

NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – 2033



NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – 2033

PLAN PARTICIPANTS

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS:

- ❖ Chuck Delancey, Chairperson
- ❖ Lynn Belitz, Vice-Chairperson
- ❖ Pat Connelly
- ❖ Chris Cunningham
- ❖ Shane Czarnick
- ❖ Delmer Wondercheck
- ❖ Kendel Sock
- ❖ Mark Sonderup
- ❖ Jon Epley

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

- ❖ Tim Cornwell, Chairman
- ❖ Andrew Ditter
- ❖ Robert Voichoskie
- ❖ Darren Nelson
- ❖ Steve Crouse
- ❖ Ralph Horacek
- ❖ Gary Juracek

COUNTY STAFF:

- ❖ Rodney Wetovick, County Attorney
- ❖ Dan Cornwell, Zoning & Floodplain Administrator

CONSULTANT



* Lincoln, Nebraska * 402.464.5383 *
* Becky J. Hanna * Timothy M. Keelan * Keith R. Carl *

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SECTION 1

THE NANCE COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS.



THE NANCE COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This **Comprehensive Plan** was prepared to replace the existing **Nance County, Nebraska Comprehensive Plan**, completed in 2012. This new **Plan** will serve as a guide to direct future growth and development opportunities in **Rural Nance County, Nebraska** during the 10-year planning period, until 2033. The geographic focus of this **Plan** is the unincorporated areas of Nance County, less the designated Community Planning Jurisdictions of each incorporated Community.

The primary focus of this **Comprehensive Plan** is to assess the effectiveness of balancing the preservation and protection of agricultural production lands and natural resource conservation, with the appropriate locating of development for non-farm dwellings, rural subdivisions and commercial and industrial land uses.

The implementation of this **Comprehensive Plan** should be guided by “*Land Use Preservation & Development Initiatives*,” as determined by the evaluation and analysis of “*Population, Income, & Economic Profile*,” “*Land Use Profile & Plan*,” “*Public Facilities & Transportation*” and an “*Energy Element*.” The **Comprehensive Plan** also serves as a foundation and guide for the implementation of **Zoning and Subdivision Regulations**, as needed, to achieve the specific **Initiatives** identified in the **Plan**.

This **Comprehensive Plan** is intended to provide policy guidance to enable the County’s elected officials to make decisions based upon the consensus of opinion by the **Nance County Planning Commission**. Implementation methods and activities should include incentives to stimulate private action consistent with the **Plan** and the use of Local, State and Federal programs for both economic development and land conservation activities, County-wide.

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

PLANNING PERIOD

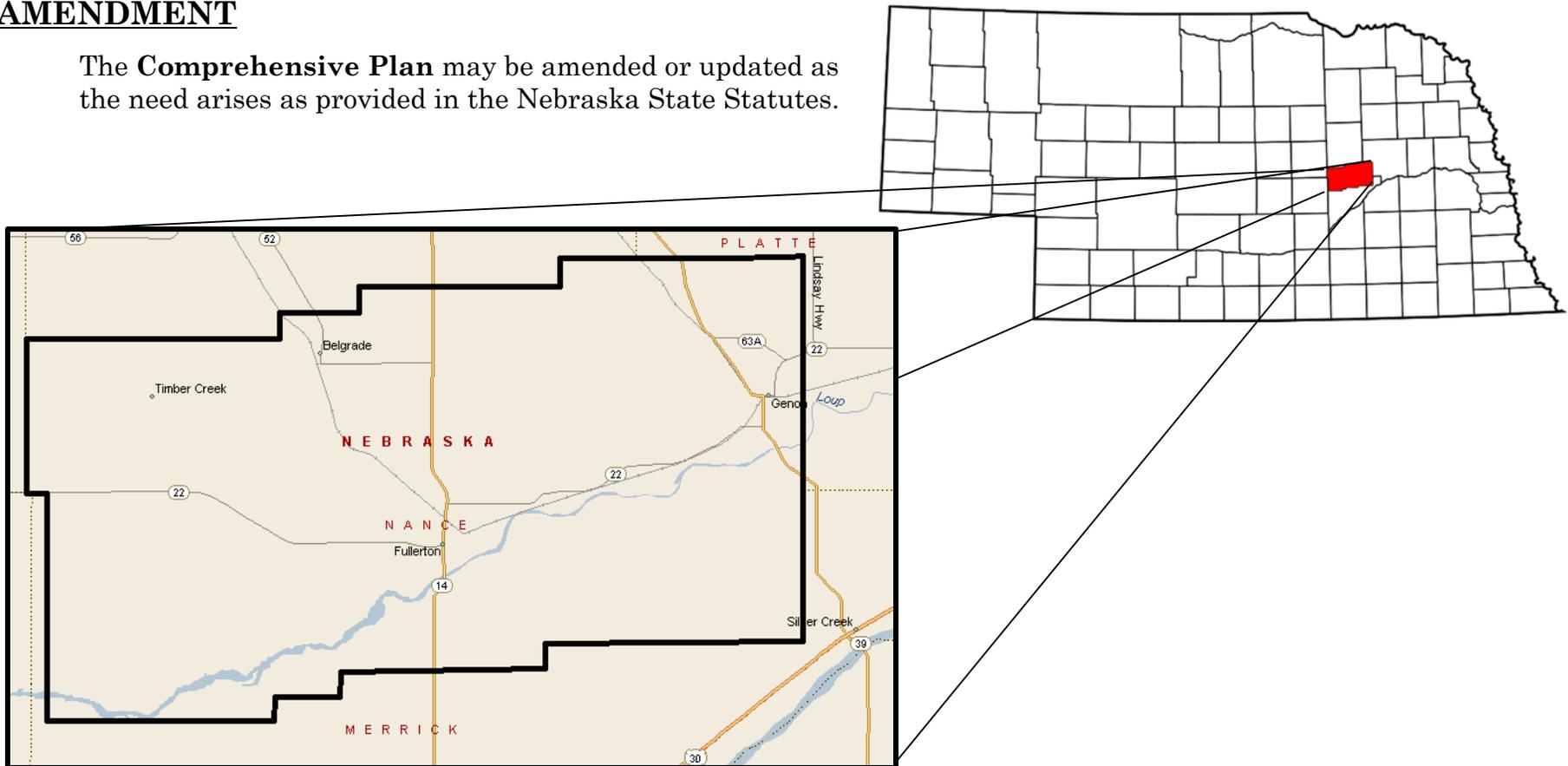
The planning time period for achieving the goals, programs and economic development activities identified in this **Comprehensive Plan for Nance County, Nebraska**, is **10 years (2033)**.

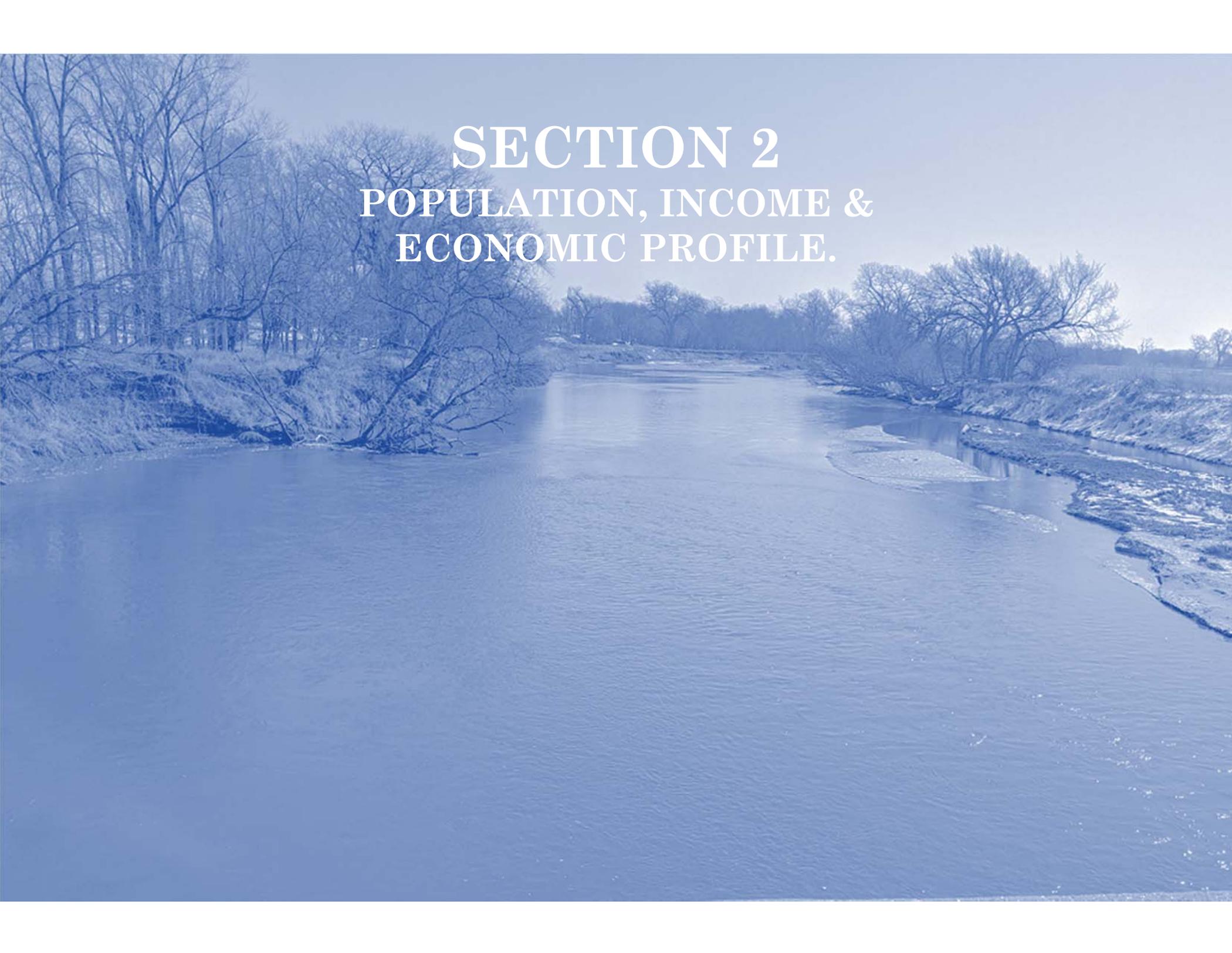
AUTHORITY TO PLAN

This **Comprehensive Plan** for Nance 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.



A blue-tinted photograph of a wide river flowing through a wooded area with bare trees. The river is the central focus, winding from the foreground towards the background. The banks are lined with leafless trees and some snow patches, suggesting a winter or late autumn setting. The overall scene is serene and natural.

SECTION 2

POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE.

POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

Population, income and economic trends in **Rural Nance 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 Rural County's needs.

The population trends and projections for the years 2000 through 2033 were studied and forecasted, utilizing a process of both trend analysis and U.S. Census population estimates. **Nance County, as a whole, is projected to decrease in population over the next 10 years, by an estimated 201, or 6 percent.** The County should continue to promote the development of new businesses, industries and housing for individuals and families during the 10-year planning period in an effort to both stabilize and potentially increase the local population. A complete “**Table Profile**” is included in the “**Appendix**” of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

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 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 economic and social structure.

- ❖ **Table 2.1, Page 2.2**, identifies **population trends and projections** for Nance County, from 2000 through 2033. A decrease in population occurred for Nance County between 2000 and 2020, decreasing by 16.3 percent, or 658 people.

The total populations of Nance County and **Rural Nance County**, (excluding Communities and associated Planning Jurisdictions (CPJs), are an estimated **3,339** and **955** respectively. The **Rural County** population is projected to decline by 117, by 2033. The 2033 population for the entire County is projected at an estimated 3,138, a decrease of 201 persons from 2023. These population declines are in line with both State and National trends of rural population decline, caused by several indicators including large-scale amenities located in nearby major communities, young professionals not returning to smaller communities post-graduation, or, in select cases, the closure of group quarter housing facilities such as nursing homes.

TABLE 2.1
POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>% Change 2023-2033</u>
Nance County:	4,038	3,735	3,380	3,339	3,138	-6.0%
Fullerton:	1,378	1,307	1,244	1,232	1,173	-4.8%
Belgrade	134	126	103	100	85	-15.0%
Genoa:	981	1,003	894	896	906	+1.1%
Community Planning Jurisdiction:	216	181	159	156	136	-12.8%
Rural Nance County:	1,329	1,118	980	955	838	-12.3%

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census;
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

- ❖ **Table 2.2, Page 2.3**, provides **age distribution** for Nance County, from 2000 to 2033. The County is projected to experience a decrease in population during the next 10 years by approximately 201 people. By 2033, it is estimated that the “19 and Under” and “35 to 54” age groups will comprise the largest portions of the population. The “85+” age group will remain the smallest with an estimated 89 persons. **In 2023, median age in Nance County is an estimated 45.3 years. This median age is projected to increase by 2033, to 46.7 years.**
- ❖ Population age distribution statistics regarding the Communities of Belgrade, Fullerton and Genoa are included in the “**Appendix**” of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

TABLE 2.2
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033

Nance County				2010-2020			2023-2033
age group	2000	2010	2020	Change	2023	2033	Change
19 and Under	1,205	961	853	-108	834	770	-64
20-34	516	538	476	-62	466	432	-34
35-54	1,172	967	712	-255	680	596	-84
55-64	349	557	575	+18	576	578	+2
65-74	417	307	448	+141	477	490	+13
75-84	277	272	218	-54	210	183	-27
85+	102	133	98	-35	96	89	-7
TOTALS	4,038	3,735	3,380	-355	3,339	3,138	-201
Median Age	40.1	45.0	44.4	-0.6	45.3	46.7	+1.4
Rural Nance County/CPJs				2010-2020			2023-2033
age group	2000	2010	2020	Change	2023	2033	Change
19 and Under	504	367	286	-81	271	218	-53
20-34	190	153	154	+1	152	139	-13
35-54	475	396	240	-156	220	170	-50
55-64	152	184	240	+56	237	237	+0
65-74	143	106	134	+28	151	144	-7
75-84	62	77	61	-16	56	43	-13
85+	19	16	24	+8	24	23	-1
TOTALS	1,545	1,299	1,139	-160	1,111	974	-137
Median Age	38.1	41.2	45.3	+4.1	46.4	49.5	+3.1

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

- ❖ **Table 2.3, Page 2.5**, identifies **specific household characteristics** for Nance County and **Rural Nance County/CPJs**, from 2000 to 2033. The total number of households is projected to decrease by 86 throughout the County, between 2023 and 2033.
- ❖ During the next 10 years, **“persons per household”** in Nance County is projected remain stable at **2.32**.
- ❖ **Currently, 101 persons reside in Group Quarters in Nance County**. Group Quarters consist of both “institutionalized” and “non-institutionalized” living quarters that are not considered a household, such as dormitories, nursing care centers and correctional facilities. Group quarter population in the County is projected to decline, slightly, to an estimated 95 by 2033.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

- ❖ **Table 2.4, Page 2.6**, identifies **tenure by household** for Nance County and **Rural Nance County/CPJs**, from 2000 to 2033. The County is currently comprised of an estimated 1,397 households, consisting of 1,057 owner and 340 renter households. By 2033, owner households will account for an estimated 75.6 percent of the total households in Nance County, resulting in 992 owner households and 321 renter households.
- ❖ **Rural Nance County**, including Community Planning Jurisdictions, is projected to decrease by an estimated 30 owner households and 18 renter households by 2033.

TABLE 2.3
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, & RURAL NANCE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
Nance County:	2000	4,038	112	3,926	1,577	2.49
	2010	3,735	143	3,592	1,525	2.36
	2020	3,380	102	3,278	1,414	2.32
	2023	3,339	101	3,238	1,397	2.32
	2033	3,138	95	3,043	1,313	2.32
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2000	1,545	0	1,545	552	2.80
	2010	1,299	0	1,299	496	2.62
	2020	1,139	0	1,139	458	2.49
	2023	1,111	0	1,111	453	2.45
	2033	974	0	974	405	2.40

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census & 2020 Census "Redistricting Data".
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

TABLE 2.4
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, & RURAL NANCE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Nance County:	2000	1,577	1,178	74.7%	399	25.3%
	2010	1,525	1,172	76.8%	353	23.2%
	2020	1,414	1,070	75.7%	344	24.3%
	2023	1,397	1,057	75.7%	340	24.3%
	2033	1,313	992	75.6%	321	24.4%
Rural Nance County/CPJs	2000	552	399	72.3%	153	27.7%
	2010	496	384	77.4%	112	22.6%
	2020	458	351	76.6%	107	23.4%
	2022	453	348	76.8%	105	23.2%
	2033	405	318	78.5%	87	21.5%

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census & 2020 Census "Redistricting Data".
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

INCOME TRENDS & PROJECTIONS

HOUSEHOLD AREA MEDIAN INCOME

- ❖ **Table 2.5** identifies **area median (household) income** for varied levels of AMI percentages, for households in Nance County, up to eight person households (PHH), as per HUD. AMI is determined by finding the “100 percent” median income of households in a given geographic area, ranging in household size from one- to eight persons. That “median” amount of income is considered to be “100 percent” for a geographic area for each household size category. For example, in the **Table** below, a four-person family in Nance County, with an annual family income of \$78,600 is considered to be making “100 percent of the local AMI”. This information allows for the eventual determination of “**affordability**” and associated **housing price points/products** for households of varied sizes.

