

Webster County, Nebraska

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 2028

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May, 2018

WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – 2028.

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*Webster County,
Nebraska*

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
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SECTION 1.

**THE WEBSTER COUNTY
PLANNING PROCESS.**

SECTION 1 **THE WEBSTER COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS.**

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This **Comprehensive Plan** was prepared as a guide to direct future growth and development opportunities in Webster County during the 10-year planning period, 2018 to 2028.

The focus of this **Comprehensive Plan** is to assess the effectiveness of balancing the desire to preserve and protect agricultural production lands for agricultural uses, while at the same time, at appropriate locations, providing for the development of non-farm dwellings and rural subdivisions. The implementation of this **Comprehensive Plan** guided by the establishment of “**Goals & Policies**,” and evaluated by the analysis of “**Population, Income, & Economic Profile**,” “**Land Use Profile & Plan**,” “**Public Facilities & Transportation**” and the “**Energy Element**.” The intent of this **Comprehensive Plan** is also to guide the establishment of **Zoning and Subdivision Regulations**, as needed, to achieve the specific goals and policies identified in the **Plan**.

This **Comprehensive Plan** is intended to provide policy guidance to enable the residents and elected officials of the County to make decisions based upon the consensus of the **Webster County Planning Commission**. Plan implementation methods should include incentives to stimulate private action consistent with the **Plan** and the use of Local, State and Federal programs for County-wide economic development activities.

The **Comprehensive Plan** was prepared under the direction of the **Webster County Planning Commission** and Planning Consultants, **Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C.**, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PLANNING PERIOD

The planning time period for achieving the goals, programs and economic development activities identified in this **Comprehensive Plan** for Webster County, Nebraska, is 10 years (2018-2028).

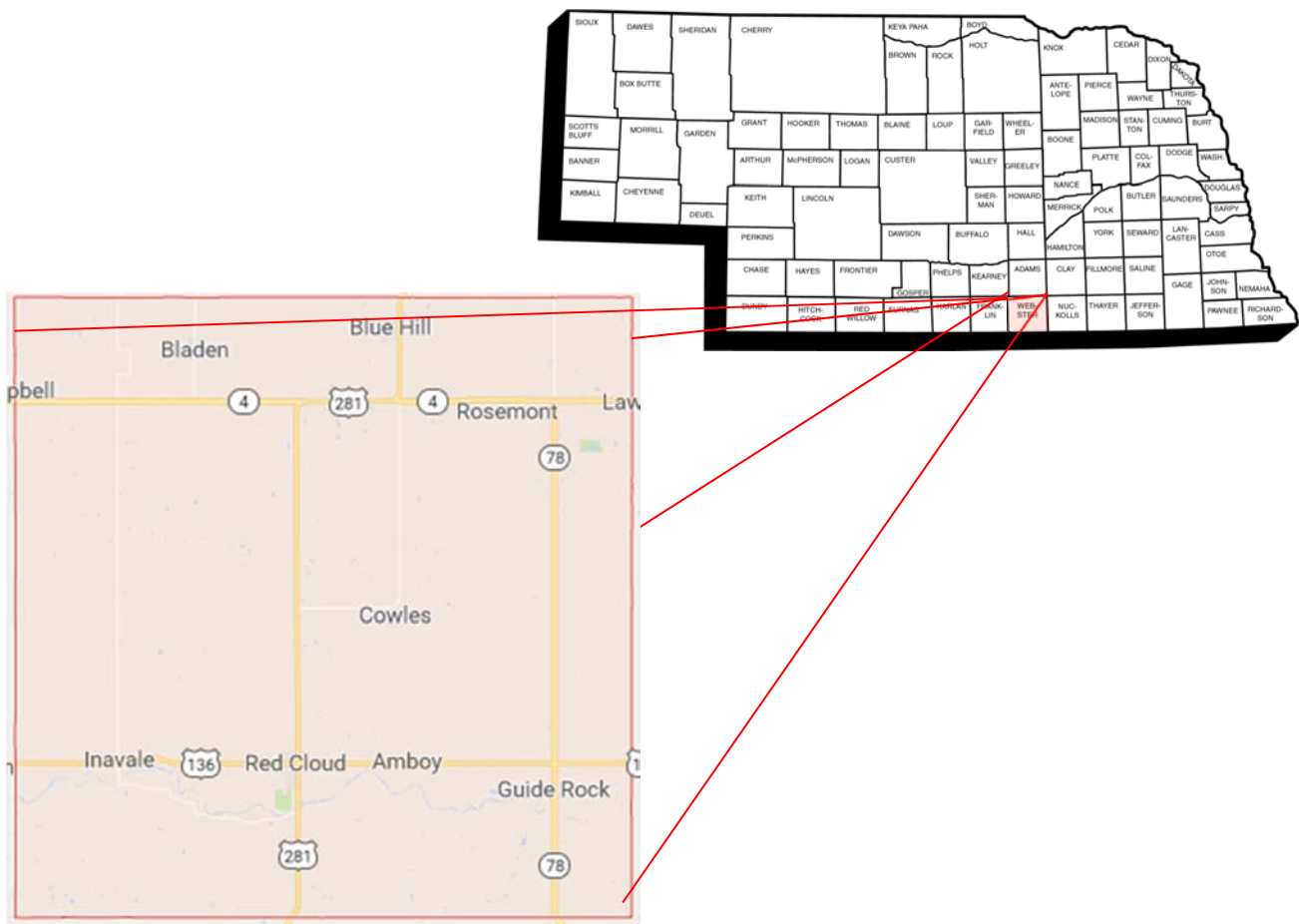
AUTHORITY TO PLAN

This **Comprehensive Plan** for Webster County is prepared under the Authority of Sections 23-114 to 23-174.10, Nebraska State Statutes 1943, as Amended.

AMENDMENT

The **Comprehensive Plan** may be amended or updated as the need arises as provided in the Nebraska State Statutes.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.1
LOCATION MAP
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA**



*Webster County,
Nebraska*

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

SECTION 2.

GOALS & POLICIES.

SECTION 2 **GOALS & POLICIES.**

INTRODUCTION

The **Comprehensive Plan** plays a major role in the future growth and sustainability of Webster County. Important components of this **Plan** are specific planning **Goals** and **Policies** that provide local planners direction in the administration and overall implementation of the **Plan**. In essence, **Goals** and **Policies** are the most fundamental elements of the **Plan**; the premises upon which all other elements of the **Plan** must relate. The following **Goals** and **Policies** will be in effect for the period of the **Webster County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 to 2028**, pending annual review.

Goals are broad statements, identifying the present state or condition of the planning area and what the area could or should evolve into during the planning period. Goals are established for the primary components of the **Comprehensive Plan**, including **land use, housing, economic development, public facilities and transportation and plan maintenance and implementation**. Goals are long term in nature and, in the case of those identified for this **Comprehensive Plan**, will be active throughout the **10-year planning period**.

Policies help to further define the specific actions to accomplish specific goals. Policies, or often referred to as objectives, are sub-parts of a Goal and are accomplished in a much shorter time space.

The following **Goals** and **Policies** are the result of both qualitative and quantitative research conducted in association with the **Comprehensive Plan**. The **qualitative research** has included input received from the **Webster County Planning Commission**.

GENERAL GOALS

The first step in developing **Goals** and **Policies** for this **Plan** is the creation of **general goals**. These general goals were developed to "highlight" **important** elements of this comprehensive planning process, as determined via field analysis and the formation of "key" issues with the public.

The following represents the general goals associated with the rural, unincorporated areas of Webster County.

1. Promote the preservation of the agricultural industry, including the diversity of crops and cattle/calf production. Historically, agriculture has been the primary income producing activity for Webster County, and is anticipated to remain as such through the 10-year planning period.
2. Maximize development and job creation opportunities to stabilize the Webster County population.
3. Market Webster County to broaden the economic base and expand employment opportunities.
4. Programs of citizen participation for persons of all ages and incomes should be fostered in Webster County to maintain and improve the economic and social quality of life in the County.
5. Collaborate and promote programs in conjunction with Nebraska Games and Parks and the Little Blue NRD to promote the use of the Elm Creek, Indian Creek and Narrows State Wildlife Management Area, as well as Liberty Cove.
6. Establish and enforce the **Comprehensive Plan** and appropriate planning and zoning administration procedures to ensure the proper implementation of the Webster County Future Land Use Map and Zoning Regulations.
7. Monitor the consumption of energy by all sectors of the County and consider the implementation of alternative energy sources such as Wind, Hydropower, Solar, Geothermal, Biomass and Methane, to reduce the reliance on traditional fuel and energy sources.
8. Maintain and strengthen relationships between the County and each Community to produce planning practices supportive of proper land usage, economic growth, housing, public facilities and services, transportation and recreation.

LAND USE

Goal 1 – Provide opportunities for development in an orderly, efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Policies:

- 1.1 Ensure that future non-agricultural development in rural Webster County is equipped with modern utility services. These facilities are recommended to be located in close proximity to the Cities of Red Cloud and Blue Hill, Villages of Bladen, Cowles and Guide Rock, and Census Designated Place of Inavale.
- 1.2 Constrain future developments to locations which are relatively free of environmental constraints relating to: sensitive soils, slope, floodplains, drainage, ground water, endangered species or other natural resources.
- 1.3 Avoid development in regions (specific Soils Associations) in Webster County that could result in the contamination of soils and ground water resources.
- 1.4 Implement Zoning Regulations that allow for livestock/confinement facilities in appropriate areas of rural Webster County, when in conformance with the Webster County Zoning Regulations and the Livestock Friendly County designation already in place in the County.
- 1.5 Utilize alternative energy systems to supplement individual residential and business electric consumption in accordance with Nebraska State Statute 70-12, as amended August, 2009. The use of Solar, Methane, Wind, Biomass, Hydropower and Geothermal energy systems on individual properties to supplement or sell excess energy produced to the local utility district, a process known as “Net Metering.”
- 1.6 Consider the development of additional Commercial Wind and Solar Farm Energy Conversion Systems in appropriate areas of rural Webster County, via the requirements outlined in the special use permit process of the County Zoning Regulations.

Goal 2 - Maintain land use development patterns and densities in Webster County that conform to uniform planning standards.**Policies:**

- 2.1 Utilize the Future Land Use Map to make appropriate land use decisions in the County, which is based upon present needs and sound forecasts of future growth and development of the agricultural industry.
- 2.2 Preserve and protect existing and future State Special Use Areas, Program hunting and trapping lands and, potentially, the Republican River and the Little Blue River environs for the use of residents and visitors to the County.
- 2.3 Preserve and protect the irrigated and dryland crop production areas for continued agricultural uses. Groundwater protection and preservation of agricultural land uses should be emphasized.
- 2.4 Enforce Zoning and Subdivision Regulations to provide incentives for maintenance preservation of agricultural lands for agricultural uses throughout the rural County jurisdiction, while encouraging proper non-agricultural development activities.
- 2.5 Limit the development of new livestock confinement facilities and operations from areas with sensitive soils conditions. Land along the Republican River contain the highest concentration of sensitive soils conditions and designated flood plains.

Goal 3 - Encourage compatible adjacent land uses through regulations suited to the unique characteristics and location of each use.**Policies:**

- 3.1 Establish an annual review and modification process of established Zoning Districts and regulations to encourage both development and redevelopment activities.
- 3.2 Ensure the orderly development of residential uses that are environmentally sound, regarding topography and soils capacity
- 3.3 Support the planned development of non-farm/ranch residential dwellings within and adjacent Webster County Communities and in areas not suitable for agricultural production. Encourage planned rural subdivisions within appropriate, modern infrastructure.

- 3.4 Ensure the appropriate locations of industrial and commercial developments within and/or adjacent the Communities of Webster County or in areas allowing for compatible land uses and adequate access to transportation systems and utilities.

Goal 4 - Work cooperatively with Federal, State and County Governments to develop compatible flood control measures.

Policies:

- 4.1 Continue to work cooperatively with State and Federal Agencies in protecting the natural environment in Webster County from contamination or pollutants.
- 4.2 Require all developments in the County to be consistent with flood plain requirements.
- 4.3 Review and identify measures which limit or reduce flood hazards, control water runoff and enhance the quality of surface and ground water.

Goal 5 - Achieve residential, commercial, and industrial land use developments that are suitable for existing soils capacity and topography.

Policies:

- 5.1 Promote sound, planned rural subdivision development in Webster County through appropriate, but cost efficient standards for subdivision design and construction.
- 5.2 Identify land uses to promote and complement the existing State recreation and wildlife management areas.

HOUSING

Goal 1 - Provide access to a variety of safe, decent and affordable housing types in Webster County.

Policies:

- 1.1 Improve on existing and develop new organizational relationships to create affordable housing in Webster County, including but not limited to South Central Economic Development District and the Community Action Partnership of Mid-Nebraska.
- 1.2 Promote affordable housing programs in rural Webster County, both for the rehabilitation and/or removal of unsafe housing, as well as new housing construction.
- 1.3 Promote and encourage the development of varied housing styles, prices, densities, quantities and locations, as to attract individuals and families to Webster County.
- 1.4 The County should become actively involved in the development of **workforce housing**. Such housing could occur in **planned rural residential subdivisions**.

Goal 2 - Protect and preserve existing rental and owner occupied residential housing units in Webster County.

Policies:

- 2.1 Promote housing rehabilitation programs in rural Webster County to preserve and protect existing housing stock up to code.
- 2.2 Identify and encourage the rehabilitation/preservation of the historically significant residences and structures in Webster County.

Goal 3 - Encourage future residential developments in Webster County that are compatible and complements existing environmental features. Non-farm/ranch dwellings should be located adjacent or near hard surfaced County roads or highways.

Policies:

- 3.1 Identify and promote additional areas for residential units in appropriate areas of Webster County. Areas adjacent or near Webster County Communities, where municipal services are available, would prevent conflict with agricultural production areas of the County.
- 3.2 Discourage development of residential units in environmentally sensitive areas, including but not limited to, the Republican River and the Little Blue River areas.

Goal 4 - Encourage rehabilitation and new construction of housing for the elderly and persons with special needs in the communities of Webster County.

Policies:

- 4.1 Promote an adequate supply of affordable housing in Webster County for persons with disabilities.
- 4.2 Encourage the development of transitional housing, with supportive services, for elderly persons and people with disabilities.
- 4.3 Advocate the development of residential retirement housing, as needed, within or adjacent the Cities of Red Cloud and Blue Hill and the Villages of Guide Rock, Cowles and Bladen. This housing should be designed and built for elderly of all income levels as independent, congregate and residential care living units.
- 4.4 Promote additional housing to retain young families, especially the local workforce.

PUBLIC FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION

Goal 1 - Plan, program and implement the most effective, safe and cost efficient public facilities and transportation systems throughout Webster County.

