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County Profile

Keya Paha County

**Region 24 Emergency Management
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table KYP.1: Keya Paha County Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Tim Wyrick	Deputy County Emergency Manager	Keya Paha County
Bruce Ritterbush	County Commissioner	Keya Paha County

Location, Geography, and Climate

Keya Paha County is located in north-central Nebraska and is bordered by South Dakota and Cherry, Brown, Rock, Holt, and Boyd Counties. The total area of Keya Paha County is 774 square miles. The largest community and county seat is the City of Springview. Keya Paha County also includes the Village of Burton, and six unincorporated communities. The county is characterized in the east by the Sandhills region of the state, which is a mixed-grass prairie on grass-stabilized sand dunes, and but is geographically different in the west and south. The county is bordered by the Niobrara River and the Keya Paha River travels through the county.

Climate

The table below compares climate indicators with those of the entire state. Climate data is helpful in determining if certain events are higher or lower than normal. For example, if the high temperatures in the month of July are running well into the 90s, high heat events may be more likely which could impact vulnerable populations.

Table KYP.2: Keya Paha County Climate

	Keya Paha County	State of Nebraska
July Normal High Temp ¹	87.0	87.4
January Normal Low Temp ¹	12.5	13.8
Annual Normal Precipitation ²	20.3	23.8
Annual Normal Snowfall ²	37.4	25.9

Source: NCEI Climate Normals¹, High Plains Regional Climate Center²
Precipitation includes all rain and melted snow and ice.

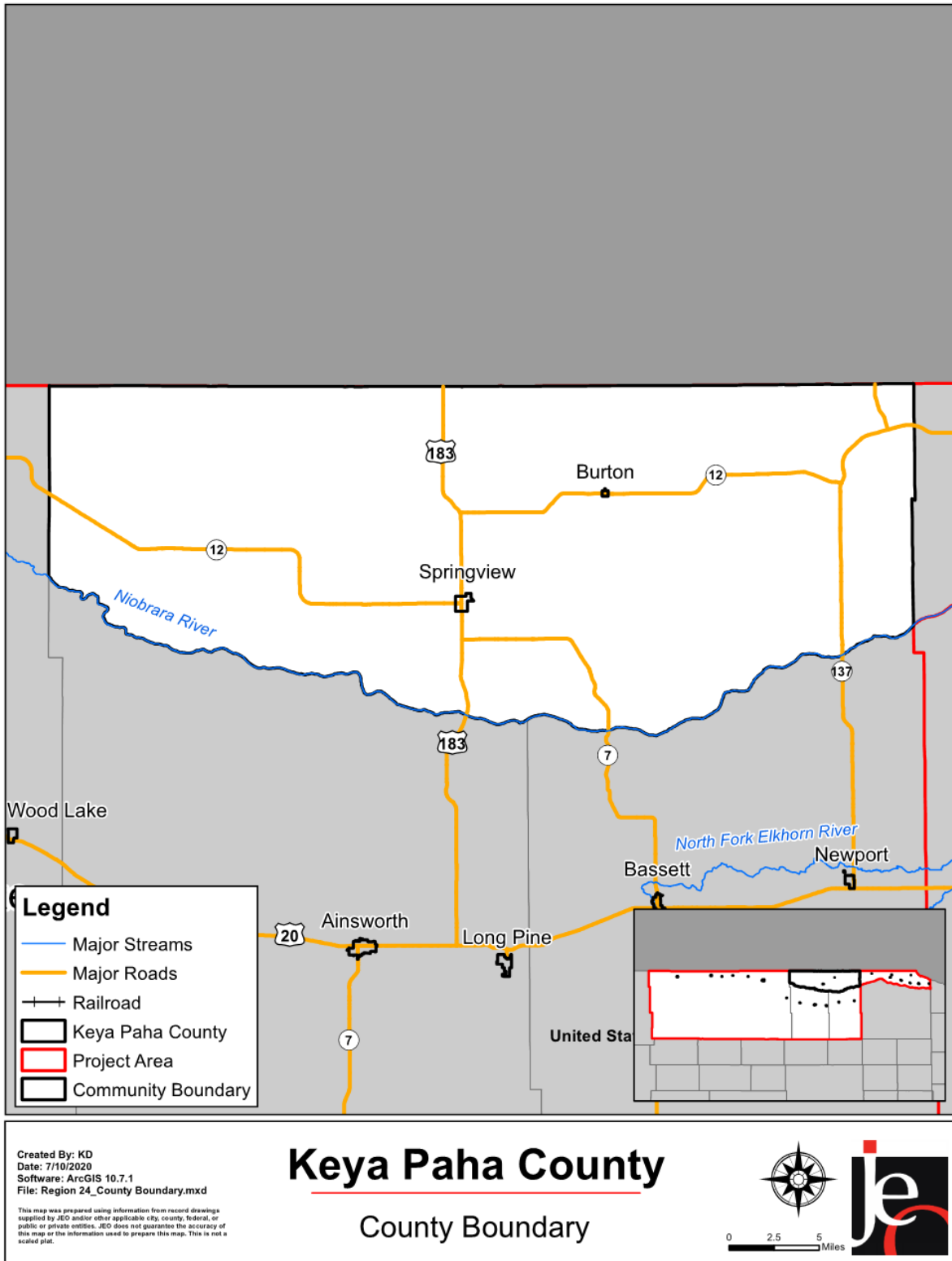
Transportation

Keya Paha County's major transportation corridors include US Highway 183 and Nebraska State Highways 7, 12, 47, and 137. Agricultural chemicals are transported on all five highways. No large spills or crashes have occurred. There are no rail lines or airports in the county. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

1 National Centers for Environmental Information. "1981-2010 U.S. Climate Normals." Accessed July 2020.
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools>.

2 High Plains Regional Climate Center. "Monthly Climate Normals 1893-2020 – Springview NE." Accessed July 2020.
<http://climod.unl.edu/>.

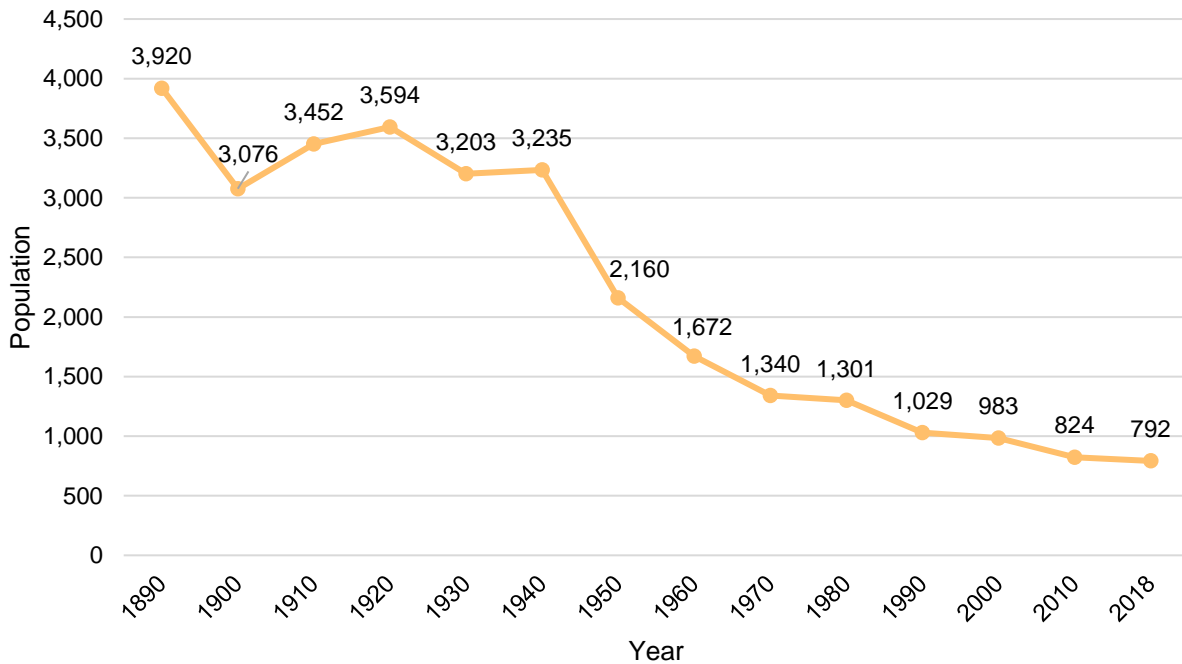
Figure KYP.1: Keya Paha County



Demographics, Economics, and Housing

The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1890 to 2018.³ This figure indicates that the population of Keya Paha County has been decreasing since 1940. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied housing that is not being maintained and is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the county, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging.

