

071816 agenda

MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL

REGULAR MEETING

Monday - July 18, 2016
6:30 P.M. - City Council Chambers

- **Call to Order and Roll Call.**
 - **Open Meetings Act Announcement.**
**A copy of the Open Meetings Act is posted by the entrance to the Council Chambers and is available for public review.*
 - **Invocation.**
The McCook Ministerial Association - Steve Bales, 1st Congregational Church.
 - **Pledge of Allegiance.**
1. **Presentation.**
 - A. Dick Trail, representative of the Nebraska Committee of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), presentation to the City of McCook and the McCook Fire Department.
071815 trail present
 2. **Citizen's Comments.**
**The Council welcomes your input. You may address the Council at this time on items that are not on tonight's agenda. According to Nebraska Open Meeting Laws no action may be taken by Council.*

At the appropriate time during the meeting, citizens wishing to comment on tonight's Agenda items will be given an opportunity.
 3. **Announcements & Recognitions.**
 4. **Public Hearings:**
 - A. Conduct a Public Hearing for the purpose of receiving input on the progress of Community Development Block Grants that the City of McCook received for Downtown Revitalization and paving at Industrial Park Drive.
071816 cdbg hears
 - B. Public Hearing - Request from J. L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.
071816 star lane (2)
 - C. Adopt Resolution No. 2016-13 creating a minor subdivision, named Star Lane Addition, and adopting the associated plat.
 - D. Approve a subdivision agreement between JL Construction and the City of McCook, referencing future infrastructure development adjacent to proposed Star Lane Addition.
071816 sub agree
 5. **Consent Agenda.**
**The Consent Agenda is approved on one motion. Any item listed on the Consent Agenda may, by the request of any single Councilmember or public in attendance, be considered as a separate item under the Regular Agenda.*
 - A. Approve the minutes of the July 5, 2016 regular City Council meeting.
071816 minutes
 - B. Approve Resolution No. 2016-14 adopting the Quad Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety.
071816 hazard
 - C. Receive and file the Financial Report for the period ending June 20, 2016.
071816 financial
 - D. Ratify the Mayor's appointments to the Airport Advisory Commission - reappoint Doug Skiles and Mike Kugler - terms expire November 2018; City/County Airport Zoning Board - reappoint Richard Stull - term

expires September 2019; Economic Development Plan Citizen's Advisory Review Committee - reappoint Leon Kuhlen and Danielle Johnson - terms expire July 2019; Economic Development Plan Loan Committee - reappoint Kent Craw and Doug Skiles - terms expire March 2019; and to the Board of Health - reappoint City Manager Nate Schneider, Chief of Police Ike Brown, Mayor Mike Gonzales, Dr. Richard Klug, and Mary Beth Eisenmenger - terms expire June 2017

071816 ratify

- E. Approve an addendum to the Lease Agreement entered into between the Southwest Area Training Service (SWATS) and City of McCook, extending the December 6, 1993 Lease Agreement to December 6, 2033.

071816 swats

- F. Approve the application for Great Plains to Occupy Water Department Easement for the purpose of installing an underground fiber optic cable to Gore Oil Co. and authorize the Mayor to sign the application.

071816 great plains (2)

- G. Receive and file the minutes of the July 11, 2016 Planning Commission meeting.

071816 pc minutes

6. Regular Agenda.

- A. Introduce and approve on its first reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2936, modifying Chapter 38, Appendix M, of the City of McCook Code of Ordinances.

071816 app m

- B. Approve Ordinance No. 2016-2934 repealing repeals Chapter 110: Licensing of Construction Contractors of the City of McCook Code of Ordinances in its entirety upon its second reading.

071816 ord 2934

- C. Approve Ordinance No. 2016-2935 amending Chapter 38: Fee Schedule, Appendix J: Occupation Taxes, of the Municipal Code of the City of McCook, Nebraska, repealing Paragraph C in its entirety upon its second reading.

071816 ord 2935

- D. Council Comments.

- E. An Executive Session may be held for the protection of the public interest for a strategy session with respect to litigation that is imminent regarding the special assessment on property located at 810 West 4th Street.

**If the motion to close passes, then the presiding officer shall announce immediately prior to the closed session:*

"At this time, pursuant to the Nebraska Open Meetings Act, a closed session will be held for the purpose of [restate the entire motion]. We will reconvene in public session following this closed session."

- F. An Executive Session may be held upon a majority vote of the Council for the annual evaluation of the job performance of City Manager Nathan A. Schneider.

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▪ Adjournment.

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- **Adjournment.**

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: **1**

RECOMMENDATION:

Dick Trail, representative of the Nebraska Committee of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), presentation to the City of McCook and the McCook Fire Department.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Trail requested to be on the agenda for a presentation to the City of McCook and the McCook Fire Department recognizing their continued support of their employees who are National Guard and Reserve Service members.

**FISCAL
IMPACT:** None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Dick Trail, representative of the Nebraska Committee of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), presentation to the City of McCook and the McCook Fire Department.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 13, 2016



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 13, 2016

ESGR Quick Notes:

My name is ^{DICK TRAIL} [Name] and I represent the ^{NEBRASKA} [State] Committee of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR).

ESGR is a Department of Defense program whose mission is to build and maintain supportive civilian work environments for our National Guard and Reserve Service members. Here are some key things we can do for you:

- If you have a great employer who supports your service in the National Guard or Reserve, ESGR can recognize them with our robust awards program.
- If you have an employer who is not supportive or has questions about the Federal law, ESGR can educate them about everyone's rights and responsibilities and provide neutral, informal mediation when issues arise.
- If you are looking for a new career, ESGR can connect you with employment resources that are specifically tailored for National Guard and Reserve members.
- If you have any questions or want to know more about ESGR and what it can do for you, please see me; I will be glad to help!

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: 4A

RECOMMENDATION:

Conduct a Public Hearing for the purpose of receiving input on the progress of Community Development Block Grants that the City of McCook received for Downtown Revitalization and paving at Industrial Park Drive.

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this hearing is to receive input on the progress of Community Development Block Grants the City of McCook received.

- Downtown Revitalization - Initially funded in 2012 for planning funds in the amount of \$22,950. The remaining funds of \$11,550 were provided by matching money. Phase II, or the implementation stage, provided a grant of \$350,000 and the City matched with \$126,544.
- Paving project at Industrial Park Drive - Funded in 2013 by CDBG funds in the amount of \$105,000. McCook Economic Development Corporation, Booe Machinery & Salvage, LLC, City of McCook Opportunity Fund (LB 840 Sales Tax) and City of McCook provided the remaining funds of \$652,000.

**FISCAL
IMPACT:** None.

RECOMMENDATION:

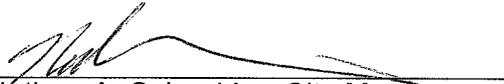
Conduct a Public Hearing for the purpose of receiving input on the progress of Community Development Block Grants that the City of McCook received for Downtown Revitalization and paving at Industrial Park Drive.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 11, 2016



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 11, 2016

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON PROGRESS OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on July 18, 2016 at 6:30 P.M., in the McCook Municipal Center, 505 W. "C" Street, the City of McCook will hold a public hearing to receive input on Community Development Block Grants that the City received for Downtown Revitalization and paving at Industrial Park Drive. These grants are available to local governments for community development activities.

The City of McCook was funded in 2012 for Downtown Revitalization and in 2013 for paving at Industrial Park Drive. These funds were received under the grant application numbers: 12-DTR-105 and 13-ED-004, respectively.

The grant applications are available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office. All interested parties are invited to attend this public hearing at which time you will have an opportunity to be heard regarding your input on the projects. Written testimony will also be accepted at the public hearing scheduled for 6:30 P.M., July 18, 2016. Written comments addressed to Lea Ann Doak at PO Box 1059, 505 W. C St., McCook, NE 69001-1059 will be accepted if received on or before July 15, 2016.

Individuals requiring physical or sensory accommodations including interpreter services, braille, large print, or recorded materials, please contact Lea Ann Doak, McCook City Clerk, (308) 345-2022 no later than July 15, 2016.

-s- Lea Ann Doak
City Clerk-Treasurer

Publish: July 13, 2016.

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM 4B Public Hearing - Request from J.L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

ITEM 4C Approve Resolution 2016-13 creating a minor subdivision, named Star Lane Addition, and adopting the associated plat.

BACKGROUND:

J.L. Construction/Joe Leamon is requesting the creation of a minor subdivision, physically located at the intersection of West 'Q' Street and West 17th Street and currently described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska. The area at issue is zoned Business Commercial. The applicant is requesting that the current lot be divided into three separate lots for business/commercial use. Staff has reviewed the subdivision regulations, and this request can be accomplished through the minor subdivision process. The size and scope of the lots comply with the zoning and subdivision regulation. In addition to the request, J.L. Construction/Joe Leamon and City staff, have established a subdivision agreement relative to potential infrastructure extensions and/or septic system requests.

The City of McCook Planning Commission recommended approval of the minor subdivision at its July 18, 2016 meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

ITEM 4B Public Hearing - Request from J.L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

ITEM 4C Approve Resolution 2016-13 creating a minor subdivision, named Star Lane Addition, and adopting the associated plat.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 12, 2016



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 12, 2016

EXHIBIT #1

PAGE(S) 1

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
FINAL PLAT APPROVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held to consider the final plat on the following described property to be known as Star Lane Addition:

A replat of the north 150 feet (150') of Lot Two (2), Block Two (2), Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED FINAL PLAT APPROVAL WILL BE HELD ON THE DATE, TIME, AND AT THE PLACE LISTED BELOW:

JULY 11, 2016 - 5:15 P.M.
MCCOOK PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
505 WEST "C" STREET

JULY 18, 2016 - 6:30 P.M.
MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
505 WEST "C" STREET

ANY AND ALL PERSONS desiring to comment on the above-described final plat may attend the public hearing and will be given an opportunity to be heard. For additional information regarding this notice please contact Barry Mooney, City of McCook Building Official, at 345-2022 ext. 232.

-s- Lea Ann Doak
City Clerk

Publish: July 1, 2016.
Post: July 1, 2016.
Mail: July 1, 2016.

EXHIBIT #2
PAGE(S) 1

Property Owners Notified:

J L CONSTRUCTION
% JOE LEAMON
1112 WEST 10TH
MCCOOK NE 69001

LAVERN & KATHLEEN BIEKER
1608 WEST Q
MCCOOK NE 69001

BIEKER'S QUALITY COLLISION
REPAIR & SERVICE INC
1604 WEST Q STREET
MCCOOK NE 69001

HARVEY E & PAMELA J ESSLINGER
P O BOX 487
MCCOOK NE 69001-0487

THERESA R LEAMON
1112 WEST 10TH
MCCOOK NE 69001

DEALER SITES LLC
644 EAST BEATON DRIVE
WEST FARGO ND 58078

JOHN D WALTERS
71822 OLD HWY 17
CULBERTSON NE 69024-8283

TOM BREDVICK, PRESIDENT
MCCOOK SCHOOL BOARD
302 ELIZABETH LANE
MCCOOK, NE 69001

EXHIBIT #3
PAGE(S) 1

CITY OF McCOOK

LAND USE ACTION REQUEST FORM

This request is for a:
(Check all that apply)

- Zone Change
- Special Exception
- Administrative Permit (Personal Wireless Facility)
- Special Exception (Personal Wireless Facility)
- Minor Subdivision
- Major Subdivision
- Planned Development(Includes Zone Change)

Name of Project: STAR LANE ADDITION

Description of Project: _____
CREATE THREE LOTS FOR BUSINESS
AND/OR COMMERCIAL USES.

Project sponsor or developer:

Name: J.L. CONSTRUCTION JOE LEAMON

Address: 1112 WEST 10TH STREET McCOOK, NE.

Phone number: 308-340-6682

Fax number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Land owner or owners:

Name: J.L. CONSTRUCTION JOE LEAMON

Address: 1112 WEST 10TH STREET McCOOK, NE.

Phone number: 308-340-6682

Fax number: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

EXHIBIT #4

PAGE(S) 4

Authorization of the land use action by land owner:

I hereby certify that I own and/or control the following land where the land use action is being requested. (Attach evidence of ownership or control. e.g. power of attorney, deed, or purchase agreement)

JOE LEAMON

Printed Name:

Joe L. Leamon

Signature:

6-23-16

Date:

Printed Name:

Signature:

Address and physical location of the Proposed Land Use Action: NO ADDRESS
GIVEN YET. AT THE INTERSECTION OF WEST 17TH & Q STREETS

Property Description (Of the parent parcel for subdivisions): _____

REAR of The North 150 feet of Lot 2, Block
2, THIRD FAIR ACRES ADDITION TO McCOOK

Required Information:

See Attached sheets for required information for:

- Subdivisions
 Zone Changes and special exceptions
 Planned developments

FEE PAID: \$ 600⁰⁰ (See attached schedule of fees)

Fee, complete application, and required attachments accepted by:

Printed name

Signature

Date

J. L. CONSTRUCTION, INC.
JOE LEAMON

1112 W 10th St PH. (308) 345-4373
MC COOK, NEBRASKA 69001

City of McCook

120' X 150' Lot

WEST Lot to used for shop + OFFICE
FOR GREAT PLAINS CO. INC.

MIDDLE Lot 100' X 150' FOR
70' X 100' STORAGE Bldg.

EAST Lot 80' X 150' FOR
30' X 80' STORAGE Bldg.

Thank
Joe L. Leamon

June 23, 2016
McCook, Nebraska

Mr. Nate Schneider
City Manager
City of McCook
Post Office Box 1059
McCook, NE 69001

Re: Star Lane Addition
M&A Project No. 200-LS-558-16

Dear Mr. Schneider:

I have enclosed the following items for your review:

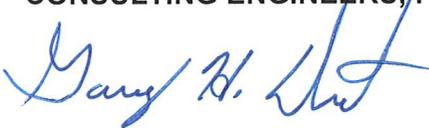
- 1) 24" x 34" Star Lane Addition Plat (1 Copy)
- 2) 24" x 34" Star Lane Addition Utilities Plat (1 Copy)
- 3) 11" x 17" Star Addition Plat (5 Copies)
- 4) 11" x 17" Star Lane Addition Utilities Plat (5 Copies)
- 5) Letter Stating Land Use
- 6) Check No. 19961 for \$600.00

Please submit this Subdivision Proposal to the Planning Commission.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

MILLER & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C.



Gary H. Dicenta

GHD/kjw

Enclosures

cc: Joe Leamon



DEDICATION

STAR LANE ADDITION, as it appears on the foregoing Plat and as described in the Surveyor's Certificate is with the free consent and in accordance with the desires of the undersigned owner and proprietor. The said owner hereby dedicates the streets, alleys, easements and other open areas to the Public use and benefit.

By: J.L. Construction, Joe Leamon - President Date: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for the State of Nebraska, Joe Leamon, known to me to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the foregoing instrument and he acknowledges the same to be his voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and official Seal this _____ day of _____ 2016.
My commission expires _____
Notary Public _____

PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVAL

This Plat was duly approved by the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska Planning Commission on this _____ day of _____ 2016.

Nate Schneider, Secretary Kurt Vosburg, Chairman

MUNICIPAL APPROVAL

This Plat was duly approved by the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska on this _____ day of _____ 2016.

LeAnn Dook, City Clerk Mike Gonzales, Mayor

RECORDING INFORMATION

State of Nebraska) County of Red Willow)

Instrument No. _____

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

Register of Deeds: Tami Teel

ZONED: BUSINESS COMMERCIAL

Section 1306, Height and Area Regulations. The maximum height and minimum area regulations shall be as follows:

1. Minimum lot and rear yard setbacks:

Permitted Principal Uses and Structures	Lot Area (Sq. Ft.)	Lot Width (ft.)	Front Yard (ft.)	Side Yard (ft.)	Rear Yard (ft.)	Height Principle/Acces. (ft.)
Single Family Dwelling (existing and replacement only)	5,000	42 for interior lots and 50' for corner lots	20' (1)	8' on 1 side & 5' on 2 nd side of interior lots (1) (1)	15'	35' / 35'
Other Permitted Uses	4,500	42 for interior lots and 50' for corner lots	20' (1)	5' (1)	15'	35'

- Notes:
- Property zoned (B) Business Commercial adjacent to "B" Street from West 11th Street to East 11th Street shall have a front yard of not less than a depth of 25 feet; provided further that any front yard less than 25 feet shall not be utilized for the parking of vehicles nor be included in space calculations for computing parking requirements. This provision for reduced front yard requirement shall not supersede any other provision of the zoning ordinance, including the requirement for adequate vision triangle at all street intersections.
 - All buildings located on, or adjacent to a residential district shall be located so as to conform on the adjacent side with the side yard requirements to the adjacent residential district.
 - The height of all buildings and structures shall not exceed seventy five feet (75'), except that within one hundred feet (100') of the PL, RM or R-M Districts, no structure shall exceed thirty five feet (35'). Telecommunication towers, allowed by special exception, shall not exceed one hundred sixty feet (160').

**STAR LANE ADDITION
REPLAT OF THE NORTH 150 FEET OF LOT 2,
BLOCK 2, THIRD FAIR ACRES ADDITION
TO THE CITY OF MCCOOK, RED WILLOW COUNTY, NEBRASKA**

NORTH 150 FEET OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 IS DELETED

NEW LOTS CREATED WILL BE LOT 1, LOT 2, LOT 3, STAR LANE ADDITION TO THE CITY OF MCCOOK, RED WILLOW COUNTY NEBRASKA

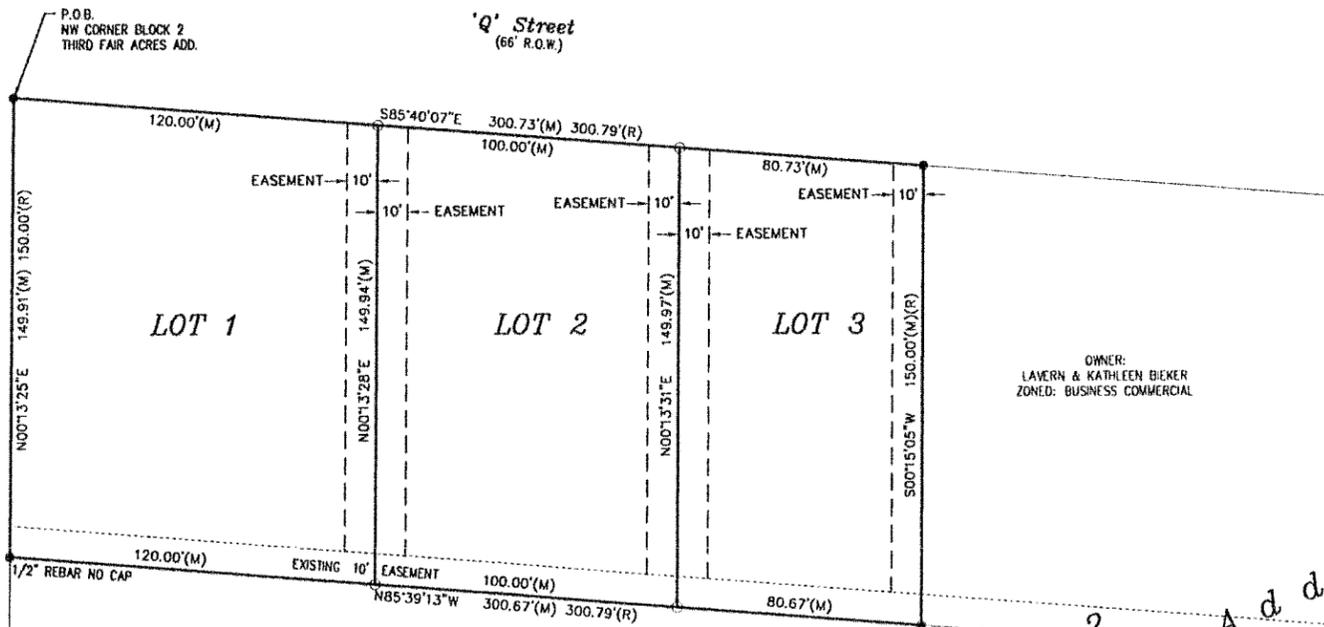
*Block 9
Four Corners
Addition*

OWNER:
DEALER SITES, LLC
NORTH DAKOTA LTD LIABILITY CO.
ZONED: HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL

*West 16th St.
(NOT DEVELOPED)*

OWNER:
JOHN D. WALTERS
ZONED: AGRICULTURAL

Not Platted



OWNER:
LAVERN & KATHLEEN BEKER
ZONED: BUSINESS COMMERCIAL

OWNER:
HARVEY E & PAMELA J ESSLINGER
ZONED: BUSINESS COMMERCIAL

*Block 3
Fair Acres
Add.*

*West 17th Street
(70' R.O.W.)*

*Block 2
Fair Acres
Add.*

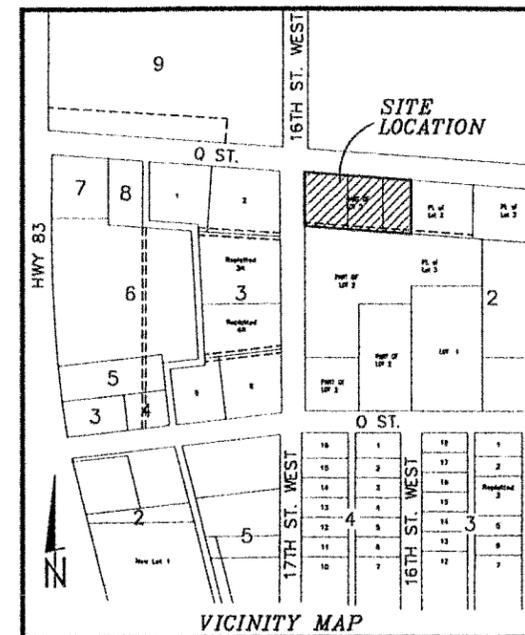
SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I hereby state that during the month of June, 2016 I surveyed a tract of land which is the north 150 feet of Lot 2, Block 2 Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska. This tract of land will now be referred to as STAR LANE ADDITION to the City of McCook, Red Willow County Nebraska and is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the NW corner of Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition, thence S85°40'07\"/>

Said tract containing 1.03 acres (44,978.97 Sq. Ft.), more or less, subject to any existing easements, right-of-ways or reservations of record.

GERHARD H. DICENTA, RLS 514



DEVELOPER:

J.L. Construction - Joe Leamon, President
1112 West 10th Street
McCook, Nebraska 69001

OWNER:

J.L. Construction - Joe Leamon, President
1112 West 10th Street
McCook, Nebraska 69001

SURVEYOR:

Miller and Associates Consulting Engineers P.C.
109 East 2nd Street
McCook, Nebraska
308-345-3710

LEGEND

- SET 1/2\"/>

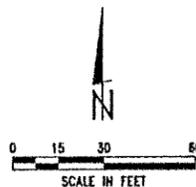


EXHIBIT #5

PAGE(S) 1

MA
MILLER & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C.
109 E. 2ND ST., MCCOOK, NE 69001
TEL. 308-345-3710, FAX 345-7370
BOOK: 179W
200-LS-558-18
JUNE, 2016

6:00pm 6/23/2016 2:42 PM
 C:\projects\2016\LS-558-18\Drawings\2016\LS-558-18.dwg
 2016-06-23 14:42:42
 2016-06-23 14:42:42

**MCCOOK PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING**

MINUTES

Monday - July 11, 2016

5:15 P.M. - City Council Chambers

Present: Chair Vosburg; Vice Chair Dueland (arrived 5:19 P.M.); Commissioners Garey-Vickers, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons; City Manager Schneider; City Attorney Mustion; City Clerk Doak.

Absent: Commissioners Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

Chair Vosburg announced that a copy of the Open Meetings Act was posted by the entrance to the Council Chambers and available for public review.

1. Approve the minutes of the May 9, 2016 regular meeting.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Hilker, the Commission voted to approve the minutes of the May 9, 2016 meeting. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Vosburg, Garey-Vicker, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons. NAY: None. ABSENT: Dueland, Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

2. Public Hearing - Request from J. L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Dueland, the Commission voted to recess as the Planning Commission and convene as a Hearing Board for the purpose of receiving public comment on the request from J. L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

The City Attorney received into evidence Exhibit #1 - City Manager's Report prepared for the July 11, 2016 Planning Commission meeting (1 page); Exhibit #2 - Notice of Hearing published (1 page); Exhibit #3 - listing of property owners receiving advance notice of public hearing (1 page); Exhibit #4 - Land Use Action Request Form (4 pages); Exhibit #5 - proposed Star Lane Plat (1 page).

City Manager Schneider reviewed the information presented in the City Manager's Report; "JL Construction/Joe Leamon is requesting the creation of a minor Subdivison, physically located at the intersection of West "Q" Street and West 17th Street and currently described as the north 150' of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska. The area at issue is zoned Business Commercial. The applicant is requesting that the current lot be divided into three separate lots for business/commercial use. Staff has reviewed the subdivision regulations, and this request can be accomplished through the minor subdivision process. The size and scope of the lots comply with the zoning and subdivision regulations. In addition to the request, they are working out the terms of a subdivision agreement. The agreement has not been completed at this time, but Staff plans on presenting it at the Planning Commission meeting."

EXHIBIT #6

PAGE(S) 2

The applicant had no additional information to present.

No one else was present to comment.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Harpst, the Commission voted to close the public hearing and reconvene as a Planning Commission. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Vosburg, Dueland, Garey-Vickers, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons. NAY: None. ABSENT: Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

3. Recommend to the City Council approval of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

▪ **Adjournment.**

With no further business, Chair Vosburg declared the Planning Commission meeting adjourned at 5:28 P.M.

Lea Ann Doak
Recording Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-13

WHEREAS, JOE LEAMON applied for approval of a subdivision of a part of the north 150 feet (150') of Lot Two (2), Block Two (2), Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska located within the corporate limits of the City of McCook to be known as Star Lane Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA:

SECTION 1. That the plat of Star Lane Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska, duly made out, acknowledged and certified, and the same hereby is approved in accordance with the provisions and requirements of Section 19-916 of the Nebraska Revised Statutes and accepted and ordered filed and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Red Willow County, Nebraska.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor and City Clerk be and are hereby authorized and directed to execute the final plat on behalf of the City of McCook, Nebraska.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 18th DAY OF JULY, 2016.

Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

EXHIBIT #7

PAGE(S) 1

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: 4D Approve a subdivision agreement between JL Construction and the City of McCook, referencing future infrastructure development adjacent to proposed Star Lane Addition.

BACKGROUND:

Contingent upon approval of Star Lane Addition as a minor subdivision, this agreement contemplates future development along Q Street, north of JL Construction's proposed addition. The agreement spells out requirements of the lot owners should the sewer line extend west on 'Q' Street adjacent to JL Construction's lots. It also reenforces that a lot landowner must follow the necessary requirements should septic systems be installed. In the case of installed septic systems, should sewer be made available 300 feet from a lot, that lot is required by ordinance to tie into the sewer line.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Approve a subdivision agreement between JL Construction and the City of McCook, referencing future infrastructure development adjacent to proposed Star Lane Addition.



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 13, 2016



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 13, 2016

**Subdivision Agreement For
STAR LANE ADDITION,
Replat of the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of
McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska**

WHEREAS, J.L. Construction, (hereinafter referred to as "Owner"), is the owner of the following described tract of land:

The North 150' of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fairacres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

WHEREAS, the Owner desires to subdivide the described property; and

WHEREAS, at some time in the future, the City of McCook, (hereinafter referred to as the "City"), may extend sewer on 'Q' Street, adjacent to the subdivided lots; and

WHEREAS, at some time in the future, the Owner or its successors in title, may construct septic systems on the real property; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned Owner and the City, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, agree as follows.

OWNER AGREES AS FOLLOWS:

1. That by signing this Subdivision Agreement the Owner (and by extension, all subsequent title holders) agrees that should sewer extension occur on 'Q' Street, adjacent to the real property affected herein, the Owner or any record title owner of the property shall be bound by this agreement and shall voluntarily, without challenge, connect to the City's sewer infrastructure in conjunction with applicable City of McCook standards, zoning regulations, and State and Federal regulations.
2. Should the Owner, or subsequent owners of record, construct a septic system on the realty affected by this agreement, said Owner shall adhere to all Federal, State and Local regulations regarding the construction and continued maintenance of the septic system.

THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. This agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and shall be binding upon heirs, executors, administrators, and subsequent title owners in interest, devisees, assignees, and successors of the Owner hereto.

Dated this 11 day of July, 2016.

By 

By _____

STATE OF NEBRASKA)
COUNTY OF RED WILLOW) ss.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 11th day of July, 2016,
by Joe L. Leamon.



Lori D. Schmidt
Notary Public

STATE OF NEBRASKA)
COUNTY OF RED WILLOW) ss

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 2016,
by _____.

Notary Public

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: **5A**

Approve the minutes of the July 5, 2016 regular City Council meeting.

BACKGROUND:

Receive and approve the minutes.

**FISCAL
IMPACT:** None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the minutes of the July 5, 2016 regular City Council meeting.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 14, 2016

MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL
July 5, 2016
6:30 P.M.

A MEETING OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA convened in open, regular, and public session at 6:30 o'clock P.M. in the City Council Chambers.

Present: Mayor Gonzales, Councilmembers Calvin, Hepp, McDowell, Weedon.

Absent: City Attorney Mustion.

City Officials present: City Manager Schneider, City Clerk Doak, Police Chief Brown, Utilities Director Dutcher, and Public Works Director Potthoff.

Notice of the meeting was given in advance thereof by publication in the McCook Daily Gazette on June 30, 2016, the designated method of giving notice, a copy of the proof of publication being attached to these minutes. Advance notice of the meeting was also given to the Mayor and members of the City Council and a copy of the Acknowledgment of Receipt of such notice is attached to these minutes. Availability of the agenda was communicated in the advance notice to the Mayor and Council. All proceedings hereafter shown were taken while the meeting was open to the attendance of the public.

Mayor Gonzales announced that a copy of the Open Meetings Act was posted by the entrance to the Council Chambers and available for public review. Invocation was provided by Kyle Dellevoet, minister of discipleship at the McCook Christian Church. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, Mayor Gonzales called the meeting to order.

1. Citizen's Comments.

No one was present for Citizen's Comments.

2. Announcements & Recognitions.

Public Works Director Potthoff informed the Council that Barnett Park was reopened today after a recent fish kill in one of the ponds. It is believed that the incident was likely related to oxygen levels in the water.

3. Consent Agenda.

A. Approve the minutes of the June 20, 2016 regular City Council meeting.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to approve the minutes of the June 20, 2016 regular City Council meeting. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

B. Approve the application for a Special Designated Liquor License submitted by Schmick's Market, Inc., Liquor License #IDK-084561, for a fund raiser/beer garden during the Aaron Lewis concert to be held at the Kiplinger Arena, West 5th & "O" Streets (1408 West 5th Street), on July 22, 2016, from 4:00 P.M. to 11:59 P.M.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to approve the application for a Special Designated Liquor License submitted by Schmick's Market, Inc., Liquor License #IDK-084561, for a fund raiser/beer garden during the Aaron Lewis concert to be held at the Kiplinger Arena, West 5th & "O" Streets (1408 West 5th Street), on July 22, 2016, from 4:00 P.M. to 11:59 P.M. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

- C. Approve the application for a Special Designated Liquor License submitted by Schmick's Market, Inc., Liquor License #IDK-084561, for a reception/fund raiser to be held at the Alice/Kiplinger Arena, West 5th & "O" Streets (1408 West 5th Street), on July 21, 2016, from 4:00 P.M. to 11:59 P.M.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to approve the application for a Special Designated Liquor License submitted by Schmick's Market, Inc., Liquor License #IDK-084561, for a reception/fund raiser to be held at the Alice/Kiplinger Arena, West 5th & "O" Streets (1408 West 5th Street), on July 21, 2016, from 4:00 P.M. to 11:59 P.M. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

- D. Approve the request from Van Diest Supply Company to connect to the McCook Public Water System.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to approve the request from Van Diest Supply Company to connect to the McCook Public Water System. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

- E. Receive and file the results of the "A" Street Park survey.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to receive and file the results of the "A" Street Park survey. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

- F. Receive and file results of the Annual Reservoir Falloff Test for the Class I Non-Hazardous Deep Injection Well.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Weedon, seconded by Councilmember Hepp, the Council voted to receive and file results of the Annual Reservoir Falloff Test for the Class I Non-Hazardous Deep Injection Well. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedon. NAY: None.

4. Regular Agenda.

- A. Receive, file, and discuss modifications to the City of McCook Code of Ordinances, Chapter 38, Appendix M.

The following information was presented in the City Manager's Council Report: During Staff's review of the Building Codes, Chapter 38 Fee Schedule, Appendix M, was discussed. Staff noticed some additions that needed to be included in the fee schedule, including demolition permits, sign permits and contractor's license fees. Further, Staff believes some wording needs to be modified to

account for actual building occurrences, such as modifying the gas permit fee to a mechanical permit fee. Staff is also recommending an increase in the zoning variance fee, increasing the fee from \$25 to \$75. The reason for this increase is that Staff incurs publication costs and Staff to process the variance requests. Other similar application fees are \$75 (i.e. special exception requests). It doesn't make sense to have different fees for a similar requests when they entail similar costs.

- B. Introduce and approve on its first reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2934, which repeals Chapter 110: Licensing of Construction Contractors of the City of McCook Code of Ordinances in its entirety.

Mayor Gonzales introduced Ordinance No. 2016-2934 by title. The Clerk read the Ordinance by title:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA REPEALING CHAPTER 110: LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK CODE OF ORDINANCES IN ITS ENTIRETY; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF ANY OTHER CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING A TIME AND DATE FROM AND AFTER WHICH THIS ORDINANCE SHALL TAKE EFFECT AND BE ENFORCED.

Ordinance No. 2016-2934 was introduced and read by title only. Motion was made by Councilmember Calvin, seconded by Councilmember McDowell, to approve Ordinance No. 2016-2934 on its first reading. Upon roll call vote the following Councilmembers voted YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedin. NAY: None. Motion carried. Whereupon the Mayor declared said Ordinance No. 2016-2934 approved on its first reading.

- C. Introduce and approve on its first reading, ordinance No. 2016-2935, amending Chapter 38: Fee Schedule, Appendix J: Occupation Taxes, of the Municipal Code of the City of McCook, Nebraska, repealing Paragraph C in its entirety.

Mayor Gonzales introduced Ordinance No. 2016-2935 by title. The Clerk read the Ordinance by title:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA AMENDING CHAPTER 38: FEE SCHEDULE, APPENDIX J: OCCUPATION TAXES, OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA, REPEALING PARAGRAPH C IN ITS ENTIRETY; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF ANY OTHER CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING A TIME AND DATE FROM AND AFTER WHICH THIS ORDINANCE SHALL TAKE EFFECT AND BE ENFORCED.

Ordinance No. 2016-2935 was introduced and read by title only. Motion was made by Councilmember Weedin, seconded by Councilmember Calvin, to approve Ordinance No. 2016-2935 on its first reading. Upon roll call vote the following Councilmembers voted YEA: Gonzales, Hepp, Calvin, McDowell, Weedin. NAY: None. Motion carried. Whereupon the Mayor declared said Ordinance No. 2016-2935 approved on its first reading.

- D. Council Comments.

Councilmember Weedin gave a report to the Council regarding the 19th year of the Choice Gas program.

City Manager Schneider informed the Council that after a recent review the City of McCook's Fire ISO rating has went from a 4 to a 3, 3 would be the best that a community of our size could achieve. This rating speaks highly of our Fire Department, Dispatchers, and Water Department.

■ **Adjournment.**

There being no further business to come before the Council, Mayor Gonzales declared the meeting adjourned at 6:55 P.M.

Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk-Treasurer

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM NO. 5B Approve Resolution No. 2016-14 adopting the Quad Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety.

BACKGROUND:

Over the course of the past year, participating jurisdictions have assisted in updating the Franklin, Furnas, Harlan and Red Willow Counties (Quad Counties) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan developed in 2010. The Plan was developed in compliance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Hazard mitigation planning is a process in which hazards are identified and profiled; people and facilities at risk are identified and assessed for threats and potential vulnerabilities; and, strategies and mitigation measures are identified. The goal of the process was to reduce risk and vulnerability, in order to lessen impacts to life, the economy, and infrastructure. Hazard mitigation planning increases the ability of communities to effectively function in the face of natural and manmade disasters.

The City of McCook participated in the planning associated with the Plan. The Plan is over 700 pages long, so a link to JEO Consulting, the engineering firm assisting with Plan development, is being attached for your review.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ITEM NO. 5B Approve Resolution No. 2016-14 adopting the Quad Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety.

APPROVALS:



July 12, 2016

Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager



July 12, 2016

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

The link to JEO Consulting is: <http://jeo.com/quad-counties-hmp/>

Portions of the plan pertaining to its development and to the City of McCook are attached for your review.

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-14

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was signed in to law on October 30, 2000, placing new emphasis on state and local mitigation planning for natural hazards and requiring communities to adopt a hazard mitigation action plan to be eligible for pre-disaster and post-disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and

WHEREAS, a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by Harlan, Franklin, Pumas, and Red Willow counties, with assistance from JEO Consulting Group, Inc. of Lincoln, NE, which includes the jurisdiction of the City of McCook.

WHEREAS, the purpose of the mitigation plan was to lessen the effects of disasters by increasing the disaster resistance of the Quad Counties and participating jurisdictions located within the planning boundary by identifying the hazards that affect the jurisdiction of the City of McCook and prioritize mitigation strategies to reduce potential loss of life and property damage from those hazards, and

WHEREAS, FEMA regulations require documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the City of McCook in the form of a resolution and further requesting approval of the plan at the Federal Level; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the governing body of the City of McCook, does herewith adopt the Quad Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety; and

PASSED AND APPROVED this 18th day of July, 2016.

Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk-Treasurer



July 1, 2016

RE: Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update
FEMA Approval Pending Resolution for Local Adoption

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Participant,

Thank you for your participation throughout the last year and a half with the Quad Counties NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Your hard work and participation has paid off! The plan has been conditionally approved by FEMA pending local adoption by each participant.

Once you adopt this plan, your jurisdiction will become eligible for project grant funding to assist with implementation of actions in this plan. Attached is a 'sample' resolution that will need to be adopted by your governing body to qualify as a participant in the Quad Counties Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The adopted resolution should then be returned to JEO Consulting Group, Inc. for submittal to NEMA/FEMA.

Please return the signed, adopted resolution to:

Anne Johnson
JEO Consulting Group, Inc.
2700 Fletcher Ave.
Lincoln NE 68504
ajohnson@jeo.com

Thank you again for your participation! If you have questions about approving the resolution or about the plan, please contact me at (402)-474-8768, or by email at pluebbert@jeo.com or contact Chris Becker (Harlan County Sheriff/Emergency Manager) at (308)-928-2147 or hclaw@megavision.com.

Sincerely,

Phil Luebbert
Planner
JEO Consulting Group Inc.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This plan is an update to the Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties (Quad Counties) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) developed in 2010, developed in compliance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000). Hazard mitigation planning is a process in which hazards are identified and profiled; people and facilities at risk are identified and assessed for threats and potential vulnerabilities; and, strategies and mitigation measures are identified. The goal of the process is to reduce risk and vulnerability, in order to lessen impacts to life, the economy, and infrastructure. Hazard mitigation planning increases the ability of communities to effectively function in the face of natural and manmade disasters.

There were 32 participants in the planning process. Participating communities and jurisdictions are listed in the table below.

Table 1: Participating Jurisdictions

Participating Jurisdictions		
Franklin County	City of Cambridge	Village of Republican City
Village of Bloomington	Cambridge Public Schools	Village of Stamford
Village of Campbell	Village of Edison	Red Willow County
City of Franklin	Village of Holbrook	Village of Bartley
Village of Hildreth	Village of Oxford	Village of Danbury
Village of Naponee	Village of Wilsonville	City of Indianola
Village of Upland	Harlan County	Village of Lebanon
Furnas County	City of Alma	City of McCook
City of Arapahoe	Village of Huntley	Middle Republican NRD
Arapahoe Public Schools	Village of Orleans	Southwest Public Schools
City of Beaver City	Village of Ragan	-

This plan includes both natural and manmade hazards in order to maintain consistency between local and state level planning efforts. The hazards identified by the State of Nebraska Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014 were utilized as the starting point for the local planning effort. The list of hazards addressed includes:

- Agricultural Disease (Animal and Plant)
- Chemical Spills (Fixed Site and Transportation)
- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding
- Grass/Wildfire
- Levee Failure
- Severe Thunderstorm
- Severe Winter Storm
- Terrorism
- Tornados

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives for this planning process are as follows:

Goal 1: Protect the Health and Safety of Residents

Objective 1.1: Reduce or prevent damage to property and loss of life or serious injury (overall intent of the plan).

