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COUNTY PROFILE

LOUP COUNTY

Lower Loup Natural Resources District
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2022

Local Planning Team

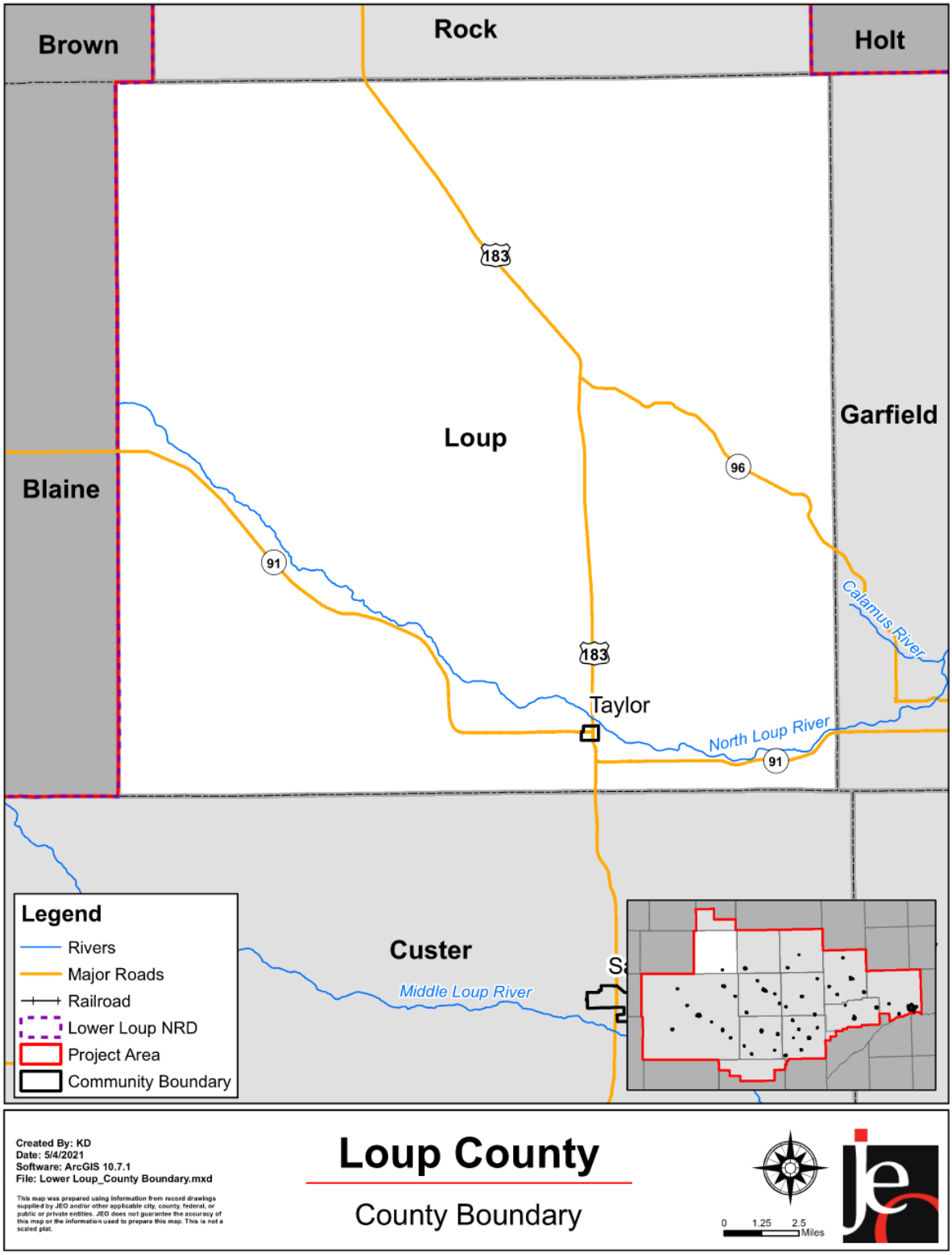
Table LOU.1: Loup County Local Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION
LAURA KRAUS	Emergency Manager Deputy	Loup County
ALMA BELAND	Director	Region 26 Emergency Management

Location, Geography, & Climate

Loup County is located in central Nebraska and is bordered by Custer County, Garfield County, and Rock County. The total area of Loup County is 571 square miles. Major waterways within the county include the North Loup River, and Calamus Reservoir. The county is not heavily forested, nor is it located in a geographic area of the state prone to landslides. Most of Loup County lies in the sand hills topographic region, with the vast majority of the county's land characterized by agricultural fields.

Figure LOU.1: Loup County Jurisdictional Boundary



Climate

The average high temperature in Loup County for the month of July is 85.7 degrees and the average low temperature for the month of January is 9.2 degrees. On average, Loup County receives over 26 inches of rain and 30 inches of snowfall per year. The following table compares these climate indicators with those of the entire 11-county planning area and the 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 LOU.2: Loup County Climate Normals

	LOUP COUNTY	PLANNING AREA	STATE OF NEBRASKA
JULY NORMAL HIGH TEMP	85.7°F	62.7°F	87.4°F
JANUARY NORMAL LOW TEMP	9.2°F	12.1°F	13.9°F
ANNUAL NORMAL PRECIPITATION	26.8 inches	26.36 inches	24.0 inches
ANNUAL NORMAL SNOWFALL	30.2 inches	28.6 inches	28.2 inches

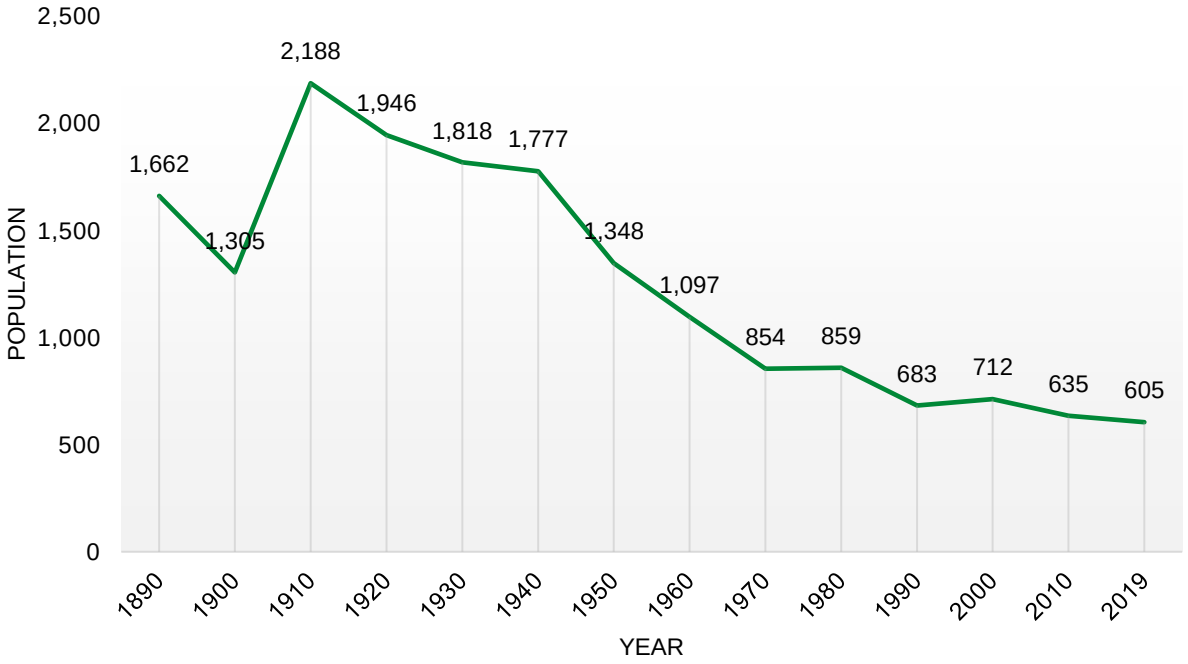
Source: NCEI 1991-2020 Climate Normals[1]
Precipitation includes all rain and melted snow and ice.