Figure KYP.2: Population 1890 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The following table indicates Keya Paha County has a lower percentage of people under the age of five and a higher percentage over the age of 64. This is relevant to hazard mitigation because the very young and elderly populations may be at greater risk from certain hazards than others. For a more elaborate discussion of this vulnerability, please see Section Four: Risk Assessment.

Table KYP.3: Population by Age

Age	Keya Paha County	State of Nebraska
<5	6.3%	6.9%
5-64	70.5%	78.1%
>64	23.2%	15.0%
Median	45.4	36.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau³

The following table indicates that median household income and per capita income for the county is lower than the State of Nebraska. Median home value and rent are also both lower than the rest of the state. These economic indicators are relevant to hazard mitigation because they indicate the relative economic strength compared to the state as a whole. Areas with economic

³ United States Census Bureau. 2018. "S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

indicators which are relatively low may influence a county’s level of resilience during hazardous events.

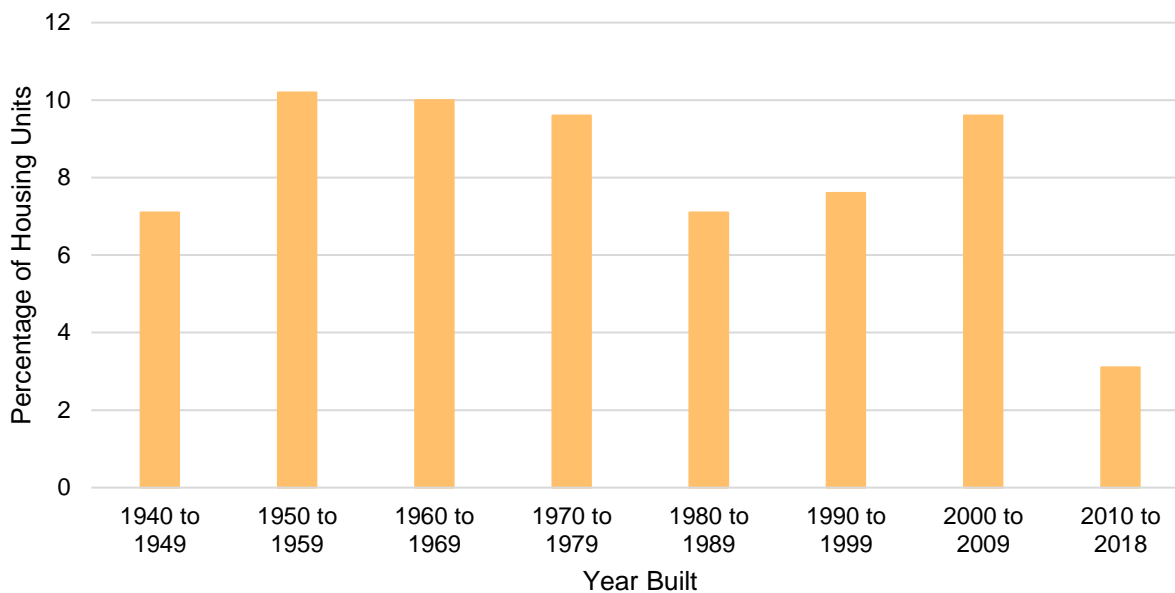
Table KYP.4: Housing and Income

	Keya Paha County	State of Nebraska
Median Household Income	\$49,688	\$59,116
Per Capita Income	\$31,406	\$31,101
Median Home Value	\$71,400	\$147,800
Median Rent	\$600	\$803

Source: U.S. Census Bureau^{4,5}

The following figure indicates that the majority of housing in Keya Paha County was built between 1950-1959 (10.2%). According to 2018 ACS 5-year estimates, the county has 510 housing units with 63.9 percent of those units occupied. There are approximately 61 mobile homes in the county. Housing age can serve as an indicator of risk, as structures built prior to the development of state building codes may be at greater risk. Finally, residents that live in mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe winter storms if not anchored correctly.

Figure KYP.3: Housing Units by Year Built



Source: U.S Census Bureau⁴

Table KYP.5: Housing Units

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units				Occupied Housing Units			
	Occupied		Vacant		Owner		Renter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Keya Paha County	326	63.9%	184	36.1%	244	74.8%	82	25.2%
Nebraska	754,063	90.8%	76,686	9.2%	498,567	66.1%	255,496	33.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau⁴

4 United States Census Bureau. 2018. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

5 United States Census Bureau. 2018. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

Major Employers

According to 2016 Business Patterns Census Data, Keya Paha County had 22 business establishments. The following table presents the number of establishments, number of paid employees, and the annual payroll in thousands of dollars.

Table KYP.6: Business in Keya Paha County

	Total Businesses	Number of Paid Employees	Annual Payroll
Total for All Sectors	22	55	\$1,354,000

Source: U.S Census Bureau⁶

Agriculture is important to the economic fabric of the State of Nebraska. Keya Paha County's 168 farms cover 84,323 acres of land, about 17% of the county's total area. Crop and livestock production are the visible parts of the agricultural economy, but many related businesses contribute to agriculture by producing, processing and marketing farm products. These businesses generate income, employment and economic activity throughout the region.

Table KYP.7: Agricultural Inventory

Agricultural Inventory	
Number of Farms with Harvested Cropland	168
Acres of Harvested Cropland	84,323

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017⁷

Future Development Trends

Over the past five years, 75% of all county roads have been resurfaced due to the floods of 2019. No houses or businesses were added in unincorporated areas of the county. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Keya Paha County's population is declining. The local planning team attribute that to a declining agricultural economy. In the next five years, there are no plans to add housing or businesses in the county.

Parcel Improvements and Valuation

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

Table KYP.8: Parcel Improvements and Value in the Floodplain

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in the Floodplain
553	\$23,879,770	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: County Assessor, 2018

N/A: The county does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known how many improvements are in the floodplain.

6 United States Census Bureau. "2016 County Business Patterns and 2016 Nonemployer Statistics" [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

7 U.S. Department of Agriculture. "2017 Census of Agriculture." <https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/>.

Community Lifelines

Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are a total of three chemical storage sites throughout Keya Paha County. The following table lists the name, location, and whether they are in the floodplain. The local planning team also identified Central Valley Ag north of Springview that stores propane. There are no vulnerable populations or critical facilities located near fixed chemical sites. Residents near facilities are educated about the threat and appropriate response to a spill.

Table KYP.9: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

Facility Name	Nearest Community	In Floodplain (Y/N)
Farmers/Ranchers Co-op Assn	Springview	N/A
Farmers/Ranchers Co-op Assn	Springview	N/A
NDOT Springview Yard	Springview	N/A

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, 2019⁸

N/A: The county does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known if the facilities are located in the floodplain.