Policies:

- 1.1 Prepare and adopt an annual **Capital Improvement Program or Plan**, consistent with the Goals and Policies of this **Comprehensive Plan**.
- 1.2 Recognize the need for and improve on intergovernmental and regional cooperation to reduce duplication of public health and safety efforts.
- 1.3 Maintain modern design standards and policies for public infrastructure improvements within the unincorporated community of Rosemont and the Census Designated Place of Inavale, in Webster County.
- 1.4 Maintain a **One- and Six-Year Road Plan** to assure a safe and efficient road system in Webster County.

Goal 2 - Provide a transportation system throughout Webster County for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services.

Policies:

- 2.1 Coordinate transportation planning and improvements with the planning and development of other elements of the County, including public utilities and facilities supportive of commercial and industrial development.
- 2.2 Maintain a road and associated bridge system in Webster County that is in accordance with the standard functional street classification system of the State.
- 2.3 Consider a comprehensive **Trails Plan** to allow for pedestrian travel and recreation throughout the County. The Republican River Trail, which is part of the Water Trails for the State of Nebraska, includes connections throughout the County. This regional trail system promotes “canoe routes” along the Republican River ending in the City of Red Cloud.

Goal 3 - Provide adequate, efficient and appropriate public utilities and services to both existing and future residential, commercial and industrial areas in Webster County.

Policies:

- 3.1 Provide facilities and services in Webster County necessary to prevent degradation of the environment, including sewage treatment, refuse collection and disposal, road maintenance and similar environmental control processes as necessary.
- 3.2 Support efforts of each Community in Webster County to supply drinking water and sewage treatment to all residents. Ensure the rules and regulations governing safe drinking water and sewage treatment are met in Webster County. The Nebraska Departments of Environmental Quality and Health and Human Services assist in the regulation of these systems.
- 3.3 Maintain and improve existing public utilities and health & safety services in Webster County, based upon future needs.

Goal 4 - Provide for the equitable distribution of public facilities to meet the cultural, educational, social, recreational and safety and health needs of Webster County.

Policies:

- 4.1 Provide sufficient resources to examine, maintain and develop appropriate recreational, cultural and leisure activities in Webster County.
- 4.2 Provide adequate public health, safety and crime prevention systems throughout Webster County.
- 4.3 Promote a social and cultural environment in the County that provides an opportunity for all residents to experience, develop and share their values, abilities, ambitions and heritage.
- 4.4 Foster a local educational delivery system capable of maintaining the overall educational level in Webster County.
- 4.5 Develop and promote programs to educate the residents of Webster County and visitors regarding the rich heritage and history of the region. Encourage residents and visitors to visit and support the National Willa Cather Center, located in Red Cloud. Utilize current and future public and cultural facilities such as community libraries, museums and natural wildlife areas associated with the Republican and Little Blue Rivers, as well as Wildlife Management Areas.

- 4.6 Ensure the rules and regulations of the Americans with Disabilities Act are met in all public facilities.
- 4.7 Encourage the availability of all necessary services to youth and older adults in Webster County.

PLAN MAINTENANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal 1 - Maintain and utilize the Comprehensive Plan as the primary tool for Webster County decisions regarding the physical development of the Region.

Policies:

- 1.1 Establish an annual review process for the **Comprehensive Plan** and **Zoning Regulations**.
- 1.2 Coordinate development and land use changes with local, County and State officials.
- 1.3 Coordinate local groups and organizations to carry-out the Goals and Policies of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

Webster County, Nebraska

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

SECTION 3.

**POPULATION, INCOME &
ECONOMIC PROFILE.**

SECTION 3 **POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE.**

INTRODUCTION

Population, income and economic trends in Webster County serve as valuable indicators of future development needs and patterns for the County and provide a basis for the realistic projection of the future population. The quantity and location of social and economic features play an important role in shaping the details of various development plans to meet the County's needs.

The population trends & projections for the years 2000 through 2028 were studied and forecasted, utilizing a process of both trend analysis, U.S. Census population estimates and popular consent. **Webster County is projected to remain stable in population during the next 10 years, declining by 134 people.** The County should continue to promote the development of a variety of businesses and housing types as to attract individuals and families to the County during the 10-year planning period in Webster County.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS & PROJECTIONS

The analysis and projection of population are at the center of all planning decisions. This process assists in understanding important changes which have and will occur throughout the planning period.

Estimating population size is critical to a planning process. Further, projecting a County's population is extremely complex. Because projections are based on various assumptions about the future, projections must be carefully analyzed and continually re-evaluated due to an area's economic and social structure.

POPULATION

- ❖ **Table 3.1** identifies **Census population estimates** for Webster County and each of its incorporated Communities, from 2011 through 2016. County population estimates identify the trend of a decreasing population for Webster County. Population decreases for the Communities of Red Cloud, Bladen, Blue Hill, Cowles and Guide Rock were recorded by the Census estimates between 2011 and 2015. The Balance of County has recorded a decreasing population.

**TABLE 3.1
CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATES
WEBSTER COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2011-2016**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Webster County:	3,766	3,753	3,667	3,668	3,635	3,603
Red Cloud:	1,006	1,000	972	971	965	948
Bladen:	235	235	229	230	228	227
Blue Hill:	923	922	907	903	894	894
Cowles:	30	29	29	29	29	29
Guide Rock:	221	219	214	213	210	207
Balance of County*:	1,351	1,348	1,316	1,322	1,309	1,298

*Includes Inavale Census Designated Place (CDP).
Source: 2012-2015 U.S. Census Estimates.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

- ❖ **Table 3.2 identifies population trends and projections** for Webster County and each Community, from 2000 through 2028. A decrease in population occurred for Webster County between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses and is projected to continue through 2028.

Currently (2018), the Webster County total population and the Balance of County, or the rural portion of the County, have estimated populations of 3,635 and 1,276, respectively. Both the County and Balance of County are projected to decrease in population during the next 10 years. The 2028 population, for Webster County, is estimated to be 3,501, a decline of 134 persons from 2018.

During the next 10 years, the Cities of Red Cloud and Blue Hill and the Villages of Bladen, Cowles and Guide Rock are also projected to decrease in population. Most significantly, the Balance of County is anticipated to decrease by 58 persons (4.5 percent) or from 1,276 in 2018 to 1,218 by 2028.

**TABLE 3.2
POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
WEBSTER COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>% Change 2018-2028</u>
Webster County:	4,061	3,812	3,635	3,501	-3.7%
Red Cloud:	1,131	1,020	979	946	-3.4%
Bladen:	291	237	224	209	-6.7%
Blue Hill:	867	936	918	904	-1.5%
Cowles	48	30	27	21	-22.2%
Guide Rock:	245	225	211	203	-3.8%
Balance of County*:	1,479	1,364	1,276	1,218	-4.5%

*Includes Inavale CDP.

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

- ❖ For planning purposes, the various cohorts of population are important indicators of the special needs of a County. The cohorts of age, sex and family structure can assist in determining potential labor force and the need for housing, public facilities and other important local services. An analysis of age characteristics can be used to identify the potential needs for public school, recreational areas and short- and long-term health care facilities.
- ❖ **Table 3.3** provides **age distribution trends and projections** for Webster County and each Community, from 2000 to 2028. Overall, the County is projected to experience a net decrease in population during the next 10 years of approximately 134 persons. The “65-74”, “75-84” and “85+” age groups are projected to experience population increases, in Webster County. The “19 and under” age group is projected to experience the largest population decrease during the next 10 years in Webster County, from 906 persons in 2018 to 824 as of 2028, or an estimated decrease of 82 persons.

The “75-84” age group is projected to experience the largest population increase during the next 10 years, in Webster County, from 251 persons in 2018 to 262 as of 2028, or an estimated increase of 11 persons.

Balance of County population, by comparison, is projected to decline in each of the three youngest categories, “19 and Under,” “20 to 34” and “35 to 54” by 90 persons, through 2028. The remaining four age groups are anticipated to increase by a combined 32 persons.

In 2018, median age in **Webster County** is an estimated 47.9 years, while the **Balance of County** median age is projected to be 44.6 years. The median age for the **County** as a whole is projected to increase to 49.4 years. The **Balance of County** median age is anticipated to increase to 46 years, between 2018 and 2028.

**TABLE 3.3
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

Webster County

<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	1,028	950	-78	906	824	-82
20-34	454	449	-5	442	435	-7
35-54	1,128	1,016	-112	930	866	-64
55-64	464	495	+31	491	483	-8
65-74	430	427	-3	422	429	+7
75-84	385	286	-99	251	262	+11
85+	172	189	+17	193	202	+9
TOTALS	4,061	3,812	-249	3,635	3,501	-134
Median Age	44.2	47.2	+3.0	47.9	49.4	+1.5

Balance of County*

<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	418	339	-79	280	224	-56
20-34	147	145	-2	141	135	-6
35-54	472	416	-56	386	358	-28
55-64	177	189	+12	193	203	+10
65-74	148	164	+16	170	179	+9
75-84	96	78	-18	68	73	+5
85+	21	33	+12	38	46	+8
TOTALS	1,479	1,364	-115	1,276	1,218	-58
Median Age	42.0	44.0	+2.0	44.6	46.0	+1.4

*Includes Inavale CDP.

Source: 2000, 2010 Census

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

❖ **Table 3.4** identifies **specific household characteristics** of Webster County, from 2000 to 2028. The total number of households is projected to decrease by an estimated 67 throughout the County and by 21 households in the Balance of County. During the next 10 years, “persons per household” in Webster County is projected to remain stable.

Group quarters consist of living quarters that are not considered a household, such as dormitories, nursing care centers and correctional facilities. Currently, a total of 152 persons reside in group quarters in Webster County. Persons residing in group quarters is projected to decrease to 146, or by 4.1 percent through 2028. Currently, a total of 38 persons reside in group quarters in the Balance of County. This number is projected to decrease by three persons through 2028.

**TABLE 3.4
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
Webster County:	2000	4,061	161	3,900	1,708	2.28
	2010	3,812	156	3,656	1,604	2.28
	2018	3,635	152	3,483	1,539	2.26
	2028	3,501	146	3,355	1,472	2.27
Balance of County*:	2000	1,479	40	1,439	575	2.50
	2010	1,364	39	1,325	548	2.41
	2018	1,276	38	1,238	533	2.32
	2028	1,218	35	1,183	512	2.31

*Includes Inavale CDP.

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

❖ **Table 3.5** identifies **tenure by household** for Webster County, from 2000 to 2028. The County is currently (2018) comprised of an estimated 1,539 households, consisting of 1,216 owner and 323 renter households. By 2028, owner households will account for an estimated 79.3 percent of the total households in Webster County, resulting in 1,167 owner households and 305 renter households.

Between 2018 and 2028, the number of owner and renter households in Webster County is projected to decline throughout the County. The Balance of County, is projected to decrease by 11 owner households by 2028 while renter households will decrease by 10 households.

**TABLE 3.5
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Webster County:	2000	1,708	1,342	78.6%	366	21.4%
	2010	1,604	1,265	78.8%	339	21.2%
	2018	1,539	1,216	79.0%	323	21.0%
	2028	1,472	1,167	79.3%	305	20.7%
Balance of County*:	2000	575	460	80.0%	115	20.0%
	2010	548	455	83.0%	93	17.0%
	2018	533	445	83.6%	88	16.4%
	2028	512	434	84.8%	78	15.2%

*Includes Inavale CDP.

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

***INCOME TRENDS
& PROJECTIONS***

AREA MEDIAN (HOUSEHOLD) INCOME

❖ **Table 3.6** identifies **median household income** for Webster County, Nebraska, from 2000 to 2028. Currently, median income in Webster County is projected at \$42,380. Median income in the County is projected to increase by an estimated 17.8 percent to \$49,916, by 2028. By comparison the City of Red Cloud is projected to increase by 19.8 percent and the Village of Guide Rock by 13.9 percent, during the same period.

The Balance of County currently has the highest median income in the County. This is projected to continue through 2028 with the area median income increasing from \$47,852 to \$56,313.

**TABLE 3.6
AREA MEDIAN (HOUSEHOLD) INCOME – TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
WEBSTER COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2015 Est.*</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>
Webster County:	\$29,972	\$40,256	\$42,380	\$49,916
Red Cloud:	\$26,813	\$32,917	\$34,014	\$40,774
Bladen:	\$31,563	\$37,188	\$38,378	\$43,552
Blue Hill:	\$30,909	\$42,813	\$44,003	\$50,156
Cowles:	\$31,250	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guide Rock:	\$21,750	\$34,167	\$35,848	\$41,334
Balance of County*:	\$33,038	\$45,652	\$47,852	\$56,313

N/A = Not Available.

*2015 Estimate Subject to margin of error.

NOTE: Four-Person Household, 100% Area Median Income - \$54,500.

Source: 2000 Census, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Nebraska Investment Finance Authority, 2018.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

PER CAPITA INCOME

❖ **Table 3.7**, identifies **per capita income** for Webster County and the State of Nebraska, from 2000 to 2028. Per capita income is equal to the gross income of an area (State, County, City, Village) divided equally between the residents of the area. In 2018, per capita income in Webster County is an estimated \$48,842. By 2028, per capita income will increase in the County by an estimated 16 percent, to \$56,639.

Per capita income in Webster County has been consistently lower than the State-Wide Per Capita income.

**TABLE 3.7
PER CAPITA INCOME
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA / STATE OF NEBRASKA
2002-2018**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Webster County</u>		<u>State of Nebraska</u>	
	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2000	\$23,578	--	\$28,978	--
2001	\$25,332	+7.4%	\$30,178	+4.1
2002	\$25,222	-0.4%	\$30,696	+1.72
2003	\$28,621	+13.5%	\$32,611	+6.2
2004	\$27,213	-4.9%	\$33,768	+3.5
2005	\$28,741	+5.6%	\$34,772	+2.9
2006	\$27,784	-3.3%	\$35,982	+3.4
2007	\$30,711	+10.5%	\$38,484	+6.9
2008	\$36,013	+17.2%	\$40,626	+5.6
2009	\$34,681	-3.7%	\$39,226	-3.4
2010	\$34,463	-0.6%	\$40,023	+2.0
2011	\$41,581	+20.6%	\$43,820	+9.5
2012	\$40,586	-2.4%	\$45,578	+4.0
2013	\$43,601	+7.4%	\$46,254	+1.5
2014	\$45,891	+5.2%	\$47,557	+2.8
2018	\$48,842	+6.4%	\$50,014	+4.7%
2000-2018	\$23,578-\$48,842	+107.1%	\$30,696-\$50,014	+63.0%
2018-2028	\$48,842-\$56,639	+16.0%	\$50,014-\$58,564	+17.0%

Source: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 2018.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME

❖ **Table 3.8** identifies the number of persons receiving **Social Security Income and/or Supplemental Security Income** in Webster County. A total of 1,015 persons received Social Security Income in Webster County, in 2016. Of this total, 76.8 percent, or 780 persons were aged 65+ years.