Demographics

The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1890 to 2019. This figure indicates that the population of Loup County has been predominantly declining since 1910. This is notable for hazard mitigation because communities with declining population may also have a higher level of unoccupied housing that is not being up kept. Furthermore, areas with declining population will be less prone to pursuing residential/commercial development in their areas, which may reduce the number of structures vulnerable to hazards in the future. Decreasing populations can also represent decreasing tax revenue for the county which could make implementation of mitigation actions more fiscally challenging.

1 NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. May 2021. "Data Tools: 1991-2020 Normals." [datafile]. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools/normals.

Figure LOU.2: Loup County Population 1890-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau[2]

The following table indicates the State of Nebraska has a slightly higher percentage of people under the age of 5 and between the ages of 5 and 64 than Loup County. Loup County has a significantly higher median age and higher percentage of people over the age of 65. This is relevant to hazard mitigation insofar as 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 LOU.3: Population by Age

AGE	LOUP COUNTY	STATE OF NEBRASKA
<5	6.4%	6.9%
5-64	69.1%	78.1%
>64	24.5%	15.0%
MEDIAN AGE	53.2	36.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau[3]

The following table indicates that the county's median household income and per capita income are lower than those of the state. Median home values and rent are both notably lower compared to the state. These economic indicators are relevant to hazard mitigation because they show the relative economic strength compared to the state as a whole. Areas with economic indicators which are relatively low may influence a community's level of resiliency during hazardous events.

2 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]
3 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]

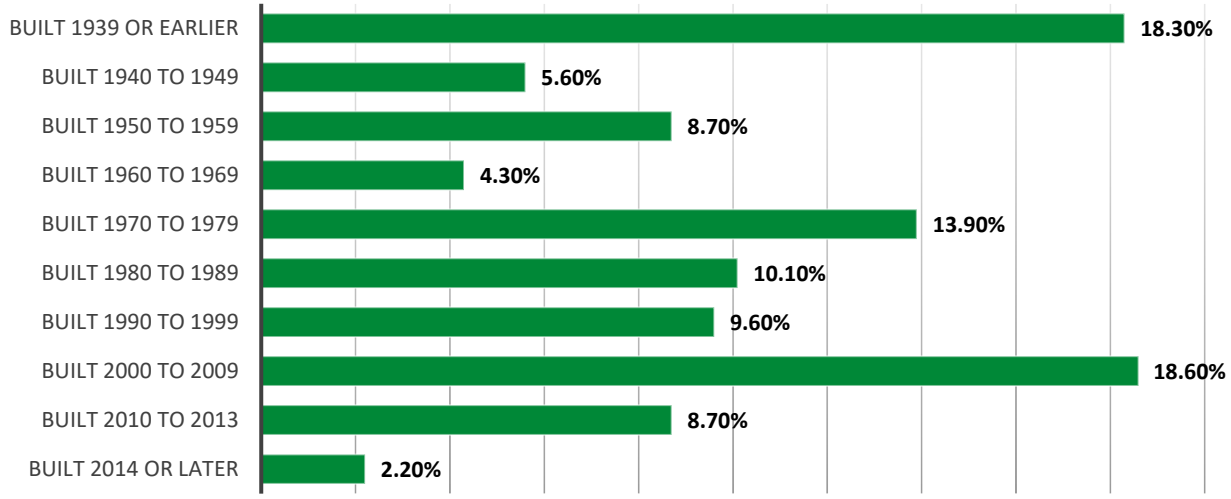
Table LOU.4: Housing and Income

AGE	LOUP COUNTY	STATE OF NEBRASKA
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	$51,000	$59,116
PER CAPITA INCOME	$27,726	$31,101
MEDIAN HOME VALUE	$112,500	$147,800
MEDIAN RENT	$533	$805

Source: U.S. Census Bureau[4,5]

The following figure indicates that the majority of the housing in Loup County was built prior to 1940. According to the United States Census Bureau 2019 ACS 5-year estimates, the county has 447 housing units; with 65.8 percent of those units occupied. Approximately 19.0 percent of the county's housing is classified as mobile homes. According to the local planning team, there are approximately 30 mobile homes dispersed throughout the county. Housing age can serve as an indicator or risk as structures built prior to state building codes being developed may be at greater risk. The State of Nebraska first adopted building codes in 1987, with the International Building Code adopted in 2010. The current edition of the IBC was updated in 2018. Finally, communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may have a higher number of residents vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe winter storms.

Figure LOU.3: Housing Units by Age



Source: U.S. Census Bureau[6]

Table LOU.5: Housing Units

JURISDICTION	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS					OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS			
	Occupied		Vacant			Owner		Renter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LOUP COUNTY	294	65.8%	153	34.2%		225	76.5%	69	23.5%
NEBRASKA	754,063	90.8%	76,686	9.2%		498,567	67.1%	255,496	33.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau[7]

4 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]
5 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]
6 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: SP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]
7 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]

Employment Factors

According to 2018 Business Patterns Census Data, Loup County had 16 business establishments. The following table presents the number of establishments, number of paid employees, and the annual payroll in thousands of dollars. Communities which have a diverse economic makeup may be more resilient following a hazardous event, especially if certain industries are more impacted than others.

Table LOU.6: Businesses in Loup County

	TOTAL BUSINESSES	NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES	ANNUAL PAYROLL (IN THOUSANDS)
TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS (2014)	12	Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS (2016)	11	24	$460
TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS (2018)	16	43	$803

Source: U.S. Census Bureau[8,9]

Agriculture is also important to the economic fabric of Loup County, and the state of Nebraska as a whole. Loup County's 130 farms cover 279,800 acres of land. Crop and livestock production are the visible parts of the agricultural economy, but many related businesses contribute as well by producing, processing and marketing farm and food products. These businesses generate income, employment and economic activity throughout the region.

Table LOU.7: Loup County Agricultural Inventory

	2012 CENSUS	2017 CENSUS	PERCENT CHANGE
NUMBER OF FARMS WITH HARVESTED CROPLAND	138	130	-5.80%
ACRES OF HARVESTED CROPLAND	282,989	279,800	-1.13%

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture[10,11]

Governance

A community's governance structure impacts its capability to implement mitigation actions. The county is governed by a three-member board of supervisors. The county also has the following offices or departments: assessor, attorney, clerk, county court, district court, emergency management, planning and zoning, register of deeds, roads, sheriff, treasurer, veterans office, and weed control. It is important to note that several departments are shared across several counties. Offices including veterans affairs, attorney, and the courts are housed in other surrounding counties but still perform the jobs in Loup County.

8 2016 County Business Patterns and 2016 Nonemployer Statistics. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp/technical-documentation/methodology.html and https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/technical-documentation/methodology.html.
9 2018 County Business Patterns and 2018 Nonemployer Statistics. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp/technical-documentation/methodology.html and https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/technical-documentation/methodology.html.
10 United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Server. 2014. "2012 Census of Agriculture – County Data."
11 United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Server. 2019. "2017 Census of Agriculture – County Data."

Capabilities

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

Table LOU.13: Capability Assessment

SURVEY COMPONENTS		YES/NO
PLANNING & REGULATORY CAPABILITY	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operational Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	No
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	National Flood Insurance Program	No
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL CAPABILITY	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	
FISCAL CAPABILITY	1 & 6 Year Plan	Yes
	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	No
	Other (if any)	
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	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.	Yes

SURVEY COMPONENTS		YES/NO
	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	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	No
	Other (if any)	

Table LOU.14: Overall Capability

OVERALL CAPABILITY		LIMITED/MODERATE/HIGH
FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT MITIGATION PROJECTS	Limited	Limited
STAFF/EXPERTISE TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	Moderate	Moderate
COMMUNITY SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	Moderate	Moderate
TIME TO DEVOTE TO HAZARD MITIGATION	Limited	Limited

Plan Integration

The County has several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each applicable planning mechanism is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. Participating jurisdictions will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Annual Budget

County funds have increased in recent years due to FEMA assistance and the Special Road Fund. Currently the county has sufficient funds to pursue additional activities. A large portions of A large portion of current funds have been set aside for projects on South Lake Road to repave the route. In the past five years, the county has been awarded Covid grants and Homeland Security grants to help pay for projects. Currently no projects identified in the hazard mitigation plan are included in the county budget. However, there are funds available in Inheritance Tax for projects under $10,000.

