

APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTS OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Contents:

1. Adoption Resolution Template
2. Letters
3. Project Website
4. Sign-In Sheets

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Adoption Resolution Template

RESOLUTION NUMBER _____

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

WHEREAS, a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the South Platte Natural Resources District, with assistance from JEO Consulting Group, Inc.

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, the governing body of _____ does herewith adopt the most recent and FEMA approved version of the South Platte NRD Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety; and

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

President of Board

ATTEST:

Clerk

Participating Jurisdictions Round 1 Meeting Invitation Letter



June 17, 2021

RE: Meeting Invitation for the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Participant,

The South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) is beginning the first phase of its Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Your jurisdiction is required to attend a meeting in order to be considered a participant in the plan. Once a community, county, or special district (School District, Fire District, Irrigation District, etc.) is part of an approved plan, they become eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants to implement projects listed in the plan. **New FEMA directives state that you must participate directly in the plan to be eligible for this funding.** The plan examines regional and local vulnerabilities to a range of hazards (e.g., flood, severe winter storms, drought, chemical spills, etc.) and identifies strategies and projects to reduce their impact.

FEMA requires at least one representative from your jurisdiction to attend planning meetings. Please attend **one** of the upcoming virtual meetings shown below. This is the first of two meetings for the plan. The meeting will last approximately 1 - 1.5 hours.

- **Virtual Meeting Option 1: Wednesday, July 28, 2:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86287607182>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 862 8760 7182
- **Virtual Meeting Option 2: Thursday, July 29, 6:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86333210817>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 863 3321 0817

If possible, it is recommended to join the meeting via computer or smartphone. A demonstration of required materials will be presented during this meeting. You can download your jurisdiction's meeting worksheets beginning July 26th by visiting this Google Drive link: <http://bit.ly/SP-NRD-GoogleDrive>

To RSVP for the meeting or for more information, please contact Anthony Kohel, JEO Planner, at: (402) 474-8753 or akohel@jeo.com. For project information and updates, please visit the project website: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>. We are looking forward to seeing you online!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phil Luebbert".

Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

JEO CONSULTING GROUP INC
JEO ARCHITECTURE INC

p: 402.435.3080
f: 402.435.4110

2000 Q Street, Suite 500
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

jeo.com

Stakeholders Round 1 Meeting Invitation Letter



June 17, 2021

RE: Meeting Invitation for the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Stakeholder,

The South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) is beginning the first phase of its Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Once a community, county, or district is part of an approved plan, they become eligible for up to a 75% cost share from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for a variety of projects listed in the plan. **You are receiving this letter because you are a potential stakeholder for this planning effort.**

The plan examines regional and local vulnerabilities to a range of hazards (e.g., flooding, severe winter storms, drought, chemical spills, etc.) and identifies strategies and projects to reduce their impact. **As a stakeholder, you are encouraged to provide input to the planning process to ensure identified mitigation efforts are appropriate and consistent with the special needs of the organization you represent.** Your input will be integrated into the larger community profile prepared by your community's local representatives.

There are two opportunities to attend the first round of planning meetings:

- **Virtual Meeting Option 1: Wednesday, July 28, 2:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86287607182>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 862 8760 7182
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Phil Luebbert".

Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

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f: 402.435.4110

2000 Q Street, Suite 500
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

jeo.com

Neighboring Jurisdictions Round 1 Meeting Invitation Letter



June 17, 2021

RE: Meeting Invitation for the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is being sent to inform your jurisdiction of a planning effort underway by the South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) to update their regional Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) with assistance from JEO Consulting Group. FEMA requires that neighboring communities be notified of this planning effort and they are encouraged to attend the public informational meetings.

An HMP is a community-guided document that identifies both vulnerability to natural hazards and mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate this vulnerability. Communities that participate in the development of the HMP become eligible to apply for FEMA hazard mitigation grants.

Neighboring jurisdictions are encouraged to provide input to the planning process or attend meetings to ensure identified mitigation efforts are regionally appropriate and consistent with those identified by others within in the region.

There are two opportunities to attend the first round of planning meetings:

- **Virtual Meeting Option 1: Wednesday, July 28, 2:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86287607182>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 862 8760 7182

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To RSVP for the meeting or for more information, please contact Anthony Kohel, JEO Planner, at: (402) 474-8753 or akohel@jeo.com. For project information and updates, please visit the project website: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>. We are looking forward to seeing you online!

Sincerely,

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Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

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Participating Jurisdictions Round 2 Meeting Invitation Letter



November 16, 2021

RE: Meeting Invitation for the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Participant,

The South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) is moving forward in the development of the regional multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). HMPs identify vulnerabilities, possible impacts or losses, and strategies to address various natural and man-made hazard events such as flood, drought, severe storms, or levee failure. The intent of this second meeting is to identify new mitigation actions to address local vulnerabilities, discuss community capabilities and existing planning mechanisms, and to review information collected to this point. **You are receiving this letter because your jurisdiction's attendance is required in order to continue participation in this planning effort.**

FEMA requires at least one designated representative from your jurisdiction to participate in the planning process to be recognized as a participating jurisdiction. This is the second and last meeting required in this planning process. Meetings will last approximately 1 to 1.5 hours. There are two opportunities to attend a Round 2 meeting - you are only required to attend **one** of them. Please attend one of the upcoming meetings shown below.

- **In-Person Meeting Option:** Thursday, **December 16, 2:00 pm MT**
 - South Platte NRD Office (551 Parkland Dr, Sidney)
- **Virtual Meeting Option:** Monday, **December 20, 2:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89969984043>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 899 6998 4043

You can download your jurisdiction's Round 2 meeting worksheets beginning December 14th by visiting this Google Drive link: <http://bit.ly/SP-NRD-GoogleDrive>

Please RSVP for the meeting by contacting Anthony Kohel, JEO Planner, at: (402) 474-8753 or akohel@jeo.com. For project information and updates, please visit the project website: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>. We are looking forward to seeing you in-person or online!

Sincerely,


Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

JEO CONSULTING GROUP INC
JEO ARCHITECTURE INC

p: 402.435.3080 | 2000 Q Street, Suite 500 | jeo.com
f: 402.435.4110 | Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

Stakeholders Round 2 Meeting Invitation Letter



November 16, 2021

RE: Meeting Invitation for the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Stakeholder,

The South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) is moving forward in the development of the regional multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). HMPs identify vulnerabilities, possible impacts or losses, and strategies to address various natural and man-made hazard events such as flood, drought, severe storms, or levee failure. The intent of this second meeting is to identify new mitigation actions to address local vulnerabilities, discuss community capabilities and existing planning mechanisms, and to review information collected to this point. **You are receiving this letter because you are a potential stakeholder for this planning effort.**

As a stakeholder, you are encouraged to provide input to the planning process to ensure identified mitigation efforts are appropriate and consistent with the special needs of the organization you represent. Your input will be integrated into the larger community profile prepared by your community's local representatives.

There are two opportunities to attend the final round of planning meetings:

- **In-Person Meeting Option:** Thursday, **December 16, 2:00 pm MT**
 - South Platte NRD Office (551 Parkland Dr, Sidney)
- **Virtual Meeting Option:** Monday, **December 20, 2:00 pm MT**
 - Join online at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89969984043>
 - Phone: (346) 248-7799; Meeting ID: 899 6998 4043

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Please RSVP for the meeting by contacting Anthony Kohel, JEO Planner, at: (402) 474-8753 or akohel@jeo.com. For project information and updates, please visit the project website: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>. We are looking forward to seeing you in-person or online!

Sincerely,


Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

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JEO ARCHITECTURE INC

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f: 402.435.4110 | Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

Letter of Public Review Notification



March 25, 2022

RE: South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Public Review and Adoption

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Participant:

The 2022 South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan has begun its Public Review Period and the current draft is available for review online. This draft includes the latest revisions following the second round of meetings. You may review the draft at the project website: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>

The draft is available for public comment from Friday, March 25 to Friday, April 15, 2022. At the end of the Public Review Period, the complete plan will be submitted to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for final approval. This is your last opportunity to review the plan and submit to JEO any requested changes or corrections, prior to its submission to NEMA and FEMA.