Goal 2: Reduce Future Losses from Hazard Events

Objective 2.1: Provide protection for existing structures, future development, critical facilities, and infrastructure, services, utilities, and trees to the extent possible.

Objective 2.2: Develop hazard specific plans, conduct studies or assessments, and retrofit buildings and facilities to mitigate for hazards and minimize their impact.

Objective 2.3: Minimize and control the impact of hazard events through enacting or updating ordinances, permits, laws, or regulations.

Goal 3: Increase Public Awareness and Education Regarding Vulnerabilities to Hazards

Objective 3.1: Develop and provide information to residents and businesses about the types of hazards they are exposed to, what the effects may be, where they occur, and what they can do to better prepare for them.

Goal 4: Improve Emergency Management Capabilities

Objective 4.1: Develop or update Emergency Response Plans, procedures and abilities; increase the capability to respond.

Objective 4.2: Develop or update Evacuation Plans and procedures.

Objective 4.3: Improve warning systems and ability to communicate to residents and businesses during and following a disaster or emergency.

Goal 5: Pursue Multi-Objective Opportunities (whenever possible)

Objective 5.1: When possible, use existing resources, agencies, and programs to implement the projects.

Objective 5.2: When possible, implement projects that achieve multiple goals.

GOAL 6: ENHANCE OVERALL RESILIENCE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY

Objective 6.1: Incorporate hazard mitigation and adaptation into updating other existing planning endeavors (e.g. comprehensive plans, zoning ordinance, subdivision regulation, etc.).

Summary of Changes

The following describes how this plan has evolved from the Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan developed in 2010. This plan update: expands upon the existing risk assessment, incorporates additional hazards as identified in the 2014 State of Nebraska Hazard Mitigation Plan, incorporates a capability assessment, and identifies a greater range of mitigation strategies and project types. This update also works to unify the various planning mechanisms in place throughout the participating communities (i.e. Comprehensive Plans, Local Emergency Operation Plans, Zoning Ordinances, Building Codes, etc.) to ensure that the goals and objectives identified in those planning mechanisms are consistent with the strategies and projects included in this plan.

Regional Risk Assessment			
Hazard	Previous Occurrence Events/Years	Approximate Annual Probability	Likely Extent
Severe Thunderstorms	260/19	100%	≥1" rainfall
Severe Winter Storms	263/19	100%	.25 - .5" ice 20 - 40°F below zero (wind chills) 4 - 8" snow 25 - 40 mph winds
Terrorism	0	~1%	Undefined
Tornados	37/19	100%	EF0

*Quantification of vulnerable structures provided in Section Seven: Participant Sections

Table 3: Loss Estimation for the Planning Area

Hazard Type	Total Property Loss ¹	Average Annual Property Loss ¹	Total Crop Loss ²	Average Annual Crop Loss ²
Agricultural Plant Disease	N/A	N/A	\$506,656	\$33,777
Drought	\$0	\$0	\$246,003,599	\$16,400,240
Extreme Heat	\$0	\$0	\$61,423,203	\$4,094,880
Flooding	\$1,325,000	\$69,737	\$221,069	\$14,738
Grass/Wildfires	\$0	\$0	\$242,504 ³	\$18,654 ³
Hail Events	\$7,151,000	\$376,368	\$55,340,800	\$3,689,387
High Winds	\$11,697,140	\$615,639	\$21,102,991	\$1,406,866
Severe Thunderstorms	\$11,770,900	\$619,521	N/A	N/A
Severe Winter Storms	\$6,330,000	\$333,158	\$7,783,392	\$518,893
Tornados	\$2,124,500	\$111,816	\$27,388	\$1,826

¹ Indicates data is from NCDC (January 1996 to October 2014)

² Indicates data is from USDA (2000 to 2013)

³ Indicates data is from NFS (2000 to 2012)

Many of the natural hazards such as agricultural disease, extreme heat, flooding, grass and wildfires, hail, high winds, severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms and tornados will occur annually. Other natural hazards like drought will occur less often. The scope of events and how they will manifest themselves locally is not known regarding hazard occurrences. Historically, severe thunderstorms, high winds, hail, and severe winter storms have resulted in the most significant property damages within the planning area. The following hazards are the hazards of most concern to the planning area. At least ten participants identified these hazards as a hazard of most concern.

Drought

Drought is generally defined as a natural hazard that results from a prolonged period of below normal precipitation. Although many erroneously consider it a rare and random event, drought is actually a normal, recurrent feature of climate. A drought often coexists with periods of extreme heat, which together can

High winds can impact a wide range of people and properties. People living in mobile homes are particularly susceptible to the effects of high winds. Mobile homes that are not anchored or are not anchored properly can be blown over by winds as fast as 60 to 70 mph. Other factors that may increase vulnerability to the threat posed by high winds include age, poverty levels, and home rentals.

Severe Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms differ from many other hazards in that they are generally large in magnitude, have a long duration, and travel across large areas and through multiple jurisdictions within a single region. Severe thunderstorms are most likely to occur between the months of March and August with the highest number of events occurring in June. Typical impacts resulting from severe thunderstorms include (but are not limited to): loss of power; obstruction to transportation routes; grass/wildfires starting from lightning strikes; localized flooding; damages to homes and vehicles from hail; damage to mechanical systems located outdoors; downed power lines and poles from high winds; injuries from windborne debris; downed tree limbs and trees; and destruction of crops.

Vulnerable populations related to severe thunderstorms include: residents of mobile homes, citizens with decrease mobility, and those caught outside during storm events. Most residents within the planning area are familiar with severe thunderstorms and know how to appropriately prepare and respond to events. Most participating jurisdictions have reported updates or improvements to risk communication and especially outdoor warning systems. In addition, the use of text notifications have helped decrease the human vulnerability to this hazard.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms are an annual occurrence for the Quad Counties and the State of Nebraska. Winter storms can bring extreme cold temperatures, freezing rain and ice, and heavy or drifting snow. Blizzards are particularly dangerous and can have significant impacts throughout the planning area. Severe winter storms typically occur between November and March, but early and late season storms have occurred in the past and can have dramatic impacts in the planning area. Impacts resulting from severe winter storms include (but are not limited to): hypothermia and frost bite; death to those trapped outdoors; closure of transportation routes; downed power lines and prolonged power outages; collapse of dilapidated structures; death of livestock; and closure of critical facilities.

The most vulnerable citizens within the planning area are children, elderly, individuals and families below the poverty line, and those new to the area or state. The counties have an even distribution of these segments of the population which would indicate there is not a significant difference in human vulnerability. Given the probability of occurrence and potential impacts, participating jurisdictions identified a number of strategies that can help reduce level of vulnerability related to severe winter storms. Multiple communities identified the increase of risk communication and warnings, developing a database of vulnerable populations, and improving snow routes and snow removal processes.

Tornados

Tornados occur in the Quad Counties on an annual basis. The NCDC reports 37 tornados for the Quad Counties in 19 years. Of the reported events, all were ranked between an F/EF0 and F/EF2. Approximately one-third of those tornadic events reported damages. Based on historic records for the planning area, tornados have occurred most frequently in the months of May (15 reported events), and June (10 reported events).

Vulnerable populations within the planning area include residents living in mobile homes, facilities without storm shelters which house large numbers of people (such as nursing homes, schools, factories, etc.), homeowners without storm shelters or basements, and residents with decreased mobility. All communities in the planning area have outdoor warning sirens as well as access to voluntary SMS text message warnings.

Goal/ Objective	Action Item #	Action Item	Summary	Hazards Addressed
	2.1.5	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements	Larger communities generally utilize underground stormwater systems comprising of pipes and inlets to convey runoff. Undersized systems can contribute to localized flooding. Stormwater system improvements may include pipe upsizing and additional inlets. Retention and detention facilities may also be implemented to decrease runoff rates while also decreasing the need for other stormwater system improvements.	Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding
	2.1.6	Power, Service, Electrical, and Water Distribution Lines	Work with Public Power District and utilities department to identify vulnerable transmission and distribution lines and plan to bury lines underground or retrofit existing structures to be less vulnerable to storm events. Electrical utilities shall be required to use underground construction methods where possible for future installation of power lines.	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms
	2.1.7	New Well	Provide a safe backup water supply for the community; replace existing wells affected by drought, increase of demand in water, and additional water for fire protection.	All Hazards
	2.1.8	Sewer Project	Install new gravity flow sewer lagoon with no pumps.	All Hazards
	2.1.9	Impact Resistant Roof Coverings	Use roofing materials that are resistant to hail impacts for new buildings. Retrofit existing buildings with hail resistant roofing.	Hail
	2.1.10	Updating Sewer Plant	Design and construct a sewer treatment plant for the village.	Flooding
	2.1.11	Incorporate Native Species into Municipal Landscapes	Work to incorporate native species of plants into municipal landscapes when updates/improvements are implemented.	Drought
	2.1.12	Back-up Municipal Records	Develop protocol for back up of critical municipal records.	All Hazards
	2.1.13	Updating Sewer Plant	Design and construct a sewer treatment plant for the village.	Flooding
	Goal 2 Objective 2.2	2.2.1	Drainage Study/Storm Water Master Plan	Drainage studies can be conducted to identify and prioritize improvements to address site specific localized flooding/drainage problems. Stormwater master plans can be conducted to perform a community-wide stormwater evaluation, identifying multiple problem areas, and potentially multiple drainage improvements for each.
2.2.2		Develop a Drought Management Plan	Work with relevant stakeholders to develop a drought management plan. The drought management plan would identify water monitoring protocols, outline drought responses, identify opportunities to reduce water consumption, and establish the jurisdictional management procedures.	Drought

Goal/ Objective	Action Item #	Action Item	Summary	Hazards Addressed
	2.3.3	Floodplain Management	Continue or improve floodplain management practices such as adoption and enforcement of flood plain management requirements (Regulation of construction in SFHAs), floodplain identification and mapping (local request for map updates), description of community assistance and monitoring activities.	Flooding
	2.3.4	Floodplain Regulation Enforcements and Updates	Continue to enforce local floodplain regulations for structures located in the 1% annual floodplain. Strict enforcement of the type of development and elevations of structures should be considered through issuance of building permits by any Nebraska city. Continue education of building inspectors or Certified Floodplain Managers.	Flooding
Goal 3 Objective 3.1	3.1.1	Public Awareness / Education	Through activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards to both public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types.	All Hazards
	3.1.2	Fire Prevention Program: Planning and Training	Participate in the Nebraska Forest Service Wildland Fire Protection Program which provides services in wildfire suppression training, equipment, pre-suppression planning, wildfire preventions, and aerial fire suppression.	Grass/Wildfire
	3.1.3	Develop and Distribute Drought Educational Materials	Work to develop and distribute educational materials related to drought and drought impacts. Topics addressed may include, but are not limited to: xeriscaping, low-flow fixtures, smart irrigation systems, water collection devices/rain barrels, permeable surfaces, rain gardens, etc.	Drought
	3.1.4	Shelter in Place	Provide shelter-in-place training to facilities housing vulnerable populations (nursing homes, childcare facilities, schools, etc.)	All Hazards
Goal 4 Objective 4.1	4.1.1	Comprehensive Disaster/Emergency Response/Rescue Plan	Establish or update Comprehensive Village Disaster and Emergency Response/Rescue Plan	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms
	4.1.2	Civil Service Improvements	Improve emergency rescue and response equipment and facilities by providing additional, or updating existing emergency response equipment. This can include fire trucks, ATV's water tanks/trucks, snow removal equipment, etc. This would also include developing backup systems for emergency vehicles and identifying and training additional personnel for emergency response.	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Wildfires

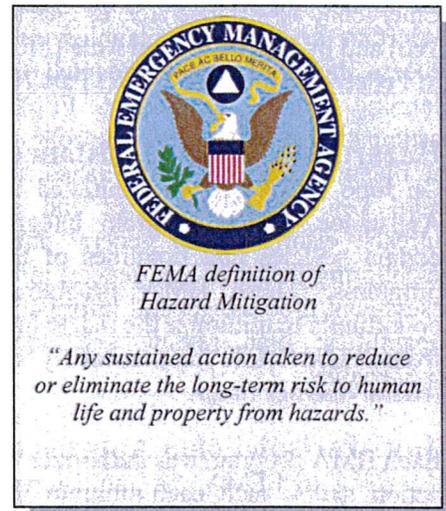
winter storms, tornados. Jurisdictions have worked over recent years to reduce local vulnerabilities and have identified measures that they will incorporate in the future to continue to reduce local vulnerabilities.

Section One: Introduction

Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard events are inevitable. The uncertainty of its effects resides in the intensity and how well prepared the community is for such an event. Mitigation reduces risk and is a socially and economically responsible action to prevent long term risks from natural and man-made hazard events.

Natural hazards, such as severe winter storms, tornados and high winds, severe thunderstorms, flooding, extreme heat, drought, agriculture diseases (plant and animal), earthquakes, and wildfires are a part of the world around us. Their occurrence is natural and inevitable, and there is little we can do to control their force and intensity. Man-made hazards are a product of the society that we live in and can occur with significant impacts to communities. Man-made hazards include levee failure, dam failure, chemical and radiological fixed site hazards, major transportation incidents, terrorism, civil disorder, and urban fire. These hazard events can occur naturally or as a result of human error. All jurisdictions participating in this planning process are vulnerable to a wide range of natural and man-made hazards that threaten the safety of residents, and have the potential to damage or destroy public and private property, cause environmental degradation, or disrupt the local economy and overall quality of life.



The Quad Counties prepared this multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in an effort to reduce impacts from natural and manmade hazards, and to better protect the people and property of the region from the effects of hazards. This plan demonstrates the communities' commitment to reducing risks from hazards and serves as a tool to help decision makers establish mitigation activities and resources. This plan was developed to make the Quad Counties and participating jurisdictions eligible for federal pre-disaster funding programs and to accomplish the following objectives:

- Minimize the disruption to each jurisdiction following a disaster.
- Establish actions to reduce or eliminate future damages in order to efficiently recover from disasters.
- Investigate, review, and implement activities or actions to ensure disaster related hazards are addressed by the most efficient and appropriate solution.
- Educate citizens about potential hazards.
- Facilitate development and implementation of hazard mitigation management activities to ensure a sustainable community.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

The U.S. Congress passed the DMA 2000 to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Section 322 of the DMA 2000 requires that state and local governments develop, adopt, and routinely update a hazard mitigation plan in order to remain eligible for pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding. These funds include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). These programs are administered by FEMA under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Section Two: Planning Process

Introduction

The process utilized to develop a hazard mitigation plan is often as important as the final planning document. For this planning process, the Quad Counties adapted the four step hazard mitigation planning process outlined by FEMA to fit the needs of the participating jurisdictions. The following pages will outline how the planning team was established; the function of the planning team; key project meetings and community representatives; outreach efforts to the general public, key stakeholders, and neighboring jurisdictions; general information relative to the risk assessment process; general information relative to local/regional capabilities; plan review and adoption; and ongoing plan maintenance.

Multi-Jurisdictional Approach

According to FEMA, “A multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is a plan jointly prepared by more than one jurisdiction.” The term ‘jurisdiction’ means ‘local government’. Title 44 Part 201, Mitigation Planning in the CFR, defines a ‘local government’ as “any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity”. For the purposes of this plan, all ‘taxing authority’ were recognized as eligible participants.

FEMA recommends the multi-jurisdictional approach under the DMA 2000 for the following reasons:

- It provides a comprehensive approach to the mitigation of hazards that affect multiple jurisdictions;
- It allows economies of scale by leveraging individual capabilities and sharing cost and resources;
- It avoids duplication of efforts; and
- It imposes an external discipline on the process.

Both FEMA and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) recommend this multi-jurisdictional approach through a combination of counties and regional emergency management districts. The Quad Counties utilized the multi-jurisdiction planning process recommended by FEMA (Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide [October 2011], Local Mitigation Planning Handbook [March 2013], and Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards [January 2013]) to develop this plan.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

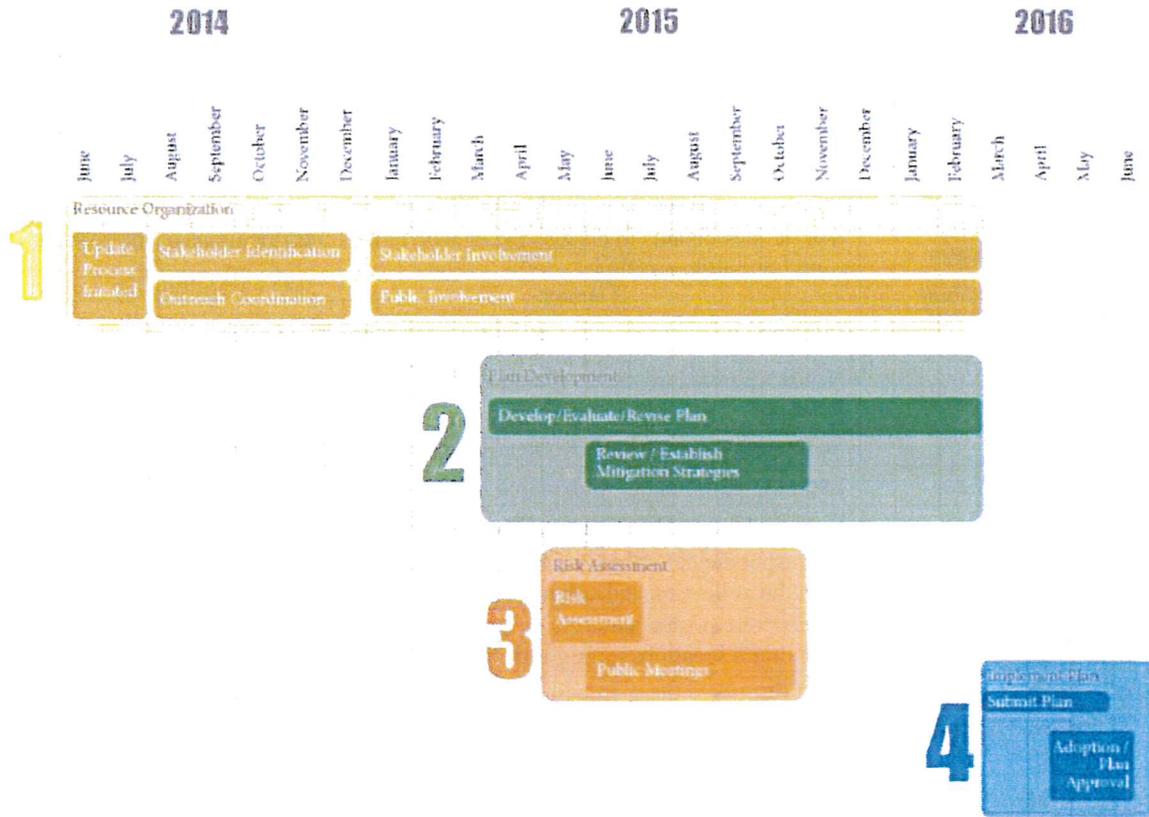
The hazard mitigation planning process as outlined by FEMA has four general steps, which include: organization of resources; assessment of risks; development of mitigation strategies; and, implementation and annual monitoring of the plan’s progress. The mitigation planning process is rarely a linear process. It is not unusual that ideas developed during the initial assessment of risks may need revision later in the

Requirement §201.6(b): *Planning process. An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:*

- (1) *An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;*
- (2) *An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and*
- (3) *Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): *[The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.*

Figure 2: Project Timeline



Planning Team

At the beginning of the planning process, the planning team, comprised of local participants and the consultant, was established. The planning team guides the planning process, reviews the plan, and serves as a liaison to plan participants throughout the planning area. A list of planning team members can be found in Table 5. Additional technical support was provided to the planning team through staff from NEMA and the NDNR.

Table 5: Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Chris Becker	Sheriff/Emergency Manager	Harlan County
Jerry Archer	Sheriff/Emergency Manager	Franklin County
Alan Kotschwar	Sheriff/ Emergency Manger	Red Willow County
Roger Powell	Emergency Manager	Furnas County
David Pederson	County Supervisor	Franklin County
Ed Brickman	Chief of Police	City of Franklin
Dale Casper	Police Chief/ Utility Superintendent	Village of Hildreth
Doug Wilson	City Administrator	City of Alma
David Snodgrass	Board Member	Village of Orleans

Table 7: Outreach Efforts

Action	Intent
Planning Team Letter (30 day notification)	Informed the Planning Team of upcoming meetings.
Hazard Identification Meeting Letters (30 day notification)	Sent to participants to discuss the agenda/dates/times/locations of the first round of public meetings.
Mitigation Alternatives Meeting Letters (30 day notification)	Sent to participants to discuss the agenda/dates/times/locations of the second round of public meetings.
Neighboring Jurisdictions Letter	Informed neighboring jurisdictions about the planning effort.
Stakeholder Group Letters	Notification regarding the planning process and project meeting dates and locations.
Press Release	Sent to local newspapers to describe the purpose of the plan.
Notification Phone Calls	Potential participants were called to remind them about upcoming meetings.
Project Website	Posted Meeting Dates on the JEO Hazard Mitigation Planning Website.
Follow-up Emails and Phone Calls	Correspondence was provided to remind and assist participating jurisdictions with the collection and submission of required local data.
Meeting Flyer	Flyers were posted announcing meeting date and locations. Flyers were posted at multiple locations throughout all counties.
Word-of-Mouth	Staff discussed the plan with jurisdictions throughout the planning process.

Public Involvement and Outreach

At the beginning of the planning process, the planning team worked to identify stakeholder groups that could serve as “hubs of communication” throughout the planning process. A wide range of stakeholder groups were contacted and encouraged to participate.

The following groups were invited to participate in the planning process.

Table 8: Stakeholder Groups Contacted

Organization	Name	Title	Participation Summary
Red Cross	Ken Bruce	Board Chairperson	None
Southwest Nebraska CERT & South Central Regional CERT	Patrick Gerdes	Director	None
Franklin County Memorial Hospital	-	CEO	None
Harlan County Health	Manuela Wolf	CEO	None
McCook Community Hospital	James Ulrich	CEO	None
Tri-Valley Health System	Mark Harpst	-	Attended Hazard ID Meeting
Golden Living Center – Franklin	-	Director	None
Beaver City Manor	-	Director	None
Cambridge Manor	Joyce Deaver	Administrator	None
Tri-Valley Assisted Living	Deanna Weaver	Administrator	None

June 25, 2015	
Bartley, NE 1 PM	General overview of the HMP planning process, discuss participation requirements, begin the process of risk assessment and impact reporting, and update critical facilities

The intent of these meetings was to provide the public and jurisdictional representatives with an overview of the work to be completed over the next several months and discuss what types of information would need to be provided to complete the plan. Information regarding the completion of project worksheets, data required for the update process, and the project schedule was provided to each jurisdiction. This information was distributed to provide an opportunity to gather input on the identification of hazards, records of historical occurrences, establishment of goals and objectives, and potential mitigation alternatives from jurisdictional representatives (refer to *Appendix B*). Meeting attendees are identified in Table 10. Communities that were unable to attend the Hazard Identification Meetings attended make up meetings in-person or over the phone.

Table 10: Hazard Identification Meeting Attendees

Name	Jurisdiction	Title
Ed Brickman	City of Franklin	Chief of Police
Jerry Archer	Franklin County	Sheriff/ Emergency Manager
David Pedersen	Franklin County	County Supervisor
Duane Hoffman	Village of Oxford	Public Works Director
Richard Blake	Village of Naponee	Board Chairman
Lonny Hanna	Harlan County	County Supervisor
Doug Wilson	City of Alma	City Administrator
Chris Becker	Harlan County	Sheriff/ Emergency Manager
Charlie Curyrn	Arapahoe Public Schools	Superintendent
Dale Fults	Twin Valleys PPD	Board Member
Charles Wolfe	Alma Good Samaritan Society	Environmental Services
Diana Wilkinson	Red Willow County	Deputy Emergency Manager
Alan Kotschwar	Red Willow County	Emergency Manager
Roger Powell	Furnas County	Emergency Manager
Ron Brown	Village of Holbrook	Superintendent
Tiffany Hock	Village of Holbrook	Clerk/Treasurer
Shirley Axtell	Village of Danbury	Clerk/Treasurer
Eugene Axtell	Village of Danbury	Board Chairperson
Gary Crawford	Village of Republican City	Board Member
David Custer	Twin Valley PPD	Director of Operations
Angie Woodring	City of Beaver City	Clerk
Kelly Winz	Village of Ragan	Board Chairperson
Marc Harpham	City of McCook	Fire Chief
Charlie Wallace	South Central Economic Development Department	Community Consultant
Mark Harpst	City of Cambridge/Tri-Valley Health System	Mayor

Name	Jurisdiction	Title
Lana Dake	Village of Orleans	Board Chair
Ed Brickman	City of Franklin	Police Chief
Nate Schneider	City of McCook	City Manager

Plan Integration

Effective hazard mitigation planning requires the review and inclusion of a wide range of data, documents, plans, and studies. The following table identifies many of the sources utilized during this planning process.

Table 13: General Plans, Documents, and Information

Documents	Source
Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA)	http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/4596?id=1935
Final Rule (2007)	http://www.fema.gov
Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (2013)	http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1910-25045-9160/fema_local_mitigation_handbook.pdf
Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance (2015)	https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279
What is a Benefit: Guidance on Benefit-Cost Analysis on Hazard Mitigation Projects	http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis
The Census of Agriculture (2012)	http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/
National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book (2014)	http://www.fema.gov/cis/NE.html
Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (2013)	http://www.fema.gov
Plans/Studies	Source
Nebraska Drought Mitigation and Response Plan (2000)	http://carc.nebraska.gov/docs/NebraskaDrought.pdf
State of Nebraska Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014)	http://www.nema.ne.gov/pdf/hazmitplan.pdf
Nebraska Geological Survey Landslide Study (2006)	http://snr.unl.edu/csd/survevareas/geology.asp
Community Comprehensive Plans/Zoning and Subdivision regulations	From respective communities
Data Sources/Technical Resources	Source
Federal Emergency Management Agency	http://www.fema.gov
United States Department of Commerce	http://www.commerce.gov/
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	http://www.noaa.gov/
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/
National Climatic Data Center	http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov
Storm Prediction Center Statistics	http://www.spc.noaa.gov
United States Geological Survey	http://www.usgs.gov/
United States Department of Agriculture	http://www.usda.gov
United States Department of Agriculture – Risk Assessment Agency	http://www.rma.usda.gov
National Agricultural Statistics Service	http://www.nass.usda.gov/
High Plains Regional Climate Center	http://www.hprcc.unl.edu
United States Census Bureau	http://www.census.gov
National Flood Insurance Program	http://www.fema.gov http://dnrdata.dnr.ne.gov

Section Three: Regional Profile and Asset Inventory

INTRODUCTION

It is vitally important to understand the people and built environment within the planning area in order to identify vulnerabilities. This section provides an overall profile of the planning area including: geography, demographics, structural inventory, and agricultural assets.

PLANNING AREA GEOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The planning area covers a total of 2,589 square miles in south central Nebraska. The planning area includes Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow counties. These counties are located in the southern plains of Nebraska. The planning area is comprised of two different topographic regions: dissected plains, and plains. Dissected plains are represented by hilly lands with moderate to steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. They are remnant of the old plain eroded by water and wind. These flat lying lands above the valley are made from materials of sandstone or stream-deposited silt, clay sand, and gravel overlain by wind-deposited silt. Plains are represented by flat-lying land above the valley are made from materials of sandstone or stream-deposited silt, clay sand and gravel overlain by wind-deposited silt. The planning area is part of the Republican River Basin. This region has proven it can be used for crop agriculture when irrigation is available, and supports ranching and cattle operations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic and asset information can be used to determine differing levels of vulnerability by analyzing data on population and housing, structural inventories and valuations, critical facilities, and highly vulnerable areas and populations for each participating jurisdiction.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

As populations change, either growing or declining, the vulnerability of the community is impacted. If a community experiences rapid growth it may lack sufficient resources to adequately provide services for all members of the community in a reasonable timeframe. Examples of potential growth related complications include: insufficient snow removal and roadway maintenance; lack of emergency storm shelters in vulnerable areas; inability to complete repairs to damaged infrastructure; and difficulty tracking the location of vulnerable populations. Communities experiencing population decline may be more vulnerable to hazards due to: vacant and/or dilapidated structures; an inability to properly maintain critical facilities and/or infrastructure; and higher levels of unemployment and populations living in poverty. It is important for communities to monitor their population changes and ensure that those issues are incorporated into hazard mitigation plans, as well as other planning mechanisms within the community, such as comprehensive plans.

The following tables summarize various population characteristics such as: population trends; population by age; at risk populations; care facilities; and educational facilities.

In general, the planning area is rural with some urban areas. According to the US Census, the regional population for 2010 was 22,662 persons. This represents a decline of more than six percent from the 2000 census. The region accounts for just over one percent the total population for the state (2010 census).

Table 14 provides a summary of population from 2000, 2010, and an estimate for 2014. The percent change (2000 - 2010) was utilized to project the population for 2020. This is a relatively simple method to predict

Across the planning area 13 of the 28 jurisdictions (Bloomington, Campbell, Naponee Riverton, Upland Edison, Oxford, Wilsonville, Huntley, Ragan, Republican City, Bartley, and Danbury) have experienced population decline greater than 10 percent. Of those 13, seven jurisdictions (Riverton, Upland Wilsonville, Huntley, Republican City, Bartley, and Danbury) are experiencing population decline greater than 20 percent. Two of the jurisdictions (Riverton and Huntley) are experiencing population decline greater than 30 percent. As communities experience rapid population decline, they become more vulnerable to the impacts from hazards. Declining populations often result in higher rates of empty or vacant properties, declining or poorly maintained infrastructure, and reduced response and recovery capabilities.

Across the planning area only one of the 28 jurisdictions (Lebanon) is experiencing population growth greater than 10 percent.

AT RISK POPULATIONS

In general, at risk populations may have difficulty with medical issues, poverty, extremes in age, and communications due to language barriers. Several principles may be considered when discussing potentially at risk populations, including:

- Not all people who are considered “at risk” are at risk
- Outward appearance does not necessarily mark a person as at risk
- A hazard event will, in many cases, impact at risk populations in different ways

The National Response Framework defines at risk populations as “...populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care.”

Table 15 provides a breakdown of the population by age. The table shows that the largest demographic cohort for the planning area is that of residents between the ages of 35 and 54 years. Minors (ages 0 to 19) constitute an estimated 25 percent of the population while seniors (ages 65 and older) comprise approximately 22 percent of the total population.

Table 15: Population by Age

Jurisdiction	< 9	10 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 84	> 85	Median	Total
Franklin County	349	410	379	838	477	643	129	48.4	3,225
	11%	13%	12%	26%	15%	20%	4%		100%
Bloomington	11	7	13	26	20	24	2	51.5	103
	11%	7%	13%	25%	19%	23%	2%		100%
Campbell	43	34	47	80	46	76	21	49.3	347
	12%	10%	14%	23%	13%	22%	6%		100%
Franklin	124	130	112	226	133	206	69	48.5	1,000
	12%	13%	11%	23%	13%	21%	7%		100%
Hildreth	37	46	63	101	63	70	8	46.4	378
	10%	12%	17%	27%	17%	19%	2%		100%
Naponee	6	13	12	27	13	32	3	52	106
	6%	12%	11%	25%	12%	30%	3%		100%
Riverton	6	11	9	22	17	23	1	51.8	89

Jurisdiction	< 9	10 -19	20 - 34	35 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 84	> 85	Median	Total
	10%	13%	15%	25%	12%	21%	5%		100%
Danbury	11	11	10	32	13	21	3	48.3	101
	11%	11%	10%	32%	13%	21%	3%		100%
Indianola	64	93	79	165	90	88	5	42.8	584
	11%	16%	14%	28%	15%	15%	1%		100%
Lebanon	11	11	17	21	11	9	0	36.5	80
	14%	14%	21%	26%	14%	11%	0%		100%
McCook	1,019	1,017	1,386	1,864	908	1,194	310	40.7	7,698
	13%	13%	18%	24%	12%	16%	4%		100%
Total	2,664	3,049	3,189	5,799	3,185	3,979	797	46.7	22,662
	12%	13%	14%	26%	14%	18%	4%		100%

Source: United States Census Bureau – 2010

Community specific demographics that have a significant deviation from the regional data include the village of Naponee which has an approximate 33 percent of their population age 65 or greater, and the village of Republican City which has an approximate 38 percent of their population age 65 or greater,

Residents under the age of 18 experience higher levels of vulnerability related to hazards for a range of reasons. General vulnerabilities that can be identified for this group include: lack of independent transportation, significant concentrations of the demographic during daytime hours (attending schools), and the potential for greater impacts resulting from environmental stimuli (chemical release, extreme temperatures, contamination of air/water). As a result this demographic group experiences increased vulnerability to the following list of hazards: tornados (especially daytime events), severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms, extreme heat, water shortage created by drought, and chemical releases. Lack of awareness can be a concern for people in this age range as well as an inability to evaluate and respond to environmental stimuli. This lack of awareness could lead to increased vulnerability to flooding (especially flash flooding).

There are a number of school districts within the planning area. Schools house a high number of “at risk” residents within the planning area during the daytime hours of weekdays as well as during special events on evenings and weekends. The following table identifies the various schools located within the planning area.

Table 16: School Inventory

School, College, or University	Total Enrollment (2014-2015 School Year)	Staff and Faculty (2014-2015 School Year)	Structural Valuation (2014-2015 School Year)
Franklin County			
Franklin Secondary School	159	21	\$6,861,100
Franklin Elementary School	148	16	\$6,861,100
Furnas County			
Arapahoe High School	131	35	\$6,254,696.50
Arapahoe Elementary School	200	35	\$6,254,696.50
Cambridge High School	162	22	\$8,887,800

sufficient information related to local concerns to effectively mitigate potential impacts. Residents with limited English proficiency are at an increased vulnerability to all hazards within the planning area.

Residents living below the poverty line may lack resources to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from hazard events. Residents with limited economic resources may struggle to prioritize the implementation of mitigation measures over more immediate needs. Further, residents with limited economic resources are more likely to live in older, more vulnerable structures. These structures could be: mobile homes; located in the floodplain; located near known hazard sites (i.e. chemical storage areas); or older poorly maintained structures. Residents living below the poverty line will be more vulnerable to all hazards within the planning area.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND STRUCTURAL INVENTORY

Data related to the built environment is an important component of a hazard mitigation plan. It is essential that during the planning process communities and participating jurisdictions display an understanding of their built environment and work to identify needs that may exist within their planning area. This section includes: inventory of housing units by year built; percent of owner occupied housing; percent of renter occupied housing; percent of vacant housing; selected housing characteristics; properties included on the National Historic Registry; regional inventory of critical facilities; state and federally owned properties; and community specific structural inventories.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Figure 4 displays the age of housing units across the planning area. Over 65 percent of the housing units within the planning area were constructed before 1960s. The first state building codes were adopted in 1987. Prior to this time, codes and building standards were established (or not) by each county and community. The State of Nebraska later adopted the IBC 2000 codes (adopted in 2003) and most recently updated code requirements to the IBC 2009 codes (adopted in 2010). Structures built prior to 1987 (or 1990 for the data provided in this document) may have been built to standards less restrictive and potentially less sturdy than what is required for structures since that time. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), older homes are at greater risk of poor repair and dilapidation resulting in blighted or substandard properties. This is significant in assessing hazard vulnerability because these housing units may result in living quarters that are prone to higher damages during disaster events which include high winds, tornados, hail, severe thunderstorms, and severe winter storms. For the planning area 96 percent of housing units were built prior to 1990 when IBC codes were first introduced across the state.

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units				Occupied Housing Units			
	Occupied		Vacant		Owner		Renter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franklin	454	86.8%	69	13.2%	376	82.8%	78	17.2%
Hildreth	199	84.7%	36	15.3%	175	87.9%	24	12.1%
Naponee	51	56%	40	44%	40	78.4%	11	21.6%
Riverton	60	84.5%	11	15.5%	52	86.7%	8	13.3%
Upland	60	77.9%	17	22.1%	55	91.7%	5	8.3%
Furnas County	2,215	81.6%	501	18.4%	1,602	72.3%	613	27.7%
Arapahoe	454	90.8%	46	9.2%	315	69.4%	139	30.6%
Beaver City	287	72.5%	109	27.5%	216	75.3%	71	24.7%
Cambridge	506	87.1%	75	12.9%	331	65.4%	175	34.6%
Edison	40	50.6%	39	49.4%	35	87.5%	5	12.5%
Hendley	18	90%	2	10%	16	88.9%	2	11.1%
Holbrook	62	81.6%	14	18.4%	52	83.9%	10	16.1%
Oxford	416	83.9%	80	16.1%	316	76%	100	24%
Wilsonville	53	47.7%	58	52.3%	53	100%	0	0%
Harlan County	1,573	64.8%	853	35.2%	1,226	77.9%	347	27.7%
Alma	528	87.9%	73	12.1%	387	73.3%	141	26.7%
Huntley	13	37.1%	22	62.9%	13	100%	0	0%
Orleans	191	75.2%	63	24.8%	151	79.1%	40	20.9%
Ragan	16	88.9%	2	11.1%	11	68.8%	5	31.3%
Republican City	109	46.2%	127	53.8%	93	85.3%	16	14.7%
Stamford	87	82.9%	18	17.1%	80	92%	7	8%
Red Willow County	4,732	90.1%	522	9.9%	3,377	71.4%	1,355	28.6%
Bartley	124	74.3%	43	25.7%	101	81.5%	23	18.5%
Danbury	47	83.9%	9	16.1%	44	93.6%	3	6.4%
Indianola	309	85.6%	52	14.4%	241	78%	68	22%
Lebanon	29	56.9%	22	43.1%	21	72.4%	8	27.6%
McCook	3,345	93.1%	248	6.9%	2,279	68.1%	1,066	31.9%
Total	9,918	81.9%	2,199	18.1%	7,354	74.2%	2,564	25.8%

Source: Selected Housing Characteristics: 2009 – 2013 ACS 5-year estimate

The Census provides some additional information related to housing units and potential areas of vulnerability. This information is taken from the 2009 – 2013 ACS 5-year estimate data regarding selected housing characteristics. The selected characteristic examined in Table 20 include: lack of complete

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE/KEY RESOURCES

According to FEMA, “A critical facility is a structure that, if flooded (or damaged), would present an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety.” Examples of critical facilities include hospitals, emergency operations centers, schools, wells, and sanitary sewer lift stations, etc.

Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities as vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and as essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster. Critical facilities were identified during the last hazard mitigation plan development. As an update of the previous efforts, a critical facilities’ survey was conducted at the ‘hazard identification’ public meetings through the meeting worksheets (refer to *Appendix C*) to verify whether critical facilities identified from the last plan were still current or required any removals or additions. Below is a summary of the critical facilities for the entire planning area. To view jurisdiction specific critical facility maps refer to *Section 7: Participant Sections*.

Table 22: Summary of Critical Facilities

Critical Infrastructure	# Identified	Critical Facility	# Identified
Dam	1	FSA/SCS Office	2
Power Plant/Light Plant	8	Fueling Station/Propane Storage	3
Public Power/Substation	9	Grain Elevator/Production Services	5
Pump/Transfer/Lift Station	13	Grocery Store	1
Waste Water Treatment	2	Hazardous Waste	1
Water Tower	15	Hotel	1
Well	20	Hunt Nebraska	1
Critical Facility	# Identified	Industry	1
4-H Building/Fairgrounds	4	Legion Hall	1
911 Center	1	Library/Museum	9
Agricultural Distribution/ Fertilizer Plant	8	MCC Campus/Dorm	2
Airport	2	Medical Office/Hospital/Clinic/ Health System	11
Auditorium/Theatre	2	Nursing Home/Senior Center	10
Ball Field/Park/Pool	5	Post Office	17
Bus Depot	2	Public Safety Center	1
Café	1	Roads Department/Building	2
Cattle Company	1	RV Park	1
Church/Hall	61	School/Development Center	22
City Hall/Village Offices	11	Shop/Maintenance/Equipment Storage	8
Courthouse	3	Soil Office	1
Dairy	1	Teaching/Friendship Center	2
Daycare	1	Telephone	1
Department of Natural Resources Field Office	1	Trailers	1
Feedlot/Feedmill	3	Water Storage	1
Fire/Rescue	19	Levee	3

Jurisdiction	Number of Parcels with Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Mean Value of Improvements Per Parcel	Value of Improvements in Floodplain
Alma	648	\$36,512,975	\$56,347	\$144,130
Huntley	41	\$1,360,790	\$33,190	\$160,805
Orleans	229	\$8,716,395	\$38,063	\$237,485
Oxford*	111	\$5,473,410	\$49,310	Area not included in DFIRM mapping
Ragan	38	\$2,983,895	\$78,524	\$0
Republican City	248	\$10,929,225	\$44,069	\$0
Stamford	127	\$3,216,915	\$25,330	\$0

Sources: Franklin County Assessor, Harlan County Assessor, Red Willow County Assessor

*Oxford sits on the county line between Harlan and Furnas Counties, included is only analysis from Harlan County

GIS parcel data was not available for Furnas County. Data from the Nebraska Department of Revenue Property Assessment Division that provides valuations of property by sector was used for Furnas County.