TABLE 2.5
AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2023

	<u>1PHH</u>	<u>2PHH</u>	<u>3PHH</u>	<u>4PHH</u>	<u>5PHH</u>	<u>6PHH</u>	<u>7PHH</u>	<u>8PHH</u>
30% AMI	\$16,550	\$18,900	\$21,250	\$23,600	\$25,500	\$27,400	\$29,300	\$31,200
50% AMI	\$27,550	\$31,450	\$35,400	\$39,300	\$42,450	\$45,600	\$48,750	\$51,900
60% AMI	\$33,060	\$37,740	\$42,480	\$47,160	\$50,940	\$54,720	\$58,500	\$62,280
80% AMI	\$44,050	\$50,350	\$56,650	\$62,900	\$67,950	\$73,000	\$78,000	\$83,050
100% AMI	\$55,100	\$62,900	\$70,800	\$78,600	\$84,900	\$91,200	\$97,500	\$103,800
125% AMI	\$68,875	\$78,625	\$88,500	\$98,250	\$106,125	\$114,000	\$121,875	\$129,750

Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2023.

PER CAPITA INCOME

- ❖ **Table 2.6** identifies **per capita income** for Nance County and the State of Nebraska, from 2010 to 2033. 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 **2023**, per capita income in Nance County is an estimated \$48,995. By 2033, per capita income will increase in the County by an estimated 31.7 percent, to **\$64,526**.

TABLE 2.6
PER CAPITA INCOME
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA / STATE OF NEBRASKA
2010-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nance 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>
2010	\$36,013	--	\$41,248	--
2011	\$44,912	+24.7%	\$45,674	+10.7%
2012	\$37,436	-16.6%	\$46,670	+2.2%
2013	\$40,084	+7.1%	\$46,653	-0.0%
2014	\$38,100	-4.9%	\$48,957	+4.9%
2015	\$36,591	-4.0%	\$50,556	+3.3%
2016	\$33,883	-7.4%	\$49,360	-2.4%
2017	\$33,926	+0.1%	\$50,144	+1.6%
2018	\$35,316	+4.1%	\$51,916	+3.5%
2019	\$39,292	+11.3%	\$54,182	+4.4%
2020	\$46,091	+17.3%	\$57,421	+6.0%
2023	\$48,995	+6.3%	\$61,326	+6.8%
2010-2023	\$36,013-\$48,995	+36.0%	\$41,248-\$61,326	+48.7%
2023-2033	\$48,995-\$64,526	+31.7%	\$61,326-\$82,299	+34.2%

Source: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 2023
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME

- ❖ **Table 2.7** identifies the number of **persons receiving Social Security Income and/or Supplemental Security Income** in Nance County. A total of 690 persons received Social Security Income in Nance County in 2020, of which 570 persons, or 82.6 percent, persons were age 65+ years.

TABLE 2.7	
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA	
2020 ESTIMATE	
<u>Social Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	515
Wives & Husbands	20
Children	0
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	50
Children	25
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	70
Wives & Husbands	0
Children	10
TOTAL	690
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	255
Women	315
TOTAL	570
<u>Supplemental Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aged 65 or Older	N/A
Blind and Disabled	N/A
TOTAL	49
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, 2023 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023	

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC TRENDS

A review and analysis of Nance County labor force statistics provides a general understanding of the economic activity occurring in and around the County.

EMPLOYMENT DATA

- ❖ **Table 2.8, Page 2.11**, identifies **employment data trends and projections** for Nance County, Nebraska, from 2010 through 2033. Current data estimates 1,890 employed persons in Nance County with an estimated unemployment rate of 1.6 percent. By 2033, employed persons in the County are projected to increase by an estimated 39 persons, to 1,929, with an unemployment rate of 1.8 percent.

WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT

- ❖ **Table 2.9, Page 2.12**, identifies **workforce employment by type**, in Nance County, Nebraska, for 2023. The largest employment sectors include the Local Government, Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade and Finance & Insurance sectors.



TABLE 2.8
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployed</u>
2010	1,903	--	3.9%
2011	1,987	+84	3.7%
2012	2,029	+42	3.3%
2013	2,012	-17	3.2%
2014	2,012	+0	2.7%
2015	2,013	+1	2.5%
2016	1,942	-71	2.8%
2017	1,965	+23	2.5%
2018	1,960	-5	2.5%
2019	1,917	-43	3.0%
2020	1,883	-34	3.2%
2021	1,934	+51	1.9%
2022	1,932	-2	2.1%
2023*	1,890	-42	1.6%
2033	1,929	+39	1.8%
2010-2033	1,903-1,989	+86	3.9%-1.8%

*Data as of March, 2023.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, 2022.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

TABLE 2.9
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
MARCH, 2023

Workforce

Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	972
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	*
Utilities.	0
Construction.	21
Manufacturing.	*
Wholesale Trade.	70
Retail Trade.	95
Transportation & Warehousing.	13
Information.	*
Finance & Insurance.	64
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	18
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	*
Educational Services.	46
Health Care & Social Assistance.	98
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	*
Accommodation & Food Service.	24
Other Services (except Public Administration).	51
Federal Government.	16
State Government.	15
Local Government.	369

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, 2023.

HOUSING STOCK VALUE & GROSS RENT

HOUSING STOCK VALUE & GROSS RENT

- ❖ The cost of housing in any Community is influenced by many factors, primarily the cost of construction, availability of land and infrastructure and, lastly, the organizational capacity of the Community or County to combine these issues into an applicable format and secure the appropriate housing resources, including land and money. Nance County is challenged to organize necessary resources to meet the needs of their residents, including both financial and organizational resources.
- ❖ **Tables 2.10 and 2.11, Pages 2.14 and 2.15 respectively**, identifies **owner occupied housing values and gross rent** in Nance County, from 2010 through 2033.
- ❖ Currently, the estimated Nance County **median owner housing value** is \$83,140. By 2033, the estimated median housing value is projected to increase an estimated 30.2 percent to \$108,270. The **Rural County**, including CPJs, is also projected to experience a substantial increase in housing values, increasing an estimated 13.9 percent through 2033, or from \$128,470 to \$146,370.
- ❖ The 2023 estimated **median gross rent** for Nance County is \$699. Median gross rent is projected to increase an estimated 34.3 percent to \$939 by 2033. Gross rents in the **Rural County** are projected to increase by 42.1 percent through 2033 from \$917 to \$1,303.

**TABLE 2.10
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

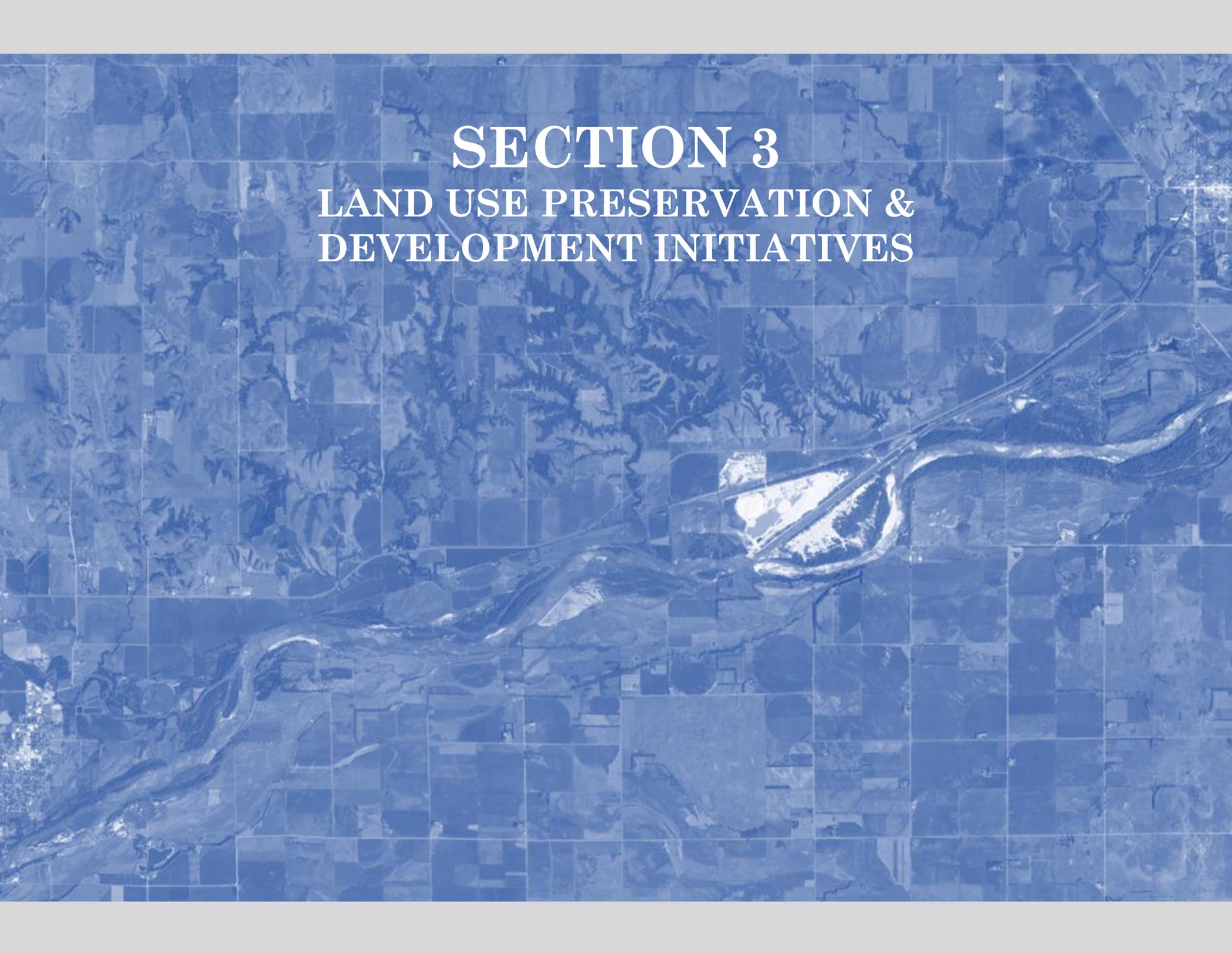
		Less than <u>\$50,000</u>	\$50,000 to <u>\$99,999</u>	\$100,000 to <u>\$149,999</u>	\$150,000 to <u>\$199,999</u>	\$200,000 or <u>More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nance County:	2010 Est.	476	333	120	104	128	1,161
	2010 Med. Val.	\$60,200					
	2020 Est.	425	387	217	91	211	1,331
	2020 Med. Val.	\$78,400					
	2023 2033	\$83,140 \$108,270					
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2010 Est.	108	52	43	61	119	383
	2010 Med. Val.	\$104,800					
	2020 Est.	73	57	22	9	161	322
	2020 Med. Val.	\$124,700					
	2023 2033	\$128,470 \$146,370					

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**TABLE 2.11
GROSS RENT
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

		<u>Less than \$300</u>	<u>\$300 to \$399</u>	<u>\$400 to \$499</u>	<u>\$500 to \$699</u>	<u>\$700 or More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nance County:	2010 Est.	113	15	93	101	45	367
	2010 Med. Rent	\$487					
	2020 Est.	32	15	16	63	73	199
	2020 Med. Rent	\$654					
	2023	\$699					
	2033	\$939					
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2010 Est.	20	0	31	30	0	81
	2010 Med. Rent	\$451					
	2020 Est.	11	0	0	14	9	34
	2020 Med. Rent	\$843					
	2023	\$917					
	2033	\$1,303					

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

An aerial photograph of a river valley, likely the Colorado River, showing a winding river through a landscape of agricultural fields and some developed areas. A light blue grid is overlaid on the entire image. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

SECTION 3
**LAND USE PRESERVATION &
DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**

LAND USE PRESERVATION & DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

INTRODUCTION

This **Section** provides proposed **Land Use Preservation/Development and Planning Initiatives for Rural Nance County, Nebraska**. The **Initiatives** address a wide spectrum of land use and planning topics, ranging from the preservation of general agriculture to planned residential subdivisions to needed public facilities and economic development opportunities. The purpose of each **Initiative** is to create a “balance” of both land use preservation and development practices and all levels of planning implementation, all in an effort to address the health, safety and overall general welfare of **Rural Nance County** residents, while promoting the best possible planning and development practices to address the appropriate agricultural, residential, industrial and public/quasi-public needs and wants of the citizenry.

The following **Land Use Preservation/Development and Planning Initiatives** are the product of both **qualitative and quantitative research activities** conducted for the **Comprehensive Plan**.

A **qualitative research** process included meetings with the Nance County Planning Commission, comprised of appointed rural residents of the County, representing various points of the County. The **quantitative research** process included the collection and study of local, state and national **data resources** including, but not limited to the U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Nebraska Departments of Economic Development and Labor. A complete “Table Profile” is included in the “**Appendix**” of this **Plan**. An additional, important statistical analysis of land use in Nance County was the preparation of a **Land Use Matrix**, presenting both the current and projected pertinent land use requirements in the County.

In essence, Land Use Preservation & Development Initiatives addresses the important components of planning implementation. The following identifies Three Primary Categories of Land Use Preservation & Development Initiatives in Rural Nance County.

1. **Population & Plan Participation & Implementation**
 - Population Stability & Growth
 - Rural County Leadership
 - Rural County Citizen Participation & Relationships
 - Plan Review & Implementation

2. **Preservation of Existing Conditions in Rural Nance County**
 - Agricultural Land Areas & Associated Farmsteads
 - Parks/Recreation & Other Public Amenities
 - Road Network & Other Transportation Systems
 - Commercial & Industrial Developments
 - Conservation Easements

3. **Future Development & Planning Practices**
 - Land Use Planning
 - Residential Development Practices, both Agricultural and Non-Agricultural
 - Public Facilities, Utilities & Transportation
 - Commercial & Industrial Development
 - Alternative Energy Development Practices
 - Broadband/Telecommunications

1. POPULATION & PLAN PARTICIPATION & IMPLEMENTATION

- Nance County, Nebraska is expected to experience a decline in **population** by 6 percent by 2033, for an estimated population of 3,138. **Rural Nance County** (excluding rural Planning Jurisdictions) currently has an estimated population of 955. This population base is expected to decrease to an estimated 838 persons, or by 12.3 percent by 2033. **A reverse in this trend will require planned housing, public facilities and transportation networks and economic development activities, including agricultural activities for the future.**
- The **future image of Rural Nance County** will greatly depend on the ability of residents to accept changes in the population and economic structure and their willingness to be a part of the ongoing planning and implementation process of the County. A stable population base in **Rural Nance County**, with potential for growth during the next 10 years, will also require local leadership to **foster and market the values of rural residents** to encourage the creation of organized local action to preserve and strengthen the **Rural County**.
- The **success of the Comprehensive Plan** will greatly depend upon **planned programs of citizen participation**, to allow local residents the opportunity to both monitor and provide input for preservation and development activities in **Rural Nance County**.
- All levels of government and economic development in Nance County should be cognizant of any and all development opportunities. Local leadership should continue to **strengthen relationships** between **Rural Nance County** and each Community, to conduct planning practices supportive of proper land usage, economic growth, housing, public facilities and services, transportation and recreation opportunities, as well as appropriate planning and zoning administration procedures to ensure the proper implementation of each component of the **Comprehensive Plan**.
- Local Nance County leadership will need to continue to take an active role in **marketing the development potential of Rural Nance County** supporting the broadening of the local economic base and expanding employment opportunities. Emphasis will be placed on **agricultural related commercial and industrial types, supportive of the local Rural Nance County**, with attention given to the location of such business types, so as to not interfere with the local agricultural operations.

- Maintain and utilize the **Comprehensive Plan** as the **primary tool for decision making**, regarding the preservation and development of land areas in **Rural Nance County**.
- The Nance County Planning Commission should maintain an **annual review process** of the **Comprehensive Plan and Zoning and Subdivision Regulations**, coupled with changes, modifications and/or amendments prepared upon consensus of the Commission and the general public.

2. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS IN RURAL NANCE COUNTY

- Local leadership should continue to promote the **preservation and the vitality of the agricultural industry in Rural Nance County** for future generations including the diversification of crop and livestock developments. Historically, agriculture has been the primary income producing activity for the **Rural County**. This is anticipated to remain as such through the 10-year planning period (2033).
- The **preservation of the existing housing stock in Rural Nance County** should be a priority initiative of the **Comprehensive Plan**, during the next 10 years, focusing, first, on ensuring that safe and decent housing types exist for both existing and future farmsteads. *Non-agricultural, both large lot and planned residential subdivisions will need to be planned and developed with little or no intent to infringe on the operation of general agricultural activities.*
- Appropriate **public services and facilities** should be maintained and planned accordingly, to service the population base in **Rural Nance County**. This would include, but not be limited to Park/Recreation Areas, including Recreation and Wildlife Management Areas, as well as built facilities associated with local public providers of goods and services.
- The preservation of the **Rural Nance County transportation system** will require proper planning and implementation of all levels of local road networks, with emphasis on the safe transport of people and goods. Both the State and County One- and Six-Year Road Plans should be “key” in directing a proper, modern road system in **Rural Nance County**.
- Preserve and expand **existing industrial land uses**, as needed, with emphasis on commercial and industrial types that benefit **Rural Nance County** residents, especially the local agricultural sector.

