

Table of Contents

Franklin County.....	2
Village of Bloomington.....	18
Village of Campbell.....	29
City of Franklin.....	40
Village of Hildreth.....	52
Village of Naponee.....	64
Village of Riverton.....	75
Village of Upland.....	86
Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools.....	98

County Profile

Franklin County

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table FCO.1: Franklin County Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jerry Archer	County Sheriff/Emergency Manager	Franklin County

Location, Geography, and Climate

Franklin County is located in south-central Nebraska and is bordered by Harlan, Phelps, Kearney, Adams, and Webster Counties, along with the State of Kansas. The total area of Franklin County is 576 square miles. Communities in Franklin County include Bloomington, Campbell, Franklin, Hildreth, Naponee, Riverton, and Upland with the City of Franklin being the county seat. The Republican River traverses the southern portion of 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 FCO.2: Franklin County Climate

	Franklin County	State of Nebraska
July Normal High Temp¹	89.5°F	87.4°F
January Normal Low Temp¹	13.7°F	13.8°F
Annual Normal Precipitation²	26.2"	23.8"
Annual Normal Snowfall²	19.5"	25.9"

Source: NCEI 1981-2010 Climate Normals¹, High Plains Regional Climate Center, 1990-2020²
Precipitation includes all rain and melted snow and ice.

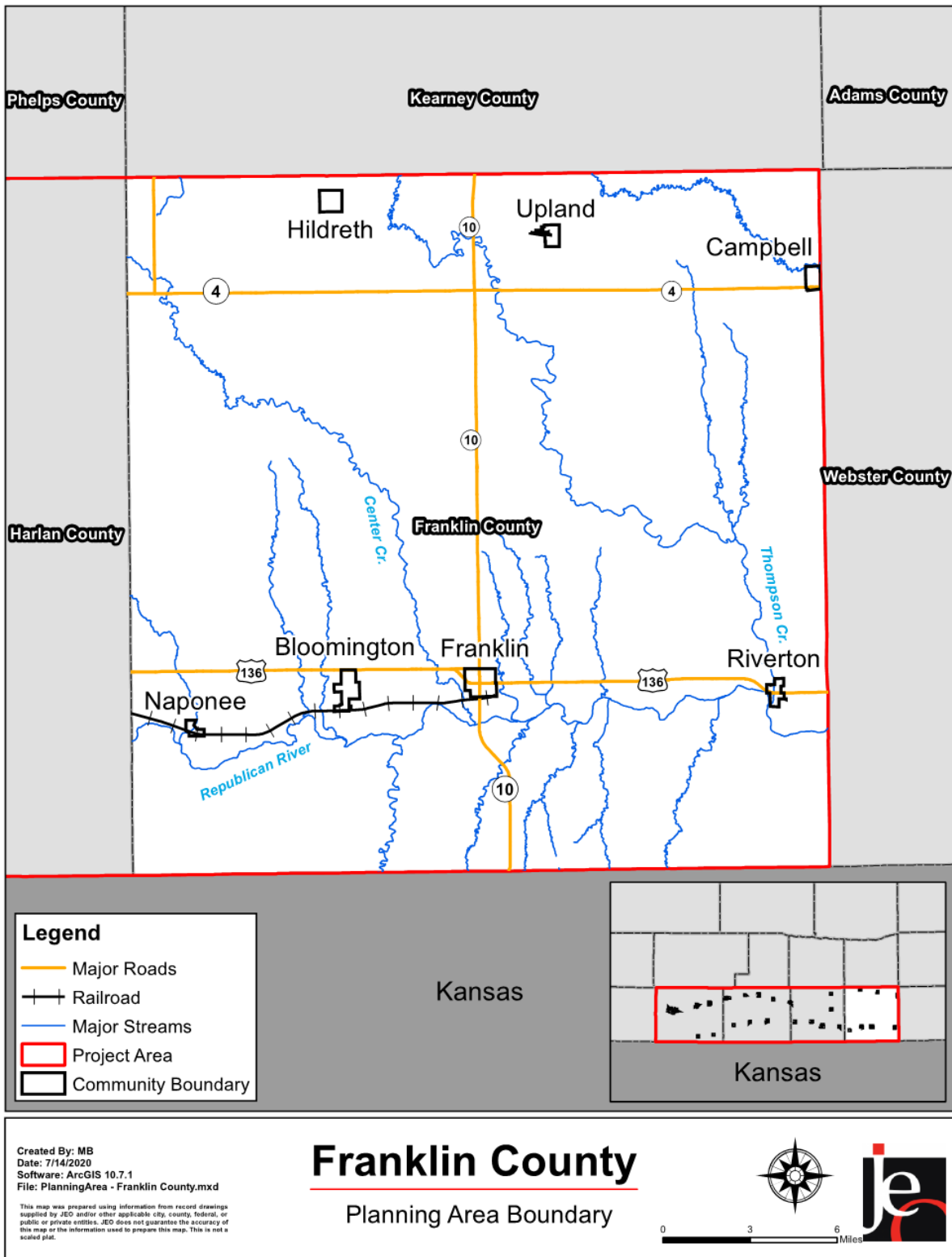
Transportation

Franklin County's major transportation corridors include US Highway 136 and Nebraska State Highways 4 and 10. A Nebraska Kansas Colorado Railway line runs east to west through the southern part of the county. There are four airports in the county located near Campbell, Franklin, Hildreth, and Upland. All three highways are the transportation routes of most concern due to chemical transportation and vehicle traffic. No large transportation chemical spills have occurred 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 June 2020.
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools>.

2 High Plains Regional Climate Center. "Monthly Climate Normals 1990-2020 – Franklin NE." Accessed June 2020.
<http://climod.unl.edu/>.

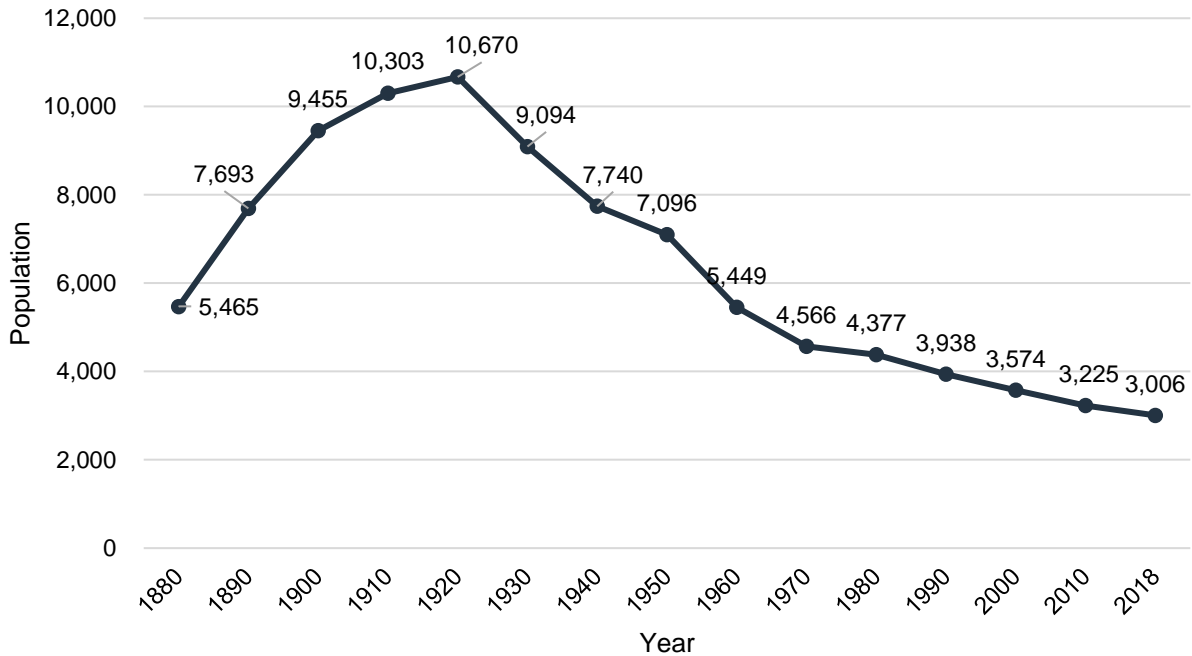
Figure FCO.1: Franklin County



Demographics, Economics, and Housing

The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1880 to 2018.³ This figure indicates that the population of Franklin County has been decreasing since 1920. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, tax revenue decreases for the county, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging.

Figure FCO.2: Population 1880 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The following table indicates Franklin County has a lower percentage of people under the age of five, but a higher percentage of people over the age of 64 in comparison with the state. 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 FCO.3: Population by Age

Age	Franklin County	State of Nebraska
<5	4.8%	6.9%
5-64	68.7%	78.0%
>64	26.5%	15.1%
Median	50.7	36.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau³

The following table indicates that both 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. Areas with economic indicators which are relatively low may influence a county's level of resilience during hazardous events.

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

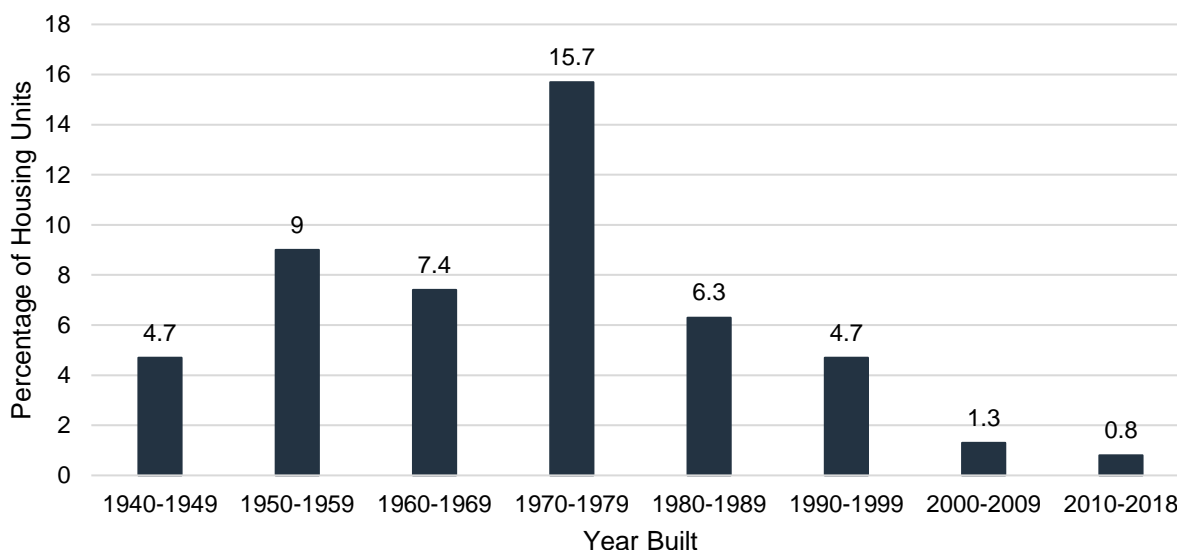
Table FCO.4: Housing and Income

	Franklin County	State of Nebraska
Median Household Income	\$49,235	\$59,116
Per Capita Income	\$27,757	\$31,101
Median Home Value	\$65,200	\$147,800
Median Rent	\$539	\$805

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

The following figure indicates that the majority of housing in Franklin County was built between 1970 and 1979 (15.7%). According to 2018 ACS 5-year estimates, the county has 1,712 housing units with 79.1 percent of those units occupied. There are approximately 69 mobile homes in the county, and most are located in incorporated communities. 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 FCO.3: Housing Units by Year Built



Source: U.S. Census Bureau⁴

Table FCO.5: Housing Units

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units				Occupied Housing Units			
	Occupied		Vacant		Owner		Renter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franklin County	1,354	79.1%	358	20.9%	1,131	83.5%	223	16.5%
Nebraska	754,063	90.8%	76,686	9.2%	498,567	66.1%	255,496	33.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau⁴

Major Employers

According to 2016 Business Patterns Census Data, Franklin County had 75 business establishments. The following table presents the number of establishments, number of paid employees, and the annual payroll in thousands of dollars.

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/>.

Table FCO.6: Business in Franklin County

	Total Businesses	Number of Paid Employees	Annual Payroll (In Thousands)
Total for All Sectors	75	411	\$12,994

Source: U.S Census Bureau⁶

Agriculture is important to the economic fabric of the State of Nebraska. Franklin County's 317 farms cover 316,479 acres of land, about 85.9% 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 FCO.7: Agricultural Inventory

Agricultural Inventory	
Number of Farms with Harvested Cropland	317
Acres of Harvested Cropland	316,479

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017⁷

Future Development Trends

Over the last five years, there have been no changes in unincorporated areas of the county. See individual community profiles for changes in communities. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Franklin County's population is declining. The local planning team attributes this to an aging population and a lack of employment opportunities to attract people. In the next five years, no new housing developments or businesses are planned at this time.

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 FCO.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 Floodplain
2,147	\$125,291,135	423	\$30,139,890	19.7%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

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 nine chemical storage sites throughout Franklin County. The following table lists the names, locations, and floodplain status. Residents located near fixed chemical sites are educated about the threat and appropriate response to a spill.

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

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

Table FCO.9: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

Facility Name	Location	In Floodplain (Y/N)
Cooperative Producers Inc	1705 G St, Franklin, NE	N
CPI Feed-Chemicals-Bulk	1204 15th Ave, Franklin, NE	N
Cooperative Producers Inc	509 S Railway, Hildreth, NE	N
Aurora Co-op Elevator Company	127 Main St, Upland, NE	N
Hall's Oil Inc	2489 Hwy 4, Campbell, NE	N
Cooperative Producers Inc	807 Broad St, Campbell, NE	N
CPI Propane Bulk Plant	809 Hwy 10, Franklin, NE	N
Cooperative Producers Inc	2453 Hwy 4, Campbell, NE	N
Cooperative Producers Inc	211 Nelson St, Hildreth, NE	N

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, 2020⁸

Critical Facilities

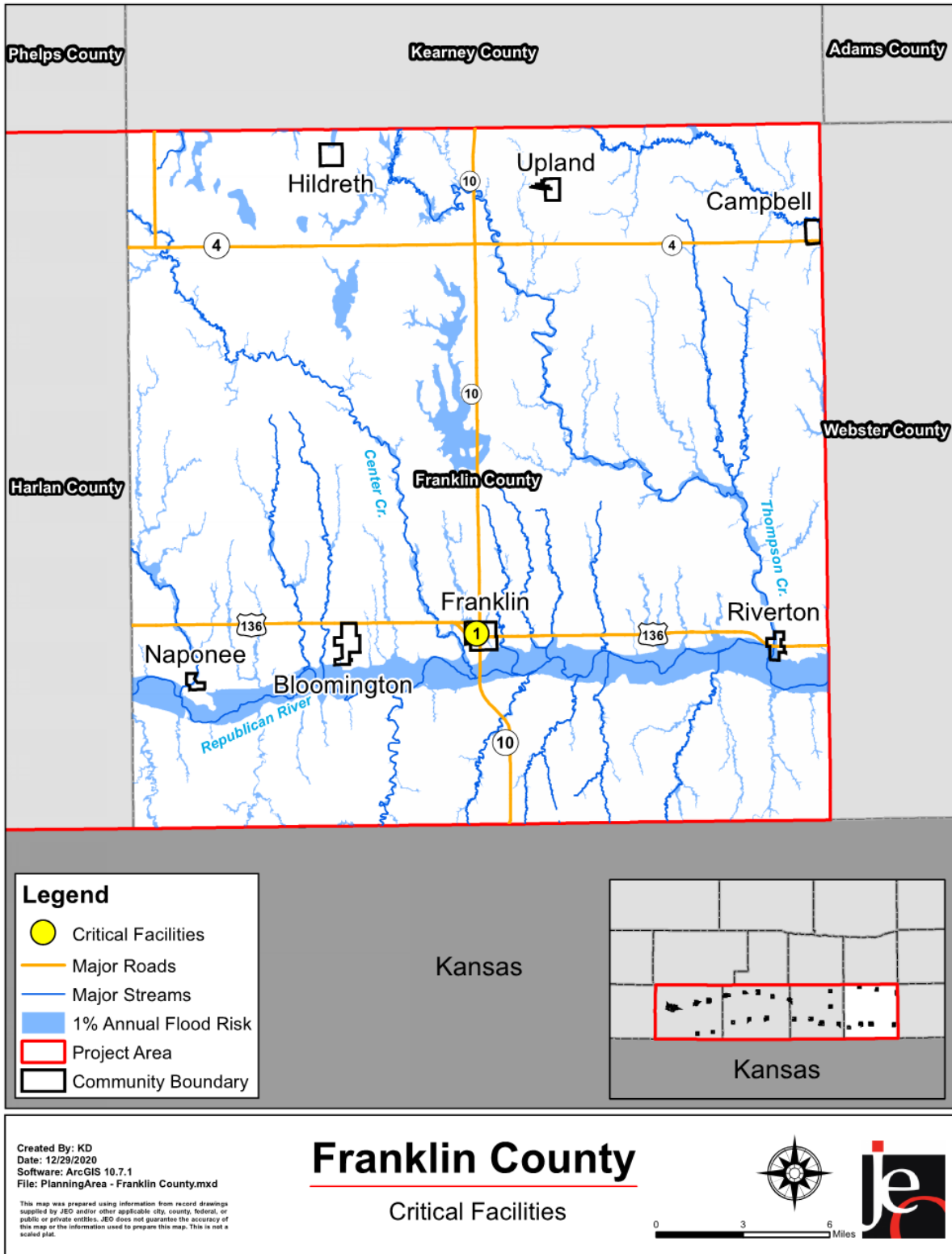
Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction’s functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during 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 FCO.10: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Franklin County Courthouse	N	Y	N

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

Figure FCO.4: 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 – December 2019) should be considered only as broad estimates. Crop damages reports come from the USDA Risk Management Agency for Franklin County between 2000 and 2019.