Structures are categorized into the following classifications:

- **Residential**, including all residential structures: single-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings (duplexes, townhomes, and apartments), trailer homes, and retirement villages. High-Density Residential buildings, such as apartment buildings, were also identified. In this process, these were treated as residential structures.
- **Commercial/Industrial**, including all structures associated with commercial or industrial uses, such as motels, restaurants, gas stations, storage facilities, hair salons, manufacturing facilities, grain elevators, etc.
- **Public/Quasi Public**, including structures that are a part of any government facility, religious facility, non-profit organization, or community facility, such as post offices, county buildings, courthouses, city halls, fire stations, schools, churches, water treatment facilities, park facilities, etc.
- **Agricultural**, including buildings used solely for agricultural purposes in which the use is exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, drying, or raising of agricultural commodities, including the raising of livestock.

Table 25 displays the structural valuation summaries for both the Furnas County and the jurisdictions within the county. An inventory for each jurisdiction can be found in the *Section Seven: Participant Section*.

Table 25: Furnas County Structural Valuation

Jurisdiction	Commercial/Industrial	Agriculture	Residential	Public/Quasi Public	Total
Furnas County	\$24,770,560	\$24,502,590	\$112,912,940	\$1,425,975	\$163,612,065
Arapahoe	\$6,531,292	\$258,000	\$20,582,749	\$898,729	\$28,270,770
Beaver City	\$2,020,002	\$288,000	\$9,094,784	\$372,098	\$11,774,884
Cambridge	\$4,516,566	\$84,000	\$24,037,291	\$749,974	\$29,387,831
Edison	\$3,750,061	\$78,000	\$1382,160	\$330,614	\$5,540,835
Holbrook	\$1,132,852	\$36,000	\$2,346,703	\$146,548	\$3,662,103

LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

The following table provide information related to the livestock within the planning area. The data was collected from the 2012 USDA Agricultural Census.

Table 28: Livestock Inventory by County

County	Cattle and Calves	Hogs and Pigs	Horse and Ponies	Sheep and Lambs
Franklin County	23,306	617	370	569
Furnas County	34,501	-	278	-
Harlan County	44,133	-	460	454
Red Willow County	63,124	-	427	275

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012

AGRICULTURAL VALUATION PER COUNTY

The following table provide information related to the market value of agricultural resources located within the planning area. The data was collected from the 2012 USDA Agricultural Census. The market value of agricultural products sold increased significantly throughout the planning area.

Table 29: Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

County	Market Value of Products Sold, 2007	Market Value of Products Sold, 2012	Percent Change
Franklin County	\$78,295,000	\$119,127,000	52.2%
Furnas County	\$141,947,000	\$181,554,000	27.9%
Harlan County	\$134,346,000	\$223,498,000	66.4%
Red Willow County	\$166,006,000	\$180,509,000	8.7%

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012

Section Four: Risk Assessment

INTRODUCTION

The ultimate purpose of this Hazard Mitigation Plan is to minimize the loss of life and property across the planning area. The foundation the planning process is the regional and local risk assessment. This section contains a description of potential hazards, regional vulnerabilities and exposures, probability of future occurrences, and potential impacts and losses. By conducting a regional and local risk assessment, participating jurisdictions are able to develop specific strategies to address areas of concern identified through this process. The following table defines terms that will be used throughout this section of the plan.

Table 30: Defined Terms

Term	Definition
Hazard	A potential source of injury, death, or damages
Asset	People, structures, facilities, and systems that have value to the community
Risk	The potential for damages, loss, or other impacts created by the interaction of hazards and assets
Vulnerability	Susceptibility to injury, death, or damages to a specific hazard
Impact	The consequence or effect of a hazard on the community or assets
Historical Occurrence	The number of hazard events reported during a defined period of time
Extent	The strength or magnitude relative to a specific hazard
Probability	Likelihood of a hazard occurring in the future

METHODOLOGY

The risk assessment methodology utilized for this plan follows the risk assessment methodology outlined in the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (March 2013). This process consist of four primary steps: 1) Describe the hazard; 2) Identify vulnerable community assets; 3) Analyze Risk; and 4) Summarize vulnerability.

When describing the hazard, this plan will examine the following items: previous occurrences of the hazard within the planning area; locations where the hazard has occurred in the past or is likely to occur in the future; extent of past events and likely extent for future occurrences; and probability of future occurrences. The identification of vulnerable assets will be across the entire planning area, *Section Seven* will include a discussion of community specific assets at risk for relevant hazards.

Analysis for regional risk will examine historic impacts and losses and what is possible should the hazard occur in the future. Risk

Requirement §201.6(c)(2): Risk assessment. The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type ... of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

COMMUNITY BASED RISK ASSESSMENT

Participating jurisdictions completed a risk assessment for their community/jurisdiction. The local planning teams were asked to prioritize hazards based on local occurrences and impacts. Participants were encouraged to consider: historic events; probability of future events; specific vulnerable populations; properties that may be at higher levels of risk related to hazards; potential impacts to critical facilities and critical services; and potential economic losses. The information developed during the community based risk assessment is presented in *Section Seven: Participant Sections*.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Future development in relation to vulnerability to hazards will be addressed in *Section Seven: Participant Sections*.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES AND FREQUENCY

FEMA *Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii) (B)* suggests that when the appropriate data is available, hazard mitigation plans should also provide an estimate of potential dollar losses for structures in vulnerable areas. This risk assessment methodology includes an overview of assets at risk and provides historic average annual dollar losses for all hazards for which historic event data is available. Additional loss estimates are provided separately for those hazards for which sufficient data is available. These estimates can be found within the relevant hazard profiles.

Average annual losses from historical occurrences can be calculated for those hazards for which there is a robust historic record and for which monetary damages are recorded. There are three main pieces of data that are used throughout this formula.

- **Total Damages in Dollars:** This is the total dollar amount of all property damages and crop damages as recorded in federal, state, and local data sources. The limitation to these data sources is that dollar figures often do not include all damages from every event, but rather only officially recorded damages from reported events.
- **Total Years of Record:** This is the span of years there is data available for recorded events. Vetted and cleaned up NCDC data is available for 1996 to 2014. Although some data is available back to 1950, this plan update utilizes only the most current and most accurate data available.
- **Number of Hazard Events:** This shows how often an event occurs. The frequency of a hazard event will affect how a jurisdiction responds. A thunderstorm may not cause much damage each time, but multiple storms can have an incremental effort on housing and utilities. In contrast, a rare tornado can have a widespread, immediate effect on a city.

An example of the Event Damage Estimate is found below:

$$\text{Annual Frequency (\#)} = \frac{\text{Total Events Recorded (\#)}}{\text{Total Year Recorded (\#)}}$$

$$\text{Average Annual Damages (\$)} = \frac{\text{Total Damages in Dollars (\$)}}{\text{Total Year Recorded (\#)}}$$

HAZARD ELIMINATION

Given the location and history of the planning area, the following hazards were eliminated from further review. An explanation of how and why the hazards were eliminated is provided below.

Tsunami: Given the location of the planning area in the central plains tsunami are not expected to occur. This is supported by the historical record.

Urban Fires: The following table provides the data available from the Nebraska State Fire Marshal relevant for the planning area from 2008 to 2012. The provided data suggests that the planning area has, and will continue to experience fires in urban areas. Fire departments within the planning area have mutual aid agreements in place to address this threat, typically this hazard is addressed through existing plans and resources. Urban fire will not be fully profiled for this plan. Discussion relative to fire will be focused on wildfire and the potential impacts they could have on the built environment. This approach is consistent with the 2014 Nebraska State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 33: Fire Department Calls, 2008-2012

Fire Department	Fires	Overpressure Rupture	Rescue/ EMS	Hazardous Materials	Service Calls	Severe Weather Calls	Special Incidents
Franklin County	122	2	20	5	0	0	0
Franklin	73	2	20	5	0	0	0
Hildreth	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naponee	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnas County	154	0	23	14	11	0	2
Arapahoe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beaver City	4	0	1	4	2	0	0
Cambridge	132	0	22	10	9	0	2
Edison	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Holbrook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oxford	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilsonville	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harlan County	117	0	15	7	6	0	0
Alma	67	0	2	4	6	0	0
Orleans	44	0	3	2	0	0	0
Republican City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stamford	6	0	10	1	0	0	0
Red Willow County	118	2	2,218	79	86	1	0
Bartley	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianola	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCook	93	2	2,218	79	86	1	0

Source: Nebraska State Fire Marshal 2008-2012

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLES

The following table provides an overview of the data contained in the hazard profiles. Hazards listed in this table and throughout the section are in alphabetical order. This table is intended to be a quick reference for people using the plan and does not contain source information nor are full discussion of individual hazards included in this section.

Hail Events	\$7,151,000	\$376,368	\$55,340,800	\$3,689,387
High Winds	\$11,697,140	\$615,639	\$21,102,991	\$1,406,866
Severe Thunderstorms	\$11,770,900	\$619,521	N/A	N/A
Severe Winter Storms	\$6,330,000	\$333,158	\$7,783,392	\$518,893
Tornadoes	\$2,124,500	\$111,816	\$27,388	\$1,826

1 Indicates data is from NCDC (January 1996 to October 2014)

2 Indicates data is from USDA (2000 to 2013)

3 Indicates data is from NFS (2000 to 2012)

HISTORICAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

The following tables show disaster declarations that have been granted within the planning area in the past.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DISASTERS

The US Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise, and maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our nation. A program of the SBA includes disaster assistance for those affected by major natural disasters. The following table summarizes the SBA Disasters involving the planning area.

Table 36: SBA Declaration

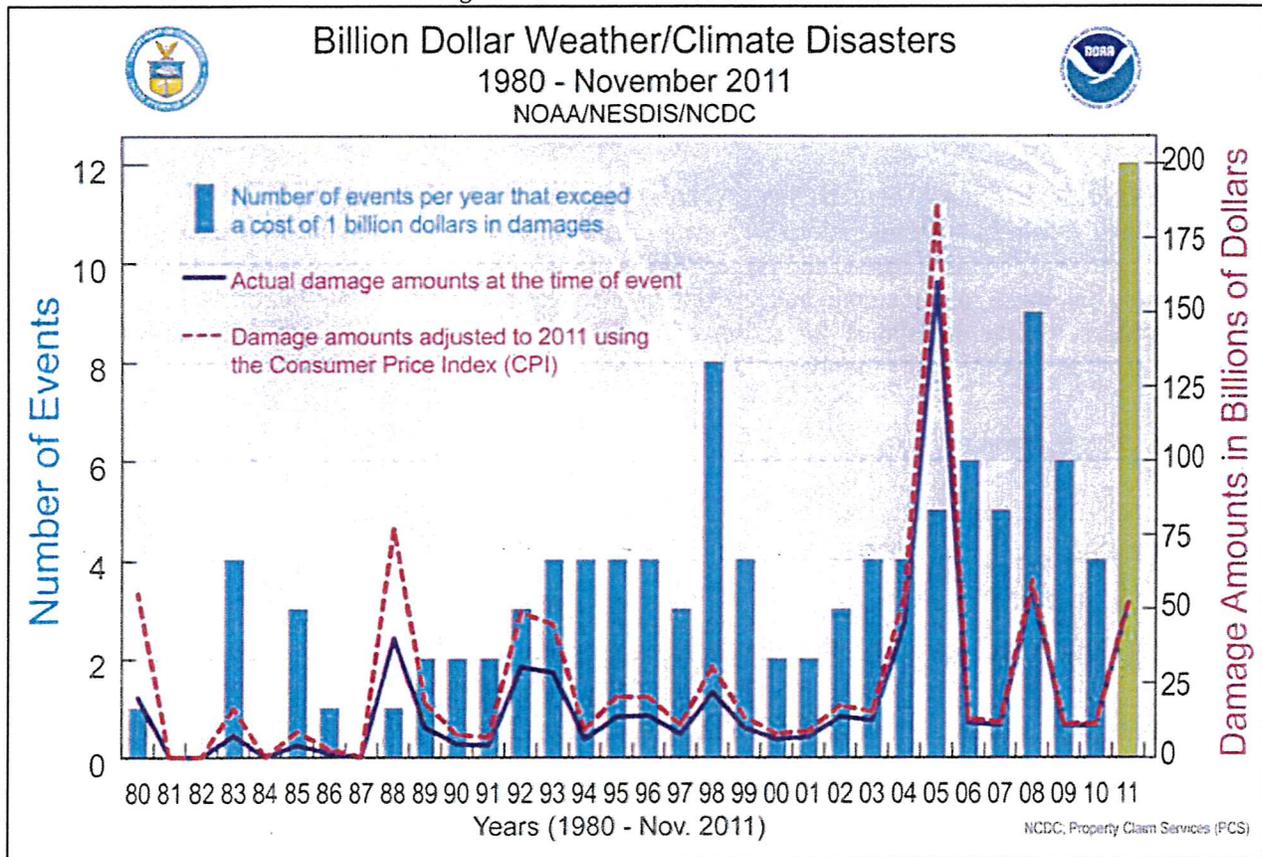
Declared	Disaster Number	Incident	Primary Counties	Contiguous Counties
1/18/2015	NE-00059	Drought	Furnas	Franklin, Harlan, Red Willow
7/24/2014	NE-00062	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	Franklin, Furnas, Harlan	-
12/9/2014	NE-00056	Drought	Red Willow	Furnas
12/10/2013	NE-00053	Drought	Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, Red Willow	-
4/8/2013	NE-00050	Drought	-	Franklin
4/1/2013	NE-00049	Drought	Franklin, Harlan	Furnas
3/12/2013	NE-00047	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	Furnas, Red Willow	Harlan
11/9/2011	NE-00046	Severe Storms with Excessive Rain, Flash Flooding, Hail, and High Winds	-	Red Willow
8/25/2011	NE-00044	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes	Furnas, Red Willow	-
7/15/2010	NE-00038	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes	Harlan	-

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Long term climate trends have and will continue to increase the risk to hazards within the planning area. The planet is warming due to a number of natural and anthropogenic forcings. This trend will have a number of significant economic, social, and environmental impacts on humans globally. This trend will also lead to an increase in the frequency and intensity of hazardous events.

As seen in Figure 5, the United States is experiencing an increase in the number of billion dollar natural disasters. Regardless of whether this trend is due to a change in weather patterns or due to increased development, the trend exists.

Figure 5: Billion Dollar Disasters



Source: NOAA

According to a recent University of Nebraska report, Nebraskan's can expect the following from the future climate:

- Increase in extreme heat events
- Decrease in soil moisture by 5-10%
- Increase in drought frequency and severity
- Increase in heavy rainfall events
- Increase in flood magnitude
- Decrease in water flow in rivers due to reduced snowpack in Rocky Mountains
- Additional 30-40 days in the frost-free season

AGRICULTURAL DISEASE (ANIMAL AND PLANT DISEASE)

HAZARD PROFILE

Animal and plant diseases are any biological disease or infection that can reduce the quality or quantity of either livestock or vegetative crops. This section looks at animal disease and plant disease as both make up a significant portion of Nebraska's, and the planning area's economy.

LOCATION

Mostly rural and agricultural areas are at risk related to agricultural diseases. It is possible that developed/incorporated areas could be impacted more seriously if roadways were closed to limit the transportation of potentially infected livestock.

Given the planning area's agricultural economy, the majority of the planning area would be drastically impacted by any disease affecting crops or livestock.

EXTENT

The likely extent of crop or livestock disease would be minor. Based on reports from participating jurisdictions most occurrences are limited in scope and geographic area. It is possible that large scale events could occur. Future updates could include additional statistics to provide a better quantification of extent related to agricultural diseases as they are developed.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to the 2014 Nebraska Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and the Department of Agriculture Disease, the following four diseases were reported as having occurred throughout the 93 counties in Nebraska impacting livestock:

- **Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)** – This disease was first reported in mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, and elk populations in the state's panhandle region beginning in 1998. Symptoms of the disease include weight loss, as well as incessant drinking and urination. An infected animal often stands listlessly, head down and ears drooping, with saliva dripping from its mouth. Between the years of 1997 and 2006 the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission confirmed 117 positive tests of CWD statewide. The livestock within the state have had no confirmed cases of the disease.
- **Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)** – In 2005, Nebraska had three horses test positive for VS. VS primarily affects cattle, horses, and swine. It causes blisters on lips, tongues, and coronary bands. The blisters enlarge and break, leaving raw tissue that is so painful the animals refuse to eat or drink, and they become lame. Severe weight loss usually follows. In a herd affected by VS, nearly 90% of the animals may show clinical signs and nearly all develop antibodies. The disease is spread through direct contact between animals as well as through biting insects. If not properly handled, VS can be spread to humans and cause acute influenza like symptoms for four to seven days. There have been no new confirmed reports of VS in Nebraska since 2005.
- **Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)** – Commonly known as "blue tongue," EHD is an acute, infectious, often fatal viral disease of some wild ruminants. It is characterized by extensive hemorrhaging, and has been responsible for significant epizootics in deer in the northern United States and southern Canada. There have been ongoing confirmed reports of periodic outbreaks over the last fifty years in the state's deer population since the disease was first identified in 1955. All documented outbreaks of EHD have occurred during the late summer or early fall. Deer in the state's panhandle appear to be the most at risk when compared to other areas of the state. There have been no reports of EHD among the state's livestock; only wild game has been affected. The

The diseases listed above are only a sampling of the possible diseases that could impact animals. Data related to diseases and rates of disease among “free range game” is limited due to lack of laboratory testing, reporting, and field study.

According to the NDA, the primary crops grown throughout the state include alfalfa, corn, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat. The following table provides the value and acres of land in farms in the planning area.

Table 40: Land and Value of Farms in the Planning Area

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Market Value of 2012 Crop Sales
Franklin	338	287,684	\$103,687,000
Furnas	389	435,711	\$98,374,000
Harlan	360	312,759	\$126,402,000
Red Willow	405	419,608	\$82,467,000

Source: 2012 U.S. Census of Agriculture

Table 41: Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

County	Market Value of Products Sold, 2007	Market Value of Products Sold, 2012	Percent Change
Franklin County	\$78,295,000	\$119,127,000	52.2%
Furnas County	\$141,947,000	\$181,554,000	27.9%
Harlan County	\$134,346,000	\$223,498,000	66.4%
Red Willow County	\$166,006,000	\$180,509,000	8.7%

Source: 2012 U.S. Census of Agriculture

The above list does not account for all crops in the region as there are others such as sugar beets, dry beans, sunflowers, and chickpeas. There are many diseases that can impact crops that vary from year to year, the most common of which are listed in Table 42.

Table 42: Common Crop Diseases in Nebraska by Crop Types

Crop	Diseases
Corn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracnose • Bacterial Stalk Rot • Common Rust • Fusarium Stalk Rot • Fusarium Root Rot • Gray Leaf Spot • Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus • Southern Rust • Stewart’s Wilt • Common Smut • Goss’s Wilt • Head Smut • Physoderma
Soybeans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthracnose • Bacterial Blight • Bean Pod Mottle • Brown Spot • Brown Stem Rot • Charcoal Rot • Frogeye Leaf Spot • Phytophthora Root and Stem Rot • Pod and Stem Blight • Purple Seed Stain • Rhizoctonia Root Rot • Sclerotinia Stem Rot • Soybean Mosaic Virus • Soybean Rust • Stem Canker • Sudden Death Syndrome
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley Yellow Dwarf • Black Chaff • Crown and Root Rot • Fusarium Head Blight • Leaf Rust • Tan Spot • Wheat Soil-borne Mosaic • Wheat Streak Mosaic
Sorghum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ergot • Sooty Stripe

CHEMICAL SPILLS (FIXED SITES)

HAZARD PROFILE

Chemicals are a common staple of American life. They are used to purify drinking water and pools, promote the growth of crops, eradicate pests that can damage crops, infest homes, and spread disease, produce energy, manufacture goods. But these chemicals can also be hazardous to humans and the environment if used or released improperly. Such hazards can occur during the production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal of chemicals.

From a toxicology perspective, the dose of any substance determines the poison potency, but some substances are inherently more dangerous to humans than others. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) defines a hazardous chemical as any chemical that represents a health hazard or a physical hazard.

Per OSHA guidelines, a chemical represents a health hazard if there is statistically significant evidence, established in scientific research, that persons exposed to the chemical may experience acute or chronic health effects as a consequence of exposure. Chemicals posing a health hazard include carcinogens, toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, and many other substances that can harm human organs or vital biological processes.

OSHA considers a chemical to represent a physical hazard if there is substantial evidence that the chemical is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, or an explosive, flammable, or unstable substance. This includes radioactive material.

According to FEMA, there are 4.5 million facilities in the United States that produce, use, or store hazardous *materials*, including manufacturing plants, dry cleaners, and gardening supply stores. These chemicals are also stored in hospitals, gas stations, and farm supply stores, and in people's homes and farms, and transported via highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Releases of these materials can occur during transportation accidents, natural disasters, ruptures or spills, manufacturing accidents, negligence, or deliberate actions, resulting in serious injury or death, chronic and acute health effects, or damage to the built or natural environment.

Hazardous material incidents are technological (meaning non-natural hazards created or influenced by humans) events that involve large-scale releases of chemical, biological or radiological materials. Hazardous materials incidents generally involve releases at fixed-site facilities that manufacture, store, process or otherwise handle hazardous materials or along transportation routes such as major highways, railways, navigable waterways and pipelines.

In response to the Union Carbide disaster in Bhopal, India in 1984, in which 2,000 people were killed or injured by a chemical release, and a release of hazardous chemicals in West Virginia in 1985, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requiring all facilities, such as manufacturing plants, mining operations, electric power utilities, waste treatment facilities, and other facilities that manufacture, process, or use at least one of 650 different reportable chemicals to annually report this usage to the Toxic Release Inventory, or TRI. Reportable chemicals are those that are carcinogenic or cause other chronic illnesses, cause acute illnesses, or able to cause significant environmental effects.

The EPA requires industries to report information on toxic chemical releases and water management activities, through the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program. In the previous decade, TRI reporting requirements were lessened; thereby limiting available data on chemical releases and disposal. The federal government in recent years reinstated stricter reporting requirements for industrial and federal facilities that

since 1982. The following table summarizes the chemical fixed site releases that have occurred in the planning area.

Table 45: Chemical Fixed Site Releases

Date	Location	Material	Quantity
9/5/1992	Edison	Ethylene Glycol	1000 Gallons
1/18/1996	McCook	Isopropyl Alcohol	20 Gallons
6/19/1996	McCook	Anhydrous Ammonia	250 Pounds
6/19/1996	Campbell	Transformer Oil	0.5 Gallons
8/4/1996	Indianola	Anhydrous Ammonia	630 Pounds
8/22/1997	Oxford	Anhydrous Ammonia	500 Pounds
10/14/1997	Campbell	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown
1/19/2000	Wilsonville	Crude Oil	Unknown
11/14/2001	Orleans	Oil	Unknown
11/19/2001	Franklin	Anhydrous Ammonia	4320 Pounds
11/4/2003	McCook	Water from oil well	3000 Gallons
4/16/2003	McCook	Oil	Unknown
8/11/2005	Alma	Liquid Nitrogen Solution	6000 Gallons
8/6/2014	Republican City	Sewage	Unknown

Source: *The Right-To-Know Network*

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

Due to a lack of data regarding property damages, the average annual damages could not be calculated for this hazard.

PROBABILITY

There have been 14 spills recorded in the planning area in 32 years. The historical record would indicate there is a 43 percent chance of a chemical release at a fixed site storage facility occurring within the planning area each year.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

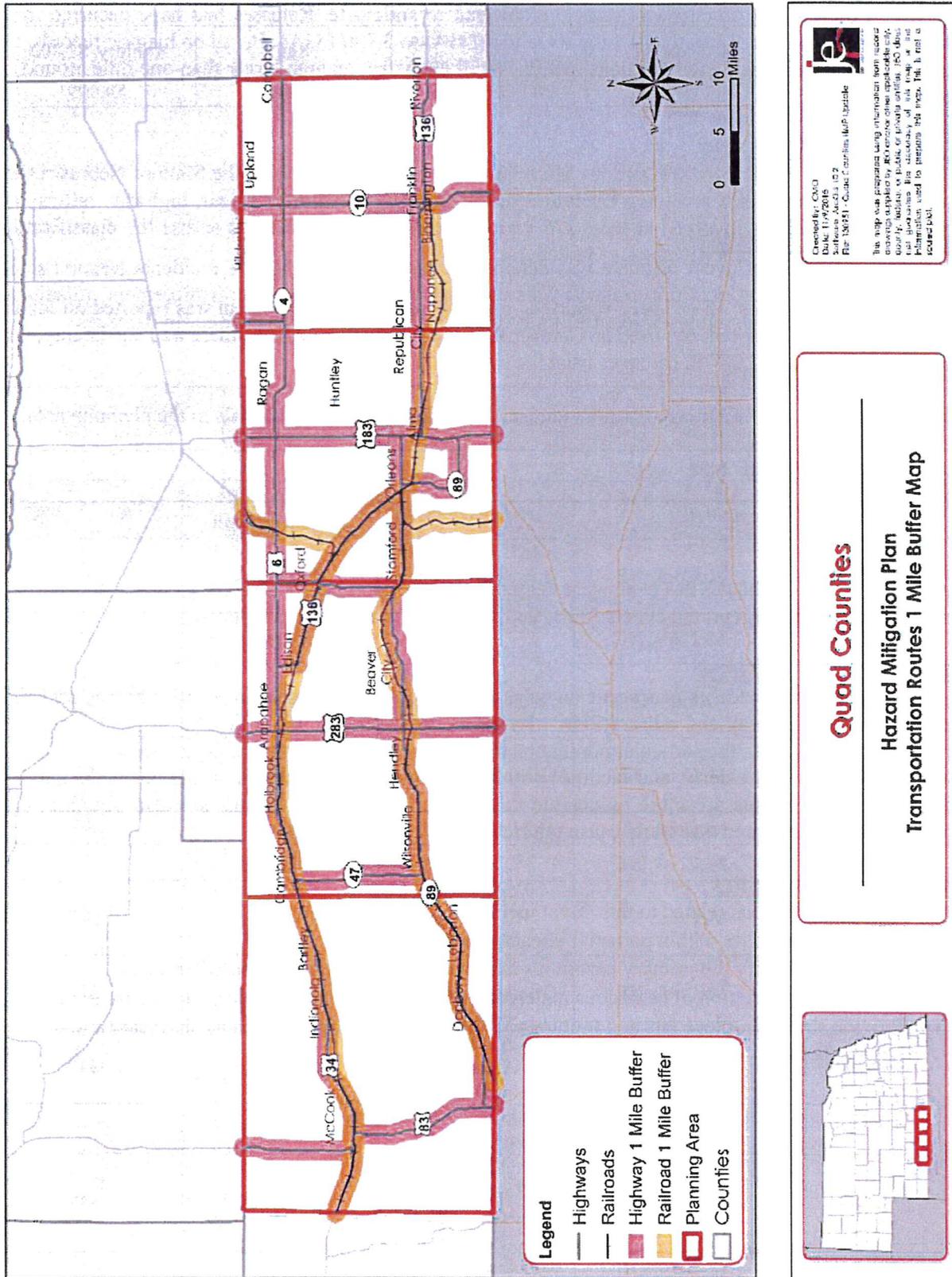
Individuals in close proximity to an incident could see minor to severe health impacts, including death depending upon the extent of the incident. Vulnerable populations, which are defined as the people who are at the most risk in regards to this hazard, may include the elderly and facilities with populations with low mobility such as hospitals, nursing homes, and housing units. The most common injury that might occur would be chemical burns from coming into contact with the substance that spilled. Breathing in the chemicals may lead to injuries or deaths if the spilled chemical is toxic. Fires or explosions are also possible with these spills and could cause injuries.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

Possible mitigation alternatives for this hazard include training; outreach and education; and planning to ensure that critical facilities are placed in lower risk areas when possible.

- Maintain a database of vulnerable populations
- Conduct training exercises on how to respond to an event
- Have all hazard weather radios in critical facilities
- Ensure emergency alert sirens are in working order

Figure 6: Major Transportation Routes with One Mile Buffer



5/12/2005	McCook, NE	.02 LGA Isopropyl Alcohol	Highway	\$0
2/27/2010	McCook, NE	20 LGA Potassium Hydroxide Solution	Rail	1 injury, \$3,800
10/4/2012	McCook, NE	20 LGA N.O.S.	Highway	\$4,000

Source: PHMSA January 1980 – August 2015

N.O.S. = Not otherwise specified

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

The average damage per event estimate was determined based upon PHMSA's Incidents Reports since 1980 and number of historical occurrences. This does not include losses from displacement, functional downtime, economic loss, injury, or loss of life. It caused an average of \$288 per year in damages.

Table 47: Chemical Releases

Hazard Type	Number of Events	Total Property Loss	Average Annual Property Loss
Transportation: Chemical Release	15	\$10,077	\$288

Source: PHMSA January 1980 – August 2015

PROBABILITY

The historical record indicates that chemical releases during transport have a 43 percent chance of occurring annually. There were 15 reported events from 1980 to 2015 within the planning area.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

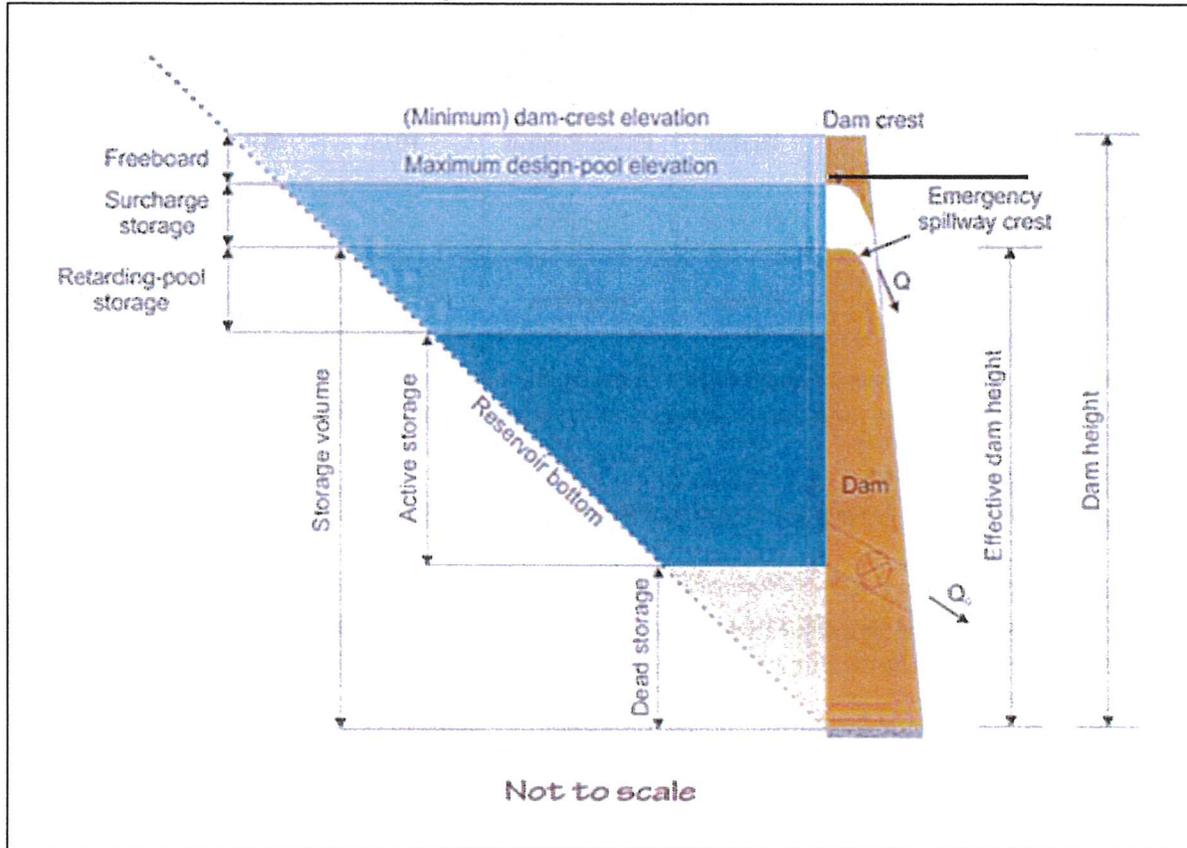
While transportation accidents can occur anywhere in the planning area, communities and households adjacent to major highway and rail corridors may be more vulnerable. If an incident were to occur and necessitate an evacuation, the particular population that may be especially vulnerable is households without access to a vehicle. The elderly, and facilities with populations with low mobility like hospitals, nursing homes, and housing units are more vulnerable than others. Fires or explosions are also possible with transportation incidents and that could cause injuries as well.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

Possible mitigation actions related to this threat include:

- Drills and exercises within potential impact zones
- Studies to identify the primary hazardous materials transported along specific routes;
- Restrict transportation of hazardous materials at high traffic times or in high traffic areas; and
- Provide shelter-in-place kits and training for vulnerable populations such as child care and nursing homes

Figure 7: Cross-Section of a Dam



Source: http://ponce.sdsu.edu/first_project_report_080229.html

Dam failure, as a hazard, is described as a structural failure of a water impounding structure. Structural failure can occur during extreme conditions, which include but are not limited to:

- Reservoir inflows in excess of design flows
- Flood pools higher than previously attained
- Unexpected drop in pool level
- Pool near maximum level and rising
- Excessive rainfall or snowmelt
- Large discharge through spillway
- Erosion, landslide, seepage, settlement, and cracks in the dam or area
- Earthquakes

In total, there are 175 dams located within the planning area with classifications ranging from Minimal to High. Most of the dams, 158, are rated low or minimal, three are significant, and two are rated a high hazard dam. The high hazard dams are listed in Table 49.

Table 50: High Hazard Dams

NIDID	Name	County	Purpose	Dam Height (ft.)	Maximum Storage (acre-feet)	Last Inspection Date
NE01066	Harlan County Dam	Harlan	Flood Control	107	840,561	6/9/2010
NE01073*	Medicine Creek Dam	Frontier	Irrigation	115	195,997	7/10/2012
NE01076*	Red Willow Dam	Frontier	Irrigation	123	163,415	7/11/2012
NE01078*	Trenton Dam	Hitchcock	Irrigation	100	353,901	9/13/2011
NE01672	Kelly Creek West Dam	Red Willow	Flood Control	34	1,183	8/19/2014

*Indicates the dam is located outside of the planning area but may still affect the planning area

Source: NDNR

UPSTREAM DAMS

There are four high hazard dams located outside of the four county planning area that may affect the planning area in the event of a dam failure. These dams are: Enders Dam, Medicine Creek Dam, Red Willow Dam, and Trenton Dam.

LOCATION

For the purposes of this plan, inundation areas for each of the dams identified in this plan are called breach routings. Breach routings are used to help delineate the area downstream of a dam potentially impacted by inundation should that dam fail. Breach routings can be used in determining the dam's hazard potential. Breach routings used in conjunction with survey and topographic data can be used to determine the anticipated depth of flooding at specific structures or facilities. Due to the sensitive nature of this threat, breach mapping will not be included in this document. If members of the public wish to view EAP and breach maps for dams in the planning area, a request can be made to the county emergency managers, or NDNR.

EXTENT

The breach of a high hazard dam would certainly impact those in breach areas. The total number of people and property exposed to this threat is significant. Dam failure could lead to inundation in an area slightly greater than the 100 year floodplain. The potential inundation areas include approximately: 12 percent of the population of Franklin County, 40 percent of the population of Furnas County, 3 percent of the population of Harlan County, and 25 percent of the population of Red Willow County.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to the NDNR, there have been eight dam breaches in the planning area.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

Due to lack of data and the sensitive nature of this hazard, potential losses are not being calculated for this threat. Community members in the planning area that wish to quantify the threat of dam failure should contact the county emergency management, or the NDNR to view EAPs and breach inundation area maps.

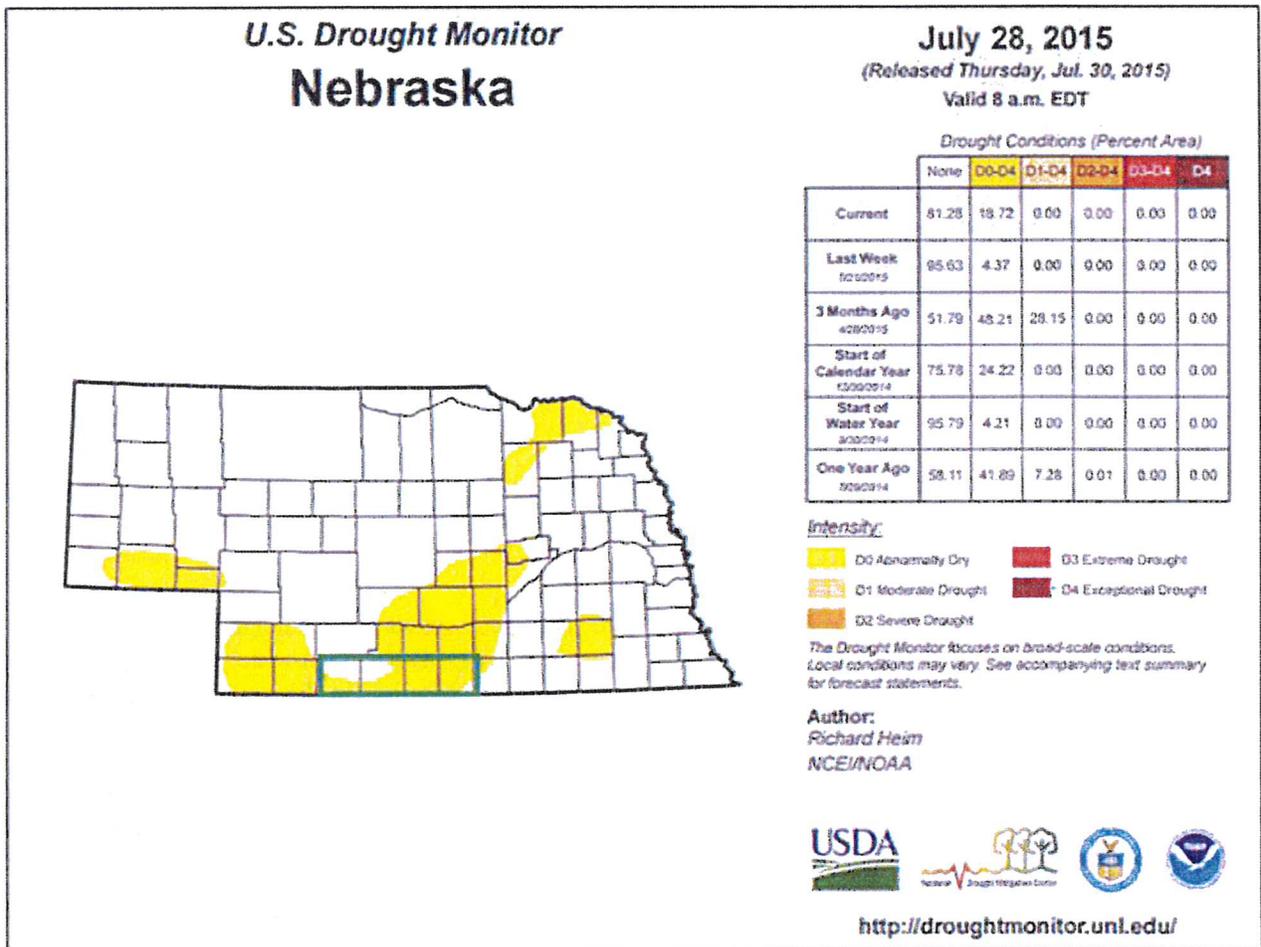
DROUGHT

HAZARD PROFILE

Drought is generally defined as a natural hazard that results from a prolonged period of below normal precipitation. Although many erroneously consider it a rare and random event, drought is actually a normal, recurrent feature of climate. It occurs in virtually all climatic zones, but its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another. A drought often coexists with periods of extreme heat, which together can cause significant social stress, economic losses, and environmental degradation.

According to the National Drought Mitigation Center, "drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate, although many erroneously consider it a rare and random event. It occurs in virtually all climatic zones, but its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another."