**TABLE 3.8
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2016**

<u>Social Security Income-2016</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	680
Wives & Husbands	45
Children	10
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	90
Children	30
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	125
Wives & Husbands	5
<u>Children</u>	<u>30</u>
TOTAL	1,015
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	350
<u>Women</u>	<u>430</u>
TOTAL	780
<u>Supplemental Security Income-2016</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aged 65 or Older	N/A
<u>Blind and Disabled</u>	<u>N/A</u>
TOTAL	N/A

N/A = Not Available.
Source: Department of Health and Human Services,
Social Security Administration, 2018.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC TRENDS

The most recent and comprehensive employment data available for Webster County was obtained from the Nebraska Department of Labor. A review and analysis of Webster County labor force statistics provides a general understanding of the economic activity occurring in and around the County.

EMPLOYMENT DATA

- ❖ **Table 3.9 identifies employment data trends and projections** for Webster County, Nebraska, from 2007 through 2028. In 2018, Webster County is estimated to have 1,732 employed persons with an estimated unemployment rate of three percent. By 2028, employed persons in the County are estimated to increase by 56 persons, or by 3.2 percent. The 2028 unemployment rate is projected at approximately 2.8 percent.

**TABLE 3.9
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2008-2028**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployed</u>
2007	1,749	--	3.2%
2008	1,737	-12	3.4%
2009	1,737	+0	4.0%
2010	1,779	+42	4.3%
2011	1,728	-51	2.8%
2012	1,732	+4	3.5%
2013	1,858	+126	3.1%
2014	1,821	-37	2.7%
2015	1,642	-179	2.7%
2016*	1,662	+20	3.3%
2018	1,732	+70	3.0%
2028	1,788	+56	2.8%
2008-2028	1,749-1,788	+39	3.2%-2.8%

*Department of Labor Estimate: June, 2016.
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, 2018.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

- ❖ **Table 3.10** illustrates the **travel time to work** for residents of Webster County, in 2015. Approximately 841 (56.2 percent) of the employed residents of Webster County traveled less than 20 minutes to work or worked at home, while 450 residents, 30.1 percent, travel 30 minutes or more.

**TABLE 3.10
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
WEBSTER COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2015 ESTIMATE[^]**

	9 Minutes or Less	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40 Minutes or More
Webster County:	590	251	205	208	242
Red Cloud:	214	65	13	15	63
Bladen:	31	10	15	17	18
Blue Hill:	148	14	112	81	48
Cowles:	1	0	0	0	1
Guide Rock:	29	27	7	9	17
Balance of County*:	167	135	58	86	95

*Includes Inavale CDP.

[^]Estimate subject to margin of error.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2017.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

- ❖ **Table 3.11, Page 3.13**, identifies **workforce employment by type**, in Webster County, Nebraska, for 2017. The Local Government sector, is the largest Non-farm employment sector, with 319 employed persons in this category. “Health Care and Social Assistance” was the second largest employment sector with 145 employed persons in 2017.

**TABLE 3.11
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2017**

<u>Workforce</u>	
Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	1,071
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	*
Utilities.	*
Construction.	38
Manufacturing.	*
Wholesale Trade.	115
Retail Trade.	137
Transportation & Warehousing.	*
Information.	*
Finance & Insurance.	38
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	*
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	17
Educational Services.	28
Health Care & Social Assistance.	145
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	*
Accommodation & Food Service.	42
Other Services (except Public Administration).	40
Federal Government.	24
State Government.	9
Local Government.	319

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, 2017.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

*Webster County,
Nebraska*

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

SECTION 4.

LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN.

SECTION 4 **LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN.**

INTRODUCTION

The following **Land Use Profile & Plan** for the **Webster County Comprehensive Plan** focuses on the analysis of existing and future land uses in rural Webster County. Detailed components include the natural environment, highlighting soils, watersheds, wetlands and ground water.

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The objective of the **Comprehensive Plan** is to protect agricultural lands and, where appropriate, provide for the potential development of intensive agricultural uses and/or non-farm/ranch rural dwellings and subdivisions. The consensus of the **Webster County Planning Commission** was that the future of the County maybe reliant on both issues for continued economic prosperity. The challenge is to balance agricultural preservation with rural residential development, in appropriate areas of the County.

HISTORY

The boundaries of Webster County were officially established in February of 1867 by the Territorial Legislature. At the time, Webster County was considered a part of Jefferson County. Four years later, after an official vote called by the Governor of Nebraska, Webster County was officially established as its own County. Webster County was named after Daniel Webster, an American statesman. The County Seat was located on the claim of Silas Garber, which eventually became the community of Red Cloud. Red Cloud got its name from Teton Sioux, Chief Red Cloud.

Within a year after being officially established as its own County, Webster County saw rapid population growth. Settlers were moving into the area all around the Republican River. As Webster County became established, it was heavily dependent on agriculture, as the Republican River Valley was plentiful in fertile soils.

POPULATION TRENDS

Webster County, experienced, early rapid growth. The 1870 U.S. Census identified only 16 people residing in the County. Then 10 years later, in 1880, the Census identified 7,104 persons in the County. **Webster County reached its historic peak population in 1910, with 12,008 persons.** The population gradually declined with each Decennial Census through 2010, when the population was 3,812. The County population is expected to continue to decline, as the current population of Webster County is estimated at 3,635 persons.

CLIMATE

The climate of Webster County is continental and characterized by widely ranging seasonal temperatures and rapidly changing weather patterns. The temperature ranges from an average daily minimum of 37 degrees in January to an average monthly maximum in July of 90 degrees. The average annual precipitation is 26.06 inches. The average annual snowfall is 20 inches.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Webster County has three topographic regions within its borders. Dissected Plains cover the majority of the County and are found throughout the entire County. “Plains” are found in the northern portion and run throughout the County from west to east. “Valleys” are found concentrated surrounding the Republican River Valley. The configuration of these three regions combine to make the County environmentally diverse.

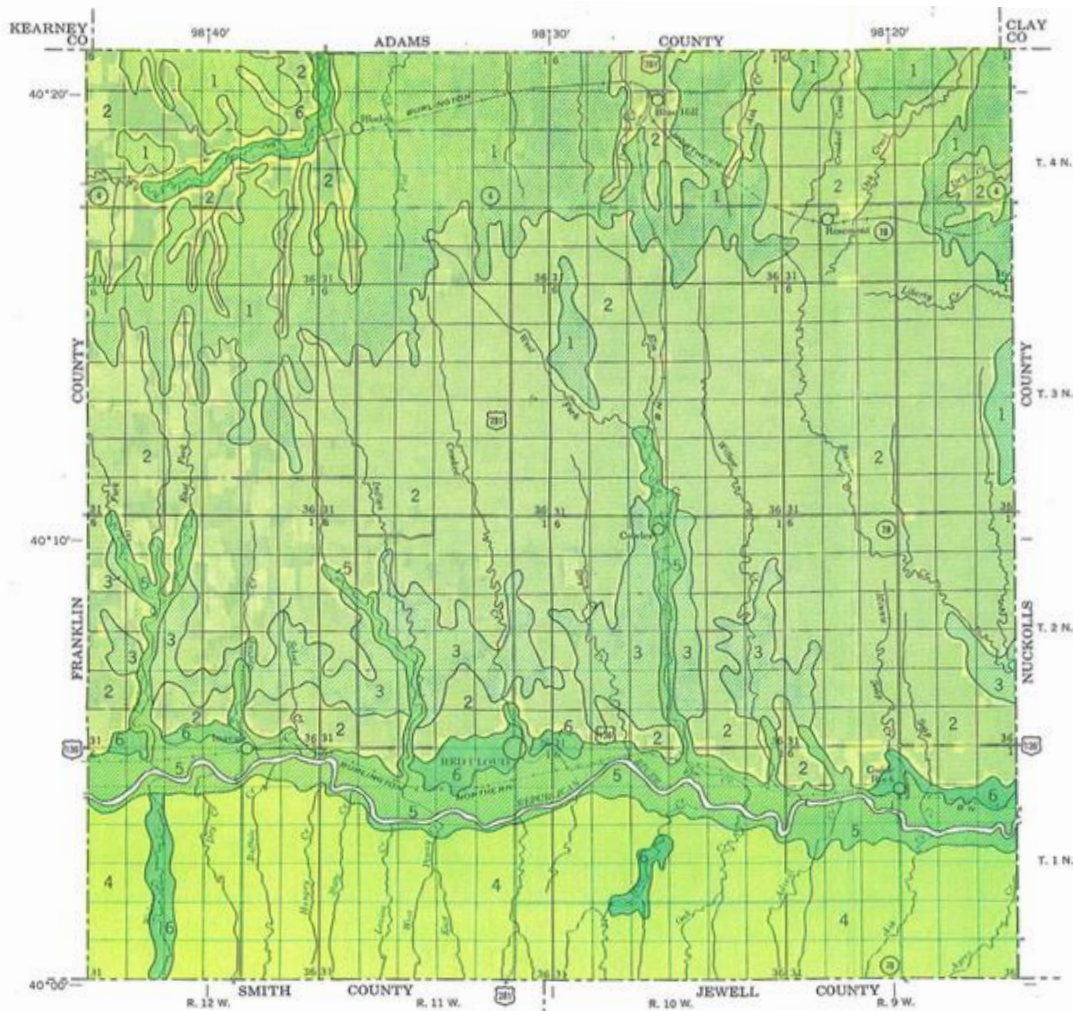
SOILS

The Soil Conservation Services has identified six “Soil Associations” in Webster County. These include the Hastings-Hord-Holdrege Association, Holdrege-Coly-Geary Association, Meadin-Geary Association, Geary-Holdrege-Kipson Association, McCook-Munjor-Gibbon Association, and the Hord Association. **Illustration 4.1** identifies the location of the six Soil Associations that are found in Webster County. The following narrative describe the general characteristics of the six Associations.



GENERAL SOILS MAP

WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA



SOIL ASSOCIATIONS *

- 1** Hastings-Hord-Holdrege association: Nearly level and very gently sloping, deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands
- 2** Holdrege-Coly-Geary association: Nearly level to steep, deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands
- 3** Mead-In-Geary association: Gently sloping to steep, loamy soils that are shallow over sand and gravel, and deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands
- 4** Geary-Holdrege-Kipson association: Gently sloping to steep, deep, silty soils that formed in loess, and shallow, silty soils that formed in material derived from chalky limestone; on uplands
- 5** McCook-Munjar-Gibbon association: Nearly level and very gently sloping, deep, loamy soils on bottom lands
- 6** Hord association: Nearly level and very gently sloping, deep, silty soils on stream terraces

* Texture refers to surface layer of major soils in each association.

Compiled 1972

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, CONSERVATION AND SURVEY DIVISION

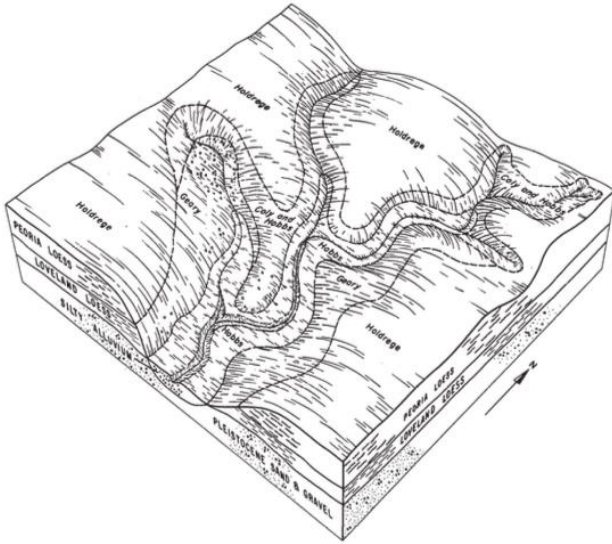
GENERAL SOIL MAP
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA

HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

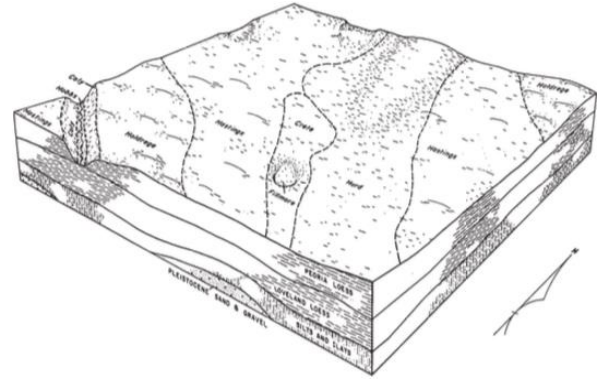
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SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

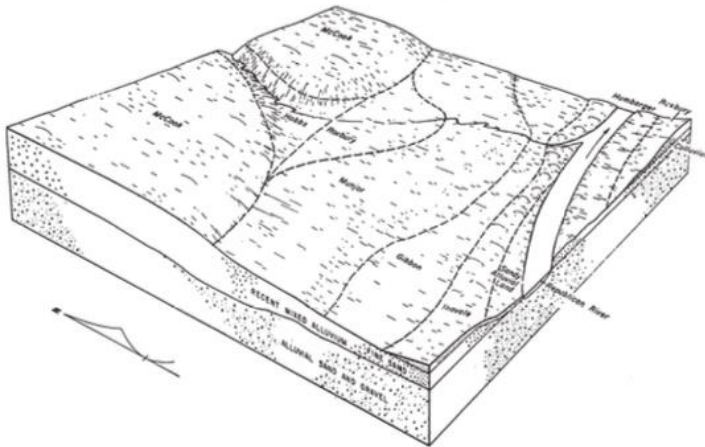
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA



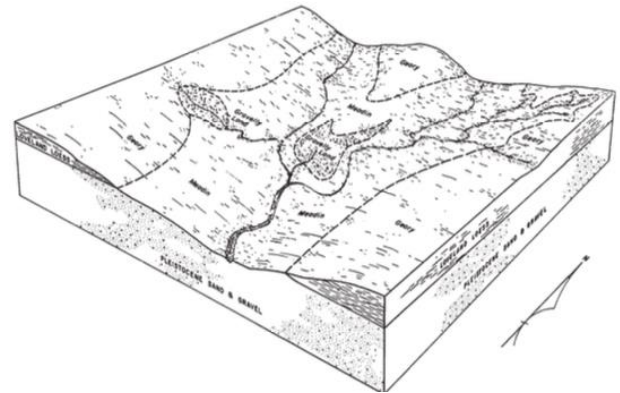
Holdrege-Coly-Geary Association.



Hastings-Hord-Holdrege Association



McCook-Munjor-Gibbon Association.



Meadin-Geary Association.

ILLUSTRATION 4.2

HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

* Lincoln, Nebraska * 402.464.5383 *

These illustrations are excerpts from the Soil Survey of Webster County, Nebraska.