Critical Facilities

Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction's functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during the original planning process and updated by the local planning team as part of this plan update. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

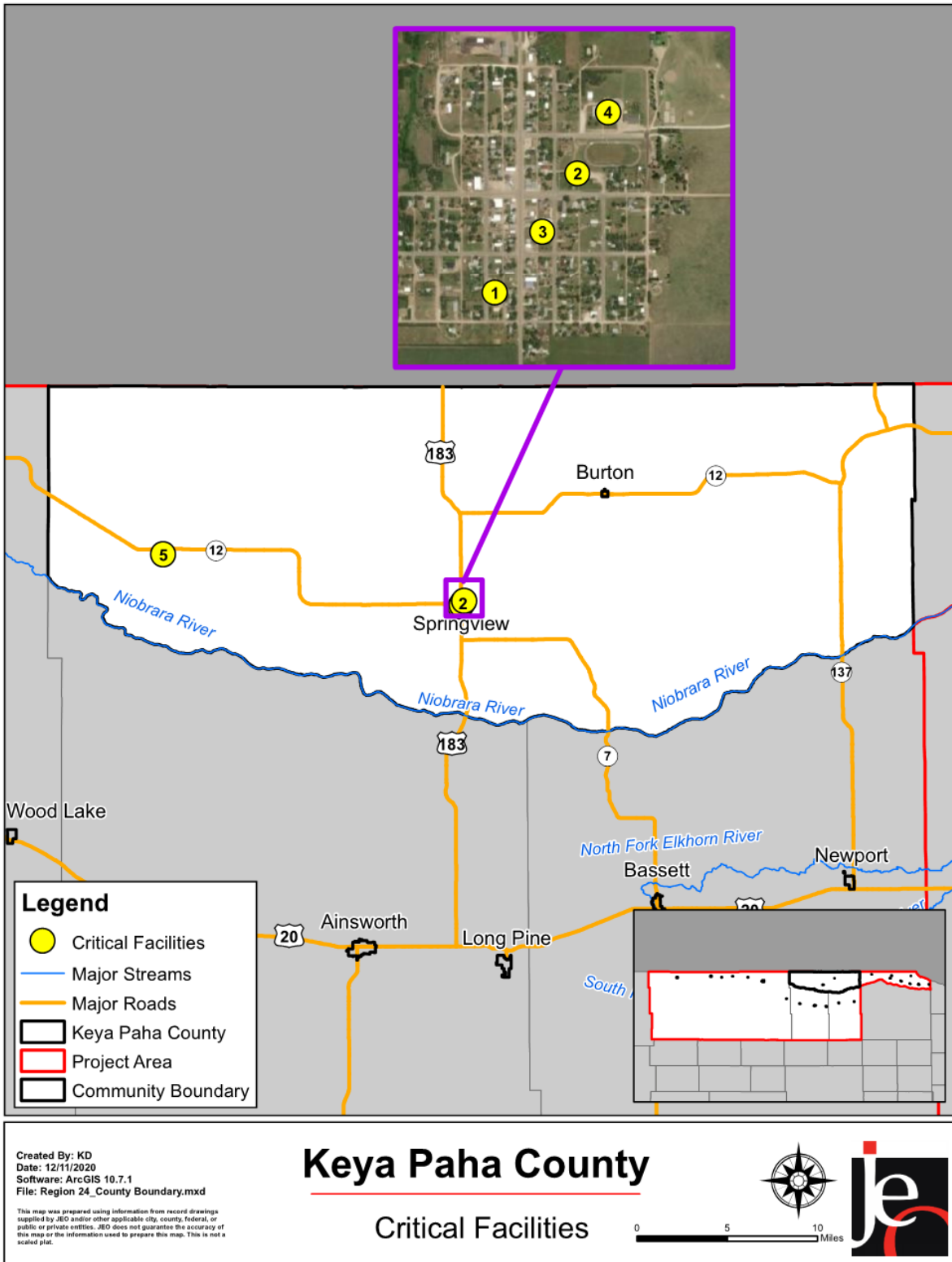
Table KYP.10: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	911 Dispatch Center	N	Y	N/A
2	County Courthouse	N	Y	N/A
3	Fire Hall	N	N	N/A
4	High School	Y	Y	N/A
5	Norden Hall	N	N	N/A

N/A: The county does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known if the facilities are located in the floodplain.

⁸ Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed July 2020. <https://deq-iis.ne.gov/tier2/tier2Download.html>.

Figure KYP.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

The following table provides a statistical summary for hazards that have occurred in the county. The property damages from the NCEI Storm Events Database (January 1996 – March 2020) should be considered only as broad estimates. Crop damages reports come from the USDA Risk Management Agency for Keya Paha County between 2000 and June 2020.

Table KYP.11: County Hazard Loss History

Hazard Type		Count	Property Damage	Crop Damage ²
Agricultural Disease	Animal Disease ¹	6	10 animals	N/A
	Plant Disease ²	1	N/A	\$10,371
Chemical and Radiological Hazards (Fixed Site) ³		0	\$0	N/A
Chemical and Radiological Hazards (Transportation) ⁴		0	\$0	N/A
Civil Disorder		0	N/A	N/A
Dam Failure ^{5,6}		2	N/A	N/A
Drought ⁷		432 of 1,502 months	\$1,000,000	\$1,279,675
Earthquakes ¹⁷		1	\$0	N/A
Extreme Heat ⁸		Avg. 5 days a year	N/A	\$329,582
Flooding ⁹	Flash Flood	4	\$250,000	\$0
	Flood	4	\$850,000	
Grass/Wildfires ¹⁰		45	9,567 acres	\$36,252
Hail ⁹ Average: 1.13 inches Range: 0.75 – 2.75 inches		133	\$122,200	\$1,817,985
High Wind ⁹ Average: 56 mph Range: 40 – 68 mph		21	\$0	\$120,155
Landslides ¹⁵		0	\$0	N/A
Levee Failure ¹⁶		0	\$0	N/A
Public Health Emergency		2	N/A	N/A
Severe Thunderstorms ⁹	Thunderstorm Wind Average: 68 mph Range: 60 – 115 mph	28	\$270,000	\$439,782
	Heavy Rain	0	\$0	
	Lightning	0	\$0	
Severe Winter Storms ⁹	Blizzard	14	\$6,000	\$53,963
	Extreme Cold/Wind chill	14	\$0	
	Heavy Snow	3	\$0	
	Ice Storm	1	\$0	
	Winter Storm	39	\$9,000	
Winter Weather		0	\$0	
Terrorism ¹⁴		0	\$0	N/A
Tornadoes ⁹ 1 Injury Average: EF1 Range: EF0 – EF2		4	\$250,000	\$0

Hazard Type		Count	Property Damage	Crop Damage ²
Transportation Incidents	Auto ¹¹ 3 Fatalities, 32 Injuries	154	N/A	N/A
	Aviation ¹²	2	N/A	N/A
	Highway Rail ¹³	0	\$0	N/A
Total		476	\$2,757,200	\$4,088,038

N/A: Data not available
 1 - NDA, 2014 – March 2020
 2 - USDA RMA, 2000 – June 2020
 3 - NRC, 1990 – February 2020
 4 - PHSMA, 1971 – June 2020
 5 - Stanford NPDP, 1890 – 2018
 6 – DNR Dam Inventory, July 2020
 7 - NOAA, 1895 – May 2020
 8 – NOAA Regional Climate Center, 1893 – May 2020

9 – NCEI, 1996 – March 2020
 10 – NFS, 2000 – April 2020
 11 – NDOT, 2006 – 2018
 12 – NTSB, 1962 – June 2020
 13 – DOT FRA, 1975 – 2020
 14 – University of Maryland, 1970 – 2018
 15 – University of Nebraska, 1960 – 2013
 16 – USACE NLN, 1900 – June 2020
 17 – USGS, 1900 – June 2020

The following table provides a summary of hazards that have or have the potential to affect each participating jurisdiction in Keya Paha County. Each jurisdiction was evaluated for previous hazard occurrence and the probability of future hazard events on each of the 20 hazards profiled in this plan. The evaluation process was based on data collected and summarized in Table KYP.11; previous impacts or the potential for impacts to infrastructure, critical facilities, people, and the economy; and the proximity to certain hazards such as dams and levees.

Table KYP.12: Keya Paha County and Community Hazard Matrix

Hazard	Keya Paha County	Village of Springview	Keya Paha County Rural Fire District
Ag. Disease	X	X	
Chemical (Fixed Site)	X	X	X
Chemical (Transportation)	X	X	X
Civil Disorder	X	X	X
Dam Failure	X		X
Drought	X	X	X
Earthquakes	X	X	X
Extreme Heat	X	X	X
Flooding	X	X	X
Grass/Wildfires	X	X	X
Hail	X	X	X
High Wind	X	X	X
Landslides	X	X	X
Levee Failure			
Public Health Emergency	X	X	X
Severe Thunderstorms	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storms	X	X	X
Terrorism	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Transportation Incidents	X	X	X

County Hazard Prioritization

The hazards discussed in detail below were either identified in the previous HMP and determined to still be of top concern or were selected by the local planning team from the regional list as relevant hazards for the county. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the county’s capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Grass/Wildfires

Keya Paha has a very thick forest cover along the Niobrara River, which forms the southern border of the county. The Keya Paha River also has a dense forest cover along both banks. The county is part of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan that was established in 2013 and updated in 2020. In 2012 a large wildfire in the county burned 77,000 acres, many of which was cropland and pastures. In addition, 11 homes were lost, and 326 miles of fencing was lost. Concerns related to grass/wildfires include public safety, infrastructure loss, and agriculture animal welfare. To help reduce the risk and impacts from grass/wildfires, the county is able to use the SEAT plane out of Valentine and continues to do fuel load reduction programs.