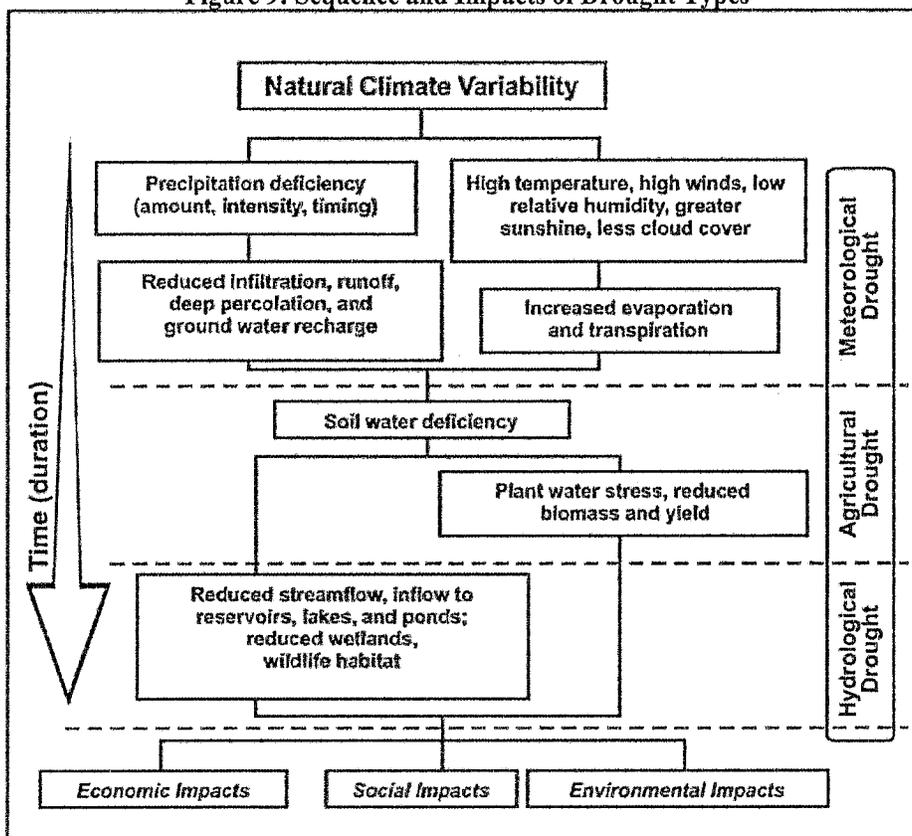
Figure 8: Drought Monitor for Nebraska (July 28, 2015)



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

Drought is a slow-onset, creeping phenomenon and its impacts are largely non-structural. Drought normally affects more people than other natural hazards, and its impacts are spread over a larger geographical area. As a result, the detection and early warning signs of drought conditions and assessment of impacts are more difficult to identify than quick-onset natural hazards (e.g., flood and storm) that results in more visible impacts. In addition, drought has more than 150 definitions and this lack of a universal definition makes it

Figure 9: Sequence and Impacts of Drought Types



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

LOCATION

The entire planning area is susceptible to the impacts resulting from drought. Agricultural areas and producers may experience greater impacts than incorporated areas.

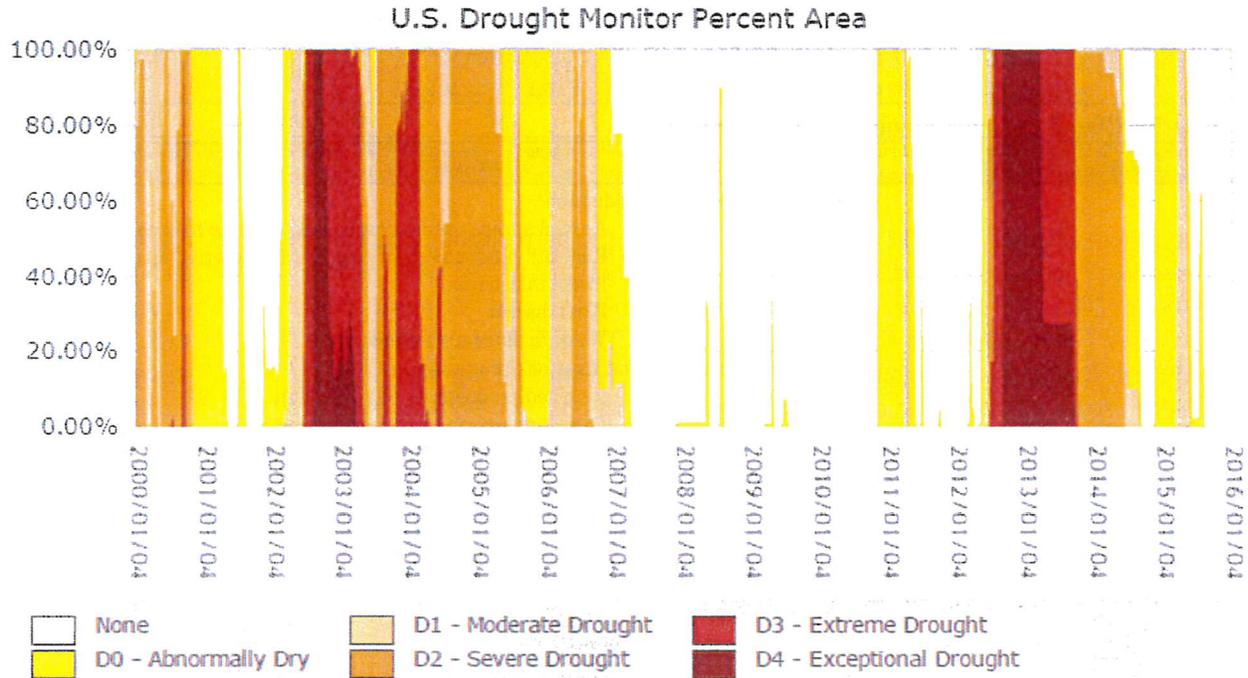
EXTENT

Due to drought’s unique nature and characteristics, there is not one best way to predict and monitor drought. Among the various indices, the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) has been widely used by state and local governments in the U.S. The USDA uses the U.S. Drought Monitor in determining when to grant emergency drought assistance. Figure 10 is the PDSI with data from the NCDC. The graph illustrates historical drought information for Division 8 – South-Central Nebraska, which includes the planning area, between the years of 1895 and 2015. The negative Y axis represents a drought, for which ‘-2’ indicates a moderate drought, ‘-3’ a severe drought, and ‘-4’ an extreme drought. Table 51 shows the details of the PDSI classifications. According to this dataset, exceptional droughts were recorded in a number of years dating back to 1895. The planning area has seen at least a severe drought in nine of the last twelve decades. Major events include the Dust Bowl in the 1930s and the 1950s and the recent 2003 drought.

extreme and severe drought conditions in the following summer. A decade later, beginning in July of 2012 the second exceptional drought occurred. It finally fell to the moderate drought category in the summer of 2014. Table 52 shows the classification for the Drought Monitor.

Figure 11: Historic Drought Conditions at Beaver City Station

Results for **BEAVER CITY (250640, County)** between 1/1/2000 and 08/11/2015.



Source: NDMC

Table 52: United States Drought Monitor Classification

Category	Description	PDSI Ranges	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	-1.0 to -1.9	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.
D1	Moderate Drought	-2.0 to -2.9	Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2	Severe Drought	-3.0 to -3.9	Crop or pasture losses likely, water shortages common; water restrictions imposed
D3	Extreme Drought	-4.0 to -4.9	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4	Exceptional Drought	-5.0 or less	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams and wells creating water emergencies.

Source: NDMC

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

As identified in Nebraska’s Drought Mitigation and Response Plan, drought is a common feature of the Nebraska landscape and often causes significant economic, environmental, and social impacts. Although agriculture is the major sector affected, impacts on rural and municipal water supplies, fish and wildlife, tourism, recreation, water quality, soil erosion, the incidence of wildfires, electricity demand, and other sectors are also significant. Also, the indirect impacts of drought on personal and business incomes, tax revenues, unemployment, and other areas are also important. In general, drought produces a complex web of impacts that ripple through many sectors of the economy. This is largely due to the dependence of myriad sectors on water for producing goods and providing services. It is impossible to predict all the potential impacts, but the common impacts of drought have been compiled by the NDMC and are illustrated in Table 54.

Table 54: Classification of Drought-Related Impacts

Problem Sectors	Impacts
<p>Economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss from crop production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual and perennial crop losses; damage to crop quality ▪ Reduced productivity of cropland (wind erosion, etc.) ▪ Insect infestation ▪ Plant disease ▪ Wildlife damage to crops • Loss from dairy and livestock production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced productivity of range land ▪ Forced reduction of foundation stock ▪ Closure/limitation of public lands to grazing ▪ High cost/unavailability of water for livestock ▪ High cost/unavailability of feed for livestock ▪ High livestock mortality rates ▪ Increased predation ▪ Range fires • Loss from timber production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest fires ▪ Tree disease ▪ Insect infestation ▪ Impaired productivity of forest land • Loss from fishery production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage to fish habitat ▪ Loss of young fish due to decreased flows • Loss of national economic growth, hindrance of economic development • Income loss for farmers and others directly affected • Loss of farmers through bankruptcy • Loss to recreational and tourism industry • Loss to manufacturers and sellers of recreational equipment • Increased energy demand and reduced supply because of drought-related power curtailments • Costs to energy industry and consumers associated with substituting more expensive fuels (oil) for Hydroelectric power • Loss to industries directly dependent on agricultural production (e.g., machinery and • Decline in food production/disrupted food supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in food prices ▪ Increased importation of food (higher costs) • Disruption of water supplies • Unemployment from drought-related production declines • Strain on financial institutions (foreclosures, greater credit risk s, capital shortfalls, etc.) • Revenue losses to federal, state, and local governments (from reduced tax base)

- Establish an irrigation/ groundwater management plan
- Encourage agricultural businesses to purchase crop insurance as appropriate
- Drought education programs (residential and agricultural)
- Assess Drought Vulnerability (identify factors that affect drought severity for local jurisdictions)
- Establish a Drought Monitoring Board and drought reporting procedures
- Establish monitoring procedures for municipal water supply and distribution systems
- Develop drought specific plans (this may include water conservation plans, drought preparedness plans, and wellhead protection plans)
- Establish municipal water conservation programs
- Establish agricultural policies (agricultural irrigation standards, grazing policies, etc.)
- Enhanced residential landscape standards (xeriscaping, irrigation systems requirements, etc.)
- Enhanced building codes to require low-flow fixtures in new construction
- Incentives to retrofit structures with low-flow fixtures
- Incorporate permeable surfaces into municipal designs
- Investigate alternative water supply options

Table 55: Richter Scale

Richter Magnitudes	Earthquake Effects
Less than 3.5	Generally not felt, but recorded.
3.5 – 5.4	Often felt, but rarely causes damage.
Under 6.0	At most slight damage to well-designed buildings. Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions.
6.1 – 6.9	Can be destructive in areas up to about 100 kilometers across where people live.
7.0 – 7.9	Major earthquake. Can cause serious damage over larger areas.
8 or greater	Great earthquake. Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred kilometers across.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Table 56: Modified Mercalli Scale

Scale	Intensity	Description of Effects	Corresponding Richter Scale Magnitude
I	Instrumental	Detected only on seismographs	
II	Feeble	Some people feel it	< 4.2
III	Slight	Felt by people resting, like a truck rumbling by	
IV	Moderate	Felt by people walking	
V	Slightly Strong	Sleepers awake; church bells ring	< 4.8
VI	Strong	Trees sway; suspended objects swing, objects fall off shelves	< 5.4
VII	Very Strong	Mild Alarm; walls crack; plaster falls	< 6.1
VIII	Destructive	Moving cars uncontrollable; masonry fractures, poorly constructed buildings damaged	
IX	Ruinous	Some houses collapse; ground cracks; pipes break open	< 6.9
X	Disastrous	Ground cracks profusely; many buildings destroyed; liquefaction and landslides widespread	< 7.3
XI	Very Disastrous	Most buildings and bridges collapse; roads, railways, pipes and cables destroyed; general triggering of other hazards	< 8.1
XII	Catastrophic	Total destruction; trees fall; ground rises and falls in waves	> 8.1

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Based on historical record it is likely to see an earthquake in the planning area. If an earthquake occurs, it is likely to be under 4.0 on the Richter scale.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

The following table displays historical occurrences of earthquakes in and around the planning area. The information displayed is from the NEIC Earthquake Search database provided by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program. During the period of 1973 to 2014, there were four earthquakes recorded in the planning area. The most recent earthquake occurred in 2012 in Furnas County, south of Holbrook.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following bullet points identify some general mitigation strategies that can be used to reduce a community's vulnerability to the threat of earthquakes. Some of these strategies, such as the use of warning systems, are already in place in the planning area. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*. Due to the low earthquake risk most of the alternatives are not standard practice in the planning area.

- Increase Earthquake Risk Awareness (i.e. outreach to businesses, schools, and individuals)
- Adopt and enforce seismic building codes
- Incorporate Seismic Safety into all Local Plans (i.e., create a Seismic Safety Committee)
- Conduct inspections of building safety (i.e., identify seismic risk)
- Protect critical facilities and infrastructure (i.e., install shut off valves; bracing equipment; and review all bridge construction plans)
- Implement structural mitigation techniques (i.e. membranes on windows to prevent glass shattering, steel bracing on chimneys; etc.)
- Conduct outreach to building inspectors, engineers and architects.

LOCATION

The entire planning area is likely to experience extreme heat events due to the regional nature of this hazard.

EXTENT

For this planning process and the planning area, extreme heat is defined as temperatures greater than 90°F. It is reasonable that for the month of May the planning area will experience on average three days with temperatures greater than 90°F; for the month of June the planning area will experience 12 days of temperatures greater than 90°F; for the month of July the planning area will experience 21 days of temperatures greater than 90°F; for August the planning area will experience 19 days of temperatures greater than 90°F; and in September the planning area will experience nine days of temperatures greater than 90°F.

Table 58: Record Highs and Average Days over 90°F for McCook Municipal Airport Station (1893-2012)

Month	Record High	Days with Temperatures Greater than 90°F
January	80°F	0
February	85°F	0
March	93°F	0.1
April	101°F	0.8
May	109°F	3.4
June	113°F	12.4
July	117°F	21.1
August	113°F	19.1
September	109°F	9.2
October	101°F	1.6
November	89°F	0
December	84°F	0

Source: High Plains Regional Climate Center

Extreme heat can occur as early as March and as late as October in the planning area. Figure 17 shows the record and normal high temperatures in the planning area as recorded from 1893-2012.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The months of June, July, and August are when most extreme heat events occur. These months also have lower amounts of precipitation, thus increasing the possibility for a drought event. Periods of high temperatures can make people vulnerable to heatstroke, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and pose a threat to human life. Building stock, such as critical facilities, are not at risk; however periods of extreme heat place a significant demand on utilities, such as water and electricity, which can cause a failure in the system. Power loss could occur with the high demand on energy, making an extreme heat event even more dangerous.

The agricultural economy, especially livestock, is highly vulnerable and at great risk during periods of extreme heat. Heat stress in feedlot cattle can cause reduced performance, and in the most severe cases, death of the animals, potentially resulting in millions of dollars in losses to the cattle industry.

All segments of the population are vulnerable to the effects of extreme heat. However, there are population groups with higher levels of vulnerability to extreme heat, which include: the elderly, residents of nursing homes or care facilities, children, those isolated from social interaction, and low-income groups. Elderly residents have a lower tolerance for extreme temperatures and can feel the effects more rapidly. Low-income elderly in urban areas are especially at risk to extreme temperatures. Low-income residents and families may lack resources that mitigate the impacts of extreme heat such as air conditioning. Young children under the age of 5 are highly susceptible to the effects of extreme heat as well. They have a lower body mass to surface ratio making them more vulnerable to heat-related morbidity and mortality. Children also become dehydrated more quickly than adults, making for greater concern. Children are particularly vulnerable due to their physiological coping strategy of compensating, where serious health concerns do not present obviously, and then extremely rapid, severe decompensation, where their body systems fail to perform basic functions.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following bullet points identify some general mitigation strategies that can be used to reduce a community's vulnerability to the threat of extreme heat. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document, *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*.

- Identify Existing Community Shelters/Centers
- Assist Vulnerable Populations (i.e., create a database to track those individuals at high risk such as the elderly, low income citizens, and children)
- Reduce Urban Heat Island Effect (i.e., use cool roofing products that reflect sunlight and heat away from buildings)
- Increase Awareness of Extreme Heat Risk and Safety (i.e., educate citizens regarding the dangers of extreme heat and the steps they can take to protect themselves)

Figure 18: 1% Annual Chance Flood Area for the Planning Area

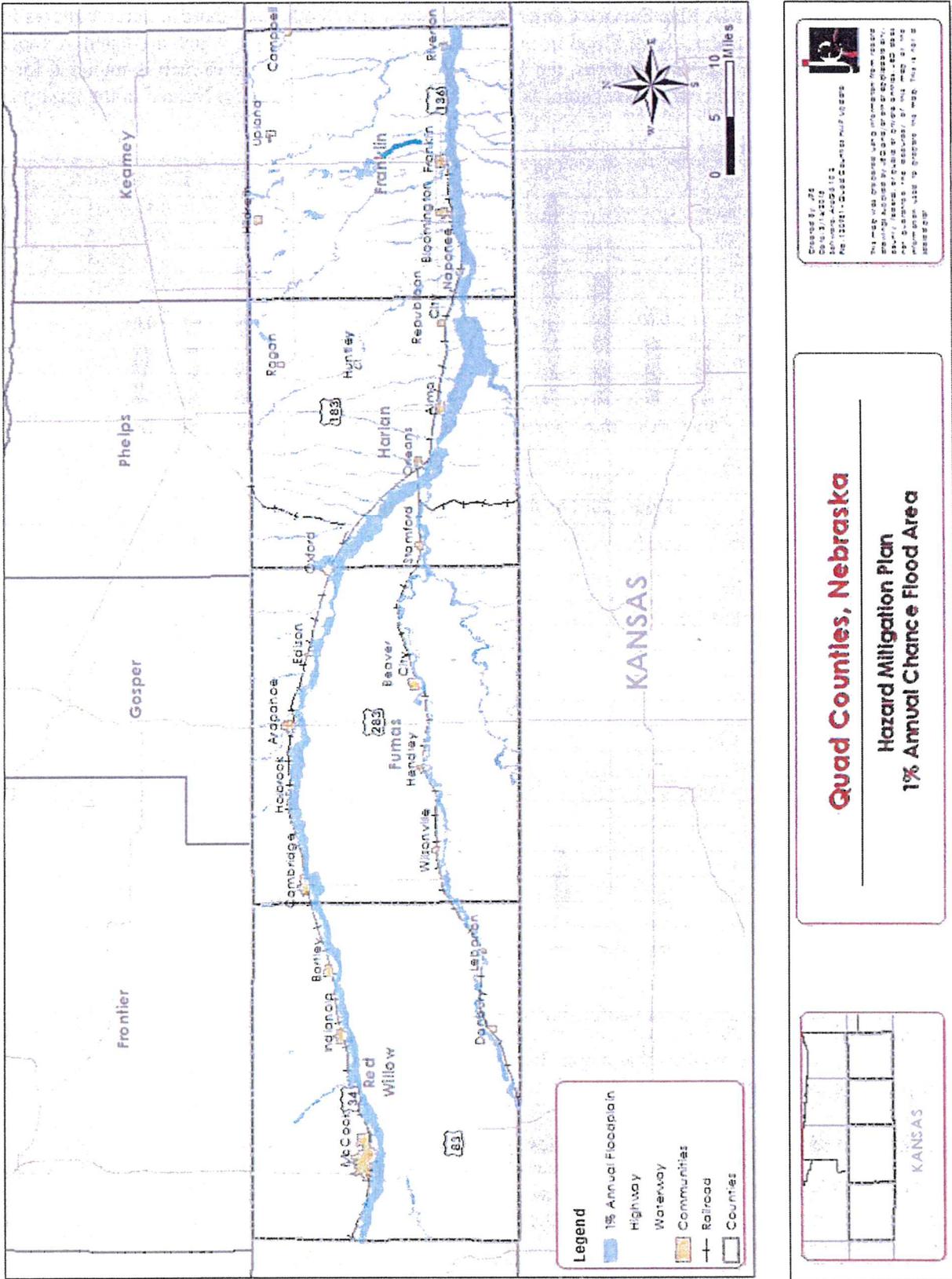
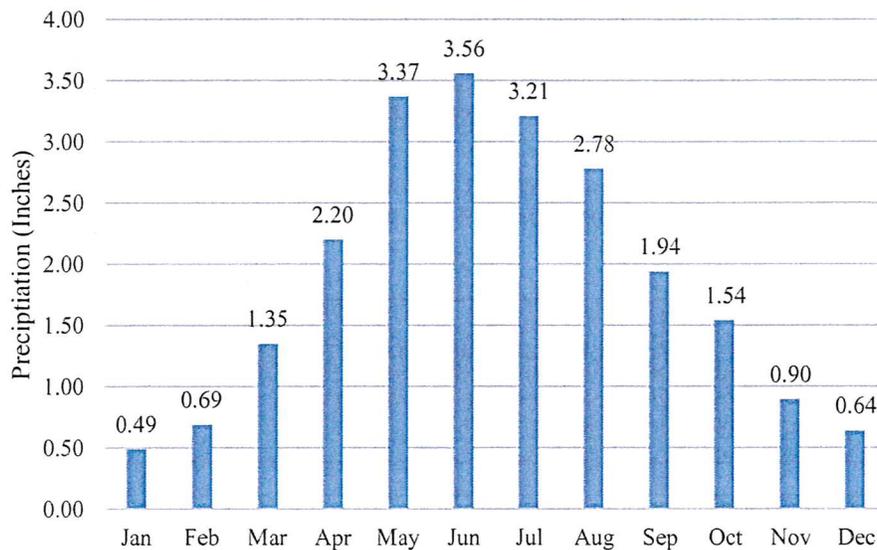
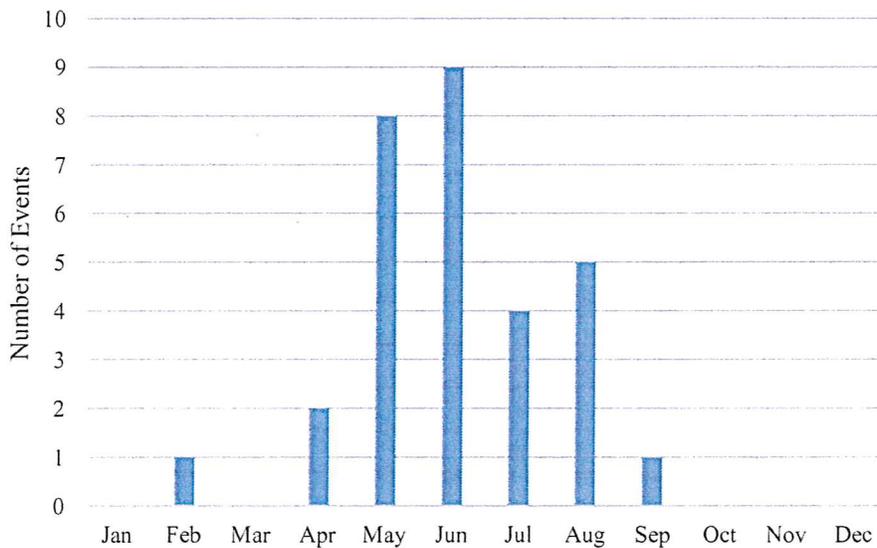


Figure 19: Monthly Normal (1893-2012) Precipitation



Source: High Plains Climate Center

Figure 20: Flooding Events (Flash and Riverine)



Source: NCDC

As indicated in Figure 20, the most common months for flooding within the planning area are between May and August. While it is possible that major flood events will occur, the likely extent of flood events within the planning area would be classified as minor or moderate (Table 61).

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

The NFIP was established in 1968 to reduce flood losses and disaster relief costs by guiding future development away from flood hazard areas where feasible; by requiring flood resistant design and construction practices; and by transferring the costs of flood losses to the residents of floodplains through flood insurance premiums.

Jurisdiction	Eligible- Regular Program	Date Current Map	Sanction	Suspension	Rescinded	Participation in NFIP
Lebanon	-	2/4/2009	-	-	-	No
McCook	5/2/1983	2/4/2009	-	-	-	Yes

Source: NDNR, National Flood Insurance Program

Table 63: NFIP Policies in Force

Jurisdiction	Policies In-force	Total Premium (Dollars)	Total Coverage (Dollars)
Franklin County	3	\$1537	\$431,400
Bloomington	N/P	N/A	N/A
Campbell	N/P	N/A	N/A
Franklin	N/P	N/A	N/A
Hildreth	N/P	N/A	N/A
Naponee	N/P	N/A	N/A
Riverton	2	\$1,210	\$116,000
Upland	N/P	N/A	N/A
Furnas County	2	\$1,119	\$112,000
Arapahoe	N/P	N/A	N/A
Beaver City	N/P	N/A	N/A
Cambridge	3	\$1,910	\$337,000
Edison	N/P	N/A	N/A
Holbrook	N/P	N/A	N/A
Oxford	2	\$661	\$230,000
Wilsonville	N/P	N/A	N/A
Harlan County	6	\$4,333	\$696,500
Alma	1	\$429	\$280,000
Huntley	N/P	N/A	N/A
Orleans	N/P	N/A	N/A
Ragan	N/P	N/A	N/A
Republican City	N/P	N/A	N/A
Stamford	N/P	N/A	N/A
Red Willow County	9	\$5,973	\$1,053,7000
Bartley	1	\$540	\$45,000
Danbury	N/P	N/A	N/A
Indianola	N/P	N/A	N/A
Lebanon	N/P	N/A	N/A
McCook	9	\$3,571	\$1,968,500
Total for Planning Area	38	\$21,283	\$14,753,400

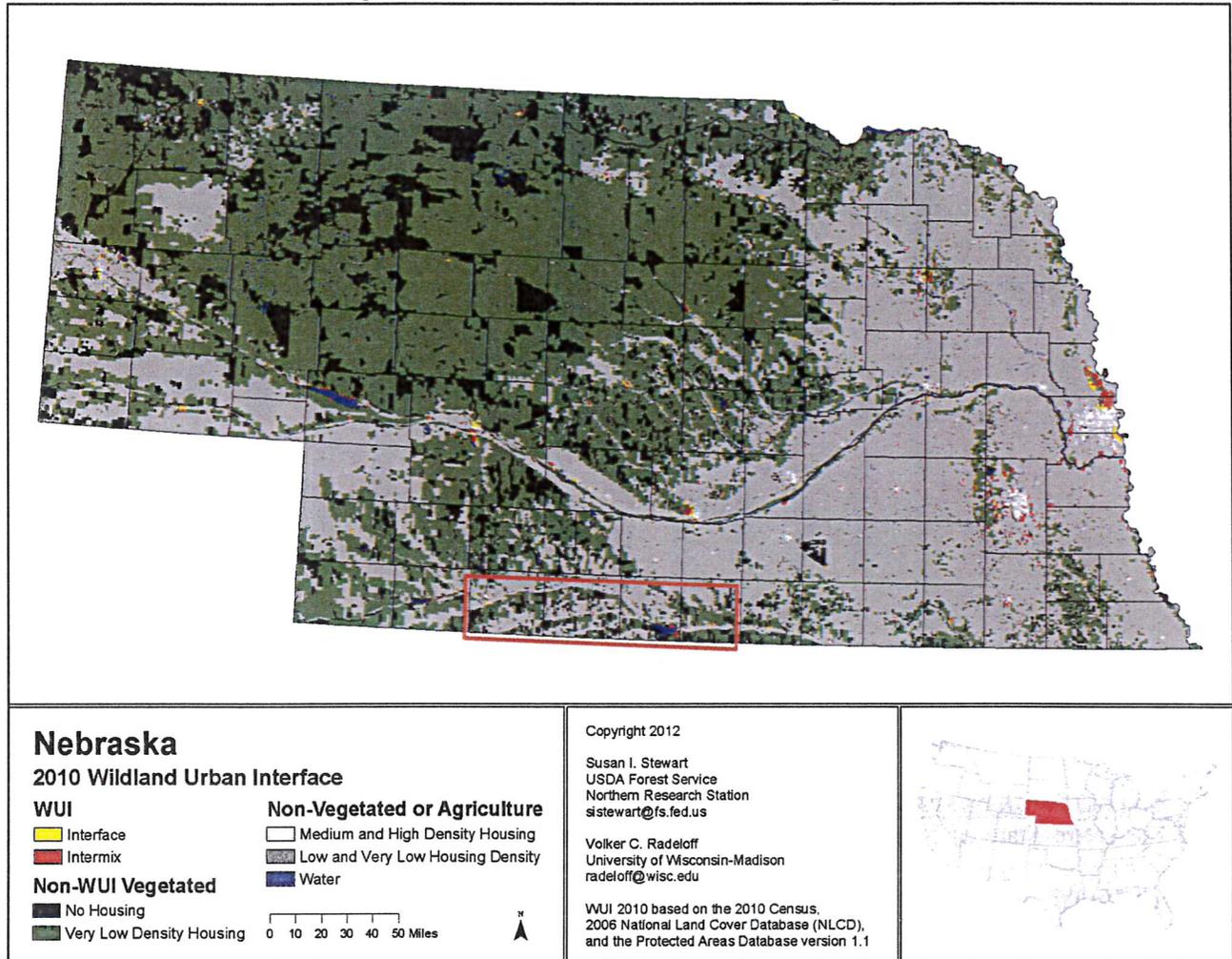
N/A: Not Applicable; N/P: Not Participate., Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, National Flood Insurance Program

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following list identifies general mitigation strategies that can be used to reduce a community's vulnerability to the threat of flooding. Some of these strategies, such as the use of warning systems, are already in place in the planning area. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*.

- Limit or restrict development in flood-prone areas
- Revise and update floodplain maps
- Manage the Floodplain Beyond Minimum Requirements (i.e. adopting a “no-rise” in base elevation clause for the flood damage prevention ordinance)
- Participate in the NFIP
- Encourage property owners in areas protected by dams and levees to purchase flood insurance
- Remove existing structures from flood-prone areas
- Construct flood control measures
- Evaluate and update municipal storm water systems
- Establish education programs to educate the public about the risks of flooding and ways to protect their families and property
- Preserve natural open spaces in floodplains
- Incorporate permeable surfaces and other “green infrastructure” components into municipal designs
- Establish a “green infrastructure” program
- Elevate or retrofit structures and utilities
- Incorporate flood mitigation programs into comprehensive plans
- Enhanced building codes (i.e. require tie-downs for propane tanks and other gas and chemical storage containers; require water detention swales and retention ponds for new construction)
- Participate in the NFIP's Community Rating System
- Incorporate ice jam prevention techniques into mitigation strategies and projects
- Develop incentives for structural flood proofing
- Develop flood response plans for the community (incorporate information about pet and agricultural animal considerations)
- Consider erosion control and bank stabilization programs for critical facilities
- Retain natural vegetative beds in stormwater channels

Figure 21: 2010 Wildland Urban Interface Map



Source: USDA Forest Service, <http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/maps/wui/2010/download>

Based on the Nebraska Forest Service’s ‘Wildfire by Cause’ report, the most common causes of wildfires in the planning area include: equipment, lightning, and debris burning.

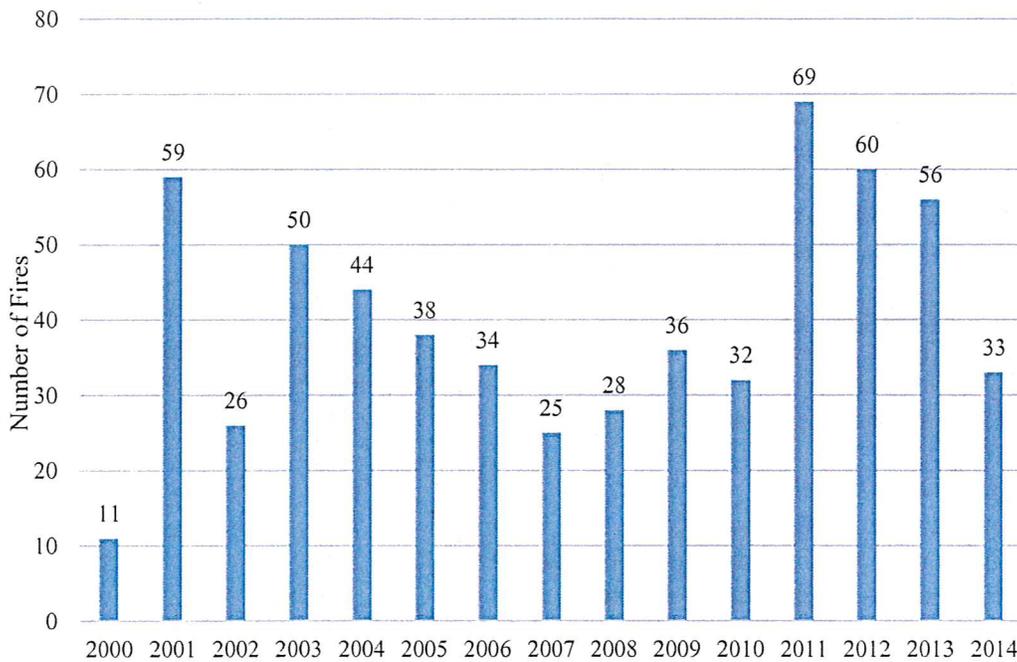
LOCATION

The entire planning area is at risk of wildfire. However, the WUI and agricultural areas are at highest risk of wildfire impacting lives and homes.

EXTENT

There were 602 reported wildfires in the planning area between 2000 and 2014 which burned more than 5,000 acres. In that 15 year span, 10 fires burned 100 acres or more, with the largest wildfire burning more than 400 acres in the Arapahoe area in 2011. Figure 22 illustrates the number of wildfires by cause in the planning area from 2000 to 2014.

Figure 23: Number of Wildfires by Year for the Planning Area



Source: Nebraska Forest Service

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

The average damage per event estimate was determined based upon U.S. Forest Service wildfires database from 2000 to 2012 and number of historical occurrences. This does not include losses from displacement, functional downtime, economic loss, injury, or loss of life. During the 13 year period, wildfires caused about \$18,654 per year in crop damage in the planning area.

Table 65: Wildfire Loss Estimation

Hazard Type	Number of Events ¹	Total Property Loss ¹	Average Annual Property Loss ¹	Total Crop Loss ¹	Average Annual Crop Loss ¹
Grass/Wildfires	513	\$125,330	\$9,641	\$242,504	\$18,654

¹ Indicates data is from NFS (2000 to 2012)

PROBABILITY

Probability of grass/wildfire occurrence is based on the historic record provided by the Nebraska Forestry Service and reported potential by participating jurisdictions. Small grass/wildfires (less than 100 acres) will likely occur annually within the planning area. According to previous occurrence, large fires (100 acres or greater) have a 66 percent chance of occurring as 10 wildfires burning more than 100 acres were reported between 2000 and 2014.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

According to FEMA, periods of drought and dry conditions throughout the year greatly increase the potential for wildland fires and contribute to extreme wildfires. During a severe drought, large wildfires are common with windy days and steep slopes, which can cause wildfires to spread rapidly and become out of control in a very short time period.

Wildfires can cause extensive damage, both to property and human life. The damages caused by wildfires extend past the loss of building stock, recreation areas, timber, forage, wildlife habitat, and scenic views.

HAIL

HAZARD PROFILE

Hail is usually associated with severe thunderstorms. This association makes hail just as unpredictable as severe thunderstorms. Hail events in thunderstorms differ from many other hazards in that they travel large areas and through multiple jurisdictions within a single region. Additionally, hail events in thunderstorms often occur in a series, with one area having the potential to be hit multiple times in one day.

The moisture from the thunderstorms that are associated with hail events can be beneficial. However, when thunderstorms do produce hail, there is potential for crop losses, property losses due to building and automobile damages, and personal injuries from people not seeking shelter during these events. The potential for damages increases as the size of the hail increases, as some hail stones can fall at 100 mph.

LOCATION

The entire planning area is at risk to hail due to the regional nature of this type of event.

EXTENT

The TORRO scale is used throughout the United Kingdom to classify hailstones and provides some detail related to the potential impacts from hail. Table 66 outlines the TORRO Hailstone Scale.

Table 66: TORRO Hail Scale

TORRO Classification / Intensity	Typical Hail Diameter	Typical Damage Impacts
H0: Hard Hail	5 mm; Pea size; 0.2 in	No damage
H1: Potentially Damaging	5 -15 mm (marble); 0.2 - 0.6 in	Slight general damage to plants and crops
H2: Significant	10 -20 mm (grape); 0.4 - 0.8 in.	Significant damage to fruit, crops, and vegetation
H3: Severe	20 -30 mm (Walnut); 0.8 - 1.2 in	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures
H4: Severe	30 -40 mm (Squash Ball); 1.2 - 1.6 in	Widespread damage to glass, vehicle bodywork damaged
H5: Destructive	40 - 50 mm (Golf ball); 1.6 - 2.0 in.	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs; significant risk or injury
H6: Destructive	50 - 60 mm (chicken egg); 2.0 - 2.4 in	Grounded aircrafts damaged, brick walls pitted; significant risk of injury
H7: Destructive	60 - 75 mm (Tennis ball); 2.4 - 3.0 in	Severe roof damage; risk of serious injuries
H8: Destructive	75 - 90 mm (Large orange); 3.0 - 3.5 in.	Severe damage to structures, vehicles, airplanes; risk of serious injuries
H9: Super Hail	90 - 100 mm (Grapefruit); 3.5 - 4.0 in	Extensive structural damage; risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons outdoors
H10: Super Hail	>100 mm (Melon); > 4.0 in	Extensive structural damage; risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons outdoors

Source: TORRO

From the 542 hail events reported for the planning area, the average hailstone size is 1.17 inches. Events of this magnitude correlate to an H3 classification. It is reasonable to expect H3 classified events to occur more than one time per year in the planning area. In addition it is reasonable, based on the number of occurrence, to expect larger hailstones to occur in the planning area annually. For this area it is realistic to expect an H6 event to occur approximately every year in the planning area. Figure 24 shows hail events based on the size of the hail.

building stock and infrastructure including critical facilities, vehicles, power lines, trees, and utilities are at risk of being damaged or affected by severe thunderstorms. According to climate data, May and June have the greatest number of hail events. This coincides with severe thunderstorms and increased tornado activity during these months.

Hail is one component of severe thunderstorms that can seriously impact residents of mobile homes. Hail events occur frequently within the state. Nebraska had more hail events than any other state in 2014. Hail can damage vehicles, roofs, and landscaping, as well as cause injury and occasionally death.

Vulnerable populations related to hail events include the elderly, those living in mobile homes, and those caught outside during storm events. During hail events, it is not uncommon for residents/towns to lose power for a temporary or prolonged period of time. These power outages may prove deadly for elderly citizens that are reliant upon machines to remain alive. The elderly are generally less mobile than many other members of the community, making them more vulnerable to a wide range of threats.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following bullet points identify some general mitigation strategies that can be used to reduce a community's vulnerability to the threat of hail. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document, *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*

- Continue to participate, or become a participant, in Tree City USA; establish a tree maintenance ordinance
- Establish a tree board to assist in the development of a tree management program
- Establish redundancies for necessary municipal services (i.e. water, gas, electric, transportation)
- Bury power and service lines
- Establish community severe weather warning protocols
- Incorporate text messaging into severe weather messaging programs
- Incorporate cable TV interruption warning systems
- Purchase and issue weather radios to critical facilities and vulnerable populations
- Establish mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities and privately owned businesses
- Establish public education programs to increase awareness of the dangers posed by hail events and ways the public can mitigate the potential impacts
- Incentive programs to encourage the use of hail resistant roofing materials for new and existing structures
- Develop business continuity plans for critical community services (public and private)
- Establish data recovery program and backup program for municipal employees

to classify wind strength. Table 68 outlines the scale, providing wind speed ranking, range of wind speeds per ranking, and a brief description of conditions for each ranking.

Table 68: Beaufort Wind Ranking

Beaufort Wind Force Ranking	Range of Wind Speeds	Conditions
0	<1 mph	Smoke rises vertically
1	1 – 3 mph	Direction shown by smoke but not wind vanes
2	4 – 7 mph	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; wind vanes move
3	8 – 12 mph	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion
4	13 – 18 mph	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches move
5	19 – 24 mph	Small trees in leaf begin to move
6	25 – 31 mph	Large branches in motion; umbrellas used with difficulty
7	32 – 38 mph	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind
8	39 – 46 mph	Breaks twigs off tree; generally impedes progress
9	47 – 54 mph	Slight structural damage; chimneys and slates removed
10	55 – 63 mph	Trees uprooted; considerable structural damages; improperly or mobile homes with no anchors turned over
11	64 – 72 mph	Widespread damages; very rarely experienced
12 – 17	72 - >200 mph	Hurricane; devastation

Source: Storm Prediction Center

Using the NCDC reported events the most common high wind event is a level 9/10. The reported high wind events produced an average event with 55 mph winds. It is likely that this level of event will occur annually if not more frequently.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Due to the regional scale of high winds, the NCDC reports events as they occur in each county. While a single event can affect two or more counties at a time, the NCDC reports them as separate events.