3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING PRACTICES

- **Maintain and follow the Land Use Plan for Rural Nance County**, which is based upon present conditions and the sound forecast of future needs. **By 2033, additional land acreage will be needed in Rural Nance County for public/quasi-public uses, park/recreation uses, non-farmstead residential dwellings and industrial land uses.**
- **Preserve and protect rural lands for agricultural use.** It is the position of local leadership that placing private land into permanent conservation easements will cause dramatic and irreversible harm to Nance County's agricultural economy and limit opportunities for future generations who depend on the use of private land for their livelihoods.
- Encourage future **residential development** in close proximity to Nance County Communities, or at appropriate locations along **hard surfaced transportation corridors.**
- **Coordinate all land development and planning activities, including land use changes** with the input of the general public and County and State officials.
- Ensure that **all developments in Rural Nance County** conform to **uniform planning standards.** Evaluate the concepts of both **“permissive” (by right)** and **“special permitted” (conditional) land uses** throughout the rural County, as it pertains to future developments. Special permitted uses should contain all land use provisions associated with permissive uses, with the addition of other development and/or operational conditions as deemed necessary by the County.
- Implement zoning and other policies/regulations that will provide incentives for maintenance of **agricultural lands for traditional agricultural uses.**
- **General farming practices** should be the priority agricultural land use type in **Rural Nance County**, followed by confined livestock facilities.
- Preserve and protect the highest concentration of irrigated and dry land crop production areas along and south of the Loup River corridor and within all designated floodplain areas north of the Loup River valleys. Groundwater protection and preservation of agricultural land uses should be emphasized. Encourage conservation that is consistent with private land use for agriculture by current and future generations.

- Utilize the **Land Use Plan** and associated **Zoning Regulations** as a means to ensure that all development efforts in **Rural Nance County** result in the preservation and protection of the **highest concentration of irrigated and dry land crop production areas** along the Loup and Cedar River valleys. Groundwater protection and preservation of agricultural land uses should be emphasized.
- **Confined livestock facilities** should be classified as Industrial/Intensive Agricultural uses and allowable as a **special use permit**, as per the Zoning Regulations, depending upon size and location. The **development of confined livestock confinement facilities and operations** should be avoided in **Rural Nance County** areas containing sensitive soils conditions.
- Ensure that future **non-agricultural developments in Rural Nance County are equipped with adequate, modern utility and infrastructure systems.**
- Avoid **non-agricultural developments that could result in the contamination of soils and ground water resources.**
- **Encourage compatible adjacent land uses** throughout the County by implementing Zoning Regulations and other local planning policies suited to the unique characteristics and location of each use requested.
- Limit **future non-agricultural developments in Rural Nance County** to locations that are relatively free of environmental constraints relating to soils, slope, flood plain, drainage, ground water, endangered species or other natural resources.
- Enforce State and Local regulations protecting the environment from developments resulting in **contamination or pollutants.**
- Require all developments in **Rural Nance County** to be consistent with Zoning and other related Regulations set forth for flood prone areas.
- Review and, if deemed necessary, modify the **local sign ordinances** for Rural Nance County, for both commercial and industrial businesses and within public right-of-way.
- Practice modern development measures in the **Rural County** that limit or reduce flood hazards, control water run-off and enhance the quality of surface and ground water.

- Promote the **development of housing** in **Rural Nance County**, considering a variety of styles, prices, densities and quantities, in locations consistent with the Land Use Plan.
- Ensure that future **residential development practices will not be detrimental to the environment**.
- Encourage **future residential development** in **Rural Nance County** to be located in close proximity to communities, or at appropriate locations along paved transportation/highway corridors.
- Ensure non-farm/ranch dwellings obtain approved conditional use permits that specifically note the Dwelling owners may be exposed to “agricultural/farming/ranching” related sights, sounds, odors and well water issues, to include but not be limited to agriculture related farming (tillage, planting, irrigating, haying and harvesting): agriculture land and aerial spraying, livestock in roadways, manure lagoons, spreading and stockpiling, well water restrictions/concerns and power outages/blackouts.
- Create a program to **demolish substantially dilapidated housing units** within **Rural Nance County**, with emphasis on units located in close proximity to Nance County Communities.
- Review and re-evaluate **special permitted requirements** for both wind and solar energy conversion systems, including **commercial wind and solar farms** in **Rural Nance County**, to support the Zoning Regulations with the desires of the Rural Nance County citizenry, while considering the health and safety of the general public and minimalizing any economic and/or personal liabilities to the County. Such review should address the potential decommissioning of these systems and the proper reclamation of the subject land areas.
- Evaluate land use and zoning requirements of any **private/public venues** and “**Airbnb**” facilities, to ensure both the health and safety of the general public and minimize any economic and/or environmental liabilities to the County, as well as collect any and all appropriate fees and taxes from such land use.
- **Provide adequate, efficient and appropriate public utilities and services** to both new and existing agricultural and residential developments in **Rural Nance County**.
- **Maintain, plan and develop, as needed, public facility and utility systems** in **Rural Nance County**. Ongoing communication with public service providers will be pertinent to the proper location, design and development of any new facility and/or systems. **A Public Facilities Plan is a primary component of a Comprehensive Plan**.

- Provide for the equitable distribution of public facilities to meet the **cultural, educational, social, recreational, safety and health needs of the Rural County.**
- **Ensure adequate open and recreational space and trail systems** are both maintained and developed in **Rural Nance County.** Emphasize recreational opportunities associated with the **Loup and Cedar River Corridors.**
- Ensure rules and regulations governing **safe drinking water and sewage treatment** are adhered to.
- Provide **adequate public health, safety and crime prevention systems** throughout the **County.**
- **Promote a social and cultural environment that provides opportunities for all residents to experience, develop and share their values, abilities, ambitions and heritage.**
- Continue to support the **evolution of the public educational system** and ensure that it is capable of elevating the **Rural County's** overall **educational level.**
- Support the creation of new and expansion of existing **supportive services to youth and older adults** in **Rural Nance County.**
- Utilize the **County's and State's One & Six Year Road Plans** to both maintain and provide new and improved transportation networks in **Rural Nance County.**
- Coordinate **transportation systems with the planning and development of other elements** of the **Rural Nance County**, including public utilities and facilities.
- Continue to develop County road systems in accordance with the standard **State of Nebraska "Functional Street Classifications"**.
- Support the **expansion of the agricultural industries in Rural Nance County.** Ensure all **economic development activities** in the **Rural County** are consistent with the **Comprehensive Plan.**
- Promote **cooperative economic development activities** in **Rural Nance County** with **neighboring Counties.**

- Encourage **joint Community/County economic development activities** in **Rural Nance County** that create permanent employment opportunities with competitive wages, especially for low- to moderate income persons and families.
- Ensure that all industrial and commercial developments occur within and/or adjacent the Communities of Nance County, or in rural areas with **adequate access to transportation systems and utilities**.
- **The Comprehensive Plan includes an Energy Plan directed at both documenting and monitoring the consumption of energy and conservation policies** for all sectors in **Rural Nance County** and promote the implementation of alternative energy sources such as Wind, Solar, Geothermal, Biomass and Methane, to reduce the reliance on traditional fuel and energy sources.
- **Provide for the use of alternative energy systems** to supplement individual residential and business, in **Rural Nance County**, with electric consumption in accordance with Nebraska State Statue 70-1012, 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 is a process known as **“Net Metering.”**
- Encourage and promote the development and use of **broadband and telecommunication technologies** throughout **Rural Nance County**, with an emphasis for provisions in the underserved areas of Nance County.
- Support the creation of **public-private partnerships** with the Nance County Planning Commission, Board of Commissioners, local municipal governments, public power districts, communications providers and private investments in providing **broadband infrastructure** to underserved areas of **Rural Nance County**. Information regarding service providers and coverage throughout the **Rural County** is discussed in **Section 5** of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

SECTION 4

LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN



LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN

INTRODUCTION

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

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Proper land use practices can protect Rural Nance County's natural resources and complement the built environment. The natural environment provides opportunities and constraints for existing and future developments. As humans strive to create a sustainable living environment, they must work and live in harmony with their natural surroundings. This can occur by designing with nature, conserving unique features, protecting watersheds and using sensitive development practices. An objective of the **Comprehensive Plan** is to protect agricultural lands and, where appropriate, provide for the potential development of commercial/industrial buildings, and for new dwellings and subdivisions. The challenge is to balance agricultural preservation with rural residential development in appropriate areas of the Rural County.

Much of the land north of the Highway 22 Corridor and in southwestern portions of the County consists of gentle to steep sloping terrain while southern and eastern Nance County are generally level in terrain due to the Loup River environs. Soils are primarily used for pasture, range land and crop production.

SOILS

The Soil Conservation Services has identified three associations in the Soil Survey of Nance County. These include the Belfor-Moody-Nora-Crofton, the Hall-Newman-McPaul-Cass and the Anselmo-Thurman-Valentine Associations. **Illustration 4.1, Page 4.4**, identifies the location of soils associations in Nance County. The map identifies soil types that are conducive for certain types of development. The following narrative describes the general characteristics of the three soil types. For a detailed analysis, refer to the Soil Survey of Nance County, Nebraska.

- ◆ **BELFOR-MOODY-NORA-CROFTON ASSOCIATION**

The **Belfor-Moody-Nora-Crofton Association** is located within the rolling loess uplands north of the Loup River. This Association is characterized by “*nearly level to gently sloping divides that break to rolling or steeply rolling hills.*” The Cedar River, several creeks and numerous smaller drainage ways flow through these upland areas. Belfore and Moody Soils are concentrated in the gently sloping regions, along Highway 22 in the western portion of the County. Moody, Nora and Crofton Soils comprise the rolling to steeply rolling hills in upland areas.

The lands of this Association are generally used for farming, while steeper regions of the upland hills are used for pasture. Erosion control techniques such as contour cultivation and terraces where crops exist on rolling hills are necessary to prevent erosion on steeper areas. This Association has moderate to severe limitations where steep slopes impact septic tanks and absorption fields. Severe limitations in steeper areas impact the construction of sewage lagoons.

- ◆ **HALL-NEWMAN-McPAUL-CASS ASSOCIATION**

Stream terraces and bottom lands associated with the Loup River, its tributaries and the nearly level lands located south of the River comprise the **Hall-Newman-McPaul-Cass Soils Association**. “*Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, silty soils on stream terraces and bottom lands*” describe the topography of this Association. Bottom lands or flood plains have a depth to the water table ranging from two to five feet. Soils of this Association that are deep and well drained, or only moderately wet, are used for general farming. Soils that are poorly drained or frequently flooded are mostly range or pasture land with native grass or hay. The extreme southeast portion of the County is almost entirely comprised of this Association and mainly utilized for the production of crops.

Moderate to severe limitations exist for this Association in areas adjacent rivers and streams where a shallow depth to the ground water table and frequent flooding limit septic tanks and absorption fields and lagoons. Lands located above the stream terraces are also limited by potential flooding. Moderate limitations for dwellings, septic tanks, absorption fields and lagoons can be overcome by elevating facilities above the flood plain. Lining of lagoons are necessary if these facilities were to be constructed in these areas.

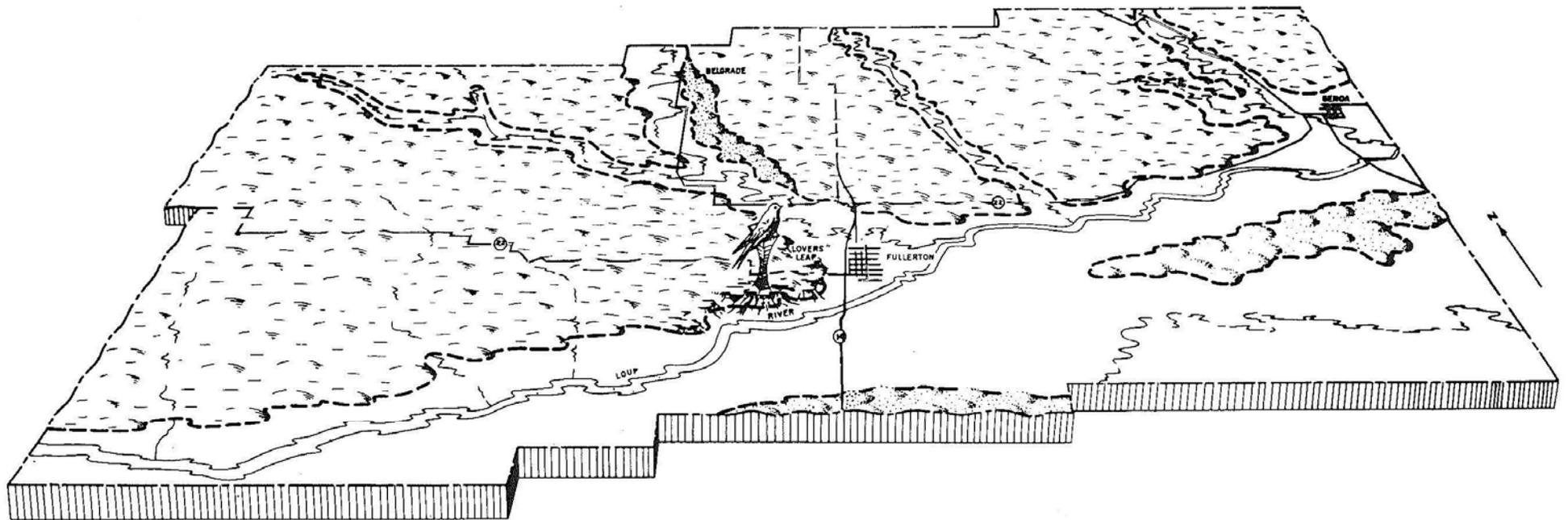
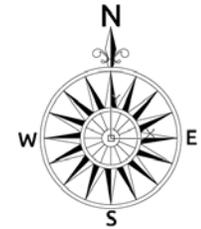
- ◆ **ANSELMO-THURMAN-VALENTINE ASSOCIATION**

The **Anselmo-Thurman-Valentine Association** consists of sandy uplands with rolling hilly areas in portions of Nance County. Two of these areas are located south of the Loup River; along the south-central border of the County and approximately halfway between the Loup River and the Nance/Merrick County border, south of Genoa. The third is located east of the Cedar River, south of Belgrade, in the north-central portion of the County. These soils are described as “*deep, nearly level to strongly sloping, sandy soils on upland slopes or stream terraces.*” Although these areas are utilized for general farming, practices to control erosion by wind and water are necessary to sustain the land, as this land is very unstable.

Slopes and moderately slow permeability impact this Association with slight to moderate limitations for septic tank filter fields and severe limitations for sewage lagoons. If constructed, sewage lagoons are required to be lined.

**GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATION MAP
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 4.1**

(Source: Nance County Soil Survey).



ROLLING LOESS UPLANDS
(Belfore - Moody - Nora - Crofton)



STREAM TERRACES AND BOTTOM LANDS
(Hall - Newman - McPaul - Cass)



SANDY UPLANDS
(Anselmo - Thurman - Valentine)

CLIMATE

The climate of Nance County is continental and characterized by widely ranging seasonal temperatures and rapidly changing weather patterns. The temperature ranges from an average monthly minimum of 21.6°F in January to an average monthly maximum of 76.2°F in July. The average annual precipitation is 26.1 inches. The average annual snowfall is 27.5 inches.

WATERSHEDS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The topography and terrain of Nance County is varied, due to erosion by the Cedar and Loup Rivers. The topography of Nance County is generally comprised of “dissected plains” to the north of the Loup River, where rolling Loess Uplands have been modified by wind and water erosion and deposited into high divides that are separated by streams and the Cedar River. Land to the south of the Loup River are comprised of the “valleys” topographic region and consist of broad, flat, silt soils. The County is generally well drained by the Cedar and Loup Rivers, as well as their associated tributaries.

GROUNDWATER

Surface drainage and streams account for a small percentage of the Nance County water resources. The majority of the water is in the underground “Ogallala Aquifer”. The underground water supply for the County is part of the aquifer which flows across a majority of the state. Groundwater levels range from less than 100 feet in saturated thickness in the portion of the County south of the Loup River, to between 300 to 500 feet in the western portion of the County. The surface water in drainage ways and depressions seeps into the aquifer to recharge it, thus the surface and ground water are part of one interactive system which cannot be separated.

The underground water supply is vital to the region. It is the source of water for numerous municipal and irrigation wells. Any endangerment to the supply threatens the public’s health as well as the vital farming economics of the region. Therefore, the natural resource must be protected to secure the prosperity of Nance County. The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) regulates ground water quality and quantity. For drinking water supply, the NDEE has developed the **Nebraska Wellhead Protection Program (WHP)**. The voluntary program “intends to prevent the contamination of ground water used by public water supply wells.” The approaches of the Program are intended to prevent the location of new contaminant sources in wellhead protection areas through planning, to minimize the hazard of existing sources through management, and provide early warning of existing contamination through ground water monitoring.

The Wellhead Protection Area is a region with restrictive regulations on land use to prevent potential contaminants from locating in sensitive areas. The boundaries are delineated by NDEE and then mapped so communities can apply zoning regulations to the floating district. The Communities of Belgrade, Fullerton and Genoa participate in the WHP. Cooperation between these municipalities and Nance County is important in that each Community WHP boundaries extend well into the planning jurisdiction of Nance County.

Coordination with NDEE and involvement in the WHP will be extremely beneficial for the protection of the Nance County water supply.

EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS

An Existing and Future Land Use Matrix for Nance County, from 2023 to 2033, is presented in Table 4.1, Page 4.7. Nance County, Nebraska, consists of an estimated 286,720 acres of land in central Nebraska. Currently, an estimated 9,505 acres are encompassed by the planning jurisdictions of each Community in the County. An estimated 3,840 acres consist of water area. Rural Nance County consists of an estimated 277,214.9 acres, comprised of a variety of land uses including, but not limited to agricultural, residential, industrial, public/quasi-public and park and recreation areas.

The **Existing Land Use Map, Illustration 4.2, Page 4.8,** serves as the basis for establishing a **Future Land Use Plan for Rural Nance County.** The **Existing Land Use Map** highlights the impact of concentrations of rural dwellings, commercial businesses and agricultural areas throughout the County.