Severe Thunderstorms and Flooding

Keya Paha County has a history of being afflicted by thunderstorm wind events. In addition to property damage caused by this wind, occasional flash flooding from heavy rain can occur. In March 2019, heavy rains and snow runoff caused flooding throughout the county. Impacts included major road damage, culvert damage, and bridge damage. Since the event 75% of county roads have had to be resurfaced. Primary concerns related to severe thunderstorms include crop and livestock damage, building damage, and community safety concerns. Power outages occur occasionally in the county and are typically short lived. The county has continued to raise public awareness regarding thunderstorms and have established reporting procedures.

Governance

The county’s governmental structure impacts its capability to implement mitigation actions. Keya Paha County is governed by a board of commissioners. The county also has the following offices and departments:

- County Clerk
- County Assessor
- County Treasurer
- County Attorney
- Emergency Manager
- Highway Superintendent
- Planning & Zoning
- Weed Superintendent
- Sheriff
- Surveyor
- Deputy Emergency Manager

Capability Assessment

The capability assessment consisted of a review of local existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs with hazard mitigation capabilities. The following tables summarize the county’s planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; educational and outreach capability; and overall capability to implement mitigation projects.

Table KYP.13: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	Yes (State)
	National Flood Insurance Program	No
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	Yes
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess County's Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
Fiscal Capability	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1- & 6-Year plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	No
	Awarded a grant in the past	No
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes such as mitigation projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	No
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
Education & Outreach Capability	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents	Yes/No
StormReady Certification	No
Firewise Communities Certification	No
Tree City USA	No
Other (if any)	-

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

Plan Integration

Keya Paha County has several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each plan is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. The county also has a zoning ordinance that was last updated in 2017 but has not been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. In addition, the county uses the building codes outlined by the State of Nebraska. No other plans were identified during this process. The county will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Comprehensive Plan (2017)

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions of the county. It contains goals and objectives aimed at safe growth, directs development away from chemical storage facilities, directs housing and vulnerable populations away from major transportation routes, identifies areas that need emergency shelters, and encourages the preservation of open space in known hazardous areas. There are currently no plans to update the comprehensive plan.

Keya Paha County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2018)

The local emergency operations plan establishes standardized policies, plans, guidelines and procedures for emergency resources and governmental entities to respond and recover when a disaster event occurs. It contains information regarding, direction and control, communications and warning, damage assessment, emergency public information, evacuation, fire services, health and human services, law enforcement, mass care, protective shelters, and resource management. This plan is updated every five years.

North Central Nebraska Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2020)

The purpose of the North Central Nebraska Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to help effectively manage wildfires and increase collaboration and communication among organizations who manage fire. The CWPP discusses county specific historical wildfire occurrences and impacts, identifies areas most at risk from wildfires, discusses protection capabilities, and identifies wildfire mitigation strategies. This document is updated every five years and has been integrated with the current hazard mitigation plan.

Mitigation Strategy

Keya Paha County's funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years. The county will likely need assistance from grants to help pay for many of the actions listed below.

Completed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Improve Snow/Ice Removal Program / Snow Fence
Description	Revise and improve the snow and ice removal program for streets. Revisions should address situations such as plowing snow, ice removal, parking during snow and ice removal, and removal of associated storm debris. This would include updating the emergency routes, acquiring equipment that is needed, paving routes, and ordinances as necessary. Consider purchase of snow fence at critical areas and installation of living snow fence.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Winter Storms
Status	Completed. The county has a plan currently in place.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Alert/Warning Sirens
Description	Perform an evaluation of existing alert sirens in order to determine which sirens should be replaced or upgraded. Install new sirens where lacking and remote activation.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$15,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	County Deputy Emergency Manager, County Commissioners, Region 24 Emergency Management Agency
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Civil Service Improvements
Description	Improve emergency rescue and response equipment and facilities by providing additional or updating existing emergency response equipment. This could include fire equipment, ATVs, water tanks/truck, snow removal equipment, pumps, etc. This would also include developing backup systems for emergency vehicles, identifying and training additional personnel for emergency response, or continuing educational opportunities for current personnel.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	Varies
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Departments, Region 24 Emergency management Agency, Local Fire Districts
Status	In Progress. Currently working with local fire and rescue to make necessary improvements.

Mitigation Action	Drainage Study / Stormwater Master Plan
Description	Preliminary drainage studies and assessments can be conducted to identify and prioritize design improvements to address site specific localized flooding/drainage issues to reduce and/or alleviate flooding. Stormwater master plans can be developed to help identify stormwater problem areas and potential drainage improvements.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000+
Funding	CDBG, General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Commissioners
Status	Planning Stage. The county is considering a study for Turkey Creek and Muleshoe Creek.

Mitigation Action	Emergency Communications
Description	Establish an action plan to improve communication between agencies to better assist residents and businesses during and following emergencies. Establish inner-operable communications.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Region 24 Emergency Management Agency
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Hazardous Fuels Reduction
Description	The Nebraska Forest Service (NFS) Forest Fuels Reduction Program creates strategically located corridors of thinned forests across the landscape, reduces fire intensity, improves fire suppression effectiveness, increases firefighter safety, and better protects lives and property.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Grass/Wildfires
Estimated Cost	Varies
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, County Deputy Emergency Manager, Nebraska Forest Service
Status	In Progress. The county works with landowners and various agencies.

Mitigation Action	Hazardous Tree Removal
Description	Identify and remove hazardous limbs and/or trees.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$20,000
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Commissioners
Status	In Progress. The county responds to all reports of trees down and works with homeowners to maintain trees.

Mitigation Action	Promote First Aid
Description	Promote first aid training for all residents.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Budget, Corporate Donations, Volunteer Time
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Local EMS
Status	In Progress. County supports all first aid and safety training including support for the local volunteer fire and rescue efforts.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness / Education
Description	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. Also, educate citizens on water conservation methods, evacuation plans, etc. In addition, purchasing education equipment such as overhead projectors and laptops.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$5,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Region 24 Emergency Management Agency
Status	In Progress. The county implemented CodeRed.

Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms and Storm Shelters
Description	Assess, design and construct fully supplied safe rooms in highly vulnerable urban and rural areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, schools, and other such areas throughout the planning area. Assess the adequacy of current public buildings to be used as safe rooms. Construct safe rooms in areas of greatest need, either as new construction or retrofitting.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$200 - \$300 per square foot
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Region 24 Emergency Management Agency
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements
Description	Drainage improvements are needed for Shepherd Hill Road, Mule Shoe road, Turkey Creek Avenue, Norden Road, and Carns road. The Burton Creek and Turkey Creek Avenue culverts need to be replaced with a bridge. Additional drainage projects may be needed in other areas of the county.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$350,000
Funding	General Budget, CDBG
Timeline	5+ Year
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Commissioners. Highway Superintendent
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Stream Bank Stabilization / Grade Control Structures / Channel Improvements
Description	Stream bank/ bed degradation can occur along many rivers and creeks. Stabilization improvements including rock rip rap, vegetative cover, j-hooks, boulder vanes, etc. can be implemented to reestablish the channel banks. Grade control structures including sheet-pile weirs, rock weirs, ponds, road dams, etc. can be implemented and improved to maintain the channel bed. Channel stabilization can protect structures, increase conveyance and provide flooding benefits. This project would apply to Keya Paha River, Niobrara River, Turkey Creek, and Burton Creek.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$50,000 - \$100,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Lower Niobrara NRD, Middle Niobrara NRD, Niobrara Council
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Warning Systems
Description	Improve city cable TV interrupt warning system and implement telephone interrupt system such as Reverse 911.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Commissioners, Region 24 Emergency Management Agency, Local Fire Districts
Status	Not Started. Currently using the CodeRed system.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Firewise Community
Description	Work to become a Firewise Community/USA participant through the Nebraska Forest Service and US Forest Service in order to educate homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, and others in the effort to protect people, property, and natural resources from the risk of wildland fire. The Firewise Communities approach emphasizes community responsibility for planning in the design of a safe community as well as effective emergency response, and individual responsibility for safer home construction and design, landscaping, and maintenance.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Grass/Wildfire
Status	This action is better addressed by individual communities.