Table FCO.11: County Hazard Loss History

Hazard Type		Count	Property Damage	Crop Damage ²
Animal and Plant Disease	Animal Disease ¹	1	1 animal	N/A
	Plant Disease ²	10	N/A	\$63,387
Chemical Spills	Fixed Site ³	3	\$0	N/A
	Transportation ⁴	2	\$2,000	N/A
Dam Failure⁵		2	\$0	N/A
Drought⁶		483 out of 1,501 months	\$0	\$23,503,392
Earthquake¹²		0	N/A	N/A
Extreme Heat⁷		Average: 6 days a year	N/A	\$4,556,985
Flooding⁸	Flash Flood	5	\$285,000	\$78,835
	Flood	4	\$650,000	
Grass/Wildfires⁹ <i>1 Injury</i>		223	2,175 acres	\$24,599
Levee Failure¹¹		0	\$0	N/A
Severe Thunderstorms⁸	Thunderstorm Wind Average: 66 mph Range: 58-92 mph	47	\$2,998,000	
	Hail Average: 1.15 inches Range: 0.5-4.0 inches	129	\$1,924,000	\$10,333,642
	Heavy Rain	15	\$15,000	
	Lightning	2	\$65,000	
Severe Winter Storms⁸	Blizzard	9	\$250,000	
	Extreme Cold/Wind chill	2	\$0	
	Heavy Snow	4	\$0	\$1,604,065
	Ice Storm	5	\$3,045,000	
	Winter Storm	41	\$160,000	
Terrorism¹⁰		0	\$0	N/A
Tornadoes and High Winds⁸	High Winds Average: 55 mph Range: 40-72 mph	16	\$1,007,080	\$515,768
	Tornadoes Average: EF0 Range: EF0-EF1 <i>1 Injury</i>	10	\$335,000	\$0
Total		561	\$10,741,080	\$40,680,674

N/A: Data not available
1 - NDA, 2014 – 2019
2 - USDA RMA, 2000 – 2019

3 - NRC, 1990 - February 2019
4 - PHSMA, 1971 - July 2020
5 - DNR Dam Inventory December 2020

6 - NOAA, 1893 - July 2020
 7 - NOAA Regional Climate Center, 1893 - July 2020
 8 - NCEI, 1996 - December 2019
 9 - NFS, 2000 - 2018

10 - University of Maryland, 1970 - 2018
 11 - USACE NLN, 1900 - July 2020
 12 - USGS, 1900 - July 2020

The following table provides a summary of hazards that have affected or have the potential to affect each participating jurisdiction in Franklin County. Each jurisdiction was evaluated for previous hazard occurrence and the probability of future hazard events on each of the 13 hazards profiled in this plan. The evaluation process was based on data collected and summarized in Table FCO.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 FCO.12: Franklin County and Community Hazard Matrix

Hazard	Franklin County	Village of Bloomington	Village of Campbell	City of Franklin	Village of Hildreth	Village of Naponee	Village of Riverton	Village of Upland	Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools
Animal and Plant Disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Spills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dam Failure	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Drought	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Earthquake									
Extreme Heat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flooding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grass/Wildfires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Levee Failure									
Severe Thunderstorms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrorism	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tornadoes and High Winds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

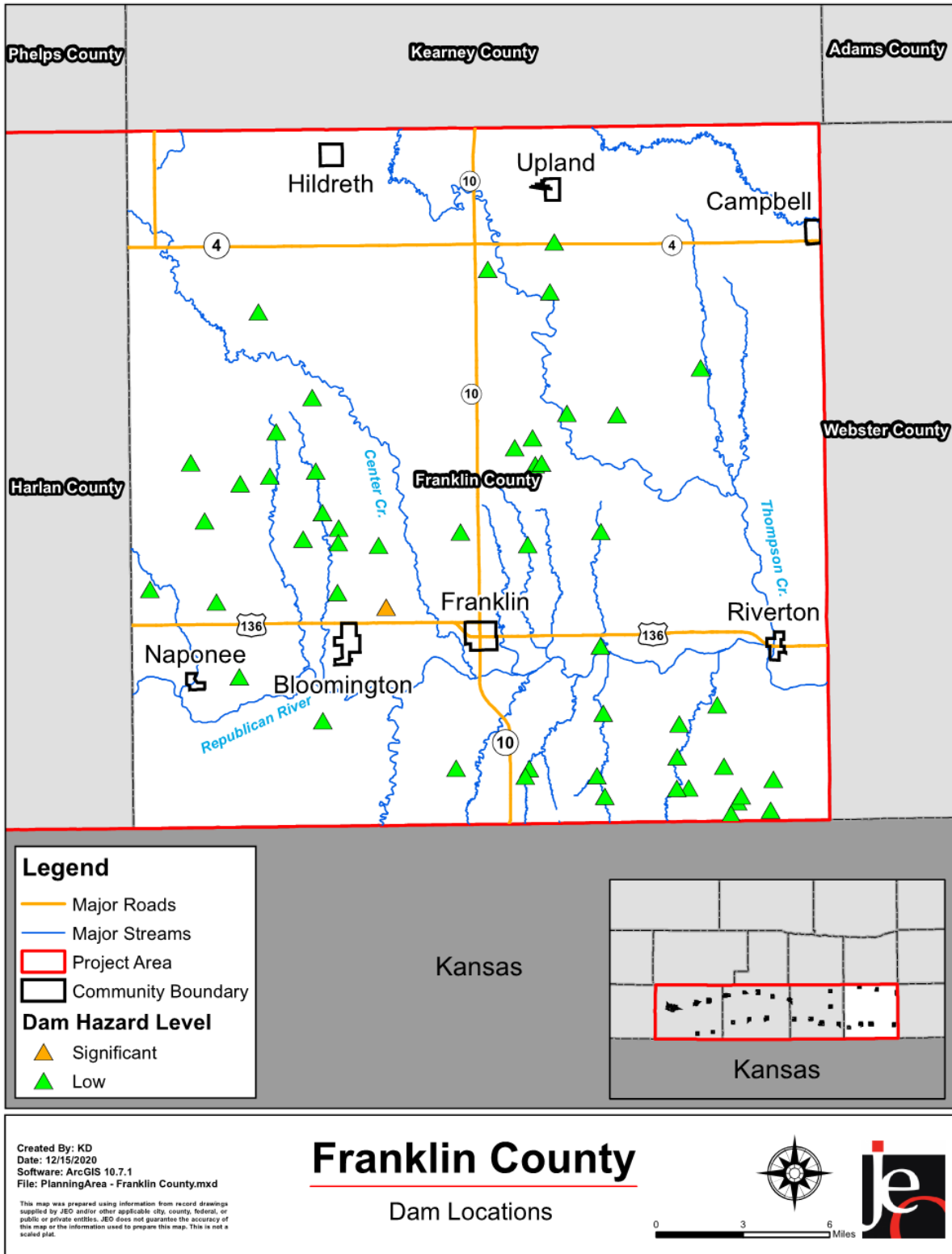
County Hazard Prioritization

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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the county’s capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Dam Failure

There are 50 dams in the county and 49 are low hazard and one is significant hazard. Figure FCO.5 shows the locations of the dams. According to the Franklin County LEOP, approximately 12 percent of the county’s population could be affected by dam failure. If the Harlan County Dam were to fail, it would affect the Republican River as far as Milford Lake in Kansas. The area affected would be slightly greater than the one percent annual floodplain. Dam failure would have the greatest effect on Naponee and Riverton, which would approach 100 percent inundation.

Figure FCO.5: Dam Locations



Drought

The NCEI reported that Franklin County experienced 483 months of drought from 1895 to 2019. The worst drought occurred in 1934 and was considered an extreme drought. The county also experienced a D3 drought, the extreme drought classification, in 2012. The county does not have a drought monitoring board or a drought plan.

Flooding

Franklin County does participate in the NFIP, and there are no repetitive loss properties in the county. The initial FIRM for Franklin County was developed in September of 2005. Most of the floodplain is located along the Republican River and its tributaries. The NCEI reported nine flooding events in the county between January 1996 and December 2019 that resulted in \$935,000 in property damage. RMA reported \$78,835 in crop damage.

Severe Thunderstorms

The NCEI reported 193 severe thunderstorms (wind, rain, hail, and lightning) between January 1996 and December 2019 that resulted in \$5,002,000 in property damage. RMA reported \$10,333,642. The most damaging event occurred in June 2014 when thunderstorm wind caused \$1,500,000 in Upland. The county offers text alerts to residents for severe weather.

Severe Winter Storms

NCEI reported 92 severe winter storms for Franklin County that resulted in \$3,460,000 in property damage. RMA reported \$1,604,065 in crop damage. Franklin County has designated snow routes. The most damaging event occurred in December 2006 and caused \$3,000,000 in damages from ice. County crew installs snow fence in vulnerable areas. Snow removal is handled by the State of Nebraska on state highways, Franklin County on county roads, and individual communities within community boundaries.

Tornadoes and High Winds

NCEI reported 10 tornadoes and 16 high wind events in Franklin County that resulted in \$1,342,080 in property damage. Eight of the 10 tornadoes were rated F/EF0 and two tornadoes was rated an F/EF1. The most recent tornado occurred in May 2019 and caused \$125,000 in damages to an irrigation pivot, farmhouse, and detached garage.

Governance

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

- Assessor's Office
- Planning and Zoning
- Sheriff's Office
- County Attorney
- County Treasurer
- County Clerk
- Register of Deeds
- Health and Human Services
- District Court Clerk
- Highway Superintendent
- Weed Superintendent

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. County funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years.

Table FCO.13: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
Other (if any)	-	
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	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	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	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.	Yes
	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	Moderate
Public support to implement projects	Limited
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Limited

Plan Integration

Franklin 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. No other planning documents 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 (2016)

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions of the county. It contains goals aimed at safe growth, directs development away from the floodplain, and encourages the elevation of structures in the floodplain. This plan is reviewed every five years by the county.

Floodplain Regulations, Zoning Ordinance (2017), and Subdivision Regulations

The county’s floodplain regulations, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations outline where and how development should occur in the future. They contain floodplain maps, discourage development in the floodplain, and include well setback requirements. The zoning ordinance will be reviewed with the comprehensive plan.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

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.

South Central West Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2021)

The purpose of the South Central West 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.

Wellhead Protection Plan

The purpose of wellhead protection plans is to protect the public drinking water supply wells from contamination. It includes identifying potential sources of groundwater contamination in the area and managing the potential contaminant sources.

Mitigation Strategy

Franklin County has the administrative staff and technical and fiscal capabilities to implement some mitigation projects without assistance. Larger projects such as drainage improvements may require that the county look to partner with the LRNRD, and other regional and state agencies.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Provide a safe backup supply of power for critical facilities.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$15,000 - \$30,000 per generator
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Board of Supervisors, County Sheriff/Emergency Manager
Status	Planning Stage. Will move to implementation soon.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	Activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps, and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. This information is relevant to public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	County Sheriff/Emergency Manager
Status	In Progress. The county regularly performs public outreach.

Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Plan
Description	Update Comprehensive Plan. Integrate plan with Hazard Mitigation Plan components.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$10,000
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Zoning Administrator
Status	Not Started.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Maintain Good Standing in the NFIP
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Reason for Removal	While the county will continue to enforce floodplain regulations and maintain good standing in the NFIP, this is considered an ongoing action.

Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms and Storm Shelters
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Status	The county would like to focus on other projects.

Mitigation Action	Weather Radio
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Status	The county would like to focus on other projects.

Community Profile

Village of Bloomington

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table BMT.1: Bloomington Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Scott Ingram	Board Chairperson	Village of Bloomington
Jerry Archer	Sheriff/Emergency Manager	Franklin County

Location and Geography

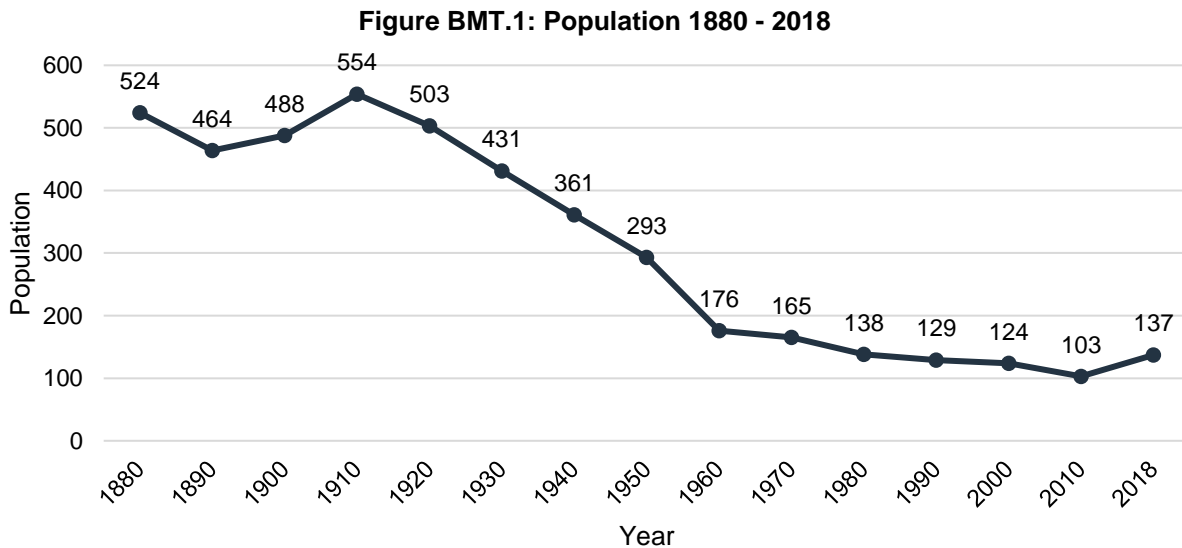
The Village of Bloomington is in southwestern Franklin County and covers 509 acres. The Harlan County Reservoir is just 10 miles west of the village and the Republican River is located directly to the south.

Transportation

Bloomington’s major transportation corridor is US Highway 136. It is traveled by an average of 1,100 vehicles daily, 115 of which are trucks.⁹ Farm chemicals are regularly transported mainly along rural county roads. No chemical spills or large traffic accidents have occurred locally. The village has one Nebraska Kansas Colorado Railway line traveling east to west on the southern edge of the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The Village of Bloomington’s population has been increasing since 2010 with around 137 people in 2018. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Growing populations also contribute to tax revenue, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Bloomington’s population accounted for 4.6% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.¹⁰

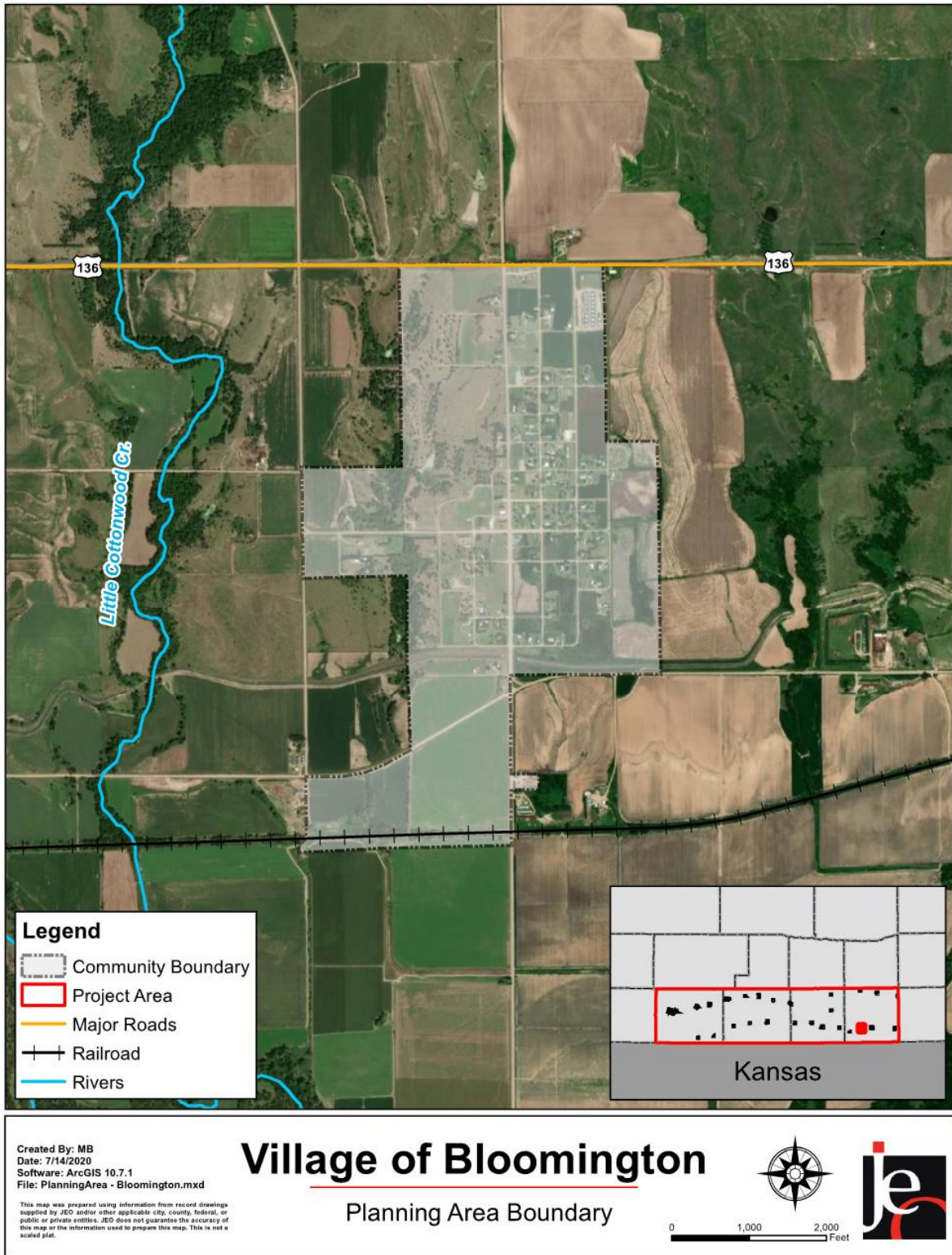


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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 BMT.2: Village of Bloomington



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

- **Younger.** The median age of Bloomington was 38.6 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Bloomington's population grew significantly younger since 2010, when the median age was 51.5 years old.¹⁰
- **Equally ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Bloomington became less ethnically diverse. In 2010, 2.9% of Bloomington's population was non-white. By 2018, about 1.5% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed the same at 2.0%.¹⁰
- **Much more likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Bloomington (26.5% of people living below the federal poverty line) was higher than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.¹¹

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Bloomington's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Bloomington's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, education, administrative services, and other services.¹¹
- **Lower median household income.** Bloomington's median household income in 2018 (\$47,656) was about \$1,600 lower than the county (\$49,235).¹¹
- **More long-distance commuters.** About 53.4% of workers in Bloomington commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 37.6% of workers in Bloomington commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.¹²

Major Employers

Major employers in Bloomington include Franklin County, the hospital, and the co-op. The local planning team estimates that 30% of residents commute to Kearney and Holdrege for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Bloomington's housing stock was:

- **Older.** Bloomington had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (85.2% compared to 71.3%).¹³
- **Less mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Bloomington had a smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (2.5%) compared to the county (4.0%).¹³
- **Less renter-occupied.** None of the occupied housing units in Bloomington were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.¹³
- **Less occupied.** Approximately 32.1% of Bloomington's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin 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 past five years, the village has demolished several buildings. No new housing or businesses were added over this time. According to the 2018 American Community Survey, Bloomington’s population is growing. However, the local planning team indicated that the community is likely not growing and any new residents are short term due to cheap housing. In the next five years, there are currently no plans for additional houses or businesses.