Please carefully review this draft with your local planning team and verify that the information therein is accurate to the best of your knowledge. Please inform JEO as soon as possible should you desire any changes. To request changes, you can mark up a section, scan it, and email it to akohel@jeo.com; fax it to (402) 435-4110; or use the comment box on the project website. If JEO does not receive changes from you by Friday, April 15, we will assume that your jurisdiction has reviewed this section and approves of it as written.

At this time, jurisdictions may also adopt the plan locally. Adoption would apply to the eventual FEMA-approved version of the plan. Attached is an example resolution that you may use or adapt to fit your local needs.

After local adoption and FEMA approval, your jurisdiction will become eligible for FEMA project grant funding to assist with implementation of actions in this plan. The adopted resolution must be returned to JEO Consulting Group, Inc. for submittal to NEMA/FEMA. Send a copy of the signed, adopted resolution to JEO Consulting Group via email at akohel@jeo.com; fax to (402) 435-4110; or mail to:

JEO Consulting Group, Inc.
Attn: Anthony Kohel
2000 Q Street, Suite 500
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

Thank you for helping us provide your community with an accurate and comprehensive hazard mitigation plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Phil Luebbert".

Phil Luebbert, Project Manager

Encl: Adoption resolution example

JEO CONSULTING GROUP INC
JEO ARCHITECTURE INC

p: 402.435.3080
f: 402.435.4110

2000 Q Street, Suite 500
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

jeo.com

Project Website

The project website can be accessed through this link: <https://jeo.com/spnrd-hmp>

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Start a Project

 1.800.723.8567

South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan

Project Purpose

The South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD), in collaboration with JEO Consulting Group, is in the process of updating their 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). A hazard mitigation plan is a *community-guided* document that identifies vulnerability to hazards and mitigation projects to reduce or eliminate this vulnerability. FEMA requires that an HMP be updated and approved within a five-year period. Having an approved and updated plan enables your community to be stronger and more resilient by:

1. Reducing your community's risk and potential impacts from hazards and disasters such as: tornadoes, flooding, drought, hail, severe winter storms, agricultural plant and animal diseases, wildfire, chemical spills, etc.;
2. Gaining eligibility for pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants, and
3. Building partnerships within your community and across counties.

The planning area for the South Platte NRD HMP includes the counties of Cheyenne, Deuel, and Kimball. Members of the community, schools, NRD, fire districts, irrigation districts, and other jurisdictions within the three counties are invited to participate in this process by attending meetings and providing information for the plan.

This hazard mitigation plan update is funded by a FEMA planning grant. The cost is shared 75% through federal funding and 25% through a local match.

For more information about the South Platte NRD, please visit their [website](#).

Created By: NI
 Date: 01/15/2021
 Software: ArcGIS 10.6.1
 File Name: Planning Area - South Platte.mxd

This map was generated using information from several sources. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The accuracy of the information shown on this map is not guaranteed. The user of this map should verify the accuracy of the data on the information used to generate this map. This is not a warranty.

South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Area

Round 1 Sign-in Sheets

South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan

Zoom Virtual Meeting Round 1 – Wednesday, July 28, 2021 at 2:00PM MT

Attended	Name	Title	Jurisdiction
X	Phil Luebbert	Project Coordinator	JEO Consulting Group
X	Anthony Kohel	Planner	JEO Consulting Group
X	Mary Baker	Resiliency Strategist	JEO Consulting Group
X	Ryan Reisdorff	Water Resources Specialist	South Platte NRD
X	Ron Leal	Emergency Manager	Region 21 EMA
X	John Cook	Program Specialist	NEMA
X	Diana Mendoza-Cauley	Hazard Mitigation Community Planner	FEMA Region VII
X	Michelle Hill	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Panhandle Public Health District
X	Ryan McElroy	Manager	Kimball Municipal Airport
X	Melissa Gorsuch	Clerk	Village of Potter
X	Kevin Kubo	City Inspector/Floodplain Administrator	City of Sidney
X	Mark Onstott	Fire Chief	Potter Fire District
X	Sheila Newell	Zoning Administrator	Kimball County
X	Bill Hinton	Interim City Administrator, Electric Superintendent	City of Kimball
X	Beth Fiegenschuh	County Clerk	Cheyenne County
X	Colleen Terman	Planning & Zoning Administrator	Cheyenne County
X	Jeff Juelfs	Utility Superintendent	Village of Dalton
X	Jason Petik	CEO	Sidney Regional Medical Center
X	Bill Bohac	Maintenance Supervisor	Kimball County Manor

South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan

Zoom Virtual Meeting Round 1 – Thursday, July 29, 2021 at 6:00PM MT

Attended	Name	Title	Jurisdiction
X	Phil Luebbert	Project Coordinator	JEO Consulting Group
X	Anthony Kohel	Planner	JEO Consulting Group
X	Walter Kielian	Fire Chief	Dix Fire District
X	Ryan Reisdorff	Water Resources Specialist	South Platte NRD

Round 2 Sign-in Sheets



South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
"Round 2 Meeting"
 Sidney, NE – December 16, 2021 – 2:00 PM



NAME	TITLE	DISTRICT/JURISDICTION Represented	PHONE	EMAIL
Phil Luebbert	Senior Planner	JEO	402-474-8768	pluebbert@jea.com
Anthony Kohel	Junior Planner	JEO	402-474-8753	akohel@jea.com
Ricky Dickison	Bushnell Chair/BVFD	Village of Bushnell/Bushnell Fire	308-235-7093	Randy1rrd@live.com
Jeff Juels	Utility Supervisor	Village of Dalton	308-250-2713	daltonshop@daltontel.net
David Scott	City Manager	City Sidney	308-254-7002	citymanager@cityofsidney.org
Laverne Bawn	Sidney VFD	Sidney/Sidney Rural District #1	308-249-1720	Sidneynevfd@cityofsidney.org
Joe Aikens	Sidney Police Dept.	City of Sidney	308-249-2279	Joe.Aikens@sidney,pa.org
Ron Lea	Director Region 21 EMD	Region 21 EMD	308-249-1310	ronlea@region21.net
Chris Geary	Superintendent	Leyton	308-377-2301	chris.geary@leytonwarriors.org
Colleen Termer	Zoning Admin		308-254-4094	planzone@cheyennecounty.net
Douglas Hart	Highway Superintendent	Cheyenne County	308-254-4294	dhart@cheyennecounty.net

Please Sign In!



South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
 "Round 2 Meeting"
 Sidney, NE – December 16, 2021 – 2:00 PM



NAME	TITLE	DISTRICT/JURISDICTION Represented	PHONE	EMAIL
MARK ONSTOTT	CHIEF	POTTER YOUNG FIRE-RESCUE DEPT	308-674-5921	M.ONSTOTT@YANCO.COM
Ben Schumacher	Facility Director	Sidney Regional Medical Center	308-254-5076	bschumac@sidneyrmc.com
Bill Hinton	Electric Superintendent	City of Kimball	308-235-5948	whinton@kimballne.org
Ryan Reisdorff	Water Resources Specialist	SPNRD	308-254-2577	rreisdorff@spnrd.org
Travis Glanz	Water Resources Coordinator	SPNRD	308-254-2377	tglanz@spnrd.org

Please Sign In!

South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan

Zoom Virtual Meeting Round 2 – Monday, December 20, 2021 - 2:00PM MT

Attended	Name	Title	Jurisdiction
X	Phil Luebbert	Project Coordinator	JEO Consulting Group
X	Anthony Kohel	Planner	JEO Consulting Group
X	Ryan Reisdorff	Water Resources Specialist	South Platte NRD
X	Travis Glanz	Water Resources Coordinator	South Platte NRD
X	Ryan McElroy	Manager	Kimball Municipal Airport
X	Melissa Gorsuch	Clerk	Potter
X	Sheila Newell	Zoning Administrator	Kimball County
X	Ashlea Bauer	Administrator/Clerk	Chappell
X	Gregg Fossand	Building & Grounds/ Transportation Director	Kimball Public Schools
X	Rita Bartling	Village Clerk/Treasurer	Lodgepole
X	Klent Schnell	Fire Chief	Bushnell Fire Department
X	Jason Petik	Administrator	Sidney Regional Medical Center
X	Marisa Alvares	Planning Specialist	NEMA
X	Annette Brower	City Clerk	Kimball

APPENDIX B PUBLIC MEETING MATERIALS AND WORKSHEETS

Contents:

1. Example of Community Profile with Questions
2. Example of Plan Integration Worksheet

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Example of Community Profile with Questions

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Community Profile

Village of Dalton

**South Platte NRD
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2022**

Name(s): _____

Date: _____

Please answer the questions in red. Your responses are critical for completing this Community Profile. If you are unsure of any questions, think of who could supply the information - please provide their name and position in the community.