Mitigation Action	Source Water Contingency Plan
Description	Villages and cities can evaluate and locate new sources of groundwater to ensure adequate supplies to support the existing community and any additional growth which may occur. Also, identify and develop water sources for fire protection.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Grass/Wildfire
Reason for Removal	Would be better handled at the community level.

Mitigation Action	Stabilize/Anchor Fertilizer, Fuel, and Propane Tanks
Description	Anchor fuel tanks to prevent movement. If left unanchored, tanks could present a major threat to property and safety in tornado or high wind event.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Reason for Removal	The county would like to focus on other projects.

Mitigation Action	Power, Service, Electrical, and Water Distribution Lines
Description	Communities can work with KBR Public Power to identify vulnerable transmission and distribution lines and plan to bury lines underground, upgrade, 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. Rural Water Districts can work with their County or NRD to identify vulnerable distribution lines near river crossings or creek beds and plan to place lines underground to reduce vulnerability from storm events and erosion.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding
Reason for Removal	This project would be handled by the local public power company.

Community Profile

Village of Springview

**Region 24 Emergency Management
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table SPV.1: Springview Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Ernest Hallock	Chairman	Village of Springview
Patsy Cook	Clerk	Village of Springview

Location and Geography

The Village of Springview is in south-central Keya Paha County and covers an area of 425 acres. Springview is largest community and the county seat of Keya Paha County. Burton Creek is located two miles east and the Niobrara River is located five miles south of the village.

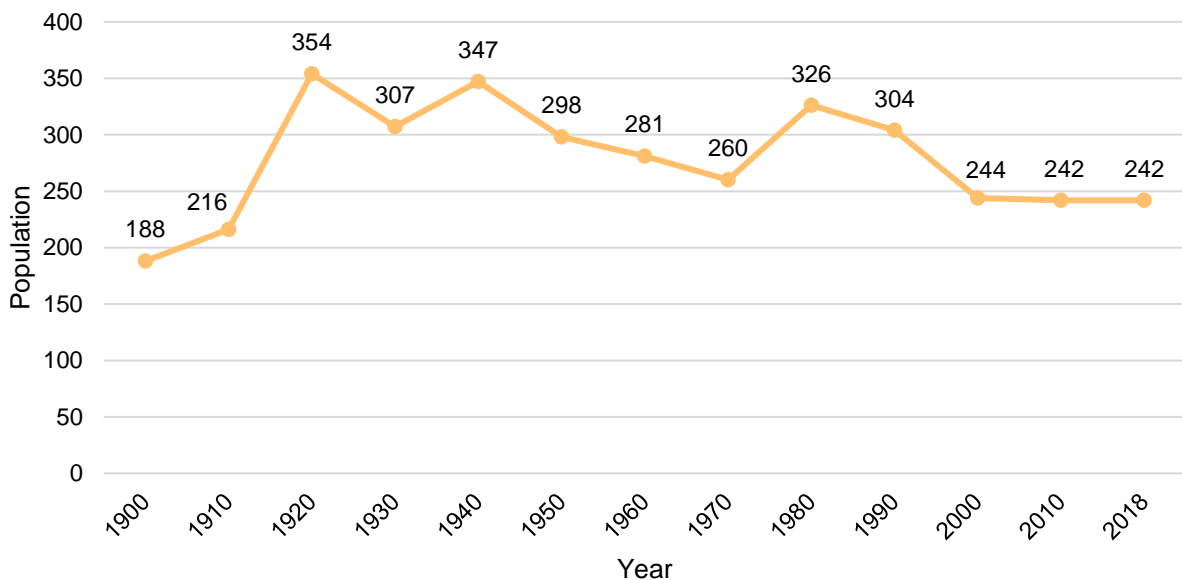
Transportation

Springview’s major transportation corridors include State Highway 12 and US Highway 183. The most traveled route is Highway 183 with an average of 850 vehicles daily, 180 of which are trucks.⁹ There are no rail lines traveling through or near the community. Highways 12 and 183 are the transportation routes of most concern to the local planning team due to the high amounts of traffic. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The Village of Springview’s population has been stable since 2000 at about 242 people. A stable population can contribute to stable tax revenues, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Springview’s population accounted for 30.6% of Keya Paha County’s population in 2018.¹⁰

Figure SPV.1: Population 1900 - 2018

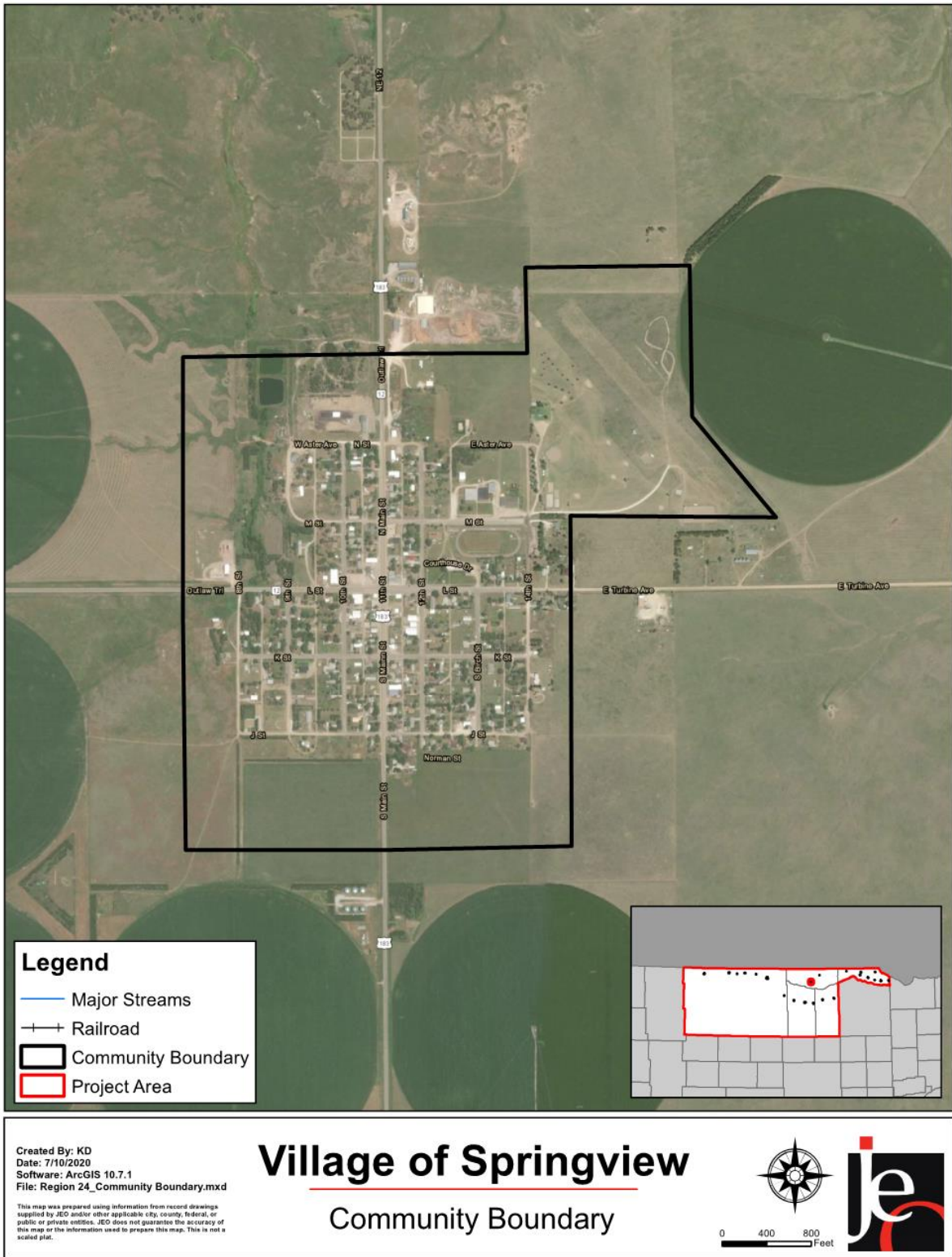


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

9 Nebraska Department of Roads. 2018. "Interactive Statewide Traffic Counts Map." [map]. <https://gis.ne.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb00781d6653474d945d51f49e1e7c34>.

