

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 2028

Prepared By:

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

* Lincoln, Nebraska * 402.464.5383 * www.hannakeelan.com *



JANUARY, 2018

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – 2028.

PLAN PARTICIPANTS

COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Marvin Kohout, Chairperson	Russ Karpisek
Willis Luedke, Vice Chairperson	Stephanie Krivohlavek
Janet Henning	

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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Wayne Miller, Vice President	Ron Sack
John Barta, Secretary	Harold Stokebrand
Mary Jo Weber	Doug Wenz
Wayne Havlat	Marvin Kohout (Attending Co. Comm.)

COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

John Barta	Mark Strouf
Jim Heeren	Gary Tuttle
Rod Skleba	Marvin Kohout (Attending Co. Comm.)

COUNTY STAFF

Daryl Fikar, County Clerk
Tad Eickman, County Attorney

CONSULTANT

HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

*COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & ZONING * HOUSING STUDIES *
DOWNTOWN, NEIGHBORHOOD & REDEVELOPMENT PLANNING *
CONSULTANTS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS**

**Lincoln, Nebraska* 402.464.5383 **

** Becky Hanna, Tim Keelan, Lonnie Dickson, AICP, Keith Carl **

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
PARTICIPANTS.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	vi

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SECTION 1	THE SALINE COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS	1.1
	-The Comprehensive Plan	1.1
	-Planning Period	1.2
	-Authority To Plan.....	1.2
	-Amendment	1.2
SECTION 2	GOALS & POLICIES	2.1
	-Introduction	2.1
	-General Goals	2.2
	-Land Use	2.4
	-Housing	2.7
	-Economic Development	2.8
	-Public Facilities & Transportation	2.9
	-Plan Maintenance & Implementation	2.11
SECTION 3	POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE	3.1
	-Introduction	3.1
	-General Population Trends & Projections.....	3.1
	-Income Trends & Projections	3.8
	-Employment & Economic Trends	3.11
SECTION 4	LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN	4.1
	-Introduction	4.1
	-Development Issues.....	4.1
	-The Natural Environment	4.2
	-Existing Land Use Analysis.....	4.8
	-Agricultural Production Statistics.....	4.10
	-Future Rural Land Use Analysis.....	4.14

TABLE OF CONTENTS - CONTINUED

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SECTION 5	PUBLIC FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION.....	5.1
	-Introduction	5.1
	-Public Facilities	5.1
	-Transportation.....	5.7
	-Future Saline County Transportation System.....	5.12
 SECTION 6	 ENERGY ELEMENT	 6.1
	-Introduction	6.1
	-Public Power Distribution.....	6.1
	-Energy Consumption.....	6.7
	-Nebraska Trends In Energy Consumption	6.9
	-Energy Conservation Policies	6.11
 APPENDIX	 ONE- AND SIX-YEAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN.	

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
3.1	Census Population Estimates	3.2
3.2	Population Trends & Projections	3.3
3.3	Population Age Distribution	3.5
3.4	Specific Household Characteristics.....	3.6
3.5	Tenure by Household	3.7
3.6	Area Median Income – Trends & Projections.....	3.8
3.7	Per Capita Income	3.9
3.8	Persons Receiving Social Security Income	3.10
3.9	Employment Data Trends & Projections.....	3.11
3.10	Travel Time To Work.....	3.12
3.11	Workforce Employment By Type	3.13
4.1	Farms By Size.....	4.10
4.2	Status Of Crop Production	4.11
4.3	Harvested Crops By Type.....	4.12
4.4	Livestock Production Trends.....	4.13
5.1	Traffic Volume – Average Daily Traffic Counts State And Federal Roads.....	5.11
6.1	Saline County Rural Consumption and Revenue Data	6.8

TABLE OF CONTENTS - CONTINUED

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>ILLUSTRATION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.1	Location Map	1.2
4.1	General Soils Map	4.3
4.2	Soil Associations	4.4
4.3	Existing Land Use Map – Saline County	4.9
4.4	Future Land Use Map – Saline County.....	4.15
5.1	Fire Districts Map	5.5
5.2	State Functional Classification Map	5.10

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

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ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 1.

**THE SALINE COUNTY
PLANNING PROCESS.**



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

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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

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

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

The **Comprehensive Plan** was prepared under the direction of the **Saline 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 Saline County, Nebraska, is 10 years (2018-2028).