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 BMT.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 Floodplain
94	\$2,635,670	0	\$0	0%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

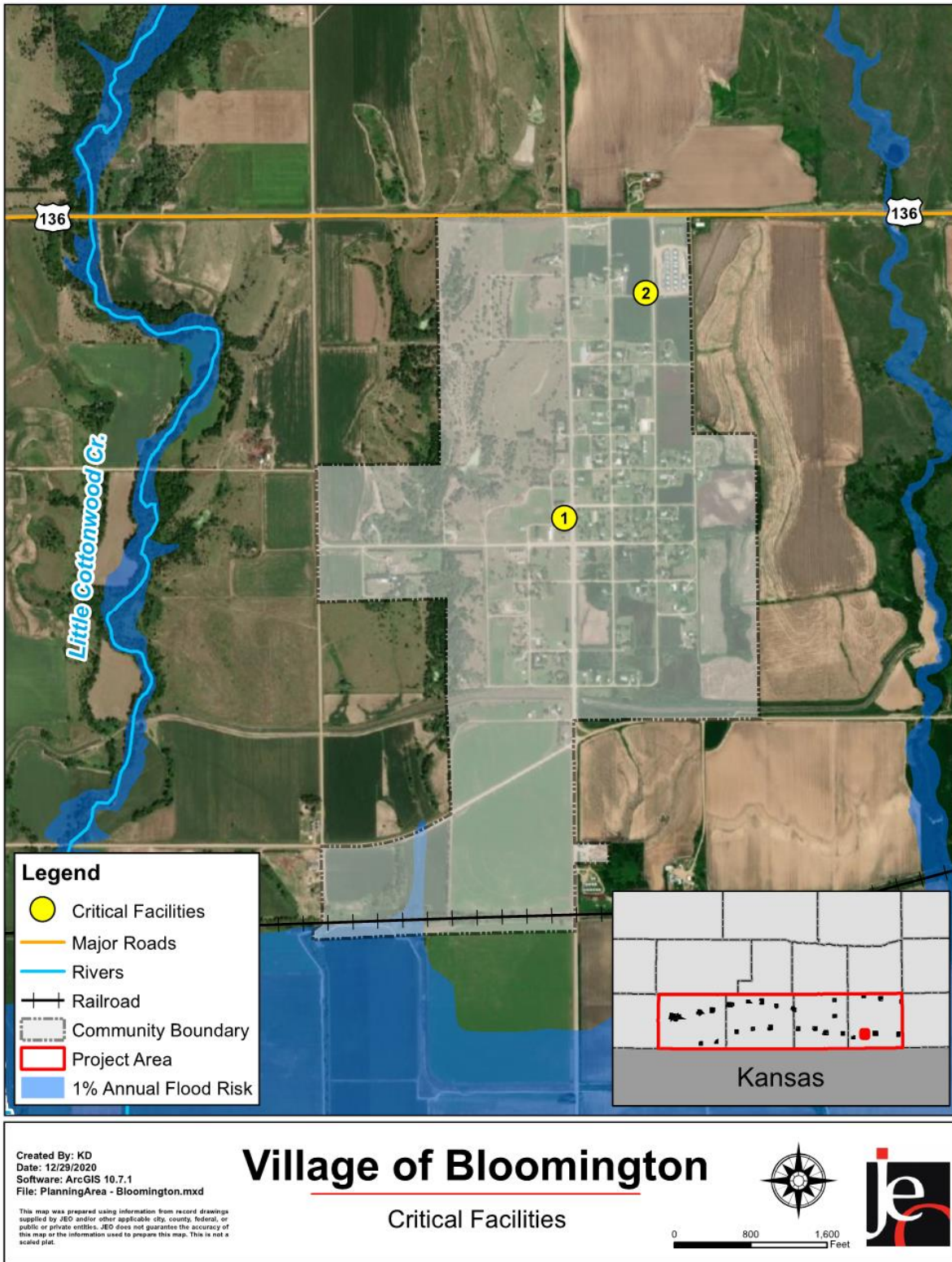
Critical Facilities

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 BMT.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Community Center	N	N	N
2	Well and Water Tower	N	N	N

Figure BMT.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

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

Hazard Prioritization

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

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms occur annually in Bloomington and the rest of the planning area. Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power outages, creating dangerous conditions for residents. Snow removal is done by the village maintenance person using a tractor dozer. This has been sufficient for most snow events. None of the powerlines in the community are buried which makes Bloomington more vulnerable to power loss events. Vital village records are backed up with electronic and physical copies.

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 Bloomington is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Fire Department
- Water Plant Operator
- Planning Commission
- Village Maintenance

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. Bloomington’s municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years.

Table BMT.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	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	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1- & 6-Year Plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	No
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
Other (if any)	-	
Education & Outreach Capability	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	No
	Other (if any)	-

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

Plan Integration

The Village of Bloomington 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. In addition, the village has a 2019 comprehensive plan that has not been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. In the village’s ordinances, water restrictions can be implemented and well setback requirements are included. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The Village of Bloomington is an annex in the Furnas 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.

Wellhead Protection Plan (2004)

The purpose of wellhead protection plans is to protect the public drinking water supply wells from contamination. It includes identifying potential sources of groundwater contamination in the area and managing the potential contaminant sources.

Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Bloomington has limited fiscal capabilities and administrative support available for implementing mitigation projects. The village will continue to benefit from partnerships with the county and LRNRD and will need to explore outside funding assistance for project implementation.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	New Water Tower
Description	A new water tower is needed for the community as the current water tower is aging.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought
Estimated Cost	Unknown
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board, Water Plant Operator
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Replace Water Mains
Description	Replace aging water mains in the village.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Grass/Wildfire
Estimated Cost	Unknown
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board, Water Plant Operator
Status	Not Started.

Completed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Drainage Study/Stormwater Master Plan
Description	Drainage studies can be conducted to identify and prioritize improvements to address site specific localized flooding/drainage problems. Stormwater master plans can be conducted to perform a community-wide stormwater evaluation, identifying multiple problem areas, and potentially multiple drainage improvements for each.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Status	Completed.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelters/Safe Rooms
Description	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas. The community center was identified as needing a safe room.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorm
Estimated Cost	\$4,500+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Maintenance, Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Stormwater System and Drainage Improvements
Description	Undersized systems can contribute to localized flooding. Stormwater system improvements may include pipe upsizing and additional inlets. Retention and detention facilities may also be implemented to decrease runoff rates while also decreasing the need for other stormwater system improvements.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Maintenance
Status	Not Started.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Reason for Removal	The village would like to focus on other mitigation projects.

Section Seven | Bloomington Profile

Mitigation Action	Weather Radios
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Reason for Removal	The village would like to focus on other mitigation projects.

Community Profile

Village of Campbell

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table CMB.1: Campbell Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Ron Pankoke	Utility Superintendent	Village of Campbell
Steve Skupa	Chairman of the Board	Village of Campbell
Rodney Lang	Trustee	Village of Campbell
Bill Pearson	Trustee	Village of Campbell
Nelson Trambly	Trustee	Village of Campbell
Duane Arntt	Trustee	Village of Campbell

Location and Geography

The Village of Campbell is in the northeastern corner of Franklin County and covers 264 acres. The Little Blue River runs along the community’s northern border.

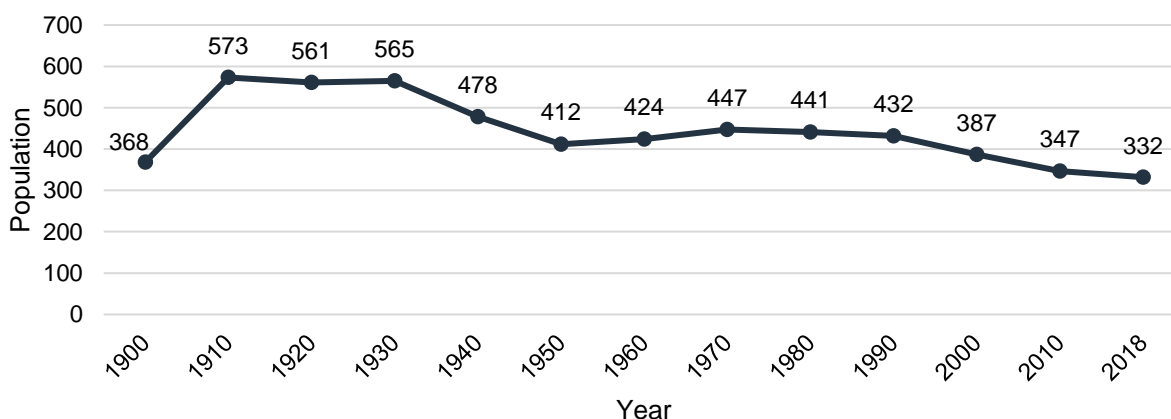
Transportation

Campbell’s major transportation corridor is State Highway 4. It is travel by an average of 740 vehicles daily, 75 of which are trucks.¹⁴ Agricultural chemicals are regularly transported on the highway, but no spills have occurred in the past. The village does not have any rail lines traveling near the community. There is one airport located four miles northeast of the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The Village of Campbell’s population has been decreasing since 1970 to around 332 people in 2018. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the community, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Campbell’s population accounted for 11.0% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.¹⁵

Figure CMB.1: Population 1900 - 2018

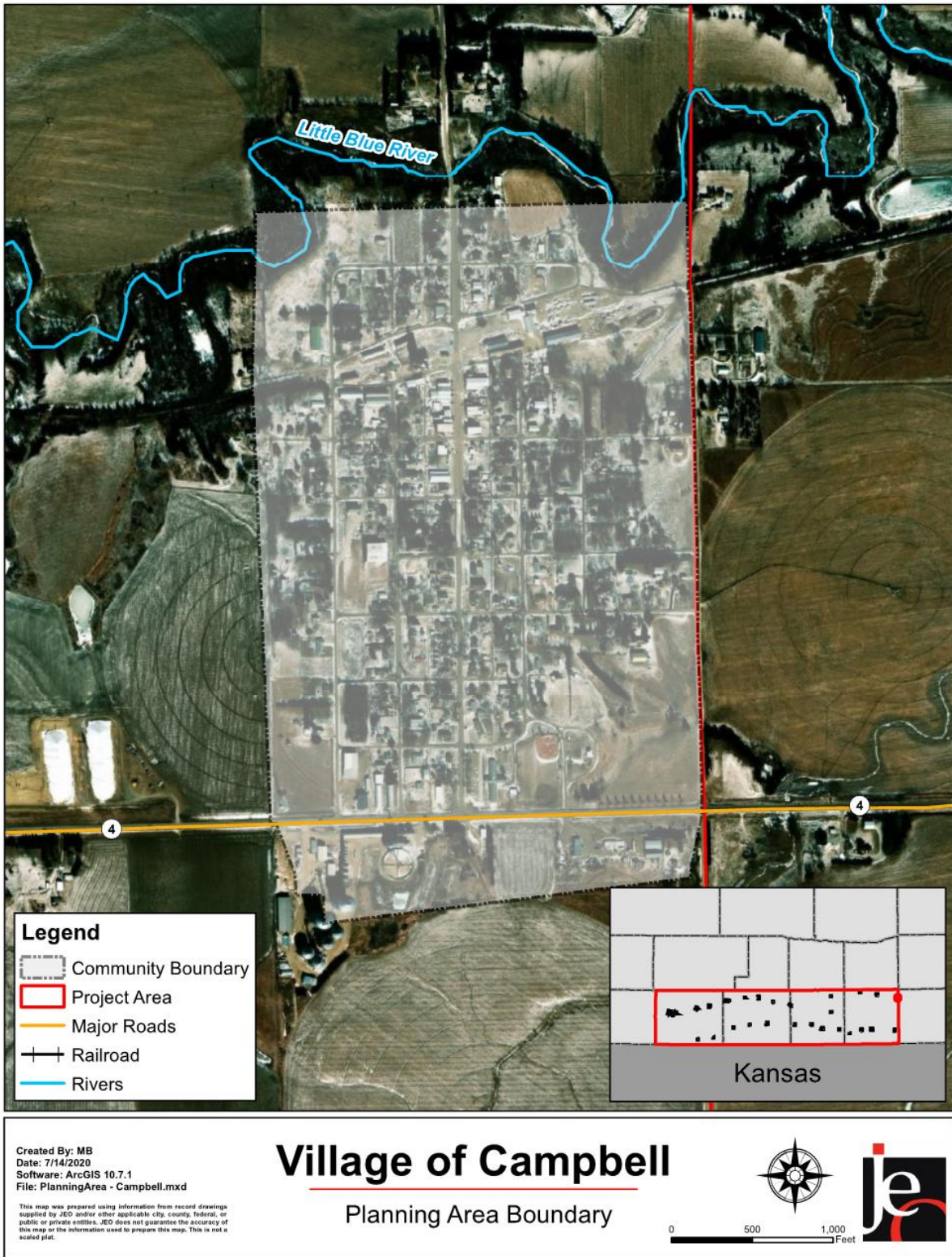


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure CMB.2: Village of Campbell



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

- **Older.** The median age of Campbell was 60.6 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Campbell's population grew older since 2010, when the median age was 49.3 years old.¹⁵
- **Less ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Campbell became less ethnically diverse. In 2010, 2.6% of Campbell's population was non-white. By 2018, about 0.6% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed the same at 2.0%.¹⁵
- **Less likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Campbell (8.3% of people living below the federal poverty line) was lower than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.¹⁶

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Campbell's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Campbell's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, manufacturing, information, and education.¹⁶
- **Lower median household income.** Campbell's median household income in 2018 (\$45,938) was about \$3,300 lower than the county (\$49,235).¹⁶
- **Slightly more long-distance commuters.** About 29.8% of workers in Campbell commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 33.8% of workers in Campbell commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.¹⁷

Major Employers

Campbell's major employers include Cooperative Producers Inc., Hall's Oil Inc., and South Central State Bank. The local planning team estimates that five percent of residents commute to various surrounding communities for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Campbell's housing stock was:

- **Older.** Campbell had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (80.7% compared to 71.3%).¹⁸
- **Less mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Campbell had a smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (2.9%) compared to the county (4.0%).¹⁸
- **Less renter-occupied.** About 9.8% of occupied housing units in Campbell were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.¹⁸
- **More occupied.** Approximately 16.9% of Campbell's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.¹⁸

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

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

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

18 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 past five years two houses burned down and a playground and basketball court were added to the city park. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Campbell's population is declining. The local planning team attributed this to an aging population. In the next five years, there are currently no plans for new housing or business developments.

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 CMB.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 Floodplain
226	\$10,147,090	3	\$267,600	1.3%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

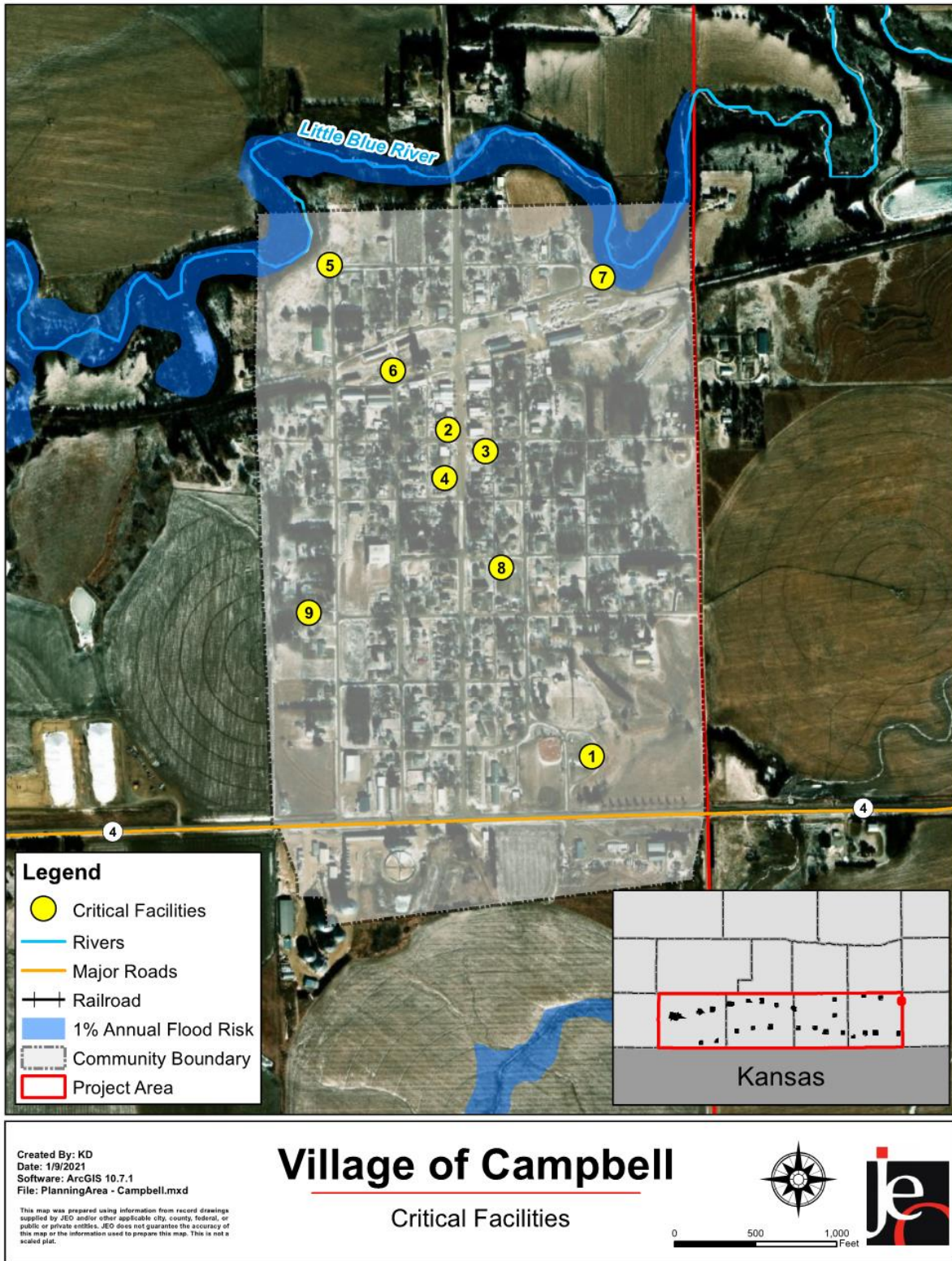
Critical Facilities

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 CMB.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	911 Center	N	Y	N
2	Community Hall and Village Offices	Y	Y	N
3	Fire Department	N	Y	N
4	Legion Hall	N	Y	N
5	North City Well	N	Y	N
6	Power Plant	N	Y	N
7	Sewer Lift Station	N	Y	N
8	Water Tower and Park City Well	N	Y	N
9	West City Well	N	Y	N

Figure CMB.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Drought

According to the local planning team, the village's water supply is insufficient for municipal needs and an alternative water source is necessary. The village is attempting to find a suitable location to place a well, but high nitrate levels have restricted potential locations for the new well. Campbell has a drought ordinance and has implemented water conservation measures during periods of drought.

Flooding

Although not identified as a top concern by the local planning team, northern parts of the community are located in the floodplain. The floodplain comes from the Little Blue River, which runs along the northern border of the village. The NCEI did not report any flooding events since 1996. The village participates in the NFIP.

Severe Thunderstorms

There are regular severe thunderstorms in Campbell. Municipal records are protected with surge protectors on electronic devices. In the event of a power outage, Campbell has a generator that can provide electricity to the entire community. No power lines within the village have been buried. The local planning team noted that there are hazardous trees that need to be removed. Weather radios are located in critical facilities. Municipal facilities are insured for hail events. Powerlines and poles are also insured for hail damages.

Tornadoes and High Winds

In 2004, an F0 tornado caused \$10,000 in property damages. The local planning team also identified a high wind event that had 100 mph winds. Most residents have basements to take shelter in the event of a tornado. Residents that do not have basements can go to the gymnasium, community hall, or fire hall for shelter. The county offers Code Red alerts. Campbell installed a warning siren in 2005. The village conducts educational outreach activities including an annual local meeting. Campbell does have mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities in the event of a disaster. The fire department would check on vulnerable populations following a tornadic event.

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 Campbell is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Clerk
- Utility Superintendent

- Volunteer Fire Department
- Street Superintendent
- EMS

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 CMB.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	Yes
	Building Codes	No
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
Other (if any)	Water System Emergency Response Plan	
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community’s Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
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

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

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

Plan Integration

The Village of Campbell 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. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Floodplain Ordinance

The village’s floodplain ordinance regulates how development occurs in the future. This document contains floodplain maps, limits population density in the floodplain, and identifies how structures should be built in the floodplain.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The Village of Campbell is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Water System Emergency Response Plan (2021)

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and village administrators to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and manmade events and discusses the water system’s response during those events. Included in the response plan is a drought management plan, which includes the ability to implement water restrictions.

Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Campbell has limited fiscal capabilities and administrative support available for implementing mitigation projects. The village will continue to benefit from strong partnerships with the county and LRNRD and will need to explore outside funding assistance for project implementation.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Provide a backup power generator at facilities where needed.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$40,000+ per generator
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Bury Power Lines
Description	Bury power lines in the community to reduce the risk of power loss from downed poles, trees, and limbs.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$50,000+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board, Local Public Power District
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Hazardous Tree Removal
Description	Identify and remove hazardous limbs and/or trees.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes and High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$20,000
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	New Municipal Well
Description	A new municipal well is needed as the currently water supply is insufficient.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought
Estimated Cost	\$350,000+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, Utility Superintendent
Status	Planning Stage. The village is attempting to find a suitable location with low nitrate levels.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	Activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards to both public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, Fire Department
Status	In Progress. Public education is done each year, but more is needed.

Mitigation Action	Tree City USA
Description	Work to become a Tree City USA through the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to receive direction, technical assistance, and public education on how to establish a hazardous tree identification and removal program in order to limit potential tree damage and damages caused by trees in a community when a storm event occurs. The four main requirements include: 1) establishing a tree board; 2) enacting a tree care ordinance; 3) establishing a forestry care program; 4) enacting an Arbor Day observance and proclamation.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes and High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$2,000
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, Village Utilities
Status	Not Started.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Maintain Good Standing in the NFIP
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Reason for Removal	While the community will continue to participate and maintain compliance in the NFIP, this project is considered an ongoing action.

Community Profile

City of Franklin

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table FRK.1: Franklin Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jennifer Woodis	Chief of Police	City of Franklin

Location and Geography

The City of Franklin is in south-central Franklin County and covers 635 acres. It is the county seat of Franklin County. There are two waterways near the city. Coon Creek is located to the east of the city and Center Creek is located to the west. Both of these creeks drain into the Republican River.

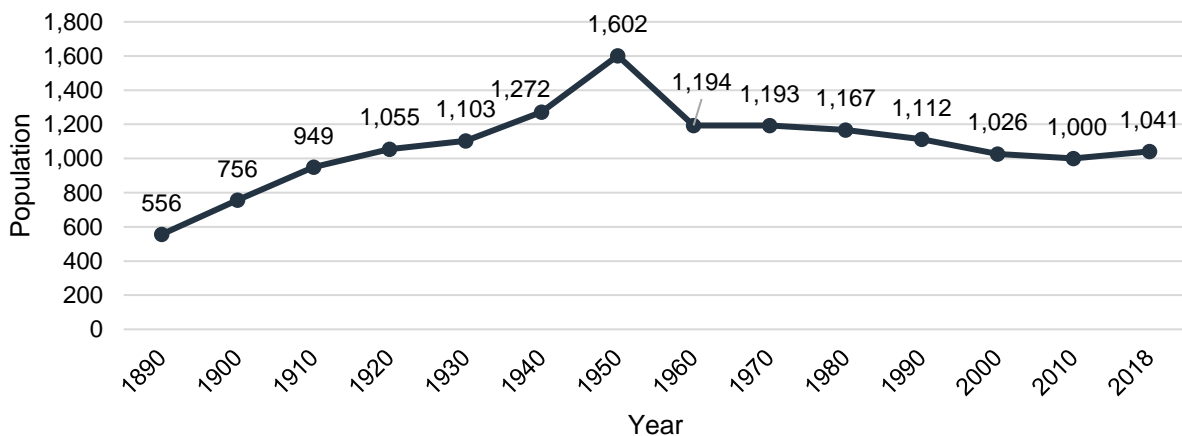
Transportation

Franklin’s major transportation corridors include US Highway 136 and Nebraska Highway 10. The most traveled route is Highway 136 with an average of 2,105 vehicles daily, 190 of which are trucks.¹⁹ Anhydrous ammonia is transported on both routes, but no large spills have occurred. The city has one Nebraska Kansas Colorado Railway line traveling west on the southern edge of the community. There is one heliport located in the city and one airport located three miles northeast of the city. Both highways are the transportation routes of most concern due to transported chemicals and high vehicular 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 City of Franklin’s population has been increasing since 2010 with around 1,041 people in 2018. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Growing populations also contribute to tax revenue, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Franklin’s population accounted for 34.6% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.²⁰

Figure FRK.1: Population 1890 - 2018

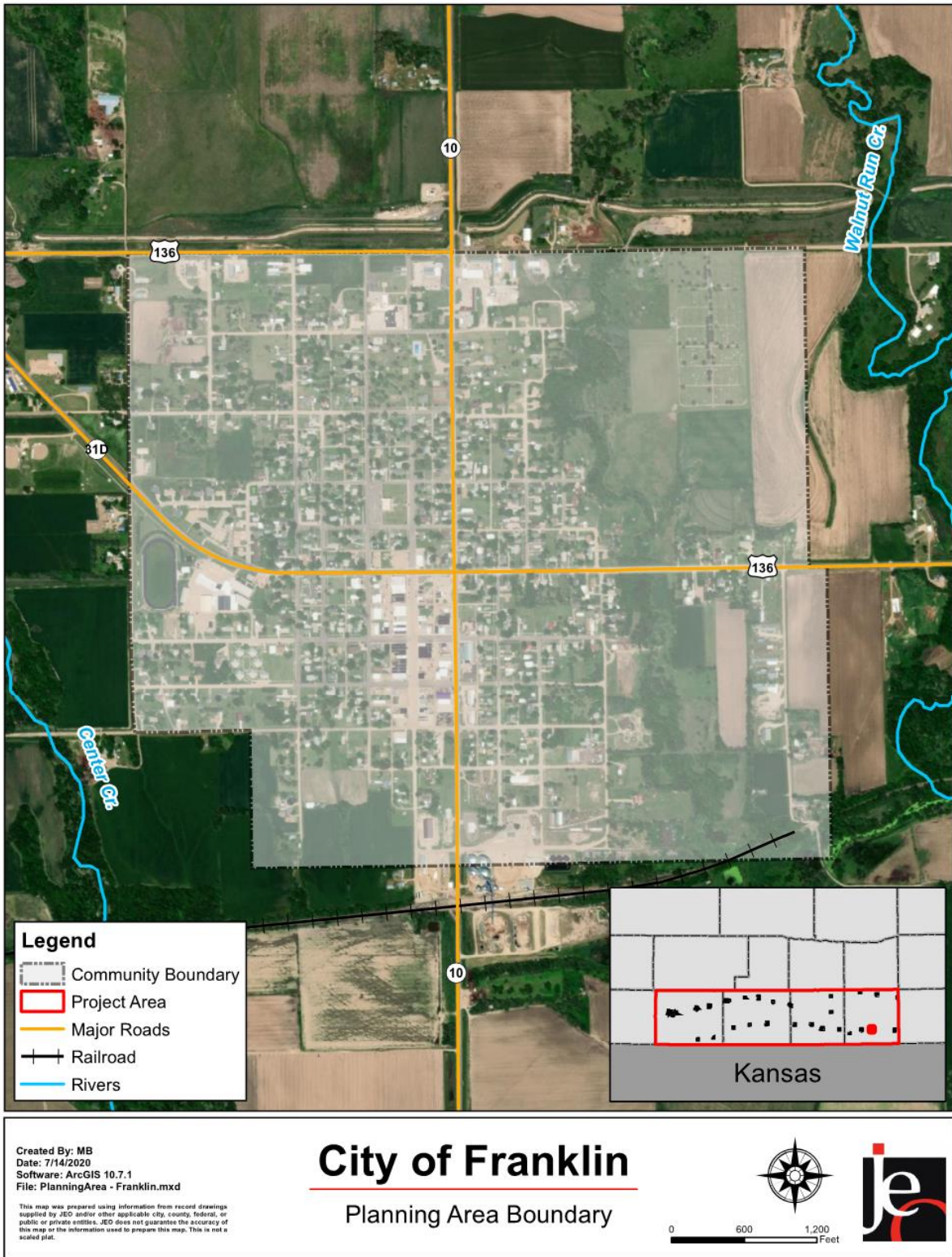


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure FRK.2: City of Franklin



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

- **Younger.** The median age of Franklin was 47.3 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Franklin's population grew younger since 2010, when the median age 48.5 years old.²⁰
- **Less ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Franklin became less ethnically diverse. In 2010, 1.6% of Franklin's population was non-white. By 2018, about 1.2% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed the same at 2.0%.²⁰
- **Slightly less likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the City of Franklin (12.1% of people living below the federal poverty line) was lower than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.²¹

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Franklin's economy had:

- **Similar mix of industries.** Franklin's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were retail trade and education.²¹
- **Lower median household income.** Franklin's median household income in 2018 (\$47,150) was about \$2,100 lower than the county (\$49,235).²¹
- **Fewer long-distance commuters.** About 67.6% of workers in Franklin commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 20.6% of workers in Franklin commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.²²

Major Employers

Major employers in Franklin include Franklin Public Schools, Franklin Memorial Hospital, Pool Medical Clinic, and C.P.I. Co-Op. Most residents work within the community or nearby communities.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Franklin's housing stock was:

- **Newer.** Franklin had a smaller share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (61.8% compared to 71.3%).²³
- **Less mobile and manufactured housing.** The City of Franklin had a smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (1.9%) compared to the county (4.0%).²³
- **More renter-occupied.** About 23.7% of occupied housing units in Franklin were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.²³
- **Less occupied.** Approximately 22.3% of Franklin's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.²³

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 maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to

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

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

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

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. There are no mobile home parks in the community. 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, the city demolished an old hotel on the northwest corner of M Street and 15th Avenue. No new housing or businesses were built. In the next five years, no housing developments or industries are planned at this time.

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 FRK.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 Floodplain
583	\$28,799,645	20	\$1,507,710	3.4%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

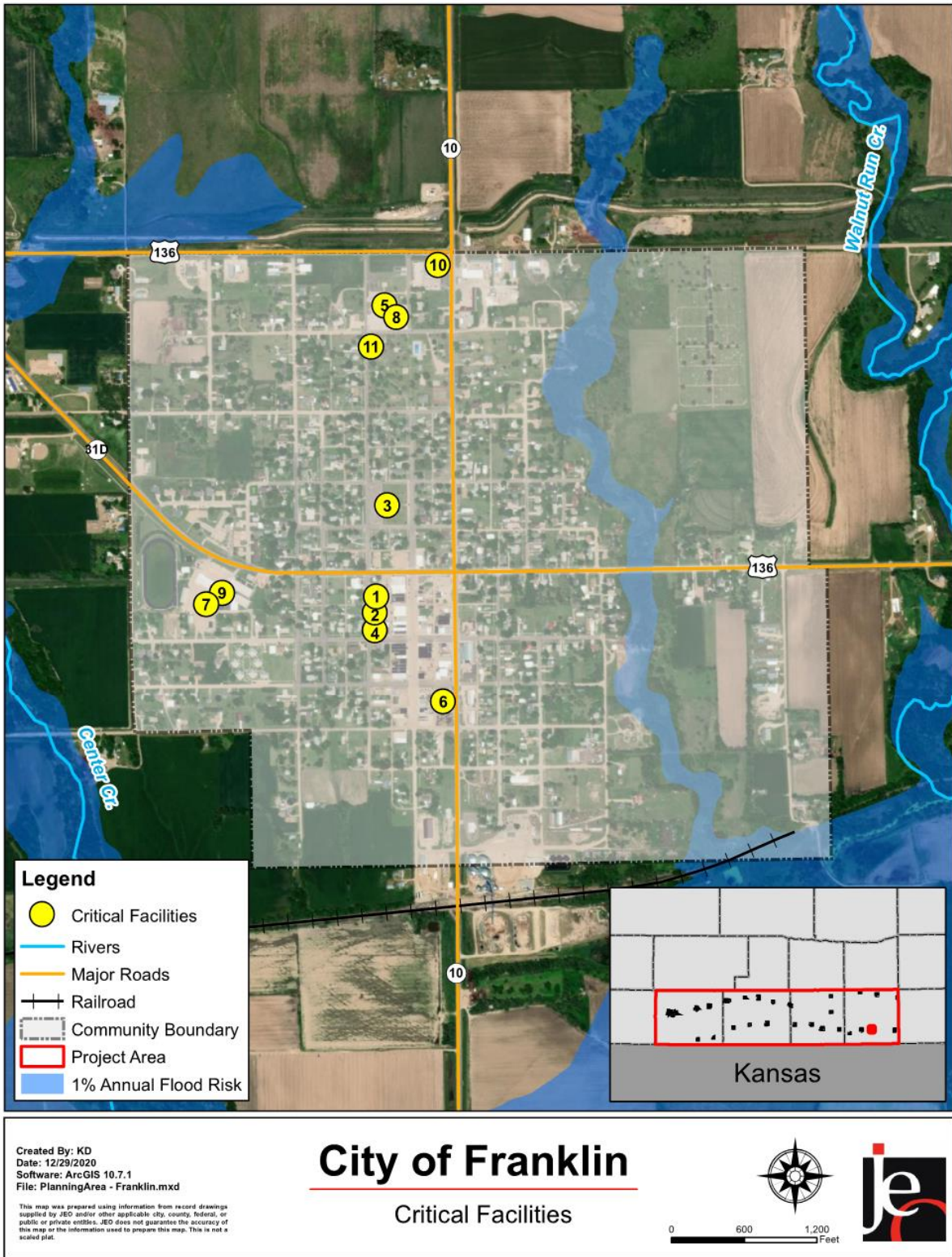
Critical Facilities

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 FRK.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	City Hall/Police Station	N	N	N
2	City Power Plant	N	N	N
3	County Courthouse	N	N	N
4	Fire Department	N	N	N
5	Franklin Memorial Hospital	N	Y	N
6	FSA/SCS Office	N	N	N
7	Gymnasium	N	N	N
8	Pool Memorial Clinic	N	Y	N
9	Public School	Y	N	N
10	Southern Public Power	N	N	N
11	Water Tower	N	N	N

Figure FRK.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Chemical Spills

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 in the City of Franklin. One of these facilities houses anhydrous ammonia. One spill has been reported by the city, but it did not result in any damages or injuries. There is one critical facility located near chemical storage sites: FSA SCS Office. Residents that live and work near the chemical storage sites are educated about the threat and the appropriate responses to take if a spill were to occur. If a spill were to occur at one of these facilities the Rural Fire Department, Franklin Police Department, and Franklin County Sheriff would all respond to the incident. First responders are regularly trained on spill response.

Flooding

Although not identified as a top hazard of concern by the local planning team, there is a floodplain located in the community. It is primarily located on the eastern portion of the community where very few structures exist. The NCEI and local planning team did not report any flood events for the community. Franklin participates and continues to maintain good standing in the NFIP.

Severe Thunderstorms

NCEI reported 46 severe thunderstorms between January 1996 and December 2019 that resulted in \$1,670,000 in property damage. The local planning team mentioned a severe thunderstorm wind event on June 15, 2014. Buildings and trees were damaged, and clean-up took two weeks. The city received assistance from both FEMA and NEMA. There are surge protectors on electronic devices with critical city records and municipal facilities are insured for hail damage. Residents are also given information on hail-resistant building materials. Approximately 20% of power lines in the community are buried. Franklin uses CodeRed to notify residents of severe weather.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms occur on an annual basis in the city and throughout the planning area. The city is responsible for removing snow from the streets using tractors, blades, maintainers, snow blowers, and a snow sweeper. The city's snow removal resources are sufficient at this time and the city is in the process of updating equipment. There are two designated snow routes in the city: 14th Ave. which runs north-south through the city, and M St. which runs east-west through the city.

Tornadoes and High Winds

NCEI did not report any tornadoes in Franklin, however the city reported damages from a June 2014 tornado and high wind event that affected the city. The city library and city shop have experienced damage from tornadoes in the past. A Mutual aid agreement with Franklin County is in place and alerts occur through CodeRed. While the city does not have any community safe

rooms, there are three critical facilities that would be able to adequately shelter residents.

Governance

A community’s governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. The City of Franklin is governed by a city council; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- City Attorney
- City Clerk/Treasurer
- Electric Department
- Parks and Cemetery
- Police Department
- Streets Department
- Waste Reduction/Sanitation
- Water/Sewer Department
- Utilities Department

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. Franklin’s municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years.

Table FRK.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	-
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	Yes, Consultant

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	Yes
	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	No
	Awarded a grant in the past	No
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes
	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)	-
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	Yes
	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	High
Public support to implement projects	Moderate
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Moderate

Plan Integration

The City of Franklin 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. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The city will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Building Codes (2018)

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. The city has adopted the most recent International Building Codes with no amendments.

Comprehensive Plan (2019)

The comprehensive plan is designed to guide the future actions of the city. It contains goals aimed at safe growth, directs development away from the floodplain, directs development away from chemical storage facilities, encourages infill, encourages clustering of development, directs housing and vulnerable populations away from major transportation routes, encourages the preservation of open space, and identifies areas that need emergency shelters.

Floodplain Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and Zoning Ordinance (2019)

The village’s floodplain regulations, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations outline where and how development should occur in the future. These documents contain floodplain maps, prohibit development in the floodplain, identify floodplain areas as parks or open spaces, discourages development near chemical storage sites, discourages housing along major transportation routes, includes well setback requirements, restricts the subdivision of land within the floodplain, and includes the ability to implement water restrictions.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The City of Franklin is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Mitigation Strategy

The City of Franklin has the administrative staff and technical and fiscal capabilities to implement some mitigation projects without assistance. Larger projects such as drainage improvements may require that the city partner with the Franklin County Emergency Management, Franklin County, LRNRD, or other regional and state agencies. Through this update process, the planning team reviewed previously identified mitigation projects and added new projects as well.

Completed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Stormwater and Drainage Improvements
Description	Undersized systems can contribute to localized flooding. Stormwater system improvements may include pipe upsizing and additional inlets. Retention and detention facilities may also be implemented to decrease runoff rates while also decreasing the need for other stormwater system improvements.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Status	Completed.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	Activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps, and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. This information is relevant to public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	City Council, Police Department
Status	In Progress. Will need to gather additional information and work to develop program in the future. Currently provide information on hail-resistant building materials, and information to residents on how to respond to a chemical spill. The city also implemented CodeRed.

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelters/Safe Rooms
Description	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas. City hall is in need of a safe room but a site for the community has not been selected.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$4,500+
Funding	City Tax, General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Police Department, City Utilities
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Weather Radios
Description	Provide weather radios to critical facilities. Facilities in need include the Police Department, School, and Rural Fire Department.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$50 per radio
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Police Department, County Sheriff/Emergency Manager, School, Rural Fire Department
Status	Not Started.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Maintain Good Standing in the NFIP
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Reason for Removal	While the city will continue to participate in and maintain compliance with the NFIP, this is considered an ongoing action.

Mitigation Action	Tree City USA
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Reason for Removal	The city would like to focus on other actions.

Community Profile

Village of Hildreth

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table HLD.1: Hildreth Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Dale Casper	Utility Superintendent/Chief of Police	Village of Hildreth

Location and Geography

The Village of Hildreth is in northwestern Franklin County and covers 365 acres. The topographic region Hildreth lies in is the plains. These flat-lying land above the valley are made from materials of sandstone or stream-deposited silt, clay sand, and gravel overlain by wind-deposited silt. There are no bodies of water located near the community.