Comprehensive Plan

The county's Comprehensive Plan was last updated in September 2021 and will extend until 2031. The plan includes several natural hazard events including blowing soil, flooding, erosion, and wildfire. Additionally the plan specifically notes that development should be limited in hazardous areas such as Rural Conservation Zones and Agricultural Residential Zones. The county also maintains a floodplain evaluation and administration process in Taylor/Loup County that fits with both proper development activities and flood mitigation efforts. This includes finalization and implementation minimum requirements of Nebraska Standards for floodplain management programs in Taylor/Loup County.

Zoning Ordinance and Floodplain Ordinance (2021)

The county's floodplain ordinance, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations outline where and how development should occur in the future. These documents are under revision as of 2021 and should be implemented by 2022. The regulations contain floodplain maps, discourage development in the floodplain and hazardous areas in the ETJ.

Loup County Local Emergency Operations Plan

The Loup County Local Emergency Operations Plan (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.

Central Sandhills Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Nebraska Forest Service updated the Central Sandhills Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which includes Loup County in June 2019. 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.

Other Plans

In addition, the county developed an Evacuation Plan in 2016 which is updated on an as needed basis.

Future Development Trends

In the past five years, there has been major development around the Calamus Reservoir. Many new subdivisions have been created around the southern outside areas of the lake as no structures are allowed directly around the lake. Additionally, nothing is allowed to be developed north of South Lake Road. South of the dam is the largest fish hatchery in the state and adds to the large tourism of the area. County oil roads around the lake are in need of repair.

Community Lifelines

Transportation

Loup County's major transportation corridors include Highway 183, and Highway 91. There are no major rail lines or pipelines in the county. This information is important to hazard mitigation plans insofar as is suggests possible evacuation corridors in the county, as well as areas more at risk to transportation incidents.

Hazardous Materials – Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are two chemical storage sites throughout Loup County which house

hazardous materials. The local fire departments would likely be the first to respond in the event of a chemical spill but lack major hazmat training and would likely need assistance from the Grand Island Hazmat. For a description of chemical sites located in incorporated areas, please see the jurisdiction's participant section.

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 a part of this plan update.

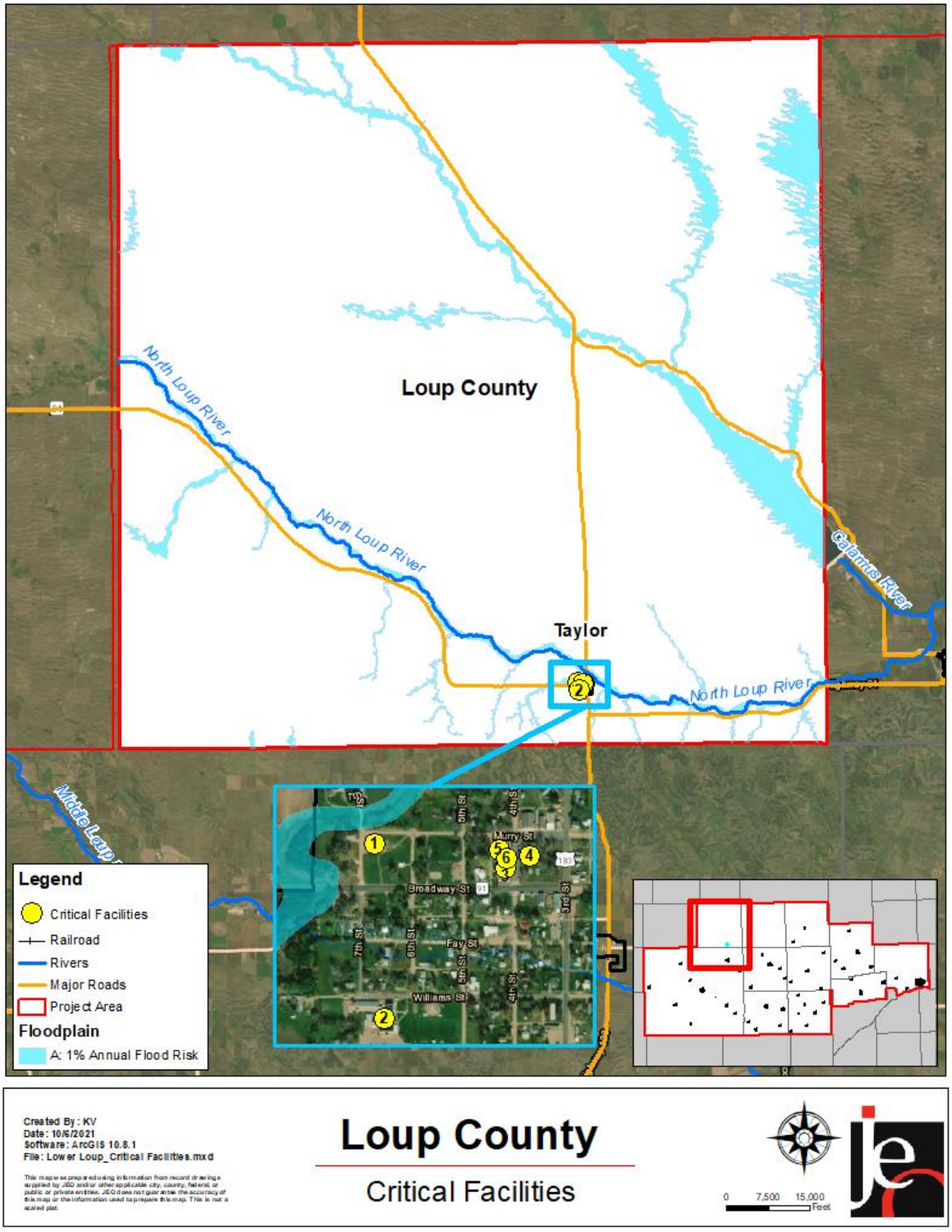
The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Table LOU.9: Loup County Critical Facilities

CF #	COMMUNITY LIFELINES	NAME	SHELTER (Y/N)	GENERATOR (Y/N)	FLOODPLAIN (Y/N)
1	Safety and Security	Fire Station	N	N	N
2	Food, Water, and Shelter	Loup County Public School	Y	N	N
	Communications	Region 26 Communications	N	N	N
3	Communications	Region 26 Tower	N	N	N
4	Safety and Security	Sheriff's Office and Courthouse	N	N	N
5	Safety and Security	Village Office	N	N	N
6	Transportation	County Roads Equipment*	N	N	N

**numerous facilities located throughout county, not mapped*

Figure LOU.4: Loup County Critical Facilities



Although not listed in the table above, critical infrastructure also include power substations, cell towers, and alert sirens in the county. These assets are typically owned and maintained by other agencies and are not the responsibility of the jurisdiction.

Health and Medical Facilities

There are no medical and health facilities located within the county.

Parcel Improvements and Valuation

GIS parcel data as of December 2020 was requested from GIS Workshop, which the county hires to manage the County Assessor data. This data was analyzed for the location, number, and value of property improvements 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 LOU.12: Loup County Parcel Valuation

Number of Parcels	Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Percent of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain
1,952	471	41,132,895	93	6,510,670	19.75%

Source: County Assessor, GIS Workshop

Historical Occurrences

The following table provides a statistical summary for hazards that have occurred in the planning area. The property damages from the NCEI Storm Events Database (January 1996 – December 2020) should be considered only as broad estimates. Sources include but are not limited to: emergency management; local law enforcement; Skywarn spotters; NWS damage surveys; newspaper clipping services; insurance industry; and the general public. Crop damages reports come from the USDA Risk Management Agency between 2000 and 2020.