Worksheets Due By: _____

Completed Community Profiles and other worksheets can be returned to Anthony Kohel at JEO Consulting Group, 2000 Q Street, Ste 500, Lincoln, NE 68503; or by email at akohel@jeo.com. If you have any questions, please call 402-474-8753.

SOUTH PLATTE NRD HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN | 2022

1

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Local Planning Team

Table DAL.1: Dalton Local Planning Team

Name	Title	Jurisdiction

Location and Geography

The Village of Dalton is located in the northern portion of Cheyenne County and covers an area of 0.34 square miles. The major waterway in the area is the North Platte River which is located 20 miles north of the community.

Transportation

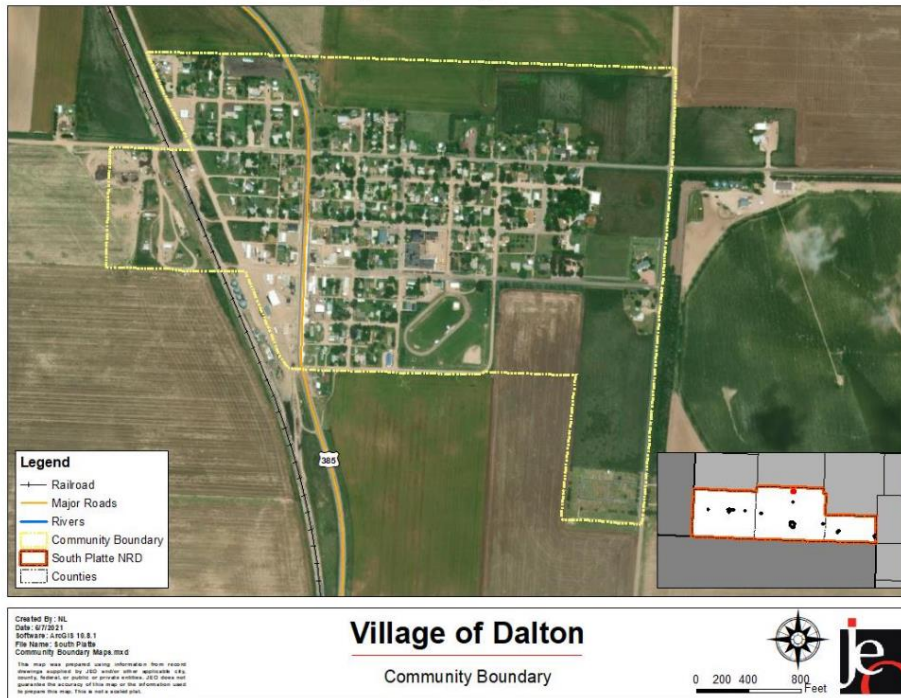
According to the NDOT’s 2014 Statewide Traffic Flow Map, US Highway 385 runs north/south through central Dalton, and accommodates approximately 2,155 vehicles per day, 370 of which are heavy commercial vehicles. The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe railroad runs north/south along western Dalton.

The Local Planning Team added that chemicals are regularly transported through the community on the Burlington Northern rail line, or along Highway 385. Local Planning Team members added that most often vehicles are likely carrying fuel, agricultural chemicals or ethanol. Further, planning team members added that there are especially dangerous intersections within Dalton. Of particular concern is the intersection of Highway 385 and State Street.

- **Were there significant transportation events/spills that occurred locally? Please describe.**

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Figure DAL.1: Village of Dalton

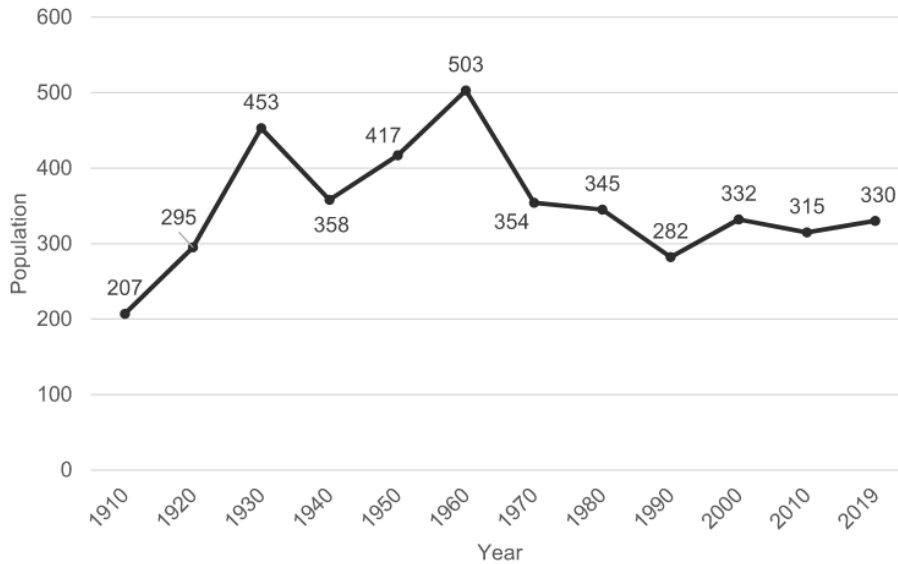


SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Demographics

Dalton’s estimated population in 2019 was 330. The following figure displays the historical population trend from 1910 to 2019. This figure indicates that the population of Dalton has generally increased since 2010. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Increasing populations can also contribute to increasing tax revenues, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Dalton’s population accounted for 3 percent of Cheyenne County’s population in 2019.¹

Figure DAL.2: Estimated Population 1910 - 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau²

The young, elderly, minorities, and poor may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. In comparison to the county, Dalton’s population was:

- **Younger.** The median age of Dalton was 44.5 years old in 2019, compared with the county average of 40.4 years. Dalton’s population grew younger since 2010, when the median age was 48.1 years old. Dalton had a greater proportion of people under 20 years old (27.6%) than the county (25.7%).³
- **Less ethnically diverse.** Since 2010, Dalton’s ethnic diversity did not change. In 2010, 0.0% of Dalton’s population was non-white. By 2019, 0.0% of Dalton’s population was non-white. During that time, those who were non-white in the county grew from 4% to 5.1%.⁴

¹ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.
² United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.
³ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.
⁴ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

- **More likely to be at the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate of all persons in Dalton (13.6%) was higher than the county (9.6%) in 2019.⁵

Employment and Economics

The Village's economic base is a mixture of industries. In comparison to Cheyenne County, Dalton's economy had:

- **Different mix of industries.** Employment sectors accounting for 10% or more of employment in Dalton included: Agriculture, Retail Trade, Education Services, and Entertainment. Cheyenne County's employment sectors included Retail Trade and Educational Services in 2019.⁶
- **Lower household income.** Dalton's median household income in 2019 (\$51,042) was about \$2,500 lower than the county (\$53,871).⁷
- **Fewer long-distance commuters.** 27.9% of workers in Dalton commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with 67.2% of workers in Cheyenne County. 5.9% of workers in Dalton commute 30 minutes or more to work, compared to 11.5% of the county workers.⁸

Major Employers

- **What are the major employers in Dalton?**
- **Do a large percentage of residents commute to other communities? If so, to which ones?**

Housing

In comparison to Cheyenne County, Dalton's housing stock was:

- **More owner occupied.** 87.4% of occupied housing units in Dalton are owner occupied compared with 66.6% of occupied housing in Cheyenne County in 2019.⁹
- **Older housing stock.** Dalton has a larger share of housing built prior to 1970 (74.0%) compared to the county (63.9%).¹⁰
- **No multifamily homes.** The predominant housing type in the village is single family detached, and Dalton contains less multifamily housing with five or more units per structure compared to the county (0% compared to 10.3%). 86.5% of housing in Dalton was single-family detached, compared with 74.9% of the county's housing. Dalton has a

⁵ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

⁶ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

⁷ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

⁸ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

⁹ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

¹⁰ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

smaller share of mobile and manufactured housing (12.4%) compared to the county (4.4%).¹¹

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

Where are mobile and manufactured houses located within the community?