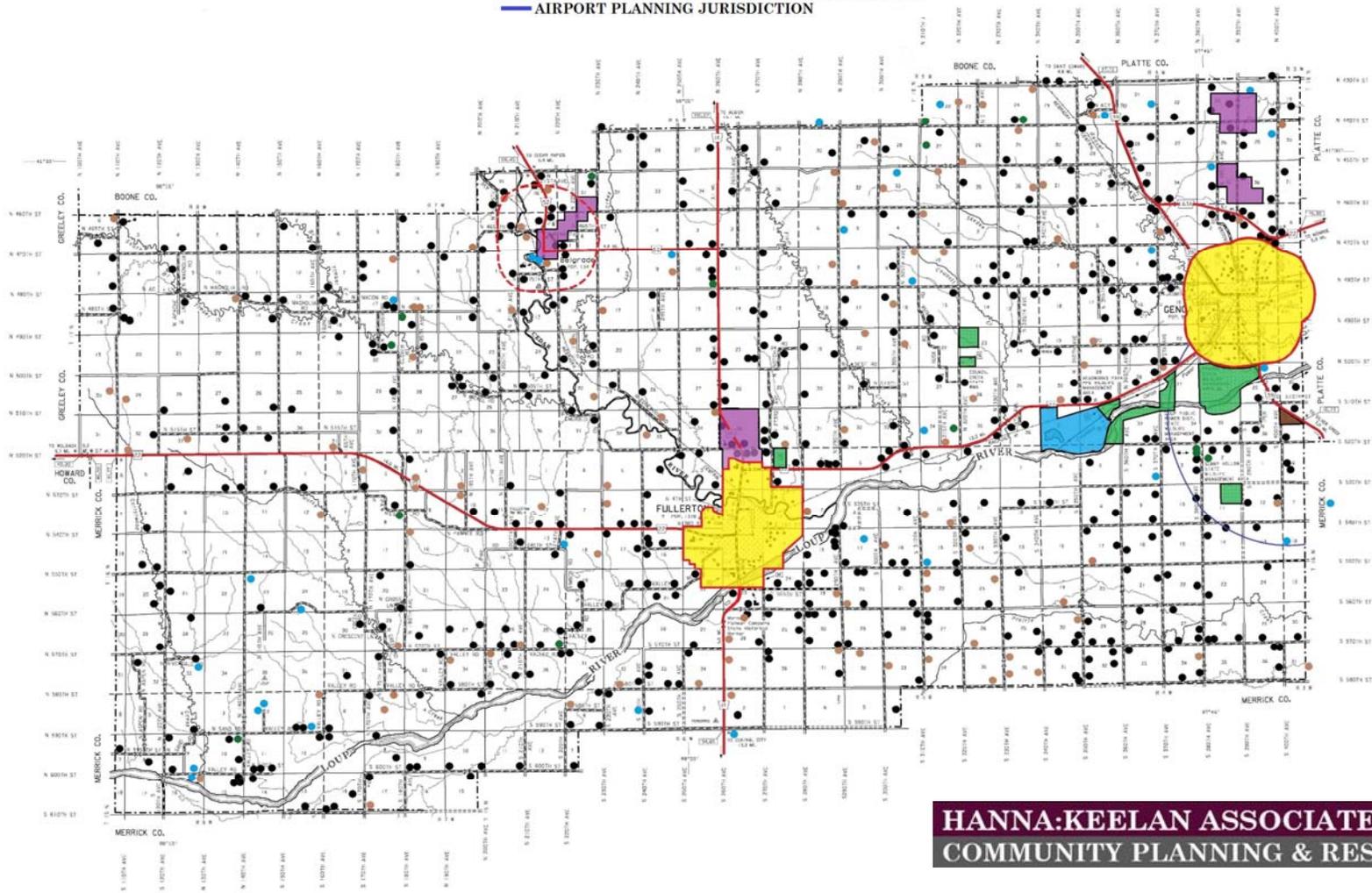
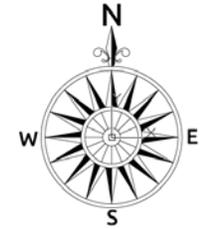
**TABLE 4.1
EXISTING & FUTURE LAND USE MATRIX
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2023 & 2033**

<u>Land Use</u>	2023 Land Area (Acres)	2033 Land Area (Acres)
- Municipal Planning Jurisdictions.	9,505.1	9,505.1
<i>-Wellhead Protection Areas inside Planning Jurisdictions.</i>	<i>1,270.2</i>	<i>1,270.2</i>
<i>-Water Area inside Planning Jurisdictions.</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>38.4</i>
- Agricultural Production (structures/outbuildings).	273,531.5	273,531.5
<i>-Wellhead Protection Areas outside Planning Jurisdictions.</i>	<i>2,427.9</i>	<i>2,427.9</i>
<i>-Water Area outside Planning Jurisdictions.</i>	<i>3,801.6</i>	<i>3,801.6</i>
- Public/Quasi-Public (includes Genoa Municipal Airport).	69.2	75.5
- Parks/Recreation/Wildlife Management Areas.	1,824.5	1,824.5
- Rural Residential (Farmsteads & Non-Farmsteads).	734.9	759.3
- <u>Industrial.</u>	<u>1,054.8</u>	<u>1,103.2</u>
TOTAL ACRES.	286,720	286,720

Source: Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**EXISTING LAND USE MAP
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 4.2**

- LEGEND**
- MUNICIPAL PLANNING JURISDICTION
 - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT JURISDICTION
 - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
 - WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - PARKS/RECREATION/WILDLIFE MGT. AREA
 - GENOA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
 - PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC
 - RURAL RESIDENTIAL
 - COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK OPERATION
 - OTHER STRUCTURES/OUTBUILDINGS
 - STATE HIGHWAY CORRIDOR
 - BELGRADE ESTIMATED PLANNING JURISDICTION
 - AIRPORT PLANNING JURISDICTION



EXISTING LAND USES

❖ **Agricultural Uses**

Undeveloped, agricultural land for crop harvest and livestock production are the most prolific rural land uses in Rural Nance County. An estimated 273,531.5 acres of land in the Rural County are utilized for general agricultural purposes and are not associated with any land conservation easements/ restrictions. Additional information regarding land in farms for the entirety of Nance County, as well as statistics from the Nebraska Agricultural Census are included in this Section.

❖ **Rural Residential Development (Farmsteads & Residential Subdivisions)**

The **Existing Land Use Map** indicates rural dwellings exist throughout Nance County in areas where soil conditions and existing zoning regulations make it permissible for development. Most rural residential dwellings are located along hard surfaced and gravel roads, with larger concentrations located along the Highway 22, 39 and 63A Corridors.

The majority of non-farm dwellings are constructed on large lots of three+ acres. Non-farm dwellings have been developing in increasing numbers in close proximity to the planning jurisdictions of the Cities of Fullerton and Genoa and the Village of Belgrade. Flood plains, wetlands and lands with limited access limit the development of non-farm dwellings south of the Loup River Corridor.

❖ **Public/Quasi-Public, Park & Recreational Uses**

Public/quasi-public land uses, such as churches, cemeteries and rural utility substations, as well as the Genoa Municipal Airport, are scattered throughout Rural Nance County and account for an estimated 69.2 acres. **Wildlife management and state recreation land uses** are generally concentrated along or in close proximity to the Loup and Cedar Rivers. These wildlife management and recreation areas are detailed in **Section 5** of this **Comprehensive Plan**. The largest park/recreation land use in rural Nance County is Headworks Park, located along the Highway 22 Corridor between the Cities of Fullerton and Genoa. The Loup River Power Canal is also located in close proximity to Headworks Park. Other uses such as Pawnee Hill Golf Course and Whispering Cedars Bible Camp are also located in rural Nance County.

❖ Industrial Uses

Industrial uses are generally located within the Cities and Villages and their associated planning jurisdictions in the County. The largest industrial land use in rural Nance County is Preferred Sands, located along Highway 22 between Fullerton and Genoa.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS/RANCHES

The development of new, small scale farms/ranches has been the trend in Nance County between 2007 and 2017. Statistics included in the Nebraska Census of Agriculture are released every five years; the latest being 2017.

The number and size of farms/ranches, identified in **Table 4.2**, indicates that the number of farms/ranches in the “1 to 9,” “50 to 179” and “1,000+” acre categories experienced increases in the total number of farms in Nance County. The “1 to 9” category increased by a total of 35 farms/ranches, or 192.3 percent, between 2007 and 2017. The “50 to 179” acre category increased by 12 farms/ranches, or 17.6 percent in the same time period. Large scale, 1,000+ acre farms/ranches increased by 22, or 30.6 percent.

The average farm/ranch size has decreased by 6.1 percent, from 625 in 2007 to 587 acres in 2017. The decrease in the number of large farms and a decrease in average farm/ranch size suggests the disaggregation of some large farms and the repurposing of farmland for other uses, such as pasture or grazing lands. This may have a significant impact on the County’s economy as agriculture is the main source of income.

TABLE 4.2
FARMS BY SIZE
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

<u>Size</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
1-9 acres	13	14	38	+7.7%	+192.3%
10-49 acres	42	67	41	+59.5%	-2.4%
50-179 acres	68	87	80	+27.9%	+17.6%
180-499 acres	91	63	80	-30.8%	-12.1%
500-999 acres	76	45	42	-40.8%	-44.7%
<u>1,000 + acres</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>+9.7%</u>	<u>+30.6%</u>
TOTAL FARMS	362	355	375	-1.9%	+3.6%
AVG. FARM SIZE	625	586	587	-6.2%	-6.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2023.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.3 identifies **harvested crops by type** in Nance County, from 2007 to 2017. Each Census of Agriculture, since 2007, identified a majority of production acres in Nance County being dedicated to corn for grain or seed. Soybeans for beans crop has experienced the largest increase in production acreage since 2007. Wheat for grain is the only crop type documented to be experiencing a decrease in production.

TABLE 4.3
TYPES OF CROPS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	76,461	65,201	80,439	-14.7%	+5.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	701	2,594	737	+270.0%	+5.1%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	*	*	*	N/A	N/A
Wheat for Grain (all)	4,418	2,893	460	-34.5%	-89.6%
Oats for Grain	*	*	0	N/A	N/A
Soybeans for Beans	34,042	45,874	54,835	+34.8%	+61.1%
Hay/Alfalfa, Other Wild, Silage	12,221	10,587	13,384	-13.4%	+9.5%

N/A = Not Available

*Undisclosed due to Data Suppression.

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2023.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.4 identifies **livestock production trends** from 2007 through 2017. The total number of hogs and pigs being raised on farms increased by 46 percent, or 20,401 total animals from 2007 to 2017. This represents the largest increase of farm animals in the County. Total animals in other categories experienced decreases, including sheep and lambs, which has experienced the largest decrease in total animals from 2007 to 2017.

TABLE 4.4
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS – TOTAL ANIMALS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

<u>Size</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
Cattle/Calves	33,969	28,078	33,485	-17.3%	-1.4%
Beef Cows	14,920	*	13,568	N/A	-9.1%
Milk Cows	0	*	0	N/A	+0.0%
Hogs and Pigs	44,326	65,884	64,727	+48.6%	+46.0%
Sheep and Lamb	502	74	207	-85.3%	-58.8%

N/A = Not Available

*Undisclosed due to Data Suppression.

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2023.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

FUTURE LAND USE ANALYSIS

Illustration 4.3, Page 4.15, identifies the **Future Land Use** for Rural Nance County. The primary hard-surfaced County roads and State highways were reviewed to determine the potential impact of rural development adjacent these corridors. Rural residential land uses not associated with farming or ranching are most suitable adjacent Highways 14, 22, 39, 52 and 63A.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Agricultural and ranch lands exist for a large majority of Rural Nance County, as identified in the **Future Land Use Map**. These areas are recommended to be preserved and protected from unnecessary encroachment of undesirable residential, commercial or industrial development and allowing said developments to be permitted in their respective Zoning Districts. Non-farm/ranch rural residential dwellings are widely scattered along major highways in Nance County.

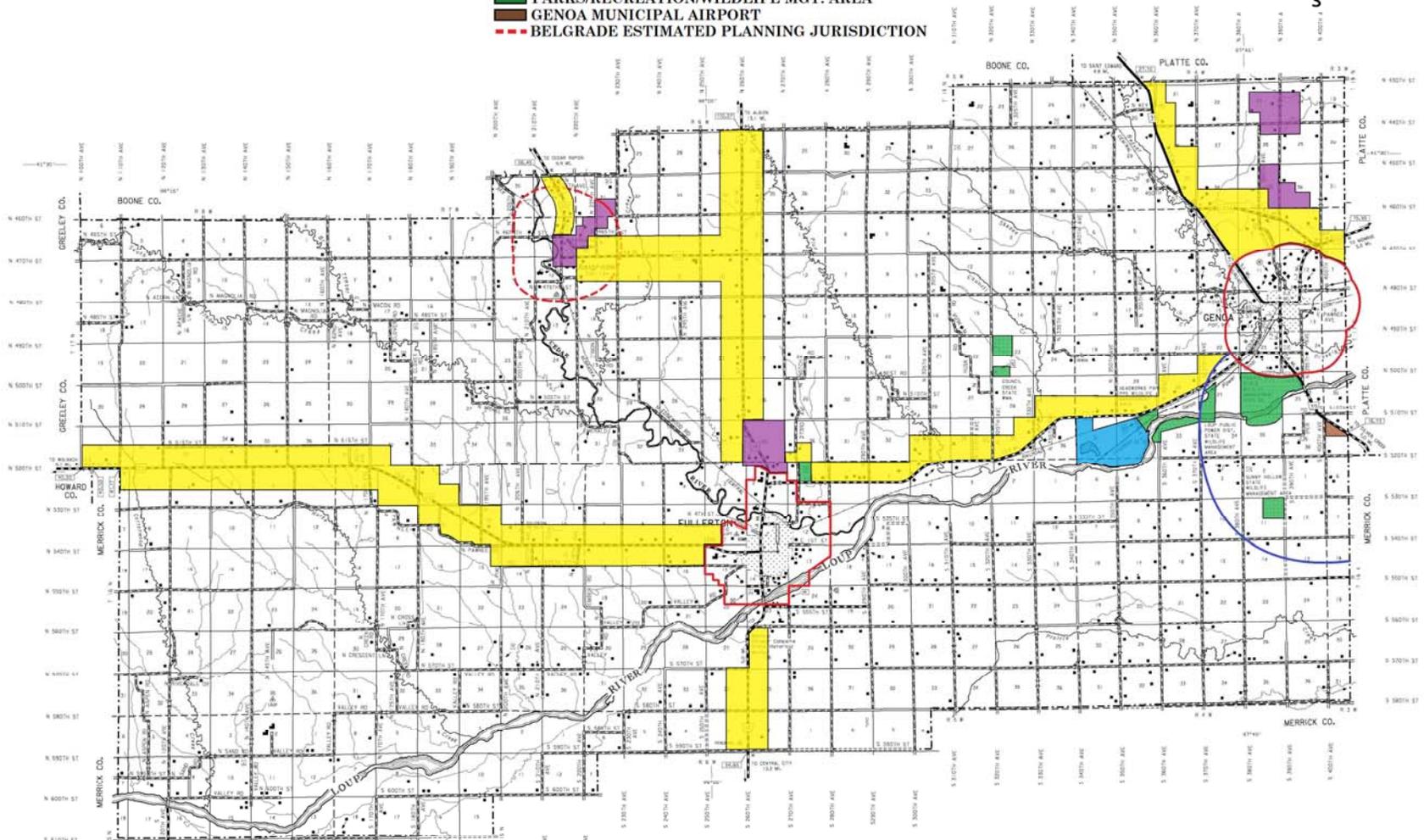
RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Residential areas are primarily located within the Communities of Nance County, as well as associated Planning Jurisdictions. Existing rural farmstead dwellings are widely spread throughout the County, but concentrations of large lot subdivisions exist along major Highway Corridors.

The **Future Land Use Map** promotes the continued development of non-farm/ranch dwellings in the AGR “Agriculture Residential District” and in the AG “General Agriculture District” on each side of all State Highways t/o the County (1/2 mile in each direction) except for south of State Highway 22 from Fullerton to Genoa and west of State Highway 39 from Genoa to the Nance County Line due to floodplain concerns. By promoting non-farm/ranch residential development in the Agricultural Residential areas and along State Highways, the County also seeks to preserve and protect agricultural production areas from further encroachment of conflicting uses. This practice would locate these future dwellings nearest local goods and services and along hard surfaced/paved roads due to access concerns (refer to **Illustration 4.3, the Future Land Use Map**).

**FUTURE LAND USE MAP
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 4.3**

- LEGEND**
- MUNICIPAL PLANNING JURISDICTION
 - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT JURISDICTION
 - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
 - RESIDENTIAL
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
 - PARKS/RECREATION/WILDLIFE MGT. AREA
 - GENOA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
 - BELGRADE ESTIMATED PLANNING JURISDICTION



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PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

State Wildlife Management Areas associated with the Loup and Cedar Rivers and local tributaries are the largest parks/recreation land uses in **Rural Nance 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. Although land areas dedicated for existing State recreation and wildlife management areas will likely remain the same through 2033, new park and recreation land areas could be established to enhance accessibility along the local River Corridors to provide natural resource educational opportunities.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Future Industrial areas are encouraged to locate in close proximity to major transportation routes within each Community or specified rural areas, with appropriate zoning, adjacent railroad or highway corridors. The recommended industrial uses should include “light manufacturing” and agriculture-related industries. These types of industries are often clean and efficient in operation and provide various employment opportunities.

Much of the existing industrial land areas in Rural Nance County, generally, support intensive agricultural uses, including feedlots, gravel extraction and animal confinement operations. By 2033, total designated industrial land uses should include 1,103.2 acres, or an additional 48.4 acres in industrial zoned districts, or non-industrial districts but granted by Special Use Permit.