For the complete discussion on historical occurrences, please refer to *Section 4: Risk Assessment*.

Table LOU.10: Hazard Risk Assessment – Loup County

Hazard Type		Loup County		
		Count	Property	Crop
Agricultural Disease	Animal Disease[2]	3	3 Animals	N/A
	Plant Disease[3]	0	N/A	$0
Dam Failure[7]		2	Unknown	N/A
Drought[8]		444 out of 1,512 Months	$1,000,000	$496,947
Earthquakes[11]		0	$0	$0
Extreme Heat[9]		Avg 0 Days per Year	$0	$431,038
Flooding[1]	Flash Flood	2	$0	$48,580
	Flood	1	$500,000	
Grass/Wildfires[4]		7	206 Acres	$0

Hazard Type		Loup County		
		Count	Property	Crop
Hazardous Materials	Chemical Spills (Fixed Site)[5]	0	$0	N/A
	Chemical Spills (Transportation)[6]	0	$0	N/A
Levee Failure[12]		N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Health Emergency[13]		~42 cases, 0 deaths	N/A	N/A
Severe Thunderstorms[1]	Hail *Average: 1.3" Range: 0.75"-4.0"*	135	$0	$1,688,314
	Heavy Rain	0	$0	$333,453
	Lightning	1	$16,000	N/A
	Thunderstorm Wind *Average: 53.6mph Range: 43-68mph*	30	$96,500	N/A
Severe Winter Storms[1]	Blizzard	11	$36,000	$156,744
	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	8	$0	
	Heavy Snow	4	$0	
	Ice Storm	2	$0	
	Winter Storm	38	$12,000	
	Winter Weather	0	$0	
Terrorism[10]		0	$0	N/A
Tornadoes & High Winds[1]	High Winds *Average: 45.8mph Range: 35-57mph*	19	$0	$155,713
	Tornadoes *Average: F0 Range: EF0/F0-F2*	12	$716,000	$0
Totals		**275**	**$2,376,500**	**$3,310,789**

1 - NCEI, Jan 1996-Dec 2020
2 - USDA, 2014-2020
3 - USDA RMA, 2000-2020
4 - NFS, 2000- April 2020
5 - NRC, 1990-2020
6 - PHSMA, 1971- Jan 2021
7 - NeDNR Dam Safety Division, 2021
8 - NOAA, 1895-2020
9 - HPRCC & NOAA Regional Climate Center, 1983-2021
10 - Global Terrorism Database, 1970-2017
11 - USGS, 1900-2021
12 - USACE, 2021
13 - NE DHHS, May 12, 2021(COVID only)

The following table provides a summary of hazards that have or have the potential to affect each jurisdiction in the county. Each jurisdiction was evaluated for previous hazard occurrence and the probability of future hazard events on each of the hazards profiled in this plan. The evaluation process was based on data collected and summarized in the previous table; 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. There are no mapped levees in the planning area.

Table LOU.11: Loup County and Communities Hazard Matrix

Jurisdiction	Ag Disease	Dam Failure	Drought & Extreme Heat	Earthquakes	Flooding	Grass/ Wildfire	Hazardous Materials	Levee Failure	Public Health Emergency	Severe Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Storms	Terrorism	Tornadoes & High Winds
Loup County	x	x	x		x	x	X			x	x		x
Taylor			x		x	x	x			x	X		X

Hazard Prioritization

For additional discussion regarding area wide hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*. The hazards discussed in detail below were selected by the local planning team from the regional hazard list as the relevant hazards for the jurisdiction. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the county's capabilities.

Agricultural Animal Disease

The primary concern of agricultural animal disease is the potential impact to the economy of Loup County. Loup County's economy is reliant on the agricultural sector, and any outbreak could result in a large financial losses and potential loss of jobs. The local planning team indicated that in the past few years there have been disease outbreaks that have stopped the movement of 4H animals. There is a Stop Movement procedure in the LEOP, but there are currently no plans in place to address a disease outbreak. There are no major feed lots or animal operations in the county.

Dam Failure

There are two dams in Loup County. Neither of these dams have been identified as a high hazard dam. According to the Loup County LEOP, there are three dams that could affect approximately two percent of the population of Loup County if they were to fail. These dams are the Taylor Diversion Dam, Kent Diversion Dam, and Gracie Creek Dam. The Taylor Dam diverts water from the North Loup River to the canal.

Table LOU.16: Dams in Loup County

	NUMBER OF DAMS	MINIMAL	LOW	SIGNIFICANT	HIGH
LOUP COUNTY	2	0	2	0	0
PLANNING AREA	135	5	119	6	5

Source: NeDNR, 2017

In 2010, floodwaters took out the I-83 approach and caused damage to the highway. Damages from the flood event blocked all irrigation throughout 2011 for surrounding farmers. Canals were repaired by 2012 and irrigation could continue. There are no homes located in dam inundation areas or areas of concern and Region 26 provides CodeRed alerts for the entire covered area.

Flooding

Loup County does not currently participate in the NFIP. There are no repetitive flood loss properties in unincorporated areas of Loup County. In 2010, heavy rain caused widespread flooding across the county, and resulted in $500,000 in property damages. A foot of water covered Highway 91, and the Highway 183 bridge across the North Loup River was washed away. Numerous secondary roads were under water or washed away during this event. Roads throughout the county were washed out during the 2010 flood event, including the Gracie creek bridge which has since been repaired. Some local emergency responders checked on local residents via horseback due to lack of access. Madison Street Square was entirely inundated. During the major flooding in 2019, many roads were inundated with water with standing water persisting long after the event. Some homes had water in their basements during the event as well. There has been major development around Calamus Reservoir, specifically to the south of the reservoir. No homes are located in the floodplain; however, the lake association dissolved in the past five years which would have assisted in safe development practices. The local planning team indicated that there are some roads in the county that wash out annually and are in need of repairs. The local planning team also indicated that the county has a high water table which leads to drainage issues.

Grass/Wildfire

According to the NFS, there were 13 wildfires in Loup County from 2000 to 2012. In December 2016, a wildfire occurred in Loup County, approximately six miles northeast of Taylor. The fire started from an old burned tree pile that rekindled in the high winds. It is estimated that this fire burned 2000 acres and 600 hay bales. Wildfires such as the one in December of 2016, will strain the local fire department resources. There are numerous fire equipment storage sheds dispersed throughout the county. The major problem the county faces with fire response is the large distance between fire resources and hazard events. •During the summertime the county has access to airplanes in Broken Bow, Scotia, and Valentine if needed to fight wildfire events. The fire department is funded through the county budget and will continue to benefit from mutual aid agreements with surrounding fire departments.

Severe Thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms have the potential to cause widespread damages to property and crops. According to the NCEI, thunderstorms have caused $57,500 in property damages since 1996.

The most damaging thunderstorm occurred in 1998. This storm caused damages to a couple of farmsteads, a trailer home, livestock, and irrigation equipment. A few head of cattle was also killed in the storm. In 2017, the county saw baseball sized hail in Almeria and around Calamus Reservoir. Another major storm in August 2018 caused damage to homes, vehicles, killed livestock, and caused major damage to trees throughout the county. The Region 26 building, courthouse, and school all have metal roofing. At the reservoir, all power lines are buried, but only approximately 5% of powerlines are buried in the county.

Tornadoes and High Winds

The NCEI has recorded seven tornadic events in Loup County from 1996 to 2015 that have caused $556,000 in property damages. The largest event occurred in October 2000. An F1 tornado moved through Loup County, destroying several buildings and damaging machinery, fences, and power poles. Region 26 Emergency Management offers the Code Red alert system to warn residents of impending hazards. In 2017 a tornado went through America and destroyed one unoccupied home, irrigation pivots, power poles, and caused extensive tree and crop damage. According to NCEI data, the tornado event caused $160,000 in property damages. There are few basements in the community due to the high water table, so residents have to seek shelter in their bathrooms or the Region 26 building. There is a tornado siren located in Taylor.