Future Development Trends

- **What has changed over the past five years? (For example: new housing or businesses? Demolished buildings?)**

- **According to the census data, Dalton's population has slightly increased over the last decade. What factors are contributing to this?**

- **Are there any new housing developments planned for the next five years? Where?**

- **Are any new businesses or industry planned?**

¹¹ United States Census Bureau. "2019 Census Bureau American Community Survey: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://data.census.gov>.

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

- Is the future land use map available?

Structural Inventory and Valuation

The planning team requested GIS parcel data from the County Assessor as of December 2020. This data allowed the planning team to analyze the location, number, and value of property improvements at the parcel level. The data did not contain the number of structures on each parcel. A summary of the results of this analysis is provided in the following table.

Data to be included at a later date.

Table DAL.2: Dalton Parcel Valuation

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

Source: County Assessor

Community Lifelines

Hazardous Materials – Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are 10 chemical storage sites in Dalton that contain hazardous chemicals. In the event of a chemical spill, the local fire department and emergency response may be the first to respond to the incident.

Table DAL.3: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

Facility Name	Address
Frenchman Valley Farmers Co-op	602 Broad St
AT&T Microwave Tower 1340	10974 Road 58
Hotel 10 Launch Facility	Road 56
Hotel 08 Launch Facility	County Rd 36
Graff 6 & 7	Road 60
Reimers Well	Jct Roads 54 & 107
Hotel 11 Launch Facility	County Rd 56
Hotel 02 Launch Facility	County Rd 52
Panhandle Co-op Assn	4857 Road 107
NDOT Dalton Reload Yard	5808 Highway 385

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy¹²

Critical Facilities

The local planning team identified critical facilities that are vital for disaster response, public shelter, 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

¹² Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed December 2020. <https://deq-iis.ne.gov/tier2/search.faces>.

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

planning process and updated by the local planning team as a part of this plan update. The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Please confirm the following facilities are critical facilities for your jurisdiction. Please also note if the location has changed, if it acts as a shelter, and if a generator is present.

Critical facilities can include municipal buildings, pumping stations, water towers, wells, power/water/wastewater plants, community halls, schools, police/fire departments, hospitals, etc.

Table DAL.4: Critical Facilities from 2017 Plan

CF #	Name	Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)
1	West Water Well			No
2	Legion Hall			No
3	Village Maintenance			No
4	Citizen Center			No
5	Post Office			No
6	Leyton Public School			No
7	St. Mary's Catholic School			No
8	Dalton Assembly of God			No
9	Presbyterian Church			No
10	Water Tower			No
11	ELCA Lutheran Church			No
12	County Shed			No
13	North Water Well			No
14	South Water Well			No

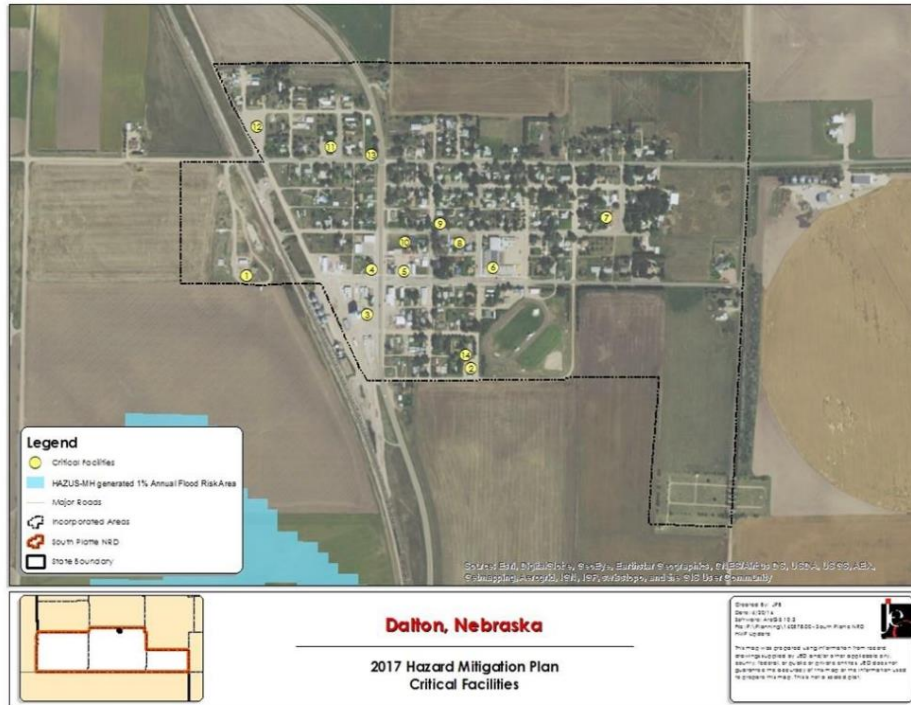
Please add any additional critical facilities the jurisdiction may have.

Table DAL.5: New (or Missing) Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Shelter (Y/N)	Generator (Y/N)	Floodplain (Y/N)

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Figure DAL.3: Critical Facilities from 2017 Plan



SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Governance

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. Dalton has a five-member Village Board and the following offices.

Please check the following list and add/remove any additional community offices, departments, or committees:

- *Clerk/Treasurer*
- *Attorney*
- *Utilities Superintendent*
- *Fire Chief*
- *Sewage Plant Operator*
- *Street/Water Commissioner*
- *Other:* _____
- *Other:* _____

Capability Assessment

The capability assessment consisted of a Capability Assessment Survey completed by the jurisdiction and a review of local existing policies, regulations, plans, and the programs. The survey is used to gather information regarding the jurisdiction's planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; and educational and outreach capability.

Please check the right column in the following table for your community. The table includes responses from the 2017 HMP. If there have been changes or updates, please cross out the answer and provide the updated answer and date. The highlighted cells indicate new capabilities profiled in this plan update.

Table DAL.6: Capability Assessment

Survey Components/Subcomponents		Yes/No	Date of Last Update
Planning & Regulatory Capability	Comprehensive Plan	Yes	
	Capital Improvements Plan	No	
	Economic Development Plan	No	
	Emergency Operational Plan	Yes	
	Floodplain Management Plan	No	
	Storm Water Management Plan	No	
	Zoning Ordinance	No	
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	No	
	Floodplain Ordinance	No	
	Building Codes	No	
	National Flood Insurance Program	No	
	Community Rating System	No	
	Other (if any)		

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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	Yes	
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes	
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes	
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	No	
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No	
	Storm Water Service Fees	No	
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	Yes	
	Development Impact Fees	No	
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	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.	Yes, Fire Department	
	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)		

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

Table DAL.7: Overall Capability

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

Plan Integration

The following Plan Integration section is from the 2017 HMP. What plan updates have occurred since the last HMP?

The Village of Dalton has a variety of planning mechanisms which can be used to work in conjunction with the Hazard Mitigation Plan to limit development in known hazard areas. Dalton has a Comprehensive Plan, a Zoning Ordinance, a Wellhead Protection Plan, a Drought Emergency Plan, and Water Emergency Plan.

Dalton has a Comprehensive Plan which was updated in 2008. The plan neither addresses natural hazards, nor limits future development near hazard-prone areas. Presently, there is no plan to incorporate mitigation objectives into the Comprehensive Plan. Dalton also has an Emergency Operations Plan for the village, which is specific to drinking water emergencies, updated in January of 2016. The plan is filled with emergency contact information, and locations of emergency resources if a drinking water emergency should occur.

Dalton also has a Zoning Ordinance which does not limit development within known hazard areas. Presently, there are no known plans for incorporating mitigation objectives within the zoning ordinance.

Dalton does have a designated Well Head Protection Area, which is located to the south and west of the community. The development of a Well Head Protection Plan would be beneficial for the protection of municipal water supplies.

What community plans currently incorporate hazards and mitigation right now? How do they incorporate hazards/mitigation?

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

How will the community incorporate hazards and mitigation into other planning mechanisms in the future?

Historical Occurrences

See the Cheyenne County community profile for historical hazard events.

Hazard Prioritization

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

Please review the following section and answer the provided questions. Note that reported data in the following paragraphs is from the 2017 plan and does not reflect new data available through 2020.

