

# Appendix B: Public Meeting Materials and Worksheets

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**Example Round 1 Community Profile with Questions**

**Community Profile**

**Village of Atlanta**

**Tri-Basin NRD  
Hazard Mitigation Plan**

**2023**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Worksheets Due By:** \_\_\_\_\_

*Please answer the questions in red italics. Your responses are critical for completing this Community Profile. If you do not know an answer, think of who could supply the information and please provide their name and position in the community.*

*Completed Community Profiles and other worksheets can be returned to JEO Consulting Group, Attn: Karl Dietrich, 2000 Q Street Ste 500, Lincoln, NE 68503 or kdietrich@jeo.com. If you have any questions, please call 402-742-7213.*

Section Seven | Village of Atlanta Community Profile

**Local Planning Team**

The Village of Atlanta’s local planning team for the hazard mitigation plan are listed in the table below along with the meetings attended. All planning worksheets were filled out and returned by the community.

**Table ATL.1: Atlanta Local Planning Team**

Name	Title	Jurisdiction	R1 Meeting	R2 Meeting

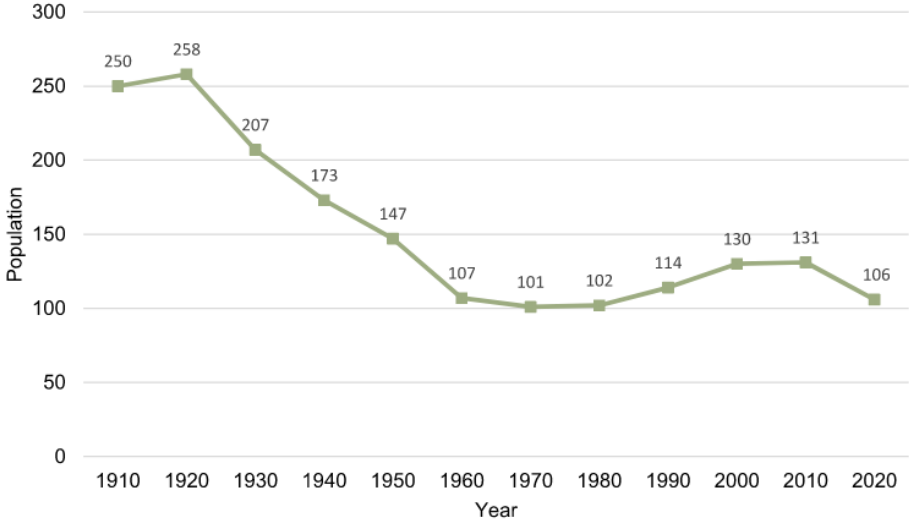
**Location and Geography**

The Village of Atlanta is in south central Phelps County and covers an area of 0.2 square miles. No major bodies of water are located near the community, but the Atlanta Marsh National Wildlife Refuge is located northwest of the village.

**Demographics**

The following figure displays the historical population trend for the Village of Atlanta. This figure indicates that the population of Atlanta has been declining since 2010 to 106 people in 2020. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Unoccupied housing may also be an economic indicator that future development is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, with fewer residents, tax revenue decreases for the community, which could make implementing mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Atlanta’s population accounted for 1.2% of Phelps County’s population in 2020.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure ATL.1: Population 1910 - 2020**



<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau Decennial Census: P1: Race." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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Figure ATL.2: Village of Atlanta



## Section Seven | Village of Atlanta Community Profile

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

- **8.5% is non-white.** Since 2010, Atlanta became more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 0.8% of the Atlanta's population was non-white. By 2020, 8.5% was non-white.<sup>2</sup>
- **Median age of 32.5.** The median age of Atlanta was 32.5 years old in 2020. The population became younger since 2010, when the median age was 46.8.<sup>3</sup>

### Employment and Economics

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

- **5.6% of people living below the poverty line.** The poverty rate (5.6%) in the Village of Atlanta was lower than the state's poverty rate (10.4%) in 2020.<sup>4</sup>
- **\$96,000 median household income.** Atlanta's median household income in 2020 (\$96,000) was \$32,985 higher than the state (\$63,015).<sup>4</sup>
- **0% unemployment rate.** In 2020 Atlanta has a lower unemployment rate (0%) when compared to the state (3.4%).<sup>4</sup>
- **18.2% of workers commuted 30 minutes or more to work.** Fewer workers in Atlanta commuted 30 minutes or more to work than compared to workers commuting less than 15 minutes (18.2% compared to 63.6%).<sup>5</sup>

### Major Employers

Businesses within Atlanta are primarily self-employed with few to no employees. A large percentage of residents commute to Holdrege for employment.

*Is the Major Employers information above correct? Are there any other major employers?*

### Housing

Multiple factors inform the vulnerability of housing units to hazard events. Housing age, for example, may indicate which housing units were built prior to the development of state building codes. Older houses and vacant housing generally more vulnerable to hazards if poorly maintained. Additionally, communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms if those homes are not anchored correctly. Renters are particularly vulnerable, as renter-occupied housing depends on the initiative of landlords for proper maintenance and retrofitting to be resilient to disasters. Renters are less likely than homeowners to have flood insurance, have ready access to financial resources to evacuate, or to know their risks to flooding and other hazards. Atlanta's housing stock has:

<sup>2</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." <https://data.census.gov/>.

<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex." <https://data.census.gov/>.

<sup>4</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov/>.

<sup>5</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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- **55.4% of housing built prior to 1970.** Atlanta has a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the state (55.4% compared to 45.5%).<sup>6</sup>
- **39.3% of housing units vacant.** Atlanta has a higher vacancy rate 39.3% compared to the rest of the state (9.2%).<sup>6</sup>
- **12.5% mobile and manufacture housing.** The Village of Atlanta has a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (12.5%) compared to the state (3.3%).<sup>6</sup>
- **0% renter-occupied.** The rental rate of Atlanta was 0% in 2020. This is lower than the state's rate of 33.8%.<sup>6</sup>

*Does the community have a large number of mobile homes? If yes, where are they located?*

**Broadband Access**

Internet or broadband access – through Wi-Fi or cellphone coverage – is a critical means of sharing and receiving information regarding hazardous events, including storm warnings, evacuation orders, or weather updates. Rural communities often lack adequate internet or broadband access. However, internet access is as vital a utility as electricity, as seen through the COVID-19 pandemic when many people worked or attended school from home.