Mitigation Strategy

Continued Mitigation Actions

OBJECTIVE	BACKUP AND EMERGENCY GENERATORS
DESCRIPTION	1. Identify and evaluate current backup and emergency generators 2. Obtain additional generators based on identification and evaluation 3. Provide portable or stationary source of backup power to redundant power supplies, municipal wells, lift stations and other critical facilities and shelters
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding, Tornadoes and High Winds
ESTIMATED COST	$20,000 to $75,000+ per generator
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Loup County General Fund, HMGP, PDM
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Medium
LEAD AGENCY	Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started. The county is continuing to evaluate and coordinate with municipal and county personnel to identify generator needs. Specifically install a stationary generator at the fire station that senses a power outage and kicks on automatically.

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
DESCRIPTION	1. Develop/Improve Emergency Communication Action plan 2. Implement Emergency Communication Action Plan 3. Establish inner-operable communications 4. Obtain/Upgrade Emergency Communication Facilities/Equipment 5. Obtain/Upgrade/Distribute Weather Warning Radios
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All Hazards
ESTIMATED COST	$5,000+
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Loup County General Fund, HMGP, PDM
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Low
LEAD AGENCY	Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started. The county is continuing to evaluate and coordinate with municipal and county personnel to identify technology update needs.

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE WARNING SYSTEMS
DESCRIPTION	1. Evaluate current warning systems 2. Improve warning systems/develop new warning system 3. Obtain/Upgrade warning system equipment and methods 4. Conduct evaluation of existing alert sirens for replacement or placement of new sirens 5. Identify location of weather warning radios 6. Improve weather radio system 7. Obtain/Upgrade weather radios
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All Hazards
ESTIMATED COST	Varies by Project
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Loup County General Fund, HMGP, PDM
TIMELINE	2-5 years
PRIORITY	Medium
LEAD AGENCY	Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started. The county is currently discussing and evaluating areas of need and how to implement new systems.

OBJECTIVE	PUBLIC SAFE ROOMS & POST-DISASTER STORM SHELTERS
DESCRIPTION	1. Identify and evaluate existing safe rooms and/or storm shelters 2. Improve and/or construct safe rooms and/or storm shelters 3. Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, schools, etc.
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes and High Winds
ESTIMATED COST	$150/sf for retrofit; $300/sf for new construction
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Loup County General Fund, HMGP, PDM
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Medium
LEAD AGENCY	Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started. The county is currently discussing and evaluating areas of need and potential locations.

New Mitigation Actions – 2022 Plan

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE
DESCRIPTION	1. Replace steel culverts with box culverts 2. Raise and widen road at box culvert locations 3. Prevent road erosion & flooding 4. Remove brush and debris blocking infiltration
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
ESTIMATED COST	$80,000+
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Road Fund, HMA
TIMELINE	2-5 years
PRIORITY	High
LEAD AGENCY	Board of Commissioners, County Engineer
STATUS	This is a new mitigation action. Specific locations where improvements are needed include Gracie Creek Road, 823rd Rd, South Lake Road, Justawee Road, Dry Valley Road West, Lonesome Pine Avenue,

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE ROADS
DESCRIPTION	1. Improve or reinforce roads and soft spots caused by past hazard events, specifically 2019 floods
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Flooding
ESTIMATED COST	$2,000
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Road Fund
TIMELINE	1 year
PRIORITY	High
LEAD AGENCY	Board of Commissioners, County Engineer
STATUS	This is a new mitigation action. Specially repairs are needed at Madison Square Road.

Plan Maintenance

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

The local planning team is responsible for reviewing and updating this profile as changes occur or after a major event. The local planning team will include the County Board of Commissioners, County Emergency Management, Village of Taylor Chairperson, and Region 26 EMA. The plan will be reviewed no less than annually and will include the public in the review and revision process by sharing information at local council meetings.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

VILLAGE OF TAYLOR

Lower Loup Natural Resources District
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2022

Local Planning Team

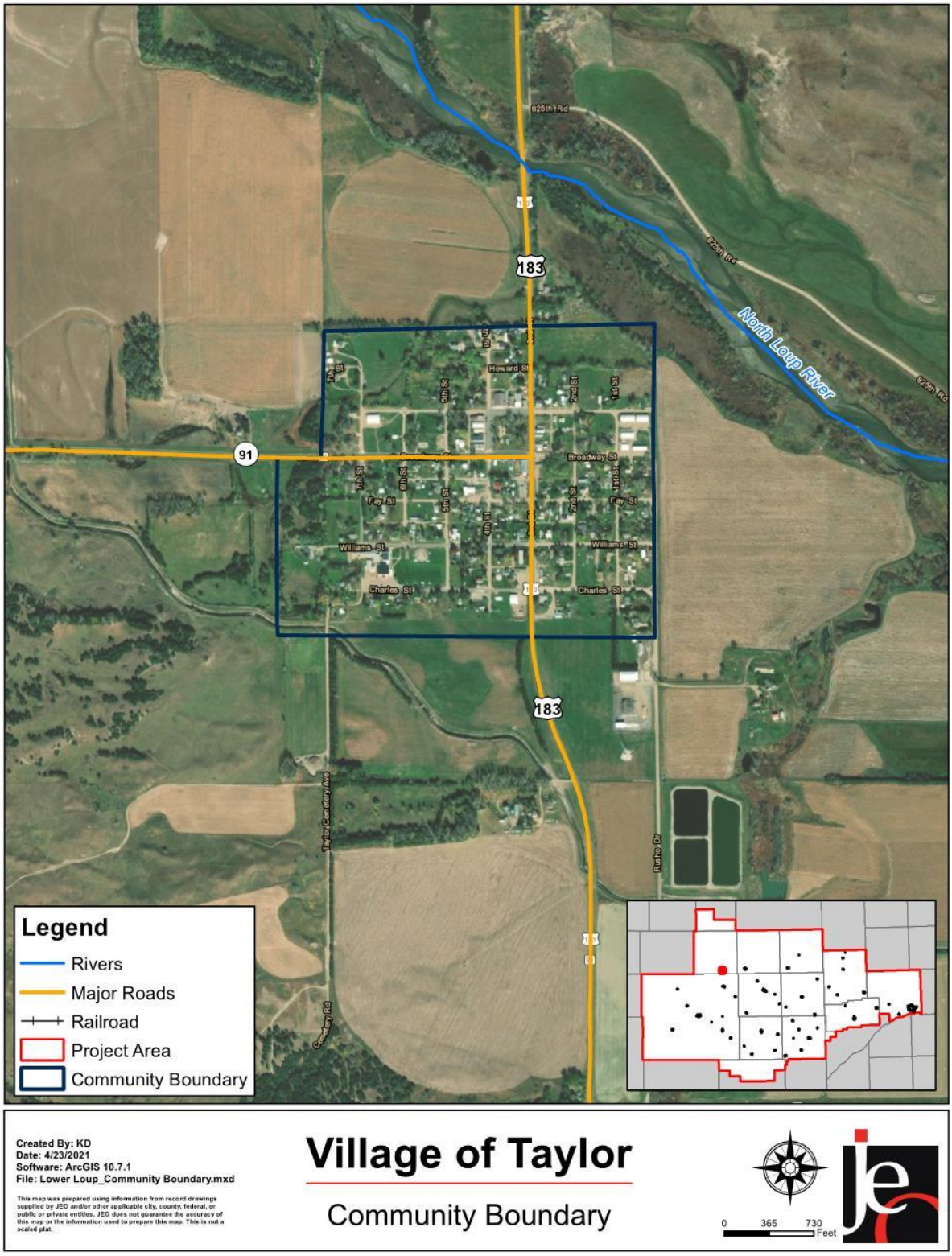
Table TAY.1: Village of Taylor Local Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION
DARCIA KOVARIK	Village Clerk	Village of Taylor
TIM JORDAN	Chairman/Village of Taylor	Village of Taylor

Location and Geography

The Village of Taylor is located in the southern portion of Loup County. The Village of Taylor covers an area of 0.26 square miles. The North Loup River runs northeast of the village. The area is not heavily forested, nor is it located in a geographic area of the state prone to landslides. Most of Taylor lies in the sandhills topographic region, and is surrounded by agricultural fields. The Village of Taylor is the county seat of Loup County.