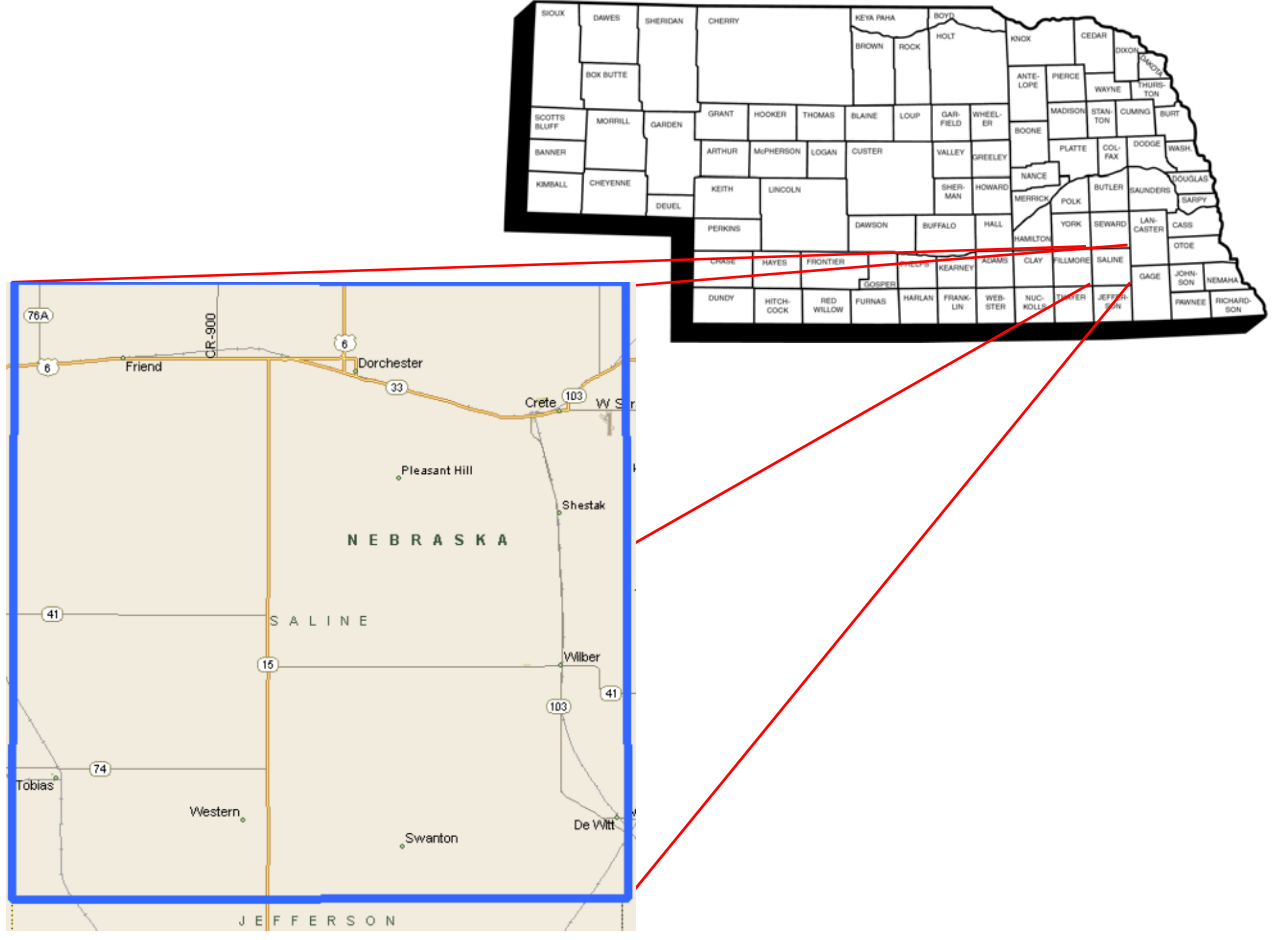
AUTHORITY TO PLAN

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

AMENDMENT

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

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



Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

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ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 2.

GOALS & POLICIES.



SECTION 2 **GOALS & POLICIES**

INTRODUCTION

A **Comprehensive Plan** is an **essential tool** to properly guide the development of a County. An important aspect of this planning process is the development of appropriate and specific **Planning Goals and Policies** to provide local leaders direction in the administration and overall implementation of the Plan. In essence, **Goals and Policies** are the most fundamental elements of the Plan; the premises upon which all other elements of the Plan must relate. The following **Goals and Policies** are to be in effect for the period of the **Comprehensive Plan**, pending annual review.

GOALS

Goals are broad statements, identifying the state or condition the citizenry wishes the primary components of the planning area to be or evolve into within a given length of time. Primary components include **land use, housing, economic development, public infrastructure, facilities & transportation, and plan maintenance and implementation**. Goals are long-term in nature and, in the case of those identified for this **Comprehensive Plan**, will be active throughout the 10-year planning period.

POLICIES

Policies help to further define the meaning of goals. Policies are recommendations for means by which goals can be accomplished. Policies, often referred to as objectives, are sub-parts of a Goal and are accomplished in a much shorter time frame.

The following **goals and policies** are the result of both qualitative and quantitative research conducted in association with this **Comprehensive Plan**.

GENERAL COUNTY GOALS

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

The following represents the general Goals associated with the rural, unincorporated areas of Saline County.

- ◆ Saline County should prepare for the impact of an increasing population throughout the 10-year planning period. Rural Saline County, or the "Balance of County," is anticipated to increase by 75 persons or 2.8 percent, between 2018 and 2028. *This population increase is expected to result in additional non-farm residences and rural subdivisions in Saline County.* The future of Saline County will greatly depend on the willingness 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.
- ◆ Promote the preservation of the agricultural industry, including crop diversification. Historically, agriculture has been the primary income producing activity for rural Saline County. This is anticipated to remain as such through the 10-year planning period, 2018 to 2028.
- ◆ Protect the natural resources and living environs of Saline County by controlling and prohibiting, in specific regions, large scale confined and intensive animal feeding facilities in areas deemed inappropriate for such activities.
- ◆ Continue to protect municipal well fields located in rural areas of Saline County by the implementation of Wellhead Protection Areas in partnership with Saline County Communities and the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.
- ◆ Programs of citizen participation should be fostered in rural Saline County to maintain and improve the economic and social quality of life.

- ◆ Foster and market the values of rural Saline County to encourage the development of organized local action to preserve and strengthen the quality of life in Saline County.
- ◆ Preserve and protect rural lands for agricultural use and encourage future residential development in the Planning Jurisdictions of Crete, DeWitt, Dorchester, Friend and Wilber, as well as in targeted transitional agricultural rural areas of northeastern and extreme eastern portions of Saline County and along highway corridors.
- ◆ Monitor the consumption of energy by all sectors of the County and support the utilization of alternative energy sources such as Wind, Solar, Geothermal, Biomass, Hydropower and Methane, to reduce the reliance on traditional fossil fuels as energy sources.
- ◆ Continue to strengthen relationships between the County and Communities of Saline County to produce planning practices supportive of associated land usage, as well as appropriate planning and zoning administration procedures to ensure the proper implementation of the **Saline County Land Use Plan**.

LAND USE

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

Policies:

- 1.1 Ensure all areas for future non-agricultural development in rural Saline County are equipped with an adequate, modern utility system.
- 1.2 Avoid non-agricultural developments that could result in the contamination of soils and ground water resources.
- 1.3 Limit future non-agricultural developments to locations which are relatively free of environmental constraints relating to soils, slope, flood plain, drainage, ground water, endangered species or other natural resources.
- 1.4 Continue the process of allowing new, confined or intensive animal feeding facilities in appropriate areas of rural Saline County, by a conditional use permit process.
- 1.5 Provide for the use of alternative energy systems to supplement individual residential, commercial and industrial businesses electric consumption in accordance with Nebraska State Statute 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.**”
- 1.6 Consider the development of Utility Grid Wind Energy Systems (commonly known as “Wind Farms”) in appropriate areas via a conditional use permit process.

Goal 2 – *Utilize land use development patterns and densities in rural Saline County that conform to uniform planning standards.*

Policies:

- 2.1 Maintain and follow the **Land Use Plan** for the County, which is based upon present conditions and the sound forecast of future needs.