The development of any animal and livestock confinement facilities should be carefully reviewed to ensure conformance with the land use preservation and development initiatives of the County. Animal confinement facilities should not be located within the floodplain or flood prone areas along rivers, creeks, streams and drainage ways, nor areas which have topographical or soil constraints, or in close proximity to existing residential uses.

SECTION 5

PUBLIC FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION



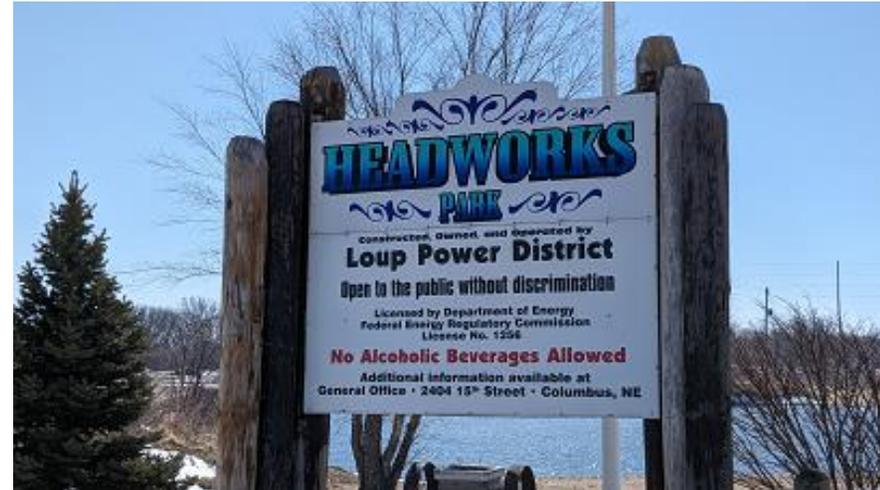
PUBLIC FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

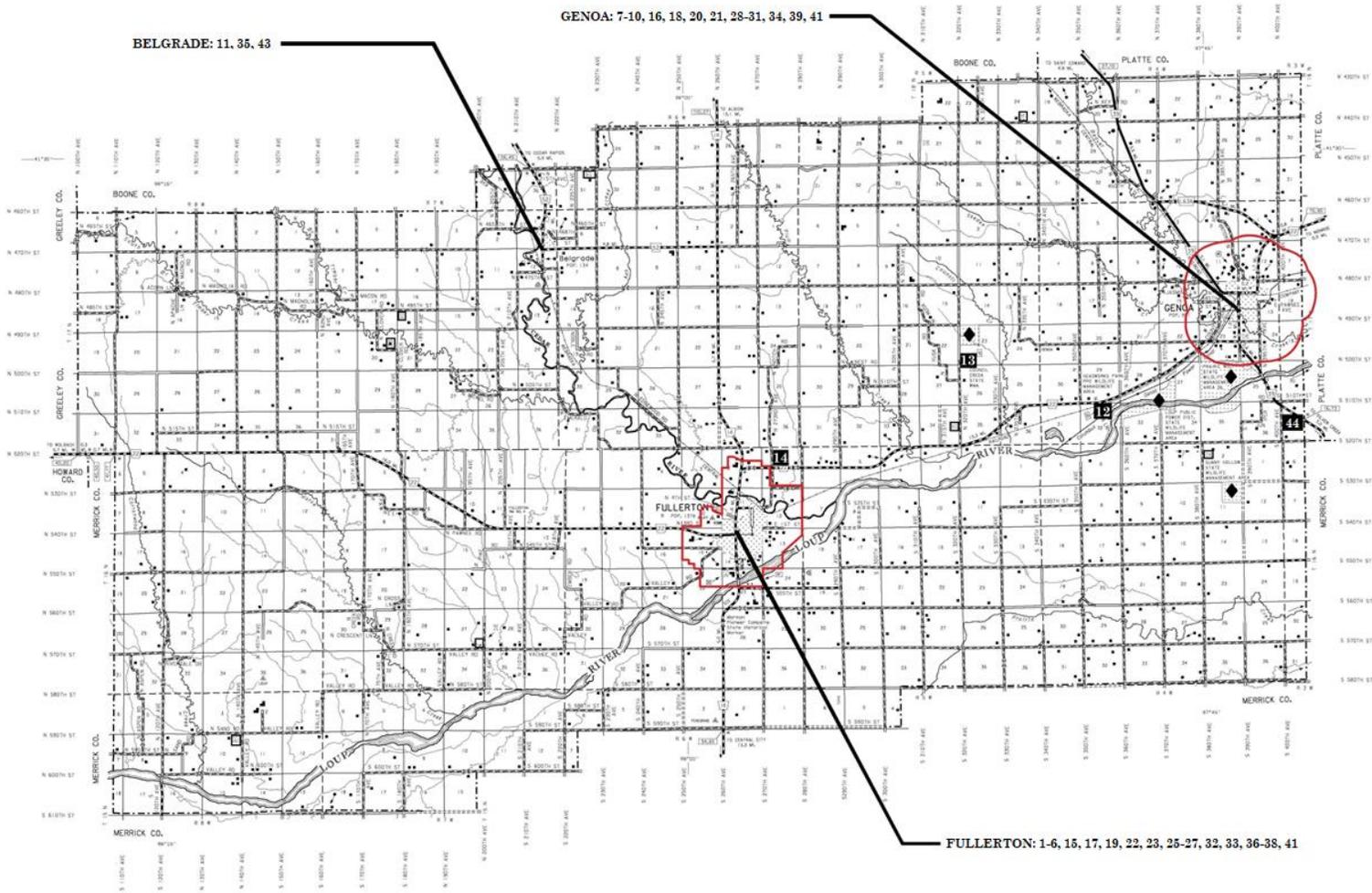
Section 5 of this **Comprehensive Plan** discusses current conditions and planned improvements to existing **public facilities and transportation systems** in Nance County, including the **Rural County**. All improvements to these components are aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of life in the County. The intent of this **Section** is to determine the adequacy of these public facilities to meet the future estimated demand during the current planning period.

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 (2033). Public facilities provide citizens with social, cultural and educational opportunities in Nance 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 listed and other public facilities are located within City or Village Corporate Limits or Planning Jurisdictions, but serve the needs of the **Rural Nance County** residents.



**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP.
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.1**



LEGEND

- PARKS & RECREATION**
1. CITY PARK (FULLERTON)
 2. POWER HOUSE PARK
 3. SWIMMING POOL (FULLERTON)
 4. BROKEN ARROW WILDERNESS CAMP
 5. ATHLETIC FIELDS (FULLERTON)
 6. YOUTH CENTER
 7. CITY PARK (GENOA)
 8. SOUTH PARK
 9. SWIMMING POOL (GENOA)
 10. ATHLETIC FIELDS (GENOA)
 11. BELGRADE PARK
 12. HEADWORKS PARK
 13. WHISPERING CEDARS BAPTIST CAMP
 14. PAWNEE HILLS GOLF COURSE
- SCHOOLS & EDUCATION**
15. FULLERTON PUB. SCHOOL DISTRICT
 16. TWIN RIVER PUB. SCHOOL DISTRICT
 17. FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
 18. GENOA PUBLIC LIBRARY
 19. NANCE COUNTY MUSEUM
 20. GENOA HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 21. GENOA U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL MUSEUM

- HEALTH, WELLNESS & ELDERLY SERVICES**
22. FULLERTON MEDICAL CLINIC
 23. NANCE COUNTY MEDICAL CLINIC
 24. DENTIST OFFICE
 25. GOLDEN LIVING CENTER
 26. WOODLAND PARK APTS.
 27. VALLEY VIEW ASSISTED LIVING
 28. GENOA COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
 29. PARK STREET MEDICAL CLINIC
 30. GENOA SENIOR CENTER
 31. SUNRISE VILLA APTS.

- PUBLIC SAFETY, GOVERNMENT & COMMERCE**
32. NANCE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
 33. FULLERTON FIRE HALL
 34. GENOA FIRE HALL
 35. BELGRADE RURAL FIRE DEPT.
 36. NANCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 37. NANCE COUNTY ROADS DEPT.
 38. FULLERTON CITY HALL
 39. GENOA CITY HALL
 40. BELGRADE VILLAGE HALL
 41. FULLERTON POST OFFICE
 42. GENOA POST OFFICE
 43. BELGRADE POST OFFICE

- TRANSPORTATION**
44. GENOA MUNI. AIRPORT
- ◆ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS
□ CEMETERIES

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COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

EDUCATION

A broader-based education, with emphasis on technical and human relation skills has become necessary and desired in today's society. Standards developed by educators and planners can provide guidance in the creation of, and addition to, the educational facilities within each Nance County School District. It will be important, during the 10-year planning period, that the facilities are able to support both the existing and future school-age or youth populations.

Public Schools in Nance County should strive to meet the following general standards and guidelines:

- Schools should be centrally located.
- Schools should not be located near high traffic or heavily concentrated areas with high noise levels.
- Land acquisition should be made with future expansion in mind.
- Adequate open space should be available to students.
- Provide safe routes to schools from all neighborhoods of Nance County Communities, including sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and school bus access.

❖ **School Districts in Nance County**

- ❖ **Fullerton Public School District** – All educational and athletic facilities for Fullerton Public Schools are located in the City of Fullerton. The Elementary and Junior/Senior High Schools are located within a single building at 606 Fourth Street.
- ❖ **Twin River Public School District (Genoa)** – The Twin River School District was formed through the consolidation of the Genoa, Silver Creek and Monroe School Districts. The central offices, along with the Elementary and Junior/Senior High Schools are located at 816 Willard Avenue in Genoa.
- ❖ **Other Public School Districts** – School Districts with boundaries extending into Nance County include Riverside, Central Valley, St. Edward, High Plains and Palmer Public School Districts.

- ❖ **Educational Service Unit (ESU) #7** – ESU #7 has a main offices located in Columbus, Nebraska and serves an area of central Nebraska, including the Counties of Boone, Butler, Colfax, Merrick, Nance Platte and Polk. Portions of northwestern Nance County are part of **ESU #10**. Created by the Nebraska Unicameral in 1965, “Educational Service Units” fill educational services gaps in local School District programs that did not provide for audio/visual aids, special education, school nurse services and other specialized personnel, equipment, or diagnostic needs.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A Public Library system is important for the educational needs of Nance County, as well as being a social gathering space. The Public Libraries in Nance County are part of the Central Plains Library System, which offers services to member libraries including an audiobook collection, book sets, breakout EDU kits, bulk loans of large print materials, consulting, continuing education, cooperative puppet orders, cutting machines, disc repair, equipment loan, interlibrary loan, makerspace equipment, a newsletter and an online mailing list, as well as a professional collection including books and periodicals.

- ❖ **Fullerton Public Library** – The Fullerton Public Library is located at 903 Broadway in a 5,200 square foot facility that was constructed in the mid 1960s and meets all ADA requirements. The Library also houses the Fullerton City Offices.
- ❖ **Genoa Public Library** – The Genoa Public Library is located at 421 Willard Avenue. Constructed in the 1800s, the Library is one of the oldest buildings in the Community. The Library is open for seasonal hours, varying during the Summer and Winter months. The building is approximately 2,200 square feet in size.

MUSEUMS

- ❖ **Nance County Museum** – The Nance County Historical Society has a Museum, located in a former church building at 501 Broadway in Fullerton. Items on display include historic photographs, and documents and antiques dating back to the Pioneer settlement of the County.

- ❖ **Genoa Historical Museum** – The Genoa Historical Museum is located at 402 Willard Avenue and features a large collection of Native American and Pawnee Indian artifacts, weapons, tools and relics of their culture. The Museum also depicts the early settling days of the Community. Staff mostly involves volunteers, though a Museum curator is employed. The facility is open Friday through Sunday, 1:00pm-5:00pm.
- ❖ **Genoa U.S. Indian School Museum** – This unique learning and interpretive center is located in Genoa and features exhibits and original artifacts detailing the members of the School. The Museum conducts an annual reunion for the many decedents and relatives of former students. The facility is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, as it was one of only 25 bonded, non-reservation boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was the only Native American Indian school in Nebraska.

PARKS/RECREATION

An integral part to the quality of life in any community or rural county is a well-maintained park system and recreational opportunities to serve its residents and visitors. Additionally, parks and recreational facilities ensure the health of families and individuals, and contribute to the economic and environmental well-being of the entire County.

Fullerton:

- ❖ **City Park** – Located in northern Fullerton, City Park is approximately three square blocks in size and offers restrooms, playground equipment, walking trail, picnic area, skate park and miniature golf.
- ❖ **Power House Park** – This Park is located north of Fullerton along the Cedar River and provides river access, fishing and primitive camping.
- ❖ **Swimming Pool** – The City swimming pool is located at the south end of City Park, at 315 3rd Street.
- ❖ **Other Recreation** – Fullerton also provides a **youth center, tennis courts and a Veteran's Memorial** to residents and visitors of Fullerton

- ❖ **Broken Arrow Wilderness Camp** – Located along the banks of the Cedar River, the Broken Arrow Wilderness camp features rental cottages, primitive cabins and campsites for travelers. Guests can participate in hunting, fishing, tubing, canoeing, tanking and kayaking. A campsite building is also available for retreats and meetings. The Camp, formerly known as the Moses Merrill Baptist Camp, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- ❖ **Athletic Fields** – Fullerton has **two baseball/softball fields** serving area School and Community sporting activities such as Legion, midgets, pony and little league baseball teams. The City Knights of Columbus are responsible for the maintenance and concession provisions at the ball parks. A **football field**, consisting of bleachers, concession stands and an all-weather oval track is located in the southern portion of the Community, along Highway 14.

Genoa:

- ❖ **Genoa City Park** – This Park consists of 32 acres, located in the southwest corner of Genoa, along Highways 39 and 22. The Park is open year-round and consists of four campsites with electrical hookups, a dump station, fire grates, playground equipment and picnic shelters. New bathrooms and concession stands serve the users of the Park and nearby athletic fields.
- ❖ **South Park** – Located adjacent the Loup River, this Park contains a shelter and river access. The Park is not maintained by the City of Genoa.
- ❖ **Swimming Pool** – The City of Genoa has an aquatic center located at 910 Palm Street. This 5,488 square foot facility has a capacity of 200,000 gallons and features a zero-depth entry pool.
- ❖ **Athletic Fields** – **Baseball/softball diamonds** and a **football field** are located within Genoa City Park. Recreational programs, such as softball, baseball, tee ball and other local organization events regularly use the athletic fields during the Spring and Summer months.
- ❖ **Other Recreation** – A War Memorial/Resource Museum and sand volleyball courts are located at the Genoa City Park.

Belgrade:

Belgrade Park – Park facilities are available in Belgrade, including playground equipment, picnic shelters/benches and public restrooms.

- ❖ **State Wildlife Management Areas in Nance County.** A Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is a protected area set aside for the conservation of wildlife and for recreational activities involving wildlife. In Nebraska, WMAs are managed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's Wildlife Division for the enhancement of wildlife habitat and for public hunting, trapping and fishing, as well as hiking, birdwatching, nature study and primitive camping.
 - ❖ **Council Creek WMA** – This WMA is located 6.5 miles west and one mile south of Genoa and consists of 160 acres of crop land and wooded area. Area activities include hunting, trapping and hiking.
 - ❖ **Sunny Hollow WMA** – Consisting of 160 acres of mixed upland and marsh land, this WMA offers hunting and limited trapping and is located approximately four miles southwest of Genoa.
 - ❖ **Prairie Wolf WMA** – Located 1.5 miles south of Genoa on Highway 39, this WMA features 154 acres of bottomland and wetland along the Loup River.
 - ❖ **Loup Lands WMA** – The Loup Lands WMA is located near the Loup Power Canal, near the Headworks Park Recreation Area. This 485 acre site is open to various wildlife species and is open to hunting of various wildlife species. Rifles and handguns are prohibited.

Other County Recreation Areas.

- ❖ **Headworks Park** – This 10-acre recreational area is located south of Highway 22, six miles west of Genoa, along the Loup Power Canal. The Park contains picnic areas, public restroom facilities, playground equipment, campsites with electrical hookups, lakeside recreation and fishing within the power canal.
- ❖ **Whispering Cedars Baptist Camp** – The Whispering Cedars Baptist Camp is located six miles west of Genoa, on 320th Street, near the Council Creek WMA. This facility offers Summer and day camps for children and allows for various County organization gatherings, meetings, and educational learning opportunities. The facility consists of a cabin, climbing wall, sports courts, facility offices, camping and hiking trails.
- ❖ **Pawnee Hills Golf Course** – This private, nine-hole golf course is located northwest of Fullerton and consists of grass greens, a clubhouse and golf cart/club storage space.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Fullerton:

- ❖ **Fullerton Medical Clinic** – This Clinic is located at 901 Broadway Street and is open for general family practice on Mondays through Thursdays, 9:00am to 12:00pm and 1:00pm to 4:30pm. The Clinic is affiliated with the Bryan Health system, based in Lincoln, Nebraska.
- ❖ **Nance County Medical Clinic** – The Nance County Medical Clinic is located at 405 Broadway Street. The Clinic is also associated with the Boone County Health Center, located in Albion, Nebraska. This full-service Clinic is open Monday through Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm.
- ❖ **Dental Services** – Dental services are provided in Fullerton, with an office located at 502 Fourth Street.