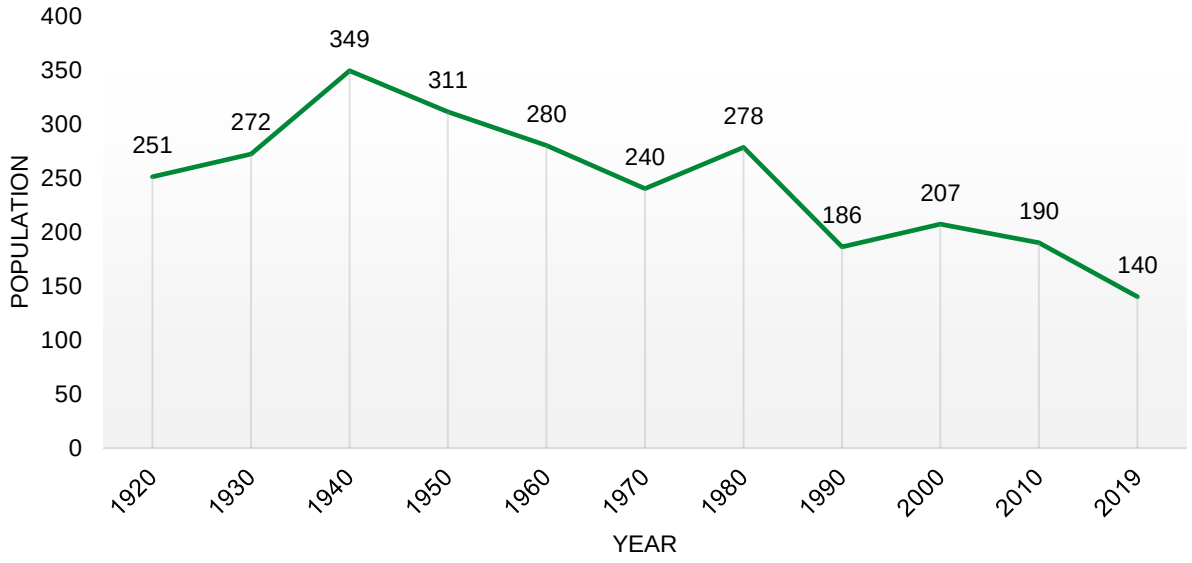
Figure TAY.1: Village of Taylor Jurisdictional Boundary



Demographics

The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1920 to 2019 (estimated). This figure indicates that the population of Taylor experienced a decline from 1940 through 1970. During the 1970s and 1980s the population grew, however, since 1980 the population has been in a steady decline. This is notable for hazard mitigation because communities with declining population may also have a higher level of unoccupied housing that is not being up kept. Furthermore, areas with declining population may be less prone to pursuing residential/commercial development in their areas, which may reduce the number of structures vulnerable to hazards in the future. Decreasing populations can also represent decreasing tax revenue for the community which could make implementation of mitigation actions more fiscally challenging. The Village's population accounted for 24% of Loup County's Population in 2019.

Figure TAY.2: Taylor Population 1920-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau[12]

The young, elderly, minorities, and poor may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. In comparison to the County, Taylor' population was:

- **Younger.** The median age of Taylor was 55 years old in 2019, compared with the County average of 53.2 years. Taylor's population has grown younger since 2010, when the median age was 59.5 years old. Taylor had a smaller proportion of people under 20 years old (4.1%) than the County (15.6%).[13]
- **Less ethnically diverse.** In 2010, 0% of Taylor's population was Black or African American, 0% was other races, and 0% were two or more races. By 2019, 0% of Taylor's population was two or more races. During that time, Loup County went from 0.9% to 0.3% American Indian, 3.1% to 0% other races and 0% to 0% two or more races from 2010 to 2019 respectively.[14]

12 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]
13 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]
14 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [database file]

- **More likely to be at the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate of all persons in Taylor (11.4%) was higher than the County (3.0%) in 2019.[15]

Employment and Economics

The community's economic base is a mixture of industries. In comparison to Loup County, Taylor's economy had:

- **Similar mix of industries**. Employment sectors accounting for 10% or more of employment in Taylor included Agriculture, Trade, Information, Education, and Entertainment. In comparison Loup County's included Agriculture and Education.[16]
- **Lower household income**. Taylor's median household income in 2019 ($30,735) was about $20,200 lower than the County ($51,000).[17]
- **Fewer long-distance commuters**. About 22.1% percent of workers in Taylor commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 31.9% of workers in Loup County. About 26.0% of workers in Taylor commute 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 31.3% of the County workers.[18]

Major Employers

Major employers in the Village of Taylor include the Taylor High School, Lazy D Restaurant and Lounge, Region 26 Emergency Management, Union Bank and Trust, the Corner Shop, and the Courthouse. The local planning team noted that approximately thirty percent of residents commute to the surrounding communities of Broken Bow, Burwell, and Ord.

Housing

In comparison to the Loup County, Taylor's housing stock was: [19]

- **More owner occupied.** About 76.6% of occupied housing units in Taylor are owner occupied compared with 76.5% of occupied housing in Loup County in 2019.
- **Larger share of aged housing stock**. Taylor has fewer houses built prior to 1970 than the county (48.3% compared to 36.9%).
- **Fewer multi-family homes**. The predominant housing type in the Village is single family detached and Taylor contains the same amount of multifamily housing with five or more units per structure as the County (0.0% compared to 0.0%). About 80.2% of housing in Taylor was single-family detached, compared with 80.8% of the County's housing. Taylor has the same share of mobile and manufactured housing (19.0%) as the County (19.0%).

The local planning team noted that there are six mobile homes located in the community. This housing information is relevant to hazard mitigation insofar as the age of housing may indicate which housing units were built prior to state building codes being developed. Further, unoccupied housing may suggest that future development may be less likely to occur. Finally, communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe winter storms.

15 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]
16 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]
17 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]
18 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." [database file]
19 United States Census Bureau. "2019 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]

Governance

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. Taylor has a number of offices or departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives. Taylor has a five member village board and the following offices: clerk/treasurer, utility/maintenance superintendent, community redevelopment authority, and the volunteer fire department.

Capabilities

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

Table TAY.2: Capability Assessment

SURVEY COMPONENTS		YES/NO
PLANNING & REGULATORY CAPABILITY	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	Yes
	Economic Development Plan	Yes
	Local Emergency Operational Plan	County
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes, updated 2021
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	Yes
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	Yes, updated 2021
	Storm Water Management Plan	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL CAPABILITY	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes
	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	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	No
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	No

SURVEY COMPONENTS		YES/NO
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
	Other (if any)	
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	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)	

Table TAY.3: Overall Capability

OVERALL CAPABILITY	2017 PLAN	2022 PLAN LIMITED/MODERATE/HIGH
FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT MITIGATION PROJECTS	Limited	Limited
STAFF/EXPERTISE TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	Limited	Limited
COMMUNITY SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	Limited	Limited
TIME TO DEVOTE TO HAZARD MITIGATION	Limited	Limited

Plan Integration

Communities have several planning documents that discuss or relate to hazard mitigation. Each applicable planning mechanism is listed below along with a short description of how it is integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. Participating jurisdictions will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Annual Municipal Budget

Taylor's annual budget is currently limited to maintaining current facilities and systems. Funds in the village have decreased in recent years and the village noted available funding for roads from the state have decreased over the past year. Currently any available funds are being used to replace culverts and replace aging equipment.