Hail

According to the Local Planning Team, the community is most concerned about damage to Village property. The Village's wells, while they are not necessarily hail resistant, do have stucco removable roofs, so that they may be replaced after being damaged. According to the NCEI, 38 hail events have occurred since 1996 (annual occurrence of approximately three events), there were no injuries or deaths attributed to the 38 events, however three of these events did result in local damages totaling \$32,700 (an average of \$10,900 per damage event).

In order to protect the community from lasting impacts from further hail damages, the community purchases insurance on Village property.

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

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

Have critical facilities been damaged in the past from hail? If yes, what was damaged?

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

Hazardous Materials – Transportation

The Local Planning Team is highly concerned about chemical transportation through Dalton, primarily agricultural chemicals. While a significant chemical spill has not occurred in the past, the planning team recognizes the additional vulnerability from Highway 385, which runs along the west side of the community. Further, the Fire Hall is located very close to Highway 385. Therefore, a chemical spill event which occurs near the Fire Hall may present an additional complication for response.

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

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

In the event of a large spill, who would respond? Do they have appropriate spill resources and training?

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

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

What are the local response resources? Do they have protective gear and training?

Severe Winter Storms

According to the Local Planning Team, the Village's most prominent concerns are related to snow removal, and locations to put the removed snow. According to the Local Planning Team, the most recent severe winter storm took place in April of 2016.

As with severe thunderstorms, power outages are also a concern for severe winter storms. The community does not have snow routes within town, which may add a level of vulnerability to the area. Additionally, there is only one town maintenance person, who is responsible for clearing snow off roadways in Dalton. Having limited resources such as few staff, power lines aloft, and a lack of snow routes may contribute to overall vulnerability of Dalton to severe winter storms.

Dalton has deemed their snow removal resources as insufficient and have added a mitigation action of purchasing a pay loader (Civil Service Improvement), to enhance their snow removal capabilities.

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

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

How was the community impacted by the extremely cold temperatures in February 2021?

Does the community have snow routes? What streets are prioritized?

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Who is in charge of removing snow in your community?

What snow removal equipment do you have? Are snow removal resources sufficient?

Has there ever been structural damage to critical facilities from severe winter storms?

What percentage (approximate) of power lines are buried?

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

Tornadoes

According to the Local Planning Team, the Village's biggest concerns about tornadoes are the potentials for bodily harm and loss of life. The Local Planning Team indicated that the Village had been impacted by tornadoes in the past but were unable to provide details as to dates or specific impacts. Previous tornado events have impacted trees and resulted in power outages.

The Village of Dalton has worked to limit the lasting impacts resulting of tornadoes. The Village has been fully outfitted with outdoor sirens, as well as backed up municipal records electronically. The Village has also identified the installation of a tornado safe room which will allow for added protection.

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

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

Does the community have a safe room? If yes, where?

Do critical facilities have weather radios? Which ones?

Do you have warning sirens? If so, how are they activated? Are there areas of the community that are not reached by the siren?

Are there hazardous trees in town which should be removed? If so, where are they?

Is storm spotting performed? If yes, by whom?

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

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

From the following list, please circle any additional hazards your community is pursuing mitigation efforts for. If top concerns are already identified for your community, please skip this section.

- Animal and Plant Disease
- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding
- Grass/Wildfire
- Hail
- Hazardous Materials - Fixed Sites
- Hazardous Materials - Transportation
- High Winds
- Levee Failure
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Severe Winter Storms
- Terrorism and Civil Disorder
- Tornadoes

Please provide a description for additional hazards circled above, including past event descriptions, injuries, fatalities, property/crop damages, and current or future mitigation efforts.

New Hazard: _____

Description of why this hazard is a concern:

New Hazard: _____

Description of why this hazard is a concern:

SECTION SEVEN: VILLAGE OF DALTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Mitigation Strategy

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

Mitigation Action	Backup Generator		
DESCRIPTION	Obtain a backup generator for the city well		
HAZARD(S)	All hazards		
ESTIMATED COST	\$5,000-\$10,000		
FUNDING	Grant funding, presently cost prohibitive		
TIMELINE	2-5 years		
PRIORITY	High		
LEAD AGENCY	Utility Supervisor		
UPDATE (CIRCLE ONE)	Completed	Ongoing	Remove
STATUS	What is the current status on this project?		

Mitigation Action	Public Awareness and Education		
DESCRIPTION	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; install water meters to aid water conservation.		
HAZARD(S)	All Hazards		
ESTIMATED COST	\$500+		
FUNDING	General Fund		
TIMELINE	5+ Years		
PRIORITY	Low		
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board		
UPDATE (CIRCLE ONE)	Completed	Ongoing	Remove
STATUS	What is the current status on this project?		

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Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms		
DESCRIPTION	Assess, design and construct fully supplied safe rooms in highly vulnerable urban and rural areas such as mobile home parks, campgrounds, schools, and other such areas throughout the planning area; assess the adequacy of current public buildings to be used as safe rooms; construct safe rooms in areas of greatest need, either as new construction or retrofitting		
HAZARD(S)	Tornadoes, High Winds		
ESTIMATED COST	\$200-\$300/sq ft stand alone, \$150-\$200 addition/retrofit		
FUNDING	General Fund, Grant assistance		
TIMELINE	5+ Years		
PRIORITY	High		
LEAD AGENCY	Village Board		
UPDATE (CIRCLE ONE)	Completed	Ongoing	Remove
STATUS	What is the current status on this project?		

Mitigation Action	Snowplow		
DESCRIPTION	Purchase additional snowplow.		
HAZARD(S)	Severe Winter Storms		
ESTIMATED COST	\$50,000		
FUNDING	Grant Funding		
TIMELINE	2-5 years		
PRIORITY	High		
LEAD AGENCY	Utility Supervisor		
UPDATE (CIRCLE ONE)	Completed	Ongoing	Remove
STATUS	What is the current status on this project?		

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Mitigation Action	Well Head Protection Planning		
DESCRIPTION	Develop a Well Head Protection Plan to limit/reduce the ground water contamination of municipal water supplies.		
HAZARD(S)	Flood, Drought		
ESTIMATED COST	\$20,000- \$50,000		
FUNDING	General funds, water contingency fund (NDEQ)		
TIMELINE	5+ years		
PRIORITY	Low		
LEAD AGENCY	Water system operator, SPNRD assistance		
UPDATE (CIRCLE ONE)	Completed	Ongoing	Remove
STATUS	What is the current status on this project?		

Example of Plan Integration Worksheet



South Platte NRD

Hazard Mitigation Plan Plan Integration Worksheet

JEO Consulting Group
December 2021

Name(s): _____ Jurisdiction: _____

Introduction

Thank you for participating in the South Platte NRD Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

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

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

Please complete these worksheets and return them to JEO Consulting Group by January 21, 2022.

Email: akohel@jeo.com

Phone: 402-474-8753

Fax: 402-435-4110

Mail: JEO Consulting Group

c/o Anthony Kohel

2000 Q Street, Ste 500

Lincoln, NE 68503

Step 1

Please complete the following table.

Which of these plans/ordinances does your jurisdiction have?

Plan/Ordinance	Yes/No	Year of most recent update
Annual Municipal Budget		
Comprehensive Plan		
Zoning Ordinance/ Floodplain Ordinance/ Subdivision Regulations		
Building Code		What IBC Edition is Adopted?
Capital Improvements Plan		
Floodplain Regulations/Ordinance		
Other:		
Other:		

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

Step 2

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

Annual Municipal Budget

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

Are a large portion of municipal funds already dedicated to a specific project? If yes, which project (i.e. installing a new municipal well or improving transportation routes).

How has the amount of municipal funds increased or decreased over recent years?

Which projects identified in the hazard mitigation plan are already included in the municipal budget?

What grants have you applied for in the last five years?

Please list which grants your community has been awarded.

Comprehensive Plan

Does the comprehensive plan discuss natural hazards? Yes No

If yes, which hazards are discussed?

Does your comprehensive plan:

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

Limit density in areas adjacent to known hazardous areas: Yes No In future update

Encourage infill development: Yes No In future update

Encourage "clustering of development" in sensitive areas: Yes No In future update

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

Encourage preservation of open space in hazard-prone areas: Yes No In future update

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

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

How will you incorporate the information from the hazard mitigation plan into your next comprehensive plan? Please consider the items above and any other enhancements that you would like to include in future comprehensive plan updates.