- 2.2 Continue to implement the County **Land Use Plan** which limits development of confined or intensive animal feeding facilities and operations from areas with sensitive soils conditions. Regions along the Big Blue River, West Fork of the Big Blue River, Swan Creek and the North and South Forks of the Swan Creek and Turkey Creek contain the highest concentration of sensitive soils conditions.
- 2.3 Preserve and protect agricultural production areas in the County. Emphasis on groundwater protection and preservation of agricultural land uses should be emphasized.
- 2.4 Ensure that adequate open and recreational space is maintained in the County. Emphasize recreational opportunities associated with Wildlife Management Areas, the Big Blue River, Turkey and Swan Creeks and their tributaries, and the proposed “Southeast Trails Development Plan,” as part of the Comprehensive Trails Plan for the State of Nebraska.
- 2.5 All new “confined or intensive feeding facilities” should be classified as intensive agricultural uses, allowable as conditionally permitted exceptions within the **Saline County Zoning Regulations**.
- 2.6 Continue to implement zoning and other policies/regulations that will provide incentives for maintenance of agricultural lands for traditional agricultural uses.

Goal 3 – *Encourage compatible adjacent land uses throughout the County by implementing regulations suited to the unique characteristics and location of each use.*

Policies:

- 3.1 Continue to annually review and modify the zoning districts and regulations to encourage both development and redevelopment activities.
- 3.2 Facilitate residential developments that are not detrimental to the environment and located in transitional agricultural zoning districts, via a conditional use permit.

- 3.3 Non-farm residential dwellings should be encouraged to locate within transitional agricultural (rural) areas of the Crete, DeWitt, Dorchester, Friend and Wilber Planning Jurisdictions and the northeastern and extreme eastern portions of Saline County. Additionally, lands adjacent Highway 6, 33 and 103 Corridors should also be targeted for non-farm residences.

Goal 4 – *Work cooperatively with Federal, State, and adjoining County governments to develop compatible flood control measures.*

Policies:

- 4.1 Enforce State and Local regulations protecting the environment from contamination or pollutants.
- 4.2 Require all developments to be consistent with regulations set forth for flood prone areas.
- 4.3 Identify development measures that limit or reduce flood hazards, control water run-off and enhance the quality of surface and ground water.

Goal 5 – *Provide opportunities and incentives for developments that encourage economic stability and strengthen the overall tax base in the County.*

Policies:

- 5.1 Encourage the development and redevelopment of local businesses within or adjacent the Planning Jurisdiction of Saline County Communities.
- 5.2 The development of new large scale manufacturing and industrial uses is recommended to be located within or near the Planning Jurisdictions of Saline County Communities, or at strategic locations of Saline County adjacent highway and railway corridors.
- 5.3 Encourage the development of land uses that complement the “Nebraska Comprehensive Trails Plan.” The regional plan proposed as the “Southeast Trails Development Plan,” includes the eastern portion of Saline County, generally planned adjacent the Highway 103 Corridor.

HOUSING

Goal 1 – *Provide access to a variety of safe, decent and affordable housing types in rural Saline County, especially for persons and agricultural families of low- to moderate income.*

Policies:

- 1.1 Build upon existing organizational structures, currently in place in the Cities and Villages of Saline County, to improve housing conditions throughout the County. Work with Southeast Nebraska Development District for funding and developing new housing projects in the County.
- 1.2 Develop housing programs for both the removal and rehabilitation of unsafe housing.
- 1.3 Promote the development of housing in rural Saline County, considering a variety of styles, densities and quantities, in locations that are in conformance with the Saline County **Land Use Plan**.

Goal 2 – *Protect and preserve existing rental and owner occupied residential units.*

Policies:

- 2.1 Create an ongoing County-wide housing rehabilitation program for both owner and renter housing.
- 2.2 Create a program to demolish substantially dilapidated housing units within rural Saline County, with emphasis on dwellings located near Saline County Communities.
- 2.3 Support the efforts of the Saline County Historical Society and the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office to identify, rehabilitate and preserve historically significant sites, farmsteads and buildings throughout Saline County.

Goal 3 – *Encourage future residential developments compatible with and complementary to existing residential areas.*

Policies:

- 3.1 Increase education and awareness of the opportunity of additional housing development throughout the County.
- 3.2 Prohibit residential development in environmentally sensitive areas and within designated floodplains throughout the County.
- 3.3 Promote rural residential developments in close proximity to Saline County Communities, Highways 6, 33 and 103, and in the northeastern and extreme eastern portions of the County.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal 1 – *Continue to coordinate economic development efforts in Saline County with area Communities.*

Policies:

- 1.1 Encourage Community/County development activities that create permanent employment opportunities with competitive wages, especially for low- to moderate income persons and families.
- 1.2 Develop and actively pursue the implementation of a Saline County Tourism Plan, to promote recreational and educational uses throughout the County.
- 1.3 Promote the development of a self-guided tour of historic buildings in the County, utilizing the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey of Saline County.

Goal 2 – *Housing and public facility improvements, coupled with economic development opportunities, should be the foundation of community and economic development programming and implementation in Saline County.*

Policies:

- 2.1 Community and economic development activities should address County-Wide and regional residential and commercial needs.

- 2.2 Ensure job creation is a priority of any economic development activity implemented in Saline County Communities, with emphasis on benefiting low- to moderate income persons and families.

Goal 3 – *Maximize economic opportunity for all residents, with emphasis on low- to moderate income persons and families.*

Policies:

- 3.1 Support the expansion of the agricultural business industry in Saline County.
- 3.2 Ensure all economic development activities be consistent with the **Comprehensive Plan**.
- 3.3 Recruit new businesses and industries capable of producing competitive incomes for the residents of Saline County.
- 3.4 Promote cooperative economic development activities with neighboring Counties.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION

Goal 1 – *Plan, program and implement the most effective, safe and cost-efficient infrastructure and public facilities systems throughout rural Saline County.*

Policies:

- 1.1 Recognize the need for and improve on intergovernmental and regional cooperation to reduce duplication of services.
- 1.2 Maintain modern design standards and policies for public infrastructure improvements throughout rural Saline County.