There were 299 storm events that occurred between January 1996 and April 2015. One death and two injuries were reported as the result of high winds. Moreover, these recorded events caused a total of \$11,697,140 in property damages. Crop damages total \$21,102,991 as a result of a high wind events in the planning area. These events from NCDC and reported by each community are listed in each participant section in *Section Seven: Participant Sections*.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following bullet points identify some general mitigation strategies that can be used to reduce a community's vulnerability to the threat of high winds. Some of these strategies may already be in progress within the participating jurisdictions, please see *Section 7: Participant Section* to find details on the status of these items for a specific jurisdiction. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document, *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*.

- Bury overhead power lines
- Establish redundancies for necessary municipal services (i.e. water, gas, electric, transportation)
- Continue to participate, or become a participant, in Tree City USA; establish a tree maintenance ordinance
- Establish a Tree Board to assist in the development of a tree management program
- Encourage the construction of safe rooms
- Enhance building codes to incorporate wind –resistant building techniques
- Establish data recovery program and backup program for municipal employees
- Require tornado safe rooms in newly constructed municipal buildings
- Work with trailer and mobile home parks to develop tornado safe rooms
- Ensure schools are equipped with sufficient safe space for their maximum student capacity

The USACE is also responsible for determining levee safety. There are five classifications for levee safety.

Table 71: Levee Safety Classes

Class	Urgency
I	Urgent and Compelling
II	Urgent
III	High Priority
IV	Priority
V	Normal

Source: USACE

If one of the levees were to fail, the extent would be inundation of parcels located within the inundation area. See Table 72 for the number of parcels located in inundation areas.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

There have been no reports of levee failure within the planning area.

POTENTIAL LOSSES

To calculate potential losses for levee failure, it was estimated that all structures within the inundation area would sustain 20 percent building damage at a flood depth of two feet, similar to a 100-year flood event. The evaluation is based on the average for one to two story buildings with basements. This information is from the Flood Building Loss Estimation Table provided by the FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Full Data Module. The table below summarizes the potential building damages for the structural inventory located within the approximate levee breach areas. Data related to the Cambridge levee inundation area was unavailable.

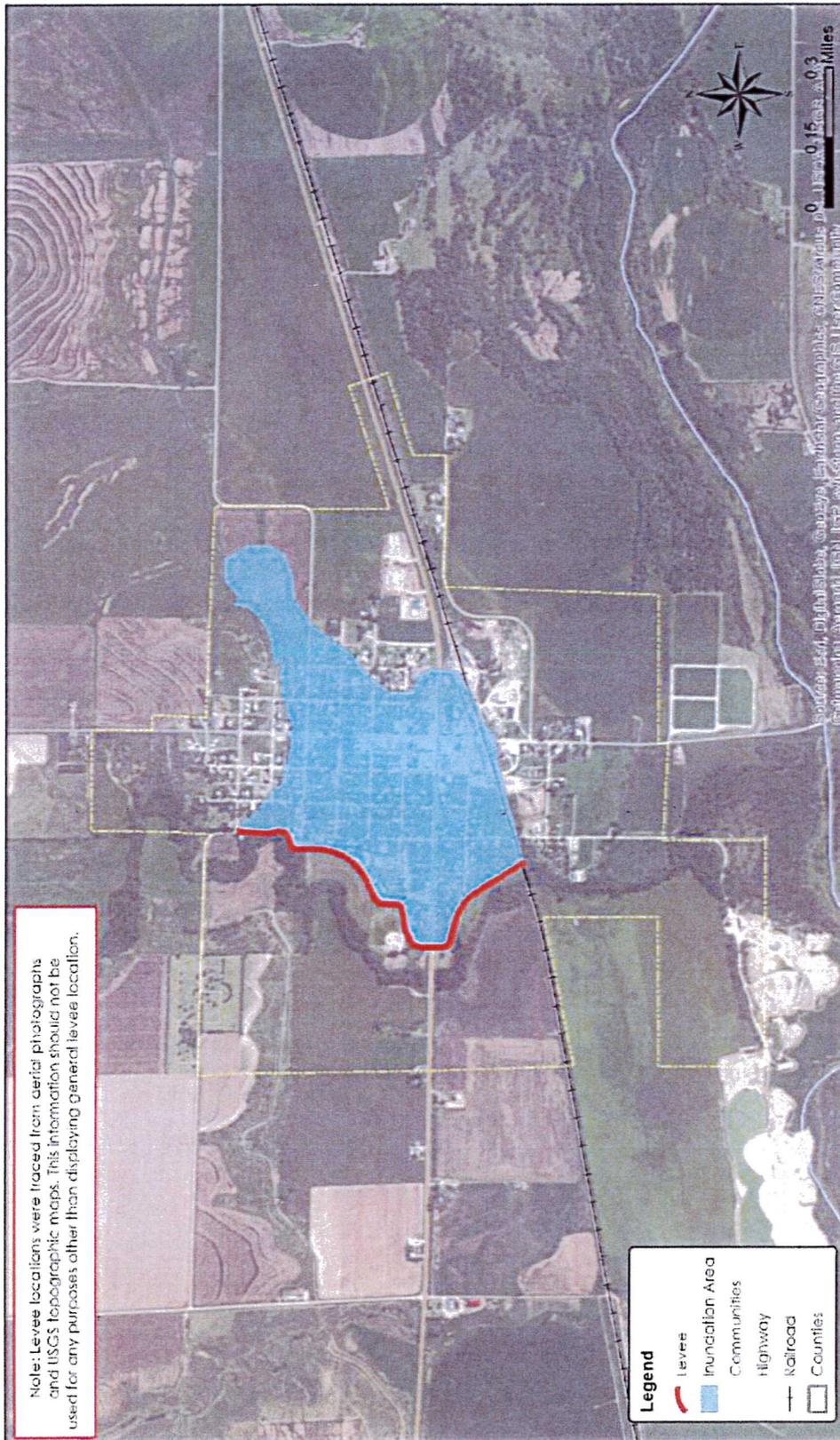
Table 72: Potential Losses in Levee Inundation Area

	Number of Parcels in Inundation Area	Value of Improvements in Inundation Area	Estimated Losses
Bartley	255	\$6,758,568	\$1,351,713
Cambridge	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Indianola	297	\$10,056,994	\$2,011,398

Sources: Red Willow County Assessor, USACE

The following figures show the inundation areas in Bartley and Indianola if these levees were to breach. The inundation area map for Cambridge was unavailable. Inundation areas were taken from the USACE National Levee Database.

Figure 28: Indianola Levee Inundation Area



Indianola, Nebraska

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Inundation Areas

je

Created by: JEP
Date: 12/2/2015
Project: Quad Counties Hazard Mitigation Plan
This map was prepared using information that received and is not intended to be used for any purpose other than the one for which it was prepared. The user assumes all responsibility for the use of the information and for the results of any actions taken based on the information.

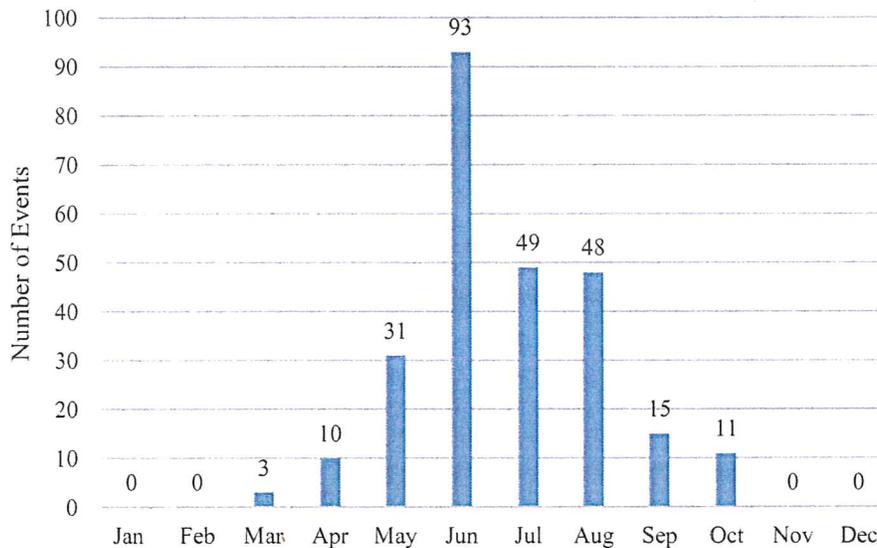
SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS (THUNDERSTORM WIND, HEAVY RAIN, AND LIGHTNING)

HAZARD PROFILE

Severe thunderstorms are common and unpredictable annual events throughout the central and southern United States. Thunderstorms differ from many other hazards in that they are generally large in magnitude, have a long duration, and travel across large areas and through multiple jurisdictions within a single region. Additionally, thunderstorms often occur in a series, with one area having the potential to be hit multiple times in one day.

Severe thunderstorms in the planning area usually occur in the evening, during the spring and summer months. These often massive storms can include heavy rain, hail, lightning, high wind, and can produce tornados with little or no advanced warning. Furthermore, heavy rains can cause flooding, lightning can cause wildfires, and high winds can down trees, cause power outages, and destroy property with their sheer force.

Figure 29: Severe Thunderstorms by Month



Source: NCDC, 1996-2015

Economically, thunderstorms are generally beneficial in that they provide moisture necessary to support Nebraska's largest industry, agriculture. The majority of thunderstorms do not cause damage, but when they escalate to the point of becoming severe, the potential for damages drastically increase. The potential damages include crop losses from wind and hail, property losses due to building and automobile damages from hail, wind, or flash flooding, and death or injury to humans and animals from lightning, drowning, or getting struck by falling or flying debris. Figure 29 displays the average number of days with thunderstorms across the country each year, with Nebraska experiencing between 45 to 55 days from north to south across the state. The planning area experiences an average of 50 thunderstorms over the course of one year.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

The NCDC reports events as they occur in each community. A single severe thunderstorm event can affect multiple communities and counties at a time; the NCDC reports these large scale, multi-county events as separate events. The result is a single thunderstorm event covering the entire region could be reported by the NCDC as several events. The NCDC reported a total of 260 thunderstorm (wind) and lightning events in the planning area from January 1996 to April 2015. These events were responsible for \$11,770,900 in total property damages. There were no deaths from these storms but a total of six injuries occurred.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

The average damage per event estimate was determined based upon NCDC Storm Events Database since 1996 and number of historical occurrences. This does not include losses from displacement, functional downtime, economic loss, injury, or loss of life. Severe thunderstorms would cause an average of \$619,521 per year in property damages.

Table 74: Severe Thunderstorms Loss Estimate

Hazard Type	Number of Events	Total Property Loss	Average Annual Property Loss	Total Crop Loss	Average Annual Crop Loss
Severe Thunderstorms	260	\$11,770,900	\$619,521	N/A	N/A

Data is from NCDC (January 1996 to April 2015)

PROBABILITY

Based on historical records and reported events, several severe thunderstorms are likely to occur on an annual basis. The NCDC reported 260 severe thunderstorms between 1996 and 2015; this results in 100 percent chance annually for thunderstorms.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Severe thunderstorms can produce heavy rain, flooding, damaging hail, lightning, and high winds during and after the event. All building stock and infrastructure including critical facilities, vehicles, power lines, trees, and utilities are at risk of being damaged or affected by severe thunderstorms. According to climate data, May and June have the greatest amounts of rainfall. This coincides with severe thunderstorms and increased tornado activity during these months.

Severe thunderstorms can cause property damage or loss, downed power lines, loss of electricity, obstruction to traffic flow, significant damage to trees, and pose a threat to human life. The electrical infrastructure is highly vulnerable to damages from lightning strikes and downed tree branches. Roadways are vulnerable to wash outs and surface damages from flash floods. Building stock and personal property are vulnerable to damages from large hail stones. Severe thunderstorms can also cause significant damage to crops, levees, and dams throughout the rural areas of the planning area.

Vulnerable populations related to severe thunderstorms include the elderly, those living in mobile homes, and those caught outside during storm events. During severe thunderstorms, it is not uncommon for residents/towns to lose power for a temporary or prolonged period of time. These power outages may prove deadly for elderly citizens that are reliant upon machines to remain alive. The elderly are generally less mobile than many other members of the community, making them more vulnerable to a wide range of threats. Mobile homes that are not anchored or are improperly anchored are also at high risk during thunderstorms because they can be turned over by a wind of 60 to 70 mph. Severe thunderstorms are defined by winds in excess of 58 mph.

SEVERE WINTER STORMS (SEVERE WINTER, ICE STORMS, AND EXTREME COLD)

HAZARD PROFILE

Severe winter storms are an annual occurrence in Nebraska. Winter storms can bring extreme cold, high winds, freezing rain, and heavy or drifting snow, creating blizzards. Blizzards are particularly dangerous due to drifting snow and the potential for rapidly occurring whiteout conditions which greatly inhibits vehicular traffic. Generally, winter storms occur between the months of November and March, but may occur as early as October and as late as April. Heavy snow is usually the most defining element of a winter storm. Large snow events can cripple an entire jurisdiction by hindering transportation, knocking down tree limbs and utility lines, and causing structural damage to buildings.

Extreme Cold

Along with snow and ice storm events, extreme cold can be dangerous to the well-being of people and animals. What constitutes extreme cold varies from region to region, but is generally accepted as temperatures that are significantly lower than the average low temperature. For the planning area, the coldest months of the year are January, February, March, November and December. The average low temperatures for these months are all below freezing (average low for the five months 19.8°F). The average high temperatures for the months of January, February, and December are near 34°F. Record lows for the region range from -34°F in December, -26°F in January and -35°F in February.

Freezing Rain

Along with snow events, winter storms also have the potential to deposit significant amounts of ice. Ice buildup on tree limbs and power lines can cause them to collapse. This is most likely to occur when ice falls in the form of rain that freezes upon contact, especially in the presence of wind. Freezing rain is the name given to rain that falls when surface temperatures are below freezing. Unlike a mixture of rain and snow, ice pellets or hail, freezing rain is made entirely of liquid droplets. Freezing rain can also lead to many problems on roads, as it makes them slick, causing automobile accidents, and making vehicle travel difficult.

Blizzards

Blizzards are particularly dangerous due to drifting snow and the potential for rapidly occurring whiteout conditions which greatly inhibits vehicular traffic. Heavy snow is usually the most defining element of a winter storm. Large snow events can cripple an entire jurisdiction by hindering transportation, knocking down tree limbs and utility lines, and causing structural damage to buildings.

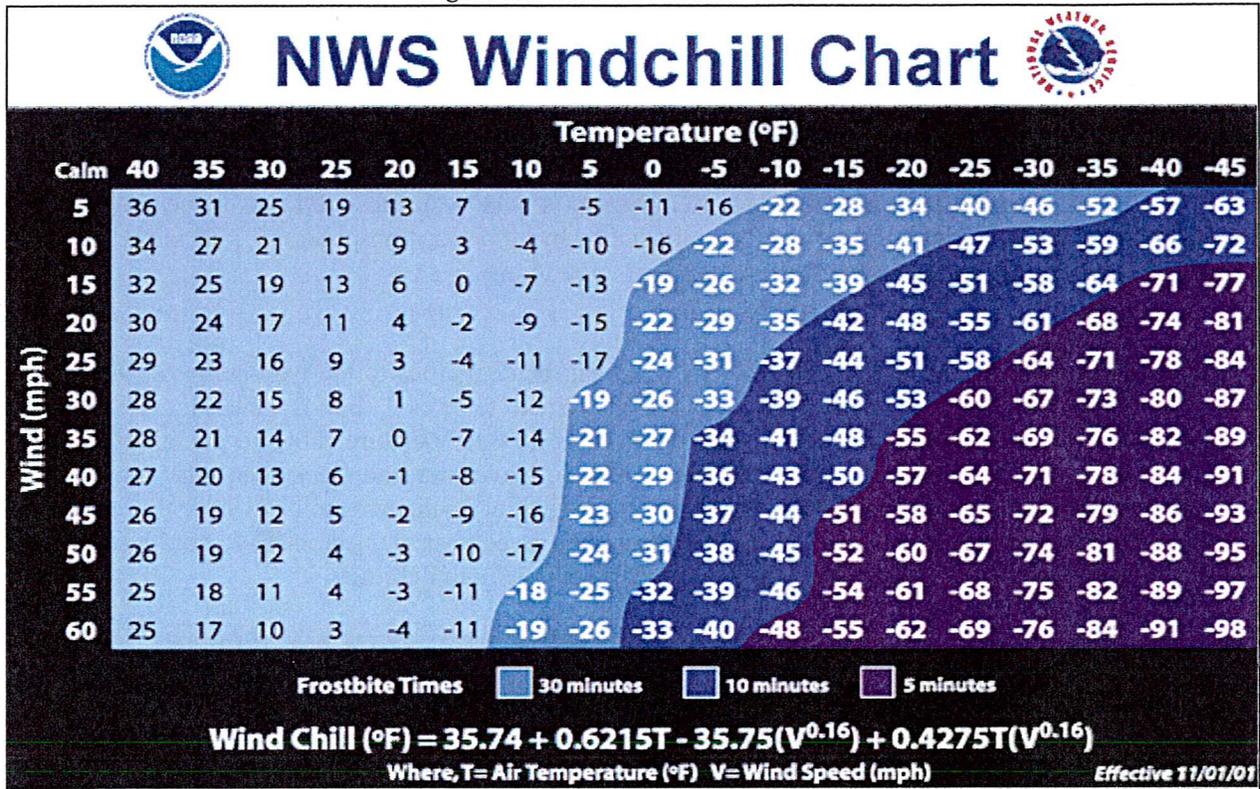
LOCATION

The entire planning area is at risk of severe winter storms.

EXTENT

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index (SPIA) was developed by the NWS to predict the accumulation of ice and resulting damages. The SPIA looks at total precipitation, wind, and temperatures to predict the intensity of ice storms. Figure 32 shows the SPIA index.

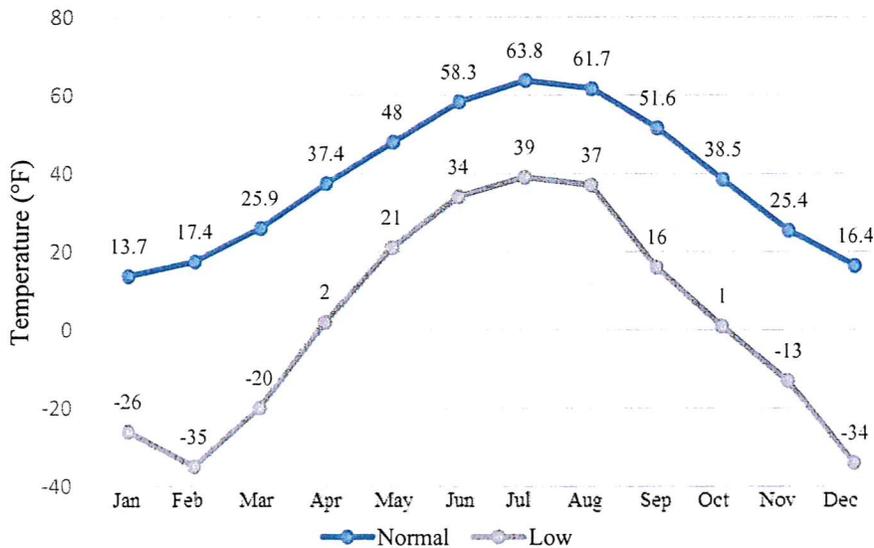
Figure 32: Wind Chill Index Chart



Source: NWS

The coldest months of the year are January, February, March, November, and December and normal lows for these months are generally around 20 degrees as shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33: Normal Minimum (1893-2012) and Record Low Temperatures



Source: High Plains Regional Climate Center

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Due to the regional scale of severe winter storms, the NCDC reports events as they occur in each county. According to the NCDC, there were 263 winter storm events for the planning area from January 1996 to April 2015. These recorded events caused a total \$6,330,000 in property damages and \$7,783,392 in crop damages.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

The average damage per event estimate was determined based upon NCDC Storm Events Database since 1996 and number of historical occurrences. This does not include losses from displacement, functional downtime, economic loss, injury, or loss of life. Severe winter storms have caused an average of \$331,158 per year in property damage, and an average of \$518,893 per year in crop damage for the planning area.

Table 75: Severe Winter Storm Loss Estimate

Hazard Type	Number of Events ¹	Total Property Loss ¹	Average Annual Property Loss ¹	Total Crop Loss ²	Average Annual Crop Loss ²
Severe Winter Storms	263	\$6,330,000	\$333,158	\$7,783,392	\$518,893

1 Indicates the data is from NCDC (January 1996 to April 2015); 2 Indicates data is from USDA RMA (2000 to 2014)

PROBABILITY

Based on historical records, it is likely that severe winter storms will occur annually within the planning area.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Power outages, which occur on an almost annual basis with severe winter storms in Nebraska, in combination with cold temperatures and below zero wind-chill, can pose a significant threat to human life. Highly vulnerable populations include residents of nursing homes, young children, the elderly, and those living in less than adequate environments. Critical facilities and infrastructure including emergency response and recovery operations, warning and communication systems, wells and water treatment, and many other services vital for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal, are at risk during severe winter storm events due to potential power outages and other damages.

Severe winter storms occur on a regional scale, and can equally affect the entire planning area. All building stock and infrastructure, including critical facilities, are at risk of being damaged or affected by a severe winter storm.

The collection of snow and ice on power lines and electrical equipment can cause equipment damage, downed power lines, and a loss of electricity. Snow and ice accumulations on transportation routes can lead to obstruction of traffic flow and hinder emergency response. Severe winter storms can also cause significant damage to trees, with branches downing electrical lines, blocking roadways, or causing building and property damage.

Severe winter storms regularly result in damages to power lines and telephone lines, as well as other infrastructure related to threat communication (i.e. radio and television antennas). This potential for decreased message dissemination combined with potential power outages results in higher levels of vulnerability for a number of groups within the community including: the elderly, individuals and families living below the poverty line, those isolated from social interactions, groups with limited mobility, and residents that are new to the area/region. Elderly citizens are at higher risk of being isolated during severe winter storms as a result of decreased mobility, as well as a diminished ability to remove accumulations of snow and ice from vehicles and driveways. A 2011 study conducted by the Center for Injury Research and

TERRORISM

According to the FBI, there is no single, universally accepted definition of terrorism. Terrorism is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of a political or social objectives” (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85).

The FBI further describes terrorism as either domestic or international, depending on the origin, base, and objectives of the terrorist organization. The FBI uses the following definitions for domestic and international terrorism:

- Domestic terrorism is the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or Puerto Rico without foreign direction committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- International terrorism involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any state, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state. These acts appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. International terrorist acts occur outside the United States or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.

There are different types of terrorism depending on the target of attack, which are:

- Political Terrorism
- Bio-Terrorism
- Cyber-Terrorism
- Eco-Terrorism
- Nuclear-Terrorism
- Narco-Terrorism

Terrorist activities are also classified based on motivation behind the event such as ideology (i.e. religious fundamentalism, national separatist movements, and social revolutionary movements). Terrorism can also be random with no ties to ideological reasoning.

The FBI also provides clear definitions of terrorist incident and terrorism prevention:

- A terrorist *incident* is a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- Terrorism *prevention* is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity.

Primarily, threat assessment, mitigation and response to terrorism are federal and state directives, and work mostly with local law enforcement. The Office of Infrastructure Protection within the Federal Department of Homeland Security is a component within the National Programs and Protection Directorate.

the color coded system put in place after the September 11th attacks by Presidential Directive 5 and 8 in March of 2002. NTAS replaced HSAS in 2011.

NTAS is based on a system of analyzing threat levels and providing either an imminent threat alert or an elevated threat alert.

An *Imminent Threat Alert* warns of a credible, specific and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

An *Elevated Threat Alert* warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

The Department of Homeland Security, in conjunction with other federal agencies, will decide whether a threat alert should be issued should credible information be available.

Each alert provides a statement summarizing the potential threat and what, if anything should be done to ensure public safety.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves. The *sunset provision* contains a specific date when the alert expires, as there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

LOCATION

Terrorist activity within the planning area is possible throughout the region.

EXTENT

Impacts from terrorism can range from very isolated occurrences of property damage with limited injuries to large scale events with catastrophic impacts to lives and property.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

There is no record of terrorist events within the planning area.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

Due to lack of data and historic impacts, average losses will not be calculated for this hazard.

PROBABILITY

There have been no reports of terrorism reported within the planning area. This plan recognizes that while there have not been incidents of terrorism reported in the past, that does not prevent future occurrences. Probability of future occurrence related to this threat is stated at one percent.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The unpredictable nature of terrorism is such that impacts can range from very isolated occurrences of property damage with limited injuries to large scale events with catastrophic impacts to lives and property. Infrastructure that are vulnerable includes: tampering with water supply, agricultural attacks (plant and animal diseases), and cyber security attacks.

TORNADOS

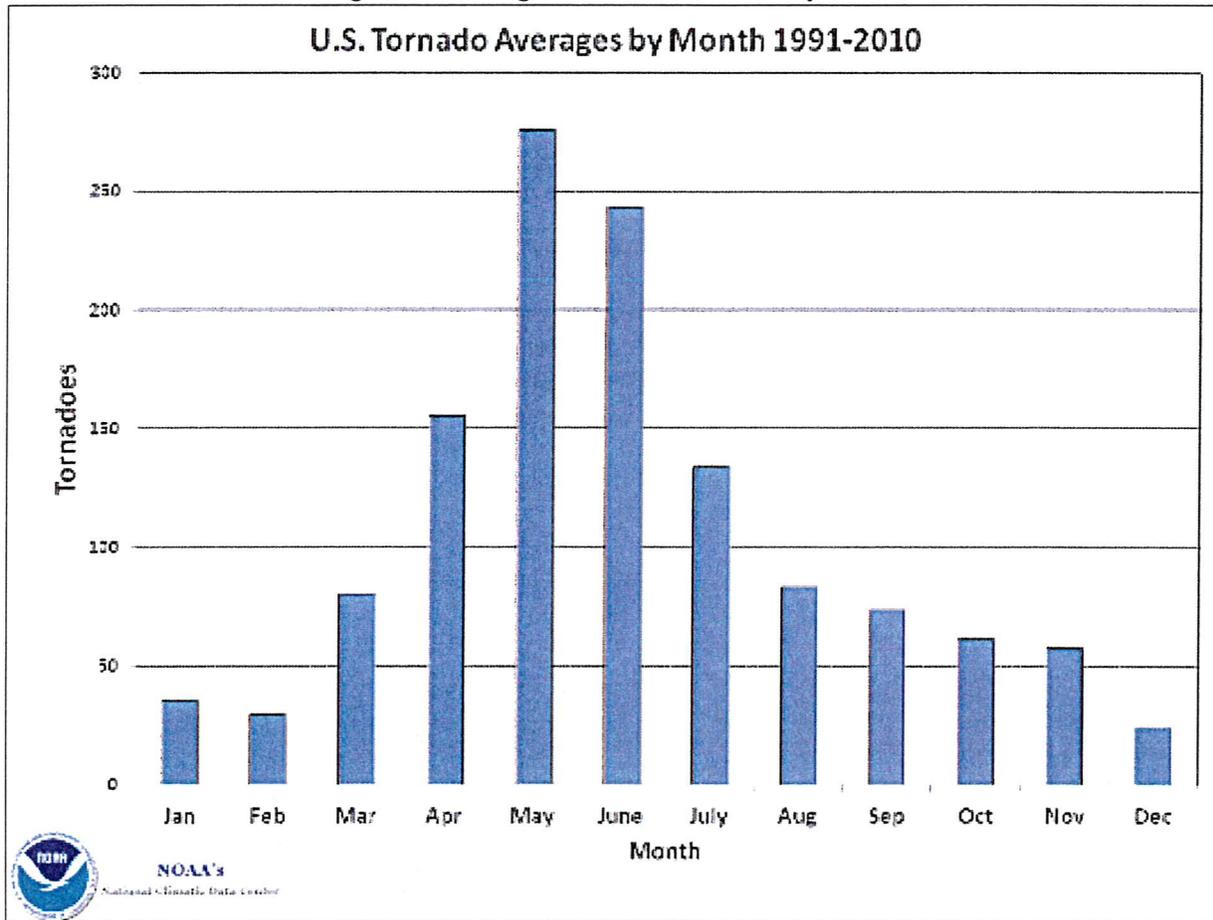
HAZARD PROFILE

A tornado is typically associated with a supercell thunderstorm. In order for rotations to be classified as tornados, three characteristics must be met:

- There must be a microscale rotating area of wind, ranging in size from a few feet to a few miles wide;
- The rotating wind, or vortex, must be attached to a convective cloud base and must be in contact with the ground; and,
- The spinning vortex of air must have caused enough damage to be classified by the Fujita Scale as a tornado.

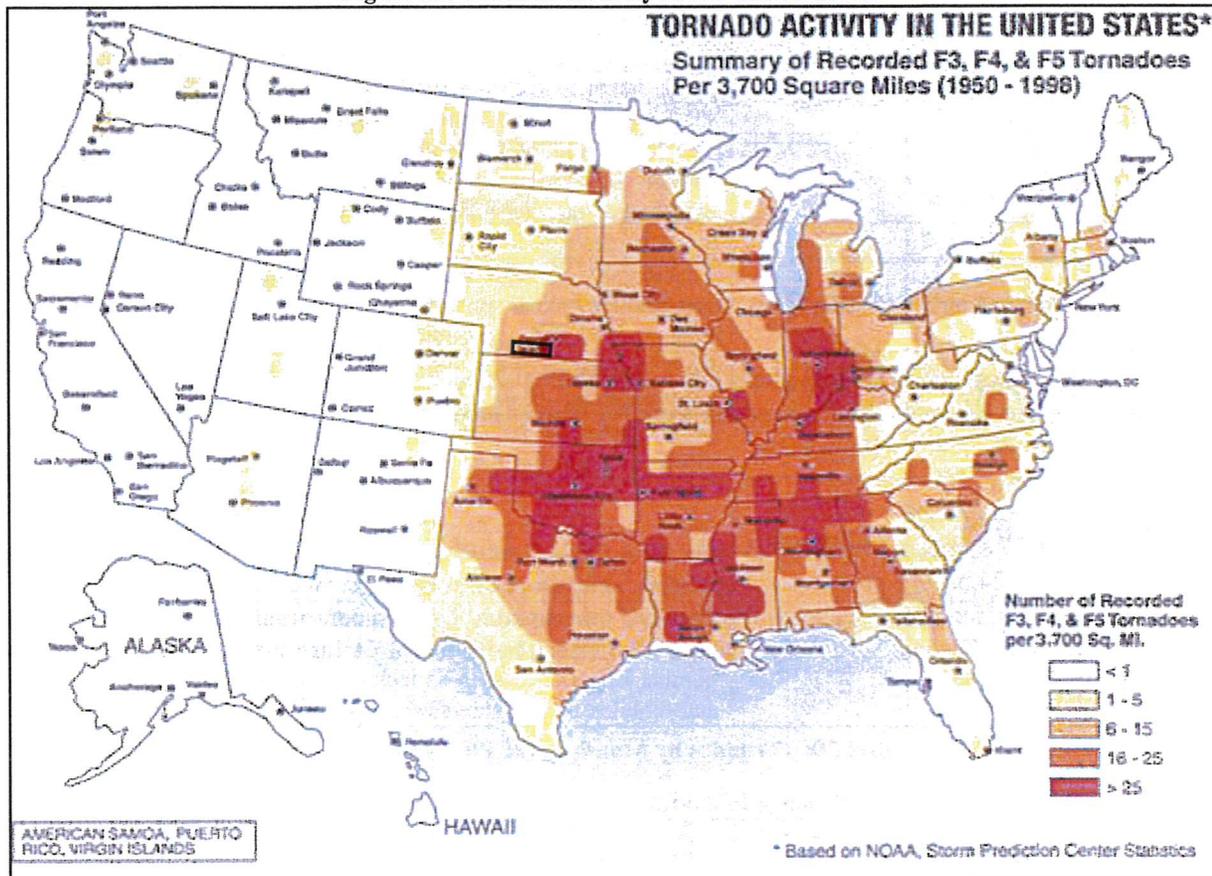
Once tornados are formed, they can be extremely violent and destructive. They have been recorded all over the world, but are most prevalent in the American Midwest and South, in an area known as “Tornado Alley.” Approximately 1,000 tornados are reported annually in the contiguous United States (NOAA 2012). Tornados can travel distances over 100 miles and reach over 11 miles above ground. Tornados usually stay on the ground no more than 20 minutes. Nationally, the tornado season typically occurs between March and April. On average, 80 percent of tornados occur between noon and midnight. In Nebraska 77 percent of all tornados occur in the months of May, June, and July.

Figure 36: Average Number of Tornados by Month



Source: NCDC

Figure 38: Tornado Activity in the United States



Source: Storm Prediction Center

LOCATION

Tornados have occurred in all of the counties participating in this plan. In the planning area, Red Willow County has had the highest number of tornados reported since 1996, with 16.

EXTENT

After a tornado, an official rating category is determined which provides a common benchmark that allows comparisons to be made between different tornadoes. The magnitudes of a tornado are measured by the Enhanced Fujita Scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale does not measure tornadoes by their size or width, but rather the amount of damage caused to human-built structures and trees. The Enhanced Fujita Scale replaced the Fujita Scale in 2007. The enhanced scale classifies EF0-EF5 damage as determined by engineers and meteorologists across 28 different types of damage indicators, including different types of building and tree damage. In order to establish a rating, engineers and meteorologists examine the damage, analyze the ground-swirl patterns, review damage imagery, collect media reports, and sometimes utilize photogrammetry and videogrammetry. Based on the most severe damage to any well-built frame house, or any comparable damage as determined by an engineer, an EF-Scale number is assigned to the tornado. Table 76 and Table 77 summarize the Enhanced Fujita Scale and damage indicators. According to a recent report from the National Institute of Science and Technology on the Joplin Tornado, tornados rated EF3 or lower account for around 96 percent of all tornado damages.

Number	Damage Indicator
22	Service station canopy
23	Warehouse (tilt-up walls or heavy timber)
24	Transmission line tower
25	Free-standing tower
26	Free standing pole (light, flag, luminary)
27	Tree - hardwood
28	Tree - softwood

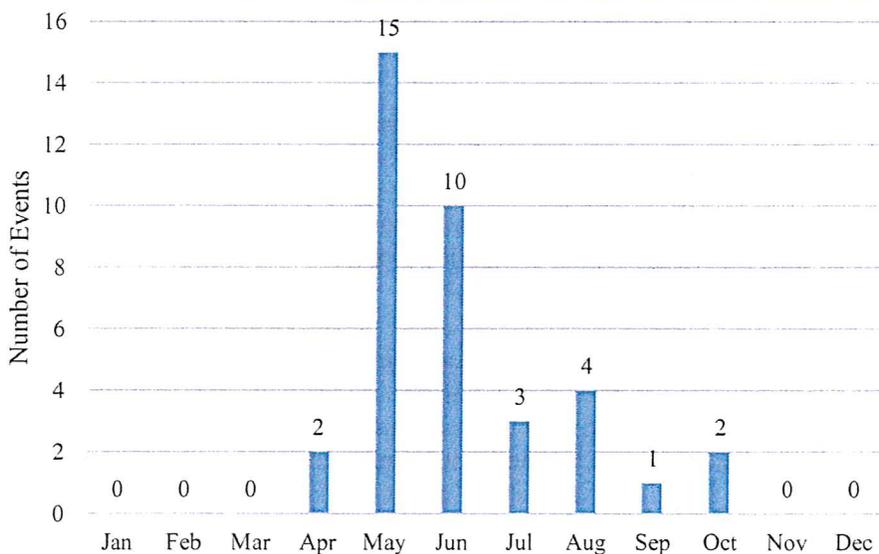
Source: NOAA; FEMA

Based on the historic record it is most likely that tornados that do occur within the planning area will be of EF0 strength. Of the 37 reported events: seven were F/EF1 tornados, one event was an F/EF2 tornados, 29 were F/EF 0.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

The NCDC cites 37 tornado events ranging from a magnitude of F/EF0 to F/EF2. These events were responsible for \$2,124,500 in property damage and \$27,388 in crop damage. No deaths or injuries were reported. The jurisdiction specific events from NCDC and reported by each community were listed in each participant section in *Section Seven: Participant Sections*. The following table shows the months when tornados are most common.

Figure 39: Tornados by Month in the Planning Area



Source: NCDC

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGES

The average damage per event estimate was determined based upon NCDC Storm Events Database since 1996 and number of historical occurrences. This does not include losses from displacement, functional downtime, economic loss, injury, or loss of life. It would cause an average of \$111,816 per year in property damage due to tornados, with annual crop damage coming in at \$1,826.

within the participating jurisdictions, please see *Section 7: Participant Section* to find details on the status of these items for a specific jurisdiction. Many of these strategies are identified and discussed in greater detail in the FEMA document, *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*.

- Bury power and service lines
- Establish redundancies for necessary municipal services (i.e. water, gas, electric, transportation)
- Continue to participate, or become a participant, in Tree City USA; establish a tree maintenance ordinance
- Establish a Tree Board to assist in the development of a tree management program
- Encourage the construction of safe rooms
- Ensure outdoor warning sirens are functional and located adequately to warn the public of potential tornadic events
- Incorporate text messaging into severe weather messaging programs
- Incorporate cable TV interruption warning systems
- Establish mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities and privately owned businesses
- Establish public education programs to increase awareness of the dangers posed by severe tornados and strong winds and ways the public can mitigate potential impacts
- Enhance building codes to incorporate wind –resistant building techniques
- Establish data recovery program and backup program for municipal employees
- Require tornado safe rooms in newly constructed municipal buildings
- Work with trailer and mobile home parks to develop tornado safe rooms
- Ensure schools are equipped with sufficient safe space for their maximum student capacity
- Develop business continuity plans for critical community services (public and private)
- Develop maps of vulnerable populations and safe rooms located near those groups

Section Five: Mitigation Strategy

INTRODUCTION

The primary focus of the mitigation strategy is to establish goals and objectives, and identify action items to reduce the effects of hazards on existing infrastructure and property in a cost effective and technically feasible manner. The development of goals and objectives was completed through the ‘hazard identification’ public meetings.

After each hazard was identified, goals and objectives were established. The intent of each goal and set of objectives was to develop strategies to account for the risks associated with the hazards, and identify ways to reduce or eliminate those risks. Each goal and set of objectives is preceded by ‘mitigation alternatives’ or actions items.

A preliminary list of goals and objectives was provided to the Planning Team and participants at the ‘hazard identification’ public meetings. Each participant was asked to review all of the goals and objectives and comment on how to improve or change them to meet the needs of their jurisdiction. Information from this review was used to finalize the goals and objectives.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The development of the mitigation strategy for this plan update includes the addition of several mitigation actions, revisions to the mitigation alternative selection process, and the incorporation of mitigation actions for the additional hazards addressed in the update.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Below is the final list of goals and objectives as determined by the participating jurisdictions and the Planning Team. These goals and objectives provide specific direction to guide participants in reducing future hazard related losses. The goals and objectives were numbered to assist in the development and organization of mitigation alternatives ‘action items’, as discussed in *Section Seven: Participant Sections*.

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction’s participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

These projects are the core of a hazard mitigation plan. The group was instructed that each alternative must be directly related to the goals and objectives. Alternatives must be specific activities that are concise and can be implemented individually. Each goal, objective, and corresponding 'action item' is arranged by a numbering system.

Mitigation alternatives were evaluated based on referencing the community's risk assessment and capability assessment. Communities were encouraged to choose mitigation actions that were realistic and relevant to the concerns identified.

A final list of alternatives was established including information on the associated hazard mitigated, description of the action, responsible party, priority, cost estimate, potential funding sources, and timeline. This information was established through input from participants and the consultant.

It is important to note that not all of the mitigation actions identified may ultimately be included in the community's plan due to limited capabilities, prohibitive costs, low benefit/cost ratio, or other concerns. Even though there are cost estimates, priority scores, and responsible agencies identified, planning participants have not necessarily committed to undertaking any of the activities. This information will serve as a guide for the participants to assist in hazard mitigation for the future. Additionally, some jurisdictions may identify additional mitigation actions not identified in this plan.