Building Codes

Taylor has adopted the 2018 International Building Codes. The code integrates hazard mitigation in the following ways: requires elevation of structures in the floodplain, requires mechanical systems to be elevated for structures in the floodplain, requires onsite storm water detention for commercial structures, encourages the use of permeable surfaces, and requires a safe room in multiple dwelling units.

Zoning Ordinance, Floodplain Ordinance

The village last updated its ordinances in January 2021. Loup County updates and maintains zoning requirements for the county and the village. Current floodplain ordinances restrict development in the floodplain.

Loup County Local Emergency Operations Plan

The Village of Taylor has an annex in the Loup 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.

Central Sandhills Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Nebraska Forest Service updated the Central Sandhills Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which includes Loup County in June 2019. 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.

Future Development Trends

In the past five years, the Village of Taylor had one business close, two new houses built, two houses remodeled, and one lot improved for a house to be built. No new commercial or residential developments are planned a this time, but citizens in Taylor are researching funding sources to build additional housing in the community. According to census data, Taylor's population is declining. The local planning team attributes the decline to a lack of housing and jobs in the community.

Community Lifelines

Transportation

Taylor's major transportation corridors include Highway 91, which runs east-west, and US Highway 183, which runs north-south through the center of Taylor. Highway 91 accommodates 910 vehicles per day, 145 of which are heavy commercial vehicles, and Highway 183 accommodates 945 vehicles per day, 155 of which are heavy commercial vehicles. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk to transportation incidents. Fuel, and

agricultural chemicals are regularly transported along local routes. The local planning team noted that accidents with fatalities have occurred at the intersection of Highway 91 and Highway 183 in the community. Taylor does not have rail lines. This information is important to hazard mitigation plans insofar as is suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk to transportation incidents.

Hazardous Materials – Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are two chemical storage sites throughout Taylor which house hazardous materials. In the event of a chemical spill, the local fire and emergency responses may be first to respond.

Table TAY.4: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	LOCATED IN FLOODPLAIN?
NDOT TAYLOR YARD	82367 Rusho Dr	No
NEBRASKA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO	404 4th St	No

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy[20]

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 previous planning process and updated by the local planning team as a part of this plan update.

The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Table TAY.5: Taylor Critical Facilities

CF #	COMMUNITY LIFELINE	NAME	SHELTER (Y/N)	GENERATOR (Y/N)	FLOODPLAIN (Y/N)
1	Food, Water, and Shelter	Loup County Public School	Y	N	N
2	Safety and Security	Village Office/Loup County Community Center	N	N	N
3	Safety and Security	Courthouse	N	N	N
4	Safety and Security	Fire Hall	N	N	N
5	Food, Water, and Shelter	Loup County Event Center	N	N	N
6	Food, Water, and Shelter	Lift Station	N	N	N
7	Food, Water, and Shelter	Sewer Lagoon	N	N	N
8	Food, Water, and Shelter	Assembly of God Church	N	N	N

20 Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed August 2020.

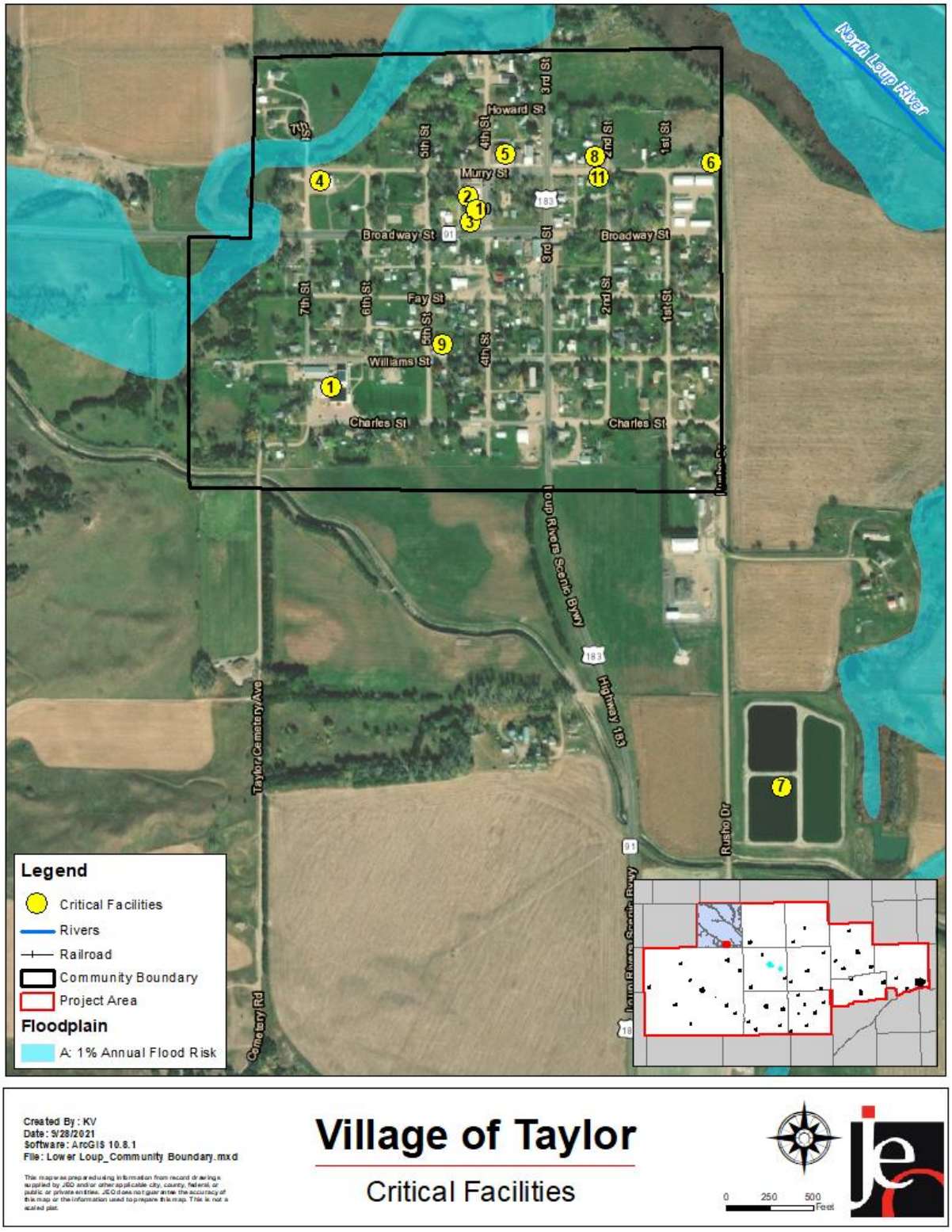
CF #	COMMUNITY LIFELINE	NAME	SHELTER (Y/N)	GENERATOR (Y/N)	FLOODPLAIN (Y/N)
9	Food, Water, and Shelter	Methodist Church	N	N	N
10	Safety and Security	Region 26 Office	Y	Y	N
11	Safety and Security	Siren	N	N	N

Although not listed in the table above, critical infrastructure also include power substations, cell towers, and alert sirens in the community. These assets are typically owned and maintained by other agencies and are not the responsibility of the jurisdiction.

Health and Medical Facilities

No medical and health facilities are located within the village.

Figure TAY.3: Taylor Critical Facilities



Parcel Improvements and Valuation

GIS parcel data as of December 2020 was requested from GIS Workshop, which the county hires to manage the County Assessor data. This data was analyzed for the location, number, and value of property improvements 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. The Village of Taylor currently has no flood map products.

Table TAY.7: Taylor Parcel Valuation

Number of Parcels	Number of Improvements	Total Improvement Value	Number of Improvements in Floodplain	Value of Improvements in Floodplain	Percent of Improvements in Floodplain
239	134	4,357,300	6	444,955	4.48%

Source: County Assessor, GIS Workshop

Hazard Prioritization

For additional discussion regarding area-wide hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment.* A full list of historical hazard occurrences can be found in the Loup County jurisdictional profile. The hazards discussed in detail below were selected by the local planning team from the regional hazard list as the relevant hazards for the jurisdiction. The selected hazards were prioritized by the local planning team based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities.