10 United States Census Bureau. 2018. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

Figure SPV.2: Village of Springview



The young, elderly, minority, and low-income populations may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. In comparison to the county, Springview's population was:

- **Younger.** The median age of Springview was 42 years old in 2018, compared with Keya Paha County's median of 45.4 years. Springview's population grew younger since 2010, when the median age was 49 years old.¹⁰
- **More ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Springview grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 0% of Springview's population was non-white. By 2018, about 2.9% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county grew from 0.9% in 2010 to 1.5% in 2018.¹⁰
- **Less likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Springview (3.3% of people living below the federal poverty line) was lower than the county's poverty rate (6.1%) in 2018.¹¹

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Keya Paha County, Springview's economy had:

- **Similar mix of industries.** Springview's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, transportation, and education.¹¹
- **Higher median household income.** Springview's median household income in 2018 (\$55,625) was about \$5,900 higher than the county (\$49,688).¹¹
- **Fewer long-distance commuters.** About 64.7% of workers in Springview commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 51.9% of workers in Keya Paha County. About 16.6% of workers in Springview commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 24.3% of county workers.¹²

Major Employers

Keya Paha County Schools and Keya Paha County are the major employers in the community. The local planning team estimates that most residents work near the community with only 5% of residents commuting to Ainsworth and Bassett for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Keya Paha County, Springview's housing stock was:

- **Older.** Springview had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (73.2% compared to 63%).¹³
- **Less mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Springview had a smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (7.2%) compared to the county (12%).¹³ However, the local planning team indicated that there are no mobile homes in the community.
- **Less renter-occupied.** About 23.7% of occupied housing units in Springview were renter-occupied compared with 25.2% of occupied housing in Keya Paha County.¹³
- **More occupied.** Approximately 25.5% of Springview's housing units were vacant compared to 36.1% of units in Keya Paha County.¹³

The age of housing may indicate which housing units were built prior to the development of state building codes. Vacant housing stock may also be more vulnerable to hazard events if it is poorly

¹¹ United States Census Bureau. 2018. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

¹² United States Census Bureau. 2018. "S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

¹³ United States Census Bureau. 2018. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to occur. Communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe winter storms if those homes are not anchored correctly. Renter-occupied housing depends on the initiative of landlords for proper maintenance and retrofitting to be resilient to disasters. They are less likely than homeowners to have flood insurance, or to know their risks to flooding and other hazards.

Future Development Trends

Over the last five years, there have been no major changes to the community. No new housing or businesses were built. According to the latest American Community Survey estimates, Springview’s population has stayed relatively stable. The local planning team attribute the stability to retaining local businesses and jobs. In the next five years, no new housing or businesses are planned.

Parcel Improvements and Valuation

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

Table SPV.2: Parcel Improvements and Value in the Floodplain

Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percentage of Improvements in the Floodplain
211	\$6,118,470	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: County Assessor, 2018

N/A: The community does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known how many improvements are in the floodplain.

Community Lifelines

Critical Facilities

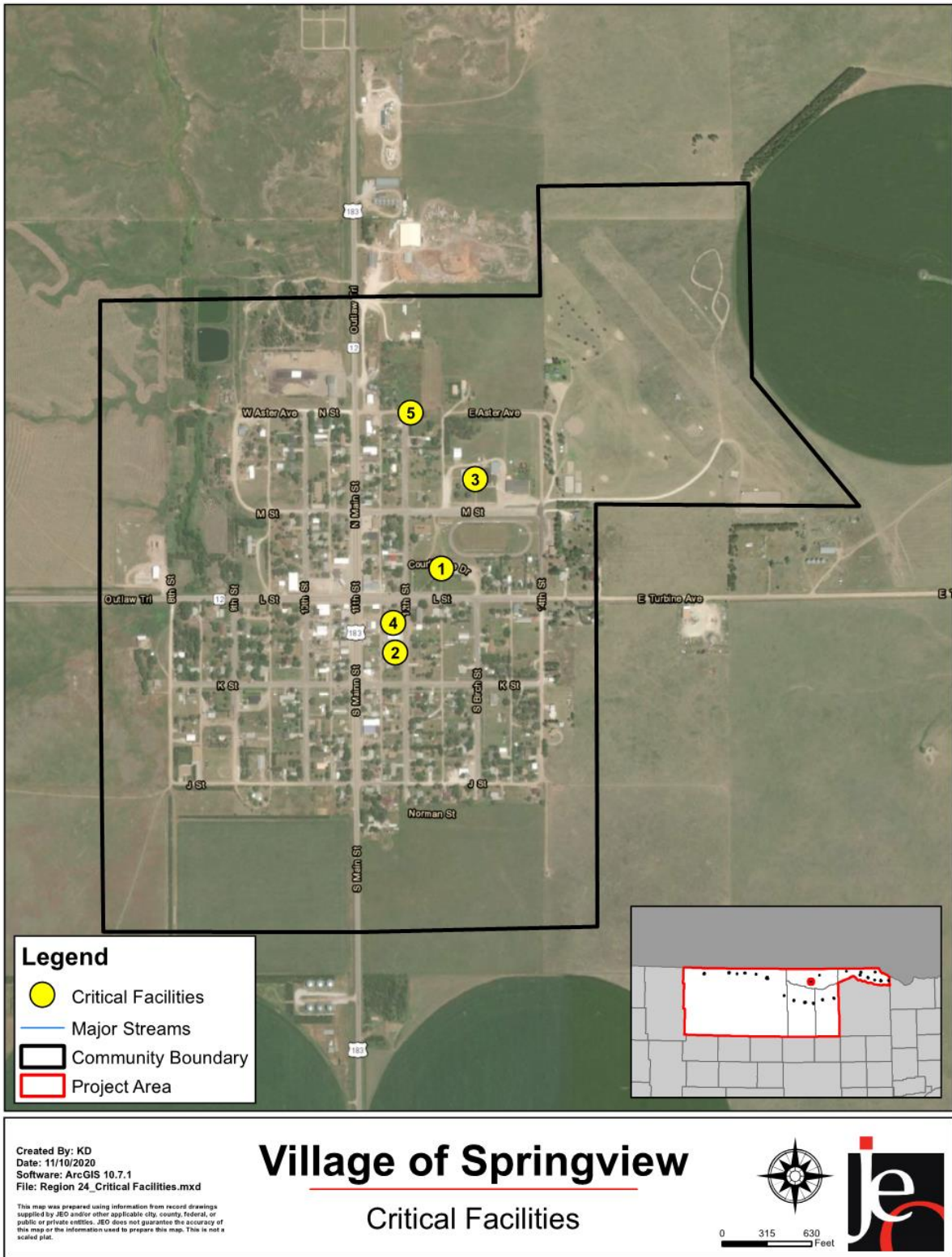
Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during the original planning process and updated by the local planning team as part of this plan update. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Table SPV.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	County Courthouse	N	N	N/A
2	Fire Department	N	N	N/A
3	Keya Paha County Schools	Y	N	N/A
4	Municipal Building	Y	N	N/A
5	Water Tower	N	N	N/A

N/A: The community does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known if any critical facilities are located in the floodplain.

Figure SPV.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

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

Hazard Prioritization

The hazards discussed in detail below were either identified in the previous HMP and determined to still be of top concern or were selected by the local planning team from the regional list as relevant hazards for the community. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Grass/Wildfire

Nebraska Forest Service data shows that Springview fire and rescue reported responding to 44 grass/wildfires since 2000. The largest fire occurred in 2012 and burned more than 38,331 acres of grass and forest land. The local planning team mentioned that there were several fires in 2012 that were very close to impacting the community. Grass/wildfires have not burned any buildings in the community. The village does not have a wildland-urban interface code.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms occur annually in the community and across the planning area. The local planning team indicated that in 2019 a severe winter storm and subsequent runoff caused flooding in the streets due to the storm drains being inundated with water. Streets were damaged from the event and had to be repaired. Both the county and village remove snow and resources are sufficient at this time.