Zoning Ordinance / Floodplain Ordinance / Subdivision Regulations

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

Yes No

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

Does the Zoning Ordinance / Floodplain Regulations / Subdivision Regulations:

Contain floodplain maps? Yes No In future update

Prohibit development within the floodplain? Yes No In future update

Discourage development in the floodplain? Yes No In future update

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

Identify floodplain areas as parks or open space? Yes No In future update

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

Prohibit filling of wetlands? Yes No In future update

Discourage development near chemical storage sites? Yes No In future update

Discourage development along major transportation routes? Yes No In future update

Limit development in the ETJ? Yes No In future update

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

Include well setback requirements? Yes No In future update

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

Do subdivision regulations allow density transfers in hazard areas?
 Yes No In future update

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

Building Code

If the building codes are based on the International Building Codes, what year/version is in effect?

Have you made any amendments to the Code? If yes, please describe.

Capital Improvement Plan

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

If yes, explain the plan or timeline.

Does the Capital Improvement Plan include:

Storm water projects? Yes No In future update

Upsizing of culverts and drainage structures? Yes No In future update

Regular maintenance for drainage structures? Yes No In future update

Upgrading storm sewer systems? Yes No In future update

Regular maintenance for the storm sewer system? Yes No In future update

Improving transportation routes for drainage? Yes No In future update

Widening roadways that would improve evacuations if they were required?
 Yes No In future update

Bridge improvements? Yes No In future update

Installing new municipal wells? Yes No In future update

Upsizing water distribution pipes? Yes No In future update

Installing water meters for residential structures? Yes No In future update

Updating electrical distribution system? Yes No In future update

Burying powerlines? Yes No In future update

Looping electrical distribution to critical facilities? Yes No In future update

- Installing emergency generators in critical facilities? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a new fire hall? Yes No In future update
- Improving the existing fire hall? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a new police headquarters? Yes No In future update
- Improving the existing police headquarters? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a new public works facility? Yes No In future update
- Improving the existing public works facility? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a new community center? Yes No In future update
- Improving the existing community center? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a community storm shelter? Yes No In future update
- Constructing a new water treatment facility? Yes No In future update
- Improving the existing water treatment facility? Yes No In future update
- Constructing other community owned structure(s)? Yes No In future update
- Improving other existing community owned structure(s)? Yes No In future update

What other types of projects are presently included in the capital improvement plan?

APPENDIX C WORKSHEETS TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES REVIEW AND UPDATE

Contents:

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

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Worksheet #1: Progress Report

Worksheet # 1: Progress Report

Progress Report Period: _____ to _____
(Date) (Date)

Project Title: _____ Project ID#: _____

Responsible Agency: _____

Address: _____

City/County: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Phone #(s): _____ e-mail address: _____

List Supporting Agencies and Contacts: _____

Total Project Cost: \$ _____ Anticipated Cost Overrun/Under run: _____

Date of Project Approval: _____ Start date of the project: _____

Anticipated completion date: _____

Description of the Project (include a description of each phase, if applicable, and the time frame for completing each phase).

Milestones	Complete	Projected Date of Completion

Plan Goal(s)/Objective(s) Addressed:

Goal: _____

Objective: _____

Indicator of Success (e.g., losses avoided as a result of the acquisition program):

In most cases, you will list losses avoided as the indicator. In cases where it is difficult to quantify the benefits in dollar amounts, you will use other indicators, such as the number of people who now know about mitigation or who are taking mitigation actions to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.

Status (Please check pertinent information and provide explanations for items with an asterisk. For completed or canceled projects, see Worksheet #2 — to complete a project evaluation):

Project Status

(1) Project on schedule

(2) Project completed

(3) Project delayed*

*explain: _____

(4) Project canceled

Project Cost Status

(1) Cost unchanged

(2) Cost overrun*

*explain: _____

(3) Cost under run*

*explain: _____

Summary of progress on project for this report:

A. What was accomplished during this reporting period?

B. What obstacles, problems, or delays did you encounter, if any?

C. How was each problem resolved?

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

Other comments:

Worksheet #2: Evaluating Your Planning Team

Worksheet #2: Evaluating Your Planning Team

When gearing up for the plan evaluation, the planning team should reassess its composition and ask the following questions:

	YES	NO
Have there been local staffing changes that would warrant inviting different members to the planning team? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there organizations that have been invaluable to the planning process or to project implementation that should be represented on the planning team? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there any representatives of essential organizations who have not fully participated in the planning and implementation of actions? If so, can someone else from this organization commit to the planning team? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there procedures (e.g., signing of MOAs, commenting on submitted progress reports, distributing meeting minutes, etc.) that can be done more efficiently? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there different or additional resources (financial, technical, and human) that are now available for mitigation planning? Comments/Proposed Action:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the planning team determines the answer to any of these questions is "yes," some changes may be necessary.

Worksheet #3: Evaluate Your Project Results

Worksheet #3: Evaluate Your Project Results

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

Was the action implemented?

<p>IF YES</p> <p>↓</p> <p>What were the results of the implemented action?</p>	<p>Why not?</p> <p>Was there political support for the action? YES NO</p> <p>Were enough funds available? YES NO</p> <p>Were workloads equitably or realistically distributed? YES NO</p> <p>Was new information discovered about the risks or community that made implementation difficult or no longer sensible? YES NO</p> <p>Was the estimated time of implementation reasonable? YES NO</p> <p>Were sufficient resources (for example staff and technical assistance) available? YES NO</p>	<p>IF NO</p> <p>↓</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

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

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

↓

Was the action cost-effective?	YES	NO
--------------------------------	-----	----

Explain how or how not:

What were the losses avoided after having completed the project?

If it was a structural project, how did it change the hazard profile?

Date _____

Prepared by: _____

Worksheet #4: Revisit Your Risk Assessment

Worksheet #4: Revisit Your Risk Assessment

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

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

Worksheet #5: Revise the Plan

Worksheet #5: Revise the Plan

Prepare to update the plan.

When preparing to update the plan:	Check the box when addressed ✓
1. Gather information, including project evaluation worksheets, progress reports, studies, related plans, etc. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Reconvene the planning team, making changes to the team composition as necessary (see results from Worksheet #2). Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Consider the results of the evaluation and new strategies for the future.

When examining the community consider:	Check the box when addressed ✓
1. The results of the planning and outreach efforts. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The results of the mitigation efforts. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Shifts in development trends. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Areas affected by recent disasters. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The recent magnitude, location, and type of the most recent hazard or disaster. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. New studies or technologies. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Changes in local, state, or federal laws, policies, plans, priorities, or funding. Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Changes in the socioeconomic fabric of the community.

Comments:

9. Other changing conditions.

Comments:

Incorporate your findings into the plan.

When examining the plan:

Check the box when addressed ✓

1. Revisit the risk assessment.

Comments:

2. Update your goals and strategies.

Comments:

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

Comments:

Use the following criteria to evaluate the plan:

Criteria	YES	NO	Solution
Are the goals still applicable?			
Have any changes in the state or community made the goals obsolete or irrelevant?			
Do existing actions need to be reprioritized for implementation?			
Do the plan's priorities correspond with state priorities?			
Can actions be implemented with available resources?			

Comments:

APPENDIX D

HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT

FUNDING GUIDEBOOK

Contents:

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 - 3.1. Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Opportunities

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Section One: Overview

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

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

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

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

Project identification includes identifying all possible options (or alternatives) to address planning objectives; at this stage, there are no “bad” options. At times, the best option may be to work with other actors in the community to design solutions that are responsive to community values while reducing risk (e.g., a bike path or ball field that can double as a retention area, or the preservation of an animal habitat that also serves as a natural buffer). These types of solutions can often be funded in very innovative ways, including solutions which increase local industry and revenue (e.g., tapping into the entrepreneurial community).

Project identification is followed by a comprehensive evaluation of possible project options to identify viable, preferred option(s) for development of specific implementation strategies. Preferred options may change as different stakeholders come to the table and additional ideas are proposed or funding sources identified. Incremental mitigation projects, in which risk is slowly bought down through a comprehensive range of actions, can be a much more realistic strategy than identifying the one best (and often costliest) solution. Project evaluation criteria include the need for and the availability of funding for specific project options along with technical feasibility, environmental consequences, cost effectiveness, etc.