- **85.3% of households have a broadband internet subscription.** Atlanta has a slightly smaller share of households with broadband (85.3%) compared to the state (85.6%).<sup>7</sup>

**Governance**

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. The Village of Atlanta is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives are listed below.

*Please verify the following and provide any additional offices, departments, or committees:*

- **Clerk/Treasurer**
- **Planning Commission**
- **Floodplain Administrator**
- **Other:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Capability Assessment**

The planning team assessed the Village of Atlanta's hazard mitigation capabilities by reviewing local existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs related to hazard mitigation. The following tables summarize the community's planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; educational and outreach capability; and overall capability to implement mitigation projects.

<sup>6</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." <https://data.census.gov/>.

<sup>7</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP02: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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*Are municipal funds sufficient to pursue new capital projects or are they limited to maintaining current facilities and systems?*

*Are a large portion of funds already dedicated to a specific project? If yes, which project?*

*Has the amount of municipal funds increased, decreased, or stayed the same over recent years?*

*Please check the right column in the following table for your community. The table includes responses from the 2018 HMP. If there have been changes or updates, please cross out the answer and provide the updated answer and date.*

**Table ATL.2: Capability Assessment**

Capability/Planning Mechanism		Yes/No
<b>Planning &amp; Regulatory Capability</b>	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Regional Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes
	Other (if any)	
<b>Administrative &amp; Technical Capability</b>	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local staff who can assess community's vulnerability to hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No

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Capability/Planning Mechanism		Yes/No	
Fiscal Capability	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes	
	Other (if any)		
	1- & 6-Year Plan	Yes	
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes	
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes	
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes such as mitigation projects	Yes	
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No	
	Storm Water Service Fees	No	
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes	
	Development Impact Fees	No	
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes	
	Other (if any)		
	Education & Outreach Capability	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
		Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
Natural disaster or safety related school programs		No	
StormReady Certification		No	
Firewise Communities Certification		No	
Tree City USA		No	
Other (if any)			

**Does the community plan to add or improve on existing capabilities or plans? If no, why not? If yes, which capabilities or plans?**

**How is your community maintaining compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)?**



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**Please rate your jurisdiction's overall capability in the following ways (Limited, Moderate, or High)**

**Table ATL.3: Overall Capability**

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

**Social Vulnerability**

FEMA's National Risk Index is a new mapping tool that analyzes a community's risk to natural hazards on a scale of 0 (lowest possible value) to 100 (highest possible value). The overall risk for Phelps County, which includes Atlanta is Relatively Moderate (13.78). The average for the State of Nebraska is 9.43.<sup>8</sup>

- **Social Vulnerability:** Social groups in Phelps County have a Relatively Moderate (39.81) susceptibility to adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S.
- **Community Resilience:** Communities in Phelps County have a Very High (57.92) ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions when compared to the rest of the U.S.

An additional tool developed by Headwaters Economics, the Rural Capacity Index, evaluates rural communities and counties across the country for local capacity. Capacity includes the staffing, resources, and expertise to both apply for funding and fulfill reporting requirements, as well as design, build, and maintain infrastructure products over the long term. Communities lacking local capacity often have the greatest need for infrastructure investments particularly, rural communities and communities of color. The Rural Capacity Index helps identify communities with limited capacity on a scale of 0 (no capacity) to 100 (high capacity). This index is based on 10 variables that can function as proxies for community capacity. The following table lists the components and scores for the Village of Atlanta compared to the county.

**Table ATL.4: Rural Capacity Index**

Components of Index	Village of Atlanta	Phelps County
County is Metropolitan?	No	No
Has a Head of Planning?	No	Yes
Has a College or University?	No	No
Adults with Higher Education:	8%	23%
Families Below Poverty Level:	0%	6%
Households with Broadband:	86%	79%
People without Health Insurance:	7%	4%
Voter Turnout:	81%	81%
Income Stability Score (0 to 100):	38	38
Population Change (2000 to 2019):	-60	-713
<b>Overall Rural Capacity Index Score</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>

Source: Headwaters Economics<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency. "National Risk Index". Accessed July 2022. <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>.  
<sup>9</sup> Headwaters Economics. January 2022. "Rural Capacity Map". Accessed July 2022. <https://headwaterseconomics.org/equity/rural-capacity-map/>.

### Plans and Studies

*Please fill out the plan integration worksheet to add this information.*

### Future Development Trends

*What has changed over the past five years? (For example: new housing or businesses? Demolished buildings? New roads or areas of improvement?)*

*Were any new structures developed in the floodplain or other hazardous areas? (For example, near chemical sites, the Wildland-Urban Interface, dam or levee inundation areas?) If so, what types of structures and where were they developed?*

*How is development in the floodplain regulated?*

*Are any new housing developments or new businesses/industry planned for the next five years? Where?*

*Does your community have a future land use map? If yes, please provide a copy.*

### Community Lifelines

Each participating jurisdiction identified community lifelines that are vital for disaster response and essential for returning the jurisdiction's functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. The following subsections list those community lifelines by type, as identified by the local planning team.

#### Safety and Security

The Safety and Security Lifeline includes law enforcement, security, fire services, search and rescue, government services, and community safety. The table below lists Safety and Security Lifelines for Atlanta.

*Please provide a list of Safety and Security facilities for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.*

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*Examples of Safety and Security include police stations, city/village offices, fire departments, etc.*

**Table ATL.5: Safety and Security Lifelines**

Name	Address or Intersection	Generator (Y/N)
Community Building	-	N

**Food, Water, Shelter**

Components of this lifeline include food, water, shelter, and agriculture. Food, Water, and Shelter Lifelines for the Village of Atlanta are included in the table below.

*Please provide a list of Food, Water, and Shelter facilities for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.*

*Examples of Food, Water, and Shelter include grocery stores, wells, water towers, water treatment plants, mass shelter locations, etc.*

**Table ATL.6: Food, Water, and Shelter Lifelines**

Name	Address or Intersection	Generator (Y/N)
Water Tower	-	N
Well #1	-	N
Well #2	-	Y

**Health and Medical**

Health and Medical Lifeline components can include medical care, patient transport, public health, fatality management, and the medical supply chain. The following medical and health facilities are located within the community.