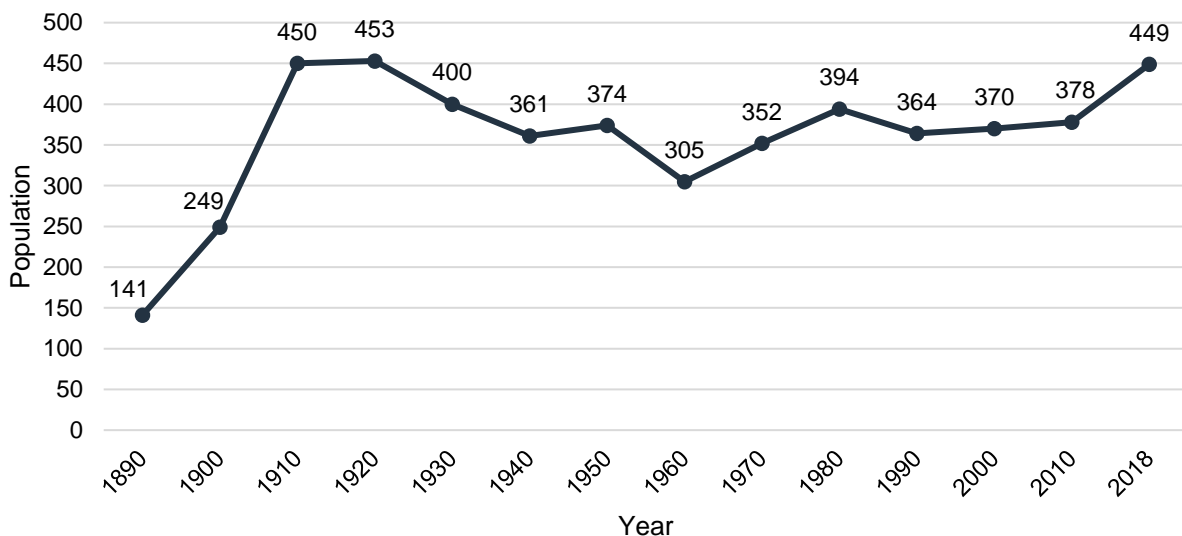
Transportation

Hildreth’s major transportation corridor is State Highway S31B. It is traveled by an average of 320 vehicles daily, 20 of which are trucks.²⁴ Other routes of concern include West Avenue/Harold Jurgens Expressway and County Road 27. Chemicals are not regularly transported on any local routes. The village does not have a rail line traveling near the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The Village of Hildreth’s population has been increasing since 1990 to around 449 people in 2018. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Growing populations also contribute to tax revenues, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Hildreth’s population accounted for 14.9% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.²⁵

Figure HLD.1: Population 1890 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure HLD.2: Village of Hildreth



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

- **Slightly younger.** The median age of Hildreth was 48.1 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Hildreth's population grew older since 2010, when the median age was 46.4 years old.²⁵
- **More ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Hildreth grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 2.1% of Hildreth's population was non-white. By 2018, about 3.3% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed at 2%.²⁵
- **Less likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Hildreth (11% of people living below the federal poverty line) was lower than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.²⁶

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Hildreth's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Hildreth's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, construction, retail trade, finance, and education.²⁶
- **Higher median household income.** Hildreth's median household income in 2018 (\$53,281) was about \$4,000 higher than the county (\$49,235).²⁶
- **Similar long-distance commuters.** About 38.3% of workers in Hildreth commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 30.7% of workers in Hildreth commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.²⁷

Major Employers

Major employers in Hildreth include the co-op and Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools. The local planning team estimates that 20% of residents commute to nearby communities for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Hildreth's housing stock was:

- **Newer.** Hildreth had a smaller share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (61.2% compared to 71.3%).²⁸
- **Similar mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Hildreth had a slightly smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (3.3%) compared to the county (4%).²⁸
- **Equally renter-occupied.** About 16.1% of occupied housing units in Hildreth were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.²⁸
- **More occupied.** Approximately 5.7% of Hildreth's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.²⁸

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 maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to

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

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

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

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. There are no mobile home parks in the communities, just individual mobile homes spread out across the community. 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 past five years, two new homes were built. Neither of the structures were built in the floodplain. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Hildreth’s population is growing. The local planning team attribute this to a good housing stock and a clean community. In the next five years, no houses 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 HLD.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 Floodplain
226	\$14,163,025	6	\$318,370	2.7%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

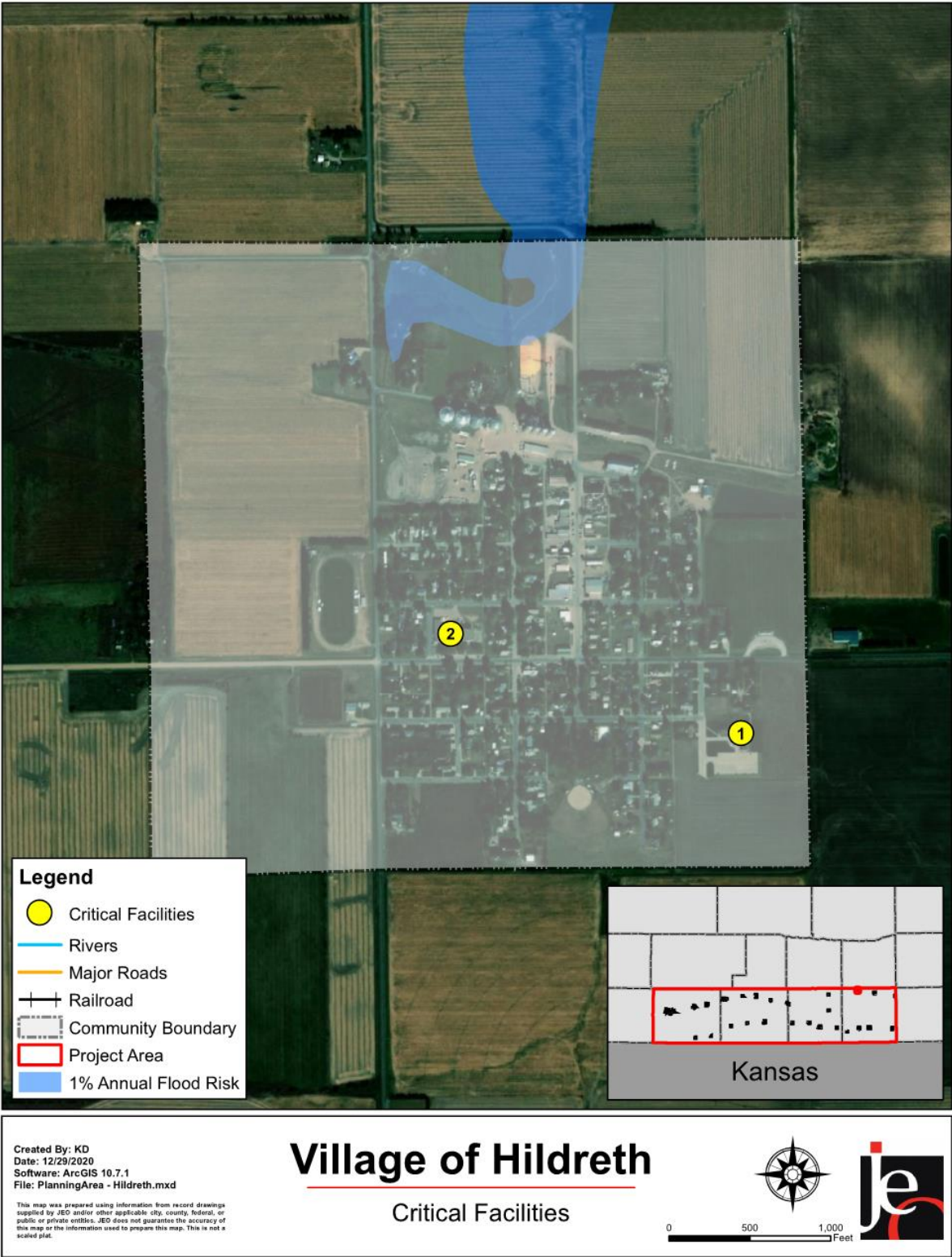
Critical Facilities

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 HLD.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Trinity Church	N	N	N
2	Wilcox-Hildreth School	Y	N	N

Figure HLD.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat occurs several times per year in Hildreth. Extreme heat events strain the electrical system. There are local concerns regarding the power supply and power outages during extreme heat events. In an extreme heat event, the Fire Department, Lion's Club, and Friends of the Library would be available to assist vulnerable populations. The Wilcox-Hildreth school can be used as a cooling center as it has air conditioning and food supply.

Grass/Wildfire

Wildfires occur frequently near Hildreth. According to the Nebraska Forest Service, the Hildreth Fire Department responded to 51 wildfires from 2000 to 2018. These fires burned a total of 343 acres of land. The local planning team indicated that the Fire Department recently purchased a new 3,600-gallon tanker but is still in need of an updated pumper. The local water supply is sufficient for firefighting and the fire department has a fire education program to inform residents about fire safety. Mutual aid agreements are in place with neighboring fire departments.

Severe Thunderstorms

NCEI reported 32 severe thunderstorm events that resulted in \$799,000 in property damages. The most damaging event occurred in June 2011 when a thunderstorm wind event caused \$500,000 in damages to roofs, the park gazebo, and trees. The local planning team identified that no critical facilities have been damaged from hail. Municipal facilities are insured for hail. Approximately a third of Hildreth's power lines are buried and new developments are required to bury power lines. The local planning team identified 248 Commercial Avenue as a potential location for safe room, and that it would need to have a capacity of 200 people. The village would also like backup power generators.

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 Hildreth is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Village Clerk
- Librarian
- Utility Superintendent/Police Chief
- Water Department
- Fire Department

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. Hildreth’s municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and system and slightly increased over recent years. Currently a large portion of funds are dedicated to an upgraded power system and a new well.

Table HLD.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	Yes
	Economic Development Plan	Yes
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	No
	Building Codes	Yes
	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)	-
	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1- & 6-Year Plan	Yes
Fiscal Capability	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	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Education & Outreach Capability	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes
	Other (if any)	-
	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
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	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	Moderate
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Moderate

Plan Integration

The Village of Hildreth 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. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Building Code

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. The village has adopted the 2000 version of the International Building Codes without amendments.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan

The Village of Hildreth is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Water System Emergency Response Plan

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and village administration to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public

health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and manmade events and discusses the water system's response during those events.

Zoning Ordinance

The village's zoning ordinance outlines where and how development should occur in the future. It discourages development in the floodplain, requires more than one foot elevation for new construction in the floodplain, includes well setback requirements, and includes the ability to implement water restrictions.

Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Hildreth has limited fiscal capabilities and administrative support available for implementing mitigation projects. The village will continue to benefit from existing relationships with the county and LRNRD and will need to explore outside funding assistance for project implementation. Through this update process, the local planning team reviewed previously identified mitigation projects.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Provide a source of backup power to redundant power supplies, municipal wells, lift stations, and other critical facilities. A generator is needed for wells and lift station.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$20,000 - \$50,000 per generator
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Police Chief, County Emergency Manager
Status	Planning Stage. The village is currently budgeting for the project.

Mitigation Action	Hazardous Tree Removal
Description	Identify and remove hazardous trees and limbs.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Winter Storms, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$20,000
Funding	General Fund, Private Entities
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Utility Superintendent
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	New Municipal Well
Description	Dig new well to ensure water safety and supply.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Extreme Heat
Estimated Cost	\$500,000
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Water Department, Village Board
Status	Planning Stage. The village is currently budgeting for a new well.

Mitigation Action	Power, Service, Electrical, and Water Distribution Lines
Description	Work with Public Power District and utilities department to identify vulnerable transmission and distribution lines and plan to bury lines underground or retrofit existing structures to be less vulnerable to storm events. Electrical utilities shall be required to use underground construction methods where possible for future installation of power lines.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$50,000 - \$70,000 per mile
Funding	General Fund, Private Entities
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Utility Superintendent
Status	In Progress. All new developments are required to bury power lines.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	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, purchase equipment such as overhead projectors and laptops.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, County Emergency Manager
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Sewer Project
Description	Install new gravity flow sewer lagoon with no pumps.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$800
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Water Department, Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelters/Safe Rooms
Description	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$4,500+
Funding	General Budget
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Utility Superintendent, County Emergency Manager
Status	Planning Stage. The village has Identified the location and necessary capacity for safe room.

Mitigation Action	Tree City USA
Description	Work to become a Tree City USA through the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to receive direction, technical assistance, and public education on how to establish a hazardous tree identification and removal program in order to limit potential tree damage and damages caused by trees in a community when a storm event occurs.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$1,000+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Warning Systems
Description	Improve city cable TV interrupt warning system and implement telephone interrupts system such as Reverse 911.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$5,000+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board, County Emergency Manager
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Weather Radios
Description	Conduct an inventory of weather radios at school and other critical facilities.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$50 per radio
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Fire Department
Status	Not Started.

Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Participate in the NFIP
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Reason for Removal	The village has not had past flooding issues. If flooding becomes an issue, the village will reevaluate this action.

Community Profile

Village of Naponee

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table NPN.1: Naponee Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Richard Blake	Utilities Superintendent/Floodplain Administrator	Village of Naponee

Location and Geography

The Village of Naponee is in southwestern Franklin County and covers 148 acres. The topographic region Naponee lies in is the dissected plains. This hilly land has moderate to steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. They are remnants of the old plain eroded by water and wind. The Harlan County Reservoir is just five miles west of the village. There is one waterway that runs through the city. Turkey Creek enters the east side of the village and flows through to the southwest. The Republican River is one mile southwest of the community.

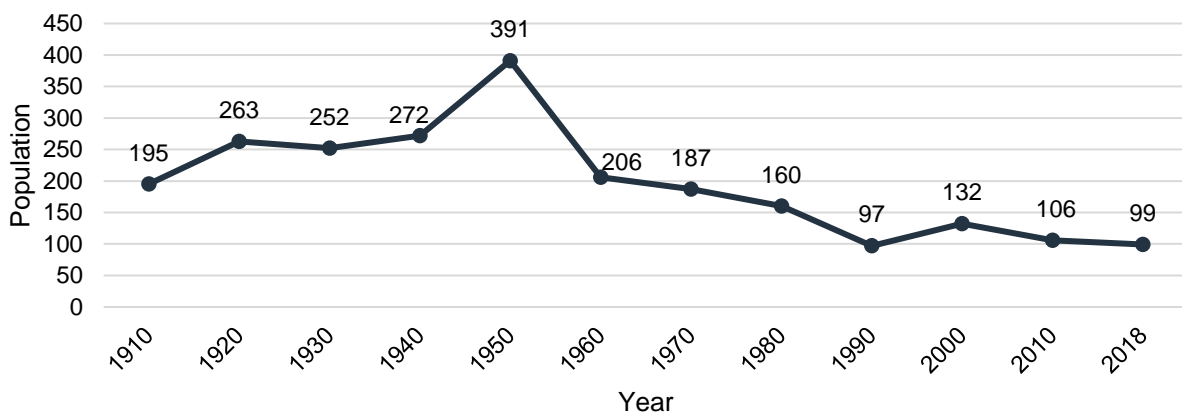
Transportation

Naponee’s major transportation corridor is State Highway S31C. It is traveled by an average of 320 vehicles daily, 30 of which are trucks.²⁹ Agricultural chemicals are regularly transported on the highway, but no spills have occurred locally. The rail line traveling east to west on the southern portion of the community is closed and not in use. 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 Naponee’s population has been decreasing since 2000 to around 99 people in 2018. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the community, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Naponee’s population accounted for 3.3% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.³⁰

Figure NPN.1: Population 1910 - 2018

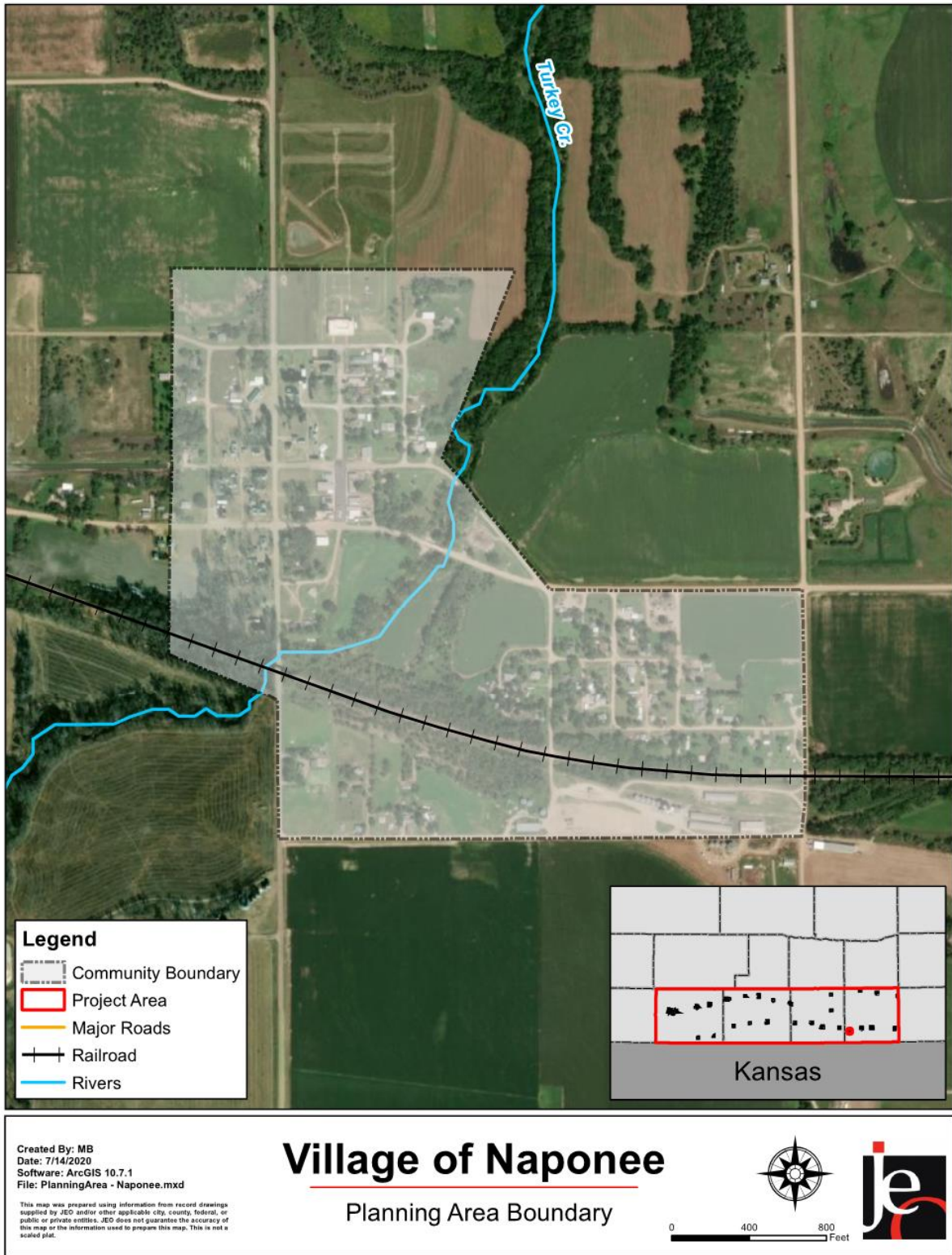


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure NPN.2: Village of Naponee



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

- **Older.** The median age of Naponee was 53.8 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Naponee's population grew older since 2010, when the median age was 52 years old.³⁰
- **Less ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Naponee became less ethnically diverse. In 2010, 3.8% of Naponee's population was non-white. By 2018, about 0% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed at 2%.³⁰
- **Less likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Naponee (10.1% of people living below the federal poverty line) was lower than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.³¹

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Naponee's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Naponee's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, retail trade, and administrative services.³
- **Lower median household income.** Naponee's median household income in 2018 (\$39,167) was about \$10,100 lower than the county (\$49,235).³¹
- **More long-distance commuters.** About 29.3% of workers in Naponee commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 39.1% of workers in Naponee commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.³²