◆ **HASTINGS-HORD-HOLDREGE ASSOCIATION.**

The Hastings-Hord-Holdrege Association is found in the northern portions of the County on broad upland plains. This Association is characterized as, ***“Nearly level and very gently sloping, deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands.”*** Illustration 4.2 identifies the soils of this Association. Generally, soils in this Association comprise approximately 14 percent of the County area and are primarily used for cultivated crops, while a small portion is used for animal grazing.

Few hazards or limitations limit crop production, as these soils are well drained and only gently sloping at most. This Association brings to the County some of the most fertile soils. Concerns with this Association include management for maintaining good tilth and fertility. Moderate limitations occur when cultivating the soils as good management practices are needed to prevent blowing soils.

◆ **HOLDREGE-COLY-GEARY ASSOCIATION.**

The Holdrege-Coly-Geary Association is found concentrated in the center of the County, at sloping divides bordered by drainage ways. This Association is characterized as ***“Nearly level to steep, deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands”***. Illustration 4.2 identifies the soils of this Association. Soils in this Association comprise nearly 58 percent of the total County area and are able to support irrigated croplands, however the majority of the land is used for animal grazing.

Severe limitations exist in this Association for structural foundations due to shrink-swell and locations with moderate to excessive slope. Moderate limitations due to seepage and wetness affect septic tank, absorption fields and sewage lagoons.

♦ **MEADIN-GEARY ASSOCIATION.**

The Meadin-Geary Association is concentrated in steep slopes bordering drainageways. This Association is characterized as ***“Gently sloping to steep, loamy soils that are shallow over sand and gravel, and deep, silty soils on loess-mantled uplands”***. **Illustration 4.2** identifies the soils of this Association. Areas of this Association are mainly covered in native grasses, pasture or range. A few areas are used for wheat, grain sorghum, corn and alfalfa productions, but water erosion is a hazard in cultivated areas of the Association.

This Association has moderate to severe limitations for dwellings with or without basements due to shrink-swell potential and areas of excessive slope. Severe and moderate limitations also impact septic tank absorption fields and sewage lagoons because of slow percolation and areas where excessive slopes exist.

♦ **GEARY-HOLDREGE-KIPSON ASSOCIATION.**

The Geary-Holdrege-Kipson Association is located throughout the County, in the steep soils of drainageways of creeks that drain northward into the Republican River. This Association is characterized by ***“Gently sloping to steep, deep, silty soils that formed in material derived from chalky limestone; on uplands.”*** Land in this Association occupies approximately 16 percent of the County area and supports native grasses used primarily for livestock grazing.

Moderate to severe limitation due to wetness and shrink-swell potentials of the soil may affect the development of dwellings. Occasional flooding in land areas with this Association, along with broken, rocky land creates severe limitations for development or cultivation.

◆ **McCOOK-MUNJOR- GIBBON ASSOCIATION.**

The McCook-Munjor-Gibbon Association is primarily found along the slopes of bottom lands along the Republican River and its tributaries. This Association is characterized by ***“Gently sloping to steep, deep, silty soil that formed in loess, and shallow, silty soils that formed in material derived from chalky limestone; on uplands.”*** This Association is located on approximately 16 percent of the land area in Webster County. **Illustration 4.2** identifies this Association. Soils are utilized for grazing of beef cattle, as they are covered in native grasses. Cultivated soils are very limited in this Association, as water is limited to farm ponds and deep wells.

Light to moderate wetness severely limits the construction of foundations for dwellings as this Association is located near drainageways. Moderate to severe limitations exist in excessively sloped areas.

◆ **HORD ASSOCIATION.**

The Hord Association is found only in the uplands of the Republican River and minor streams, which are concentrated in the southern portion of the County. This Association is characterized as ***“Nearly level and very gently sloping, deep, silty soils on stream terraces.”*** Soils in this Association comprise nearly three percent of the total County area. Primarily all land that is comprised of this Association is cultivated, supporting crops such as corn, grain sorghum, wheat and alfalfa. If the area does not receive adequate rainfall, irrigation is necessary to support crops development. For most of the area, irrigation water from the Bostwick Irrigation District is available.

Severe limitations exist for crop production in this area if precipitation in the area is not adequate, as irrigation is very important and in most cases necessary. Moderate limitations due to seepage and flooding affect septic tank, absorption fields and sewage lagoons as these areas border streams.

EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS

The **Existing Land Use Map, Illustration 4.3**, serves as the basis for establishing the **Land Use Plan**. The **Existing Land Use Map** highlights the impact of concentrations of rural dwellings and intensive agricultural facilities and production areas throughout the County. The impact of residential development on the production of crops and the raising of livestock can be evaluated for Webster County by the Nebraska Agricultural Census.

EXISTING LAND USES

Irrigated and dryland crop production is the most prolific rural land use in Webster County, which is generally practiced throughout all areas of the County. A variety of corn and soybeans can be found in areas throughout the County.

- ◆ **RURAL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.**

The **Existing Land Use Map, Illustration 4.3**, indicates rural dwellings exist throughout Webster County, with non-farm dwellings concentrated adjacent the Republican River and major Highways including U.S. Highway 281 and 136 and State Highway 4 and 78. Rural farm dwellings are also evenly spread throughout agricultural production areas. Generally, farm dwellings are present on nearly all square mile sections throughout the County, but in highest concentrations adjacent stream and rivers and major highway corridors.

- ◆ **PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC AND RECREATIONAL USES.**

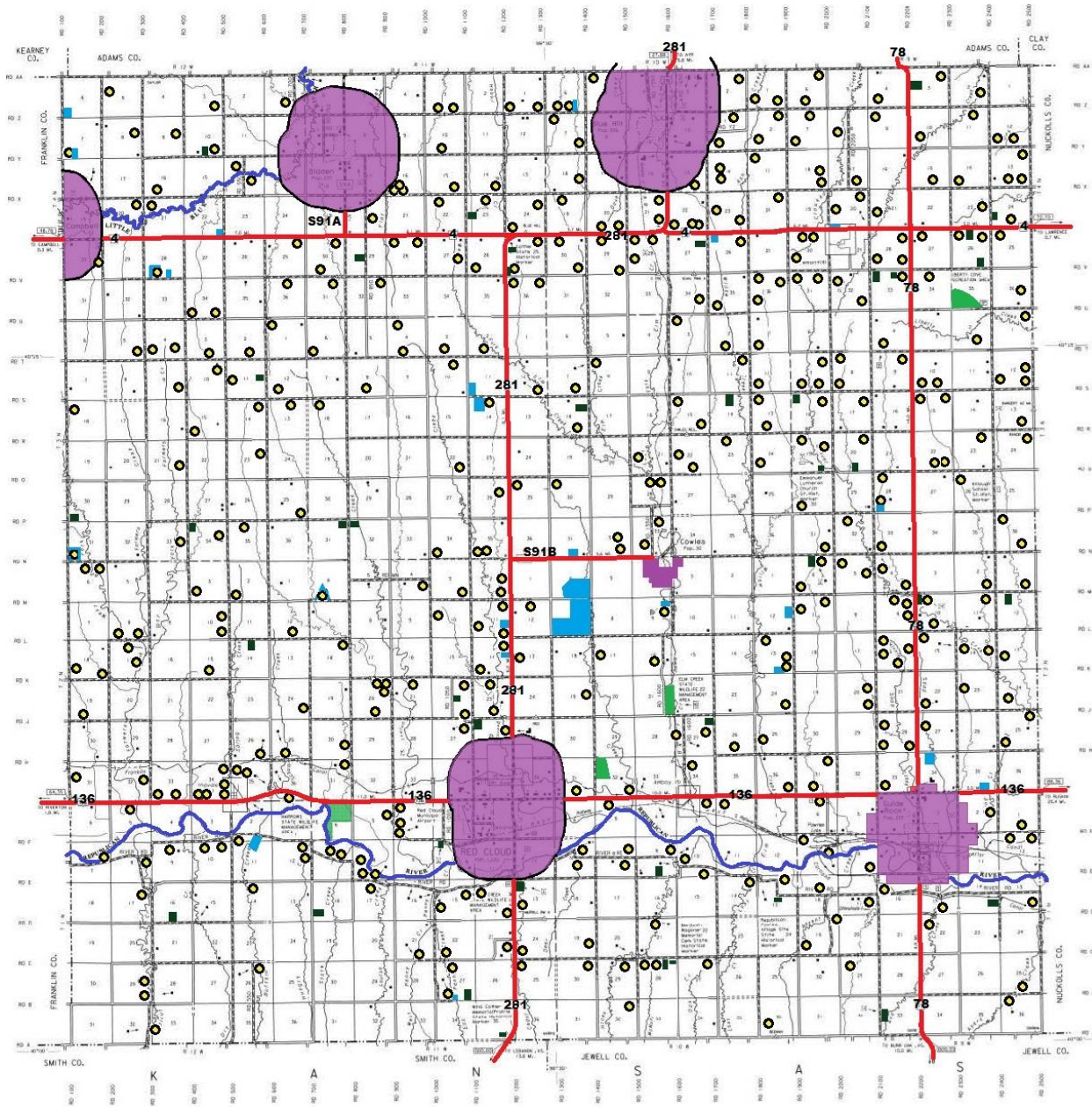
Public/quasi-public land uses, such as churches, cemeteries and rural utility substations are scattered throughout Webster County. **Rural wildlife and recreation land uses** include several State Wildlife Management Areas and State Recreation Areas throughout the County.

- ◆ **COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES.**

Commercial and industrial land uses are generally located within one to two miles of the Webster County Communities. Rural livestock facilities are identified as “intensive agricultural” uses on the **Existing Land Use Map** and are located in highest concentrations in the central portion of the County.

EXISTING LAND USE MAP

WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

- VACANT / AGRICULTURE
- PARKS / RECREATION
- PUBLIC / QUASI-PUBLIC
- RURAL SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS
- COMMERCIAL
- INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL USES
- MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION
- HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

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ILLUSTRATION 4.3

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS

The development of new, small scale farms has been the trend in Webster County between 2002 and 2012. *Statistics included in the Nebraska Census of Agriculture are released every five years; the latest being 2012.*

The number and size of farms, identified in **Table 4.1**, indicates that the number of farms in the “1 to 9” and “10 to 49” acre categories increased by a combined total of 38 farms, between 2002 and 2012. Large scale 1,000+ acre farms decreased by 17 farms, or by 13.9 percent during the same 10-year period. The remaining mid-sized category farms of “50 to 179,” “180 to 499” and “500 to 999” acres, declined by a combined total of 47 farms.

Overall, the total number of farms decreased by 5.8 percent, or by 26 farms, between 2002 and 2012. **The average farm size has increased by 0.8 percent, from 709 in 2002 to 715 acres in 2012.** The decrease in total crop land between 2002 and 2012, along with the decrease in total farms, will have a significant impact on the County as agriculture is the main source of income. The increase in one to nine acre farms may reflect the increase in rural houses being constructed on smaller lots split off from larger tracts of land.

**TABLE 4.1
FARMS BY SIZE
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2002 – 2012**

<u>Size</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2007</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2012</u>
1 to 9 Acres	6	9	15	+50.0%	+150%
10 to 49 Acres	47	48	76	+2.1%	+61.7%
50 to 179 Acres	106	108	63	+1.9%	-40.6%
180 to 499 Acres	93	83	89	-10.8%	-4.3%
500 to 999 Acres	75	67	75	-10.6%	0.0%
<u>1,000 to Acres or More</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>-5.7%</u>	<u>-13.9%</u>
Total Farms	449	430	423	-4.2%	-5.8%
Total Crop Land	183,417	177,974	177,770	-2.9%	-3.1%
Land in Farms	318,325	305,507	302,253	-4.0%	-5.1%
Average Farm Size	709	710	715	+0.1%	+0.8%
Median Farm Size	410	320	365	-22.0%	-11.0%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.2 identifies the **status of crop production** in Webster County from 2002 to 2012. The total number of farms that harvested crops decreased by 160, or 34.5 percent from 2002 to 2012. During the same period, the number of farms with irrigated cropland decreased by 25 or by 18.5 percent. Total acres of irrigated cropland during the same period increased by 6,052 acres, or 12.4 percent. This trend indicates that farms with irrigated crop lands are consolidating into larger sized farms.

The total number of farms declined by 14.1 percent or by 55, while the total acres of Crop Land decreased by 3.1 percent or by 5,647 acres between 2002 and 2012.

**TABLE 4.2
STATUS OF CROP PRODUCTION
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2002 – 2012**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2007</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2012</u>
<i>HARVESTED CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	464	296	304	-36.2%	-34.5%
Acres	216,373	158,461	167,409	-26.8%	-22.6%
<i>IRRIGATED CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	135	125	110	-7.4%	-18.5%
Acres	48,954	62,363	55,006	+27.4%	+12.4%
<i>TOTAL CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	390	358	335	-8.2%	-14.1%
Acres	183,417	177,974	177,770	-3.0%	-3.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

Table 4.3 identifies **harvested crops by type** in Webster County, from 2002 to 2012. As of 2012, “Corn for Grain or Seed” was the primary crop in the County, accounting for 72,981 acres. Harvested acres of “Soybeans for Beans” increased by 5.8 percent between 2002 and 2007, and increased by 80.8 percent overall from 2002 to 2012. Corn for silage or green chop declined by 55.1 percent between 2002 and 2012.

**TABLE 4.3
HARVESTED CROPS BY TYPE
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2002-2012**

CROP BY TYPE	Production in Acres			% Change	% Change
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2002-2007</u>	<u>2002-2012</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	47,743	74,548	72,981	+56.1%	+52.9%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	4,044	788	1,817	-80.5%	-55.1%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	11,266	7,659	2,276	-32.0%	-79.8%
Wheat for Grain	25,145	35,321	21,413	+40.5%	-14.8%
Oats for Grain	315	5,595	(D)*	+1,676.2%	--
Soybeans for Beans	26,993	28,563	48,798	+5.8%	+80.8%
Hay-alfalfa, Other Wild, Silage	25,116	17,202	19,422	-31.5%	-25.6%

*(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.4 identifies **livestock production trends** from 2002 through 2012. During this period, the total number of livestock producing farms for “Cattle/Calves” decreased by 31 farms, while the total number of cattle/calves actually increased by 17,804 or by 30.9 percent during the same period. The number of farms for “Milk Cows” and “Beef Cows” were suppressed due to the low number of total animals produced for these two categories. “Sheep and Lambs” farms increased by seven, while the total number of animals produced increased from 487 to 3,645 or by 648.5%.