Goal 2 – *Provide a transportation system throughout the County that enhances the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services.*

Policies:

- 2.1 Coordinate transportation systems with the planning and development of other elements of the County, including public utilities and facilities.
- 2.2 Continue to develop and maintain County road systems in accordance with the Nebraska Department of Transportation’s standards for “Functional Street Classifications.”
- 2.3 Develop a comprehensive trails plan to allow for educational and recreational activities throughout the County, building upon the “Southeast Trails Development Plan.” The coordination of recreational trails with wildlife management areas and transportation corridors will provide greater access to Saline County historic and natural environments.

Goal 3 – *Provide adequate, efficient and appropriate public utilities and services to both new and existing agricultural and residential developments.*

Policies:

- 3.1 Maintain and improve existing public utilities and services on an as needed basis.
- 3.2 Provide facilities and services in rural Saline County necessary to prevent degradation of the environment, including modern sewage treatment and disposal, and similar environmental control processes as necessary. This includes the proper disposal of animal waste.
- 3.3 Ensure rules and regulations governing safe drinking water and sewage treatment are adhered to.

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

Policies:

- 4.1 Provide adequate public health, safety and crime prevention systems throughout the County.
- 4.2 Promote a social and cultural environment that provides opportunities for all residents to experience, develop and share their values, abilities, ambitions and heritage.
- 4.3 Continue to support the evolution of the public educational system and ensure that it is capable of elevating the County’s overall educational level.
- 4.4 Develop and promote programs to educate the residents of Saline County and visitors on the heritage and history of the region. Utilize current and future public and cultural facilities such as community libraries, museums and wildlife management areas.
- 4.5 Ensure rules and regulations of the Americans with Disabilities Act adhere to at all public facilities.
- 4.6 Expand the availability of supportive services to youth and older adults in Saline County.

PLAN MAINTENANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal 1 – *Maintain and utilize the Comprehensive Plan as the primary tool for making decisions regarding the physical development of the County.*

Policies:

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

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 3.

**POPULATION, INCOME &
ECONOMIC PROFILE.**



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

INTRODUCTION

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

The population trends & projections for the years 2000 through 2028 were studied and forecasted, utilizing a process of both trend analysis, U.S. Census population estimates and popular consent. **Saline County is projected to increase in population during the next 10 years, by 495 additional people through 2028.** The County should continue to promote the development of a variety of businesses and housing types during the 10-year planning period in Saline County.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS & PROJECTIONS

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

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

POPULATION

- ❖ **Table 3.1** identifies **Census population estimates** for Saline County and each of its incorporated Communities, from 2012 through 2015. County population estimates identify the trend of a slightly increasing population for Saline County. Population increases for the Communities of Crete, De Witt, Dorchester, Friend and Western were projected by the Census estimates between 2012 and 2015. The remaining Communities, as well as the Balance of County, have been experiencing stable population since 2012.

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Saline County:	14,278	14,348	14,317	14,360
Crete:	6,989	7,049	7,055	7,080
De Witt:	470	450	442	487
Dorchester:	433	471	598	525
Friend:	1,137	1,203	1,162	1,232
Swanton:	105	99	95	93
Tobias:	129	110	121	96
Western:	266	270	326	311
Wilber:	1,912	1,885	1,692	1,716
Balance of County:	2,837	2,811	2,826	2,820

Source: 2012-2015 U.S. Census Estimates.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

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

Currently (2018), Saline County total population and the Balance of County, or the rural portion of the County, have estimated populations of 14,707 and 2,616, respectively. Both the County and Balance of County are projected to increase in population during the next 10 years. The 2028 population is estimated at 15,202, or an increase of 495 persons for Saline County. In the Balance of County, an estimated population increase of 75 persons will result in an estimated 2028 population of 2,691.

Throughout the next 10 years, the Cities of Crete, Friend and Wilber are also projected to increase in population. Most significantly, the City of Crete is anticipated to grow by 502 persons (6.5 percent) or from 7,659 in 2018 to 8,161 by 2028.

**TABLE 3.2
POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
SALINE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2025**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>% Change 2018-2028</u>
Saline County:	13,843	14,200	14,707	15,202	+3.3%
Crete:	6,028	6,960	7,659	8,161	+6.5%
De Witt:	572	513	472	453	-4.0%
Dorchester:	615	586	566	537	-5.1%
Friend:	1,174	1,027	1,171	1,183	+1.0%
Swanton:	106	94	86	74	-13.9%
Tobias:	158	106	70	51	-27.1%
Western:	287	235	199	147	-26.1%
Wilber:	1,761	1,855	1,868	1,905	+2.0%
Balance of County:	3,142	2,824	2,616	2,691	+2.8%

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

- ❖ For planning purposes, the various cohorts of population are important indicators of the special needs of a County. The cohorts of age, sex and family structure can assist in determining potential labor force and the need for housing, public facilities and other important local services.

An analysis of age characteristics can be used to identify the potential needs for public school, recreational areas and short- and long-term health care facilities.

- ❖ **Table 3.3** provides **age distribution trends and projections** for Saline County and each Community, from 2000 to 2028. Overall, the County is projected to experience a net increase in population during the next 10 years of approximately 495 persons. All population categories with the exception of the “35 to 54” age group, are projected to experience population increases, in Saline County.

The “55 to 64” age group is projected to experience the largest population increase during the next 10 years, in Saline County, from 1,786 persons in 2018 to 2,077 as of 2028, or an estimated increase of 291 persons. The only other age category to increase by at least 100 persons is the “20 to 34” age group which is projected to increase by 147 people.

Balance of County population, by comparison, is projected to decline in each of the three youngest categories, “19 and Under,” “20 to 34” and “35 to 54” by 144 persons, through 2018. The remaining four oldest age groups are anticipated to increase by a combined 219 persons.

In 2018, median age in **Saline County** is an estimated 36.2 years, while the **Balance of County** median age is projected to be 43.4 years. The median age for the **County** as a whole is projected to increase to 36.5 years. The **Balance of County** median age is anticipated to increase, or to 48.5 years between 2018 and 2028.