- ❖ **Fullerton Care and Rehabilitation Center** – The Center is located at 202 North Esther Street and was constructed in 1966, with an addition built in 1970 and a renovation project in 1998. The facility is Medicare/Medicaid certified for nursing and assisted living and consists of 75 nursing facility beds and 16 assisted living beds. Services include, but are not limited to, adult day care, home health care, hospice, rehabilitation and respite care.
- ❖ **Independent Senior Living** – Opportunities for independent senior living exist in the City of Fullerton. **Woodland Park Apartments** is located at 302 North Broadway and offers 32, one-bedroom units for seniors qualifying for Section 8 Rental Assistance.
- ❖ **Valley View Assisted Living** – A 30-unit Assisted Living Facility is located at 715 Seventh Street in southwestern Fullerton. The Facility has assisted living Medicaid certification and provides home health care, homemaker, hospice, personal emergency response, podiatry and respite services. Social activities include bingo, sporting events, birthday parties, shopping trips and local outings.

Genoa:

- ❖ **Genoa Community Hospital/Genoa Long Term Care** – The Genoa Community Hospital is located at 706 Ewing Avenue in the southern portion of Genoa. Specialized programs include radiology, orthopedics, cardiology, physical therapy and swing bed rehabilitation. The Hospital is a 19-bed facility for general patients.

Adjacent the Hospital is the **Genoa Long Term Care** facility, located at 606 Ewing Avenue. This 35-bed facility provides staffed activities including social services, housekeeping, dietary aid, laundry, maintenance, transportation, restorative therapy and hospice. A total of 18 assisted living apartments also exist at Genoa Long Term Care.

- ❖ **Park Street Medical Clinic** – Located at 505 South Park Street, this Medical Clinic was constructed in 1988 and features specialized services including, but not limited to orthopedics, cardiology, physical therapy and general family medical services.
- ❖ **Genoa Senior Center** – Located at 115 North Oak Street, the Genoa Senior Center provides various activities for seniors in the Community, including crafts, billiards, bingo, exercise programs, nutrition clinics and birthday/anniversary celebrations. The Center contains multi-size rooms, ADA accessibility, kitchen appliances, cabinetry upgrades, façade updates and heating, air conditioning and plumbing upgrades.
- ❖ **Independent Senior Living** – Opportunities for independent senior living exist in Genoa. **Sunrise Villa Apartments** is located at 302 North Broadway and offers 20, units for seniors of all incomes.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Public administration facilities serve the citizens of Nance County and conduct the business of government and associated operations.

- ❖ **Nance County Sheriff's Office** – The Sheriff's office is located within the Nance County Courthouse at 209 Esther Street. The Department provides “Enhanced” 911 service to the County and each Community for all emergency services. The nearest detention centers are located in the nearby Communities of Wayne, Columbus, Albion and Central City.
- ❖ **Fire Departments/Rescue** – All three Communities in Nance County support a volunteer Fire Department. The Cities of Fullerton and Genoa maintain ambulance/rescue services to local citizens.

The **Fullerton Fire Hall** is located at 206 Fuller Street and was constructed in 1971.

The **Genoa Fire Hall** is located at 517 Willard Avenue **and was first** constructed in 1898, with an addition constructed in 1991. Available vehicles include grass rigs, tankers, pumpers and chief and equipment vans. The Genoa fire district provides 24-hour emergency coverage.

The **Village of Belgrade Rural Fire Department** has a facility located in the Downtown.

- ❖ **Emergency Management** – The present services in Nance County are provided through the **Region 44 Emergency Management Program**, which also includes Merrick and Boone Counties. The planning and preparation for natural disaster and man-made emergencies consist of the following: Mitigation, Preparation, Response and Recovery. Examples of natural and man-made disasters include floods, tornadoes, winter storms, chemical spills, explosions, plane crashes, etc. Other services include weather alert of severe weather, tornado awareness week education, winter time road services, etc.

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- ❖ **Nance County Courthouse** – The Courthouse is located at 209 Esther Street, near Downtown Fullerton. The Courthouse was constructed in 1975 and meets all ADA requirements. Offices in the Courthouse include the County Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Sheriff, County and District Courts, Veterans Service Office, Planning and Economic Development Offices and Extension office.
- ❖ **County Road Department/Maintenance Shop** – The Nance County Road Department Offices and Maintenance Shop are located in Fullerton, at 309 Esther Street, south of the Courthouse.
- ❖ **City/Village Halls** – Fullerton and Genoa are recognized as “second-class” Cities in the State of Nebraska, with City Halls located at 903 Broadway Street and 107 North Walnut Street, respectively. Belgrade is recognized as a “Village” in Nebraska, with a Village Hall located at 218 North “C” Street. The Village Hall is part of the Belgrade Community Building.
- ❖ **Post Offices** – Post Offices are located in each of the three Nance County Communities: 420 Broadway Street in Fullerton, 509 Willard Avenue in Genoa and 212 “C” Street in Belgrade.

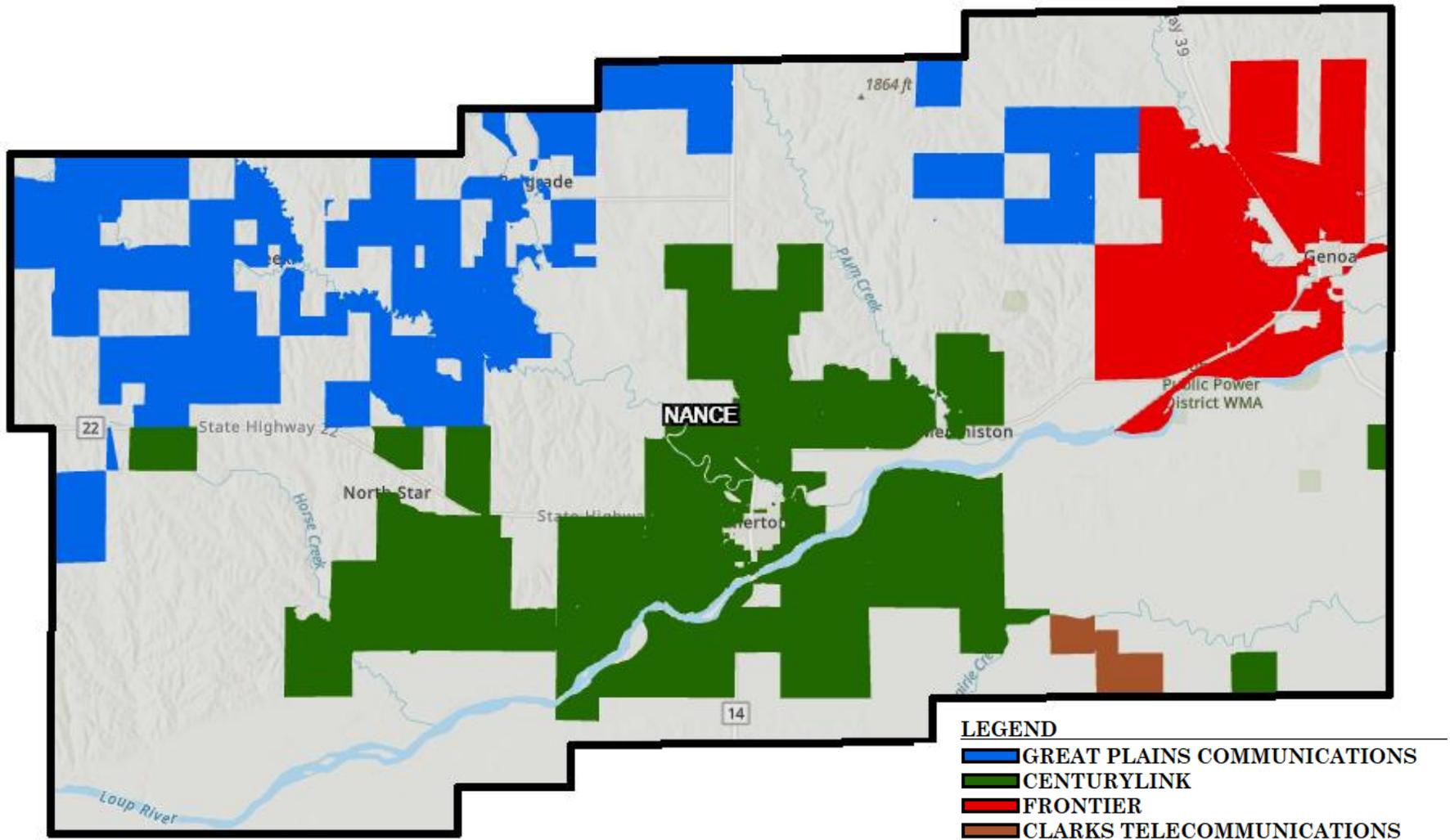
BROADBAND & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Broadband infrastructure and technology is a critical component for information accessibility in the United States, the State of Nebraska and **Rural Nance County**. Fiber optic, wireless, Digital Subscriber Line and Cable/Satellite are the most common methods of modern broadband delivery. According to “Fixed Broadband Deployment” statistics from the Federal Communications Commission, **an estimated 64.3 percent of Rural Nance County residents have broadband available through fiber and cable accessibility**. The Nebraska Broadband Mapping Project highlights broadband carriers and coverage areas in the **Rural County**, on a Census block basis. See **Illustration 5.2, Page 5.13**.

Currently, four broadband carriers provide service in Nance County, including Great Plains Communication, CenturyLink, Clarks Telecommunications Company and Frontier. Nebraska Central Telephone is also in the process of expanding its broadband coverage in eastern Nance County with grant funding from the Nebraska Universal Service Fund, which administers quality accessibility to telecommunications and information services in Nebraska. Grant opportunities are available to Communities and broadband/telecommunications providers via the Nebraska Broadband Bridge Program (NBBP-Legislative Bill 388).

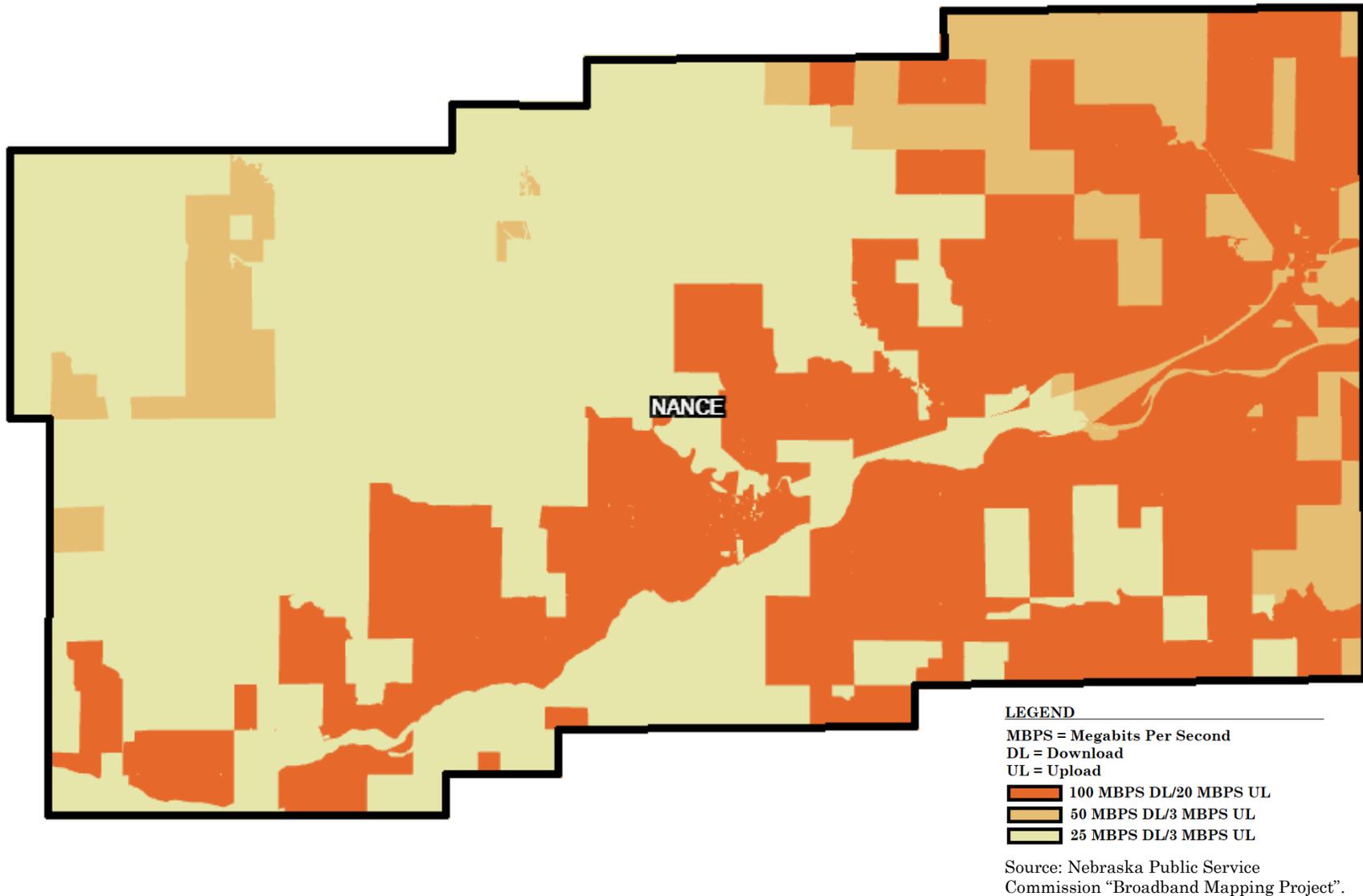
Illustration 5.3, Page 5.14, highlights **broadband speed** throughout Nance County, Nebraska. The highest broadband speed in Nance County, 100 Megabits Per Second (MBPS) for download and 20 MBPS for upload are provided in the eastern portions of the County. Other portions of the County contain lower but acceptable download and upload speeds. Concerns with underserved broadband areas in the County include delayed data, information and communication transfers and limited internet, mobile and cellular accessibility.

**BROADBAND PROVIDER COVERAGE MAP
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.2**



Source: Nebraska Public Service Commission
"Broadband Mapping Project".

**BROADBAND SPEED MAP
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.3**



TRANSPORTATION

The availability of a convenient and efficient transportation system is essential to the continued economic and physical development of the entire Nance County area. 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 the (1) Nance County “One- and Six-Year Road Improvement Program” and (2) State of Nebraska Department of Transportation “Nebraska Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)” (Fiscal Years 2022-2025).

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The **State Functional Classification Map** as identified by the Nebraska Department of Transportation, depicts the transportation system in Nance County. The transportation system is comprised of “*Major Arterial*” State Highways 14, 22, 39, 52 and L63A. All other streets and roads within Nance County are classified as “*Rural Minor Collectors*,” County roads, local streets and minimum maintenance roads. Collectors and local streets provide transportation to and throughout the Cities and Village of the County, while the state highways provide transportation into the County, adjacent Counties and Communities and areas beyond.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

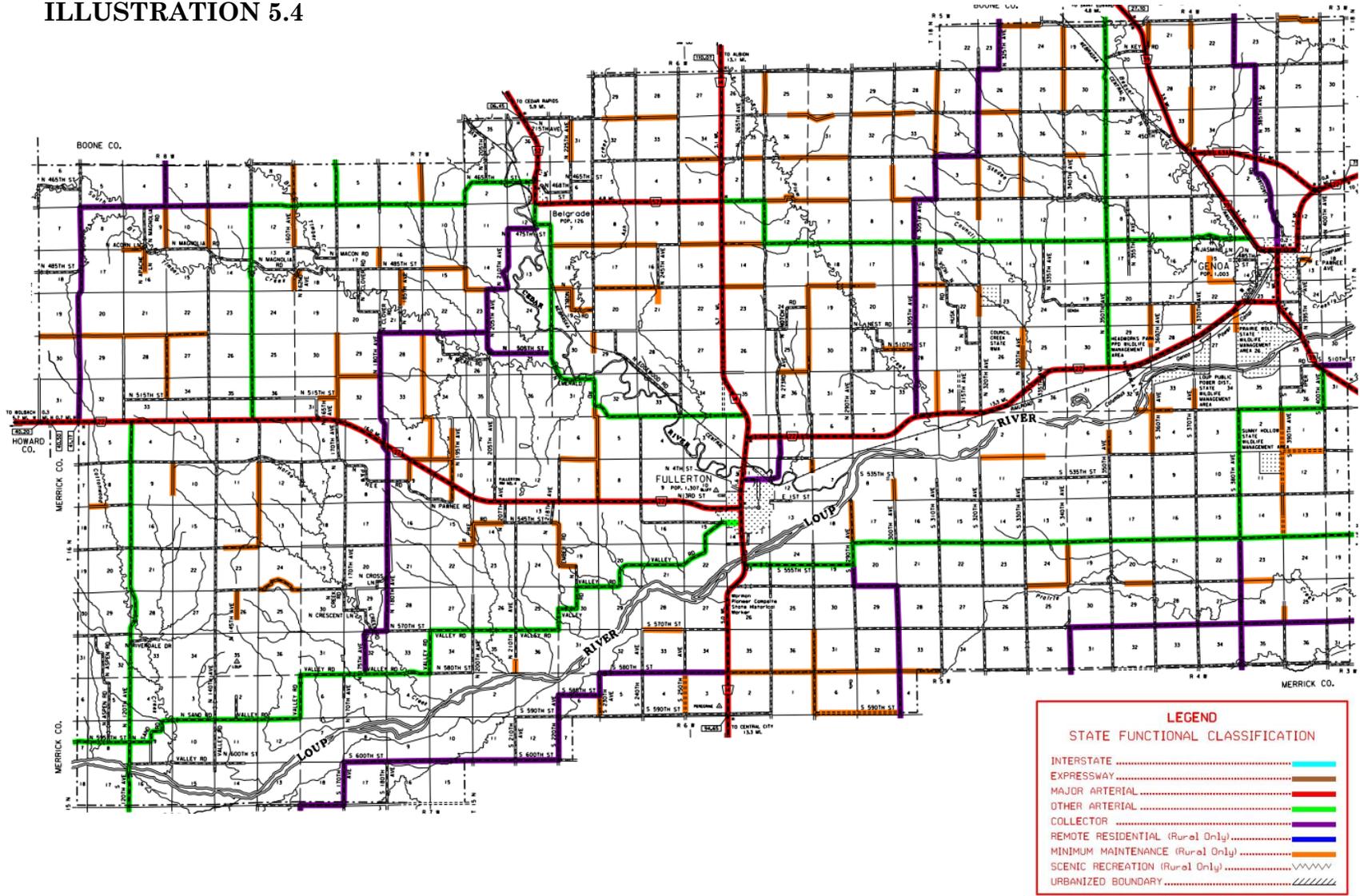
Nebraska Highway Law identifies the nine functional classifications of rural highways as follows:

- (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,
- (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; and
- (9) **Remote Residential:** Consists of roads or segments of roads in remote areas of counties with (a) a population density of no more than five people per square mile or (b) an area of at least one thousand square miles, and which roads or segments of roads serve as primary access to no more than seven residences.

