by the larger CHI network.

No assets are located in SFHAs.

Based on these trends, there is little likelihood of major changes to the Corning facility, with the greatest threat being the closure or sale caused by organizational decisions based outside of Adams County. As existing buildings age, some will be improved or rebuilt, but no major expansions are likely. Stability is likely in the next five years.

2.3: Planning Area Planning Status and Planning-related Capabilities

Adams County has a paid county emergency management coordinator, who is in charge of countywide programs and operations related to mitigation planning. Other offices address hazard mitigation issues mainly as they pertain to emergency response or infrastructure. The County EM commission calls, at a minimum, quarterly meetings where issues are discussed and business is undertaken. Several jurisdictions participate by sending representatives to the voting board. Regular exercises and trainings are undertaken. The county coordinator acts as the contact between state and federal agencies and the local public and governments in the event of a disaster and has a key role in hazard mitigation planning. This office is in charge of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Once this plan is in place, and greater resources are provided to the county EMA, the capacity of the county to undertake mitigation actions should increase.

The Adams County Emergency Management Coordinator states that the Agency offers several services for all natural disasters, including but not limited to: a) handling incident cleanup, b) requests for State declaration and equipment c) formal report submission when required by FEMA for a Presidential Declaration, and d) capturing photos and completing basic paperwork.

Many mitigation activities planning topics, such as hazard identification, are addressed in the countywide emergency operations plan (EOP). Per the State policy, each county EMA must adopt and maintain a plan, and the EMA assists various cities to adopt local EOPs using the Emergency Services Format (ESF). Yet, the basic functions of the EOP remain the same: to address the needs of emergency management and response. Some parts must be updated and submitted to the State of Iowa annually and other parts must be submitted periodically. Several topics in the EOP relate to hazard mitigation. One of them is the "mitigation plan" which is really a mini HARA with a hazard scoring system. Other topics addressed include: a) command and control, b) communications and warning, c) damage assessment, d) emergency public information, e) evacuation, f) fire and EMS services, g) health and medical, h) law enforcement, i) mass care, j) sheltering, k) public works and utilities, l) radiological incidents, m) resource management, n) human resources, o) search and rescue, p) hazardous materials, and q) terrorism. The EOP helps tie the various resources at the local, county, state, and federal level as to how they collaborate in the emergency management efforts.

Many of the planning and emergency response capabilities are addressed adequately in the EOP plan and its implementation by the EMA and local officials in individual jurisdictions. Through many trainings, exercises, and workshops, local officials have a good idea of what resources are available within and to the county to address local needs. Responsibilities and provider descriptions were sufficient for initial mitigation planning purposes. There appears to be sufficient division of duties and elected official oversight. Each section has preparedness and response checklists that can be used before, during, and after an incident and an incident command flow chart. The EOP is current and compliant with the State of Iowa.

The county addresses several hazards with other plans on a multi-jurisdictional level. For example, communications are addressed by a communications plans and by an E-911 board. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) addresses hazardous materials. Local fire departments monitor and inspect individual HAZMAT sites. State officials lead many hazard mitigation efforts and regulate facilities, such as the Iowa DOT handling transportation incidents, the Iowa DNR and Utilities Board handling pipelines and HAZMAT sites, and Iowa Dept. of Public Health handling disease incidents.

These other plans address the capabilities to implement the hazard mitigation plan, but they alone are not a hazard mitigation strategy. The EOP and other local plans are still necessary because not all hazards can be prevented/mitigated, and response, recovery, and preparation are still needed.

The following table shows the mitigation-related planning, staffing, and related capabilities in place for the jurisdictions in the planning area.

Figure 2.26: Multi-jurisdictional Planning and Capabilities Status Matrix (Carbon not included)

Capability	County	Corning	Nodaway	Prescott	SW Valley School	CHI Health
Planning Status						
Comprehensive or land use plan	No	2000	No	No	N/a	N/a
Capital improvements plan	Limited	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Emergency Operations Plan	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current
Recovery or reinvestment plan	No	No	No	No	No	No
Existing FEMA HMP	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Economic development plan	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	No	No
Transportation plan	Yes	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Yes
Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No
Watershed plan	Limited	No	No	No	No	No
Firewise or fire mitigation plan	No	No	No	No	No	No
Strategic plan	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Policies and Ordinances						
Zoning ordinance	No	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a
Building code	No	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/a	N/a
Subdivision ordinance	No	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a
Tree trimming ordinance	No	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	No
Nuisance ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/a	N/a
Storm water ordinance	No	Limited	No	No	N/a	N/a
Drainage ordinance	No	No	No	No	N/a	N/a
Site plan review requirements	No	Limited	No	No	N/a	N/a
Historic preservation ordinance	No	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a
Landscaping ordinance	No	No	No	No	N/a	N/a
Wetlands and riparian areas conservation plan	Limited	No	No	No	N/a	N/a
Debris management plan	Yes	Yes	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Programs and Certifications						
Active planning/zoning board	No	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a

Capability	County	Corning	Nodaway	Prescott	SW Valley School	CHI Health
Site design criteria in place	No	Limited	No	No	Limited	Limited
NFIP Participation – non-delegated	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/a	N/a
NFIP Community Rating System	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hazard awareness program	Yes	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
NWS Storm Ready	No	No	No	No	No	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading	No	No	No	No	No	No
ISO Fire Rating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Economic development program	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	No	No
Land use program	Limited	Yes	No	No	No	No
Public education/awareness program (hazards)	Yes	Limited	Limited	Limited	No	No
Property acquisition program	Limited	Yes	No	No	No	No
Stream maintenance program	Limited	Limited	No	Limited	No	No
Tree trimming program	Yes	Yes	Limited	Limited	Yes	Yes
Mutual aid agreements in place	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Studies, Reports, and Maps						
Flood insurance study and map(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evacuation map	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Critical facilities inventory	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Yes
Vulnerable population inventory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Land use map	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Staff and Department						
Building code official	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Building inspector	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
GIS mapping specialist	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	No	No
Engineer	Yes	Contract	Contract	Contract	Contract	Contract
Development planner	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	No	No
Public works official	Yes	Yes	3rd party	Yes	No	No
Emergency mgt. coordinator	County	County	County	County	County	County
NFIP floodplain administrator	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bomb or arson squad	No	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency response team	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional
Hazardous materials expert	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional
LEPC	Yes, inactive	Yes, inactive	Yes, inactive	Yes, inactive	Safety team	Safety team
Emergency mgt. commission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanitation department	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party
Transportation department	Yes	Limited	No	No	Buses	Buses
Economic development department	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	No	No
Housing department	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regional planning agency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Historic preservation agency	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)						
American Red Cross	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Salvation Army	No	No	No	No	No	No
Veterans group(s)	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	Limited
Environmental organization(s)	No	No	Limited	No	No	No
Utility companies	3rd party	Yes	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party
Homeowners/neighborhood assoc.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chamber of commerce	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Community group(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Development corporation	3rd party	Yes	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party	3rd party

Source: Community surveys during the planning process -- Limited: describes the scope, comprehensiveness, or geographic location to which the plan, policy, or program applies

The information in this chapter should be used to guide the hazard identification and profile information in Chapter 3.