Flooding

Taylor has one NFIP policy in-force for $50,000. There are no repetitive flood loss properties in the Village of Taylor. Although the special flood hazard area is largely located outside of the corporate limits, the local planning indicated that Taylor has poor stormwater drainage, which leads to minor localized flooding, driving hazards, risk of flooded basements to homes, and overfilling of the lagoon. Unusually wet springs have caused the lagoon to fill continually and cause the lagoon to be pumped more than the expected twice per year. The 2019 flooding caused the lagoon to fill and need to be pumped more than usual. It also caused water damage in the streets from poor drainage, water in basements of homes, impacted travel because of localized flooding on the highways. The Region 26 Emergency Management Office was identified as being vulnerable to flooding due to poor stormwater drainage. An assessment was conducted after the flood event, and Taylor only experienced damage to streets due to poor drainage. No evacuations were necessary. The village started cleaning the drainage ditch in 2017 but has had difficulty completing the project due to wet springs and flooding. Discussions are in place to finish cleaning out the drainage. An assessment is currently underway to evaluate replacing sewer lines throughout the village. In the future the village plans to replace sewer lines, replace broken culverts, improve drainage on streets, finish cleaning the drainage ditch that runs around the village, and the drainage ditch north of the lagoons.

Severe Thunderstorms (includes hail)

Severe thunderstorms occur several times annually in Taylor. These thunderstorms have the potential to cause property damages and power outages. According to the NCEI, there have been 94 severe thunderstorm events that have caused $332,000 in property damages in Taylor from 1996 to 2021. Critical facilities in the community in need of backup generators include Loup

County Public Schools, the Loup County Courthouse, and the lift station. To mitigate against heavy rains, the village is looking into addressing poor storm drainage in the community.

Tornadoes and High Winds

According to NCEI data, in October 2000, An F1 tornado touched down near Taylor and caused $500,000 in property damages. The tornado damaged or destroyed many buildings. Local concerns include the potential for the destruction of homes and loss of life. Mobile homes and the elderly population located within Taylor are more vulnerable to damages from tornadoes.

Mitigation Strategy

Completed Mitigation Actions

OBJECTIVE	BACKUP AND EMERGENCY GENERATORS
DESCRIPTION	4. Identify and evaluate current backup and emergency generators 5. Obtain additional generators based on identification and evaluation 6. Provide portable or stationary source of backup power to redundant power supplies, municipal wells, lift stations and other critical facilities and shelters
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding
STATUS	A new backup generator has been purchased for the lift station. No other facilities were identified which need a backup generator.

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE WARNING SYSTEMS
DESCRIPTION	1. Evaluate current warning systems 2. Improve warning systems/develop new warning system 3. Obtain/Upgrade warning system equipment and methods 4. Conduct evaluation of existing alert sirens for replacement or placement of new sirens 5. Identify location of weather warning radios 6. Improve weather radio system 7. Obtain/Upgrade weather radios
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All Hazards
STATUS	A new warning siren was installed in the village in 2017. The siren is still adequate and meets all local needs.

Continued Mitigation Actions

OBJECTIVE	FACILITY FLOOD PROOFING
DESCRIPTION	1. Explore possibility of flood proofing facilities which fall within HAZUS 1% flood inundation areas 2. Conduct flood proofing feasibility study for structures and implement identified measures
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Flooding
ESTIMATED COST	Varies by number and size of structure(s)
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Taylor General Fund, HMGP
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Low
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board, Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started.

OBJECTIVE	PUBLIC SAFE ROOMS AND POST-DISASTER STORM SHELTERS
DESCRIPTION	1. Identify and evaluate existing safe rooms and/or storm shelters 2. Improve and/or construct safe rooms and/or storm shelters 3. Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, schools, etc.
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
ESTIMATED COST	$150/sf for retrofit; $300/sf for new construction
POTENTIAL FUNDING	HMGP, Taylor General Fund
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Medium
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board, Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started.

OBJECTIVE	REDUCE DAMAGES IN FLOODPLAIN
DESCRIPTION	1. Evaluate repetitive loss or potential loss structures located in floodplain 2. Acquire and relocate or demolish flood prone property or elevate flood prone property 3. Elevate equipment vulnerable to flooding
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Flooding
ESTIMATED COST	Varies by number and size of structure(s)
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Taylor General Fund, HMGP
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Low
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board, Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started.

OBJECTIVE	REDUCE WATER DEMAND/IMPROVE DROUGHT EDUCATION
DESCRIPTION	1. Conduct water use study to evaluate/implement methods to conserve water/reduce consumption 2. Evaluate/implement water use restriction ordinance 3. Identify/evaluate current/additional potable water sources 4. Develop or obtain drought education materials to conduct multi-faceted public education and awareness program
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Drought
ESTIMATED COST	$2,000+
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Taylor General Fund, HMGP, PDM
TIMELINE	5+ years
PRIORITY	Low
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board, Loup County Emergency Management, Region 26 Emergency Management
STATUS	This project has not yet been started. Information should be shared with individual residents as each property has its own well.

New Mitigation Actions – 2022 Plan

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE
DESCRIPTION	1. Evaluate and improve existing stormwater and sewer water system infrastructure, including upsizing culverts in town 2. Clear out and maintain drainage ditches
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Severe Thunderstorms, Flooding
ESTIMATED COST	$10,000
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Street Fund
TIMELINE	2-5 years
PRIORITY	High
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board
STATUS	This is a new mitigation action.

OBJECTIVE	REPLACE SEWER LINE
DESCRIPTION	1. Assess and replace sewer lines in the village
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All hazards
ESTIMATED COST	$1.3 million
POTENTIAL FUNDING	Street Fund, USDA
TIMELINE	2-5 years
PRIORITY	High
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board
STATUS	This is a new mitigation action.

Removed Mitigation Actions

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENT HAZARD/EMERGENCY OPERATIONS/RESPONSE PLAN
DESCRIPTION	1. Identify and evaluate current hazards, response plan and procedures 2. Develop/Update multi-hazard emergency plan and procedures 3. Obtain additional response equipment and material 4. Train additional team members/maintain high training level for all team members
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All Hazards
REASON FOR REMOVAL	This project was identified as no longer a need for the village. All necessary information is incorporated into the County LEOP.

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
DESCRIPTION	1. Develop/Improve Emergency Communication Action plan 2. Implement Emergency Communication Action Plan 3. Establish inner-operable communications 4. Obtain/Upgrade Emergency Communication Facilities/Equipment 5. Obtain/Upgrade/Distribute Weather Warning Radios
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	All Hazards
REASON FOR REMOVAL	This action was identified as no longer a priority for the village.

OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE FLOOD AND DAM FAILURE WARNING SYSTEM
DESCRIPTION	1. Evaluate current flood/water level alert and dam failure warning alert system 2. Implement improved alert measures 3. Increase/stricter inspection of dams
HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	Flooding
REASON FOR REMOVAL	This action was identified as no longer a priority. A new siren was installed in 2017 and emergency alerts are provided by Region 26 EMA.

Plan Maintenance

Hazard Mitigation Plans should be living documents and updated regularly to reflect changes in hazard events, priorities, and mitigation actions. These updates are encouraged to occur after every major disaster event, alongside community planning documents (i.e. annual budgets and Capital Improvement Plans), during the fall before the HMA grant cycle begins, and/or prior to other funding opportunity cycles begin including CDBG, Water Sustainability Fund, Revolving State Fund, or other identified funding mechanisms. The local planning team is responsible for reviewing and updating this community profile as changes occur or after a major event. The local planning team will include the Village Clerk, Chairman of the Board, and Trustees. The plan will be reviewed no less than bi-annually and will include the public in the review and revision process by sharing information at local board meetings.