The **Rural Nance County** 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.

STATE FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION MAP
ILLUSTRATION 5.4



All Roads Not Otherwise Indicated Are Classified As Local
Revised September 06, 2016.

Source: Nebraska Department of Transportation.

TRAFFIC VOLUME

The Nebraska Department of Transportation monitors traffic volume in **Rural Nance County**, 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, identifies the average daily traffic counts for State and Federal transportation routes throughout Nance 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*” or minimum maintenance roads.

TABLE 5.1	
TRAFFIC VOLUME - AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNTS*	
STATE AND FEDERAL ROADS	
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA	
2022	
	<u>Totals/Comm. Vehicles</u>
State Highway 52 North of Belgrade	230/0
State Highway 52 South/East of Belgrade	310/0
State Highway 52 @ State Highway 14	510/70
State Highway 14 North of State Highway 52	965/180
State Highway 14 South of State Highway 52	1,415/255
State Highway 39 Northwest of Genoa	220/0

*On highway system, only.
Source: Nebraska Department of Transportation, 2022.

FUTURE NANCE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

COUNTY AND STATE ONE- AND SIX-YEAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The future transportation system is outlined in the **Nance County One- and Six- Year Road Improvement Plan**. The County's One-Year Plan identifies projects to be undertaken in Fiscal Year 2021, while the Six-Year Plan includes projects to be undertaken through 2026, or earlier if funding becomes available. **Road Improvement Plans are available in the office of the County Clerk.**

The Nance 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. The Nebraska "State Transportation Improvement Program 2023-2026" is an annual publication that includes a list of one-year short-term and six-year long-range improvement projects for State and Federal Highways. Improvement projects located in Nance County include the following projects:

SECTION 6
ENERGY ELEMENT

HEADWORKS

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ENERGY ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This **Section** of the **Nance County, Nebraska, Comprehensive Plan** complies with a **July, 2010, amendment to Nebraska State Statutes 23-114.02**, requiring updates to a County Comprehensive Plan to include an “**Energy Element.**” This component of the **Plan** profiles the energy infrastructure and energy use by sector, in the County, including residential, commercial and industrial. This Section also discusses the utilization of renewable energy sources and the promotion of energy conservation measures.

PUBLIC POWER DISTRIBUTION

Energy usage and consumption throughout Nance County has followed the trends prevalent in the State of Nebraska. Electrical power is distributed across rural Nance County by **Cornhusker Public Power District (CPPD)**, **Loup Power District (LPD)**, **Polk County Rural Public Power District (PCRPPD)** and **Southern Public Power District (SPPD)**, which are all supplied directly by **Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)**. However, these Nance County Utility Districts do not generate electricity, as 100 percent of the electricity these companies distribute originates from NPPD.

As the largest electric generating utility in the State of Nebraska, NPPD provides electricity to all or parts of 86 of the State’s 93 Counties, including 46 individual municipalities and 25 public power districts, cooperatives and their member communities. 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.

- ❖ NPPD was formed in 1970 through the merger of two public power districts and the assets of the former Nebraska Public Power System.
- ❖ More than 5,200 miles of overhead and underground power lines make up NPPD’s electric system.

- ❖ NPPD revenue is derived from wholesale power supply agreements with 46 municipalities and 25 public power districts and cooperatives. NPPD also serves 80 Nebraska communities at retail, consisting of more than 89,000 customers.

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.

2020 data regarding NPPD's energy generation for Nebraska customers was comprised of:

- ❖ 19.9 percent of NPPD's energy generation was from coal.
- ❖ 48.6 percent was from nuclear.
- ❖ 5.2 percent generation from oil & natural gas.
- ❖ 8.3 percent from renewable wind generation.
- ❖ 8.0 percent from renewable hydroelectric generation.
- ❖ 0.1 percent from renewable solar generation.
- ❖ The remaining 9.9 percent of NPPD's energy was supplied through wholesale purchases.

MORE THAN 62% OF NPPD'S GENERATION SOURCES ARE CARBON-FREE.

NPPD RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPABILITIES

1.) Hydroelectric Facilities

NPPD operates two hydroelectric generating facilities, at North Platte and Kearney on the Platte River and purchases 100 percent of the energy output from two facilities owned by Loup Public Power District and one facility owned by Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District. Combined, these facilities produce 107 megawatts of power.

2.) Wind Turbine Generators

NPPD owns 32 MW of the Ainsworth Wind Energy Facility, while Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) owns 10 MWs of the facility, the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska purchases seven MWs, and the City of Grand Island purchases one MW.

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

3.) Solar Energy

Under NPPD's wholesale power contract, customers have the ability to 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-kilowatt (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. Additionally, 600 KW and 25 KW solar projects were developed in 2016 near Callaway, Nebraska, in Custer County. The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy reports 2,325 KW (or 2.325 megawatts) of solar generation within Custer County.

NPPD also developed a "Community Solar Program" that is now in effect in pilot programs in Kearney, 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 facility, owned by Omaha Public Power District, for 162 MWs.

Natural Gas & Oil-Fired Generators

Gas and oil-fired generators are utilized primarily 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 350 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 MWs.

NPPD EMISSION FREE ELECTRICITY

Nuclear Facilities

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.

“NET METERING”

In 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, five alternate energy systems, including Solar, Methane, Wind, Biomass, Hydropower and Geothermal.

By implementing these types of alternative energy systems, individuals will reduce their reliance on public utility systems, potentially generating more electricity than they use and profit by the public utility districts purchasing their excess energy. The Nance County Planning Commission can choose to allow usage control of Net Metering by allowing residential and businesses property owners to seek a **Special Use Permit**, if the applicant can document a project in conformance with allowable provisions included in the **Nance County Zoning Regulations**.

NANCE COUNTY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Residential and rural energy consumption in Nance County has consistently generated the most revenue for each Public Power District. According to the Nebraska Energy Office, the only available energy consumption statistics by Sector is the State totals. As of 2020, the Industrial Sector consumed more than a third of the Total Energy Consumption of the State of Nebraska. The other three Sectors comprised nearly equal portions, at 19 percent in the Commercial Sector, 16 percent for the Residential Sector and 22 percent in the Transportation Sector. The Total Energy Consumption, in 2020, was 863.7 trillion British Thermal Units (BTU).

STATEWIDE TRENDS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

During the last 40+ years, the State of Nebraska, as a whole, has vastly increased energy consumption. However, percentage share of personal income has remained constant, although it has declined in recent years. In 1970, 11.5 percent of the percentage share of personal income was spent on energy. As of 2015, 8.9 percent was spent on energy usage. The peak percentage occurred in 1980 at 16.6 percent.

Trends in the Total Energy Consumption for the State of Nebraska, published in the *“2020 Annual State Energy Report”* of the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, 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 energy type is detailed between 1960 and 2018, as follows:

- ❖ **Coal** consumption has increased from 20 trillion British Thermal Units (BTUs) in 1960 to 264.1 trillion BTUs in 2018. Peak use of coal was reached in 2013, surpassing the previous high set in 2011. The increase through 2013 was attributable to coal energy used to generate electricity.
- ❖ **Natural Gas** consumption has risen and fallen during the 58-year period between 1960 and 2018, beginning at 140.4 trillion BTUs, peaking in 1973 at 230.8 trillion BTUs and, by 2016, declining to 172.9 trillion BTUs.
- ❖ **Gasoline** and **Diesel Fuel** consumption nearly doubled in Nebraska between 1960 and 2018. Gasoline consumption increased by nearly 29 percent, from 78.8 to 102.4 trillion BTUs, as of 2018, and peaked in 1978 at 116 trillion BTUs. Diesel fuel consumption more than quadrupled from 24.2 trillion BTUs to 111.4 trillion BTUs, primarily due to an increase in trucking and agricultural use. Petroleum consumption, overall, peaked in 1978 at 246.7 trillion BTUs.

- ❖ **Nuclear** power generation began in Nebraska in 1973 at 6.5 trillion BTUs. Usage has since increased to 97.8 trillion BTUs as of 2018. The peak use of nuclear power was in 2007 at 115.8 trillion BTUs.
- ❖ **Renewable energy** consumption has grown, beginning in 1960 at 13.4, and peaking in 2018 at 193.6 trillion BTUs. Hydropower was the primary renewable energy source from 1960 to 1994. Biofuels, or ethanol production, began equaling hydropower in 1995. As of 2018, 63.3 percent of all renewable energy produced came from biofuels, 6.6 percent from hydroelectric, 26.5 percent from wind, and 2.1 percent from wood products. Minor amounts came from geothermal and solar energy.

NEBRASKA ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR

- ❖ **Commercial Sector:** The commercial sector includes non-manufacturing business establishments, including energy use by local, state and federal governments. Energy use in the commercial sector closely parallels consumer energy use and economic activity in the State of Nebraska. More than 90 percent of all fuel used in the commercial sector was supplied by natural gas and electricity. Although natural gas has historically been the dominant fuel type, recent trends suggest a period of near parity between the two fuel types is likely into the near future. In 2018, a total of 147.5 trillion BTUs were consumed in the commercial sector.
- ❖ **Residential Sector:** The residential sector consumed 167.8 trillion BTUs in 2018. Natural gas and electricity accounted for 90.7 percent of the total energy use in the residential sector.
- ❖ **Industrial Sector:** The industrial sector includes manufacturing, construction, mining, forestry and agricultural operations. Energy use in the industrial is more diverse, with natural gas, renewable energy, electricity, coal and a variety of petroleum products all being utilized. The industrial sector consumes more energy than any other sector in the State. In 2018, it accounted for 386.9 trillion BTUs of the State's total energy consumption.
- ❖ **Transportation Sector:** Public and private vehicles, railroads, aircraft and boats are all included in the transportation sector. Motor gasoline and diesel fuel products accounted for 86 percent of the energy use in the transportation sector in 2018. Approximately 195 trillion BTUs were used in the transportation sector in 2018.
- ❖ **Agricultural Sector:** As per the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, there were 47,400 farms and ranches on 45.2 million acres in Nebraska in 2017, encompassing 91 percent of the State's total land area. Energy demand information in this sector is not available on a consistent or annual basis.

Agricultural Energy Demand & 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 Nation’s 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 agricultural sector was surging in energy consumption in Nebraska.

In 2018, 7.7 million acres in Nebraska were irrigated. As 3.1 million acres were irrigated in 1966, irrigated lands have increased by at least 4.6 million acres over the last five decades. In addition to transportation of agricultural products and inputs, irrigation makes up a growing share of the energy demand for Nebraska’s agricultural sector. According to the USDA Irrigation and Water Management Survey, irrigation pumps were powered by electricity (58.7%), diesel (24.3%), natural gas (11.4%), propane (5.4%) and gasoline/ethanol (0.2%). The increasing use of irrigation helps to boost yields and helps minimize losses during drought, but it creates an increased dependence on energy use in Nebraska’s agricultural sector. The increase in irrigated acres results in a significantly higher electrical demand during periods of drought. For example, in 2012, record droughts put strain on the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) transmission system due to increased irrigation use. Mobile diesel generators were used to meet this additional demand, though NPPD has since made transmission system additions and upgrades to meet additional demand.

As Nebraska’s agricultural energy demand and costs have increased, conservation practices are also gaining popularity in the agricultural sector. The U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a report in 2008 which concluded that farmers have increased conservation practices. Technological innovations have increased the ability for farmers to monitor for soil moisture, leading to more efficient irrigation practices. Additionally, switching from fossil fuels to electrically powered irrigation systems has improved energy efficiency. Conservation tillage (and no-till agriculture) has reduced the use of heavy equipment.

The agricultural sector is also an energy producer. Nebraska biofuels, especially ethanol, helps decrease the transportation’s sector consumption of gasoline. Ethanol production in Nebraska in 1994 was 78.9 million gallons, by 2020 production had increased to an estimated 2.3 billion gallons. Considering ethanol production uses high volumes of both electricity and natural gas, the State’s energy expenditures per capita increased as well. In 2020, approximately 44 percent of the State’s total corn harvested, or 790 million of the total 1.81 billion bushels of corn, was consumed by ethanol production.

Untapped renewable energy sources present additional opportunities for energy production in the agricultural sector. Waste from livestock generates methane, which is usually not captured, acts as a harmful greenhouse gas. The University of Nebraska, NPPD, the former Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Nebraska Organic Waste Energy, Nebraska Cattlemen and the Nebraska Department of Agriculture estimated that livestock operations could capture enough methane to generate 95.4 MW of electricity.

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICIES

The most effective means for Nance County to reduce its total energy consumption in each of the Energy Sectors (and by selected energy type) is through 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 selected alternative energy sources to reduce public/quasi-public, residential, commercial and industrial facilities consumption of energy.**
 - Utilize the Nance County Zoning Regulations to control the placement and operation of alternative energy systems.
 - Require compliance with a Conditional Use Permit process so that established conditions are met by the applicant.
 - Utilize the net metering services of Dawson Public Power District to assist Nance County in complying with Nebraska’s Net Metering Law.
 - Promote the development of vocational education opportunities in the Public School Districts of Nance County, as well as regional State and Community Colleges as well as the University of Nebraska-Kearney, to educate the current and future workforce in alternative energy design, fabrication of equipment and maintenance.
- ❖ **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.**
- ❖ **Increase Building Efficiency.**
 - Lighting – consider converting street lighting to a Light Emitting Diode (LED) system.
 - Retrofit Residential Buildings – provide incentives and construction advice to the public to expand the restoration of homes including windows, doors, attic ventilation, insulation, and alternative energy systems such as solar panels.

- Retrofit Aging Buildings – provide incentives and construction advice to the public for Restoration Best Management Practices for windows, doors, attic ventilation, insulation, solar panels and lighting.
 - New Construction Codes Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to local codes and educate homeowners and realtors.
 - Encourage residents to plant new trees and replace damaged trees to maintain and expand the urban tree canopy. Shade from trees reduces peak electric demands during the summer and provides wind breaks during the winter.
- ❖ **Promote the use of conservation methods to reduce the consumption of energy usage in each of the individual sectors including commercial and industrial (which includes agricultural and public uses).**
- Promote the expanded use of solar, methane, biomass, hydropower and geothermal exchange energy systems, or other sources of alternative energy systems, for applications throughout Nance 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 use of conservation programs supported by each Public Power District, and in its association with Nebraska Public Power District, for its member Communities and public power districts. For example, the Prescriptive Lighting or Custom Lighting Programs provide cash incentives to businesses that replace old lighting fixtures with high-efficient light fixtures such as LED to reduce energy costs.
 - The Nance 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 use of solar and geothermal exchange energy systems for agricultural applications that power equipment and heat/cool farm and ranch buildings.

❖ **Support Low Impact Development (LID) and Green Infrastructure Programs.**

- Specify LID design option in engineering services contracts for subdivision development, stormwater and parking lot improvements.
- Provide continuous education to Nance County and Municipalities, Public Works Staff in the new LID designs and BMPs (Best Management Practices) for operation and maintenance of LID projects.
- Calculate and track the public and private construction and life cycle cost savings for LID projects.
- Promote Water Conservation through use of low impact lawn care, rain barrels, alternative to paved driveways, gray water & potable water systems and xeriscraping.
- Require LID and Green Infrastructure Storm Water Detention and urban forestry practices in Subdivision Agreements.
- Provide incentives to the public and developers to expand energy efficiency, LID and Green Infrastructure, within the annual Budget.

❖ **Plant Urban Forests.**

- Trees / Urban Forest – provide incentives for city rebate programs to replant new trees.
- Compost brush and trimmings – utilize the Best Management Practices utilized by other communities to provide a public deposit site to compost brush and trimmings.
- Create a waste wood recycling/composting/energy generation program.

❖ Create a “Zero Waste” County/Communities.

- Reduce waste disposal with a 10-year Zero Waste strategy in support of achieving 90% resource recovery (recycling, reuse, repair, composting, redesign).
- Provide universal access to road or curbside recycling services for all residential dwellings and businesses.
- Establish financial incentive to increase recycling by charging for trash service based on volume.
- Gather annual data on waste disposal and resource recovery by volume.
- Provide access to recycling in public areas and major County-wide events.
- Establish designated public drop-off sites and promote the benefits of recycling facilities and develop the most efficient collection and transport of recycled materials possible.
- Investigate “regional hub and spoke system” promoting efficient transportation of recycled materials.
- Support creation of publicly owned Zero Waste facilities, including contracting approaches for private operations, or explore public-private partnership opportunities for Zero Waste infrastructure and services.
- Upcycle goods for other uses.
- Provide Gardens & Composting Programs – divert organic compost to a local compost operation.
- Establish education and awareness campaigns promoting the benefits of Zero Waste for the local economy, the environment, and public health.