Major Employers

There are no major employers in the community, as most residents are self-employed. The local planning team estimates that 35% of residents commute to Holdrege, Minden, Alma, Republican City, Franklin, or Kearney for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Naponee's housing stock was:

- **Older.** Naponee had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (81.6% compared to 71.3%).³³
- **More mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Naponee had a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (17.2%) compared to the county (4%).³³
- **More renter-occupied.** About 18.5% of occupied housing units in Naponee were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.³³
- **Less occupied.** Approximately 37.9% of Naponee's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.³³

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 maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to

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

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

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

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 past five years, one lot was demolished and cleaned off. No new structures or businesses were built. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Naponee’s population is declining. The local planning team attributes this to a lack of businesses and no post office. In the next five years, no businesses or housing developments 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 NPN.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 Floodplain
94	\$1,612,955	4	\$94,900	4.3%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

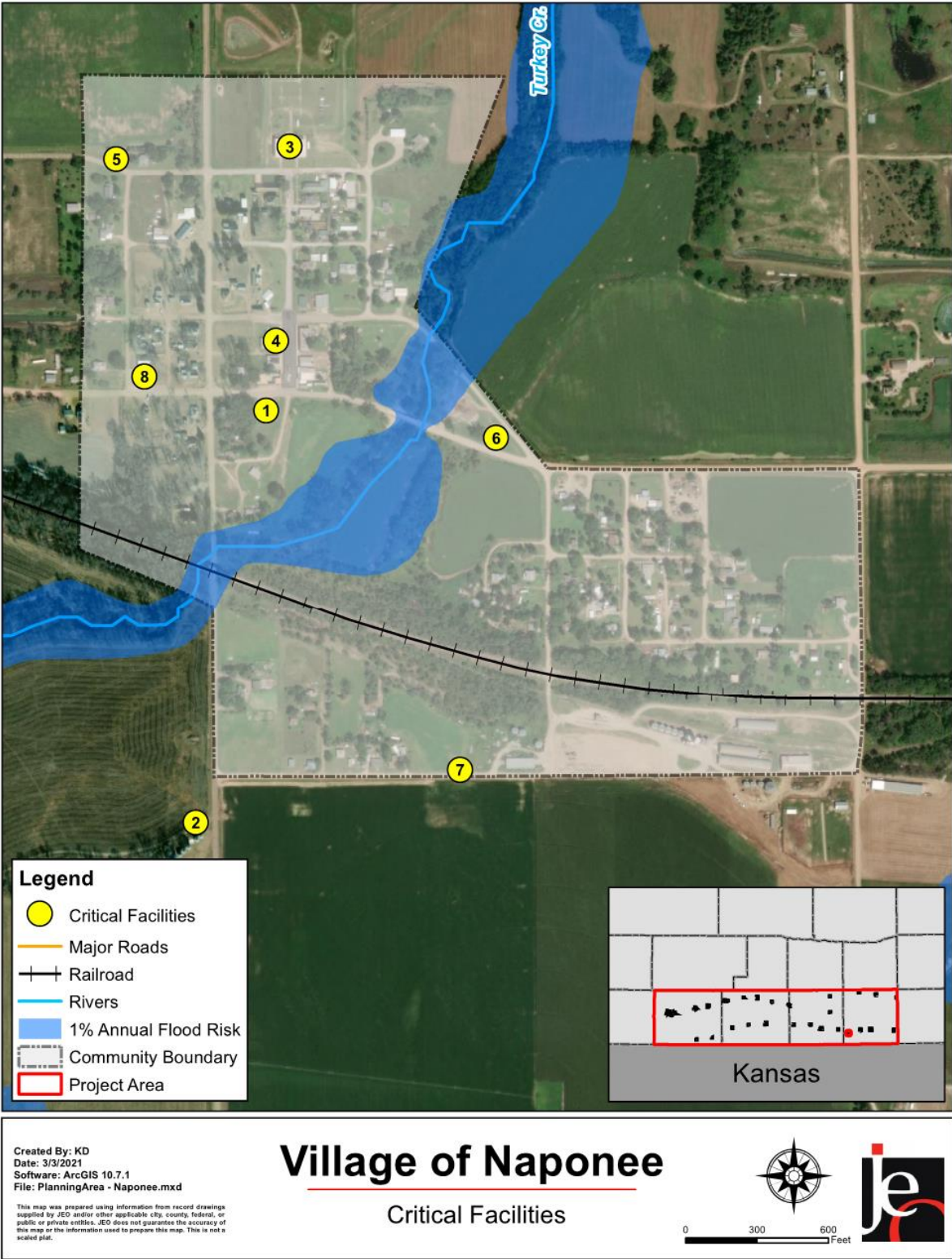
Critical Facilities

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 NPN.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Fire Department	N	N	N
2	Lift Station	N	N	N
3	Old School House	N	N	N
4	Village Office	N	N	N
5	Water Tower	N	N	N
6	Water Well #1	N	N	N
7	Water Well #2	N	N	N
8	Wesleyan Church	N	N	N

Figure NPN.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Extreme Heat

Naponee experiences extreme heat every year during the summer. The auditorium could be used as a cooling center for community members as it is air conditioned. In the event of extreme heat, the fire department would be available to assist vulnerable populations. Power loss could be an issue during extreme heat events due to increased usage. The village does not have any backup generators.

Severe Thunderstorms

The local planning team selected severe thunderstorms, specifically hail, as a significant concern because of the frequency of occurrence and the damages resulting from the hazard. Hail events have caused \$45,000 in property damages since 1997. Damages from many hail events have gone unreported despite causing damage to windows, siding, and property. Municipal facilities are insured for hail damage.

Severe Winter Storms

Although there have not been structural damages to critical facilities from severe winter storms, the hazard remains a significant concern for the village. Severe winter weather regularly occurs in Naponee and the rest of the planning area. Snow removal is handled by the village board and occasional temporary employee. Equipment for removal includes a backhoe with a blade and the village tractor with a rear mounted blade. Snow removal resources have been deemed sufficient for local events. The village does not utilize snow fences. Very few powerlines are buried in the community, which increases the vulnerability to power loss from ice storms and downed tree limbs.

Tornadoes and High Winds

According to the NCEI, there have been two reported tornadoes since 1996. These storms briefly touched down near Naponee and did not cause any property damage. Tornadoes have the potential to cause significant damages and loss of life. The community does not have a safe room. The local planning team indicated that there is no place for community members seeking safe shelter during a tornadic event. There are no data backup systems for municipal records.

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 Naponee is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Clerk
- Volunteer Fire Department
- Street Superintendent
- Sewer and Water Commissioner
- Parks and Recreation

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 NPN.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	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	No
	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	No
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	Yes
	Storm Water Service Fees	No

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

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 Naponee 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. In addition, the village has a comprehensive plan that has not been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Building Code

The building code sets standards for constructed buildings and structures. The village has adopted the State of Nebraska Building Code.

Floodplain Regulations (2018) and Zoning Ordinance

The village’s floodplain regulations and zoning ordinance outline where and how development should occur in the future. These documents contain floodplain maps, discourage development in the floodplain, limit population density in the floodplain, and discourage development near chemical storage sites.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The Village of Naponee is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Naponee has limited fiscal capabilities available for implementing mitigation projects, as a new well was recently installed, and the water tower was cleaned and painted. The village will continue to benefit from strong partnerships, such as with the county and the Lower Republican NRD and will need to explore outside funding assistance for project implementation.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Cooling Station Database
Description	Work with the public to maintain a list of sites available for public use during extreme heat events. These sites should be available 24 hours per day or be made available after normal business hours.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Extreme Heat
Estimated Cost	Staff Time
Funding	Staff Time
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	In Progress. The auditorium has been identified as a cooling station for public use.

Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roof Coverings
Description	Use roofing materials that are resistant to hail impacts for new buildings. Retrofit existing buildings with hail-resistant roofing. The village office is in need of a hail-resistant roof.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	Unknown
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Participate in the NFIP
Description	Participate in the NFIP. Enable property owners to purchase insurance protection against flood losses.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	Staff Time
Funding	Staff Time
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	Activities such as outreach projects, distribution of maps and environmental education increase public awareness of natural hazards to both public and private property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property from these hazards. In addition, educate citizens on erosion control and water conservation methods. Educate residents on response and rescue plans for all hazard types.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, Volunteer Fire Department
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Tree City USA
Description	Work to become a Tree City USA through the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to receive direction, technical assistance, and public education on how to establish a hazardous tree identification and removal program in order to limit potential tree damage and damages caused by trees in a community when a storm event occurs. The four main requirements include: 1) establishing a tree board; 2) enacting a tree care ordinance; 3) establishing a forestry care program; 4) enacting an Arbor Day observance and proclamation.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$1,000+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	Warning Systems
Description	Improve city cable TV interrupt warning system and implement telephone interrupts system as Reverse 911.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, Volunteer Fire Department
Status	Not Started.

Community Profile

Village of Riverton

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table RVT.1: Riverton Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Debra Lucht	Village Clerk	Village of Franklin

Location and Geography

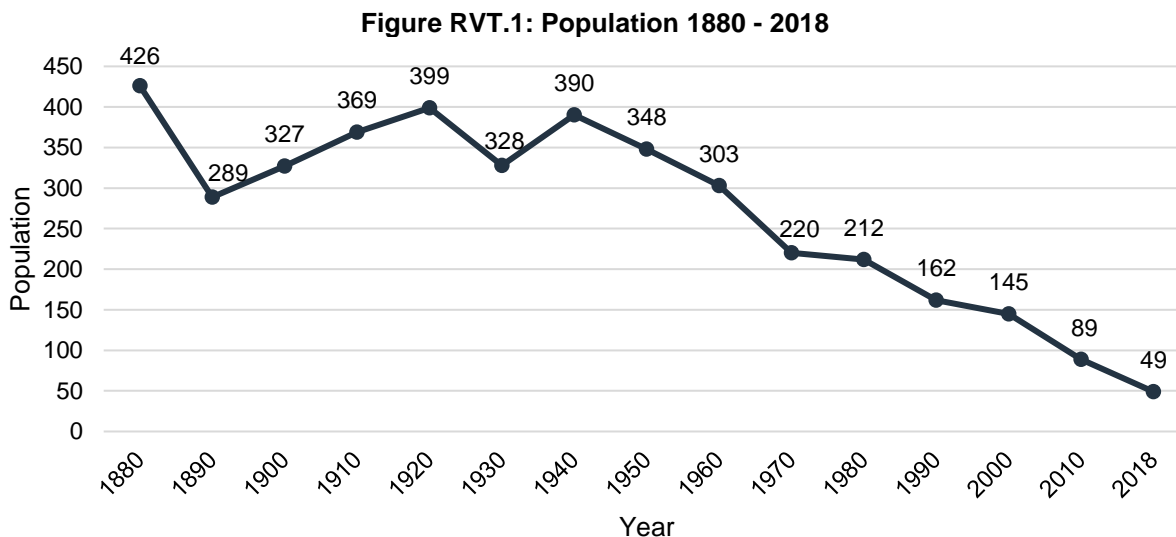
The Village of Riverton is in southeastern Franklin County and covers 250 acres. Thompson Creek runs north to south through the western portion of the community. It flows into the Republican River, which is located directly southwest of the village.

Transportation

Riverton’s major transportation corridor is US Highway 136. It is traveled by an average of 545 vehicles daily, 45 of which are trucks.³⁴ Small accidents have occurred on the highway and shut it down for a short period of time. Anhydrous ammonia, diesel, fertilizer, and propane are all transported along Highway 136. No chemical spills have occurred locally. There are no rail lines traveling near the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents. The village office, legion hall, and fire department are located along Highway 136, increasing their vulnerability.

Demographics

The Village of Riverton’s population has been decreasing since 1940 to around 49 people in 2018. A declining population can lead to more unoccupied and unmaintained housing that is then at risk to high winds and other hazards. Furthermore, with fewer residents, there is decreasing tax revenue for the community, which could make implementation of mitigation projects more fiscally challenging. Riverton’s population accounted for 1.6% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.³⁵



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure RVT.2: Village of Riverton



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

- **Older.** The median age of Riverton was 67.8 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Riverton's population grew older since 2010, when the median age was 51.8 years old.³⁵
- **More ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Riverton grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 3.4% of Riverton's population was non-white. By 2018, about 4.1% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed the same at 2%.³⁵
- **About as likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Riverton (14.3% of people living below the federal poverty line) was higher than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.³⁶

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Riverton's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Riverton's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were: agriculture, construction, finance, education, entertainment, and other services.³⁶
- **Much lower median household income.** Riverton's median household income in 2018 (\$19,750) was about \$29,500 lower than the county (\$49,235).³⁶
- **Fewer long-distance commuters.** About 85.7% of workers in Riverton commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. Zero percent of workers in Riverton commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.³⁷ However, the planning team reported that many residents commute to Kearney, which is a little more than an hour's drive away.

Major Employers

There are no major employers in the community. The planning team estimates that 50% of residents commute to Franklin, Red Cloud, or Kearney for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Riverton's housing stock was:

- **Similarly aged.** Riverton had a smaller share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (71% compared to 71.3%).³⁸
- **Slightly more mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Riverton had a larger share of mobile and manufactured housing (5.3%) compared to the county (4%).³⁸
- **Less renter-occupied.** About 5.6% of occupied housing units in Riverton were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.³⁸
- **Less occupied.** Approximately 52.6% of Riverton's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.³⁸

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

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

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

38 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. There are several dilapidated and empty mobile homes spread out across the community, which suggests that they are unmaintained and at greater risks for hazards. 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 past five years, there have been several houses demolished and no new construction. Riverton is currently in the process of tearing down the old schoolhouse. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Riverton's population is declining. The local planning team indicated that this is due to a lack of housing options and employment opportunities. In the next five years no housing or business developments are planned. However, a new fire hall is being discussed.

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 RVT.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 Floodplain
86	\$678,770	36	\$281,525	41.9%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

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 RVT.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Fire Hall	N	N	N
2	Lagoons	N	N	N
3	Legion Hall	N	Y*	Y
4	Lift Station	N	N	N
5	Village Office	N	N	Y
6	Water Tower	N	N	N

*Not Operational

Figure RVT.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

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

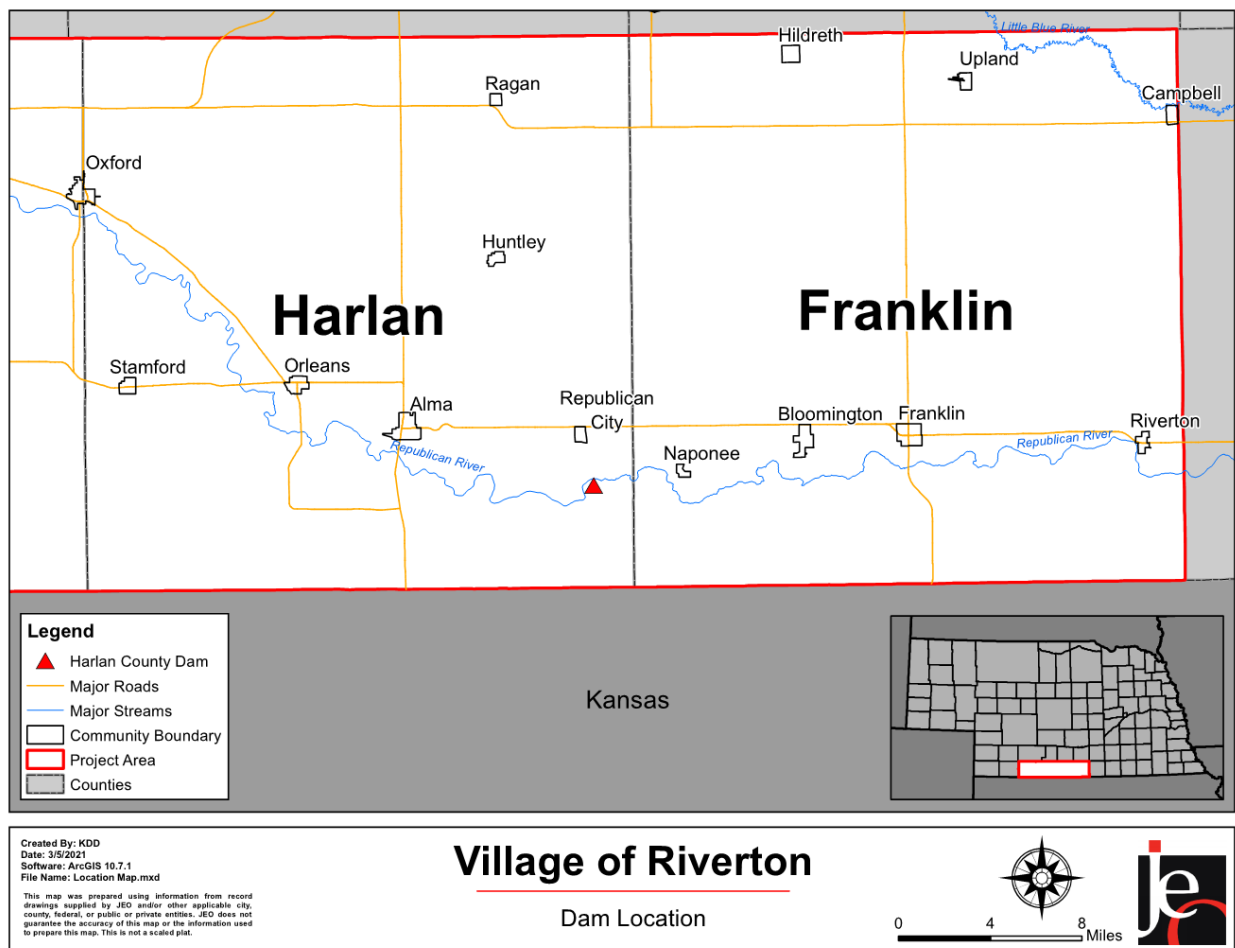
Hazard Prioritization

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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Dam Failure

The village is concerned with the Harlan County Dam, which is shown in the figure below. If it were to fail the village would need to evacuate as most of the community would be flooded. Evacuation protocol is discussed in the Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan. The Village Board Chairperson or Incident Commander during the event would be able to issue an evacuation order. Dam failure has not occurred in the past.

Figure RVT.4: Dam Locations



Flooding

Riverton experienced the worst flooding in its history in 1993. Many homes in the community had water damage but none of the community-owned buildings were impacted. The floodplain for the community goes north to south following Thompson Creek and along the east from the Republican River. Trees and brush have been cleaned out of Thompson Creek in the past to help increase flows. Recently Riverton has discussed replacing culverts and creating new ditches to improve stormwater flows. The village is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Grass/Wildfires

Past grass/wildfires have not damaged the community but have come close. Most of the events occurred decades ago. The village’s fire department is all-volunteer, made up of 14 people including one EMT. The department responds to approximately three to four fires a year. If a large fire were to occur the village is part of the Quad Cities Mutual Aid. In the event of an evacuation, there are three ways out of the village.

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 Riverton is governed by a five-member village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Water Operator
- Sewer Operator
- Fire Department

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 RVT.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	Yes
	Building Codes	No
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	-

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	Yes (Contract)
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community'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	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Other (if any)	-	
Education & Outreach Capability	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes
	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 Riverton 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. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Floodplain Ordinance

The floodplain ordinance sets requirements for new construction and substantial improvements in the floodplain. It contains floodplain maps and discourages development in the floodplain.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The Village of Riverton is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Water System Emergency Response Plan

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and village administration to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and manmade events and discusses the water system’s response during those events.