**TABLE 4.4
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2002 – 2012**

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Farms / Total Animals</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2002 - 2007</u>	<u>2002 - 2012</u>
Cattle/Calves	262 / 57,623	224 / 69,063	231 / 75,427	-14.5% / +19.9%	-11.8% / +30.9%
Beef Cows	240 / 18,433	204 / (D)**	205 / (D)	-15.0% / (D)	-14.6% / (D)
Milk Cows	9 / 397	2 / (D)	2 / (D)	-77.8% / (D)	-77.8% / (D)
Hogs and Pigs	14 / 29,279	7 / 36,807	8 / (D)	-50.0% / +25.7%	-42.9% / (D)
Sheep and Lambs	12 / 487	10 / 247	19 / 3,645	-16.7% / -49.3%	+58.3% / +648.5%

*Farms less than 180 acres in size were not included in this analysis.
 **(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
 Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.



SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The review of agricultural statistics between 2002 and 2012 indicates the total number of acres harvested has decreased and the total number of farms has also declined by nearly 34.5 percent. Farming operations in Webster County during this 10-year period have been consolidating or leaving from the area. During the same period, the number of livestock produced in Webster County has increased significantly.

FUTURE RURAL LAND USE ANALYSIS

Illustration 4.4 identifies the **Future Land Use** for Webster County. The primary hard-surfaced County roads and State highways were reviewed to determine the potential impact of rural development adjacent these corridors. The conclusion of the Planning Commission was that rural residential land uses not associated with farming or ranching, were increasing near municipalities, adjacent U.S. Highways 281 and 136 and State Highways 4 and 78.

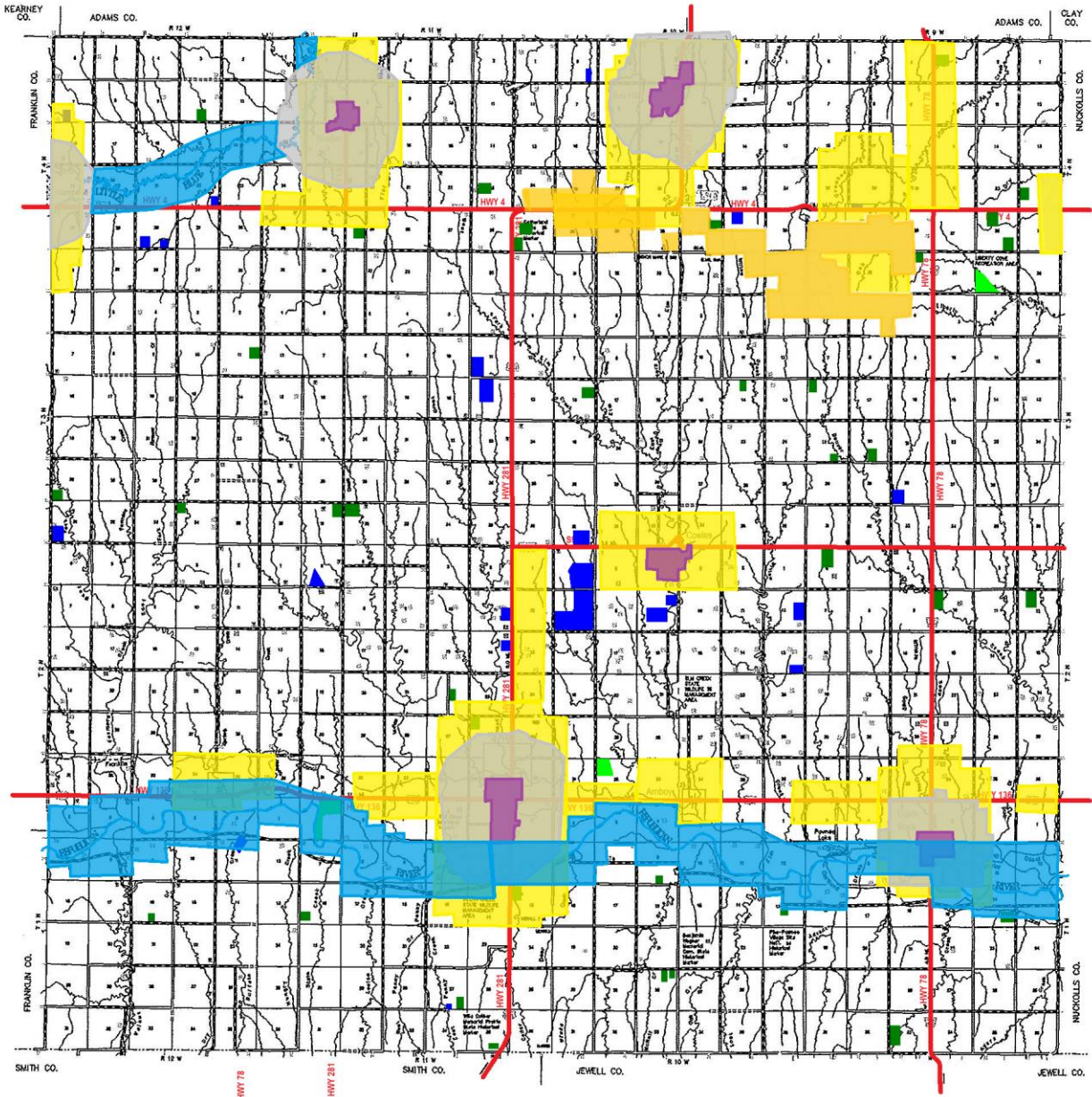
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The **Webster County Comprehensive Plan** focused on evaluating the effectiveness of policies that were intended to preserve and protect agricultural production areas by encouraging the development of non-farm dwellings in the northern, northeast and eastern portions of the County. Significant agricultural production lands are generally concentrated to the south of Highway 4 and west of U.S. Highway 281, as identified in the **Future Land Use Map, Illustration 4.4**, and are represented as “vacant agricultural” areas. These areas are recommended to be preserved and protected from unnecessary encroachment of residential, commercial or industrial development. Non-farm rural residential dwellings are present in highest concentrations in the northeast and eastern portions of Webster County, adjacent and west of Highway 78 and along the Republican River.



FUTURE LAND USE MAP

WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

- AGRICULTURE
- PARKS/RECREATION
- PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC
- TRANSITIONAL AGRICULTURAL/RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL/INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL
- MUNICIPAL INCORPORATED AREA
- MUNICIPAL PLANNING JURISDICTION
- RIVER PROTECTION AREA
- COTTONWOOD WIND FARM PROJECT AREA
- HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

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ILLUSTRATION 4.4

AGRICULTURAL RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Existing rural farmstead dwellings are generally located throughout the County, but concentrations exist along major Highway Corridors. The **Future Land Use Map, Illustration 4.4**, promotes the continued development of non-farm dwellings in AG-T “Transitional Agricultural” areas in the southeast portion of the County, as well as along the Highway 4 and 78 Corridors and the central portion of the County to the east of Highway 281. Secondary locations are also adjacent the Cities of Blue Hill and Red Cloud and the Villages of Bladen, Cowles, and Guide Rock. By promoting non-farm residential development in the Transitional Agricultural areas, the County also seeks to preserve and protect agricultural production areas from further encroachment of conflicting uses. This practice also would locate these future dwellings nearest local goods and services.

OPEN SPACE & PARKS/RECREATION AREAS

The State Wildlife Management Areas are concentrated in the south, central portion of the County adjacent the Republican River and include Liberty Cove and Elm Creek, Indian Creek and Narrows State Wildlife Management Areas. The Little Blue Natural Resources District operates and maintains the Liberty Cove Recreation Area, which is located east of the unincorporated Community of Rosemont. Several recreational opportunities are also located within the communities of Webster County. Preservation of these and other natural open space areas, such as river corridors and wetland areas, should be a priority during the 10-year planning period.



COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Existing and planned future commercial and industrial developments in rural Webster County are provided within the Planning Jurisdictions of Red Cloud and Blue Hill, as well as within or in close proximity to the Villages of Bladen, Cowles and Guide Rock. Proximity of municipal water and sewer services will continue to attract commercial and industrial uses to these locations.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Agriculture-oriented uses, such as intensive livestock confinement facilities are the primary intensive rural uses in the County. This **Comprehensive Plan** identifies these facilities as intensive agricultural uses in agricultural production areas. The Webster County Zoning Regulations provide for the expansion of existing and the development of new “confined and intensive animal feeding uses” by a Conditional Use Permit in Rural Webster County. Currently, Webster County is recognized as a “**Livestock Friendly County**” and supports the development of Agricultural Uses that are in compliance with County Zoning Ordinances. Cow/calf production focused on the grazing of animals throughout pasture and range lands **are not classified as confined and intensive livestock feeding facilities.**



Webster County, Nebraska

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

SECTION 5.

**PUBLIC FACILITIES &
TRANSPORTATION.**

SECTION 5
**PUBLIC FACILITIES &
TRANSPORTATION.**

INTRODUCTION

Section 5 of this **Comprehensive Plan** discusses current conditions and planned improvements to existing **public facilities and transportation systems** in the County. All improvements to these components are aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of life in Webster County.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Public Facilities identify existing public places in the County and determine future needs of and desires for pertinent public facilities during the planning period 2018 to 2028. Public facilities provide citizens with social, cultural and educational opportunities in Webster County. Facilities can include, but are not limited to schools, fire protection, medical/elderly services and recreational facilities such as parks and sports fields. A majority of the referenced public facilities are located within the Planning Jurisdictions of the Webster County communities.

EDUCATION

Education is becoming increasingly important as the need for a broader-based education with emphasis on technical and human relation skills increases in today's society. Standards developed by educators and planners can provide guidance in the creation of, and addition to, each of the School Districts educational facilities. It will be important, during the 10-year planning period, that the facilities maintained by Public School Districts within Webster County are able to support an increasing school age or youth populations.

The following Public School Districts maintain school facilities in Webster County:

- **Blue Hill Public School District** has Elementary and High School Buildings in the Community of Blue Hill.
- **Red Cloud Community School District** Elementary, Junior and Senior High School facilities in the Community of Red Cloud.
- **Silver Lake Public School** operates an Elementary School in the Community of Bladen. Other public school facilities are located in the nearby Community of Roseland (Adams County).

- **Other Public School Districts** with boundaries extending into Webster County include Adams Central and Lawrence Public School Districts.

Webster County residents also have the option through open-enrollment to attend school in adjacent Counties public school districts.

PARKS/ RECREATION

Nebraska's **State Wildlife Management Areas** are managed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's Wildlife Division for the enhancement of wildlife habitat. These State lands are utilized for public hunting, trapping and fishing. However, they are also open to hiking, bird watching, nature study and primitive camping.

Hunters and anglers fund the acquisition, development and maintenance of these areas through the purchase of hunting, trapping and fishing permits, Habitat Stamps and through excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment. Access to these lands is free, and no entry permit is necessary. **State Wildlife Management Areas within Webster County include:**

- **Elm Creek**, 120 acres, located three miles south of Cowles and four miles east and two miles north of Red Cloud;
- **Indian Creek**, 125 acres, one mile south of Red Cloud; and
- **Narrows State**, 288 acres, directly off of U.S. Highway 136 approximately 4½ miles west of Red Cloud.

The Little Blue Natural Resource District owns and manages **Liberty Cove**, a 296 acre water and land Recreation Area in Webster County.

Municipal Recreational Lakes and Golf Courses include:

- Blue Hill- Ash Hollow Public Golf Course (9-holes); and
- Red Cloud- Red Cloud Golf Course (9-holes).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities throughout Webster County are located in the following Communities of Webster County:

- Blue Hill - Mary Lanning Healthcare, Blue Hill Family Care; and
- Red Cloud - Webster County Community Hospital and Main Street Clinic.

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC SAFETY

Public administration facilities serve the citizens of the County and conduct business of government and carry out its operations. These essential services are centrally located and convenient to the majority of the citizens of Webster County.

WEBSTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The County Courthouse is located at 621 N Cedar Street, Red Cloud. This building also contains the Offices of the Assessor, County Attorney, County Clerk, Surveyor, Clerk of the District Court, Election Commissioner, Emergency Management Office, Extension Office, Highway Department’s Office, Planning and Zoning Office, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Sheriff, Veterans Service Officer and Weed Superintendents. The Webster County Courtroom and the Board of Commissioner’s Room are also located in the County Courthouse.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Webster County Sheriff Department, is located in the Webster County Justice Center, 641 North Cedar St, in Red Cloud and shares a parking lot with the County Courthouse. The Sheriff Department includes a total of 11 staff, both full-time and part-time. In addition to the County Sheriff, there are ten patrol officers and jail staff.

In addition to rural law enforcement duties, the Sheriff Department provides law enforcement services to all Webster County communities without their own police departments. The Department currently has a total of seven vehicles which includes marked and un-marked vehicles, transport vans, pick-ups and an emergency response vehicle.

FIRE & RESCUE

Seven Rural Fire Districts are located in Webster County and are highlighted in **Illustration 5.1**. The seven Rural Fire Districts including:

- Bladen Fire District;
- Blue Hill Fire District;
- Guide Rock Fire District;
- Red Cloud Fire District; and
- Portions of the Campbell (Franklin County), Lawrence (Nuckolls County) and the Riverton Rural Fire Districts.

The Webster County Sheriff's office in Red Cloud oversees emergency dispatching for all of Webster County.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Under state law, all local jurisdictions are responsible for initial response to a disaster. State law also mandates that each local government participate in a full-time emergency management program. Webster County maintains an Emergency Management Program with an office located in Red Cloud at 641 North Cedar Street.