*Please provide a list of Health and Medical facilities for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.*

*Examples of Health and Medical include hospitals, health clinics, public health departments, EMS, etc.*

**Table ATL.7: Health and Medical Lifelines**

Name	Type of Facility	Number of Beds	Generator (Y/N)

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Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services<sup>10,11,12,13</sup>

**Energy**

Energy Lifeline components include power, the power grid, and fuel. The table below lists Energy Lifelines for Atlanta.

*Please provide a list of Energy facilities for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.*

*Examples of Energy include vital gas stations, fuel tanks, electrical substations, etc.*

**Table ATL.8: Energy Lifelines**

Name	Address or Intersection	Generator (Y/N)

**Communications**

Components of the Communications Lifeline include communication infrastructure, alerts, 911 dispatch, responder communications, and finance. Communication Lifelines for the Village of Atlanta are included in the table below.

*Please provide a list of Communications facilities for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.*

*Examples of Communications include alert sirens, cell towers, dispatch centers, etc.*

**Table ATL.9: Communications Lifelines**

Name	Address or Intersection	Generator (Y/N)

**Transportation**

Transportation Lifeline components include interstates, highways, major roadways, mass transit, railway, and aviation. Atlanta’s major transportation corridor is U.S. Highway 6. It is traveled by an average of 2,570 vehicles daily, 380 of which are trucks.<sup>14</sup> Atlanta has one Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway/Amtrak line traveling on the southeast portion of the community. Transportation

10 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska: Assisted Living Facilities." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/ALF%20Roster.pdf>.  
 11 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Hospitals." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/Hospital%20Roster.pdf>.  
 12 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Long Term Care Facilities." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/LTCRoster.pdf>.  
 13 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Rural Health Clinic." [https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC\\_Roster.pdf](https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC_Roster.pdf).  
 14 Nebraska Department of Transportation. 2021. "Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow." Accessed July 2022. <https://gis.ne.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb00781d6653474d945d51f49e1e7c34>.

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information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

**What other routes are a concern?**

**Have any significant transportation events occurred locally? Please describe.**

**Hazardous Materials**

The Hazardous Materials Lifeline includes chemical storage facilities, pipelines, and transported chemical tanks. No gas transmission or hazardous liquid pipelines travel in or near the community.<sup>15</sup> According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are no chemical sites within or near Atlanta which house hazardous materials.<sup>16</sup>

**Are chemicals regularly transported along local routes? If yes, which chemicals and which routes?**

**Other Community Lifelines**

The Village of Atlanta identified lifelines that did not fit into the previous seven FEMA lifeline categories but are considered lifelines by the community. The other community lifelines are listed in the table below.

**Please provide a list of Other Community Lifelines for your community in the table below. Indicate their approximate location and which facilities have a backup generator.**

**Examples of Other Community Lifelines include schools, large employers, wastewater treatment, etc.**

**Table ATL.11: Other Community Lifelines**

Name	Address or Intersection	Generator (Y/N)
Atlanta United Methodist Church	-	N
Sewer Lagoon	-	N

<sup>15</sup> National Pipeline Mapping System. 2022. "Public Viewer." Accessed July 2022. <https://pvnpm.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/>.

<sup>16</sup> Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed May 2022.

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**Map will be added before the Round 2 Meetings**  
**Figure ATL.3: Community Lifelines**

**Parcel Improvements and Valuation**

The planning team acquired GIS parcel data from the County Assessor to analyze the location, number, and value of property improvements (e.g. buildings, garages, sheds etc.) at the parcel level. The data did not contain the number of structures on each parcel. A summary of the results of this analysis is provided in the following table.

*Data to be included at a later date.*

**Table ATL.12: Parcel Improvements and Value in the Floodplain**

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in Floodplain

Source: County Assessor, 2021

**Historical Occurrences**

See the Phelps County profile for historical hazard events, including the number of events, damage estimates, and any fatalities or injuries.

**Hazard Prioritization**

The Tri-Basin NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan evaluates a range of natural and human-caused hazards which pose a risk to the counties, communities, and other participants. However, during the planning process, the local planning team identified specific hazards of top concern for Atlanta which required a more nuanced and in-depth discussion of past local events, potential impacts, capabilities, and vulnerabilities. The following section expands on the hazards of top concern identified by the Village of Atlanta. Based on this analysis, the local planning team determined their vulnerability to all other hazards to be of low concern. For a review and analysis of other regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

**Please review the following section and answer the provided questions. Note that reported data in the following paragraphs is from the 2018 plan and does not reflect new data available through 2022.**

**Severe Thunderstorms**

Severe thunderstorms have the potential to cause power outages and widespread property damages. The NCEI reported that severe thunderstorms caused \$200,000 in property damages in Atlanta from 1996 to 2016.

Hail is a concern to the local planning team due to the potential for widespread property damages. The NCEI recorded 14 hail events in Atlanta from 1996 to 2016 that caused \$106,000 in property damages.

**Is this hazard still of concern for your community? (circle one)      Yes      No**  
**If no, please skip the following questions.**

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*Have there been any changes since the last plan? Does this accurately describe your community's risk or concern related to this hazard? Please describe any recent events and their impacts on the community.*

*What percentage of powerlines are buried in the community?*

*How are residents notified of severe weather?*

*Are village owned buildings insured against hail damage? Are they made of hail resistant materials?*

*Are there trees on public property that need to be trimmed or removed? If yes, where?*

*What has the community done to mitigate risk to this hazard?*

*What needs to be done to reduce the risk to this hazard?*

**Severe Winter Storms**

Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power outages, hinder transportation routes, and damage electrical infrastructure.

*Is this hazard still of concern for your community? (circle one)      Yes      No*  
*If no, please skip the following questions.*

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*Have there been any changes since the last plan? Does this accurately describe your community's risk or concern related to this hazard? Please describe any recent events and their impacts on the community.*

*Who handles snow removal in the community? What equipment is used? Is the equipment sufficient to meet the needs?*

*What have been the impacts from past large winter storm events?*

*What has the community done to mitigate risk to this hazard?*

*What needs to be done to reduce the risk to this hazard?*

**Tornadoes and High Winds**

Tornadoes have the potential to cause significant property damages, power outages, and loss of life. According to the NCEI, there have been no recorded tornadoes in Atlanta from 1996-2016. Tornado events are a concern to the local planning team as there are no shelters available for residents. Mobile homes located on the east and west side of town are more vulnerable to high wind and tornadic events than those in single family-detached homes.