PARTICIPANT MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

The following are specific actions listed by participants of the Quad Counties Hazard Mitigation Plan intended to be utilized in the implementation of mitigation alternatives. Each action is described in more detail in Section Seven: Participant Sections and include the following components:

- Description – general summary of the action item.
- Analysis – brief summary of what the action item will accomplish.
- Goal/Objective – which goal and objective the action item falls under.
- Hazard(s) Addressed – which hazard the mitigation action aims to address.
- Estimated Cost – approximate cost of implementing mitigation action.
- Potential funding – a list of any potential funding mechanisms used to fund the action.
- Timeline – a general timeline as established by planning participants and the Planning Team.
- Priority – a general description of the importance and workability in which an action may be implemented (high/medium/low). Priority may vary between each community, mostly dependent on funding capabilities and the size of the local tax base.
- Lead agency – listing of agencies which may lead the implementation of the action item.
- Action since 2010 – brief summary of the status and progress of the mitigation action since the previous plan update

Implementation of the actions will vary between individual plan participants based upon the availability of existing information, funding opportunities and limitations, and administrative capabilities of smaller communities. The information listed in Table 79 is a compilation of the mitigation alternatives organized by the goal and objective to be met. Establishment of a cost-benefit analysis is out of the scope of this plan and could potentially be completed prior to submittal of a project grant application or as part of a 5-year update. Ongoing and highly ranked mitigation alternatives for each participating jurisdiction can be found in *Section Seven: Participant Section*.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVE PROJECT MATRIX

During public meetings, each participant was asked to update mitigation projects from the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. The participants were also asked to list new projects based on FEMA's best practices

Goal/ Objective	Action Item #	Action Item	Summary	Hazards Addressed
			storm events. Electrical utilities shall be required to use underground construction methods where possible for future installation of power lines.	Severe Thunderstorms
	2.1.7	New Well	Provide a safe backup water supply for the community; replace existing wells affected by drought, increase of demand in water, and additional water for fire protection.	All Hazards
	2.1.8	Sewer Project	Install new gravity flow sewer lagoon with no pumps.	All Hazards
	2.1.9	Impact Resistant Roof Coverings	Use roofing materials that are resistant to hail impacts for new buildings. Retrofit existing buildings with hail resistant roofing.	Hail
	2.1.10	Updating Sewer Plant	Design and construct a sewer treatment plant for the appropriate communities.	Flooding
	2.1.11	Incorporate Native Species into Municipal Landscapes	Work to incorporate native species of plants into municipal landscapes when updates/improvements are implemented.	Drought
	2.1.12	Back up Municipal Records	Develop protocol for backup of critical municipal records.	All Hazards
	2.1.13	Updating Sewer Plant	Design and construct a sewer treatment plant	Flooding
Goal 2 Objective 2.2	2.2.1	Drainage Study/Storm Water Master Plan	Drainage studies can be conducted to identify and prioritize improvements to address site specific localized flooding/drainage problems. Stormwater master plans can be conducted to perform a community-wide stormwater evaluation, identifying multiple problem areas, and potentially multiple drainage improvements for each.	Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms
	2.2.2	Develop a Drought Management Plan	Work with relevant stakeholders to develop a drought management plan. The drought management plan would identify water monitoring protocols, outline drought responses, identify opportunities to reduce water consumption, and establish the jurisdictional management procedures.	Drought
	2.2.3	Assess Vulnerability to Drought Risk	The jurisdiction will review relevant plans and municipal systems to identify factors which may increase drought impacts or gaps in planning and service delivery. This may include but is not limited to: assessing water distribution system(s), reviewing well levels and identifying alternative water sources (if needed), examining water intensive consumers, review of water pricing structures, considering the need for municipal water meters, and other locally appropriate actions.	Drought
	2.2.4	Monitor Drought Conditions	Establish specific drought monitoring protocols. These protocols will serve as triggers for implementing drought response actions.	Drought
	2.2.5	Source Water Contingency Plan	Evaluate and locate new sources of groundwater to ensure adequate supplies to support the existing community and any additional growth which may occur.	Drought
	2.2.6	Remove Flow Restrictions	Conduct a preliminary drainage assessment and/or design bridge improvements to reduce and/or alleviate flooding. Bridges typically serve as flow restrictions along streams and rivers. Cleanout and reshaping channel segments at bridge crossings can increase conveyance, reducing the potential for	Flooding

Goal/ Objective	Action Item #	Action Item	Summary	Hazards Addressed
	3.1.4	Shelter in Place	Provide shelter in place training to facilities housing vulnerable populations (nursing homes, childcare facilities, schools, etc.).	All Hazards
Goal 4 Objective 4.1	4.1.1	Comprehensive Disaster/Emergency Response/Rescue Plan	Establish or update Comprehensive Village Disaster and Emergency Response/Rescue Plan.	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms
	4.1.2	Civil Service Improvements	Improve emergency rescue and response equipment and facilities by providing additional, or updating existing emergency response equipment. This can include fire trucks, ATV's water tanks/trucks, snow removal equipment, etc. This would also include developing backup systems for emergency vehicles and identifying and training additional personnel for emergency response.	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Wildfires
	4.1.3	Establish Formal Drought Response Protocols	Establish a response protocol for times of drought. This may include, but is not limited to: lawn watering restrictions, requirements for water intensive businesses (i.e. car washes, golf courses, etc.) responses for local facilities (swimming pools, public fountains, etc.).	Drought
	4.1.4	Emergency Communications	Establish an action plan to improve communication between agencies to better assist residents and businesses during and following emergencies. Establish inner-operable communications.	All Hazards
	4.1.5	Emergency Operations	Identify and establish an Emergency Operations Center.	All Hazards
	4.1.6	Emergency Exercise: Hazardous Spill	Utilize exercise to prepare for potential explosions or hazardous spills. Ensure that nearby businesses and residents have appropriate plans in place.	Chemical Spills
	4.1.7	Emergency Exercise: Agricultural Disease Outbreak	Conduct an outbreak exercise with producers, emergency managers, veterinarians, extension agents, etc. to identify areas for improvement and become familiar with procedures.	Agricultural Disease
	Goal 4 Objective 4.3	4.3.1	Warning Systems	Implement Code Red for the county or counties.
4.3.2		Weather Radios	Conduct an inventory of weather radios at schools and other critical facilities. Provide weather radios in critical facilities.	All Hazards
4.3.3		Alert/Warning Sirens	Perform an evaluation of existing alert sirens in order to determine sirens which should be replaced or upgraded. Install new sirens and remote activation where lacking.	All Hazards
Goal 5 Objective 5.2	5.2.1	Tree City USA	Work to become a Tree City USA through the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to receive direction, technical assistance, and public education on how to establish a hazardous tree identification and removal program in order to limit potential tree damage and damages caused by trees in a community when a storm event occurs. The four main requirements include: 1) establishing a tree board; 2) enacting a tree care ordinance; 3) establishing a forestry care program; 4) enacting an Arbor Day observance and proclamation.	High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, Tornados
	5.2.2	Infrastructure Assessment Study	Conduct an assessment of bridges in the county and assess other potential areas of concern.	All Hazards

Section Six: Plan Implementation and Maintenance

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Section Six is consistent with what was outlined in the previous mitigation plan. It should be noted that the Planning Team and participating jurisdiction have designed a tool to meet the annual review requirement for this planning process.

MONITORING, EVALUATING, AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Participants of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be responsible for annually monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the plan. Hazard mitigation projects will be prioritized by each participant's governing body with support and suggestions from the public, as well as property and business owners. Unless otherwise specified by each participant's governing body, the governing body will be responsible for implementation of the recommended projects. The responsible party for the various implementation actions will report on the status of all projects and include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties they encountered, how coordination efforts are proceeding, and which strategies could be revised.

To assist with monitoring of the plan, as each recommended project is completed, a detailed timeline of how that project was completed will be written and attached to the plan in a format selected by the governing body. Information that should be included will address project timelines, agencies involved, area(s) benefited, total funding (if complete), etc. At the discretion of each governing body, a local task force may be used to review the original draft of the mitigation plan and to recommend changes.

Reviewing and updating of this plan will occur at least every five years. At the discretion of each governing body, updates may be incorporated more frequently, especially in the event of a major hazard. The governing body shall start meeting to discuss mitigation updates at least six months prior to the deadline for completing the plan review. The persons overseeing the evaluation process will review the goals and objectives of the previous plan and evaluate them to determine whether they are still pertinent and timely. Among other questions, they may want to consider the following:

- Do the goals and objectives address current and expected conditions?
- If any of the recommended projects have been completed, did they have the desired impact on the goal for which they were identified? If not, what was the reason it was not successful (lack of funds/resources, lack of political/popular support, underestimation of the amount of time needed, etc.)?
- Have the nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks changed?
- Are there implementation problems?
- Are current resources appropriate to implement the plan?
- Were the outcomes as expected?
- Did the plan partners participate as originally planned?
- Are there other agencies which should be included in the revision process?

Worksheets in *Appendix D* may also be used to assist with plan updates.

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Section Seven: Participant Sections

PURPOSE OF PARTICIPANT SECTIONS

Participant sections contain information specific to jurisdictions which have participated in the Quad Counties planning effort. Information from individual communities was collected at public and one-on-one meetings and used to establish the plan. Participant sections include: history and development, location and geography, transportation, demographics, critical facilities, future development trends, risk assessment, capability assessment, and mitigation actions. In addition, maps specific only to each jurisdiction are included such as: critical facilities as identified by the jurisdiction, 1 percent annual floodplain boundaries, and land use maps.

The risk assessment information, as provided by individual participants, in *Section Four: Risk Assessment* and *Section Seven: Participant Sections* varies in large part to the extent of the geographical area and the jurisdictions designated representatives (who were responsible for completing meeting worksheets) identification of hazards, and occurrence and risk of each hazard type. For example, a jurisdiction located near a river may list flooding as highly likely in probability and severe in extent of damage, where a jurisdiction located on a hill may list flooding as unlikely in probability and limited in extent of damage. The overall risk assessment for the identified hazard types represents the presence and vulnerability to each hazard type area throughout the entire planning area. Only certain hazards are examined in depth for each participant section. The discussion of certain hazards selected for each participant section were prioritized by the local planning team based on the identification of hazards of greatest concern, hazard history, and the jurisdiction's capabilities. The hazards not examined in depth can be referred to in *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

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Overview

The City of McCook participated in this hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce the risk to human life and property from hazards. Their participation was extensive; a representative from McCook attended every public meeting; met with members from the planning team; completed all hazard identification and project identification worksheets; engaged the general public in the planning process; and, assisted in plan development coordination and data analysis.

For McCook, the top concerns that were identified through this planning process include chemical spills during transportation, extreme heat, severe thunderstorms, and tornados.

The following people were involved in the development of McCook’s Participant Section:

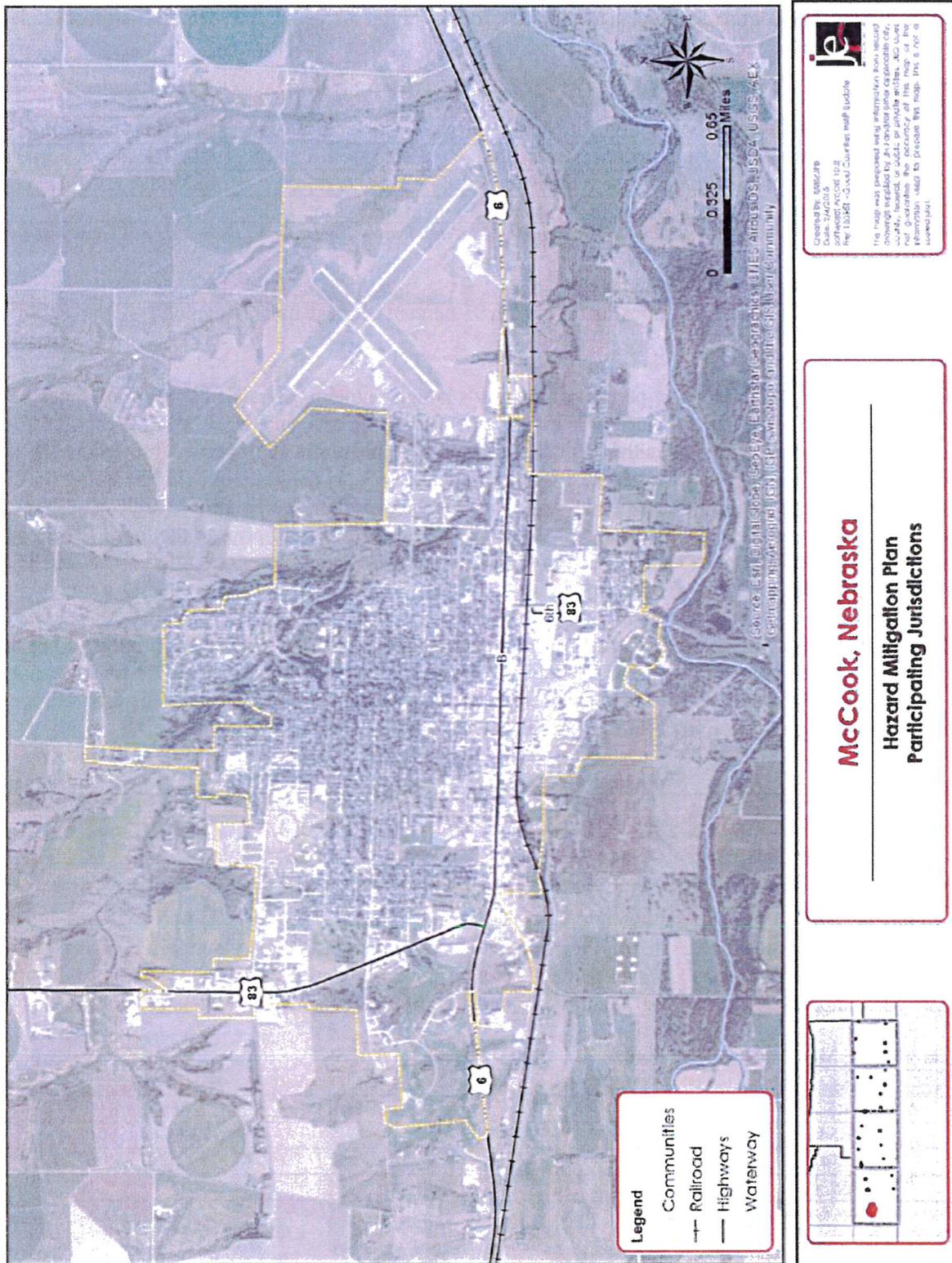
Table MCC 1: City of McCook Plan Contributors

Name	Title	Department / Organization
Lori Schmidt	Deputy City Clerk	City of McCook
Marc Harpham	Fire Chief	City of McCook
Nate Schneider	City Manager	City of McCook
Alan Kotschwar	Red Willow County Sheriff	Red Willow County

This section contains important information about the City of McCook relevant to hazard mitigation, including the following elements:

- Location /Geography/Climate
- Demographics
 - Population Trends
 - Population by Age
 - Housing and Income Data
 - Age of Housing
- Governance
- Transportation
- Future Development Trends
- Parcel Improvements and Valuations
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
- Historical Hazard Events
- Local Hazard of Concern / Risk Assessment
- Capability Assessment
- Plan Integration
- Mitigation Actions

Figure MCC 1: McCook



about \$4,300 less than the county. The lower income and higher cost of living could explain the decline in population discussed in the demographic section.

Table MCC 3: McCook Housing Value and Income

	Red Willow County	McCook
Median Household Income ¹	\$45,345	\$41,055
Per Capita Income ¹	\$23,320	\$22,979
Median Home Value ²	\$84,200	\$83,600
Median Rent ²	\$589	\$595

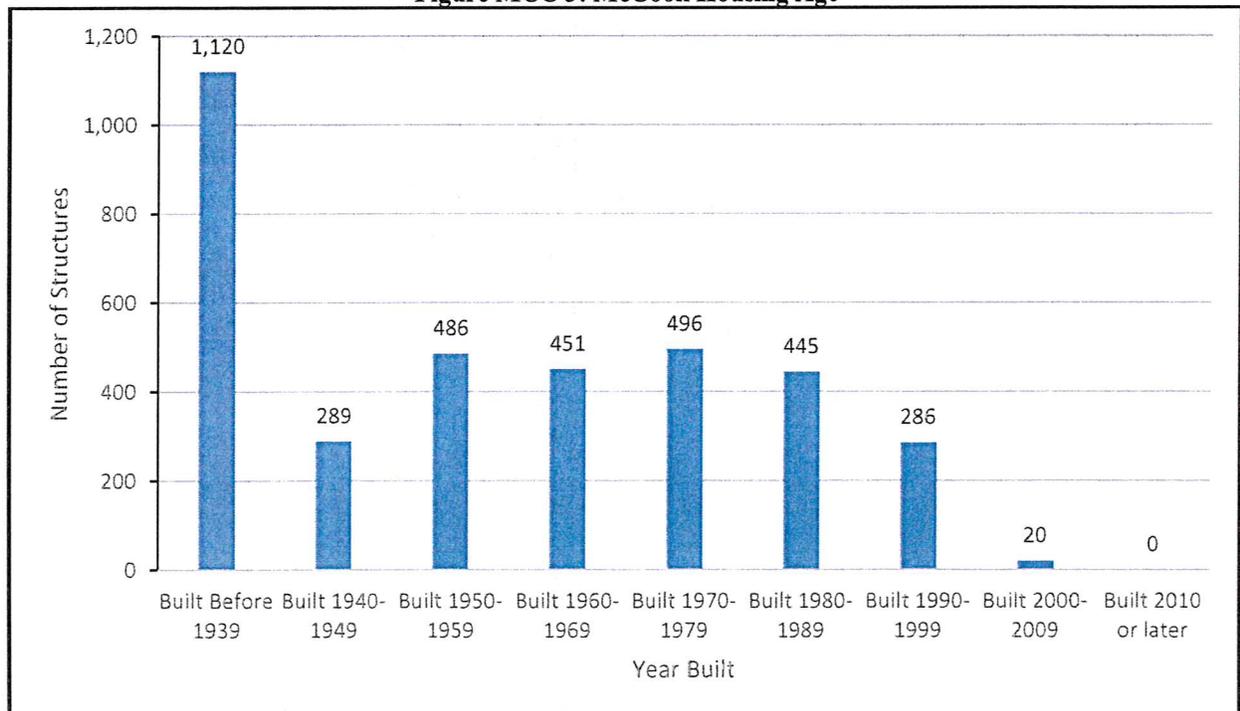
1Selected Economic Characteristics: 2009 – 2013 ACS 5-year estimate, 2Selected Housing Characteristics: 2009 – 2013 ACS 5-year estimate

According to the U.S. Census Bureau data (Figure MCC 3) the city has 3,593 housing units with 93 percent of those units occupied (

Table MCC 4). Approximately five percent of the city’s housing stock is classified as mobile homes. The city has two mobile home parks located at West 10th and West B Streets, and West Q and West 4th Streets. In addition to the mobile home parks the city has identified multiple blighted properties throughout the city. Over 52 percent of the city’s housing stock was built before 1960. In conjunction with the aging housing stock, residents living within these types of structures will be especially vulnerable to high winds, severe thunderstorms, and tornados. Over 80 percent of the city’s homes were built prior to the first FIRM for the city in 1983. Houses built prior to this year may not be constructed above the base flood elevation. There are 106 parcel improvements in the floodplain.

The housing stock in the city is not sufficient for the population. There are few vacant properties but they are not considered livable as residential structures. There are also a few houses available for purchase or rent. The city does try to address nuisance property and older vacant structures through the city’s Property Resolution Team and through the Health Board Process.

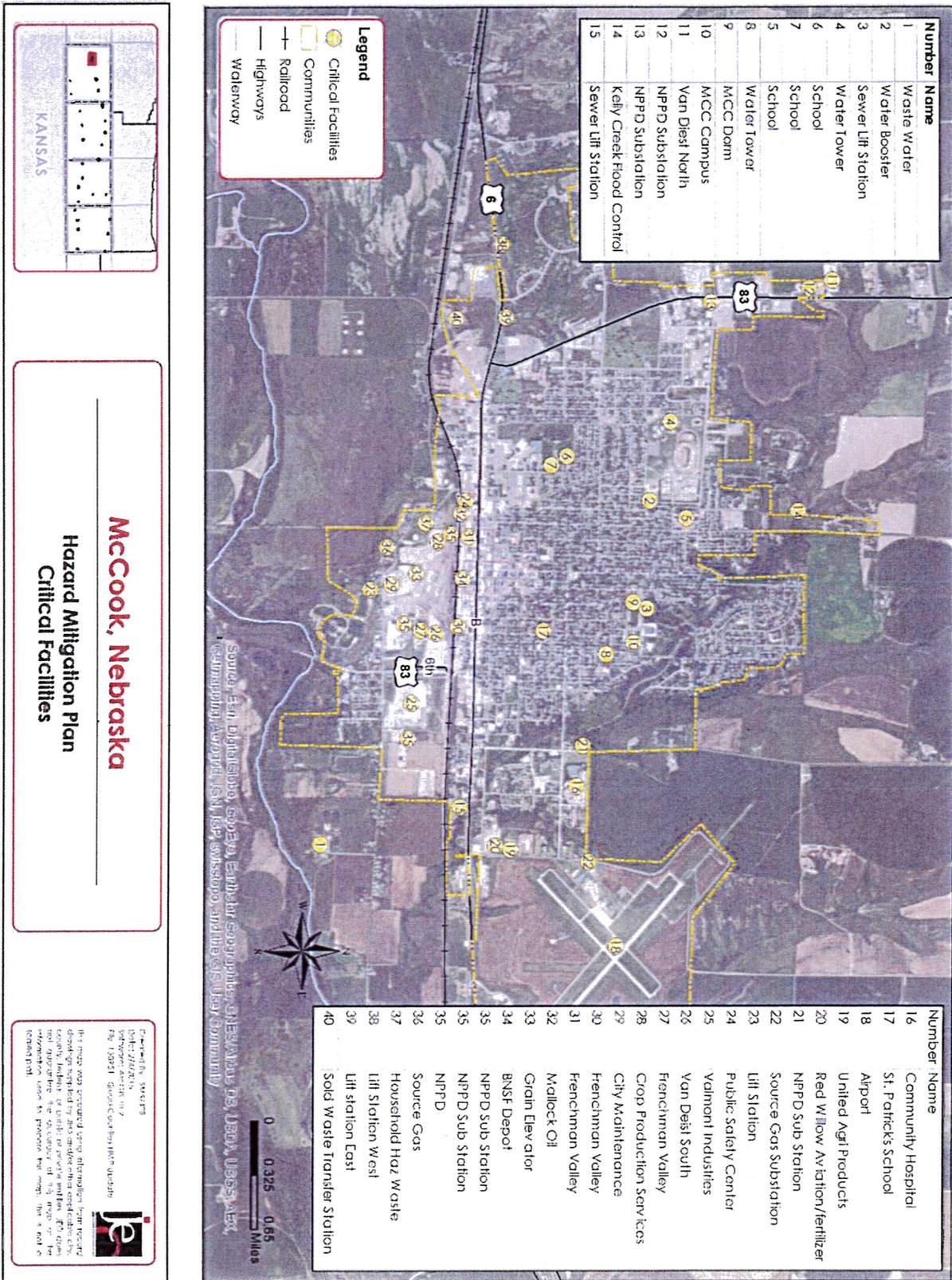
Figure MCC 3: McCook Housing Age



Source: Selected Housing Characteristics: 2009 – 2013 ACS 5-year estimate

Table MCC 6 and Figure MCC 4 provide a summary of the type and location of critical facilities for the jurisdiction. There are 19 critical facilities that have a backup generators. There are four critical facilities that have areas designated as storm shelters, but they are not classified as safe rooms. The city does not have any critical facilities in the 1% annual floodplain.

Figure MCC 4: McCook Critical Facilities Map



Future Development Trends

According to the city's comprehensive plan, the city would like to achieve a stabilized population base by 2023. In order to do this the city will need housing and availability of new subdivisions to support the required development. The city would like to see development of single family housing within the city's corporate limits. There are a few tracts of land that remain in a couple of subdivisions within the city. McCook will also look at expanding its multifamily housing development over by 2023 to expand affordable housing options within the city. The city plans to keep most of the future development out of the floodplain, through making those areas parks or greenspaces. There will be some areas of the floodplain that have already developed that the city will allow to stay, but most new development will be done outside of the floodplain.

In addition to what has been identified in the comprehensive plan the city identified some changes that have occurred since the last plan update. There has been a new subdivision that was created and new housing is being developed. Some of the new buildings include a municipal building, a jail, an event center for McCook Community College, and United Agri Products moved locations. Red Willow Aviation and the hospital both expanded in the last five years. There are some new businesses that will be in McCook the largest of which is American Ag Labs. The other new buildings will be smaller retail shops.

Risk Assessment

Hazard Identification

Table MCC 99 is a risk assessment identified specifically for the community. Refer to *Section Four: Community Based Risk Assessment* for an explanation as to what this methodology is.

Table MCC 9: McCook Risk Assessment

HAZARD TYPE	PREVIOUS OCCURRENCE? Yes/No	Specific Concerns Identified
Agricultural Animal Disease	No	None
Agricultural Plant Disease	No	None
Chemical Spills (Fixed Sites)	No	None
Chemical Spills (Transportation)*	Yes	Property damages, injuries and loss of life
Dam Failure	No	None
Drought	Yes	None
Earthquake	No	None
Extreme Heat*	Yes	Injuries to vulnerable populations
Flooding	Yes	None
Grass/Wildfire	Yes	None
Hail*	Yes	Significant property damages
High Winds	Yes	None
Levee Failure	No	None
Severe Thunderstorm*	Yes	Significant property damages
Severe Winter Storm*	Yes	Power outages, property damages and injuries
Terrorism	No	None
Tornados*	Yes	Significant damages, injuries and loss of life

* Identified as a top concern by the local planning team

The top hazards in McCook are chemical spills during transportation, extreme heat, hail, severe thunderstorms, and tornados. These hazards that raise the greatest concerns for the community are discussed in detail.

Historical Occurrence

The NCDC reported 160 severe weather events from 1996 to 2014 in the City of McCook. The events listed below do not include any information about hazards that the NCDC classifies as zonal, such as blizzards, winter storms, and high winds.

Table MCC 10 provides a summary of the events that caused damage in the city.

Hail

NCDC reported 85 hail events in McCook between January 1996 and December 2014. Only \$1,000 in property damage was reported by NCDC for these events. However, the local planning team indicated that these storms caused significant damages to roofs, windows, and crops. Past hail events have caused damages to critical facilities.

McCook has a tree board that can evaluate hail damage to trees. Residents receive information regarding hail resistant building materials with building permits. Some critical facilities are fitted with hail resistant building materials. Municipal facilities are insured for hail.

Severe Thunderstorms

NCDC reported X severe thunderstorms (wind, rain and lightning) and XX hail events between January 1996 and December 2014 that resulted in \$X in property damage. The city dealt with significant thunderstorms in 2011 and 2014 with the majority of the damage from those storms occurring due to hail.

The city does protect electronic devices with surge protectors. Most of the critical facilities have backup generators and all of the critical facilities have weather radios. Some of the critical facilities have been retrofitted with hail resistant building material. And the municipal buildings are insured through the city. The city will remove hazardous trees as necessary and has a tree board to help with the replacement of trees.

Severe Winter Storms

NCDC reported 38 severe winter storm events for the city. There was one storm that reported in \$30,000 in property losses. There was one person injured in December 2006 when her vehicle skidded on icy roads just south of McCook and her vehicle rolled. There were also two injuries in January 2011 accident that resulted in two minor injuries in McCook during a freezing rain event. The city also reported power lines were damaged in a 2006 winter storm.

To help with snow removal the city has designated snow routes that get cleared before other streets. The city has multiple snow routes that cover the entire city. The city will also use snow fences when needed along the major transportation routes in the city that are open air such as highway 6/34 and highway 83. The city is responsible for clearing its streets and is able to handle typical events however, the city's resources may be stretched during a blizzard.

Tornados

NCDC reported 5 tornados for the city that did not cause any damage. Three of the storms were rated as F/EF0 and the other two storms were not rated on the Fujita Scale.

The city does have a backup system for municipal records. The city does not have any community safe rooms they do have eight buildings that have been designated by the city and the county sheriff as protective shelters. These location include the three public schools, the First Baptist Church, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, the United Methodist Church, the YMCA, and the Southwest Public Health Department. The city does offer emergency alerts to residents.

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Comments
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes, IBC 2003
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	Wellhead Protection Plan
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Hazard Mitigation Planning Commission	No
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	Emergency Manager	Yes, County
	GIS Coordinator	No
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	Yes, Consultants
	Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	Yes, Committee
	Other (if any)	
Fiscal Capability	Capital Improvement Project Funding	Yes
	Community Development Block Grant	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes, franchise fee
	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.	Yes
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	Yes
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes
	Other (if any)	

Description	Safe Rooms
Analysis	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas.
Goal/Objective	Goal 2 /Objective 2.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$25,000
Funding	City General Funds
Timeline	Completed
Lead Agency	City Police Department, County Sheriff/Emergency Manager
Action since 2010	Built a stormproof dispatch center as part of the Municipal Center.

Description	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements
Analysis	Larger communities generally utilize underground stormwater systems comprising of pipes and inlets to convey runoff. Undersized systems can contribute to localized flooding. Stormwater system improvements may include pipe upsizing and additional inlets. Retention and detention facilities may also be implemented to decrease runoff rates while also decreasing the need for other stormwater system improvements.
Goal/Objective	Goal 2/Objective 2.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$100,000+
Funding	City General Funds
Timeline	Completed
Lead Agency	Public Works
Action since 2010	Completed a drainage project on M Street in 2011, and East G Street in 2013.

New/Ongoing Mitigation Projects

Description	Hazardous Tree Removal
Analysis	Identify and remove hazardous trees and limbs
Goal/Objective	Goal 1/Objective 1.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornados, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, severe winter storms
Estimated Cost	\$20,000
Potential Funding	HMGP, PDM, City General funds
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Public Works Department
Action since 2010	Trees are removed as they become a problem.

Description	Power Service, Electrical, and Water Distribution lines
Analysis	McCook can work with McCook Public Power and the city utilities department to identify vulnerable transmission and distribution lines and plan to bury lines underground or retrofits existing structures to be less vulnerable to storm events. Electrical Utilities shall be required to use underground construction methods where possible for future installation of power lines.
Goal/Objective	Goal 2/Objective 2.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazard
Estimated Cost	\$50,000 - 70,000 per mile (electrical)
Potential Funding	HMGP, PDM, water and sewer funds, private investments
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Utilities Department, McCook Public Power
Action since 2010	There have been some power lines buried in the city, but more work is needed.

Description	Stream-Bank Stabilization/Grade Control Structure/ Channel Improvement
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 – 100,000+
Potential Funding	HMGP, PDM, DNR, MRNRD
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Public Works
Action since 2010	Not yet started.

Description	Flood Prone Property Acquisition
Analysis	Voluntary acquisition and demolition of properties prone to flooding will reduce general threat of flooding for communities within the NFIP. Properties are located at the intersection of East 11 th and East H Streets
Goal/Objective	Goal 2/Objective 2.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	Varies
Potential Funding	HMGP, PDM, State of Nebraska
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	City Council, Floodplain Administrator
Action since 2010	Not yet started (No appraisal of the property has been conducted).

Description	Maintain Good Standing in the NFIP
Analysis	Maintain good standing in the NFIP
Goal/Objective	Goal 2/Objective 2.3
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	N/A
Potential Funding	City General Funds
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	City Council, Floodplain Administrator
Action since 2010	Meeting all the requirements to maintain NFIP status. Continuing to enforce floodplain regulations, floodplain identification and remapping (as needed), and engaging in community assistance and monitoring activities.

Description	Public Awareness / Education
Analysis	Through activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards to both public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types.
Goal/Objective	Goal 3/Objective 3.1
Hazard(s) Addressed	All hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Potential Funding	HMGP, City General Funds
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Fire Department, County Sheriff/Emergency Manager
Action since 2010	Provide information on hail resistant building material and provide other information through city wide mailings

Description	Weather Radios
Analysis	Conduct an inventory of weather radios at schools and other critical facilities
Goal/Objective	Goal 4/Objective 4.3
Hazard(s) Addressed	All hazards
Estimated Cost	\$50/radio
Potential Funding	HMGP, PDM, Private funds
Timeline	Ongoing
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Fire Department, County Sheriff/Emergency Manager

Appendix A: Resolutions

Contents:

1. Resolutions of Participation
2. Resolutions of Adoption

RESOLUTIONS OF PARTICIPATION

RESOLUTIONS OF ADOPTION

Appendix B: Documents of Public Involvement

Contents:

1. Letters
2. Postcards
3. Flyers
4. Sign-in Sheets



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Thursday, March 26, 2015

RE: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project Announcement

To Previous Plan Participants,

You are receiving this letter because your community participated in the 2010 Quad Counties Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties (Quad Counties) have recently secured a FEMA grant to update this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

A hazard mitigation plan is a publicly-guided document that identifies vulnerability to disasters such as flood, drought, earthquake, wildfire, winter storm, tornado, high wind storm, dam failure, etc. The plan establishes goals, outlines specific mitigation options, and prioritizes projects which may reduce or eliminate loss of life and potential damages to property when future disasters occur.

Once a city, village, county, or district is part of an approved hazard mitigation plan they become eligible for up to a 75% cost share for a wide variety of projects listed in the plan.

The 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan included cities, school districts, and villages in Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties. All communities, public school districts, and other taxing authorities within these counties are eligible to participate in this plan update.

In order for an entity to be included in the updated 2016 plan, active participation in this planning process is required.

Please notify other departments or offices in your jurisdiction that may be involved in this process.

In addition to working with your County Emergency Manager, JEO Consulting Group, Inc. (JEO) has been hired to assist with the plan development over the next 12 months, and will also be working closely with participating jurisdictions to develop this plan.

For more information, please visit the project website at: www.jeo.com/quad

Sincerely,

Joe Robine
Hazard Mitigation and Emergency Planner
JEO Consulting Group, Inc.

JEO CONSULTING GROUP INC ■ JEO ARCHITECTURE INC
2700 Fletcher Avenue | Lincoln, Nebraska 68504 | p. 402.435.3680 | f. 402.435.4111
www.jeo.com

May 12, 2015

RE: Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties (Quad Counties) Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Participant:

Franklin, Furnas, Harlan and Red Willow Counties (Quad Counties) have secured grant funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is in the process of updating the four county-wide HMP. **You are receiving this letter because your jurisdiction is eligible and encouraged to participate in this planning effort.**

HMPs identify vulnerabilities and possible impacts and losses within participating jurisdiction to various natural and man-made hazards (e.g., flood, drought, wildfire, winter storm, terrorism, urban fire, transportation incidents, etc.). The HMP also identifies projects and strategies aimed at enhancing community resilience and preparedness to specific hazards.

Your community participated in the development of the 2010 Quad Counties Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. As required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, HMPs must be updated and approved by FEMA every five (5) years. Generally, the update and approval process requires a 12-month to 18-month period.

This plan update will build on the 2010 plan and incorporate detailed project recommendations. Examples of projects that are potentially eligible for funding include: drainage and stormwater infrastructure improvements, warning sirens, assistance with educational activities, storm shelters, back-up power generators, and a number of other possible mitigation activities.

FEMA requires at least one 'designated representative' from your jurisdiction to be recognized as a participating jurisdiction. Please attend the upcoming meeting:

- **Thursday, June 4, 2015 at 7:00 PM at the Senior Center, 609 Ogden St, Oxford, Nebraska**

To RSVP for the meeting or for more information, please contact me at (308)928-2147 or by email at hclaw@megavision.com; or contact Joseph Robine, Project Coordinator, at (402)392-9911 or jrobine@jeo.com. For updates and information on this planning effort, please visit: <http://jeo.com/quad-counties-hmp>. **We are looking forward to seeing you at the meeting!**

Sincerely,

Chris Becker
Harlan County Sheriff

CC: Jeff Henson, JEO Consulting Group, Inc.

WE WANT YOUR INPUT!

Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, and Red Willow Counties are updating their multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. Through a series of public meetings, participating communities will have the opportunity to help identify vulnerabilities to hazards, prioritize projects that will make communities safer, and ease potential damage from disasters.

Harlan County Sheriff
PO Box 679
Alma, NE 68920

Quad Counties Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

No one knows communities like those who live there.

As such, the four counties invites you to attend a meeting near you and help in its effort to update the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan.

Refreshments will be provided!



For more information, visit
<http://jea.com/quad-counties-hmp/>

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

Oxford, NE
June 4, 2015 - 7PM
Senior Center - Oxford

Quad Counties - Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
 Round 1 Public Meeting
 Oxford, NE - Thursday, June 4, 2015
 PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY- THANK YOU!



NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION Represented	ADDRESS Street & Street Name, City, ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
Joe Robins	Planner	JCO	11717 Rut 5th Omaha 68134	402-342-9411	joerob@jeq.com
Ed Brackner	Chief of Police	Franklin City	67925th Ave Franklin NE 68108	308-425-6096	edbrackner@ymail.com
Jeann Archer	Sheriff / EM Coord	Franklin County	408 15th Ave Franklin NE 68108	308-425-6231	jeann.archer@jeq.com
David Adcox	Supervisor	Franklin County	3004 K Road Franklin NE 68132	308-425-2022	dadcox@jeq.com
Duane Hoffman	Public Works Director	Village of Oxford	36316 Ogden Ave 68137	308-824-3511	duane.hoffman@jeq.com
Richard P Blake	Board Chairman	NAPOR NE	902 Walnut St Omaha NE 68102	308-488-2001	rb@napor.com
Lenny Howard	Supervisor	Clayton County	1112 3rd St Alma NE 68003	308-928-3604	lh@claytoncounty.com
Doug Wilson	City Adm	Alma	614 Main St Alma NE 68003	308-928-2242	doug.wilson@claytoncounty.com
Chris Baker	Reg/Em	Alma/Clayton County	62629 Alma NE 68003	308-928-2242	cbaker@claytoncounty.com
Cherise Cummins	Supl. Member School	Woodward Public School	610 Walnut Ave Alma NE 68003	308-928-5458	cherise.cummins@jeq.com
R Dale Fullis	Board Member	Twin Valley P.D.	42918 R206 Bannockburn NE 68003	308-268-6567	rdale@jeq.com
Charles Wolfe	Environmental Services		719 N Brown Alma NE 68003	308-920-1132	charles.wolfe@jeq.com

Please Sign In!

Quad Counties Sign-In Sheet
 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
 Round 2 Public Meeting

Name	Title	Jurisdiction	Address	Phone	Email
Jeff Henson	Department Manager	JEO Consulting	2700 Fletcher Ave. Lincoln, NE 68504	402-435-3080	jhenson@jco.com
Phil Luebber	Planner & Project Coordinator	JEO Consulting	2700 Fletcher Ave. Lincoln, NE 68504	402-435-3080	pluebber@jco.com
Caitlin Olson	Planning Intern	JEO Consulting	2700 Fletcher Ave. Lincoln, NE 68504	402-435-3080	colson@jco.com
1 Marc Harpham	Fire Chief	McCook FD	505 West C McCook, NE 69001	308-345-5710	lharpham@fire.mccook.ne.gov
2 Alan Kotschwar	Sheriff/Emergency Manager	Red Willow S.O.	516 Norris Avenue McCook, NE 69001	308-345-1850	akotschw@rrwco.org
3 Diana Wilkinson	OTM/Dep Emergency Mgr	Red Willow S.O.	516 Norris Avenue McCook, NE 69001	308-345-1850	dwillikinson@rrwco.org
4 Angie Woodring	City Clerk	City of Beaver City	301 10th Street, Beaver City, NE 68926	308-768-2145	awoodring@beaver-city.net
5 Roger Powell	Emergency Manager	Furnas County	912 R Street, Beaver City, NE 68926	308-768-5088	rpowell@furnas.net
6 Missy Waldo	Clerk/Treasurer	Republican City	101 Truman Ave Republican City 68971	308-920-2243	waldom@republican-city.net
7 Kent Tidyman	Mayor	Edison	108 1st. St. Edison Ne 68936	308-655-0165	ktidyman@edison-ne.com
8 Duane Hoffman	public works Director	Oxford	376 Ogden Box 385 68967	308-824-3511	dhoffman@swmhc.net
9 Chris Becker	Emergency Manager	Harlan County			
10 Dale Sprague		Huntley			
11 Doug Wilson	City Administrator	Alma			
12 Dale Casper	Superintendent	City of Hildreth			
13 Leighton Schmidt	Mayor	Beaver City			
14 Kandra Kinne	City Clerk	Cambridge			
15 David Houghtelling	Utility Supervisor	Cambridge			
16 Mark Harpst	Mayor	Franklin			
17 Mike Ingram	Highway Superintendent	Franklin			
18 Lisa Howsden	Treasurer	Huntley	1425 Lock Road, 68971	308-991-7330	lhowden@atcl.net
19 David Snodgrass	Board Member	Orleans	101 Pine St	308-920-0360	dgsnodgrass@orleans.net
20 Jerry Archer	Franklin Co. Sheriff/EM	Franklin CO	PO Box 292, Franklin, NE 68939	308-425-6731	jarcher@franklinco.net
21 Charlie Curryn	Arapahoe Public Schools	Arapahoe	610 Walnut St, Arapahoe, NE	308-962-5458	ccurryn@arapahoe.k12.ne.us
22 Donn Williamson	Board Member	Stamford	PO Box 43, Stamford, NE	308-920-0317	N/A
23 Richard Blake	Board Chair	Napolee			
24 Lana Dake	Board Chair	Orleans	221 S. Kansas ave, Orleans, NE 68966	308-991-2381	laxdake@frontier.net
25 Ed Brickman	Chief PD	City of Franklin	619 15th ave, Franklin, NE 68939	308-425-6096	edbrickman@franklin.net
26 Nate Schneider	City Manager	McCook	505 W. C. St. McCook, NE 69001	308-345-2072 (2725)	nschneider@cityofmccook.com
27					
28					
29					

Appendix C: Public Meeting Materials and Worksheets

Contents:

1. Example of Hazard Identification Worksheet
2. Example of Capability Assessment Worksheet
3. Example of Risk Assessment Survey Questions
4. Example of Mitigation Action Status Update Worksheet
5. Example of Schools Questionnaire

Hazard Identification Worksheet:



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Quad Counties – Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Hazard Identification

Name: _____ Community Represented: Bloomington

Information regarding severe weather events was collected from the NCDC Storm Events Database. The NCDC Storm Events Database is a limited data source that only collects events that have been reported to the National Weather Service. The database reported eight events for Bloomington from January 1996 to October 2014. The table below is a selection of the five weather events that caused property damage.