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

Section Two: Hazard Mitigation Project Funding Opportunities

2.1 General

When the current FEMA hazard mitigation planning program was formulated in the late 1990s as part of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, there was an assumption that federal funding would be provided on a substantial, on-going basis for implementing hazard mitigation projects. While hundreds of millions of dollars have been provided by the federal government over the last decade, primarily through FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs, the level of funding has varied from year to year and future prospects are unclear. Additionally, some communities have not been successful in their pursuit of these grants and have not seen the value of their investment in mitigation planning. As a result, while it is still important to have a grasp of how these legacy federal programs can be used to fund hazard mitigation projects, it is increasingly important to look for other opportunities.

Opportunities for funding and technical assistance exist in other federal agencies or possibly state or local agencies. In addition, alternative funding opportunities can be developed at the regional or local level with private sector businesses, private foundations, and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In order to fully map out the range of local and state options it is necessary to undertake a detailed stakeholder analysis – something which has not been done at this time. The following contains a brief overview of federal, state, and local government programs that may include opportunities for hazard mitigation project funding as well as alternatives within the private sector and NGOs.

2.2 Federal Resources

Information about federal hazard mitigation project funding opportunities is organized per the following categories:

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs
- Other FEMA Hazard Mitigation Programs
- Other Federal Agency Programs

2.2.1 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

There are three grant programs administered at the federal level by FEMA that are grouped under the umbrella heading of the “Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs” including:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

These programs also have a counterpart agency at the State level. For Nebraska, HMGP and BRIC are administered at the state level by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. The FMA program is managed by the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources. Periodically, FEMA issues guidance covering the administrative elements for all three programs, titled the *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance*. The most recent guidance was released in 2015.

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

- HMGP is only available when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, i.e., post-disaster. The other four HMA programs, when funding is appropriated by Congress, are available pre-disaster.
- Project eligibility under HMGP can be limited by the State as part of the HMGP Administrative Plan developed post-disaster. For example, funding may only be made available for projects that are related to the type of disaster; i.e., HMGP related to a significant flood disaster declaration may only be designated for flood mitigation projects like acquisitions of repetitively flooded properties.
- Eligible projects can include project types that are not typically funded by FEMA hazard mitigation programs if FEMA authorizes what is referred to as the “5 percent initiative”. Generally reserved

for very large disasters, authorizing the 5 percent initiative can make funding available for new, unproven mitigation techniques and technologies where benefits are not proven or not clearly measurable such as back-up generators, disaster warning equipment and systems, hazard identification or mapping efforts, and studies or plans to reduce disaster losses. The current State of Nebraska Administrative Plan for HMGP associated with FEMA 4014-DR-NE identifies the potential use of the 5 percent initiative for that particular disaster event.

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

2.2.2 Other FEMA Hazard Mitigation Programs

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

- Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) - FMAGP may be applicable to some areas of Nebraska; the Nebraska State HMP identifies Wildfires as the third highest ranked hazard on a state-wide basis. FEMA provides the following overview of the FMAGP program:
 - FMAGP is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
- Public Assistance (PA) Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Funding – Generally, PA funds are provided post-disaster for the restoration of public infrastructure that has sustained damaged due to a presidentially-declared disaster. The legislation authorizing PA also includes a “*provision for the consideration of funding additional measures that will enhance a facility’s ability to resist similar damage in future events.*” It is important to note that Section 406 funding can only be used on parts of a facility that were actually damaged by the disaster; although in some cases the damages are sufficient that the entire facility must be replaced.
 - Therefore, it is often difficult to include the type of specific predictions in a HMP that would lead to identifying Section 406 as a prime option for funding, but it should be noted in the HMP and referenced wherever it is potentially applicable. Areas of vulnerability for particular buildings, or building types, identified through the HMP can be a resource for the identification of PA mitigation projects. Additionally, local and state staff should receive training in the successful use of PA.

Additional FEMA programs include: Community Assistance Program which assists states with the NFIP; various post-disaster funds and programs; and Assistance to Firefighter Grants which can assist with the enhancement of response capabilities.

Note: Section Three includes individual website URLs for more detailed information on these two FEMA programs that are also the sources of the quoted passages.

2.2.3 Other Federal Agency Programs

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

Table 1: Federal Programs

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

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
	assistance to support long-term economic recovery but also has supported grants for upgrades to critical public infrastructure and essential facilities.	have also had programs in the past but are restricted by funding at the moment.	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	USACE can provide a broad range of assistance under legislative authority related to flood control for floodplain management planning, stream bank and shoreline protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration.	USACE projects generally involve watershed level activities and long project development and implementation timelines but may be applicable to regional considerations.	http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/
U.S. Dept of Education	Grants support LEAs in the development of communitywide approaches to creating safe and drug-free schools and promoting healthy childhood development. Programs are intended to prevent violence and the illegal use of drugs and to promote safety and discipline. Coordination with other community-based organizations is required. This program is jointly funded and administered by the departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services. The appropriation amounts listed above do not include funds appropriated for the departments of Justice and Health and Human Services.	This program can be used to work towards safer schools, taking various potential risks into account.	https://www.ed.gov/
U.S. Dept of Energy (DOE)	DOE undertakes a range of missions related to electricity and energy including improving <i>“the ability of energy sector stakeholders</i>	DOE programs fund weatherization efforts, support renewable energy efforts which can be a portion of an energy assurance effort, and can provide	http://energy.gov/public-services/funding-opportunities

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
	<p><i>to prevent, prepare for, and respond to threats, hazards, natural disasters, and other supply disruptions</i>". DOE works closely with State and local governments on energy assurance issues and develops products and tools to inform and educate State and local officials to support their energy emergency response activities. DOE also partners with State and local organizations to further assist in these efforts including the National Association of State Energy Officials, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, National Governors Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, and at the local level, Public Technology Institute. Recently, DOE created the Local Energy Assurance Program which included more than \$8 million in LEAP grants to 43 cities and towns across the country to develop or expand local energy assurance plans to improve electricity reliability and energy security in these communities</p>	<p>technical assistance through the Nuclear Safety and Environment Program.</p>	
<p>U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>The US Dept of Health and Human Services and its various agencies provide a wide range of grants and technical assistance programs.</p>	<p>Grant programs include technical: assistance and training related to ensuring safe water and wastewater treatment for rural areas; program to provide AEDs; and programs to ensure that rural areas have access to health services.</p>	<p>http://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.html</p>

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	HUD administers the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). CDBG funds have been used in conjunction with other hazard mitigation funding sources, e.g., HMGP, to implement projects including acquisitions and elevation of flood prone properties. However, HUD funding for hazard mitigation projects usually comes via special Congressional appropriations related to specific disaster events.	CDBG funds can play a key role in hazard mitigation.	https://www.hud.gov/
U.S. Dept of Justice	The Office of Community Oriented Policing services offers funding to assist with community policing capacity.	This program may be relevant to communities which identify crime, acts of violence and/or terrorism as a hazard.	http://www.justice.gov/business/
U.S. Dept of Labor	National Emergency Grants (NEGs) temporarily expand the service capacity of Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker training and employment programs at the state and local levels by providing funding assistance in response to large, unexpected economic events which cause significant job losses. NEGs generally provide resources to states and local workforce investment boards to quickly reemploy laid-off workers by offering training to increase occupational skills.	Training and temporary jobs can focus on weatherization or possibly mitigation related activities.	https://www.dol.gov/
U.S. Dept of the Interior	The National Parks Service has multiple grants allowing for the purchase of land for recreational	These programs could assist with the securing of land which can serve a dual	www.nps.gov

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Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
	facilities, the rehabilitation of recreation facilities, and protecting cultural treasures.	purpose of mitigation and recreation, as well as for protecting some historic sites.	
U.S. Dept of Transportation	Funds support recreational trails, bridge replacement, safe routes to schools, road projects in rural areas, and other programs.	These funds can be incorporated into multi-objective projects aimed at hazard mitigation.	http://www.dot.gov/grants
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	In May, 2010, EPA signed a memorandum of agreement with FEMA to “ <i>formalize efforts to explore opportunities to incorporate sustainability and smart growth practices into communities’ hazard mitigation planning and long term disaster recovery efforts, and to incorporate hazard resilience into smart growth assistance for communities.</i> ” The intent is to coordinate parallel activities within these agencies for an array of policy initiatives that include climate change considerations. For projects that are intended to improve land use planning practices, this joint effort could provide valuable technical assistance.	EPA programs support efforts to clean up brownfields, support water quality, provide safe drinking water, promote green communities, and watershed protection.	http://www2.epa.gov/home/grants-and-other-funding-opportunities
Small Business Administration (SBA)	SBA Disaster Loan Program is a significant source of assistance for homeowners, renters, businesses, and nonprofit organizations in the aftermath of disasters. Although this is a post-disaster funding mechanism, it is important to note that loans can be increased up to 20 percent for mitigation to protect property from future disasters of the	Small businesses can use SBA loans for many purposes, before and after a disaster.	https://www.sba.gov/

Source	Description	Additional Notes	Website
	same kind that caused the current damage.		