The local planning team is concerned with high wind events due to the lack of shelter available for residents. High wind events can damage trees, property, and power lines, as well as lead to power outages.

*Is this hazard still of concern for your community? (circle one)      Yes      No*  
*If no, please skip the following questions.*



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*Have there been any changes since the last plan? Does this accurately describe your community's risk or concern related to this hazard? Please describe any recent events and their impacts on the community.*

*How many warning sirens does the village have? Do they provide coverage to all areas?*

*Are there any buildings that have backup generators?*

*What has the community done to mitigate risk to this hazard?*

*What needs to be done to reduce the risk to this hazard?*

*The following hazards are evaluated in the regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. From this list, please circle any other hazards which your community is concerned about and/or pursuing mitigation efforts for. If top concerns are already identified for your community, please skip this section.*

<i>Animal and Plant Disease</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Severe Thunderstorms</i>
<i>Dam Failure</i>	<i>Grass/Wildfires</i>	<i>Severe Winter Storms</i>
<i>Drought</i>	<i>Hazardous Materials Release</i>	<i>Terrorism and Cyber Security</i>
<i>Earthquakes</i>	<i>Public Health Emergency</i>	<i>Tornadoes and High Winds</i>
<i>Extreme Heat</i>		

*As part of hazard prioritization, please provide some detail for each of the hazards you identified as to why they are of top concern, including past event descriptions, impacts to vulnerable populations, injuries, fatalities, property/crop damages, and current or future mitigation efforts.*

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**Hazard #1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe past events which have impacted your community. Please include the date of event, any property damages, or repairs that were required.**

**Why was this hazard selected as a top concern for the community? What specific vulnerabilities does the community have to this hazard?**

**Have you completed any projects to reduce your risk to this hazard?**

**What projects are needed in the future to reduce risk to your community?**

**Hazard #2:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe past events which have impacted your community. Please include the date of event, any property damages, or repairs that were required.**

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*Why was this hazard selected as a top concern for the community? What specific vulnerabilities does the community have to this hazard?*

*Have you completed any projects to reduce your risk to this hazard?*

*What projects are needed in the future to reduce risk to your community?*

**Mitigation Strategy**

*Information will be added for the Round 2 meeting.*

**Plan Maintenance**

*Information will be added for the Round 2 meeting.*

## Plan Integration Worksheet



# Tri-Basin NRD

## HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

### PLAN INTEGRATION WORKSHEET

JEO CONSULTING GROUP  
JANUARY 2023

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Jurisdiction: \_\_\_\_\_

## INTRODUCTION

Thank you for participating in the Tri-Basin NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan determines vulnerabilities to natural and human-caused hazards in your jurisdiction, then identifies mitigation projects to reduce or eliminate those vulnerabilities. An approved HMP is a requirement of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for jurisdictions to become eligible for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants.

FEMA encourages jurisdictions to integrate their hazard mitigation plan with other planning mechanisms, such as their building codes, comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, etc. to ensure that plans across a jurisdiction are consistent and reflect overall goals.

This worksheet will identify the ways that other plans in your jurisdiction are, or could be, aligned with hazard mitigation principles. The information you provide will be used to develop the plan integration section of your jurisdictional profile.

Email: [akohel@jeo.com](mailto:akohel@jeo.com)

Phone: 402-474-8753

Fax: 402-435-4110

Mail: JEO Consulting Group  
Attn: Anthony Kohel  
2000 Q Street Suite 500  
Lincoln, NE 68503

### STEP 1

Please complete the following table.

Which of these plans/ordinances does your jurisdiction have?

Plan/Ordinance	Yes/No	Year of most recent update
Comprehensive Plan		
Zoning Ordinance		
Subdivision Regulations		
Floodplain Regulations/Ordinance		
Building Code		
Capital Improvements Plan		
Wellhead Protection Plan		
Water System Emergency Response Plan		
Community Wildfire Protection Plan		
Other:		
Other:		
Other:		

For any additional plans your community has, e.g. Drought Management Plan, Evacuation Plan, Stormwater Management Plan, etc., please send JEO a copy.

### STEP 2

For the plans/ordinances which your community has, please complete the relevant pages in this worksheet. **You do not have to complete the sections for plans/ordinances which your community does not have.**

## COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Does the comprehensive plan discuss natural hazards?  Yes  No

If yes, which hazards are discussed?

### Does your comprehensive plan:

Contain goals/objectives aimed at Safe Growth:  Yes  No  In future update

Direct development away from the floodplain:  Yes  No  In future update

Direct housing away from chemical storage facilities:  Yes  No  In future update

Direct housing and vulnerable populations away from major transportation routes:  Yes  No  In future update

Encourage infill development:  Yes  No  In future update

Encourage elevation of structures located in the floodplain:  Yes  No  In future update

Identify areas that need emergency shelters:  Yes  No  In future update

Has the hazard mitigation plan been integrated with the comprehensive plan? If yes, how?

Is there a plan or timeline to update your comprehensive plan?  Yes  No

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

## BUILDING CODE

If the building codes are based on the International Building Codes, what year/version is in effect? Have any amendments to the Code been made? If yes, please describe.

How is enforcement of the building code done?

Has the hazard mitigation plan been integrated with the building code? If yes, how?

**ZONING ORDINANCE / FLOODPLAIN ORDINANCE / SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS**

Is there a plan or timeline to update your Zoning Ordinance / Floodplain Ordinance / Subdivision Regulations?

Yes  No

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

**Do the Zoning Ordinance / Floodplain Regulations / Subdivision Regulations:**

Restrict Development in hazard prone areas?  Yes  No  In future update

Prohibit development within the floodplain?  Yes  No  In future update

Discourage development in the floodplain?  Yes  No  In future update

Limit population density in the floodplain?  Yes  No  In future update

Require **more** than one foot of elevation above Base Flood Elevation in the floodplain?  Yes  No  In future update

Discourage housing and vulnerable populations near chemical storage sites?  Yes  No  In future update

Consider wildfire and the wildland urban interface?  Yes  No  In future update

Do the subdivision regulations restrict subdivision of land within or adjacent to the floodplain?  Yes  No  In future update

Include well setback requirements?  Yes  No  In future update

Include the ability to implement water restrictions?  Yes  No  In future update

Has the hazard mitigation plan been integrated into these planning documents? If yes, how?

**WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN / WATER SYSTEM EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

Please provide an electronic copy or a link of the plan(s) to JEO.

Has the hazard mitigation plan been integrated with either of these plans? If yes, how?



**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

Is there a plan or timeline to update your Capital Improvement Plan?  Yes  No

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

**Does the Capital Improvement Plan include:**

- Stormwater projects?  Yes  No  In future update
- Upsizing of culverts and drainage structures?  Yes  No  In future update
- Upgrading storm sewer systems?  Yes  No  In future update
- Improving transportation routes for drainage?  Yes  No  In future update
- Widening roadways that would improve evacuations?  Yes  No  In future update
- Bridge improvements?  Yes  No  In future update
- Installing new municipal wells?  Yes  No  In future update
- Upsizing water distribution pipes?  Yes  No  In future update
- Installing water meters for residential structures?  Yes  No  In future update
- Updating electrical distribution system?  Yes  No  In future update
- Burying powerlines?  Yes  No  In future update
- Installing emergency generators in critical facilities?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a new fire hall?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a new police headquarters?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a new public works facility?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a new community center?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a community storm shelter?  Yes  No  In future update
- Constructing a new water treatment facility?  Yes  No  In future update

Has the hazard mitigation plan been integrated with the capital improvement plan? If yes, how?

**Example Round 2 Community Profile with Questions**

**Community Profile**

**Village of Atlanta**

**Tri-Basin NRD  
Hazard Mitigation Plan**

**2023**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Worksheets Due By:** \_\_\_\_\_

*Please answer the questions in red italics. Your responses are critical for completing this Community Profile. If you do not know an answer, think of who could supply the information and please provide their name and position in the community.*

*Completed Community Profiles and other worksheets can be returned to JEO Consulting Group, Attn: Karl Dietrich, 2000 Q Street Ste 500, Lincoln, NE 68503 or kdietrich@jeo.com. If you have any questions, please call 402-742-7213.*

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**Local Planning Team**

The Village of Atlanta’s local planning team for the hazard mitigation plan are listed in the table below along with the meetings attended. All planning worksheets were filled out and returned by the local planning team.

**Table ATL.1: Atlanta Local Planning Team**

Name	Title	Jurisdiction	R1 Meeting	R2 Meeting
Noelle Ortgiesen	Board Chairperson & Floodplain Administrator	Village of Atlanta	Holdrege	

**Location and Geography**

The Village of Atlanta is in south central Phelps County and covers an area of 0.2 square miles. No major bodies of water are located near the community, but the Atlanta Marsh National Wildlife Refuge is located northwest of the village.

**Demographics**

The following figure displays the historical population trend for the Village of Atlanta. This figure indicates that the population of Atlanta has been declining since 2010 to 106 people in 2020. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Unoccupied housing may also be an economic indicator that future development is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, with fewer residents, tax revenue decreases for the community, which could make implementing mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Atlanta’s population accounted for 1.2% of Phelps County’s population in 2020.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure ATL.1: Population 1910 - 2020**



<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau Decennial Census: P1: Race." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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Figure ATL.2: Village of Atlanta



## Section Seven | Village of Atlanta Community Profile

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

- **8.5% is non-white.** Since 2010, Atlanta became more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 0.8% of the Atlanta's population was non-white. By 2020, 8.5% was non-white.<sup>2</sup>
- **Median age of 32.5.** The median age of Atlanta was 32.5 years old in 2020. The population became younger since 2010, when the median age was 46.8.<sup>3</sup>

### Employment and Economics

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

- **5.6% of people living below the poverty line.** The poverty rate (5.6%) in the Village of Atlanta was lower than the state's poverty rate (10.4%) in 2020.<sup>4</sup>
- **\$96,000 median household income.** Atlanta's median household income in 2020 (\$96,000) was \$32,985 higher than the state (\$63,015).<sup>4</sup>
- **0% unemployment rate.** In 2020 Atlanta has a lower unemployment rate (0%) when compared to the state (3.4%).<sup>4</sup>
- **18.2% of workers commuted 30 minutes or more to work.** Fewer workers in Atlanta commuted 30 minutes or more to work than compared to workers commuting less than 15 minutes (18.2% compared to 63.6%).<sup>5</sup>

### Major Employers

Businesses within Atlanta are primarily self-employed with few to no employees. A large percentage of residents commute to Holdrege for employment.

### Housing

Multiple factors inform the vulnerability of housing units to hazard events. Housing age, for example, may indicate which housing units were built prior to the development of state building codes. Older houses and vacant housing generally more vulnerable to hazards if poorly maintained. Additionally, communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms if those homes are not anchored correctly. Renters are particularly vulnerable, as renter-occupied housing depends on the initiative of landlords for proper maintenance and retrofitting to be resilient to disasters. Renters are less likely than homeowners to have flood insurance, have ready access to financial resources to evacuate, or to know their risks to flooding and other hazards. Atlanta's housing stock has:

- **55.4% of housing built prior to 1970.** Atlanta has a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the state (55.4% compared to 45.5%).<sup>6</sup>

2 United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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

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

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

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

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- **39.3% of housing units vacant.** Atlanta has a higher vacancy rate 39.3% compared to the rest of the state (9.2%).<sup>6</sup>
- **12.5% mobile and manufacture housing.** The Village of Atlanta has a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (12.5%) compared to the state (3.3%).<sup>6</sup>
- **0% renter-occupied.** The rental rate of Atlanta was 0% in 2020. This is lower than the state's rate of 33.8%.<sup>6</sup>

**Broadband Access**

Internet or broadband access – through Wi-Fi or cellphone coverage – is a critical means of sharing and receiving information regarding hazardous events, including storm warnings, evacuation orders, or weather updates. Rural communities often lack adequate internet or broadband access. However, internet access is as vital a utility as electricity, as seen through the COVID-19 pandemic when many people worked or attended school from home.

- **85.3% of households have a broadband internet subscription.** Atlanta has a slightly smaller share of households with broadband (85.3%) compared to the state (85.6%).<sup>7</sup>

**Governance**

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. The Village of Atlanta is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives are listed below.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Planning Commission
- Floodplain Administrator

**Capability Assessment**

The planning team assessed the Village of Atlanta's hazard mitigation capabilities by reviewing local existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs related to hazard mitigation. The following tables summarize the community's planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; educational and outreach capability; and overall capability to implement mitigation projects.