APPENDIX

NANCE COUNTY TABLE PROFILE



**TABLE 1
POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>% Change 2023-2033</u>
Nance County:	4,038	3,735	3,380	3,339	3,138	-6.0%
Fullerton:	1,378	1,307	1,244	1,232	1,173	-4.8%
Belgrade	134	126	103	100	85	-15.0%
Genoa:	981	1,003	894	896	906	+1.1%
Community Planning Jurisdiction:	216	181	159	156	136	-12.8%
Rural Nance County:	1,329	1,118	980	955	838	-12.3%

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census;
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023

**TABLE 2
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
Nance County:	2000	4,038	112	3,926	1,577	2.49
	2010	3,735	143	3,592	1,525	2.36
	2020	3,380	102	3,278	1,414	2.32
	2023	3,339	101	3,238	1,397	2.32
	2033	3,138	95	3,043	1,313	2.32
Fullerton:	2000	1,378	72	1,306	551	2.37
	2010	1,307	73	1,234	564	2.19
	2020	1,244	78	1,166	518	2.25
	2023	1,232	79	1,153	513	2.25
	2033	1,173	84	1,089	488	2.23
Belgrade:	2000	134	0	134	63	2.13
	2010	126	0	126	57	2.21
	2020	103	0	103	55	1.87
	2023	100	0	100	53	1.89
	2033	85	0	85	45	1.89
Genoa:	2000	981	40	941	411	2.29
	2010	1,003	70	933	408	2.29
	2020	894	24	870	383	2.27
	2023	896	22	874	378	2.31
	2033	906	11	895	375	2.39
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2000	1,545	0	1,545	552	2.80
	2010	1,299	0	1,299	496	2.62
	2020	1,139	0	1,139	458	2.49
	2023	1,111	0	1,111	453	2.45
	2033	974	0	974	405	2.40

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**TABLE 3
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

	<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>
Nance County:	2000	1,577	1,178	74.7%	399	25.3%
	2010	1,525	1,172	76.8%	353	23.2%
	2020	1,414	1,070	75.7%	344	24.3%
	2023	1,397	1,057	75.7%	340	24.3%
	2033	1,313	992	75.6%	321	24.4%
Fullerton:	2000	551	428	77.7%	123	22.3%
	2010	564	437	77.5%	127	22.5%
	2020	518	385	74.3%	133	25.7%
	2023	513	380	74.1%	133	25.9%
	2033	488	353	72.3%	135	27.7%
Belgrade:	2000	63	49	77.7%	14	22.3%
	2010	57	50	87.7%	7	12.3%
	2020	55	46	83.6%	9	16.4%
	2023	53	44	83.0%	9	17.0%
	2033	45	37	82.2%	8	17.8%
Genoa:	2000	411	302	73.5%	109	26.5%
	2010	408	301	73.8%	107	26.2%
	2020	383	288	75.2%	95	24.8%
	2023	378	285	75.4%	93	24.6%
	2033	375	284	75.7%	91	24.3%
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2000	552	399	72.3%	153	27.7%
	2010	496	384	77.4%	112	22.6%
	2020	458	351	76.6%	107	23.4%
	2023	453	348	76.8%	105	23.2%
	2033	405	318	78.5%	87	21.5%

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**TABLE 4
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

Nance County				2010-2020	2023-2033		
age group	2000	2010	2020	Change	2023	2033	Change
19 and Under	1,205	961	853	-108	834	770	-64
20-34	516	538	476	-62	466	432	-34
35-54	1,172	967	712	-255	680	596	-84
55-64	349	557	575	+18	576	578	+2
65-74	417	307	448	+141	477	490	+13
75-84	277	272	218	-54	210	183	-27
85+	102	133	98	-35	96	89	-7
TOTALS	4,038	3,735	3,380	-355	3,339	3,138	-201
Median Age	40.1	45.0	44.4	-0.6	45.3	46.7	+1.4
Fullerton				2010-2020	2023-2033		
age group	2000	2010	2020	Change	2023	2033	Change
19 and Under	383	310	319	+9	319	320	+1
20-34	169	178	161	-17	158	147	-11
35-54	374	292	247	-45	241	222	-19
55-64	114	210	172	-38	167	149	-18
65-74	161	128	204	+76	211	215	+4
75-84	127	117	93	-24	90	80	-10
85+	50	72	48	-24	46	40	-6
TOTALS	1,378	1,307	1,244	-63	1,232	1,173	-59
Median Age	42.3	47.5	45.4	-2.1	46.0	45.2	-0.8

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)							
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION							
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS							
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA							
2000-2033							
<u>Belgrade</u>				2010-2020			2023-2033
<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	37	25	17	-8	16	10	-6
20-34	13	23	19	-4	18	13	-5
35-54	47	34	15	-19	13	7	-6
55-64	12	21	22	+1	23	23	+0
65-74	16	8	21	+13	21	23	+2
75-84	7	12	6	-6	6	6	-1
<u>85+</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>+0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>+0</u>
TOTALS	134	126	103	-23	100	85	-15
Median Age	42.3	48.2	55.5	+7.3	56.2	59.9	+3.7
<u>Genoa</u>				2010-2020			2023-2033
<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	281	259	231	-28	228	222	-6
20-34	144	184	142	-42	138	133	-5
35-54	276	245	210	-35	206	197	-9
55-64	71	142	141	-1	149	169	+20
65-74	97	65	89	+24	94	108	+14
75-84	81	66	58	-8	58	54	-4
<u>85+</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>+0</u>
TOTALS	981	1,003	894	-109	896	906	+10
Median Age	40.3	40.7	41.3	+0.6	42.6	44.5	+1.9
CONTINUED:							

**TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

Rural Nance County/CPJs age group	2000	2010	2020	2010-2020 Change	2023	2033	2023-2033 Change
19 and Under	504	367	286	-81	271	218	-53
20-34	190	153	154	+1	152	139	-13
35-54	475	396	240	-156	220	170	-50
55-64	152	184	240	+56	237	237	+0
65-74	143	106	134	+28	151	144	-7
75-84	62	77	61	-16	56	43	-13
85+	19	16	24	+8	24	23	-1
TOTALS	1,545	1,299	1,139	-160	1,111	974	-137
Median Age	38.1	41.2	45.3	+4.1	46.4	49.5	+3.1

Source: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**TABLE 5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE GROUP - TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>2010 Est*</u>	<u>2020 Est*</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>% Change 2023-2033</u>
All Households:					
Less than \$10,000	100	64	53	50	-5.7%
\$10,000-\$19,999	194	186	168	123	-26.8%
\$20,000-\$34,999	370	208	170	149	-12.4%
\$35,000-\$49,999	252	233	205	193	-5.9%
<u>\$50,000 or More</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>-0.4%</u>
TOTALS	1,528	1,530	1,397	1,313	-6.0%
Median Income	\$41,610	\$53,147	\$56,094	\$67,732	+20.7%
<u>Households 65+ Yrs.</u>					
Less than \$10,000	48	11	9	8	-11.1%
\$10,000-\$19,999	104	78	70	63	-10.0%
\$20,000-\$34,999	153	80	65	60	-7.7%
\$35,000-\$49,999	73	74	65	66	+1.5%
<u>\$50,000 or More</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>-6.6%</u>
TOTALS	455	462	422	396	-6.2%
Median Income	\$27,401	\$47,567	\$51,408	\$52,502	+2.1%
* Estimate Subject to Margin of Error.					
Source: 2010, 2020 American Community Survey.					
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.					

TABLE 6
AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2023

	<u>1PHH</u>	<u>2PHH</u>	<u>3PHH</u>	<u>4PHH</u>	<u>5PHH</u>	<u>6PHH</u>	<u>7PHH</u>	<u>8PHH</u>
30% AMI	\$16,550	\$18,900	\$21,250	\$23,600	\$25,500	\$27,400	\$29,300	\$31,200
50% AMI	\$27,550	\$31,450	\$35,400	\$39,300	\$42,450	\$45,600	\$48,750	\$51,900
60% AMI	\$33,060	\$37,740	\$42,480	\$47,160	\$50,940	\$54,720	\$58,500	\$62,280
80% AMI	\$44,050	\$50,350	\$56,650	\$62,900	\$67,950	\$73,000	\$78,000	\$83,050
100% AMI	\$55,100	\$62,900	\$70,800	\$78,600	\$84,900	\$91,200	\$97,500	\$103,800
125% AMI	\$68,875	\$78,625	\$88,500	\$98,250	\$106,125	\$114,000	\$121,875	\$129,750

Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2023.

**TABLE 7
PER CAPITA INCOME
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA / STATE OF NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nance 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>
2010	\$36,013	--	\$41,248	--
2011	\$44,912	+24.7%	\$45,674	+10.7%
2012	\$37,436	-16.6%	\$46,670	+2.2%
2013	\$40,084	+7.1%	\$46,653	-0.0%
2014	\$38,100	-4.9%	\$48,957	+4.9%
2015	\$36,591	-4.0%	\$50,556	+3.3%
2016	\$33,883	-7.4%	\$49,360	-2.4%
2017	\$33,926	+0.1%	\$50,144	+1.6%
2018	\$35,316	+4.1%	\$51,916	+3.5%
2019	\$39,292	+11.3%	\$54,182	+4.4%
2020	\$46,091	+17.3%	\$57,421	+6.0%
2023	\$48,995	+6.3%	\$61,326	+6.8%
2010-2023	\$36,013-\$48,995	+36.0%	\$41,248-\$61,326	+48.7%
2023-2033	\$48,995-\$64,526	+31.7%	\$61,326-\$82,299	+34.2%

Source: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 2023
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023

TABLE 8	
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA	
2020	
<u>Social Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	515
Wives & Husbands	20
Children	0
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	50
Children	25
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	70
Wives & Husbands	0
<u>Children</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	690
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	255
<u>Women</u>	<u>315</u>
TOTAL	570
<u>Supplemental Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aged 65 or Older	N/A
<u>Blind and Disabled</u>	<u>N/A</u>
TOTAL	49
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, 2023.	

TABLE 9
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployed</u>
2010	1,903	--	3.9%
2011	1,987	+84	3.7%
2012	2,029	+42	3.3%
2013	2,012	-17	3.2%
2014	2,012	+0	2.7%
2015	2,013	+1	2.5%
2016	1,942	-71	2.8%
2017	1,965	+23	2.5%
2018	1,960	-5	2.5%
2019	1,917	-43	3.0%
2020	1,883	-34	3.2%
2021	1,934	+51	1.9%
2022	1,932	-2	2.1%
2023*	1,890	-42	1.6%
2033	1,989	+39	1.8%
2010-2033	1,903-1,989	+86	3.9%-1.8%

*Data as of March, 2023.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, 2023.

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

**TABLE 10
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2000-2033**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023*</u>	<u>2033</u>
Civilian Labor Force	2,073	1,980	1,946	1,921	2,025
Unemployment	62	77	63	31	36
Rate of Unemployment	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%	1.6%	1.8%
Employment	2,011	1,903	1,883	1,890	1,989
<u>Change in Employment</u>					
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Annual</u>	
2000-2010	-93	-9.3	-4.5%	-0.4%	
2010-2020	-34	-3.4	-1.7%	-0.2%	
2023-2033	+39	+3.9	+2.0%	+0.2%	

*Data as of March, 2023.
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, 2022
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023

TABLE 11
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
MARCH, 2023

Workforce

Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	972
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	*
Utilities.	0
Construction.	21
Manufacturing.	*
Wholesale Trade.	70
Retail Trade.	95
Transportation & Warehousing.	13
Information.	*
Finance & Insurance.	64
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	18
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	*
Educational Services.	46
Health Care & Social Assistance.	98
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	*
Accommodation & Food Service.	24
Other Services (except Public Administration).	51
Federal Government.	16
State Government.	15
Local Government.	369

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, 2023.

**TABLE 12
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

		Less than <u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u> to <u>\$99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000</u> to <u>\$149,999</u>	<u>\$150,000</u> to <u>\$199,999</u>	<u>\$200,000</u> or <u>More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nance County:	2010 Est.	476	333	120	104	128	1,161
	2010 Med. Val.	\$60,200					
	2020 Est.	425	387	217	91	211	1,331
	2020 Med. Val.	\$78,400					
	2023 2033	\$83,140 \$108,270					
Fullerton:	2010 Est.	210	154	37	22	3	426
	2010 Med. Val.	\$50,800					
	2020 Est.	142	241	98	52	27	560
	2020 Med. Val.	\$72,500					
	2023 2033	\$78,694 \$112,310					
Belgrade:	2010 Est.	32	5	0	0	4	41
	2010 Med. Val.	\$28,900					
	2020 Est.	99	3	11	0	0	113
	2020 Med. Val.	\$32,800					
	2023 2033	\$33,685 \$38,230					

CONTINUED:

**TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033**

		Less than <u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u> to <u>\$99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000</u> to <u>\$149,999</u>	<u>\$150,000</u> to <u>\$199,999</u>	<u>\$200,000</u> or <u>More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Genoa:	2010 Est.	126	122	40	21	2	311
	2010 Med. Val.	\$56,300					
	2020 Est.	111	86	86	30	23	336
	2020 Med. Val.	\$83,600					
	2023	\$91,710					
2033	\$136,180						
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2010 Est.	108	52	43	61	119	383
	2010 Med. Val.	\$104,800					
	2020 Est.	73	57	22	9	161	322
	2020 Med. Val.	\$124,700					
	2023	\$128,470					
2033	\$146,370						

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

TABLE 13							
GROSS RENT							
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA							
2010-2033							
		<u>Less</u> <u>than \$300</u>	<u>\$300 to</u> <u>\$399</u>	<u>\$400 to</u> <u>\$499</u>	<u>\$500 to</u> <u>\$699</u>	<u>\$700 or</u> <u>More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nance County:	2010 Est.	113	15	93	101	45	367
	2010 Med. Rent	\$487					
	2020 Est.	32	15	16	63	73	199
	2020 Med. Rent	\$654					
	2023	\$699					
	2033	\$939					
Fullerton:	2010 Est.	50	8	33	52	38	181
	2010 Med. Rent	\$520					
	2020 Est.	14	13	10	31	19	87
	2020 Med. Rent	\$571					
	2023	\$582					
	2033	\$638					
Belgrade:	2010 Est.	12	0	0	16	0	28
	2010 Med. Rent	\$559					
	2020 Est.	1	2	0	2	0	5
	2020 Med. Rent	\$374					
	2023	\$387					
	2033	\$454					

CONTINUED:

TABLE 13 (CONTINUED)
GROSS RENT
NANCE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

		<u>Less</u> <u>than \$300</u>	<u>\$300 to</u> <u>\$399</u>	<u>\$400 to</u> <u>\$499</u>	<u>\$500 to</u> <u>\$699</u>	<u>\$700 or</u> <u>More</u>	<u>Total</u>
Genoa:	2010 Est.	31	7	29	3	7	77
	2010 Med. Rent	\$418					
	2020 Est.	6	0	6	16	45	73
	2020 Med. Rent	\$828					
	2023	\$910					
	2033	\$1,361					
Rural Nance County/CPJs:	2010 Est.	20	0	31	30	0	81
	2010 Med. Rent	\$451					
	2020 Est.	11	0	0	14	9	34
	2020 Med. Rent	\$843					
	2023	\$917					
	2033	\$1,303					

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

TABLE 14
FARMS BY SIZE
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

Size	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
1-9 acres	13	14	38	+7.7%	+192.3%
10-49 acres	42	67	41	+59.5%	-2.4%
50-179 acres	68	87	80	+27.9%	+17.6%
180-499 acres	91	63	80	-30.8%	-12.1%
500-999 acres	76	45	42	-40.8%	-44.7%
<u>1,000 + acres</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>+9.7%</u>	<u>+30.6%</u>
TOTAL FARMS	362	355	375	-1.9%	+3.6%
AVG. FARM SIZE	625	586	587	-6.2%	-6.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2022

TABLE 15
TYPES OF CROPS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	76,461	65,201	80,439	-14.7%	+5.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	701	2,594	737	+270.0%	+5.1%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	*	*	*	N/A	N/A
Wheat for Grain (all)	4,418	2,893	460	-34.5%	-89.6%
Oats for Grain	*	*	0	N/A	N/A
Soybeans for Beans	34,042	45,874	54,835	+34.8%	+61.1%
Hay/Alfalfa, Other Wild, Silage	12,221	10,587	13,384	-13.4%	+9.5%

N/A = Not Available

*Undisclosed due to Data Suppression.

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2022

**TABLE 14
FARMS BY SIZE
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017**

<u>Size</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	% Change 2007 - 2012	% Change 2007 - 2017
1-9 acres	13	14	38	+7.7%	+192.3%
10-49 acres	42	67	41	+59.5%	-2.4%
50-179 acres	68	87	80	+27.9%	+17.6%
180-499 acres	91	63	80	-30.8%	-12.1%
500-999 acres	76	45	42	-40.8%	-44.7%
<u>1,000 + acres</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>+9.7%</u>	<u>+30.6%</u>
TOTAL FARMS	362	355	375	-1.9%	+3.6%
AVG. FARM SIZE	625	586	587	-6.2%	-6.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2022

TABLE 15
TYPES OF CROPS
NANCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	76,461	65,201	80,439	-14.7%	+5.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	701	2,594	737	+270.0%	+5.1%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	*	*	*	N/A	N/A
Wheat for Grain (all)	4,418	2,893	460	-34.5%	-89.6%
Oats for Grain	*	*	0	N/A	N/A
Soybeans for Beans	34,042	45,874	54,835	+34.8%	+61.1%
Hay/Alfalfa, Other Wild, Silage	12,221	10,587	13,384	-13.4%	+9.5%

N/A = Not Available

*Undisclosed due to Data Suppression.

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022

Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2022