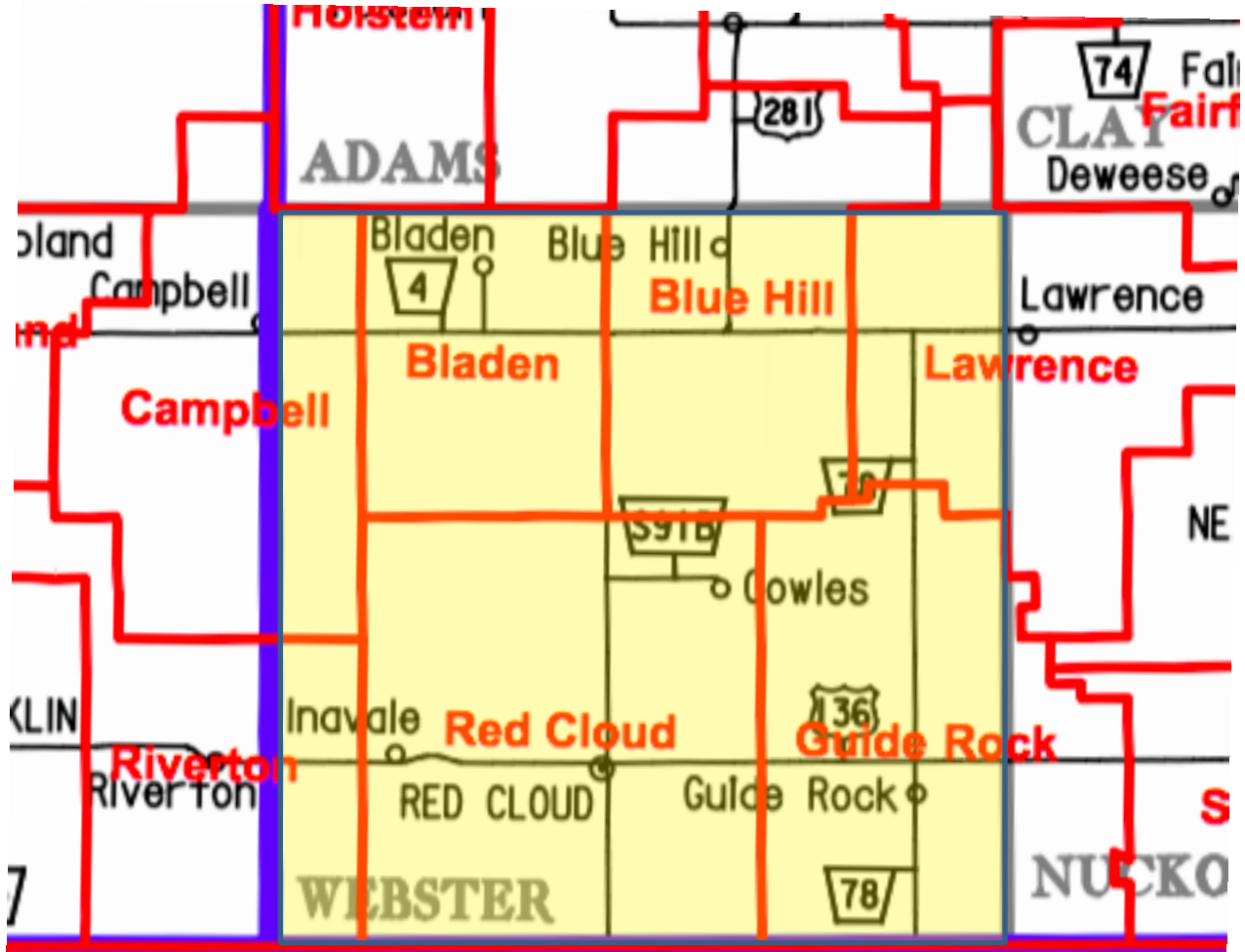
The Nebraska's Emergency Managers and the Emergency Management Agency is charged by state statute to reduce the vulnerabilities of people and communities from the damage, injury and loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies.

The planning and preparation for natural disaster and man-made emergencies consists of Mitigation, Preparation, Response and Recovery. Examples of natural and man-made disasters include, but are not limited to floods, tornados, winter storms, chemical spills, explosions and plane crashes.



FIRE DISTRICTS MAP

WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

-  Fire District Boundaries
-  Webster County

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ILLUSTRATION 5.1

U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

Rural delivery routes throughout Webster County are maintained by Post Offices in each of the incorporated communities of the County. The Community of Cowles is the only exception, as they currently do not have a Post Office.

- **Bladen, Nebraska** - Post Office is located at 300 N Main Street and is open Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
- **Blue Hill, Nebraska** – Post office is located at 437 W Gage Street and is open Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m. till 2:30; and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
- **Guide Rock, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 400 University Avenue and is open Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
- **Red Cloud, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 310 N Webster Street and is open Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. till 3:30; and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION

The availability of a convenient and efficient transportation system is essential to the continued economic and physical development of Webster County. An adequate transportation system is required to transport goods and services to and from major travel routes and market centers within and outside the County. The overall purpose of this transportation analysis is to provide the necessary guidelines for the safe movement of people and vehicles throughout the County.

The primary sources of information utilized to develop the transportation analysis were (1) Webster County “One and Six Year Road Improvement Program” and (2) State of Nebraska Department of Roads “Nebraska Highway Program” (Fiscal Years 2018-2022 and Beyond).

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Illustration 5.2, National Functional Classification Map, as identified by the Nebraska Department of Transportation, depicts the transportation system in Webster County. The transportation system is comprised of “*Major Arterial*” Highways including U.S Highway’s 281 and 136 and State Highway’s 78 and 4. A variety of road segments are identified as “*Major*” and “*Minor Collector*” Roads, see **Illustration 5.2, Page 5.10**. All other streets and roads within Webster County are classified as “*Local*” and “*Minimum Maintenance*” Roads. Local streets provide transportation to and throughout the Webster County Villages, while state and federal highways provide transportation into the County, adjacent counties and communities and areas beyond.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

Nebraska Highway Law identifies the eight functional classifications of rural highways as follows:

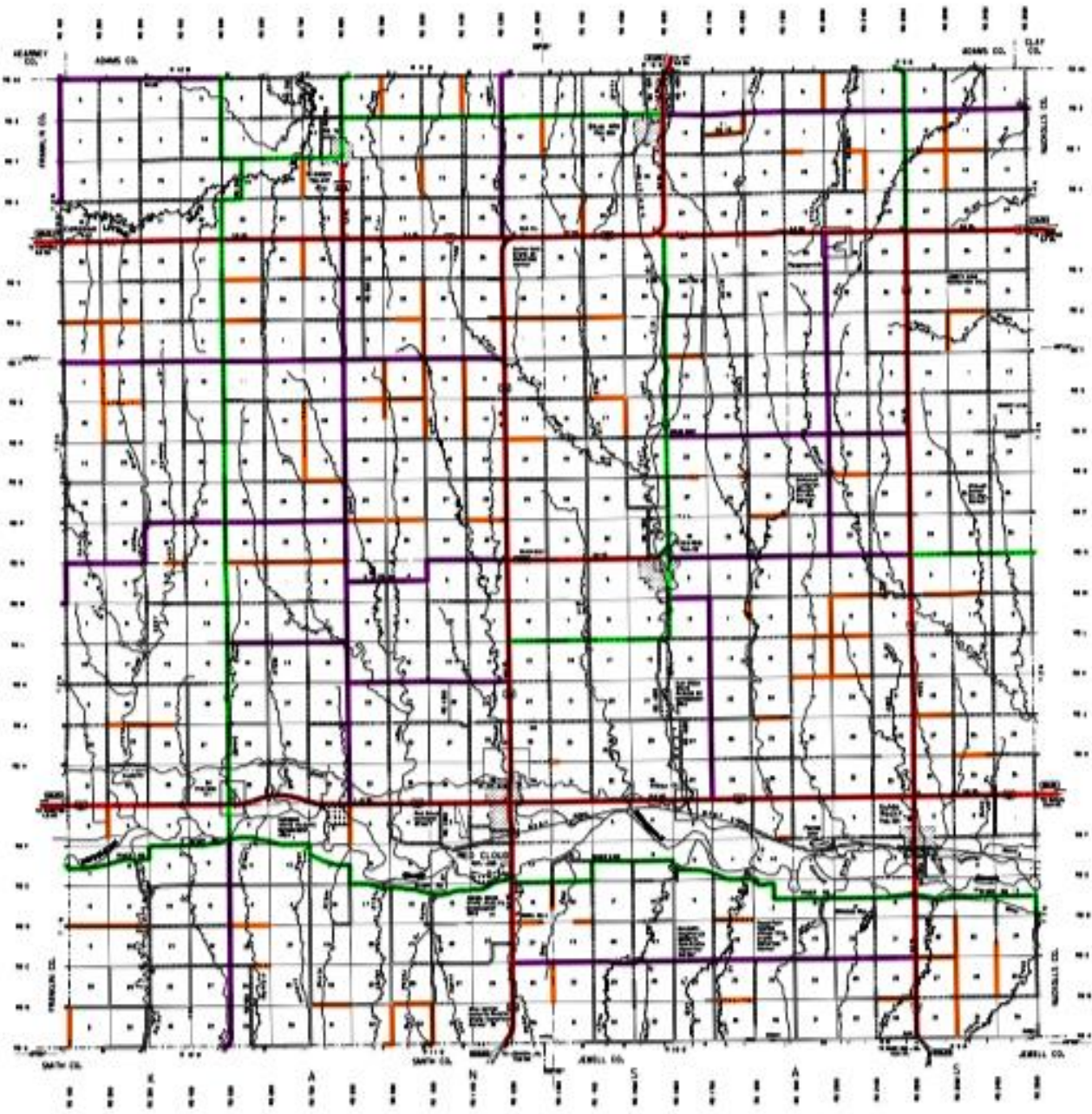
- (1) **Interstate:** Which shall consist of the federally designated National System of Interstate and Defense Highways;
- (2) **Expressway (Other Freeways & Expressways):** Second in importance to Interstate. Shall consist of a group of highways following major traffic desires in Nebraska and ultimately should be developed to multilane divided highway standards;
- (3) **Major Arterial (Other Principal Arterials):** Consists of the balance of routes which serve major statewide interests for highway transportation in Nebraska. Characterized by high speed, relatively long distances, and travel patterns;

- (4) **Scenic-Recreation:** Consists of highways or roads located within or which provide access to or through state parks, recreation or wilderness areas, other areas of geological, historical, recreational, biological, or archaeological significance, or areas of scenic beauty;
- (5) **Other Arterial (Minor Arterials):** Which shall consist of a group of highways of less importance as through-travel routes which would serve places of smaller population and smaller recreation areas not served by the higher systems;
- (6) **Collector (Major and Minor Collectors):** Which shall consist of a group of highways which pick up traffic from many local or land-service roads and carry it to community centers or to the arterial systems. They are the main school bus routes, mail routes, and farm-to-market routes;
- (7) **Local:** Which shall consist of all remaining rural roads, except minimum maintenance roads; and
- (8) **Minimum Maintenance:** Which shall consist of (a) roads used occasionally by a limited number of people as alternative access roads for area served primarily by local, collector, or arterial roads, or (b) roads which are the principal access roads to agricultural lands for farm machinery and which are not primarily used by passenger or commercial vehicles.

The rural highways classified, under subdivisions (1) through (3) of this Section should, combined, serve every incorporated municipality having a minimum population of 100 inhabitants or sufficient commerce, a part of which will be served by stubs or spurs, and along with rural highways classified under subsection (4) of this section, should serve the major recreational areas of the State. Sufficient commerce shall mean a minimum of \$200,000 of gross receipts under the Nebraska Revenue Act of 1967.



**NATIONAL FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION MAP
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA**



LEGEND	
STATE FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	
INTERSTATE	
EXPRESSWAY	
MAJOR ARTERIAL	
OTHER ARTERIAL	
COLLECTOR	
REMOTE RESIDENTIAL (Rural Only)	
MINIMUM MAINTENANCE (Rural Only)	
SCENIC RECREATION (Rural Only)	
URBANIZED BOUNDARY	

All Roads Not Otherwise Indicated Are Classified As Local

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ILLUSTRATION 5.2

TRAFFIC VOLUME

The Nebraska Department of Roads monitors traffic volume in the Webster County area, for local roads and State and Federal highways. This tabulation process is done to identify appropriate existing road classification and engineering standards. **Table 5.1** also identifies the average daily traffic counts for State and Federal transportation routes around Webster County. Each of the road segments are identified as “Major Arterial” roads. All other roads within the County jurisdiction are classified as “Other Arterial,” “Collector,” “Remote Residential,” or minimum maintenance roads.

TABLE 5.1
TRAFFIC VOLUME – AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNTS
STATE AND FEDERAL ROADS*
WEBSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010, 2012 & 2014

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2014</u>
Highway 136, east of Red Cloud.	890/110	940/120	870/110
Highway 136, east of Nuckolls CO. line.	565/70	680/95	630/80
Highway 136, east of Inavale	755/90	770/90	620/70
Highway 281, south of Cowles.	1,275/170	1,450/195	1,505/200
Highway 281, south of Red Cloud.	825/100	970/115	935/110
Highway 281, north of Highway 4.	1,255/200	1,795/285	1,570/245
Highway 4, at Franklin CO line.	630/65	840/85	845/85
Highway 4, east of HW 281.	550/91	530/100	560/75
Highway 4, east of HW 78.	695/65	880/120	700/95
Highway 78, south of Guide Rock.	345/30	475/40	390/30
Highway 78, south of HW 4.	510/65	555/70	555/70
Highway 78, north of HW 136	460/55	515/60	650/75

*Total Vehicles / Heavy Commercial Vehicles.
 Source: Nebraska Department of Roads, 2014.
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

The analysis of average 24-hour traffic volumes at the above identified locations indicates that in the two-year period, between 2010 and 2012 traffic volumes increased in terms of total vehicles traveling through the County. Traffic volumes during the four-year period, from 2010 to 2014 increased at all locations with the exception of Highway 136 east of Red Cloud, which declined from 890 total vehicles in 2010 to 870 in 2014 and east of Inavale, Nebraska, which declined from 755 total vehicles in 2010 to 620 in 2014. The location that experienced the largest increase during the four-year period, was Highway 78 north of Highway 136, which increased from 460 total vehicles 2010 to 650 in 2014 and increased in commercial vehicles as well.

All traffic volumes, with the exception of Highway 136 east of Red Cloud and east of Inavale, increased in both total vehicles and heavy commercial vehicles during the four-year period 2010-2014.

FUTURE WEBSTER COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

COUNTY ONE- AND SIX-YEAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The future transportation system is outlined in the Webster County **One- and Six-Year Road Improvement Plan**. The County's One-Year Plan identifies projects to be undertaken in Fiscal Year 2018, while the Six-Year Plan includes projects to be undertaken through 2023, or earlier if funding becomes available.

The Webster County Highway Superintendent annually prepares the One and Six-Year Road Plan and reports directly to the County Commissioners. The County Board of Commissioners approves the Plan and files it with the Nebraska Department of Transportation. A copy of the One- and Six-Year Plan "summary" is included in the **Appendix** of this **Comprehensive Plan**. The entire Plan is available on the Webster County website.

STATE ONE AND FIVE-YEAR TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The Nebraska "Surface Transportation Program 2018-2023" is an annual publication that includes a list of one-year short-term and five-year long-range improvement projects for State and Federal Highways. Improvement projects located in Webster County include the following projects:

One-Year Projects (Fiscal Year 2018 - July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018):

- District #4 – None.

Five-Year Planning Program Projects (Fiscal Years 2019-2023):

- District #4 – U.S. Highway 136 to Red Cloud West, 10.9 miles milling, resurfacing and bridge repair, STP-136-4 (115) **Cost: \$12,370.**
- District #4 – U.S. Highway 281 to the City of Red Cloud, 1.3 miles urban, STP-281-1 (117) **Cost: \$ 2,700.**

*Webster County,
Nebraska*

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

SECTION 6.

ENERGY ELEMENT.

SECTION 6. **ENERGY ELEMENT.**

INTRODUCTION

This **Section** of the **Webster County, Nebraska, Comprehensive Plan** complies with a **July, 2010, amendment to Nebraska State Statues 23-114.02**, requiring updates to a County Comprehensive Plan to include an “**Energy Element.**” This component of the **Plan** assesses the energy infrastructure and energy use by sector, including residential, commercial, and industrial. This section is also intended to evaluate the utilization of renewable energy sources and promote energy conservation measures.