Tornadoes

There has been one recorded EF1 tornado near the village. Springview was not directly impacted but several rural homes, barns, and outbuildings were damaged. The damages from the tornado totaled \$100,000 and caused minor injuries to one individual. The community has a safe room that is located in the county courthouse. There are two warning sirens, one located at the fire hall and one at the school. In the event of a disaster, the village has mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities.

Governance

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

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Attorney
- Sewage Plant Operator
- Sewer Commissioner
- Street Commissioner
- Street Superintendent
- Park and Recreation
- Engineer

Capability Assessment

The capability assessment consisted of a review of local existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs with hazard mitigation capabilities. The following tables summarize the community’s planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; educational and outreach capability; and overall capability to implement mitigation projects.

Table SPV.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	No
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	No
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	No
	National Flood Insurance Program	No
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	Wellhead Protection Ordinance
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	No
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community’s Vulnerability to Hazards	No
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
Fiscal Capability	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1- & 6-Year Plan	Yes
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	No
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
Other (if any)	-	

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Education & Outreach Capability	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	No
	Other (if any)	-

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

Plan Integration

The Village of Springview is an annex in the 2018 Keya Paha County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The LEOP establishes standardized policies, plans, guidelines and procedures for emergency resources and governmental entities to respond and recover when a disaster event occurs. It contains information regarding, direction and control, communications and warning, damage assessment, emergency public information, evacuation, fire services, health and human services, law enforcement, mass care, protective shelters, and resource management. This plan is updated every five years. The community also has a wellhead protection ordinance. This ordinance is used to help protect the water system of the village from injury or pollution by implementing restrictions and requirements. No other plans were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current HMP into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Mitigation Strategy

Springview’s municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years. Although a large portion of funds has not been dedicated to a specific project, the village would likely need assistance from grants to help pay for larger mitigation projects. The village has applied for grants in the past and has been awarded a grant for safe routes to school.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generator
Description	A backup generator is needed at the city well in the event of a power loss.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$40,000
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started

Fire District Profile

**Keya Paha County Rural Fire
District**

**Region 24 Emergency Management
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table KRF.1: Keya Paha County Rural Fire District Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Scott Hallock	Fire Chief	Keya Paha County Rural Fire District
Tim Wyrick	Captain	Keya Paha County Rural Fire District

Location and Geography

The Keya Paha County Rural Fire District covers all of Keya Paha County, including the Village of Springview and the Village of Burton. The fire district mainly addresses grass and wildfire in the region’s rural areas and structural fires in the communities. In addition, the district provides EMT services to the county. Potential staging areas during a hazardous event include the Norden fairgrounds and Village of Springview.

Transportation

US Highway 183 and Nebraska State Highways 7, 12, and 137 all travel through the Keya Paha County Rural Fire District. The most travelled route is US Highway 183 with a total annual average of 840 vehicles daily, 200 of which are trucks. There are no rail lines or airports in the district. Rural county roads are of most concern to the local planning team as they may be in poor condition, especially during heavy rain and snow melt events. No chemical spills from transportation have occurred locally. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors and areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

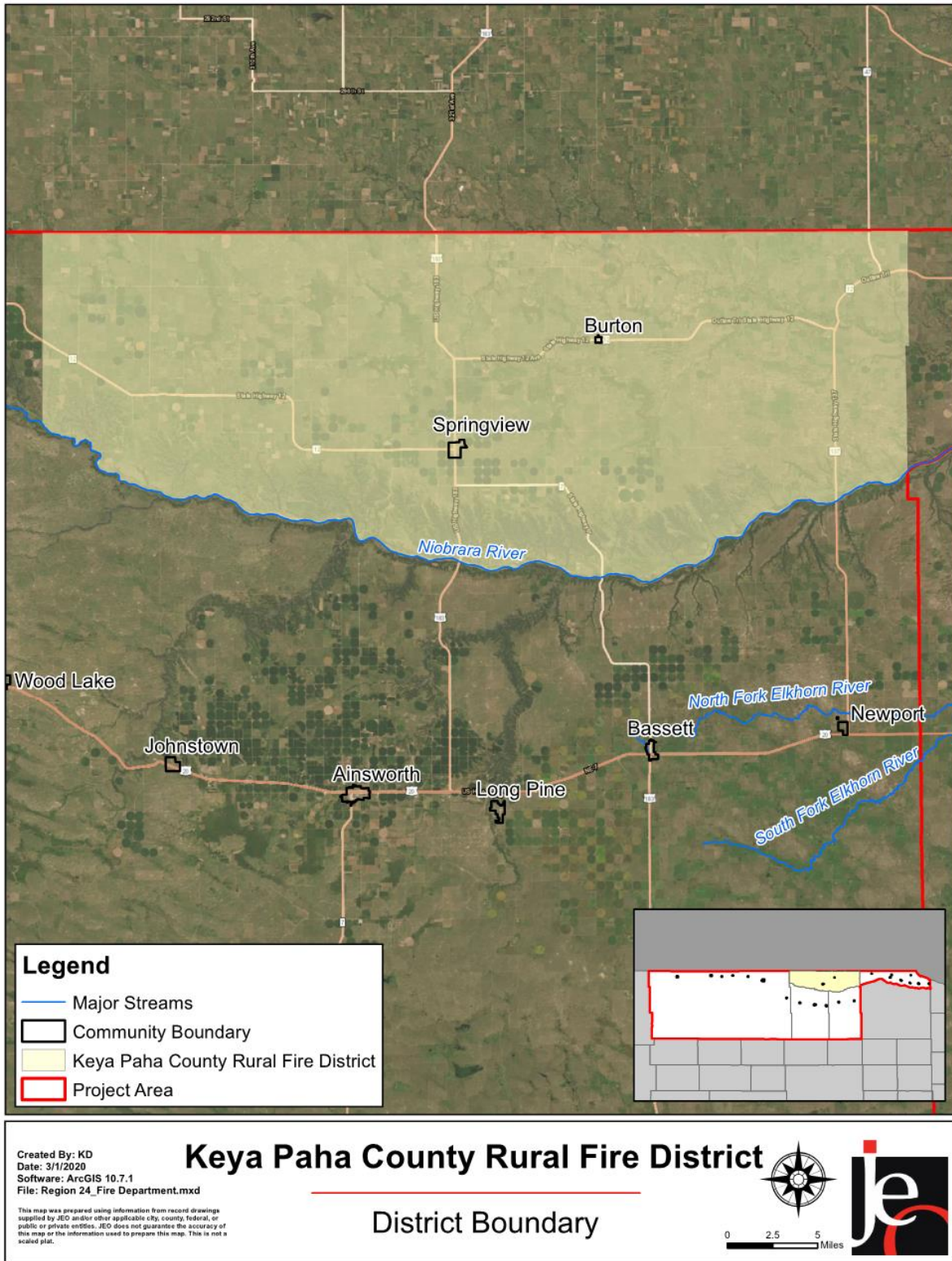
Demographics

See the Village of Springview and the Keya Paha County profiles for regional demographic information. The district serves approximately 800 people.

Future Development Trends

Over the past five years there have been no major changes for the fire district. In the next five years there are no planned changes, however, a backup generator for the firehall has been discussed.

Figure KRF.1: Keya Paha County Rural Fire District



Community Lifelines

Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

Information on chemical storage sites can be found in the Village of Springview and Keya Paha County profiles. The district has very few concerns regarding fixed chemical sites as no spill have occurred in the past. Staff and volunteers go through hazardous materials training with the State of Nebraska.