According to the local planning team, municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems. Additionally, the amount of municipal funds has stayed relatively the same over recent years. The community currently has no plans to add or improve existing capabilities and plans due to a lack of funds.

<sup>7</sup> United States Census Bureau. "2020 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP02: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." <https://data.census.gov/>.

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**Table ATL.2: Capability Assessment**

Capability/Planning Mechanism		Yes/No
<b>Planning &amp; Regulatory Capability</b>	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Regional Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes
	Other (if any)	Water System Emergency Response Plan, Wellhead Protection Plan
<b>Administrative &amp; Technical Capability</b>	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local staff who can assess community's vulnerability to hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
<b>Fiscal Capability</b>	1- & 6-Year Plan	Yes
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes such as mitigation projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
<b>Education &amp; Outreach Capability</b>	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No

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Capability/Planning Mechanism	Yes/No
Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
StormReady Certification	No
Firewise Communities Certification	No
Tree City USA	No
Other (if any)	-

Table ATL.3: Overall Capability

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

**Social Vulnerability**

FEMA's National Risk Index is a new mapping tool that analyzes a community's risk to natural hazards on a scale of 0 (lowest possible value) to 100 (highest possible value). The overall risk for Phelps County, which includes Atlanta is Relatively Moderate (13.78). The average for the State of Nebraska is 9.43.<sup>8</sup>

- **Social Vulnerability:** Social groups in Phelps County have a Relatively Moderate (39.81) susceptibility to adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S.
- **Community Resilience:** Communities in Phelps County have a Very High (57.92) ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions when compared to the rest of the U.S.

An additional tool developed by Headwaters Economics, the Rural Capacity Index, evaluates rural communities and counties across the country for local capacity. Capacity includes the staffing, resources, and expertise to both apply for funding and fulfill reporting requirements, as well as design, build, and maintain infrastructure products over the long term. Communities lacking local capacity often have the greatest need for infrastructure investments particularly, rural communities and communities of color. The Rural Capacity Index helps identify communities with limited capacity on a scale of 0 (no capacity) to 100 (high capacity). This index is based on 10 variables that can function as proxies for community capacity. The following table lists the components and scores for the Village of Atlanta compared to the county.

Table ATL.4: Rural Capacity Index

Components of Index	Village of Atlanta	Phelps County
County is Metropolitan?	No	No
Has a Head of Planning?	No	Yes
Has a College or University?	No	No

<sup>8</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency. "National Risk Index". Accessed July 2022. <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>.



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Components of Index	Village of Atlanta	Phelps County
Adults with Higher Education:	8%	23%
Families Below Poverty Level:	0%	6%
Households with Broadband:	86%	79%
People without Health Insurance:	7%	4%
Voter Turnout:	81%	81%
Income Stability Score (0 to 100):	38	38
Population Change (2000 to 2019):	-60	-713
Overall Rural Capacity Index Score	42	68

Source: *Headwaters Economics*<sup>9</sup>

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)**

Atlanta is a member of the NFIP, having joined on 1/16/2008. The village’s Floodplain Administrator (Noelle Ortgiesen) oversees the commitments and requirements of the NFIP, including enforcement of the local floodplain management regulations. The initial FIRM for the village was delineated on 1/16/2008 and the current effective map date is 1/16/2008, which has been adopted and incorporated into the local floodplain management regulations. As of August 31, 2021, there are no NFIP policies in-force for the village. Atlanta does not currently have any repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss structures.

*When did the village adopt the current effective flood map and floodplain ordinance?*

*Does Atlanta require permits for developments in the floodplain?*

*How does the village enforce the ordinance or address floodplain management violations?*

*Does Atlanta have challenges with floodplain management and need assistance from NeDNR for management and enforcement?*

*Will your community remain in good standing and continue involvement with the NFIP in the future?*

<sup>9</sup> Headwaters Economics. January 2022. "Rural Capacity Map". Accessed July 2022. <https://headwaterseconomics.org/equity/rural-capacity-map/>.

### Plans and Studies

Bertrand has several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each plan is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan or how it contains hazard mitigation principles. When the village updates these planning mechanisms, the local planning team will review the hazard mitigation plan for opportunities to incorporate the goals and objectives, risk and vulnerability data, and mitigation actions into the plan update.

#### **Building Code**

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. Any new construction in the community must get a building permit and is reviewed by the planning commission committee.

*What specific requirements does the building code cover?*

#### **Comprehensive Plan**

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions and growth of the village. The hazard mitigation plan has not been integrated and the local planning team indicated that it does not contain hazard mitigation principles.

#### **Floodplain Regulations, Zoning Ordinance, and Subdivision Regulations**

The village's floodplain regulations, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations outline where and how development should occur in the future. The hazard mitigation plan has not been integrated with these documents. However, the documents discourage development in the floodplain and limit population density in the floodplain.

#### **Phelps County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2021)**

Bertrand is an annex in the Phelps County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The hazard mitigation plan has not been integrated with this plan, however, the LEOP establishes standardized policies, plans, guidelines, and procedures for emergency resources and governmental entities to respond and recover when a disaster event occurs. It contains information regarding direction and control, communications and warning, damage assessment, emergency public information, evacuation, fire services, health and human services, law enforcement, mass care, protective shelters, and resource management. This plan is updated every five years. Flooding, dam failure, and mass shelter information from the LEOP was used to inform hazard prioritization and community lifelines.

#### **Water System Emergency Response Plan**

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and village administration to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and human-caused events and discusses the water system's response during those events. The hazard mitigation plan has not been integrated with this plan.

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**Wellhead Protection Plan**

The purpose of wellhead protection plans is to protect the public drinking water supply wells from contamination. It includes identifying potential sources of groundwater contamination in the area and managing the potential contaminant sources. The wellhead protection plan has not been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan.

**Future Development Trends**

According to the planning team, no new development has occurred over the past five years. This likely increases the village’s vulnerability to hazards due to aging structures and infrastructure. No commercial or residential development is currently planned for the next five years.

**Community Lifelines**

Each participating jurisdiction identified community lifelines that are vital for disaster response and essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. The following subsections list those community lifelines by type, as identified by the local planning team.