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

Saline County

<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	4,088	4,134	+46	4,186	4,220	+34
20-34	2,583	2,752	+169	2,925	3,072	+147
35-54	3,663	3,679	+16	3,718	3,687	-31
55-64	1,151	1,560	+409	1,786	2,077	+291
65-74	1,022	928	-94	901	916	+15
75-84	877	726	-151	755	773	+18
85+	479	421	-58	436	457	+21
TOTALS	13,843	14,200	+357	14,707	15,202	+495
Median Age	36.2	36.1	-0.1	36.2	36.5	+0.3

Balance of County

<u>age group</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>Change</u>
19 and Under	995	698	-297	498	451	-47
20-34	405	357	-48	341	309	-32
35-54	986	837	-149	742	677	-65
55-64	341	452	+111	527	664	+137
65-74	261	276	+15	288	336	+48
75-84	147	148	+1	156	175	+19
85+	47	56	+9	64	79	+15
TOTALS	3,142	2,824	-318	2,616	2,691	+75
Median Age	38.2	43.1	+4.9	43.4	48.5	+5.1

Source: 2000, 2010 Census
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

❖ **Table 3.4** identifies **specific household characteristics** of Saline County, from 2000 to 2028. The total number of households is projected to increase by an estimated 81 throughout the County and by 47 households in the rural or Balance of County. During the next 10 years, “persons per household” in Saline County is projected to increase, from 2.58 to 2.61.

Group quarters consist of living quarters that are not considered a household, such as dormitories, nursing care centers and correctional facilities. Currently, a total of 1,146 persons reside in group quarters in Saline County. Persons residing in group quarters is projected to increase to 1,272, or by 11 percent through 2028. No group quarters exist in the Balance of County.

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

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
Saline County:	2000	13,843	887	12,956	5,188	2.50
	2010	14,200	1,038	13,162	5,131	2.56
	2018	14,707	1,146	13,561	5,256	2.58
	2028	15,202	1,272	13,930	5,337	2.61
Balance of County:	2000	3,142	0	3,142	1,173	2.68
	2010	2,824	0	2,824	1,141	2.48
	2018	2,616	0	2,616	1,103	2.37
	2028	2,691	0	2,691	1,150	2.34

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

❖ **Table 3.5** identifies **tenure by household** for Saline County, from 2000 to 2028. The County is currently (2018) comprised of an estimated 5,256 households, consisting of 3,637 owner and 1,619 renter households. By 2028, owner households will account for an estimated 68.9 percent of the total households in Saline County, resulting in 3,677 owner households and 1,660 renter households.

Between 2018 and 2028, the number of owner and renter households in Saline County is projected to increase throughout the County. The Balance of County, is projected to increase by 47 owner households by 2028 while renter households will remain stable at 188, or 16.3 percent of the total rural households.

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

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Saline County:	2000	5,188	3,667	70.7%	1,521	29.3%
	2010	5,131	3,575	69.7%	1,556	30.3%
	2018	5,256	3,637	69.2%	1,619	30.8%
	2028	5,337	3,677	68.9%	1,660	31.1%
Balance of County:	2000	1,173	924	78.8%	249	21.2%
	2010	1,141	942	82.6%	199	17.4%
	2018	1,103	915	83.0%	188	17.0%
	2028	1,150	962	83.7%	188	16.3%

Source: 2000, 2010 Census.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

***INCOME TRENDS
& PROJECTIONS***

AREA MEDIAN (HOUSEHOLD) INCOME

❖ **Table 3.6** identifies **median household income** for Saline County, Nebraska, from 2000 to 2028. Currently, median income in Saline County is projected at \$54,294. Median income in the County is projected to increase by an estimated 26.6 percent to \$68,750, by 2028. By comparison the City of Crete is projected to increase by 24.3 percent and the City of Friend by 34.5 percent, during the same period.

The Balance of County currently has one of the highest median incomes in the County. This is projected to continue through 2028 with the area median income increasing from \$63,808 to \$76,622.

**TABLE 3.6
AREA MEDIAN INCOME – TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
SALINE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2000-2028**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2015 Est.*</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2028</u>
Saline County:	\$36,600	\$51,738	\$54,294	\$68,750
Crete:	\$35,288	\$47,407	\$49,513	\$61,544
De Witt:	\$37,727	\$48,250	\$50,149	\$61,138
Dorchester:	\$34,375	\$45,417	\$47,358	\$58,490
Friend:	\$35,655	\$61,442	\$65,529	\$88,113
Swanton:	\$21,750	\$35,625	\$37,849	\$50,197
Tobias:	\$36,944	\$78,750	\$80,167	\$89,015
Western:	\$30,833	\$43,750	\$45,926	\$58,232
Wilber:	\$35,952	\$50,938	\$53,465	\$67,755
Balance of County:	\$44,789	\$59,944	\$63,808	\$76,622

*2015 Estimate Subject to margin of error.

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

Source: 2000 Census, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

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

PER CAPITA INCOME

❖ **Table 3.7, Page 3.9**, identifies **per capita income** for Saline County and the State of Nebraska, from 2000 to 2028. Per capita income is equal to the gross income of an area (State, County, City, Village) divided equally between the residents of the area. In 2018, per capita income in Saline County is an estimated \$44,088. By 2028, per capita income will increase in the County by an estimated 27.6 percent, to \$56,263.

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

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Saline County</u>		<u>State of Nebraska</u>	
	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2000	\$22,862	--	\$28,978	--
2001	\$24,719	+8.1	\$30,178	+4.1
2002	\$24,295	-1.7	\$30,696	+1.72
2003	\$26,313	+8.3	\$32,611	+6.2
2004	\$27,885	+5.9	\$33,768	+3.5
2005	\$27,989	+0.4	\$34,772	+2.9
2006	\$27,327	-2.4	\$35,982	+3.4
2007	\$29,957	+9.6	\$38,484	+6.9
2008	\$33,107	+10.5	\$40,626	+5.6
2009	\$32,091	-3.1	\$39,226	-3.4
2010	\$32,280	+0.6	\$40,023	+2.0
2011	\$37,309	+15.6	\$43,820	+9.5
2012	\$37,274	-0.1	\$45,578	+4.0
2013	\$41,189	+10.5	\$46,254	+1.5
2014	\$39,332	-4.5	\$47,557	+2.8
2018	\$44,088	+12.1%	\$50,014	+4.7%
2000-2018	\$22,862-\$44,088	+92.8%	\$30,696-\$50,014	+63.0%
2018-2028	\$44,088-\$56,263	+27.6%	\$50,014-\$58,564	+17.0%

Source: Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 2017.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME

❖ **Table 3.8** identifies the number of **persons receiving Social Security Income and/or Supplemental Security Income** in Saline County. A total of 2,515 persons received Social Security Income in Saline County, in 2014. Of this total, 77.7 percent, or 1,955 persons were aged 65+ years.