Mitigation Strategy

Municipal funds for Riverton are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and have stayed the same over recent years. With a large portion of funds already dedicated to sewer system maintenance, the village is likely to need assistance from grants to help pay for the projects listed below. Riverton has minimal experience applying for grants and would benefit from partnerships with the local NRD, county, and state agencies.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Provide a portable or stationary source of backup power to critical facilities. The substation has been identified as needing a backup generator.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$30,000+ per generator
FUNDING	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	New Fire Hall
Description	Construct or move into a new fire hall. The current facility is too small and is poorly insulated.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Grass/Wildfires
Estimated Cost	\$100,000+
Funding	Loan, Rural Board Funds
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board, Rural Fire Board
Status	Planning Stage. Currently looking at potential locations.

Mitigation Action	New Roof for Equipment Storage Building
Description	A new roof is needed for the storage building as the current roof is aging.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes and High Winds
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Mitigation Action	New Municipal Well
Description	A new well is needed as one well is unusable due to damage from tree roots and the other has had contamination issues in the past.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought
Estimated Cost	\$300,000+
Funding	Loan
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board, Water Operator
Status	Planning Stage. Currently looking at locations and cost.

Mitigation Action	Stormwater and Drainage Improvements
Description	Undersized systems can contribute to localized flooding. Stormwater system improvements may include pipe upsizing and additional inlets. Retention and detention facilities may also be implemented to decrease runoff rates while also decreasing the need for other stormwater system improvements. Improvements along Gold Street and Thompson Creek are needed.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding
Estimated Cost	\$10,000+
Funding	Street Account
Timeline	2-5 Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	County Roads, Village Board
Status	Planning Stage. Currently working with County Roads Dept. to see which locations need improvements.

Community Profile

Village of Upland

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table UPL.1: Upland Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Belinda Tolle	Village Clerk	Village of Upland
Ron Tolle	Village Superintendent	Village of Upland
-	Board of Trustees	Village of Upland

Location and Geography

The Village of Upland is in north-central Franklin County and covers 262 acres. There are no waterways located near the community.

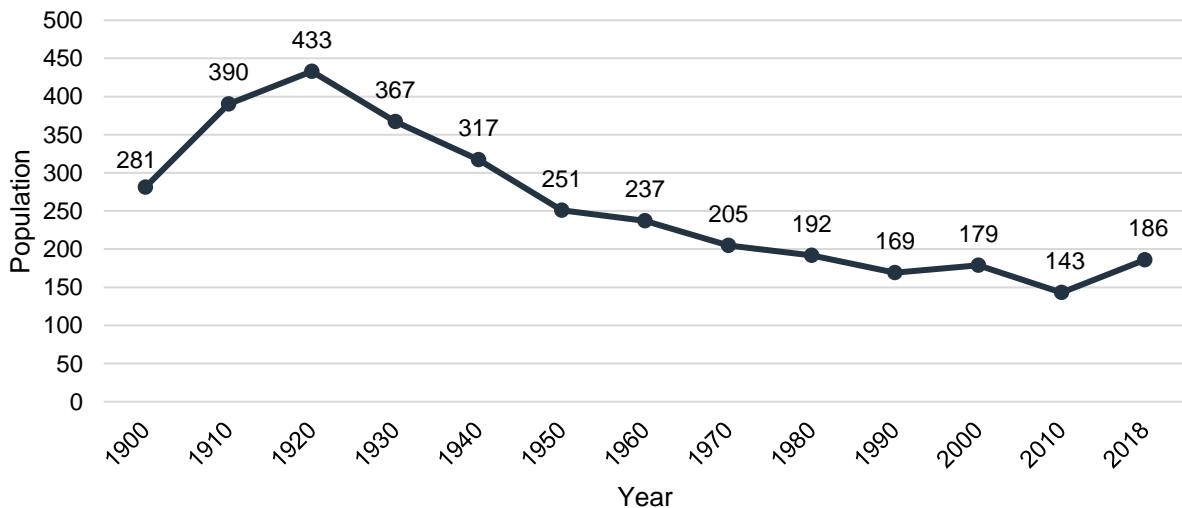
Transportation

Upland’s major transportation corridor is State Highway S31A. It is traveled by an average of 300 vehicles daily, 30 of which are trucks.³⁹ The highway regularly has trucks carrying fertilizer and anhydrous ammonia to the fertilizer plant. No spills or large transportation incidents have occurred locally. There are no rail lines traveling near the village. There is one airport located four miles southeast of the community. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The Village of Upland’s population has been increasing since 2010 to around 186 people in 2018. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Growing populations also contribute to tax revenue, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Upland’s population accounted for 6.2% of Franklin County’s population in 2018.⁴⁰

Figure UPL.1: Population 1990 - 2018

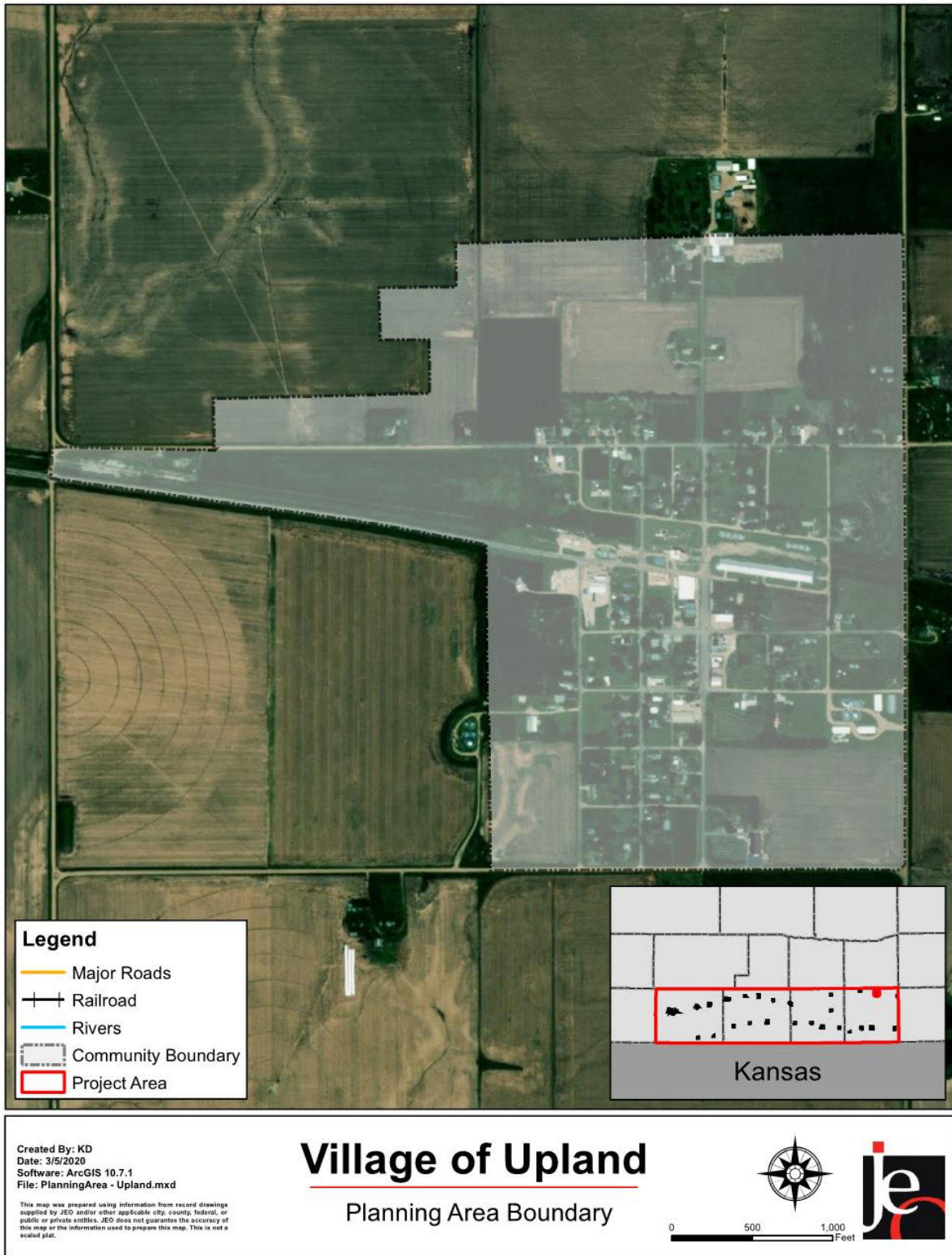


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

Figure UPL.2: Village of Upland



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

- **Younger.** The median age of Upland was 42.7 years old in 2018, compared with Franklin County's median of 50.7 years. Upland's population grew just slightly older since 2010, when the median age was 42.5 years old.⁴⁰
- **More ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Upland grew more ethnically diverse. In 2010, 0.7% of Upland's population was non-white. By 2018, about 4.3% was non-white. During that time, the non-white population in the county stayed the same at 2%.⁴⁰
- **More likely to be below the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in the Village of Upland (21% of people living below the federal poverty line) was higher than the county's poverty rate (13.8%) in 2018.⁴¹

Employment and Economics

In comparison to Franklin County, Upland's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Upland's major employment sectors, accounting for 10% or more of employment each, were agriculture and manufacturing.⁴¹
- **Higher median household income.** Upland's median household income in 2018 (\$62,639) was \$13,404 more than the county (\$49,235).⁴¹
- **More long-distance commuters.** About 19.5% of workers in Upland commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 49.3% of workers in Franklin County. About 40.2% of workers in Upland commuted 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 30.6% of county workers.⁴²

Major Employers

The only major employer in Upland is the Aurora Co-op. The local planning estimates that 40% of residents commute to nearby communities for employment.

Housing

In comparison to Franklin County, Upland's housing stock was:

- **Slightly older.** Upland had a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (73.1% compared to 71.3%).⁴³
- **Similar amounts of mobile and manufactured housing.** The Village of Upland had a similar share of mobile and manufactured housing (4.5%) compared to the county (4.0%).⁴³
- **More renter-occupied.** About 20.5% of occupied housing units in Upland were renter-occupied compared with 16.5% of occupied housing in Franklin County.⁴³
- **More occupied.** Approximately 18.0% of Upland's housing units were vacant compared to 20.9% of units in Franklin County.⁴³

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 maintained. Unoccupied housing may also suggest that future development may be less likely to

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

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

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

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. Only one mobile home in the community is occupied. 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 past five years, road work on village streets has been completed and is currently ongoing. In addition, several homes, outbuildings, and a church have been demolished and used for fire burn training. There are many vacant homes and buildings on Main Street that need to be demolished. According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, Upland’s population is growing. The local planning team attributes this to cheaper housing prices and rent. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused a decrease in the population. In the next five years, the village plans on doing additional road work and demolishing buildings. No housing developments or businesses are planned at this time.

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 UPL.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 Floodplain
107	\$3,687,980	0	\$0	0%

Source: County Assessor, 2018

Community Lifelines

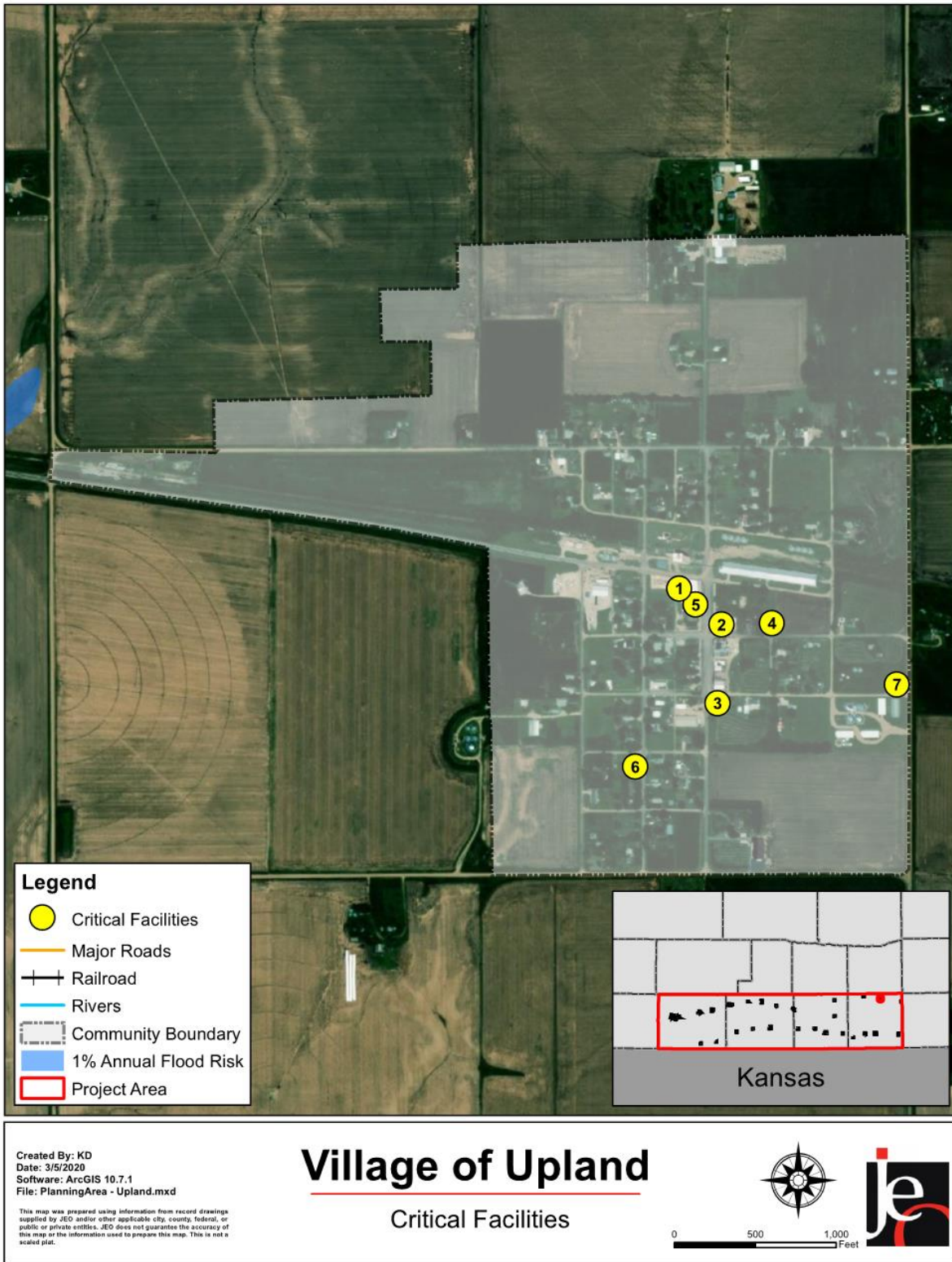
Critical Facilities

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 UPL.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Aurora Co-op	N	Y	N
2	Community Center	N	N	N
3	Fire Hall	N	Y	N
4	Stand Pipe	N	N	N
5	Village Office	N	N	N
6	Well #1	N	Y	N
7	Well #2	N	Y	N

Figure UPL.3: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the community's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Chemical Spills

The Aurora Co-op Elevator Company is the sole chemical fixed site within Upland. This site houses anhydrous ammonia. In the event of a spill, the Upland Fire Department, and the Campbell and Hildreth Ambulance would be the first to respond. The local planning team is most concerned about the vulnerable populations located to the north and south of the site. Since the last plan, new equipment has been purchased at the fire hall and a new Quad Cities mutual aid agreement was put into place. The village is continuously trying to keep the public interested in preparedness.

Drought

The village is primarily concerned with drought leading to an increased number of grass/wildfires due to extremely dry conditions. The village has two wells, one of which was installed in 2019. Both wells have automated readers. In the event of a drought or need for reduced usage, the village is able to implement voluntary and mandatory conservation measures through the village ordinance. Violation and penalty measures are included in the ordinance as well.

Extreme Heat

The primary concern related to extreme heat is the potential to lead to more grass/wildfires in the area. Fire danger is increased during high winds and high temperatures. This can lead to small ditch fires becoming larger fires that affect fields and homes. If needed, the community center can be used as a cooling center for residents. Event cancellation due to extreme heat would be conducted using notices and phone calls.

Grass/Wildfires

Fires have continued to be a problem for Upland, especially over the last few years. There have been many field fires, especially around combine season and during drought events. The local volunteer fire department has 20 members but many times they are overworked. The new Quad Cities Mutual Aid agreement has been very beneficial in providing additional resources to fire response. However, better planning is needed for potential evacuations. The village is hoping that the newly installed well will help with fire suppression. Defensible spaces around structures are encouraged; however, very few people follow through.

Severe Thunderstorms

According to the NCEI, 21 severe thunderstorm events have been reported in Upland from 1996 to 2019. These events caused a reported \$1,650,000 in property damages. Past events have caused wind damage to roofs, hail damage to roofs, and minor flooding. The auditorium building's roof has been hail damaged. It was fixed, but damage to the inside from moisture and mold has occurred. Primary concerns regarding severe thunderstorms are power outages, damage to structures and trees, helping those with medical needs during a storm event. It is estimated that less than one percent of powerlines within Upland have been buried. The fire hall has two backup

generators. One of these generators is for the hall and the other is for the municipal water supply. Several trees in the community have been trimmed and removed, however, there are many on private land that still need to be addressed. Public education is done regularly, and trainings are done by the fire department.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter weather occurs annually within Upland and the rest of the planning area. Upland has experienced a number of winter storms that have led to power outages, including a damaging ice storm. No structural damages to critical facilities have occurred from severe winter storms. Concerns include being able to help those in need, power outages, and emergency equipment being able to enter the community on the spurs and travel on the streets. Streets are cleared by village staff, but their equipment is getting older. In recent years, the village has had issues opening the streets and has needed help from the community to clear and transport snow. The village is looking for ways to update equipment and to communicate with residents during a storm.

Terrorism

The top concern related to terrorism is a cyber-attack on village computers or wells. If a cyber-attack were to occur, vital data and well access could be lost. No cyber-attacks or other terrorism events have occurred in the past. The village has security measures in place for the village computers.

Tornadoes and High Winds

According to the NCEI, four tornadoes have touched down near Upland between 1996 to 2019. Luckily, these tornadoes touched down outside of town and did not lead to any reported damages. There is one alert siren located on W Midland Avenue. Upland does not have a safe room available for residents. Residents seeking shelter during a tornado would reach out to neighbors with basements or cellars. In the event of a disaster, the fire department has a mutual aid agreement with neighboring communities. If there is an approaching storm with high winds, dispatch offers text alerts to members of the fire department. The fire department also stays current on weather spotting classes and recently obtained an infrared camera for nighttime viewing. Additional infrared cameras and handheld radios for better communication are needed.

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 Upland is governed by a village board; other governmental offices and departments are listed below.

- Clerk
- Treasurer
- Utility Superintendent
- Engineer
- Fire Department

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. Upland's municipal funds are limited to maintaining current facilities and systems and stayed the

same over recent years. A large portion of funds are already dedicated to paying off the new well. The village has experience applying for and has been awarded grants in the past.

Table UPL.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 (County)
	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)	Water System Emergency Response Plan
Administrative & Technical Capability	Planning Commission	No
	Floodplain Administration	No
	GIS Capabilities	No
	Chief Building Official	No
	Civil Engineering	Yes
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community'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	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
	Other (if any)	-
Education & Outreach	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness,	No

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Capability	access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	
	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)	-

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

Plan Integration

The Village of Upland has two 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. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The village will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Franklin County Local Emergency Operations Plan (2017)

The Village of Upland is an annex in the Franklin 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.

Water System Emergency Response Plan

A water system emergency response plan serves as a guideline for water operators and village administration to minimize the disruption of normal services to consumers and to provide public health protection during an emergency event. The document identifies several natural and manmade events and discusses the water system’s response during those events.