**Safety and Security**

The Safety and Security Lifeline includes law enforcement, security, fire services, search and rescue, government services, and community safety. The table below lists Safety and Security Lifelines for Atlanta.

Table ATL.5: Safety and Security Lifelines

CL Number	Name	Generator (G) Shelter (S)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Community Building	S	N

**Food, Water, Shelter**

Components of this lifeline include food, water, shelter, and agriculture. Food, Water, and Shelter Lifelines for the Village of Atlanta are included in the table below.

Table ATL.6: Food, Water, and Shelter Lifelines

CL Number	Name	Generator (G) Shelter (S)	Floodplain (Y/N)
2	Water Tower	-	N
3	Well #1	-	N
4	Well #2	G	N
5	Atlanta United Methodist Church	S	N

**Health and Medical**

Health and Medical Lifeline components can include medical care, patient transport, public health, fatality management, and the medical supply chain. According to DHHS and the local planning team, there are no medical and health facilities located within the community.<sup>10,11,12,13</sup>

10 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska: Assisted Living Facilities." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/ALF%20Roster.pdf>.

11 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Hospitals." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/Hospital%20Roster.pdf>.

12 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Long Term Care Facilities." <https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/LTCRoster.pdf>.

13 Department of Health and Human Services. 2022. "State of Nebraska Roster: Rural Health Clinic." [https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC\\_Roster.pdf](https://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/RHC_Roster.pdf).

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**Energy**

Energy Lifeline components include power, the power grid, and fuel. No Energy Lifelines were identified for Atlanta by the local planning team.

**Communications**

Components of the Communications Lifeline include communication infrastructure, alerts, 911 dispatch, responder communications, and finance. Communication Lifelines for the Village of Atlanta are included in the table below.

**Table ATL.7: Communications Lifelines**

CL Number	Name	Generator (G) Shelter (S)	Floodplain (Y/N)
6	Tornado Siren	-	N

**Transportation**

Transportation Lifeline components include interstates, highways, major roadways, mass transit, railway, and aviation. Atlanta’s major transportation corridor is U.S. Highway 6. It is traveled by an average of 2,570 vehicles daily, 380 of which are trucks.<sup>14</sup> Atlanta has one Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway/Amtrak line traveling on the southeast portion of the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

**Hazardous Materials**

The Hazardous Materials Lifeline includes chemical storage facilities, pipelines, and transported chemical tanks. No gas transmission or hazardous liquid pipelines travel in or near the community.<sup>15</sup> According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are no chemical sites within or near Atlanta which house hazardous materials.<sup>16</sup>

**Other Community Lifelines**

The Village of Atlanta identified lifelines that did not fit into the previous seven FEMA lifeline categories but are considered lifelines by the community. The other community lifelines are listed in the table below.

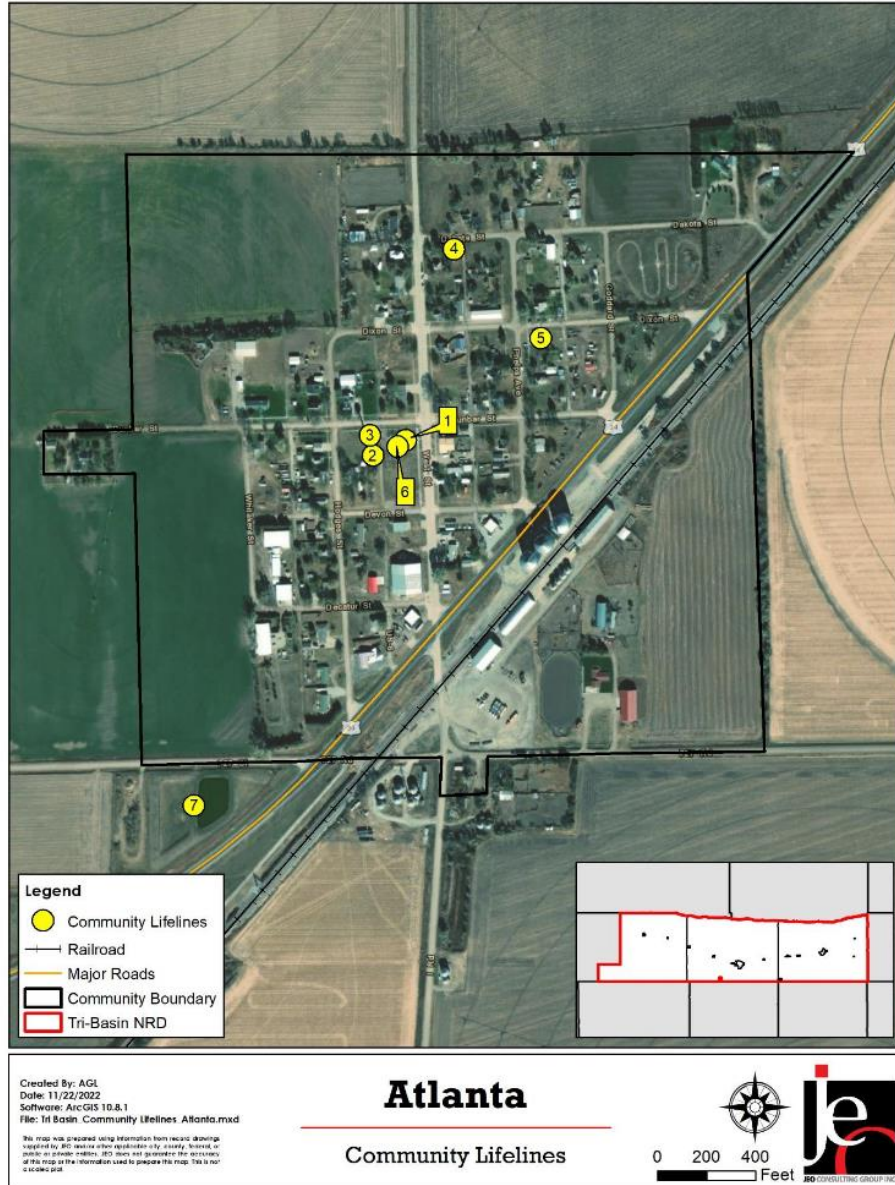
**Table ATL.8: Other Community Lifelines**

CL Number	Name	Generator (G) Shelter (S)	Floodplain (Y/N)
7	Sewer Lagoon	-	N

14 Nebraska Department of Transportation. 2021. "Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow." Accessed July 2022. <https://gis.ne.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb00781d6653474d945d51f49e1e7c34>.  
 15 National Pipeline Mapping System. 2022. "Public Viewer." Accessed July 2022. <https://pvnpm.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/>.  
 16 Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed May 2022.