Table 1: NCDC Severe Weather Events

Date	Hazard	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
6/12/1996	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	\$0
5/22/1999	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	\$0
9/10/2003	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	\$25,000
9/6/2012	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	\$5,000
4/23/2014	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	\$10,000

Source: NCDC

For this Risk Assessment Exercise, please think about the following questions in conjunction with the information provided in the table: What types of impacts did your community experience from natural and man-made hazards? Have there been any known deaths or injuries from hazards? How prepared was your community for these events? Have critical facilities been damaged? Are there resources or projects needed to be better prepared in the future for particular hazards? Have any groups (e.g. population under the age of 5, population over the age of 65, those living in care facilities, member of the community without access to transportation, etc.) experienced impacts more often than other groups? Have any groups experience impacts that are worse than other groups? Are certain weather events becoming more or less frequent?

Please circle the top five (5) hazards of greatest concern for your community:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Agricultural Animal Disease | Landslides |
| Agricultural Plant Disease | Levee Failure |
| Chemical Spills (Fixed Site) | Radiological Incident (Fixed Site) |
| Chemical Spills (Transportation) | Radiological Incident (Transportation) |
| Civil Disorder | Severe Thunderstorms |
| Dam Failure | Severe Winter Storms |
| Drought | Terrorism |
| Earthquake | Tornados |
| Extreme Heat | |
| Flooding | |
| Grass/Wildfires | |
| Hail | |
| High Winds | |

Risk Assessment Survey Questions:

Risk Assessment Questions:

Agricultural Plant/Animal Disease
Please describe the local impacts of agricultural disease.
What are the populations (i.e. cows, pigs, etc) of greatest concern?
Are there current plans in place in the event of an outbreak?
Are you concerned about the possibility of an avian flu outbreak?
What educational programs are available?
Chemical Spills (Fixed Sites)
What are your concerns regarding chemical fixed sites in your community?
What chemical spills have occurred locally? Please describe the impacts.
Besides the facilities above, are there other chemical storage facilities of concern in or near your community?
Are critical facilities located near chemical fixed sites? Which facilities?
Are vulnerable populations located near chemical fixed sites? Where?
Are residents near chemical storage fixed sited educated about the threat and appropriate response?
What are the local response resources? Do they have protective gear and training?
Chemical Spills (Transportation)
What are your concerns regarding chemical fixed sites in your community?
What chemical spills have occurred locally? Please describe the impacts.
What transportation routes are of most concern?
Are chemicals regularly transported along local routes? If yes, do you know what chemicals?
Are critical facilities located along main transportation routes? Where?
Dam Failure
Is there emergency housing available for displaced residents?
If a dam was to fail, what would the impacts likely be?
What are your main concerns regarding this hazard in relation to your community?
Who owns the dams which could impact your community?
Does your community have or need a dam failure evacuation plan?
Drought
What significant events have occurred locally?
How do you define drought locally?
Does the county have a drought monitoring board?
Does the county have a drought response plan?
Is water supply sufficient?
Does the county have a water conservation program? (If yes, please provide some details.)
Are there landscape ordinances requiring native plantings or establishing irrigation limits?
Are alternative water sources needed? Where?
Earthquakes
Please describe any earthquake events have occurred locally? Please list approximate dates and describe impacts.
What are your main concerns regarding this hazard in relation to your community?
What has your community does to reduce the impact of a potential earthquake?
Extreme Heat
What significant events have occurred locally?
Does the county have cooling centers?
What are your public meeting or event cancellation procedures?
Any concerns with power supply?
What county organizations are available to assist vulnerable populations, i.e. elderly?

Mitigation Action Status Update Worksheet:

Mitigation Actions Status Update

Village of Bloomington

Who completed this form? _____

Below are the projects that your community identified in the 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

#	Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost (\$)
1	Backup Generators	All	\$15,000 to \$30,000 per generator
2	Safe Rooms	Tornados, High winds, Severe thunderstorm	\$4,500+
3	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements	Flooding	\$10,000 to \$100,000+
4	Stream bank Stabilization/Grad Control Structure/ Channel Improvement	Flooding	\$80,000 to \$100,000+
5	Drainage Study/ Stormwater Master Plan	Flooding	\$10,000 to \$100,000+
6	Maintain good Standing in NFIP	Flooding	N/A
7	Floodplain Management	Flooding	N/A
8	Public Awareness/ Education	All	\$500+
9	Weather Radios	All	\$50 per radio

FEMA requires each community to review these actions during the plan update.

Please complete the following pages **in detail**.

Schools Questionnaire:

Alma Public Schools

1. What Communities do you serve?

2. What is the total enrollment? _____

	Name	Address	Number of buildings?	Number of students	Number of Faculty/Staff	Shelter?	Generator?	Weather Radio?	Located in Floodplain?	Emergency Operation Plan?
1	Alma Elementary School			160						
2	Alma High School			119						
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										

3. What are your critical facilities other than the school buildings? (e.g. separate gym, Administrative building, bus barn, maintenance, etc)
Please provide names and addresses if different from the list above.

Appendix D: Worksheets to Assist Community in Review and Updates

Contents:

1. Worksheet #1: Progress Report
2. Worksheet #2: Evaluating Your Planning Team
3. Worksheet #3: Evaluate Your Project Results
4. Worksheet #4: Revisit Your Risk Assessment
5. Worksheet #5: Revise the Plan

Next Steps: What is/are the next step(s) to be accomplished over the next reporting period?

Other comments:

Worksheet #3: Evaluate Your Project Results

Project Name and Number: Project Budget: Project Description: Associated Goal and Objective (s): Indicator of Success (e.g., losses avoided):	Insert location map include before and after photos if appropriate
---	--

Was the action implemented?

IF YES
↓

What were the results of the implemented action?

IF NO
↓

Why not?

Was there political support for the action?	YES	NO	
Were enough funds available?	YES	NO	
Were workloads equitably or realistically distributed?	YES	NO	
Was new information discovered about the risks or community that made implementation difficult or no longer sensible?	YES	NO	
Was the estimated time of implementation reasonable?	YES	NO	
Were sufficient resources (for example staff and technical assistance) available?	YES	NO	

Were the outcomes as expected? YES NO Additional comments or other outcomes:
 If No, please explain:

Did the results achieve the goal and objective (s)? YES NO
 Explain how:



Worksheet #4: Revisit Your Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Steps	Questions	YES	NO	COMMENTS
Identify hazards	Are there new hazards that can affect your community?			
Profile hazard events	Are new historical records available?			
	Are additional maps or new hazard studies available?			
	Have chances of future events (along with their magnitude, extent, etc.) changed?			
	Have recent and future development in the community been checked for their effect on hazard areas?			
Inventory assets	Have inventories of existing structures in hazard areas been updated?			
	Are future developments foreseen and accounted for in the inventories?			
	Are there any new special high-risk populations?			
Estimate losses	Have loss estimates been updated to account for recent changes?			

If you answered "Yes" to any of the above questions, review your data and update your risk assessment information accordingly

8. Changes in the socioeconomic fabric of the community.

Comments:

9. Other changing conditions.

Comments:

Incorporate your findings into the plan.

When examining the plan:

Check the box when addressed ✓

1. Revisit the risk assessment.

Comments:

2. Update your goals and strategies.

Comments:

3. Recalculate benefit-cost analyses of projects to prioritize action items.

Comments:

Use the following criteria to evaluate the plan:

Criteria

YES NO Solution

Are the goals still applicable?

--	--	--

Have any changes in the state or community made the goals obsolete or irrelevant?

--	--	--

Do existing actions need to be reprioritized for implementation?

--	--	--

Do the plan's priorities correspond with state priorities?

--	--	--

Can actions be implemented with available resources?

--	--	--

Comments:

Appendix E: Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Guidebook

Contents:

Section One: Overview

Section Two: Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Opportunities

- 2.1 General
- 2.2 Federal Resources
- 2.3 State of Nebraska Resources and Priorities
- 2.4 Alternative Funding Sources

Section Three: References

- 3.1 Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Opportunities

SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW

This *Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Guidebook* is provided by JEO Consulting Group, Inc.

The intent of the Guidebook is to provide initial guidance on:

- Hazard mitigation project funding opportunities
- Where to find more information

The information in this Guidebook is consistent with established processes for hazard mitigation planning. However, it is important to note the following in terms of the context for this Guidebook relative to the overall planning process:

- Project identification includes identifying all possible options (or alternatives) to address planning objectives; i.e., at this stage, there are no “bad” options. At times, the best option may be to work with other actors in the community to design solutions that are responsive to community values while reducing risk (i.e. a bike path or ball field that can double as a retention area, or the preservation of an animal habitat that also serves as a natural buffer). These types of solutions can often be funded in very innovative ways, including solutions which increase local industry and revenue (i.e. tapping into the entrepreneurial community).
- Project identification is followed by a comprehensive evaluation of possible project options to identify viable, preferred option(s) for development of specific implementation strategies. Preferred options may change as different stakeholders come to the table and additional ideas are proposed or funding sources identified. Incremental mitigation projects, in which risk is slowly bought down through a comprehensive range of actions, can be a much more realistic strategy than identifying the one best (and often costliest) solution.
- Project evaluation criteria include the need for and the availability of funding for specific project options along with technical feasibility, environmental consequences, cost effectiveness, etc.

Even though funding availability is “technically” part of project evaluation, this Guidebook offers information regarding availability of funding in addition to information about identifying projects. The purpose is to reflect the importance of linking project options with potential funding and implementation mechanisms as early as possible to eliminate options with little or no prospects for funding but more importantly, to recognize that successful implementation of the resulting hazard mitigation plan (HMP) will require creative approaches to project funding and the documentation of successful projects. Knowledge of a broader range of funding opportunities and mechanisms beyond federal hazard mitigation grant programs will enable the planning team to keep as many implementation options open as possible, as well as to ensure that some minimal projects can be completed in between plan updates.

There are a number of similarities and differences between these programs but it is important to note three distinctions between HMGP and the other four HMA programs:

- HMGP is only available when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, i.e., post-disaster. The other four HMA programs, when funding is appropriated by Congress, are available pre-disaster.
- Project eligibility under HMGP can be limited by the State as part of the HMGP Administrative Plan developed post-disaster. For example, funding may only be made available for projects that are related to the type of disaster; i.e., HMGP related to a significant flood disaster declaration may only be designated for flood mitigation projects like acquisitions of repetitively flooded properties.
- Eligible projects can include project types that are not typically funded by FEMA hazard mitigation programs if FEMA authorizes what is referred to as the “5 percent initiative”. Generally reserved for very large disasters, authorizing the 5 percent initiative can make funding available for new, unproven mitigation techniques and technologies where benefits are not proven or not clearly measurable such as back-up generators, disaster warning equipment and systems, hazard identification or mapping efforts, and studies or plans to reduce disaster losses. The current State of Nebraska Administrative Plan for HMGP associated with FEMA 4014-DR-NE identifies the potential use of the 5 percent initiative for that particular disaster event.

Note: Section Three includes individual website URLs for more detailed information on these three HMA programs and the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance.

2.2.2 OTHER FEMA HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

Two (2) other FEMA programs include the potential for funding hazard mitigation projects that may be identified:

- Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) - FMAGP may be applicable to some areas of Nebraska; the NESHMP identifies Wildfires as the third highest ranked hazard on a state-wide basis. FEMA provides the following overview of the FMAGP program:

[FMAGP] is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

- Public Assistance (PA) Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Funding – Generally, PA funds are provided post-disaster for the restoration of public infrastructure that has sustained damaged due to a presidentially-declared disaster. The legislation authorizing PA also includes a “*provision for the consideration of funding additional measures that will enhance a facility’s ability to resist similar damage in future events.*” It is important to note that Section 406 funding can only be used on parts of a facility that were actually damaged by the disaster; although in some cases the damages are sufficient that the entire facility must be replaced.

Therefore, it is often difficult to include the type of specific predictions in a HMP that would lead to identifying Section 406 as a prime option for funding but it should be noted in the HMP and referenced wherever it is potentially applicable. Areas of vulnerability for particular buildings, or building types, identified through the HMP can be a resource for the identification of PA

2.2.3 OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS

Although FEMA programs are typically thought of as the primary sources of federal agency hazard mitigation project funding, a significant number of agencies with programs relevant to local HMPs and hazard mitigation project implementation. This table lists some of the federal programs which may be of assistance in funding certain types of hazard mitigation projects – or port

Table 1: Federal Programs

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	The Preserve America matching-grant program provides planning funding to designated Preserve America Communities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning.	This funding source may be considered as part of efforts to ensure that historic structures are protected from natural hazards. The City of Lincoln is a Preserve America Community.	http://www.presa.gov
National Endowment for the Humanities	The National Endowment for the Humanities manages multiple grant programs which may be relevant.	Programs support educational initiatives and cultural institutions.	http://www.neh.gov
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	USDA administers several programs that are potentially relevant including the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Rural Development, and the Farm Service Agency (FSA).	There are many different NRCS programs which can provide technical assistance and construction of improvements to relieve imminent hazards to life and property from floods and erosion. There are also various rural development programs which can support essential services such as sewer services and assist with fire and police stations. USDA programs also support renewable energy efforts. However, other USDA programs should be examined relative to identified projects	http://www.usda.gov/ahome?navid=G

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
	jointly funded and administered by the departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services. The appropriation amounts listed above do not include funds appropriated for the departments of Justice and Health and Human Services.		
U.S Department of Energy (DOE)	DOE undertakes a range of missions related to electricity and energy including improving “ <i>the ability of energy sector stakeholders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to threats, hazards, natural disasters, and other supply disruptions</i> ”. DOE works closely with State and local governments on energy assurance issues and develops products and tools to inform and educate State and local officials to support their energy emergency response activities. DOE also partners with State and local organizations to further assist in these efforts including the National Association of State Energy Officials, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, National Governors Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, and at the local level,	DOE programs fund weatherization efforts, support renewable energy efforts which can be a portion of an energy assurance effort, and can provide technical assistance through the Nuclear Safety and Environment Program.	http://energy.gov/opportunities

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
US Dept of Justice	The Office of Community Oriented Policing services offers funding to assist with community policing capacity.	This program may be relevant to communities which identify crime, acts of violence and/or terrorism as a hazard.	http://www.justi
US Dept of Labor	National Emergency Grants (NEGs) temporarily expand the service capacity of Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker training and employment programs at the state and local levels by providing funding assistance in response to large, unexpected economic events which cause significant job losses. NEGs generally provide resources to states and local workforce investment boards to quickly reemploy laid-off workers by offering training to increase occupational skills.	Training and temporary jobs can focus on weatherization or possibly mitigation related activities.	http://www.dole
US Dept of the Interior	The National Parks Service has multiple grants allowing for the purchase of land for recreational facilities, the rehabilitation of recreation facilities, and protecting cultural treasures.	These programs could assist with the securing of land which can serve a dual purpose of mitigation and recreation, as well as for protecting some historic sites.	www.nps.gov
US Dept of Transportation	Funds support recreational trails, bridge replacement, safe routes to schools, road projects in rural areas, and other programs.	These funds can be incorporated into multi-objective projects aimed at hazard mitigation.	http://www.dot.g

These are by no means the only non-FEMA, federal agency programs that could have the potential to support hazard mitigation implementation. Additionally many of these programs are dependent on yearly funding allocations. However, at this point be aware of the potential for other federal agencies to support a broad array of project types. As needs and potential hazard options are identified, more information can begin to be gathered on the range of programs which might be utilized. It will start with project options and then follow-up with the identification of potential matches, working with the full range of agencies as part of a comprehensive project evaluation process.

2.4 ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES

In recent years, states and communities across the country have sought and developed innovative funding sources as alternatives to traditional government grant programs. This will be important for current and future hazard mitigation planning efforts for several reasons including:

- Decreases in funding for pre-disaster mitigation grant and assistance programs at the federal level and for state agencies - While technical assistance and other related support functions are still actively supported across federal and state agencies, and in some cases are increasing, allocations for “bricks and mortar” pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects will be competing with a broad range of government funding needs. These funds may not completely disappear but the need will continue to outstrip the supply for the foreseeable future.
- Opportunities to fund projects that might not qualify or align with traditional grant and assistance programs. Funding programs seek solutions that reduce risk for a particular threshold (i.e. 1-percent flood) and meet absolute cost-benefit criteria that the agencies themselves must adhere to. Therefore, these programs, by their basic nature, are not able to support efforts that may help most of the time but don’t meet these thresholds, e.g., a homeowner installed flood wall in a repetitive loss area that prevents annual floods, but not larger magnitude events that come along every few years. There is a related concept that can be referred to as “cumulative risk reduction”. For example, a homeowner with limited resources (and no real access to grant funds) might be willing to spend a little time and money each year getting just a little bit safer.

The following identifies general kinds of alternative funding sources and techniques that have been employed in other communities:

- Local Funding Options
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Private Foundations

2.4.1 LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Local funding options are just what they sounds like, using local funds for local mitigation projects.

Local funds are also needed as the non-federal share or “matching funds” for federal grant programs but can also be used independently to fund a range of project types. Local funding options include the following:

- Capital Improvement Programs – On-going civic improvements can include prioritized hazard mitigation projects or mitigation can be included as one aspect of a larger project. For example, improving the hydraulic capacity of a culvert or bridge to prevent upstream flooding while undertaking periodic replacements for end of service considerations is one example. Replacing windows in a school with shatter resistant glass as part of an overall renovation is another example. Capital improvement programs are generally funded with local tax revenues and municipal bonds.
- Permits, Fees, and Developer Contributions- Communities can establish fees, earmark a portion of existing permit and fee structures, and/or establish requirements for developer contributions for new developments in hazard prone areas that can then be used to fund local mitigation projects. The proceeds can be accumulated in what is often referred to as a “Mitigation Trust Fund” and the

Cultivating relationships with local, regional, or even national foundations with interests or missions consistent with hazard mitigation, community sustainability, climate change adaptation, and other related topics can yield successful results in terms of funding and other means of support.

There are many local foundations around the State of Nebraska, many of which fund programs that can be utilized for components of hazard mitigation projects. Many of these foundations only support non-profit organizations, so the applicability of these funds to projects depends upon the partners involved.

This approach is not as easy to develop as simply listing grants and funding mechanisms as it involves engaging a broad spectrum of stakeholders and employing combinations of funding sources in solving what are increasingly sticky issues related to funding for any public endeavor. However, as noted throughout this guidebook, the reality is that significant federal or state grant allocations for pre-disaster mitigation efforts are not apparent on the immediate horizon and communities will need to be creative, cooperative and proactive to realize risk reduction on a meaningful level.

Mitigation Best Practices Portfolio

<http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-best-practices-portfolio>

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: 5C

Receive and file the Financial Report for the period ending June 20, 2016.

BACKGROUND:

The Treasurer's Report (Attachment A) gives the beginning cash balances as of October 1, 2015, plus Total (YTD) Receipts, minus Total (YTD) Disbursements, giving the ending cash balance on May 31, 2016.

Per the Banking Services Agreement with McCook National Bank, all funds are deposited into the Public Funds Account at a higher rate of interest. The bank then sweeps in increments of \$100,000 to the Primary Operating Account to cover the checks as they clear the bank.

All of the bank accounts are interest bearing, except the Payroll Account and the Purchase Account. The Payroll Account is also a sweep account and maintains a \$1,000 balance. Due to an adjustment, the account balance is at \$970 on June 30. The Purchase Account is our VISA credit card.

Attachment B gives the ending cash balances by fund as of June 30, 2016.

Attachment C is a Financial Summary of Revenue and Expense by Fund for the quarter ending June 30, 2016.

Staff is always available to address any questions that the Council may have. The Department Heads receive monthly financial reports and it is their responsibility to monitor their individual budgets. It is the bottom-line per department that is monitored. If they go over on a line item, that must adjust for it in another line item.

**FISCAL
IMPACT:** None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file the Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 2016.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk-Treasurer

July 14, 2016



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 14, 2016

ATTACHMENT

A

City of McCook, Nebraska
 TREASURER'S REPORT
 Period Ending June 30, 2016

Beginning Cash on Hand, October 1, 2015		
McCook National Bank - Public Funds	\$	12,650,694.00
McCook National Bank - Primary Operating	\$	88,531.82
McCook National Bank - LB840 Funds	\$	604,744.74
McCook National Bank - Payroll	\$	1,000.00
McCook National Bank - CRA	\$	175,170.25
Purchases Account	\$	10,000.00
Petty Cash	\$	925.81
NDEQ Irrevocable Escrow	\$	75,241.45

TOTAL BEGINNING CASH **\$ 13,606,308.07**

Receipts:		
Taxes	\$	3,260,544.09
Fees, Permits and Licenses	\$	387,721.77
Intergovernmental Services	\$	1,199,073.92
Charges - Current Services	\$	1,241,883.20
Public Utilities	\$	2,388,852.50
Use of Money & Property	\$	1,449,839.90
Interfund Transfers	\$	3,141,963.59
Other Revenue	\$	1,554,833.85

PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS **\$ 14,624,712.82**

Disbursements:		
Personal Services	\$	4,212,252.37
Supplies	\$	819,233.06
Services & Charges	\$	4,889,218.87
Budget Transfers	\$	2,332,524.45
Capital Outlay	\$	2,549,640.51
Unapplied/Accounts Payable	\$	(121,098.59)

MINUS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS **\$ 14,681,770.67**

Ending Cash Balance June 30, 2016

McCook National Bank - Public Funds	\$	12,621,483.81
McCook National Bank - Primary Operating	\$	160,734.38
McCook National Bank - LB840 Funds	\$	661,136.36
McCook National Bank - Payroll	\$	970.00
McCook National Bank - CRA	\$	16,858.03
Petty Cash	\$	975.00
Purchase Account	\$	10,000.00
NDEQ Irrevocable Escrow	\$	77,092.64

TOTAL ENDING CASH **\$ 13,549,250.22** **\$ 13,549,250.22**

Dated: July 8, 2016

-s- Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT B

City of McCook, Nebraska
 TREASURER'S REPORT
 CASH BALANCE BY FUNDS
 Period Ending June 30, 2016

Beginning Cash on Hand, October 1, 2015	Beginning Cash	YTD Revenue	YTD Expenditures	Ending Cash
General Fund - 10	\$ 2,155,497.17	\$ 4,695,826.94	\$ 4,943,781.27	\$ 1,907,542.84
General Fund Unapplied/Accts. Payable	\$ 2,495.10		\$ -107.95	\$ 59,350.51
Street Fund - 15	\$ 0.00	\$ 137,515.82	\$ 0.00	\$ 137,515.82
Special Revenue - 20	\$ 1,012,230.08	\$ 413,291.24	\$ 625,977.23	\$ 799,544.09
Debt Service - 30	\$ 437,991.52	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 440,391.52
Community Rrdevelopment Authority - 40	\$ 237,410.68	\$ 621,743.99	\$ 779,712.21	\$ 79,442.46
Economic Development Fund - 45	\$ 569,199.31	\$ 413,369.41	\$ 338,170.36	\$ 644,398.36
ED Fund Unapplied/Accts. Payable				\$ 0.00
Trust & Agency - 60	\$ 240,577.68	\$ 125,768.83	\$ 123,378.52	\$ 242,967.99
Internal Service Fund - 65	\$ 289,429.77	\$ 1,408,507.46	\$ 1,379,510.27	\$ 318,426.96
Enterpirse Fund - 70	\$ 7,542,192.50	\$ 5,953,411.00	\$ 6,123,980.02	\$ 7,371,623.48
Enterprise Fund Unapplied/Accts. Payable	\$ 736.18		\$ 900.00	\$ 64,979.36
Capital Improvement - 80	\$ 1,118,548.08	\$ 852,878.13	\$ 488,359.38	\$ 1,483,066.83
	\$ 13,606,308.07			\$ 13,549,250.22
		\$ 14,624,712.82	\$ 14,803,661.31	

Dated: July 8, 2016

-s- Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT C

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

10 -GENERAL FUND
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
REVENUE SUMMARY							
GENERAL REVENUE	7,538,788	7,538,788	597,779.20	4,631,730.06	4,701,924.61	2,907,057.94	38.56
RESERVES/CO TREASURER BAL	<u>896,656</u>	<u>896,656</u>	<u>6,250.00</u>	<u>64,096.88</u>	<u>73,836.05</u>	<u>832,559.12</u>	<u>92.85</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>8,435,444</u>	<u>8,435,444</u>	<u>604,029.20</u>	<u>4,695,826.94</u>	<u>4,775,760.66</u>	<u>3,739,617.06</u>	<u>44.33</u>
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
ADMINISTRATION	509,306	509,306	62,681.71	377,811.95	325,319.55	131,494.05	25.82
PUBLICITY	9,420	9,420	940.00	2,828.54	2,735.71	6,591.46	69.97
AUDITORIUM	40,638	40,638	8,336.59	29,466.36	23,140.86	11,171.64	27.49
COUNCIL	589,915	589,915	21,871.25	205,288.77	215,463.58	384,626.23	65.20
POLICE	1,610,601	1,610,601	162,982.87	1,164,832.27	1,048,684.66	445,768.73	27.68
MUNICIPAL CENTER	89,653	89,653	9,988.48	64,602.43	66,559.89	25,050.57	27.94
FIRE	1,082,570	1,082,570	140,283.64	741,655.40	691,851.53	340,914.60	31.49
AMBULANCE	108,061	108,061	10,420.28	85,612.80	73,219.91	22,448.20	20.77
CIVIL DEFENSE	19,859	19,859	1,146.78	8,635.91	11,460.45	11,223.09	56.51
BUILDING & ZONING	69,809	69,809	7,381.55	62,364.27	58,117.98	7,444.73	10.66
LIBRARY	301,070	301,070	28,116.16	211,236.66	214,245.19	89,833.34	29.84
STREET	1,100,072	1,100,072	71,474.69	632,730.56	540,320.47	467,341.44	42.48
STREET LIGHTS	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CEMETERY	208,772	208,772	16,919.33	149,007.28	103,027.64	59,764.72	28.63
PARKS	266,432	266,432	21,250.80	187,559.57	120,621.13	78,872.43	29.60
BALL PARKS	124,662	124,662	8,945.11	60,141.48	66,234.54	64,520.52	51.76
POOL	91,574	91,574	29,092.72	44,936.15	21,813.97	46,637.85	50.93
AIRPORT	144,203	144,203	15,451.70	105,533.01	92,419.72	38,669.99	26.82
UNEMPLOYMENT	25,000	25,000	0.00	24,184.00	0.00	816.00	3.26
UNCOLLECTABLE TAX	65,500	65,500	1,076.45	7,451.20	7,914.47	58,048.80	88.62
SENIOR CENTER	355,212	355,212	31,594.40	248,685.21	254,287.13	106,526.79	29.99
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	144,449	144,449	14,820.97	101,949.56	107,966.38	42,499.44	29.42
HEALTH OPERATING	527,400	527,400	43,950.00	395,550.00	395,550.00	131,850.00	25.00
RESERVES/CO TREASURER BAL	<u>896,656</u>	<u>896,656</u>	<u>3,333.00</u>	<u>31,717.89</u>	<u>6,051.48</u>	<u>864,938.11</u>	<u>96.46</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>8,380,834</u>	<u>8,380,834</u>	<u>712,058.48</u>	<u>4,943,781.27</u>	<u>4,447,006.24</u>	<u>3,437,052.73</u>	<u>41.01</u>
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	54,610	54,610	(108,029.28)	(247,954.33)	328,754.42	302,564.33	554.05

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

15 -STREET FUND
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>							
STREET IMPROVEMENTS	132,356	132,356	0.00	137,515.82	0.00 (5,159.82)		3.90-
TOTAL REVENUES	132,356	132,356	0.00	137,515.82	0.00 (5,159.82)		3.90-
<hr/>							
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
STREET IMPROVEMENTS	132,356	132,356	0.00	0.00	0.00	132,356.00	100.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	132,356	132,356	0.00	0.00	0.00	132,356.00	100.00
<hr/>							
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	0.00	137,515.82	0.00 (137,515.82)		0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

20 -SPECIAL REVENUE
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
REVENUE SUMMARY							
FAA GRANTS	750,000	750,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	750,000.00	100.00
INTERCITY BUS GRANT 1994	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACE REVENUE SHARING	31,701	31,701	27.00	11,079.96	8,067.67	20,621.04	65.05
MCCOOK RECREATIONAL TRAIL	50,539	50,539	32.00	287.00	82,049.92	50,252.00	99.43
CDBG BOOE PUBLIC WORKS	758,958	758,958	9,431.62	201,730.68	0.00	557,227.32	73.42
ENHANCED E911	252,428	252,428	368.00	37,293.11	28,500.03	215,134.89	85.23
SECURE OUR SCHOOLS GRANT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INSURANCE REIMBURSEMENT	526,510	526,510	685.26	6,804.36	6,967.68	519,705.64	98.71
NSP GRANT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PSAP FUNDS	162,511	162,511	0.00	42,888.87	38,199.36	119,622.13	73.61
MUNICIPAL FACILITY CONST	43,635	43,635	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,635.00	100.00
FOX THEATRE RESTORE-CDBG	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENERGY GRANTS	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DOWNTOWN REVITAL - CDBG	470,694	470,694	4,875.00	14,625.00	0.00	456,069.00	96.89
SKATE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	115,251	115,251	0.00	98,582.26	10,000.00	16,668.74	14.46
AUD/CONVEN CTR FEASIBILI	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL REVENUES	3,162,227	3,162,227	15,418.88	413,291.24	173,784.66	2,748,935.76	86.93

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
FAA GRANTS	750,000	750,000	0.00	17,987.38	0.00	732,012.62	97.60
INTERCITY BUS GRANT 1994	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACE REVENUE SHARING	31,701	31,701	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,701.00	100.00
MCCOOK RECREATIONAL TRAIL	50,539	50,539	0.00	0.00	20,981.65	50,539.00	100.00
CDBG BOOE PUBLIC WORKS	758,958	758,958	0.00	205,385.05	900.00	553,572.95	72.94
ENHANCED E911	252,428	252,428	5,580.67	19,093.67	16,462.02	233,334.33	92.44
SECURE OUR SCHOOLS GRANT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INSURANCE REIMBURSEMENT	526,510	526,510	0.00	13,720.79	46,051.41	512,789.21	97.39
NSP GRANT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PSAP FUNDS	162,511	162,511	2,803.20	16,863.31	18,554.59	145,647.69	89.62
MUNICIPAL FACILITY CONST	43,635	43,635	0.00	8,850.00	10,117.70	34,785.00	79.72
FOX THEATRE RESTORE-CDBG	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENERGY GRANTS	0	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
DOWNTOWN REVITAL - CDBG	470,694	470,694	4,875.00	213,939.41	5,850.00	256,754.59	54.55
SKATE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	115,251	115,251	0.00	130,137.63	0.00	14,886.63	12.92
AUD/CONVEN CTR FEASIBILI	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,162,227	3,162,227	13,258.87	625,977.23	118,917.37	2,536,249.77	80.20
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	2,160.01	(212,685.99)	54,867.29	212,685.99	0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

30 -DEBT SERVICE
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>							
GENERAL OBLIGATION	15,530	15,530	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,530.00	100.00
RESERVES/CO TREAS BALANCE	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIRBASE JUDGEMENT	483	483	0.00	0.00	0.00	483.00	100.00
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	358,873	358,873	227.00	2,045.00	2,885.29	356,828.00	99.43
BOND RESERVE	<u>62,219</u>	<u>62,219</u>	<u>40.00</u>	<u>355.00</u>	<u>357.00</u>	<u>61,864.00</u>	<u>99.43</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	437,105	437,105	267.00	2,400.00	3,242.29	434,705.00	99.45
<hr/>							
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
GENERAL OBLIGATION	15,530	15,530	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,530.00	100.00
RESERVES/CO TREAS BALANCE	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIRBASE JUDGEMENT	483	483	0.00	0.00	0.00	483.00	100.00
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	358,873	358,873	0.00	0.00	0.00	358,873.00	100.00
BOND RESERVE	<u>62,219</u>	<u>62,219</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>62,219.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	437,105	437,105	0.00	0.00	0.00	437,105.00	100.00
<hr/>							
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	267.00	2,400.00	3,242.29 (2,400.00)	0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

40 -COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>							
RETRO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VALMONT PROJECT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SITEL PROJECT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KEYSTONE BUS CENTER PROJ	31,000	31,000	0.00	13,859.56	14,141.71	17,140.44	55.29
CITY INVESTMENTS	62,219	62,219	40.69	367.84	372.30	61,851.16	99.41
NORTH POINTE	0	0	0.00	0.00	208,000.00	0.00	0.00
CLARY VILLAGE LLC	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MCCOOK HOTEL GROUP	0	0	0.00	607,516.59	0.00	(607,516.59)	0.00
TOTAL REVENUES	93,219	93,219	40.69	621,743.99	222,514.01	(528,524.99)	566.97-
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
RETRO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	0	0	0.00	0.00	5,257.22	0.00	0.00
VALMONT PROJECT	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KEYSTONE BUS CENTER PROJ	31,000	31,000	0.00	13,859.56	14,141.71	17,140.44	55.29
CITY INVESTMENTS	62,219	62,219	0.00	10.00	0.00	62,209.00	99.98
NORTH POINTE	0	0	0.00	98,651.06	68,708.94	(98,651.06)	0.00
CLARY VILLAGE LLC	0	0	0.00	59,675.00	0.00	(59,675.00)	0.00
MCCOOK HOTEL GROUP	0	0	0.00	607,516.59	0.00	(607,516.59)	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	93,219	93,219	0.00	779,712.21	88,107.87	(686,493.21)	736.43-
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	40.69	(157,968.22)	134,406.14	157,968.22	0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

45 -ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
REVENUE SUMMARY							
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUN	671,521	671,521	33,360.47	312,030.41	375,344.49	359,490.59	53.53
KEYSTONE BOND	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KEYSTONE BOND RESERVE	112,000	112,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	112,000.00	100.00
KEYSTONE BOND REDEMPTION	<u>135,120</u>	<u>135,120</u>	<u>11,260.00</u>	<u>101,339.00</u>	<u>104,444.00</u>	<u>33,781.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	918,641	918,641	44,620.47	413,369.41	479,788.49	505,271.59	55.00
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	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUN	671,521	671,521	34,952.67	330,435.36	561,273.98	341,085.64	50.79
KEYSTONE BOND	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KEYSTONE BOND RESERVE	112,000	112,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	112,000.00	100.00
KEYSTONE BOND REDEMPTION	<u>135,120</u>	<u>135,120</u>	<u>350.00</u>	<u>7,735.00</u>	<u>9,805.00</u>	<u>127,385.00</u>	<u>94.28</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	918,641	918,641	35,302.67	338,170.36	571,078.98	580,470.64	63.19
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REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	9,317.80	75,199.05 (91,290.49) (75,199.05)	0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

60 -AGENCY FUND
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>							
PERPETUAL CARE	121,630	121,630	78.00	4,141.00	3,958.00	117,489.00	96.60
SENIOR CENTER CONTRIBUTIO	46,138	46,138	358.00	1,145.00	9,413.00	44,993.00	97.52
SCHOOL	8,700	8,700	100.00	6,710.00	7,575.00	1,990.00	22.87
FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	5,011	5,011	0.00	0.00	1,711.00	5,011.00	100.00
LIBRARY MEMORIAL	19,181	19,181	0.00	8,587.50	7,496.47	10,593.50	55.23
VON REISEN LIBRARY TRUST	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COMMUNITY BETTERMENT	163,532	163,532	11,257.14	97,240.87	104,787.02	66,291.13	40.54
POLICE/DARE CONTRIBUTIONS	6,230	6,230	950.00	1,989.46	1,342.34	4,240.54	68.07
PUBLIC WORKS CONTRIBUTION	10,676	10,676	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,676.00	100.00
AMBULANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	3,250	3,250	0.00	955.00	347.37	2,295.00	70.62
MAIN STREET IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COMMUNITY PARAMEDIC PROG	0	0	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	(5,000.00)	0.00
TOTAL REVENUES	384,348	384,348	12,743.14	125,768.83	136,630.20	258,579.17	67.28
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	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
PERPETUAL CARE	121,630	121,630	2,135.00	2,450.00	0.00	119,180.00	97.99
SENIOR CENTER CONTRIBUTIO	46,138	46,138	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,138.00	100.00
SCHOOL	8,700	8,700	75.00	6,610.00	7,175.00	2,090.00	24.02
FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	5,011	5,011	0.00	1,200.00	188.21	3,811.00	76.05
LIBRARY MEMORIAL	19,181	19,181	0.00	5,387.88	5,032.84	13,793.12	71.91
VON REISEN LIBRARY TRUST	0	0	0.00	0.00	88.83	0.00	0.00
COMMUNITY BETTERMENT	163,532	163,532	9,250.00	107,397.00	146,819.48	56,135.00	34.33
POLICE/DARE CONTRIBUTIONS	6,230	6,230	0.00	110.00	982.71	6,120.00	98.23
PUBLIC WORKS CONTRIBUTION	10,676	10,676	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	10,676.00	100.00
AMBULANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	3,250	3,250	0.00	0.00	75.82	3,250.00	100.00
MAIN STREET IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	0.00	0.00	1,300.16	0.00	0.00
COMMUNITY PARAMEDIC PROG	0	0	0.00	223.64	0.00	(223.64)	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	384,348	384,348	11,460.00	123,378.52	164,163.05	260,969.48	67.90
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REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	1,283.14	2,390.31	(27,532.85)	(2,390.31)	0.00

CITY OF MCCOOK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL
 AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

65 -INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
REVENUE SUMMARY							
FLEX DEPENDENT CARE	31,200	31,200	917.76	7,698.26	9,208.59	23,501.74	75.33
FLEX - MEDICAL	65,000	65,000	4,283.13	34,201.78	27,695.29	30,798.22	47.38
SELF INSURED HEALTH INSUR	<u>1,885,519</u>	<u>1,885,519</u>	<u>13,167.00</u>	<u>1,366,607.42</u>	<u>1,448,847.86</u>	<u>518,911.58</u>	<u>27.52</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>1,981,719</u>	<u>1,981,719</u>	<u>18,367.89</u>	<u>1,408,507.46</u>	<u>1,485,751.74</u>	<u>573,211.54</u>	<u>28.92</u>
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
FLEX DEPENDENT CARE	31,200	31,200	546.62	7,588.22	9,610.49	23,611.78	75.68
FLEX - MEDICAL	65,000	65,000	2,902.82	33,125.07	26,570.90	31,874.93	49.04
SELF INSURED HEALTH INSUR	<u>1,885,519</u>	<u>1,885,519</u>	<u>156,546.31</u>	<u>1,338,796.98</u>	<u>1,300,084.82</u>	<u>546,722.02</u>	<u>29.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,981,719</u>	<u>1,981,719</u>	<u>159,995.75</u>	<u>1,379,510.27</u>	<u>1,336,266.21</u>	<u>602,208.73</u>	<u>30.39</u>
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	(141,627.86)	28,997.19	149,485.53	(28,997.19)	0.00

STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL

AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

70 -ENTERPRISE FUND

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
REVENUE SUMMARY							
SOLID WASTE-LANDFILL POST	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOLID WASTE - RECYCLING	94,600	94,600	9,165.05	69,818.85	70,789.45	24,781.15	26.20
SOLID WASTE - COLLECTION	791,324	791,324	61,445.92	543,098.87	544,637.82	248,225.13	31.37
SOLID WASTE - TRANSFER ST	1,007,784	1,007,784	88,810.70	680,243.30	790,479.56	327,540.70	32.50
LANDFILL RESERVE	461,129	461,129	4,029.00	36,190.00	35,933.00	424,939.00	92.15
SOLID WASTE - DISPOSAL	277,176	277,176	0.00	146,950.50	189,695.43	130,225.50	46.98
WATER MAINTENANCE & OPERA	4,573,211	4,573,211	151,072.35	1,456,800.60	1,433,284.45	3,116,410.40	68.14
WATER BOND & INTEREST RED	2,240,373	2,240,373	43,729.00	448,555.00	405,906.00	1,791,818.00	79.98
WATER CAPITAL - REPLACEME	1,703,680	1,703,680	21,208.00	190,724.00	189,972.00	1,512,956.00	88.81
WATER CAPITAL - DEVELOPME	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WATER QUALITY SOLUTION	161,370	161,370	109.84	991.64	997.47	160,378.36	99.39
SEWER MAINTENANCE & OPERA	1,966,743	1,966,743	108,292.83	993,170.31	1,034,820.48	973,572.69	49.50
SEWER BOND & INTEREST RES	36,772	36,772	23.00	20,177.48	20,313.20	16,594.52	45.13
SEWER CAPITAL - REPLACEME	1,010,734	1,010,734	37,069.00	333,645.00	354,465.00	677,089.00	66.99
SEWER CAPITAL - DEVELOPME	1,279	1,279	1.00	9.00	9.00	1,270.00	99.30
SEWER - PHASE III AMMONIA	10,675	10,675	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,675.00	100.00
ELECTRIC UTILITY	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1,033,036.45</u>	<u>1,051,557.37</u>	<u>291,963.55</u>	<u>22.03</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>15,661,850</u>	<u>15,661,850</u>	<u>524,955.69</u>	<u>5,953,411.00</u>	<u>6,122,860.23</u>	<u>9,708,439.00</u>	<u>61.99</u>
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
SOLID WASTE-LANDFILL POST	16,550	16,550	0.00	5,805.95	8,769.85	10,744.05	64.92
SOLID WASTE - RECYCLING	103,107	103,107	13,673.36	70,405.67	61,776.07	32,701.33	31.72
SOLID WASTE - COLLECTION	791,324	791,324	67,707.87	528,365.95	549,628.01	262,958.05	33.23
SOLID WASTE - TRANSFER ST	982,727	982,727	61,953.47	636,380.79	745,291.15	346,346.21	35.24
LANDFILL RESERVE	461,129	461,129	0.00	0.00	0.00	461,129.00	100.00
SOLID WASTE - DISPOSAL	277,176	277,176	15,269.42	162,219.92	189,695.43	114,956.08	41.47
WATER MAINTENANCE & OPERA	4,573,211	4,573,211	180,832.92	1,476,837.47	1,429,604.81	3,096,373.53	67.71
WATER BOND & INTEREST RED	2,240,373	2,240,373	302,691.83	606,143.84	592,562.11	1,634,229.16	72.94
WATER BOND & INTEREST RES	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WATER CAPITAL - REPLACEME	1,703,680	1,703,680	20,567.21	109,211.07	14,589.22	1,594,468.93	93.59
WATER CAPITAL - DEVELOPME	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WATER QUALITY SOLUTION	161,370	161,370	0.00	0.00	735.21	161,370.00	100.00
SEWER MAINTENANCE & OPERA	1,966,743	1,966,743	98,337.26	928,526.51	943,902.38	1,038,216.49	52.79
SEWER BOND & INTEREST RES	36,772	36,772	0.00	0.00	0.00	36,772.00	100.00
SEWER CAPITAL - REPLACEME	1,010,734	1,010,734	178,531.12	567,046.40	451,878.64	443,687.60	43.90
SEWER CAPITAL - DEVELOPME	1,279	1,279	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,279.00	100.00
SEWER - PHASE III AMMONIA	10,675	10,675	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,675.00	100.00
ELECTRIC UTILITY	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>31,250.00</u>	<u>1,033,036.45</u>	<u>1,114,057.37</u>	<u>291,963.55</u>	<u>22.03</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>15,661,850</u>	<u>15,661,850</u>	<u>970,814.46</u>	<u>6,123,980.02</u>	<u>6,102,490.25</u>	<u>9,537,869.98</u>	<u>60.90</u>
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	(445,858.77)	(170,569.02)	20,369.98	170,569.02	0.00

STATEMENT OF REVENUES - BUDGET VS. ACTUAL

AS OF: JUNE 30TH, 2016

80 -CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

% OF YEAR COMPLETED: 75.00

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE REVENUE	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
<u>REVENUE SUMMARY</u>							
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS #2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL IMPROVE #2 RES	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS #3	736,667	736,667	63,475.81	563,505.41	565,595.11	173,161.59	23.51
CAPITAL IMPROVE #3 RES	334,805	334,805	271.00	2,740.00	2,780.00	332,065.00	99.18
CAPITAL IMPROVE 1/2%	368,333	368,333	31,737.90	281,752.72	323,771.53	86,580.28	23.51
CAPITAL IMPROVE 1/2% RES	<u>768,345</u>	<u>768,345</u>	<u>582.00</u>	<u>4,880.00</u>	<u>3,806.00</u>	<u>763,465.00</u>	<u>99.36</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	2,208,150	2,208,150	96,066.71	852,878.13	895,952.64	1,355,271.87	61.38
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	ORIGINAL BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES	YEAR-TO-DATE EXPENDITURES	PRIOR YEAR YEAR-TO-DATE	BUDGET REMAINING	% BUDGET REMAINING
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS #2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL IMPROVE #2 RES	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS #3	736,667	736,667	0.00	331,422.00	301,297.50	405,245.00	55.01
CAPITAL IMPROVE #3 RES	735,878	735,878	0.00	22,610.00	412,292.59	713,268.00	96.93
CAPITAL IMPROVE 1/2%	581,183	581,183	1,106.75	134,327.38	79,964.74	446,855.62	76.89
CAPITAL IMPROVE 1/2% RES	<u>154,422</u>	<u>154,422</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>94,472.25</u>	<u>154,422.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,208,150	2,208,150	1,106.75	488,359.38	888,027.08	1,719,790.62	77.88
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REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0	0	94,959.96	364,518.75	7,925.56 (364,518.75)	0.00

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: 5D

RECOMMENDATION:

Ratify the Mayor's appointments to the:

- Airport Advisory Commission - reappoint Doug Skiles and Mike Kugler - terms expire November 2018
- City/County Airport Zoning Board - reappoint Richard Stull - term expires September 2019
- Economic Development Plan Citizen's Advisory Review Committee - reappoint Leon Kuhlen and Danielle Johnson - terms expire July 2019
- Economic Development Plan Loan Committee - reappoint Kent Craw and Doug Skiles - terms expire March 2019
- Board of Health - reappoint City Manager Nate Schneider, Chief of Police Ike Brown, Mayor Mike Gonzales, Dr. Richard Klug, and Mary Beth Eisenmenger - terms expire June 2017

BACKGROUND:

The Mayor has contacted all appointees and they are willing to serve on the various boards.

**FISCAL
IMPACT:** None.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 14, 2016

AIRPORT ADVISORY COMMISSION

DAVID PFEFFER 902 Airport Road - PO Box 274 Appointed April 2016 (Replaced Doug Vap) Term Expires - November, 2017	345-5547 (H)
TREVOR TAYLOR 904 W. 4 th Street Appointed - August 2013 (Replaced Ken Allen) Reappointed - November, 2014 Term Expires - November, 2017	340-0131 (C)
GRIFF MALLECK Red Willow Aviation (FBO) PO Box 444 Reappointed - November 2014 Term Expires - November, 2017	345-3635 (O) 345-3207 (H) 345-3689 (F)
DICK TRAIL 201 West "M" Street Appointed - September, 2013 (Replaced Wally Hampton) Term Expires - November, 2016	345-5181 (H)
RICHARD STULL #24 Wedgewood Drive Appointed - January, 2005 Reappointed - September, 2013 Term Expires - November, 2016	345-3422 (W) 345-1371 (H)
DOUG SKILES PO Box 36 Appointed - November, 2005 Reappointed - July, 2016 Term Expires - November, 2018	345-5100 (O) 345-2342 (H) 345-2943 (F)
MIKE KUGLER #13 Sandpiper Reappointed - July, 2018 Term Expires - November, 2018	345-2280 (O) 345-7006 (H) 345-7756 (F)

*Denotes Chairperson
3 yr. terms

CITY/COUNTY AIRPORT ZONING BOARD

STEVE KEENE 512 Park Avenue Appointed by City - November, 2009 Reappointed - October, 2014 Term Expires - September, 2017	345-2862 (H)
MIKE KUGLER #13 Sandpiper Rural Route 3 Appointed by County - August, 2002 Term Expires - August, 2016	278-2436 (O) 345-7006 (H)
RICHARD STULL #24 Wedgewood Drive (Replaced Jo Smolczyk) Appointed by City - November, 2005 Reappointed - July 2016 Term Expires - September, 2019	345-3422 (O) 345-1371 (H)
BRUCE MCDOWELL 904 West 3 rd Street Appointed by City - November, 2009 Reappointed - October, 2014 Term Expires - September, 2017	345-5439 (H)
RON FRIEHE Rural Route 4 Appointed by County - August 4, 1998 Term Expires - August, 2016	345-2821 (H)
NATE SCHNEIDER City Manager	345-2022

*Denotes Chairperson

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CITIZEN'S ADVISORY REVIEW COMMITTEE**

TROY BRUNTZ 423 Seminole Drive Appointed - April 2008 (original 4-year term) Reappointed - July 2015 Term Expires - July 2018	345-6862 (H) 344-2650
JERDA GAREY-VICKERS 403 Park Avenue Appointed - April 2008 (original 4-year term) Reappointed - July 2015 Term Expires - July 2018	345-5581 (H) 340-0000 (Call 1st!)
LEON KUHLEN 712 West "L" Street Appointed - April 2008 (original 2-year term) Reappointed - July 2016 Term Expires - July 2019	345-3981(H)
DANIELLE JOHNSON 307 Pawnee Appointed - July 2015 replaced Dennis Berry (original 2-year term) Reappointed - July 2016 Term Expires - July 2019	345-4240 (w)
LINDA TAYLOR 1002 W "I" Street Appointed - April 2008 (original 3-yr term) Reappointed - October 2014 November 2011 Term Expires - July, 2017	345-5294(O) 345-3682(H) 340-6552 (C)
GARY WIEMERS 1002 Norris Avenue Appointed - July 2015 Term Expires - July 2017	340-0441 (C)
BILL BURTON 101 Cheyenne Road Appointed - July 2015 Term Expires - July 2017	340-2927 345-2280

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
LOAN COMMITTEE**

KENT CRAW
506 West 2nd Street
Appointed - March 2011 (original 4-year term)
Reappointed - July 2016
Term Expires - March 2019 (City selection)

DOUG SKILES
1517 West 3rd
Appointed - March 2011 (original 4-year term)
Reappointed July 2016
Term Expires - March 2019 (City selection)

345-2342 (H)

345-5100 (W)

DALE DUELAND
112 East "N" Street
Appointed - March 2011 (original 3-year term)
Reappointed - October 2014
Term Expires - March 2018 (MEDC selection)

345-6163(H)

JASON GRIGG
607 East 1st Street
Appointed - March 2011 (original 3-year term)
Reappointed - October 2014
Term Expires - March 2018 (MEDC selection)

345-5104 (H)

Kent Kilpatrick
710 East 5th Street
Appointed - March 2011 (original 2-year term)
Reappointed - August 2013
Term Expires - March 2017 (City selection)

345-7834(H)

ALL FUTURE TERMS 4-YEAR

BOARD OF HEALTH

NATE SCHNEIDER
City Manager
PO Box 1059
Term Expires - June, 2017

345-2022 (O)

IKE BROWN
Chief of Police
PO Box 1059
Term Expires - June, 2017

345-3450 (O)
345-4170 (H)

MIKE GONZALES
Mayor
810 Norris Avenue
Term Expires - June, 2017

DR. RICHARD KLUG
2106 Cedar Lane
Term Expires - June, 2017

345-4110 (O)
345-6664 (H)

MARY BETH EISENMENGER
1613 Centennial Drive
Term Expires - June, 2017

345-7717(H)
345-6303 (O)

*Denotes Chairperson

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 MCCOOK CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM NO. 5E Approve an addendum to the Lease Agreement entered into between the Southwest Area Training Service (SWATS) and City of McCook, extending the December 6, 1993 Lease Agreement to December 6, 2033.

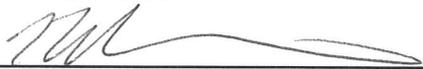
BACKGROUND:

During the past month City Staff has reviewed a Lease Agreement entered into on December 6, 1993, by the Southwest Area Training Service, Inc., and the City of McCook. The purpose of the agreement is to establish the terms and conditions for the lease to SWATS of a building, constructed in 1982 under a Community Development Block Grant to the City of McCook, a municipally owned building utilized as a training and enterprise center for mentally handicapped individuals. The property is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of the East 'F' and 12th Street intersection. Section 5 of the Lease contains a provision to extend the Lease for an additional 20 years, at the option of SWATS. There was a rollover provision included which had been set for 2013. The rollover was not requested, so an addendum is required to effectuate the terms of the rollover. SWATS would like to continue the lease through December 6, 2033 (the original rollover extension term).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ITEM NO. ___ Approve an addendum to the Lease Agreement entered into between the Southwest Area Training Service (SWATS) and City of McCook, extending the December 6, 1993 Lease Agreement to December 6, 2033.

APPROVALS:



July 12, 2016

Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager



July 12, 2016

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

AMENDMENT TO LEASE AGREEMENT

NOW, on this ____ day of July, 2016, this Amendment to Lease Agreement is entered into by and between the Southwest Area Training Service, Inc. (SWATS), a not-for-profit corporation of the State of Nebraska, and the City of McCook, Nebraska, a municipal corporation of the State of Nebraska.

WHEREAS, on December 6, 1993, SWATS and the City of McCook entered into a Lease Agreement for the rental of property including Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, Block 5, Brown's Park Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska, and an approximately 8,000 square foot masonry constructed building with parking area and drive;

WHEREAS, the Lease Agreement provided the term of the lease to be for a period of 20 years from and after January 1, 1993 with SWATS to have an option to renew the lease for one additional 20 year period;

WHEREAS, an one time, 20 year extension was included as an option at the discretion of SWATS;

WHEREAS, the extension option was not exercised, but both SWATS and the City of McCook are in agreement that it was the intention to continue the lease for an additional 20 years, from January 1, 2013 to January 1, 2033; and

WHEREAS, the parties jointly have expressed a desire to amend the first paragraph of SECTION 5 - TERM OF LEASE, to provide for a 20 year extension, but wish to maintain all other provisions of the Lease Agreement dated December 6, 1993 in full force and affect.

THEREFORE, the following Addendum is entered into between SWATS and the City of McCook.

SECTION 5. TERM OF LEASE. The term of this lease shall be extended for a period of twenty (20) years from and after January 1, 2013 and terminating on January 1, 2033. SWATS shall have an option to renew the lease for one additional twenty (20) year period. Such option may be exercised by delivery of a letter from SWATS to the City not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days from the termination date of the lease.

All other provisions not affected by this amendment shall remain in full force.

NOW THEREFORE, SWATS and the City do hereby affix their signatures to this Amendment to Lease Agreement and attest their agreement to the terms and covenants herein above set forth and do hereby bind their successors, heirs and assigns to the faithful performance of the agreement hereinabove set forth on this ____ day of July, 2016.

ATTEST:

Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

Michael Gonzales, Mayor

SOUTHWEST AREA TRAINING SERVICE, INC.

President

LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT is entered into this 6th day of December, 1993, by and between the Southwest Area Training Service, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation of the State of Nebraska, being the Lessee under this agreement hereinafter referred to as "SWATS" and the City of McCook, Nebraska, a municipal corporation of the State of Nebraska, being the Lessor under this agreement and hereinafter referred to as "City."

SECTION 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this agreement is to establish the terms and conditions for the lease to SWATS of a building, constructed in 1982 under a Community Development Block Grant to the City of McCook, Nebraska, said municipally owned building to be utilized as a mentally handicapped training and enterprise center deemed appropriate by the City for such activity. The building to be lease is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of the East "F" and 12th Street in McCook, Nebraska and is described more specifically in Section 2 below.

SECTION 2. PROPERTY TO BE LEASED. The property to be lease to SWATS under this Agreement includes Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, and 12, Block 5, Brown's Park Addition to the City of McCook, Nebraska, and an approximately 8,000 square foot masonry constructed building with parking area and drive, hereinafter referred to as the "premises." SWATS hereby warrants that it has inspected the premises and does hereby accept same as being in full and complete compliance with the City's obligations under this Agreement on the date of possession, said date being January 1, 1993. The City hereby certifies that it is the legal owner of the above-described premises, and that it has full right and title to the lease the premises to SWATS.

SECTION 3. USE OF BUILDING AND PREMISES. The building and premises hereinabove described shall be used exclusively for a training and enterprise center for the mentally handicapped under the operation and direction of SWATS. No other use of the building and premises may be made under this lease agreement. SWATS may not sublease or allow others to utilize the premises without prior written consent from the City. Any revenue accruing to SWATS under the terms of any sublease shall be paid in full to the City.

SECTION 4. COMPENSATION. In return for the rights, privileges and concessions granted to SWATS under this Agreement, SWATS does hereby agree to pay an annual lease payment in the amount of \$1.00 per year, said payment to be made on or before date of possession and in the same month of each year thereafter that this Agreement is in effect.

SECTION 5. TERM OF LEASE. The term of this lease shall be for a period of twenty (20) years from and after January 1, 1993. SWATS shall have an option to renew the lease for one additional

twenty (20) year period. Such option may be exercised by delivery of a letter from SWATS to the City not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days from the termination date of the lease.

Either the City or SWATS may terminate this lease prior to the date noted above without cause by delivery of a letter stating such termination. Such early termination shall be effective sixty (60) days after the date of deliver of such letter. All rights, privileges, responsibilities or obligations according to the terms of this Agreement shall be carried forth in accord of this Agreement until the day of termination. Provided, that the City shall have the right to demand immediate vacation of the premises and take possession back from SWATS should any action by SWATS threaten to damage or commit waste upon the premises or jeopardize the City's interest therein.

If SWATS shall be determined to be in breach of the Agreement, notice of such infraction shall be delivered to it forthwith. Upon receipt of notice, SWATS shall have thirty (30) days in which to correct the condition causing the breach. If the condition is not remedied within the thirty (30) day period, the Agreement shall be terminated immediately and the City shall take immediate possession of the premises.

SECTION 6. NOTIFICATION. SWATS hereby designates the Area Director, 606 12th Street East, McCook, Nebraska 69001 as its contact person for delivery of notices and correspondence as required or contemplated under this Agreement. The City hereby designates the City Manager, P.O. Box 1059, McCook, Nebraska 69001 as its contact person for delivery of notices and correspondence as required or contemplated under this Agreement.

SECTION 7. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY UPON TERMINATION OF LEASE. Upon termination of this Agreement, the City shall take possession of the premises described in Section 2 above, including lots, buildings and appurtenances affixed thereto. Such appurtenances shall include those installed on the original date of possession as well as any subsequent appurtenances constructed or installed by SWATS as a permanent fixture to the premises. All equipment, supplies and materials not fixed to or a part of the premises which were purchase by and under the ownership of SWATS may be removed by SWATS.

SECTION 8. CHARGES AND OPERATING COSTS. SWATS agrees to pay all operating costs of the premises including charges for utilities and telephone from and after their date of possession until the date of termination of this lease.

SECTION 9. INSPECTION. The City's agents shall be allowed to enter upon the premises during all normal business hours for the purposes of inspecting the City's property including building lots and appurtenances affixed thereto and to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. SWATS shall contact

the City not less than once annually for a joint inspection tour to determine the condition of the building and any repairs or maintenance or other items that need to be attended to under the terms and conditions of this agreement. No remodeling, structural or substantive changes or additions shall be made to the premises without the prior written consent of the City. All such changes and additions to the premises shall be installed solely at the expense of SWATS.

SECTION 10. MAINTENANCE. SWATS hereby agrees to maintain the premises leased to it hereunder in as good of condition as the premises were on the original date of possession excepting ordinary wear of the facility as a result of the passage of time and ordinary use. Provided, however, that all equipment that wears out and needs to be replaced as well as all extraordinary maintenance (i.e. reconstruction or major repairs) that may need to be performed on the premises as a part of maintenance is required through ordinary wear and tear, accident, Act of God, malicious mischief, or whether such extraordinary maintenance is covered by insurance or not, shall be performed by SWATS solely at its expense. SWATS shall undertake such ordinary or extraordinary maintenance when needed for reasonable operation of the premises or where the value or condition of the premises or the City's interest in the premises is jeopardized by a circumstance requiring correction.

SECTION 11. INSURANCE. SWATS shall maintain in force at all times during the term of this lease, insurance to protect the City against loss resulting from physical damage to the premises as hereinabove described. Such insurance shall include a broad form property insurance coverage for damage to the premises as a result of fire, hail, windstorm, vandalism and malicious mischief, flood or water damage and related miscellaneous perils. Such insurance shall provide for full replacement value of the premises improvements. Such policy will show the City as an additional insured and the City will receive a certificate of insurance showing the insurance policies in effect. Such policies shall provide for payment of insurance benefits to SWATS to be used exclusively and completely for fulfilling the extraordinary maintenance responsibility of SWATS under Section 11 of this Agreement. Provided that should the damage to the structure be in excess of 50% of the replacement value cost on the date of the incident then the City shall determine whether the premises is to be reconstructed and repaired. If so, all insurance benefit payments shall be used as noted above, exclusively and completely to reconstruct and repair the premises. If the City decides that the premises shall not be repaired and reconstructed then all insurance benefit payments from the insurance required under this section shall be paid to the City as owner of the premises in equitable compensation to the City for its loss.

Failure of SWATS to comply with the insurance requirements of this section shall not relieve SWATS from its responsibility to fulfill the extraordinary maintenance requirements of this

Agreement. Should it be necessary to reconstruct or repair the premises as stipulated herein regardless of cause or insurance benefit payments, SWATS shall, from its own resources, if necessary, reconstruct, repair and maintain the premises.

SECTION 12. INDEMNIFICATION BY SWATS. SWATS shall indemnify and save the City harmless against any and all claims by or on behalf of any person, firm or corporation arising from SWATS lease, operation or use of the premises hereinabove described, including but not limited to any condition of this lease agreement; any breach or default on the part of SWATS on the performance of any of its obligations under this lease agreement; any act or negligence of SWATS or its agents, contractors, servants, employees, clients, or licensees; any accident, injury or death of any person; or damage to any property occurring in or on or about the premises. SWATS shall indemnify and save the City harmless from and against all costs and expenses incurred for or in connection with any claim as set out as above and shall defend them against any action or proceeding regarding the same. In addition, SWATS agrees to indemnify the City against any pecuniary liability to which it might become subject as a consequence of the performance by SWATS of any act in compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement hereinabove set forth. SWATS shall at all times maintain a policy of broad form liability insurance to protect them against liability exposures as noted above and the City shall be named as an additional insured on any such policy and shall receive a certificate of insurance of such insurance company. The coverage shall be in the minimum amount of \$500,000/\$500,000.

NOW THEREFORE, SWATS and the City do hereby affix their signatures and attest their agreement to the terms and covenants herein above set forth and do hereby bind their successors, heirs and assigns to the faithful performance of the agreement hereinabove set forth on the date first written above.

ATTEST:

CITY OF MCCOOK

Lea Ann Doak
Lea Ann Doak, Acting City Clerk

Philip P. Lyons
Philip P. Lyons, Mayor

SOUTHWEST AREA TRAINING SERVICE, INC.

Robert D. Carlson
President

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JUNE 6, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM: 5F

RECOMMENDATION:
APPROVE THE APPLICATION FOR GREAT PLAINS TO OCCUPY WATER DEPARTMENT EASEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSTALLING AN UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC CABLE AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN THE APPLICATION.

BACKGROUND:
Great Plains Communications of Blair NE is asking permission to occupy easement near the intersection of Karrer Street and Frenchman Valley Coop Property to extend fiber optic cable service to Gore Oil Co.

The cable route will be located on the water main easement that runs on the north side of Parker and south of Frenchman Valley Coop (FVC). Fiber already exist in this are to the FVC facility the new installation will be an extension of the existing cable.
The route chosen parallels the water and cross a sewer main located on Karrer Street that Great Plains has been made aware of.

A \$2,500.00 performance guarantee from Great Plains Communication is on deposit with the City Office. Attached is the application and the map of the route.

Blue = Water
Green = Sanitary Sewer
Yellow = Proposed Fiber Optic
Black = Easement



FISCAL IMPACT: None.

RECOMMENDATION:
APPROVE THE APPLICATION FOR GREAT PLAINS TO OCCUPY WATER DEPARTMENT EASEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSTALLING AN UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC CABLE AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN THE APPLICATION.

APPROVALS:



Application to occupy Right of Way

Applicant: _____ Date 7-6-16
 Name Great Plains Comm. Phone 402-577-8608
 Address P.O. Box 500 Fax 308-882-9060
1600 Centre, Alliance 68008 Email rwright@spcom.com
 Start Date 7-19-16 Finish Date 9-30-16

A CASH BOND IS REQUIRED

FOR ALL RIGHT-OF-WAY ENCROACHMENTS

Type: (Circle) <input type="radio"/> Over-cross <input checked="" type="radio"/> Under-cross <input checked="" type="radio"/> Occupy <input type="radio"/> Miscellaneous	With a (Circle) <input type="radio"/> Water line <input type="radio"/> Sewer Line <input type="radio"/> Gas Line <input checked="" type="radio"/> Telephone Line (<input checked="" type="radio"/> Underground) <input type="radio"/> Aerial	<input type="radio"/> Tree Trimming/Removal <input type="radio"/> Grading <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Electric Line (Underground Aerial)
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Location: beginning 750 feet (East West North South) of (Intersection) Karrer & South St
 and ending (East West North South) 750 feet of (Intersection) Karrer & South St

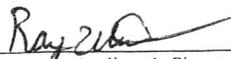
Requirements: The applicant agrees to complete this work in accordance with the terms and conditions of the City of McCook. Any permit issued **will be cancelled** if the work specified is **not completed within the term listed on the permit** or within any **additional length of time granted**. Request for an extension of time to complete the work must be made in writing. Any extension granted will be acknowledged in writing by the City of McCook. **The Applicant may cancel the permit with written notification** at any time prior to beginning work on right of way.

Performance Guarantee: (Make Payable to City of McCook)

Amount: \$ _____ Check No. _____ Soc. Sec. No. or FID No. _____

This guarantee is for the faithful compliance by the Applicant to the terms of the permit. It is understood that should the Applicant fail to perform the work as set forth in the permit, the City of McCook will have the right to keep the performance guarantee as liquidated damages for its necessary supervisory and inspection expenses and to initiate such legal proceedings as are necessary to secure either performance of the work in compliance with the terms of the permit or the restoration of the right of way to its previous condition prior to the activities of the Applicant.

NOTE: Please provide a location plan for over-cross or under-cross of location to occupy City of McCook right-of-way. When your project requires engineering plans, please submit four sets of plans, no larger than 18"X24". The engineering plans shall show the general features of the work to be completed and all information such as sizes, distances, dimensions, sleeves, cuts and fills, erosion control measures, etc., when applicable.


 Applicant's Signature

Recommended By _____
 Comments: _____

COPY

Date _____

Director of Public Works Approval _____

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING

ITEM: 5G

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the minutes of the July 11, 2016 Planning Commission meeting.

BACKGROUND:

Receive minutes from the various board and commission meetings.

FISCAL

IMPACT: None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the minutes of the July 11, 2016 Planning Commission meeting.

APPROVALS:



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 14, 2016

**MCCOOK PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING**

MINUTES

Monday - July 11, 2016

5:15 P.M. - City Council Chambers

Present: Chair Vosburg; Vice Chair Dueland (arrived 5:19 P.M.); Commissioners Garey-Vickers, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons; City Manager Schneider; City Attorney Mustion; City Clerk Doak.

Absent: Commissioners Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

Chair Vosburg announced that a copy of the Open Meetings Act was posted by the entrance to the Council Chambers and available for public review.

1. Approve the minutes of the May 9, 2016 regular meeting.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Hilker, the Commission voted to approve the minutes of the May 9, 2016 meeting. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Vosburg, Garey-Vicker, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons. NAY: None. ABSENT: Dueland, Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

2. Public Hearing - Request from J. L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Dueland, the Commission voted to recess as the Planning Commission and convene as a Hearing Board for the purpose of receiving public comment on the request from J. L. Construction/Joe Leamon for the creation of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

The City Attorney received into evidence Exhibit #1 - City Manager's Report prepared for the July 11, 2016 Planning Commission meeting (1 page); Exhibit #2 - Notice of Hearing published (1 page); Exhibit #3 - listing of property owners receiving advance notice of public hearing (1 page); Exhibit #4 - Land Use Action Request Form (4 pages); Exhibit #5 - proposed Star Lane Plat (1 page).

City Manager Schneider reviewed the information presented in the City Manager's Report; "JL Construction/Joe Leamon is requesting the creation of a minor Subdivison, physically located at the intersection of West "Q" Street and West 17th Street and currently described as the north 150' of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska. The area at issue is zoned Business Commercial. The applicant is requesting that the current lot be divided into three separate lots for business/commercial use. Staff has reviewed the subdivision regulations, and this request can be accomplished through the minor subdivision process. The size and scope of the lots comply with the zoning and subdivision regulations. In addition to the request, they are working out the terms of a subdivision agreement. The agreement has not been completed at this time, but Staff plans on presenting it at the Planning Commission meeting."

The applicant had no additional information to present.

No one else was present to comment.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Vosburg, seconded by Commissioner Harpst, the Commission voted to close the public hearing and reconvene as a Planning Commission. The motion passed upon the following roll call vote: YEA: Vosburg, Dueland, Garey-Vickers, Harpst, Hilker, Lyons. NAY: None. ABSENT: Shipshock, Stevens, Wolford, Siegfried.

3. Recommend to the City Council approval of a minor subdivision, prospectively named Star Lane Addition, described as the North 150 Feet of Lot 2, Block 2, Third Fair Acres Addition to the City of McCook Red Willow County, Nebraska.

▪ **Adjournment.**

With no further business, Chair Vosburg declared the Planning Commission meeting adjourned at 5:28 P.M.

Lea Ann Doak
Recording Secretary

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM NO. 6A Approve on first reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2936, modifying Chapter 38, Appendix M, of the City of McCook, Code of Ordinances.

BACKGROUND:

During Staff's review of the Building Codes, Chapter 38 Fee Schedule, Appendix M, Building Regulation and Zoning Application Fees, was discussed. Staff noticed some additions that needed to be included in the fee schedule, including demolition permits, sign permits and contractor's license fees. Further, Staff believes some wording needs to be modified to account for actual building occurrences, such as modifying the gas permit fee to a mechanical permit fee. Staff is also recommending an increase in the zoning variance fee, increasing the fee from \$25 to \$75. The reason for this increase is that Staff incurs overhead costs (publication fees, copying fees, etc.) to process the variance requests. A variance is not a right, it is a privilege that an individual landowner may request. As such, the burden for such request rests with the landowner. When reviewing other towns fee, \$25 is at the bottom of the fee amount. Ogallala, for example, has set their fee at \$150. The norm appears to be from \$75 to \$150. Also, other similar application fees are \$75 (ie. special exception requests and lot line adjustments). Creating a uniform fee amount for similar type activities would be the Staff's preference.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ITEM NO. ___ Approve on first reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2936, modifying Chapter 38, Appendix M, of the City of McCook, Code of Ordinances.

APPROVALS:



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 13, 2016



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 13, 2016

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-2936

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA AMENDING CHAPTER 38: FEE SCHEDULE, APPENDIX M: BUILDING REGULATION AND ZONING APPLICATION FEES, OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF ANY OTHER CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING A TIME AND DATE FROM AND AFTER WHICH THIS ORDINANCE SHALL TAKE EFFECT AND BE ENFORCED.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 38, FEE SCHEDULE, APPENDIX M: BUILDING REGULATION AND ZONING APPLICATION FEES, of the City of McCook, Nebraska, Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

"APPENDIX M: BUILDING REGULATION AND ZONING APPLICATION FEES

MINIMUM FEE - ALL PERMITS \$15

(A) Building permit fee.

(1) *New construction.*

- (a) Residential (one and two family dwelling units): \$.07 per square foot (Includes all levels, basements & garages)
- (b) Commercial \$.10 per square foot (Hotels, motels and multi-family dwelling units, includes all levels, basements and garages)

(2) *Alterations.*

- (a) \$0-\$1,000 cost \$15; \$2.50 per \$1,000 additional cost.

(b) Review by City Engineer of drainage report, sanitary sewage disposal report, and water distribution report: \$100 minimum fee, or the City Engineer's standard hourly rate plus 10%, whichever is greater. Additional fees will be assessed should the project require extraordinary review by the City Engineer.

(B) Plumbing permit: \$2.50 per opening.

(C) Mechanical permit fee: \$2.50 per item.

NOTE: Failure to obtain permit and pay fee prior to commencement of work for Items A, B and C above shall result in the charge of a penalty of \$100 for each permit required.

- (D) Building moving permit: \$100.
- (E) Mobile home set down permit: \$25.
- (F) Demolition permit: \$15 for \$0-\$1,000; \$2.50 per \$1,000 additional cost.
- (G) Sign permit: \$15 for \$0-\$1,000; \$2.50 per \$1,000 additional cost.
- (H) Contractors License fee: \$75 new applicant; \$25 renewal.
- (I) Zoning applications.
 - (1) Zoning classification: \$75.
 - (2) Zoning special exception: \$75.
 - (3) Zoning variance: \$75.
 - (4) Subdivisions.
 - (a) Preliminary plat: \$500
 - (b) Final plat. \$200 per lot, with a maximum of \$5,500.
 - (5) Lot split: \$75.
 - (6) Mobile home park: \$100.
 - (7) Right of way vacation: \$50.00 plus \$.01 per square foot.
 - (8) Right of way closing: \$25.

(Ord. 95-2335, passed 10-2-1995; Ord. 2000-2544, passed 2-21-2000; Ord. 2004-2688, passed 3-15-2004; Ord. 2004-2703, passed 8-16-2004)

SECTION 2. Any and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication in pamphlet form as required by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED _____ day of _____, 2016.

-s- Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

-s- Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

Publish:

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM NO. 6B Approve on second reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2934, which revokes Chapter 110: Licensing of Construction Contractors, McCook Code of Ordinances, in its entirety.

BACKGROUND:

In May, the Council adopted new building code provisions. Included in the changes were provisions that amended our licensing procedures and insurance requirements. Staff's intent was to clarify our licensing process and provide more security for property owners when working with contractors. Staff was aware that Chapter 110 contained conflicting provisions regarding some of the licensing requirements and bonding requirements. Over the past month, Chapter 110 has been reviewed thoroughly by Staff. It has been determined the Chapter needs to be revoked in its entirety. The need for a bonding requirement has been eliminated by the new proof of insurance requirements and the mandatory minimum requirements established by Council. The licensing requirements in Chapter 110 have been updated and moved to Chapter 150 *et seq.* Due to these changes, Staff believes it proper to eliminate Chapter 110 in order to remove any remaining inconsistencies and to avoid duplication.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ITEM NO. ___ Approve on second reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2934, which revokes Chapter 110: Licensing of Construction Contractors, McCook Code of Ordinances, in its entirety.

APPROVALS:



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 13, 2016



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 13, 2016

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-2934

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA REPEALING CHAPTER 110: LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK CODE OF ORDINANCES IN ITS ENTIRETY; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF ANY OTHER CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING A TIME AND DATE FROM AND AFTER WHICH THIS ORDINANCE SHALL TAKE EFFECT AND BE ENFORCED.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 110, LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS, of the City of McCook, Nebraska, Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed in its entirety.

SECTION 2. Any and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication in pamphlet form as required by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED _____ day of _____, 2016.

-s- Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

-s- Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

Publish:

**CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
JULY 18, 2016 CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

ITEM NO. 6C Approve on second reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2935, revoking Chapter 38: Fee Schedule, Appendix J, Occupation Tax, Paragraph C, McCook Code of Ordinances, in its entirety.

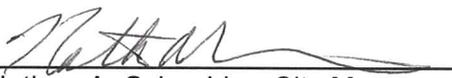
BACKGROUND:

In May, the Council adopted new building code provisions. Included in the changes were provisions that amended Chapter 110 of the City's Code of Ordinances. Chapter 110 refers to a plumber's occupation tax that exists in Chapter 38 of the Code. On review, this occupation tax is not assessed against any other building professionals in the City of McCook. It is not known why plumbers were singled out for the occupation tax — although there is speculation that the State may have had some specific requirements pertaining to plumbers. Be that as it may, the new licensing rules assess a yearly \$25 licensing fee to all building professionals practicing in McCook. It is Staff's belief the current process will be the fairest.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ITEM NO. ___ Approve on second reading, Ordinance No. 2016-2935, revoking Chapter 38: Fee Schedule, Appendix J, Occupation Tax, Paragraph C, McCook Code of Ordinances, in its entirety.

APPROVALS:



Nathan A. Schneider, City Manager

July 13, 2016



Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk

July 13, 2016

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-2935

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA AMENDING CHAPTER 38: FEE SCHEDULE, APPENDIX J: OCCUPATION TAXES, OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA, REPEALING PARAGRAPH C IN ITS ENTIRETY; TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF ANY OTHER CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING A TIME AND DATE FROM AND AFTER WHICH THIS ORDINANCE SHALL TAKE EFFECT AND BE ENFORCED.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 38, FEE SCHEDULE, APPENDIX J: OCCUPATION TAXES, of the City of McCook, Nebraska, Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

“APPENDIX J: OCCUPATION TAXES

Occupation tax amounts. For the purpose of raising revenue an occupation tax is hereby levied on the following businesses.

(A) *Alcoholic beverage licenses.*

(1) Table.

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>License Amount</i>
Manufacturer alcohol and spirits, per year	\$1,000
Manufacturer beer, per year	Same amount as license
Manufacturer wine, per year	\$250
Liquor distributor, per year	\$750
Beer distributor, per year	\$500
Class A-retailer of beer on sale only, per year	\$100
Class B-retailer of beer off sale only, per year	\$50
Class D-retailer of alcoholic liquor (beer, wine and distilled spirits) off sale only, per year	\$300
Class I-retailer (except nonprofit corporations without full-time employees) of alcoholic liquor (beer, wine & distilled spirits) on sale only, per year	\$200
Class 1-retailer of alcoholic liquor (beer, wine & distilled spirits) on sale only by nonprofit corporations without full-time employees, per year	\$20
Railroad	\$100

Boating	\$50
1 non-beverage user	\$5
2 non-beverage user	\$25
3 non-beverage user	\$50
4 non-beverage user	\$100
5 non-beverage user	\$250
Airline	\$100

(2) Applicants for new and renewal retail liquor licenses shall be limited to premises where the principal business conducted is the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, a restaurant, a hotel, or providing recreational goods and services.

(3) The occupation tax year for Alcoholic Beverage Licenses shall begin on May 1 of each year and end on the following April 30. No occupation tax in an amount less than the sum provided for in this section for a yearly period shall be accepted, regardless of the time when the application for the license has been made, except that the occupation taxes shall be prorated on a quarterly basis as of the date of issuance:

(a) When there is a purchase of an existing licensed business and a new license of the same class is issued; or

(b) Upon the issuance of a new license for a location which has not been previously licensed.

(B) *Commercial garbage collectors: \$25 per year.*"

(Ord. 1683, passed 3-21-1983; Ord. 1818, passed 2-16-1987; Ord. 1918, passed 7-16-1990; Ord. 95-2336, passed 10-2-1995; Ord. 2006-2785, passed 12-18-2006)

SECTION 2. Any and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication in pamphlet form as required by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED 16th day of May, 2016.

-s- Michael D. Gonzales, Mayor

ATTEST:

-s- Lea Ann Doak, City Clerk