Mitigation Strategy

Upland has limited fiscal and administrative capabilities to implement hazard mitigation projects. Larger projects may require the village to partner with the county, LRNRD, and other regional and state agencies.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action Name	Water Line Mapping
Description	Use GIS to digitally map all the water lines in the community.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$13,000
Local Funding	General Fund
Timeline	1 Year
Priority	High
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

Continued Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup Power Generators
Description	Provide a safe backup power supply for critical facilities.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$15,000-\$30,000 per generator
Funding	General Fund, County Funds
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, County Emergency Manager
Status	In Progress. The village has a backup generator for the wells. Still looking for funding to purchase backup generators for the community building and village office.

Mitigation Action	Civil Service Improvements
Description	Improve emergency rescue and response equipment and facilities by providing additional or updating existing emergency response equipment. This can include fire trucks, ATVs, water tanks/trucks, snow removal equipment, etc. This would also include developing backup systems for emergency response. Additional equipment for snow removal and a large tractor to run one of the generators is needed.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$45,000 - \$100,000
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	In Progress. The fire department was able to update some of its fire trucks and firefighting gear.

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 Fund, County Funds
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Medium
Lead Agency	Village Board, County Emergency Manager
Status	Not Started. The village is still looking for funding for radios and handhelds.

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness/Education
Description	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, purchase equipment such as overhead projectors and laptops.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$500+
Funding	General Fund, County Funds
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board, Fire Department
Status	In Progress. The village regularly raises awareness of hazards, but additional funding is still needed.

Mitigation Action	Storm Shelters/Safe Rooms
Description	Design and construct storm shelters and safe rooms in highly vulnerable areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, school, and other areas. Identified location is the auditorium and capacity needed is 150-200 people.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms
Estimated Cost	\$4,500+
Funding	CDBG, FHA Mortgage Insured Financing, General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board, Fire Department
Status	No Started. The village lost the use of the building in which the safe room/storm shelter was going to be located.

Mitigation Action	Tree City USA
Description	Work to become a Tree City USA through the National Arbor Day Foundation in order to receive direction, technical assistance, and public education on how to establish a hazardous tree identification and removal program in order to limit potential tree damage and damages caused by trees in a community when a storm event occurs.
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornadoes and High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms
Estimated Cost	\$1,000+
Funding	General Fund, CDBG
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Village Board
Status	Not Started.

School District Profile

Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools

**Quad Counties
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

2021

Local Planning Team

Table WHS.1: Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Justin Patterson	Superintendent	Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools

Location

Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools is located around the conjunction of Franklin, Harlan, Phelps, and Kearney Counties and serves three schools in two buildings. Other buildings include the Hildreth concession stand, Hildreth football shed, ag building, Wilcox bus barn, and Wilcox track shed. The school district provides services to students in the communities of Hildreth, Wilcox, Ragan, and Huntley.

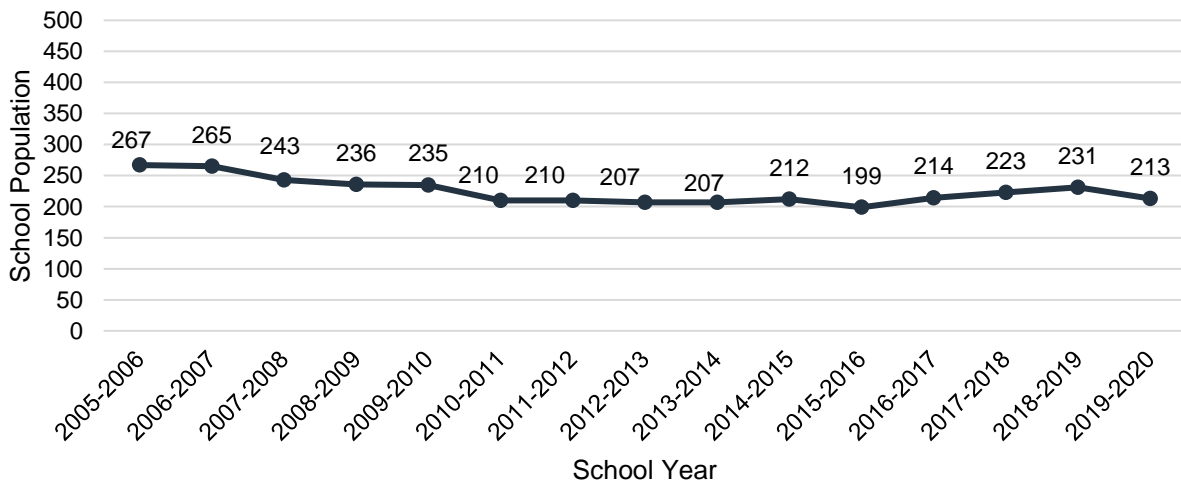
Transportation

Four major transportation corridors travel through the district: US Highway 183 and Nebraska State Highways 4, 10, and 44. The most traveled route is State Highway 4 with a total annual average of 450 vehicles daily, 50 of which are trucks.⁴⁴ There are no rail lines traveling in the district. The Huntley bus route is of most concern due to hills and poor road conditions. The district owns eight school buses and transports approximately 70-80 students to and from school each day. Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests areas more at risk of transportation incidents.

Demographics

The following figure displays the historical student population trend starting with the 2005-06 school year and ending with the 2019-20 year. It indicates that the student population has been growing since 2015 with a slight decline this past year. There are 213 students enrolled in the district.⁴⁵ The district anticipates little change in student population in the coming years.

Figure WHS.2: Student Population 2005-2020



Source: Nebraska Department of Education

44 Nebraska Department of Roads. 2018. "Interactive Statewide Traffic Counts Map."

<https://gis.ne.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb00781d6653474d945d51f49e1e7c34>.

45 Nebraska Department of Education. December 2020. "2019-2020 Education Profile for District: Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools."

<https://nep.education.ne.gov/snapshot.html#50-0001-000>.

Figure WHS.1: Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools

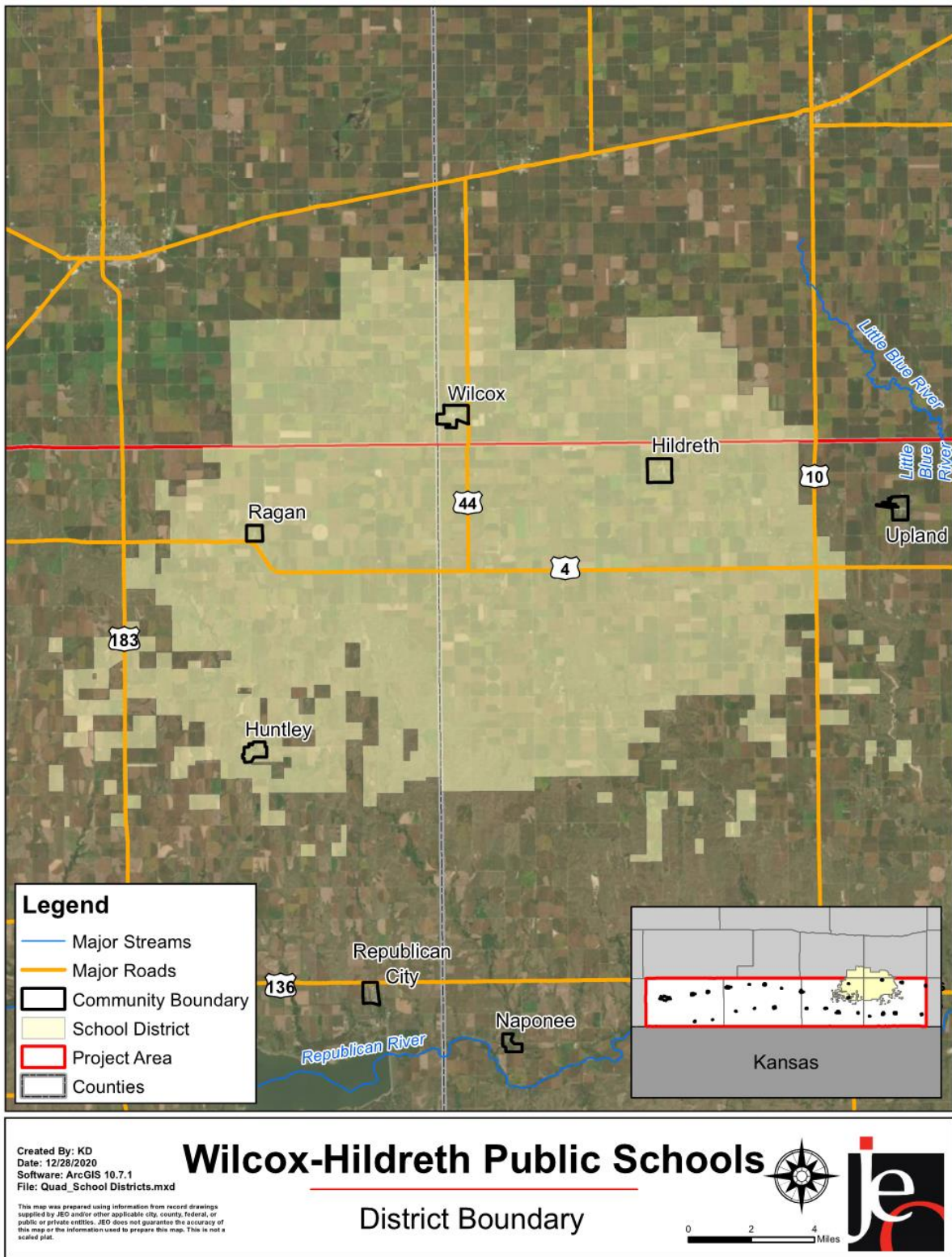
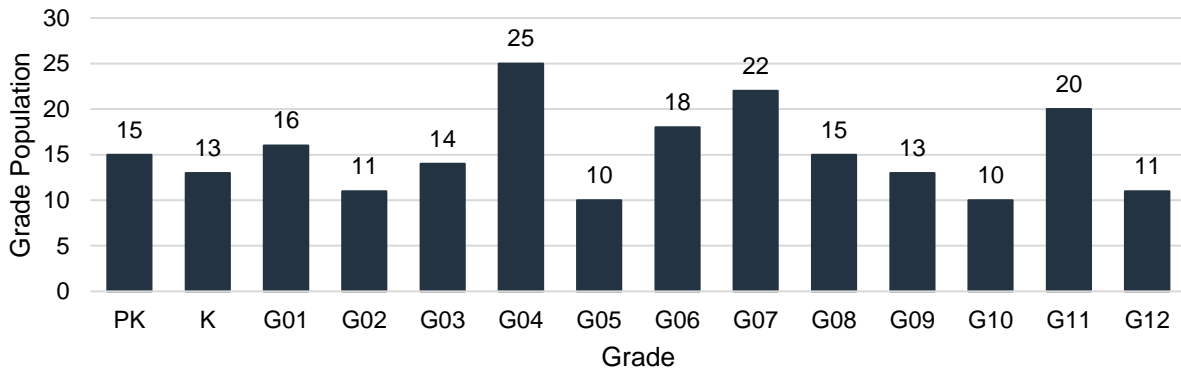


Figure WHS.3: Number of Students by Grade, 2019-2020



Source: Nebraska Department of Education

The figure above indicates that the largest number of students are in the 4th and 7th grades. The lowest population of students are in the 5th and 10th grades. According to the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE), 44% of students receive either free or reduced priced meals at school. This is lower than the state average of 46%. Additionally, 25% of students are in the Special Education Program. These particular students may be more vulnerable during a hazardous event than the rest of the student population.

Table WHS.2: Student Statistics, 2019-2020

	School District	State of Nebraska
Free/Reduced Priced Meals	43.66%	45.60%
School Mobility Rate	8.59%	8.36%
English Language Learners	N/A	7.43%
Special Education Students	25.25%	15.56%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education
 N/A: Information is not available when less than 10 students

Future Development Trends

Over the past five years, a new 35,00-square-foot addition was added to the Wilcox building. The board is planning additional projects in the next five to ten years.

Community Lifelines

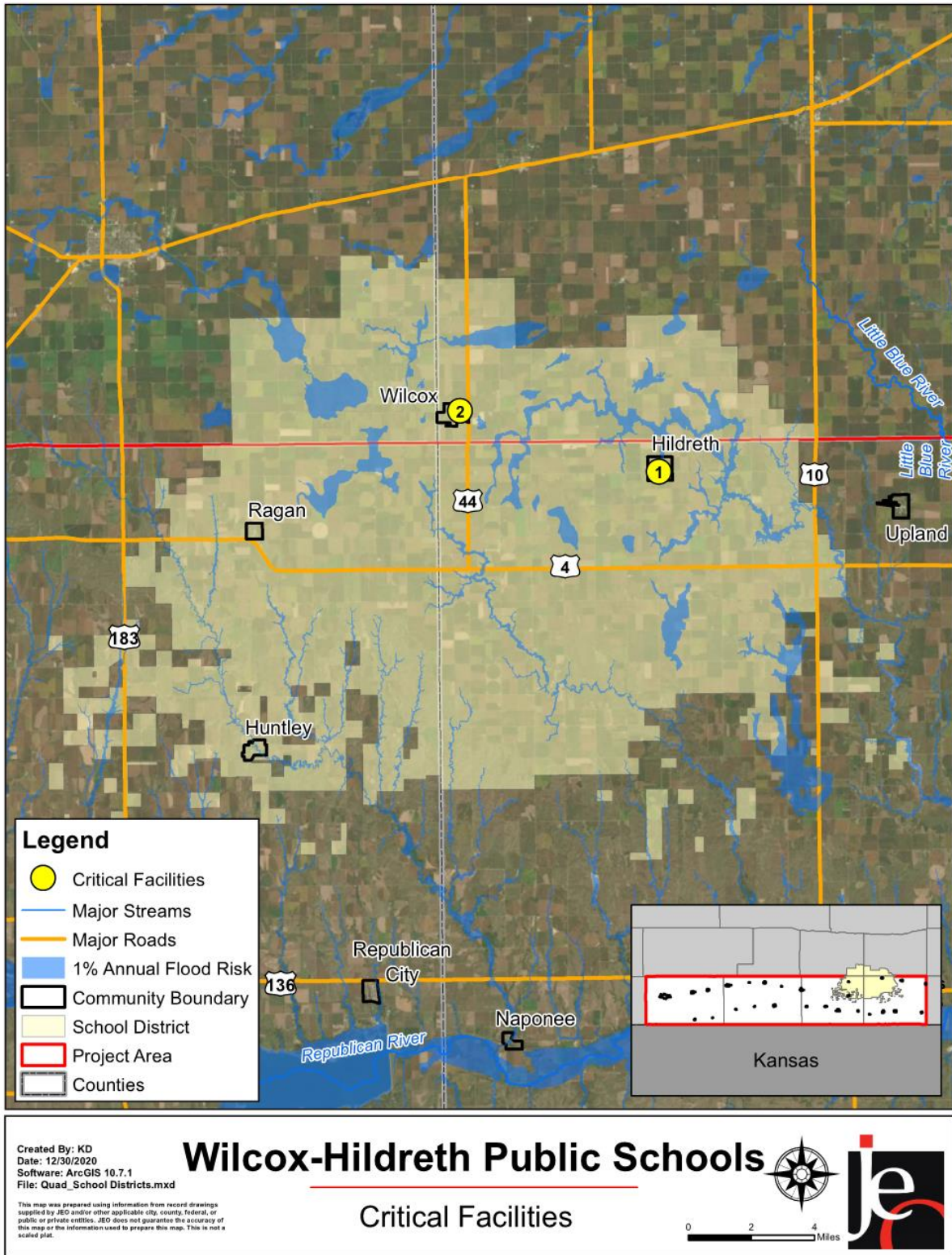
Critical Facilities

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 school. None of the schools are located near chemical fixed sites.

Table WHS.3: Critical Facilities

CF Number	Name	Number of Students and Staff	Community Shelter (Y/N)	Safe Room (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	Hildreth School Building	65	Y	N	N	N
2	Wilcox School Building	140	Y	N	N	N

Figure WHS.4: Critical Facilities



Historical Occurrences

See the Franklin County and Harlan County profiles 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 planning team prioritized the selected hazards based on historical hazard occurrences, potential impacts, and the district's capabilities. For more information regarding regional hazards, please see *Section Four: Risk Assessment*.

Severe Thunderstorms

In 2019 heavy rains and flooding caused county roads to be impassible due to standing water. As a result, the district was unable to run bus routes. This affected students' ability to get to and from school. District buildings have also sustained damage from hail and high winds in the past. Some powerlines leading to buildings have been buried, but not all powerlines, leading to a higher vulnerability to power loss. All district records are backed up and stored online.

Severe Winter Storms

The biggest concern with severe winter storms is having to close schools for a snow day. On average the district has four to five snow days per year and those have been built into the yearly schedule. In the event of a closure, families are notified using the local media, social media, and a calling system. The custodial staff is responsible for snow removal on school property using a bobcat, tractor, and snowblowers. No school-owned buildings have been damaged by severe winter storms in the past.

Tornadoes and High Winds

Five to ten years ago the district sustained large amounts of damage to a bus barn from a high wind event. Students and staff participate in practice tornado drills four times per year. Shelter locations include restrooms, interior hallways, and classrooms.

Administration

The school district has a superintendent and two principals. The school board is made up of a six-member panel. Additional departments and positions that might help with mitigation actions are listed below.

- Jr/Sr High Secretary
- Elementary Secretary
- Bookkeeper

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. The district has partnered with both local fire departments to educate students on preparedness.

Table WHS.4: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No
Planning Capability	Capital Improvements Plan/Long-Term Budget	Yes
	Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes
	Disaster Response Plan	No
	Other (if any)	-
Administration & Technical Capability	GIS Capabilities	No
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local staff who can assess community's vulnerability to hazards	Yes
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	No
Fiscal Capability	Other (if any)	-
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded grants in the past	Yes
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes such as mitigation projects	No
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
	Approved bonds in the past	No
	Flood Insurance	No
Other (if any)	-	
Education & Outreach Capability	Local school groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access, and functional needs populations, etc. (Ex. Parent groups, hazard mitigation boards, etc.)	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (Ex. Responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education, etc.)	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Other (if any)	-
Drills	Fire	9 / year
	Tornado	4 / year
	Intruder	1-2 / year
	Bus evacuation	2 / year
	Evacuation	2 / year
	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	Moderate
Time to devote to hazard mitigation	Limited

Plan Integration

Wilcox-Hildreth Public Schools has a crisis response plan which is reviewed and updated annually. Natural hazards discussed in the plan include fires and tornadoes. The plan also assigns specific responsibilities to individuals, addresses shelter in-place protocols, identifies scenarios that would require evacuation, lists evacuation routes, and identifies sheltering locations. Administration, teaching staff, and office staff are all familiar with the plan. No other planning documents were identified during this process. The district will seek out and evaluate any opportunities to integrate the results of the current hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms and updates.

Mitigation Strategy

Funds for Wilcox-Hildreth Public School District are currently limited to maintaining facilities and systems and have decreased by over \$2 million over the last three years. A large portion of funds is dedicated to repaying a lease for the new addition. As such, the district will likely need grant assistance to help pay for the project listed below. The district has applied for and been awarded grants in the past.

New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Backup and Emergency Generators
Description	Provide backup and emergency generators to critical facilities.
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Estimated Cost	\$30,000+ per generator
Funding	General Fund
Timeline	5+ Years
Priority	Low
Lead Agency	Superintendent
Status	Planning Phase. Looking at potential options, locations, and cost.