PUBLIC POWER DISTRIBUTION

Energy usage and consumption throughout Webster County has followed the trends prevalent in the State of Nebraska. Electrical power is distributed across rural Webster County by **South Central Public Power District (SCPPD)**. SCPPD purchases nearly all of their electricity from **Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)**, with a very small percentage from **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**. The Cities of Blue Hill and Red Cloud are members of the **Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska (MEAN)**, which supplies the electrical power that is distributed by these communities.

As the largest electric generating utility in the State of Nebraska, NPPD provides electricity to all or parts of 91 of the State’s 93 Counties. The fuel sources of NPPD’s generating facilities includes coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear energy. Additionally, NPPD also purchases electricity from the **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**, which markets and transmits electricity for federally owned hydropower facilities.

RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGIC PLAN

Since 2008, the NPPD Goal for Renewable Energy has been:

“NPPD will evaluate all forms of renewable resources feasible in Nebraska and incorporate them in the total mix of NPPD-owned generation and contract purchases with a goal of achieving 10 percent of our energy supply for NPPD’s native load from renewable resources by 2020”.

The Strategic Plan promotes the addition of a minimum 80 megawatts of wind-generated power during every two-year period, reaching the 10 percent goal by 2020.

As of 2016, NPPD’s energy generation was comprised of:

- ❖ **32.5 percent of coal,**
- ❖ **42.0 percent nuclear,**
- ❖ **9.0 percent from alternative energy sources, primarily wind,**
- ❖ **8.8 percent hydro,**
- ❖ **1.9 percent gas & oil, and**
- ❖ **The remaining 5.8 percent of NPPD’s energy was supplied through purchases, with over half of these purchases from the WAPA, or hydro-electricity facilities. (as per the 2016 NPPD Energy Generation Resources)**

MORE THAN 60% OF NPPD’S GENERATION SOURCES ARE CARBON-FREE.

For NPPD to meet its goal of 10 percent of its generating capacity originating from renewable resources, *primarily wind*, the District will need to develop 533 megawatts of total wind generation by 2020.

As of 2014, the entire State of Nebraska had a total wind turbine production of over 900 megawatts produced by 539 operational turbines. Energy generated by wind power was estimated to be 2.77 percent of Nebraska’s energy consumption in 2014. (Nebraska Energy Office)

GENERATING RESOURCES

The source of NPPD’s generating facilities includes Fossil fuels – “Coal, Oil or Natural Gas,” Nuclear, Hydroelectric, Wind and Methane. Additionally, NPPD purchases electricity from the **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**, which markets and transmits electricity for federally owned hydropower facilities.

SOURCES OF NPPD ENERGY PRODUCTION***NPPD renewable energy capabilities:***

1.) **Western Area Power Administration** – NPPD purchases electrical energy produced from Hydropower in the amount of 451 MW of “firm” power, 72 MW of Summer “firm peaking” and 22 MW of Winter “firm peaking” power;

2.) **Hydroelectric Generators** – NPPD operates three hydroelectric generating facilities, at North Platte and Kearney on the Platte River and near Spencer on the Niobrara River. Combined these facilities produce 28 megawatts and serve approximately 9,500 homes. An additional 136 MW are acquired through purchase agreements with five hydro facilities owned by other Nebraska Utility Districts.

3.) **Wind Turbine Generators** – NPPD owns 32 MW of the Ainsworth Wind Energy Facility, while Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) and JEA of Jacksonville, Florida each own 10 MW’s of the facility, the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska purchases 7 MW and the City of Grand Island purchases one MW.

NPPD has power purchase agreements with six additional wind generating facilities in Nebraska. NPPD purchases a total of 435 MW, of which NPPD utilizes 281 MW and has purchase agreements for the remaining 154 MW to other utility districts.

4.) **Solar Energy** – Under NPPD’s 2016 wholesale power contract, customers can invest in their own, local renewable energy sources by installing qualifying local generation, including solar, and offset its purchases of demand and energy from NPPD by up to two megawatts or 10 percent of their demand, whichever is greater.

Central City installed a 200 KW facility and became Nebraska’s first “Community Solar Garden.” This 100-panel system was installed in an industrial park and is owned by the City. Plans include installing an additional 500 KW system later this year. A new solar project near Callaway, Nebraska, in Custer County is a 600 KW solar facility owned by a private company. Custer Public Power District purchases power generated from the system. Lincoln Electric System constructed a community solar facility that generates 5 MW of energy and is the largest and first utility-scale solar installation in Nebraska. The facility utilizes 15,333 solar panels to produce enough energy to power 900 homes in the City of Lincoln.



New solar project near Callaway, Nebraska, in Custer County.



NPPD has also developed a “community solar program” that is currently being implemented as a pilot program in Scottsbluff and Venango. The Program allows community members to purchase solar energy without having to install solar panels on individual rooftops. Solar subscribers can purchase different amounts of solar energy based on their annual electricity usage.

NPPD Traditional Production Facilities:

Coal-Fired Generators -

NPPD owns the Gerald Gentleman and Sheldon Stations, which are both coal-fired generating stations. Together, these facilities produce 1,590 MWs. The Gerald Gentleman Station produces enough power to supply electricity to 600,000 Nebraskans. Additionally, NPPD has a coal power purchase agreement with the Nebraska City #2, owned by Omaha Public Power District, for 162 MW.

Natural Gas & Oil-Fired Generators -

Gas and Oil-fired generators are utilized only during peak loads or as replacement power if another facility is down. NPPD owns two natural gas-fired generation facilities, the Beatrice Power Station and the Canaday Station that produce a combined total of 365 MW.

Three oil-fired generation facilities located in Hallam, McCook and Hebron, Nebraska produce 162 MW. NPPD also have capacity purchases agreements with 12 municipal systems in Nebraska for an additional 93 MW.

NPPD Emission Free Electricity

Cooper Nuclear Station operates as the largest single unit electrical generator in Nebraska, by generating 810 MW of electricity. This facility is capable of supplying power to more than 310,000 customers during peak summer usage. In November of 2010, NPPD received an additional 20 years beyond its initial 40-year license to provide power through at least January 2034.

Hydropower Facilities –

NPPD operates three hydroelectric generating facilities; at North Platte and Kearney on the Platte River and near Spencer on the Niobrara River. At each plant, water passes through turbines, generates electricity. The generators, totaling 28 MW, can serve 9,500 homes. In 2015, six percent of the electric power sold came from water power, including purchases from plants operated by other Nebraska utilities and the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a federal agency

WIND TURBINES AND “NET METERING”

Commercial, large scale wind turbines, or “Wind Conversion Systems,” are being promoted in Nebraska Counties by companies and local property owners alike. Wind towers of up to 400’ in height are typically developed as “wind farms,” where multiple wind towers are constructed in a single area, or linearly along a ridge line, such as Laredo Ridge Wind Farm, east of Petersburg in Boone County, for example. This facility consists of 54 commercial scale, 1.5 megawatt (MW) turbines.

As of August, 2009, the State of Nebraska Legislature approved and signed into law, LB 439 (**Nebraska State Statute §70-2001 to 2005**), which is also referred to as “**Net Metering**.” This law allows individual residences and businesses to supplement their standard electric service with one, or combinations of, six alternate energy systems, including Solar, Methane, Wind, Biomass, Hydropower and Geothermal. By implementing these types of alternative energy systems, the desire of the individual is to reduce their reliance on public utility systems, potentially by where they generate more electricity than they can use and profit by having the public utility district purchase their excess energy.



Net Metering Small Wind Energy System
Rural Furnas County, Nebraska.



Net Metering Small Wind Energy System
Winnebago, Nebraska.

The Webster County Planning Commission chose to allow residences and businesses to utilize the provisions of Net Metering, specifically **On-site Wind Energy Systems**. These On-Site Wind Energy Systems are allowable as “Permitted Uses” in the “AG-G”, “AG-T” and “AG-R” Districts of the County Zoning Regulations.

Utility Grid Wind Energy Systems, or what are commonly known as “Wind Farms” are potentially permitted in Webster County via a Conditional Use Permit in the “AG-G”, “AG-T” and “AG-R” Districts. The first wind energy system in Webster County is the recently completed CottonWood Wind Farm located south of Blue Hill, along Nebraska Highway, from Nebraska Highway 78 to about 10 miles to the west. The Wind Power Project consists of 40 turbines that are capable of generating up to 89.7 megawatts of power. In total, this amount of energy is enough for 29,000 homes in Nebraska. Energy generated from this project will be sold to Beatrice, Wayne, South Sioux City, Fremont and Northeast Nebraska Public Power District.



Steele Flats Commercial Wind Energy Conversion System
in both Gage and Jefferson Counties.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Webster County Consumption

South Central Public Power District provided annual Webster County consumption and revenue data between 2012 and 2016 (see Table 6.1, on the following page).

The Commercial Sector also includes agricultural and industrial energy data.

The three-year period between 2012 and 2014 revealed a gradual increase in Rural Residential energy totals, increasing by **4 percent** in consumption and **16 percent** in revenue. However, 2016 had the second highest annual total of rural residential consumption of 8,735,901 KWh, but, the total change between 2012 to 2016 decreased by 9 percent to 25,217,541 KWh.

Annually, between 2012 and 2016 the Commercial Sector (including agricultural and industrial sectors) experienced the largest decrease in consumption. The Commercial Sector decreased by 20.7 percent in consumption, as well as by three percent in revenues, during the five-year period.

**TABLE 6.1
WEBSTER COUNTY RURAL CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE DATA
2012-2016**

Consumption of Electricity (KWh)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Commercial	14,808,334	15,447,505	17,156,824	14,808,334	11,738,152
Irrigation	4,289,022	4,094,897	3,057,647	4,289,022	4,743,488
<u>Rural Residential</u>	<u>8,622,912</u>	<u>8,572,795</u>	<u>8,916,273</u>	<u>8,622,912</u>	<u>8,735,901</u>
TOTAL	27,720,268	28,115,197	29,130,744	27,720,268	25,217,541
Revenues					
Commercial	\$1,157,202	\$1,227,901	\$1,354,451	\$1,300,869	\$1,121,615
Irrigation	\$596,453	\$562,580	\$499,522	\$613,531	\$645,275
<u>Rural Residential</u>	<u>\$721,217</u>	<u>\$792,372</u>	<u>\$838,537</u>	<u>\$815,388</u>	<u>\$831,952</u>
TOTAL	\$2,474,873	\$2,582,853	\$2,692,510	\$2,729,788	\$2,598,842

*Note: Commercial also includes agricultural and industrial sectors.

Source: South Central Public Power District.

State-Wide Energy Consumption

According to the Nebraska Energy Office, the only available energy consumption statistics by Sector are the State totals. As of the 2016 Annual Energy Report, utilizing 2014 data (the most recent data available) the Industrial Sector, consumed 42 percent, or more than a third of the Total Energy Consumption of the State of Nebraska. The other three Sectors comprised nearly equal portions, at 16 percent in the Commercial Sector, 19 percent for the Residential Sector and 23 percent in the Transportation Sector.

Between 2013 and 2014, the Industrial and Residential Sectors were the only sectors to have declined in consumption. Industrial Sectors energy use decreased 43.1 percent and the Residential Sector declined by 0.3 percent. The Transportation Sector energy use increased by 3.6 percent, while the Commercial Sector's consumption increased 0.8 percent during the same period.

The Total Energy Consumption, in 2014, was 864.3 trillion British Thermal Units (BTU), which more than doubled, since 1960, when total consumption was 308.3 trillion BTU, an increase of 180.3 percent.

NEBRASKA TRENDS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

During the last 54 years, the State of Nebraska has vastly increased energy consumption. The Nebraska Energy Office “Annual Report – 2016,” (the latest publication available) details the most recent state-wide statistics from 2014. Throughout Nebraska, energy consumption as a percentage share of personnel income has remained constant. **In 1970, 11.8 percent of personnel income was spent on energy. As of 2014, 11.5 percent was spent on energy usage. The historic peak percentage occurred in 1980 at 17.1 percent.**

Trends in the Total Energy Consumption for the State of Nebraska is mirrored in each of the individual energy categories, coal, natural gas, gasoline and distillate fuel oil (primarily diesel fuel), nuclear power and hydroelectric production. Each of these energy types are detailed between 1960 and 2014, as follows:

- Coal consumption increased from 20 trillion BTUs in 1960 to 276.5 trillion BTUs, as of 2014. The historic peak consumption of coal was reached in 2013 at 292.96 trillion BTUs.
- Natural gas consumption rose and fell during the 54-year period between 1960 and 2014, beginning at 140.4 trillion BTU, peaking in 1973 at 230.7 trillion BTU and by 2014 decreasing again down to 179.2 trillion BTU.
- Gasoline and diesel fuel consumption increased in Nebraska between 1960 and 2014. Overall, petroleum consumption overall peaked in 1978 at 246.6 trillion BTU. **Gasoline consumption** rose by 25 percent, from 78.7 BTU in 1960 to 100.3 trillion BTU, as of 2014, but peaked in 1978 at 115.9 trillion BTU. During the same time-period, **diesel fuel consumption** quadrupled from 24.1 trillion BTU to 110.6 trillion BTU.
- Nuclear power generation began in Nebraska in 1973 at 6.5 trillion BTU and has increased to 105.7 trillion BTU as of 2014, but peaked in 2007 at 115.7 trillion BTU.

- Renewable energy consumption from 1960 to 2014 increased and decreased throughout the decades, beginning in 1960 at 13.4 trillion BTU to 2014 at 140.9 trillion BTU. Hydropower was the primary renewable energy source between 1960 and 1994, but as of 1995, biofuels (ethanol) production began at levels equaling hydropower, and production soared. By 2014, 69.7 percent of all renewable energy produced in that year came from biofuels, 7.3 percent from hydroelectric power, 11.7 percent from wind and 3.1 percent from wood and wood waste.

INCREASED ENERGY COSTS & CONSERVATION

A comparison of “**Total Energy Expenditures Per Capita**” between the United States and the State of Nebraska indicated that between 1970 and 1994, Nebraska and the Nations per capita energy consumption were very close to one another. But, after 1994, Nebraska’s consumption began to be drastically higher than that of the Nation. The industrial sector, which includes agriculture, was the one sector that was surging in energy consumption in Nebraska.