**TABLE 3.8
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2014**

<u>Social Security Income-2014</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	1,780
Wives & Husbands	90
Children	20
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	195
Children	80
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	295
Wives & Husbands	5
<u>Children</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	2,515
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	850
<u>Women</u>	<u>1,105</u>
TOTAL	1,955
<u>Supplemental Security Income-2014</u>	
<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>	
Aged 65 or Older	26
<u>Blind and Disabled</u>	<u>137</u>
TOTAL	163

N/A = Not Available.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services,
Social Security Administration, 2017.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC TRENDS

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

EMPLOYMENT DATA

- ❖ **Table 3.9 identifies employment data trends and projections for Saline County, Nebraska, from 2007 through 2028.** In 2018, Saline County is estimated to have 7,433 employed persons with an estimated unemployment rate of 3.2 percent. By 2028, employed persons in the County are estimated to increase by 279 persons, or by 12.7 percent. The 2028 unemployment rate is projected at approximately 3 percent.

**TABLE 3.9
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007-2028**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployed</u>
2007	8,119	--	2.6%
2008	8,242	+123	3.4%
2009	7,890	-352	4.6%
2010	7,915	+25	4.1%
2011	8,198	+283	3.3%
2012	8,275	+77	3.4%
2013	8,392	+117	3.1%
2014	8,727	+335	2.0%
2015	6,931	-1,796	2.3%
2016*	7,313	+382	3.2%
2018	7,433	+120	3.2%
2028	7,712	+279	3.0%
2007-2028	8,119-7,712	-407	2.6%-3.0%

*Department of Labor Estimate: June, 2016.
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, 2017.
Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018.

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

❖ **Table 3.10** illustrates the **travel time to work** for residents of Saline County, in 2015. Approximately 3,016 (53.6 percent) of the employed residents of Saline County traveled less than 20 minutes to work or worked at home, while 1,705 residents, 29.8 percent, travel 30 minutes or more.

**TABLE 3.10
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
SALINE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2015 ESTIMATE***

	9 Minutes or Less	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40 Minutes or More
Saline County:	2,604	412	1,009	729	976
Crete:	1,793	565	170	285	344
De Witt:	35	54	57	47	59
Dorchester:	60	96	59	27	34
Friend:	211	89	77	46	76
Swanton:	11	3	9	4	16
Tobias:	3	8	9	16	15
Western:	41	25	45	33	27
Wilber:	225	213	124	66	212
Balance of County:	225	-641	459	205	193

*Estimate subject to margin of error.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

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

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

❖ **Table 3.11** identifies **workforce employment by type**, in Saline County, Nebraska, for 2016. The “Manufacturing” sector, is the largest Non-farm employment sector, with 2,923 employed persons in this category. State Government was the second largest employment sector with 1,521 employed persons in this category as of 2016.

**TABLE 3.11
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2016**

Workforce

Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	7,480
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	0
Utilities.	0
Construction.	75
Manufacturing.	2,923
Wholesale Trade.	178
Retail Trade.	533
Transportation & Warehousing.	344
Information.	20
Finance & Insurance.	185
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	14
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	53
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	*
Educational Services.	*
Health Care & Social Assistance.	338
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	45
Accommodation & Food Service.	264
Other Services (except Public Administration).	268
Federal Government.	57
State Government.	1,521
Local Government.	25

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

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

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

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 4.

LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN.



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

INTRODUCTION

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

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

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

HISTORY

Saline County was established in January, 1855, but not officially organized until 1867, when Nebraska became a State. The County was named for the belief that salt springs and deposits would be found throughout the County, which proved to be false. The settlement of Swan City was designated as the first County seat. This settlement was located just west of De Witt, Nebraska. An election in 1871 was held to settle a contest between Swan City, Crete, Dorchester and Pleasant Hill, as to where the County Seat should be located, which Pleasant Hill won.

Six years later in 1877, three separate elections were held until a clear majority designated Wilber as the third and final location of the Saline County Seat. The cornerstone for the present courthouse in Wilber was laid on June 5, 1928, 12 months later, the building was formally dedicated. The Courthouse is currently nearing completion of an expansion and remodeling of the original courthouse.

POPULATION TRENDS

Saline County experienced early, rapid growth. The 1870 U.S. Census identified 3,106 people residing in the County. Ten years later, in 1880, the Census identified 14,491 persons in the County. **Saline County reached its historic peak population in 1890, with 20,097 persons.** The population gradually declined with each Decennial Census through 1960, when the population was 12,542. The County population gradually increased through the 1980 Census, reaching 13,131, but declined by 416 people to 12,715 by 1990.

Gradual growth reversed prior population trends, when the County grew by 1,128 between 1990 and 2000, reaching 13,843 persons. **As of the 2010 Census, the County-wide population grew to 14,200, or the highest population since 1950, when 15,010 resided in the County.**

CLIMATE

The climate of Saline County is continental and characterized by widely ranging seasonal temperatures and rapidly changing weather patterns. The temperature ranges from an average daily minimum of 11.9 degrees in January to an average monthly maximum in July of 89.8 degrees in the summer. The average annual precipitation is 29.8 inches. The average annual snowfall is 27.8 inches.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Saline County has three topographic regions within its borders. Dissected Plains are found in the central and southwestern portions, “Plains” are concentrated in the eastern third and extreme northern portions, while “Rolling Hills” are prominent in northeast Saline County. The configuration of these three regions combine to make the County environmentally diverse.