Critical Facilities

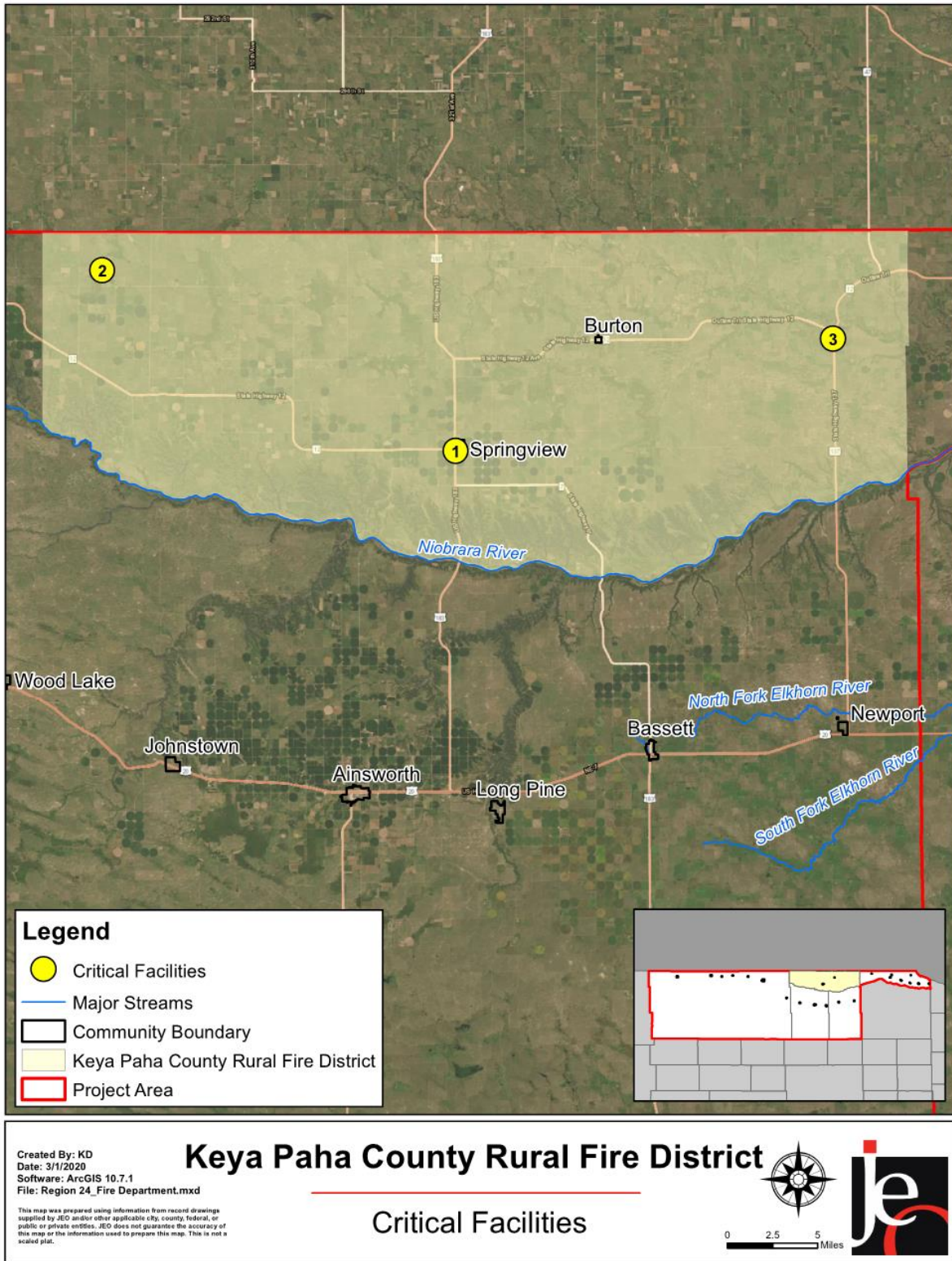
Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during the original planning process and updated by the local planning team as part of this plan update. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Table KRF.2: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Springview Fire Hall	N	N	N/A
2	West End Building	N	N	N/A
3	East End Building	N	N	N/A

N/A: The county does not have a mapped floodplain, so it is not known if any critical facilities are located in the floodplain.

Figure KRF.2: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

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

Hazard Prioritization

The hazards discussed in detail below were either identified in the previous HMP and determined to still be of top concern or were selected by the local planning team from the regional list as relevant hazards for the district. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the district's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Flooding

Flooding in March 2019 had many impacts on the fire district. Bridges across the county were damaged or knocked out making access difficult or impossible in several areas. In one instance it took the district an extra 40 minutes to respond to a fire because of a washed-out bridge. The East End Building had water damage from the event. All rivers and creeks are a concern for flooding. Canyons are a concern due to dead trees from wildfires causing drainage issues.

Grass/Wildfire

In 2012 Keya Paha County was part of the Region 24 Wildfire Complex that burned 75,856 acres in Cherry, Brown, and Keya Paha Counties. 38,331 of those acres were in Keya Paha County. Because of this fire there are currently many tree skeletons that have fallen, causing high fuel loads. Canyons and river corridors are the most at risk of fire in the district due to a high fuel load, eastern redcedar encroachment, and difficult access areas. In addition, eastern redcedar has encroached into grasslands south of Highway 12. Vehicles used for fire response include two tankers, eight grass fire rigs, and pumper truck with foam. The local planning team indicated that a lack of manpower is a concern in the event of a large wildfire.

Severe Thunderstorms

The primary concern related to severe thunderstorms is grass/wildfires starting from lightning strikes. The district typically experiences several lightning started fires a year with some occurring weekly. Other concerns include poor road conditions and high winds causing damage and injuries. Records for the district are not backed up and there are no backup generators at the buildings. In the event of a power loss, the fire hall garage doors can be opened manually but it would take some time. The district performs and holds classes in storm spotting.

Severe Winter Storms

An increase in accidents, travel issues, and chimney fires are the main concerns during severe winter storms. Residents are using wood stoves more often during this time, so there is an increase in chimney fires. In addition, the ambulance is used often to respond to medical issues. In the event of a large snow, the district works with the county roads to ensure response routes are open. There were no major impacts from the extreme cold event in February 2021.

Tornadoes

Primary concerns for tornadoes include potential large-scale damage and injuries as a result. The last two tornadoes in the county occurred in 2010 and 2007. They caused damages in the county but did not damage any district owned buildings. If a tornado were to occur, staff and volunteers could shelter in the fire hall's bathrooms or office.

Staffing

The Keya Paha County Rural Fire District is supervised by a fire chief and a five-member board of directors who will oversee the implementation of hazard mitigation projects. Other offices are listed below.

- Treasurer
- Secretary
- Training Officer
- Captains
- Head of Ambulance

Capability Assessment

Due to the unique structure of fire districts, the typical capability assessment table was not used. The following table summarizes the district’s overall capabilities. The Keya Paha County Rural Fire District will continue to utilize existing relationships with local, county, state, and federal agencies in the implementation of mitigation projects. Public outreach and education consist of working with private landowners on fuel reduction and a fire prevention week that is held annually.

Table KRF.3: Overall Capability

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

Plan Integration

The Keya Paha County Rural Fire District has standard operating procedures (SOPs). These SOPs outline the district’s response to a variety of different calls that could be received. The district is also a part of the 2020 North Central Nebraska Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The purpose of the CWPP is to help effectively manage wildfires and increase collaboration and communication among organizations who manage fire. The CWPP discusses county specific historical wildfire occurrences and impacts, identifies areas most at risk from wildfires, discusses protection capabilities, and identifies wildfire mitigation strategies. This document is updated every five years and has been integrated with the current hazard mitigation plan. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The fire district will work to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into any future planning documents.

Mitigation Strategy

Keya Paha County Rural Fire District’s funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years. The district will likely need assistance from grants to help pay for the projects listed below. The district has experience applying for grants and has been awarded grants from the Nebraska Forest Service in the past.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	A backup generator is needed for all three buildings.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$30,000+ per generator
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Rural Fire Board, Fire Chief
Status	Not Started

Mitigation Action	Prescribed Burns
Description	Use prescribed burns to reduce fuel loads.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Grass/Wildfires
Estimated Cost	Staff Time
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Fire Chief
Status	In Progress. Prescribed burns are done with help from private organizations.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness / Education
Description	Promote fire extinguisher checks and fire extinguisher operation training in the district. Educate homeowners on the importance of fire breaks and fuel reduction.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Grass/Wildfire
Estimated Cost	Staff Time
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Fire Chief, Rural Fire Board
Status	In Progress. Some education is done annually, but more is needed.