Ethanol production in Nebraska in 1994 was 78.9 million gallons, by 2016 production had increased to 2.1 billion gallons. Considering ethanol production uses high volumes of both electricity and natural gas, the State’s energy expenditures per capita increased as well. **Additionally, in 2016, 43 percent of the State’s total corn harvested, or 727 million of the total 1.692 billion bushels of corn, was consumed by ethanol production.**

High fuel costs or limited availability of a particular energy type increases the desire for energy efficiency practices. For example, historic peak prices for natural gas in 2008 motivated farmers to convert natural gas and propane fueled irrigation equipment to electric power; to limit frequency and amount of applications of anhydrous ammonia fertilizer (a natural gas product); and to increase the use of conservation tillage practices to reduce crop cultivation. Access to low-cost financing through the Nebraska Energy Office and locally available low-interest loans to modernize agricultural equipment have led to conservation increases in the Agricultural Sector.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a report in 2008 that concluded that farmers have increased conservation practices. **Since the 1970s, total farm energy consumption fell by 26 percent, while farm production increased by 63 percent, due to the adoption of energy conservation practices.** This figure is even more significant when the consolidation of farms is considered.

In 1966, just 3.1 million acres of Nebraska crop lands were irrigated, but as of 2016, 8.3 million acres were irrigated. Thus, approximately 38.4 percent of the total cropland in Nebraska was irrigated.

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICIES.

The most effective means for Webster County to reduce its total energy consumption in each of the Energy Sectors (and by energy type) is by conservation practices and by continuing to promote the conversion to alternative energy systems when appropriate.

The following is a list of policies to guide energy practices throughout the County:

- ◆ **Promote the use of “Net Metering” or the use of one or more combinations of the five alternative energy sources to reduce public/quasi-public, residential, commercial and industrial facilities consumption of energy.**
 - Utilize the Webster County Zoning Regulations to control the placement and operation of alternative energy systems.
 - Require compliance with the Conditional Use permit process so that established conditions are met by the applicant.
 - Utilize the net metering services of South Central Power District to assist Webster County in complying with Nebraska’s Net Metering Law.
 - Promote the development of vocational education opportunities in the Public School Districts of Webster County; and the regional Community Colleges, State Colleges and Universities to educate the current and future workforce in alternative energy design, fabrication of equipment and maintenance.
- ◆ **Work with the Communities of Webster County during the application review process to identify appropriate locations in Webster County for Utility Grid Wind Energy Conversion Systems, commonly referred to as “Wind Farms.”**
 - The placement of “Utility Grid Wind Energy Conversion Systems” is not compatible with uses located within the planning jurisdictions of Webster County Communities, or within one-mile of Villages without planning jurisdictions.
 - The rural regions of Webster County may be more appropriate locations for Utility Grid Wind Energy Conversion Systems.
- ◆ **As other sources of Alternative Energy Systems are developed, or become cost-effective for use in Nebraska, the planning documents of the County are recommended to be revised to guide their locations and monitor their operation.**

- ◆ **Promote the use of conservation methods to reduce the consumption of energy usage in each of the individual sectors including residential, commercial and industrial (which includes agricultural and public uses).**
 - Promote the expanded use of wind, solar, methane, biomass, hydropower and geothermal exchange energy systems for applications throughout Webster County. The use of an alternate energy source or combinations of these energy sources should be considered by farming and ranching operations to lower energy consumption and to make energy more affordable.
 - Promote the rehabilitation of agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and public/quasi-public buildings utilizing weatherization methods and energy efficient or “green building” materials in conformance to the “LEED” Certified Building techniques.
 - Promote the use of conservation programs supported by South Central Public Power District, and in its association with Nebraska Public Power District, for its member Communities and public power districts. For example, the ENERGYsmart Lighting Program provides cash incentives to businesses that replace old lighting fixtures with high-efficient light fixtures such as LED to reduce energy costs.
 - The Webster County residents and farming/ranching operations could also access grant and loan programs to replace light fixtures with LED fixtures that reduce consumption and are more energy efficient.
 - Support and provide incentives for the expanded use of agricultural practices to reduce energy consumption. Techniques such as conservation tillage, high efficiency irrigation equipment and cost-effective fuel sources to power irrigation systems.
 - Support State and Federal incentive programs to continue to provide low-cost financing to purchase modern agricultural equipment such as low-pressure pivots and no-till equipment. Programs such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) that finances irrigation efficiency improvements switching diesel, propane and natural gas pumps to electric operated.
 - Promote the availability of incentives provided by public power districts to develop alternative energy sources for, and from, agricultural practices. Modern methods such as producing methane gas from livestock confinement facilities to power agricultural equipment, is one example.
 - Promote the expanded use of solar and geothermal exchange energy systems for agricultural applications that power equipment and heat/cool farm and ranch buildings.

*Webster County,
Nebraska*

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

APPENDIX.

**ONE- AND SIX-YEAR
ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN.**

**Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 8 Summary on the One Year Plan**

Year Ending December 31, 2015

Sheet 1 of 2

COUNTY		CITY			VILLAGE	
WEBSTER						
PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH	UNIT Of Measure	Estimated Cost <i>(In Thousands)</i>	REMARKS	
					Road & Location	Bridge Number
1	C-91 (525)	0.10	Mile	39.88	Rd 2.00 115.26	224
2	C-91 (617)	300.00	Feet	39.88	Rd 2.00@115.6-115.7	227
3	C-91 (625)	100.00	Feet	35.00	Rd 2.00@15.2-15.2	221
4	C-91 (597)	150.00	Feet	107.09	Rd 110.00@5.8-5.7	11003
5	C-91 (603)	300.00	Feet	527.00	Rd 22.00@105.8-106.0	00605
6	C-91 (604)	400.00	Feet	181.05	Rd 22.00@106.0-106.3	00610
7	C-91 (593)	4.00	Miles	160.00	Rd 121.00@20-24	
8	C-91 (596)	300.00	Feet	47.25	Rd 24.00@110.6-110.7	2406
9	C-91 (578)	0.15	Mile	17.64	Rd 114.00@19.6-19.75	
10	C-91 (423)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 115.00@12.5-12.6	13135
11	C-91 (447)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 115.00@12.0-12.1	13130
12	C-91 (448)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 12.00@114.6-114.8	13125
13	C-91 (587)	64.00	Feet	15.00	Rd 120.00@3.7-3.8	04105
14	C-91 (522)	0.10	Mile	65.00	Rd 118.00 22.96	11809
15	C-91 (560)	100.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 113.00 6.8	11306
16	C-91 (606)	150.00	Feet	180.00	Rd 15.00 117.8	1536
17	C-91 (610)	200.00	Feet	160.00	Rd 15.00@114.5-114.7	1527
18	C-91 (611)	20.00	Feet	131.25	Rd 5.50@110.20-110.30	512P
19	C-91 (622)	300.00	Feet	35.00	Rd 108.00@23.74-23.75	10818
20	C-91 (626)	200.00	Feet	75.00	Rd 22.00@112.7-112.9	2224
21	C-91 (627)	200.00		75.00	Rd 22.00@13.275-13.475	2227
22	C-91 (629)	200.00	Feet	75.00	Rd 123.00@19.4-19.6	12312
23	C-91 (614)	400.00	Feet	80.00	Rd 9.00@109.92-110.00	
24	C-91 (632)	200.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 8.00@108.4-108.6	23415
25	C-91 (623)	0.50	Miles	65.00	Rd 19.00@120.5-121.00	
26	C-91 (630)	200.00	Feet	65.00	Rd 18.00@123.4-123.6	1821
27	C-91 (492)	300.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 2.00@114.1-114.3	218

Signature 	Title: Linda Grummert Webster County Highway Superintendent	Date: February 28 2015
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**Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 8 Summary on the One Year Plan**

Year Ending December 31, 2015

Sheet 2 of 2

COUNTY WEBSTER		CITY			VILLAGE	
PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH	UNIT Of Measure	Estimated Cost <i>(In Thousands)</i>	REMARKS	
					Road & Location	Bridge Number

Total **3020.54**

Signature <i>Linda Grummert</i>	Title: Linda Grummert Webster County Highway Superintendent	Date: February 28 2015
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**Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 9 Summary on the Six Year Plan**

Year Ending December 31, 2020

Sheet 1 of 3

COUNTY		CITY			VILLAGE	
WEBSTER						
PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH	UNIT Of Measure	Estimated Cost (In Thousands)	REMARKS	
					Road & Location	Bridge Number
	C-91 (159)	0.10	Miles	36.75	Rd 4.00@116.7-116.8	24220
	C-91 (165)	0.40	Miles	444.08	Rd 102.00@0.8-1.2	04805
	C-91 (167)	0.40	Miles	224.58	Rd 102.00@3.6-4	00505
	C-91 (261)	0.10	Miles	299.25	Rd 10.00@122-122.1	23025
	C-91 (316)	0.20	Miles	236.25	Rd 4.50@101.5-101.7	04010P
	C-91 (318)	0.10	Miles	450.00	Rd 23.00@106.1-106.2	00405
	C-91 (357)	0.10	Miles	173.25	Rd 15.00@122.5-122.6	22005
	C-91 (367)	0.70	Miles	71.40	Rd 10.00@114.0-114.2	1018
	C-91 (378)	0.10	Miles	63.00	Rd 22.00@109.95-110.05	2215
	C-91 (384)	0.10	Miles	63.00	Rd 22.00@107.8-107.9	2212
10	C-91 (423)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 115.00@12.5-12.6	13135
	C-91 (425)	0.10	Miles	47.25	Rd 13.00@105.8-105.9	1312
	C-91 (436)	0.10	Miles	26.25	Rd 22.00@103.54-103.64	2203
11	C-91 (447)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 115.00@12.0-12.1	13130
12	C-91 (448)	0.10	Miles	241.50	Rd 12.00@114.6-114.8	13125
	C-91 (468)	0.20	Miles	26.25	Rd 2.00@116.33-116.53	236
	C-91 (469)	0.01	Miles	47.25	Rd 2.00@117.87-117.88	239
	C-91 (474)	0.01	Miles	47.25	Rd 15.00@101.59-101.6	1503
	C-91 (477)	0.10	Miles	57.75	Rd 13.00@102-102.1	1303
	C-91 (483)	0.01	Miles	47.25	Rd 11.00@121.49-121.5	1121
27	C-91 (492)	300.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 2.00@114.1-114.3	218
	C-91 (493)	0.10	Miles	7.98	Rd 123.00@8.8-8.9	
14	C-91 (522)	0.10	Mile	65.00	Rd 118.00 22.96	11809
	C-91 (523)	0.10	Mile	15.75	Rd 114.00 18.6	11412
	C-91 (524)	30.00	Feet	31.50	Rd 113.00 10.5	11312
1	C-91 (525)	0.10	Mile	39.88	Rd 2.00 115.26	224

Signature 	Title: Linda Grummert Webster County Highway Superintendent	Date: February 28 2015
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**Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 9 Summary on the Six Year Plan**

Year Ending December 31, 2020

Sheet 2 of 3

COUNTY		CITY			VILLAGE	
WEBSTER						
PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH	UNIT Of Measure	Estimated Cost <i>(In Thousands)</i>	REMARKS	
					Road & Location	Bridge Number
	C-91 (526)	30.00	Feet	31.50	Rd 1.00 123.73	115
	C-91 (540)	0.50	Mile	7.35	Rd 23.00@	115-115.7
	C-91 (551)	0.10	Mile	15.75	Rd 16.00@	114.6-114.7 1607
	C-91 (553)	100.00	Feet	42.00	Rd 16.00	119.28 1624
	C-91 (555)	100.00	Feet	42.00	Rd 18.00	106.85 1806
15	C-91 (560)	100.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 113.00	6.8 11306
	C-91 (577)	500.00	Feet	8.40	Rd 2.00@	111.3-111.4
9	C-91 (578)	0.15	Mile	17.64	Rd 114.00@	19.6-19.75
	C-91 (579)	0.75	Mile	53.03	Rd 5.25@	117-117.75
	C-91 (584)	0.60	Mile	15.75	Rd 119.00@	1.4-2.0
13	C-91 (587)	64.00	Feet	15.00	Rd 120.00@	3.7-3.8 04105
7	C-91 (593)	4.00	Miles	160.00	Rd 121.00@	20-24
8	C-91 (596)	300.00	Feet	47.25	Rd 24.00@	110.6-110.7 2406
4	C-91 (597)	150.00	Feet	107.09	Rd 110.00@	5.8-5.7 11003
5	C-91 (603)	300.00	Feet	527.00	Rd 22.00@	105.8-106.0 00605
6	C-91 (604)	400.00	Feet	181.05	Rd 22.00@	106.0-106.3 00610
	C-91 (605)	400.00	Feet	420.00	Rd 24.00	105.9 00205
16	C-91 (606)	150.00	Feet	180.00	Rd 15.00	117.8 1536
17	C-91 (610)	200.00	Feet	160.00	Rd 15.00@	114.5-114.7 1527
18	C-91 (611)	20.00	Feet	131.25	Rd 5.50@	110.20-110.30 512P
	C-91 (612)	0.30	Miles	80.00	Rd 113.00@	6-6.3
23	C-91 (614)	400.00	Feet	80.00	Rd 9.00@	109.92-110.00
2	C-91 (617)	300.00	Feet	39.88	Rd 2.00@	115.6-115.7 227
	C-91 (618)	800.00	Feet	250.00	Rd 113.00@	9.75-9.90
	C-91 (620)	0.20	Miles	30.00	Rd 12.00@	120.80-121.00
	C-91 (621)	1.50	Miles	525.00	Rd 107.00@	22.50-24

Signature 	Title: Linda Grummert Webster County Highway Superintendent	Date: February 28 2015
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**Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 9 Summary on the Six Year Plan**

Year Ending December 31, 2020

Sheet 3 of 3

COUNTY		CITY			VILLAGE	
WEBSTER						
PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH	UNIT Of Measure	Estimated Cost <i>(In Thousands)</i>	REMARKS	
					Road & Location	Bridge Number
19	C-91 (622)	300.00	Feet	35.00	Rd 108.00@23.74-23.75	10818
25	C-91 (623)	0.50	Miles	65.00	Rd 19.00@120.5-121.00	
	C-91 (624)	200.00	Feet	14.00	Rd 16.00@107.1-107.3	
3	C-91 (625)	100.00	Feet	35.00	Rd 2.00@15.2-15.2	221
20	C-91 (626)	200.00	Feet	75.00	Rd 22.00@112.7-112.9	2224
21	C-91 (627)	200.00		75.00	Rd 22.00@13.275-13.475	2227
	C-91 (628)	200.00	Feet	185.00	Rd 22.00@116.9-117.1	2233
22	C-91 (629)	200.00	Feet	75.00	Rd 123.00@19.4-19.6	12312
26	C-91 (630)	200.00	Feet	65.00	Rd 18.00@123.4-123.6	1821
	C-91 (631)	200.00	Feet	200.00	Rd 23.00@112.25-112.45	2318
24	C-91 (632)	200.00	Feet	40.00	Rd 8.00@108.4-108.6	23415
Total				42750.83		

Signature 	Title: Linda Grummert Webster County Highway Superintendent	Date: February 28 2015
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