SOILS

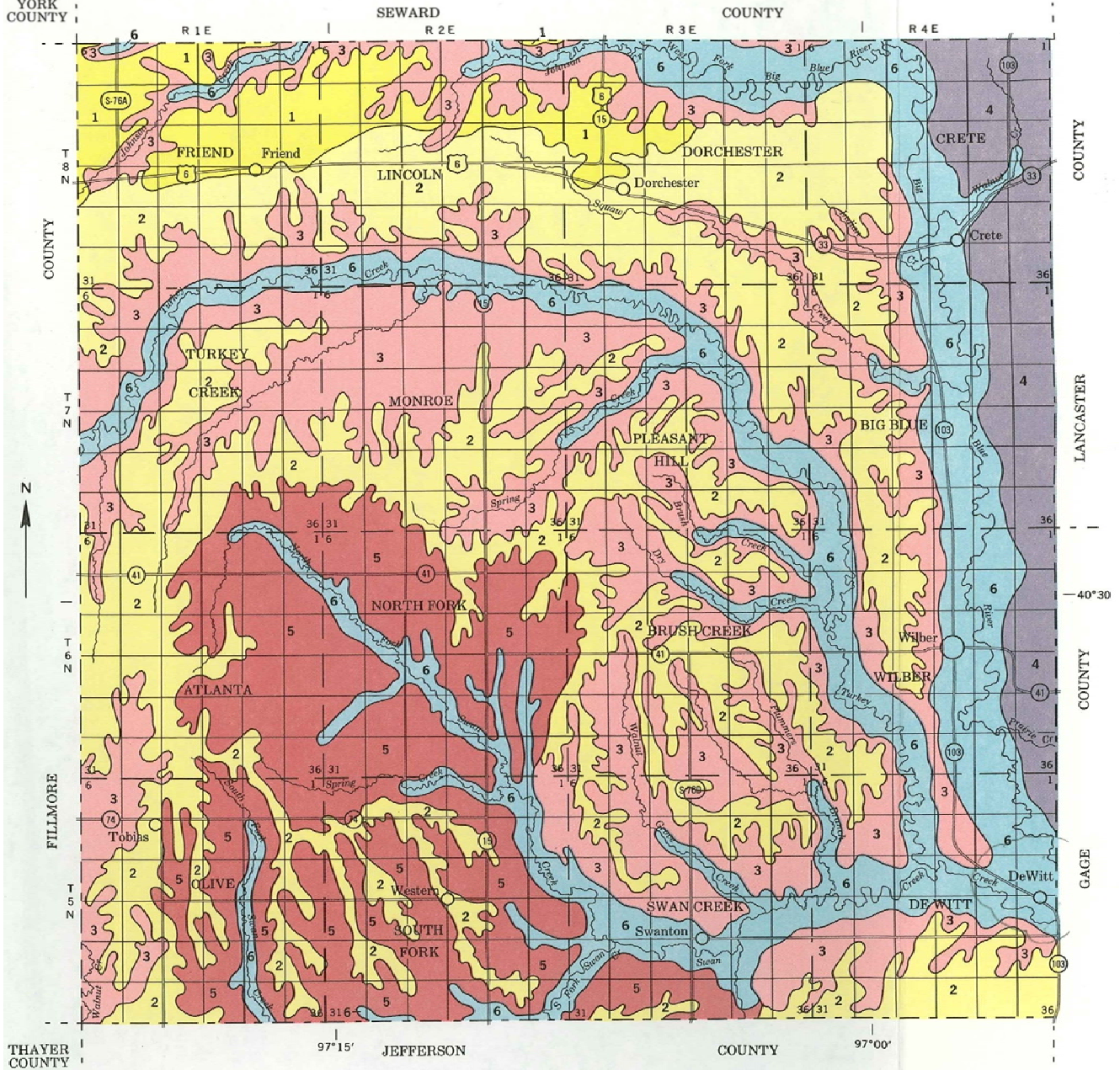
The Soil Conservation Services has identified six “Soil Associations” in Saline County. These include the Hastings-Crete Association, Crete-Butler Association, Crete-Hastings-Geary Association, Crete-Wymore-Burchard Association, Hastings-Longford-Burchard Association, and Muir-Hobbs Association. **Illustration 4.1** identifies the location of soil conducive to Saline County. The map identifies soil types that are conducive for certain types of developments. The following narrative describe the general characteristics of the six Associations.



YORK COUNTY

GENERAL SOILS MAP

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

- 1 HASTINGS-CRETE ASSOCIATION
- 2 CRETE-BUTLER ASSOCIATION
- 3 CRETE-HASTINGS-GEARY ASSOCIATION
- 4 CRETE-WYMORE-BURCHARD ASSOCIATION
- 5 HASTINGS-LONGFORD-BURCHARD ASSOCIATION
- 6 MUIR-HOBBS ASSOCIATION

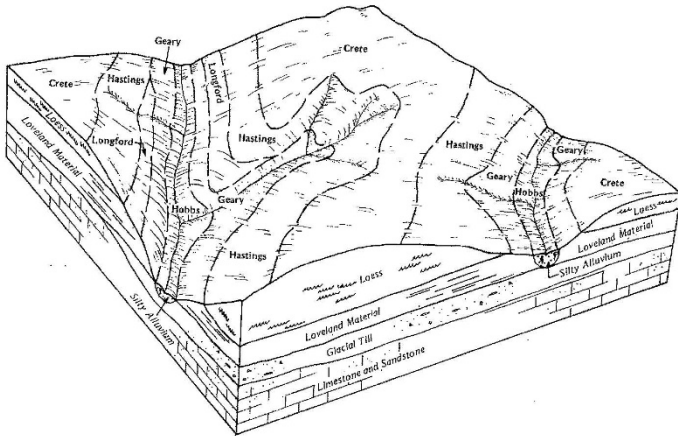
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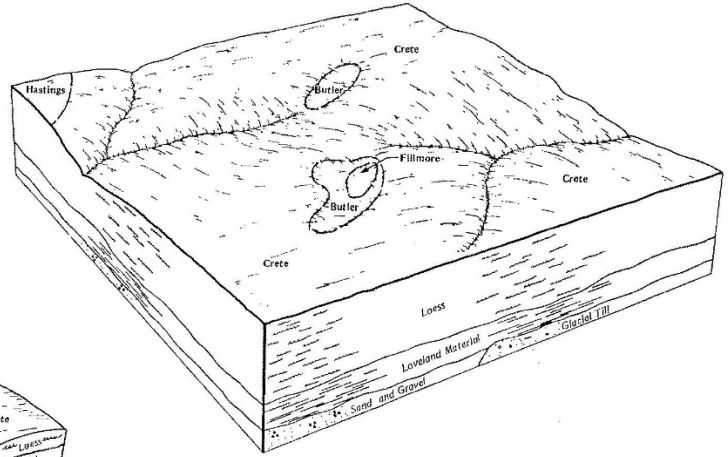
ILLUSTRATION 4.1