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

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2.3 State of Nebraska Resources and Priorities

There are a number of state agencies and programs with potential applicability to supporting funding and implementation of mitigation projects in addition to the federal hazard mitigation grant programs administered at the state level by NEMA and NeDNR already mentioned above. These agencies will also likely be important in earlier stages of the hazard mitigation planning process by providing current hazard and risk assessment data, including:

- NeDNR – Public outreach and education programs should be incorporated and cross-referenced as part of any corresponding programs recommended as part of HMPs
- Climate Assessment and Response Committee (CARC) – CARC is a committee comprised of other state agencies and other stakeholders including the University of Nebraska and private livestock and crop producers. A primary concern of the CARC appears to be drought mitigation and at a minimum, the CARC should be a good source of technical support for related mitigation actions at the region or local levels.
- Nebraska Forest Service (NFS) – The NFS “administers state and federal grant monies for fuel treatment on private property...for thinning forested tracts and for applying firewise principles to properties.”

Additional Nebraska funding resources include:

- Nebraska Environmental Trust (NET) – NET is a state program dedicate to the preservation of Nebraska’s natural resources. Grant applications are accepted annually on or before the first Tuesday after Labor Day in September. <https://environmentaltrust.nebraska.gov/index.html>
- Water Sustainability Fund (WSF) – The WSF is a source of financial support to help local project sponsors achieve the goals set in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 2-1506. The Nebraska Natural Resources Commission (NRC) oversees WSF operations including application review, scoring & ranking, and awarding funding to successful applicants. The Department of Natural Resources administers the WSF fund by initially reviewing the newly filed applications and forwarding those that meet minimum statutory requirements to the NRC. WSF applications are due by July 31st each year with final determination made by the end of the year. <https://nrc.nebraska.gov/water-sustainability-fund-0>

One existing mechanism for agency collaboration, particularly in the area of flooding, is the Nebraska Silver Jackets Program (<https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/Nebraska>). Silver Jackets teams are active in many states and consist of various state and federal agencies working together in support of flood risk reduction.

Some state agencies which provide technical assistance and other resources include:

- Nebraska Department of Environmental and Energy
- Nebraska Department of Economic Development
- Nebraska Department of Transportation
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska State Historical Society

In addition to these programs, it is important to always have a sense of the priorities that are identified by other agencies in influential positions regarding future grant funding. For example, the 2012 State of Nebraska Administrative Plan for HMGP, consistent in many ways with aspects of the Nebraska State HMP, identifies eligible project types such as:

- Structural hazard control or protection projects
- Retrofitting of facilities
- Property acquisition or relocation
- Development or improvement of warning systems

- Dead-end storm structures
- Replacement of conductors to T-2 Conductors, e.g., for increased wind resistance for electrical transmission lines

2.4 Alternative Funding Sources

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

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

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

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

2.4.1 Local Funding Options

Local funding options are just what they sound like, using local funds for local mitigation projects. Local funds are also needed as the non-federal share or “matching funds” for federal grant programs but can also be used independently to fund a range of project types. Local funding options include the following:

- Capital Improvement Programs – On-going civic improvements can include prioritized hazard mitigation projects or mitigation can be included as one aspect of a larger project. For example, improving the hydraulic capacity of a culvert or bridge to prevent upstream flooding while undertaking periodic replacements for end of service considerations is one example. Replacing windows in a school with shatter resistant glass as part of an overall renovation is another example. Capital improvement programs are generally funded with local tax revenues and municipal bonds.
- Permits, Fees, and Developer Contributions- Communities can establish fees, earmark a portion of existing permit and fee structures, and/or establish requirements for developer contributions for new developments in hazard prone areas that can then be used to fund local mitigation projects. The proceeds can be accumulated in what is often referred to as a “Mitigation Trust Fund” and the uses are typically tied to specific project types and/or relationships with projects already identified in specific plans or documents such as an HMP. These types of funds can also be used to create vouchers or other incentives to individual action.
- Force Account / In-Kind Services – Although there is a “cost” associated with activities of public employees, there are a wide range of activities that can be undertaken by local government staff and officials as well as interested parties on their behalf that would yield significant benefits. Some of the obvious examples are public outreach and education for individual property owners, business

and institutions to reduce their risk through correspondingly inexpensive or essentially activities. This would include tapping into available education resources, promoting individual action, etc.

- **Property Owners** – For a project that directly benefits one or more specific properties, the property owner can be asked to contribute. Through the HIRA process, property owners can become better aware of their risks and options. Owners that recognize they have a real flood problem may be willing to pay a portion of the cost. In recent years, property owners have voluntarily agreed to pay the non-federal share (up to 25 percent of the total project cost) for FEMA HMA grants in some states. In some cases, the owners have paid even higher percentages of the cost. In addition, after a flood, owners may have cash from insurance claims or disaster assistance that they will be using to repair their homes and properties. By including the right floodproofing and mitigation project components into the repairs, the resilience of the property to future flooding may be improved. Having property owners contribute to the project can help stretch available local funds and also gives the property owner an enhanced stake in the outcome of the project and incentive to make sure the property is properly maintained.
- **Individual Participation** – Although mitigation is ultimately intended to benefit individuals, HMPs often neglect to integrate participation of potential beneficiaries into the process. The participation by individuals, including small business owners, is important for making sure the resulting HMP reflects community needs and priorities, but it also allows for the planning team to identify measures and options that individuals can take to reduce their own risk at a cost they can afford.

2.4.2 Public-Private Partnerships

Developing a “public-private partnership” is a phrase used frequently in a wide range of government programs and for good reason, especially in the context of hazard mitigation. Similar to the point made in the preceding subsection regarding individual participation, participation of private sector organizations in solving their own hazard risk situations can be a low-cost and effective method. The phrase also encompasses finding opportunities for public and private sector partners to share costs equitably for larger projects that require substantial funds to implement. Private sector businesses and organizations have their own cost-benefit calculations to perform but joint efforts may make the balance sheets work for both sides.

2.4.3 Private Foundations

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

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

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

Section Three: References

3.1 Hazard Mitigation Project Funding

The following includes current websites with more detailed information about several of the programs and documents mentioned in this Guidebook.

- *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance*. The current version of this guidance document was developed in 2015 and can be found at:
 - <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

In addition, the individual grant programs each have specific websites per the following:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 - <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
 - <https://www.fema.gov/bric>
- Flood Mitigation Assistance
 - <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>
- HMGP Post Fire Grant
 - <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/post-fire>
- Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
 - <https://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program>
- Public Assistance Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Funding
 - <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/184476>

Note: These websites and reference materials are as current as possible. However, one important aspect of grant programs that is not just applicable to hazard mitigation or to government agencies, is that the status, priorities, and administration of funding sources and programs is dynamic, i.e., subject to frequent changes in direction and emphasis. Therefore, it is useful to be familiar with the current information, but it is equally, if not more important, to engage candidate federal and state agencies in a dialog as soon as possible. The intent is to determine the most current information about grant project status and priorities for inclusion in the evaluation of hazard mitigation projects and the development of implementation strategies.

On a related note, it is also recommended to include specific reference in plan maintenance procedures to the monitoring and updating of information regarding grant programs and the agencies or foundations that administer these grants.

There are also a number of documents that include a broad range of project types and how these have been implemented in communities across the country including: Mitigation Best Practices Portfolio <https://www.fema.gov/mitigation-best-practices-portfolio>.