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Figure ATL.3: Community Lifelines



\*No streams or mapped floodplain within community boundary.

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**Parcel Improvements and Valuation**

The planning team acquired GIS parcel data from the County Assessor to analyze the location, number, and value of property improvements (e.g. buildings, garages, sheds etc.) at the parcel level. The data did not contain the number of structures on each parcel. A summary of the results of this analysis is provided in the following table.

**Table ATL.9: Parcel Improvements and Value in the Floodplain**

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in Floodplain
47	\$2,002,745	0	\$0	0%

Source: County Assessor, 2022

**Historical Occurrences**

See the Phelps County profile for historical hazard events, including the number of events, damage estimates, and any fatalities or injuries.

**Hazard Prioritization**

The Tri-Basin NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan evaluates a range of natural and human-caused hazards which pose a risk to the counties, communities, and other participants. However, during the planning process, the local planning team identified specific hazards of top concern for Atlanta which required a more nuanced and in-depth discussion of past local events, potential impacts, capabilities, and vulnerabilities. The following section expands on the hazards of top concern identified by the Village of Atlanta. Based on this analysis, the local planning team determined their vulnerability to all other hazards to be of low concern. For a review and analysis of other regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

**Severe Thunderstorms**

Severe thunderstorms are common events in the planning area and were identified as a top concern for the community. Severe thunderstorms may consist of heavy rain, lightning, hail, and thunderstorm wind and can result in the loss of electricity, blocked roadways, property and crop damage, and flooding. The NCEI recorded 26 severe thunderstorm events in Atlanta from 1996 to April 2022. These storms resulted in \$306,000 in property damage and \$6,200,000 in crop damage. Residents are notified of severe weather the tornado siren. No powerlines are currently buried.

To mitigate against the impacts from thunderstorm damages, the village-owned buildings are insured against hail damage and have steel roofs.

**Severe Winter Storms**

Severe winter storms are a regular part of the climate in Atlanta. Severe winter storms include blizzards, ice accumulation, extreme cold, heavy snow, and winter storms. These storms can cause power outages during bitterly cold temperatures, road closures, and economic impacts. According to the local planning team, power outages have impacted the community during past winter storm events. Snow removal is handled by village board members. Snow removal equipment includes a tractor and is sufficient to meet the needs of the village.

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*Approximately how often is power lost in the community? How long are the typical outages?*

**Tornadoes and High Winds**

Tornadoes and high winds have the potential to cause significant property damages, power outages, and loss of life. According to the NCEI, there have been no recorded tornadoes in Atlanta between 1996 and April 2022. Tornadic and high wind events are a concern to the local planning team as there are no shelters available for residents. Mobile homes located on the east and west side of town are more vulnerable to high wind and tornadic events than those in single family-detached homes. The village has one warning siren which provides coverage to all areas of the community. Besides Well #2, no other buildings have backup generators, which increases vulnerability during power loss events.

**Mitigation Strategy**

**Review Mitigation Actions**

*Please review the following mitigation actions identified in the previous HMP, make any changes needed, and fill in missing information. Mark if each action has been completed, kept, or should be removed and describe the current status of the action.*

*Note: FEMA now requires that every hazard identified in your Hazard Prioritization section must have at least one mitigation action that addresses it.*

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Storm Shelters/ Safe Rooms</b>		
<b>Description</b>	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas.		
<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes and High Winds		
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	\$250,000		
<b>Local Funding</b>	General Fund		
<b>Timeline</b>	1 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<b>Priority</b>	High	Medium	Low
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Village Board		
<b>Update (circle one)</b>	Completed	Keep	Remove
<b>Do you have the capability to implement this project at this time?</b>	Yes	No	If no, why?
<b>Status</b>	What is the current status of this project?		

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**New Mitigation Actions**

*If there are additional mitigation actions your jurisdiction is interested in pursuing or interested in applying for grant funding, complete the table(s) below. Please fill out all rows.*

*For examples of mitigation actions, review the provided FEMA Handbook ([https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas\\_02-13-2013.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf)) or reach out to a JEO Project Contact.*

Mitigation Action Name			
Description			
Hazard(s) Addressed			
Estimated Cost			
Local Funding			
Timeline	1 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Priority	High	Medium	Low
Do you have the capability to implement this project at this time?	Yes	No	If no, why?
Lead Agency			
Status			



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<b>Mitigation Action Name</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>			
<b>Estimated Cost</b>			
<b>Local Funding</b>			
<b>Timeline</b>	1 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<b>Priority</b>	High	Medium	Low
<b>Do you have the capability to implement this project at this time?</b>	Yes	No	If no, why?
<b>Lead Agency</b>			
<b>Status</b>			
<b>Mitigation Action Name</b>			
<b>Description</b>			
<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>			
<b>Estimated Cost</b>			
<b>Local Funding</b>			
<b>Timeline</b>	1 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<b>Priority</b>	High	Medium	Low
<b>Do you have the capability to implement this project at this time?</b>	Yes	No	If no, why?
<b>Lead Agency</b>			
<b>Status</b>			

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**Plan Maintenance**

Hazard Mitigation Plans should be living documents and updated regularly to ensure effectiveness and reflect changes in hazard events, priorities, and mitigation actions. These updates are encouraged to occur after every major disaster event, alongside community planning documents (e.g., annual budgets and Capital Improvement Plans), during the fall before the HMA grant cycle begins, and/or prior to other funding opportunity cycles begin including CDBG, Water Sustainability Fund, Revolving State Fund, or other identified funding mechanisms.

*For your jurisdiction, what positions are responsible for reviewing and updating the community profile outside of the five-year update?*

*Position: \_\_\_\_\_*

*Position: \_\_\_\_\_*

*Position: \_\_\_\_\_*

*Please indicate how frequently your jurisdiction intends to review/revise the profile. (circle one)*

*Every 6 months*

*Annually*

*Bi-annually*

*How will your jurisdiction notify and involve the public in the plan review and revision? (For example, social media, website updates, letters to all residents, board/council meetings, etc.)*