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

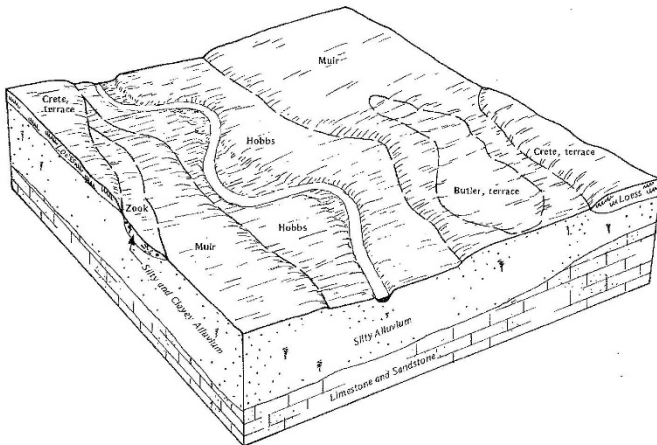
SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



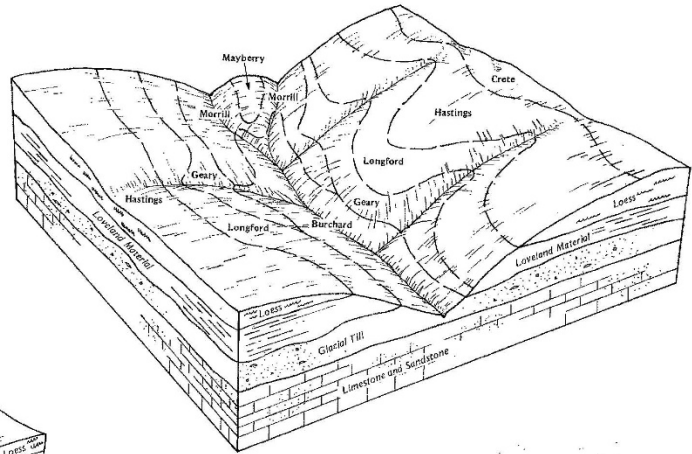
Crete-Hastings-Gearly Association.



Crete-Butler Association.



Muir-Hobbs Association.



Hastings-Longford-Burchard Association.

ILLUSTRATION 4.2

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

◆ **HASTINGS-CRETE ASSOCIATION**

The Hastings-Crete Association is concentrated in the northern portion of the County, to the north of Highway #6. This Association is characterized as, ***“Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained, silty soils that formed in loess; on uplands.”*** Generally, soils in this Association comprise approximately five percent of the County area and are primarily farmed with irrigated croplands.

Few hazards or limitations limit crop production, but storm water erosion is along drainageways. Severe limitations exist for dwellings due to shrink-swell conditions. This limitation can be overcome by strengthening foundations of buildings. This Association has severe limitations for septic tanks and absorption fields due to slow percolation and moderate to severe limitations in areas of excessive slope for lagoons.

◆ **CRETE-BUTLER ASSOCIATION**

The Crete-Butler Association is found throughout the County, at the highest elevations of the uplands of rolling hills. This Association is characterized as ***“Deep, nearly level and very gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, silty soils that formed in loess; on uplands”***. **Illustration 4.2** identifies the soil conducive to this Association of Saline County. Soils in this Association comprise nearly 33 percent of the total County area and support irrigated croplands where groundwater is plentiful. Central and west-central portions of the County tend to have a higher percentage of dryland crops where water is limited.

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

♦ **CRETE-HASTINGS-GEARY ASSOCIATION**

The Crete-Hastings-Geary Association is concentrated the upper side slopes of rivers, creeks and drainageways. This Association is characterized as ***“Deep, very gently sloping to steep, moderately well drained to somewhat excessively drained, silty soils that formed in loess and Loveland material; on uplands”***. **Illustration 4.2** identifies the soils of this Association. Areas of this Association are mainly used for dryland crops, pasture or range. A few areas are irrigated by center-pivots, but water erosion is a hazard in cultivated areas of the Association.

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

♦ **CRETE-WYMORE-BURCHARD ASSOCIATION**

The Crete-Wymore-Burchard Association is located along the eastern border of the County, in the uplands above and east of the Big Blue River. This Association is characterized by ***“Deep, nearly level to steep, moderately well drained to somewhat excessively drained, silty and loamy soils that formed in loess and glacial till; on uplands.”*** Land in this Association occupies approximately five percent of the County area and supports croplands or pasture and hay.

Soils on the divides and upper side slopes near drainageways are used for dryland farming and the steep soils on side slopes and used for pasture and hay. Once irrigated some areas can be used for the growth of crops. Major crops grown are corn and alfalfa, mostly used to feed live stock. Limited supply of ground water in this Association limits the use of irrigation.

Moderate to severe limitation due to wetness and shrink-swell potentials of the soil may affect the development of dwellings. Severe limitations due to wetness and slow percolation may affect septic tank, absorption fields, while excessive slope near drainageways and the Big Blue River impacts sewage lagoons.

◆ **HASTINGS-LONGFORD-BURCHARD ASSOCIATION**

The southwest quadrant of the County has a large concentration of the Hastings-Longford-Burchard Soils Association. This Association is characterized by ***“Deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, silty and loamy soils that formed in loess, Loveland material and glacial till; on uplands.”*** This Association is located on approximately 14 percent of the soils of Saline County. **Illustration 4.2** identifies this Association. Soils are utilized for mainly dryland crops, pasture or range. Irrigated crops are concentrated along Swanton Creek and its tributaries.

Light to moderate wetness severely limits the construction of foundations for dwellings. Due to severe wetness, seepage and poor filtration, septic tank absorption fields and sewage lagoons are severely limited.

◆ **MUIR-HOBBS ASSOCIATION**

The Muir-Hobbs Association is found only in the bottom lands and lower stream terraces of the Big Blue River, Swan and Turkey Creeks. This Association is characterized as ***“Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained, silty soils that formed in colluvium and alluvium; on foot slopes, stream terraces and bottom land.”*** **Illustration 4.2** identifies the soil topography of this Association. Soils in this Association comprise nearly 17 percent of the total County area. Cultivated areas are irrigated croplands where groundwater is plentiful. Soils that are frequently flooded are utilized for pasture or wooded areas.

Severe limitations exist for this Association for dwelling’s foundations due to flooding. Moderate to severe limitations due to seepage and flooding affect septic tank, absorption fields and sewage lagoons.

EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS

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

EXISTING LAND USES

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

- ◆ **RURAL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.**

The **Existing Land Use Map, Illustration 4.3**, indicates rural dwellings exist throughout Saline County, with non-farm dwellings concentrated adjacent and north of Highway 6 and to the east of Highway 103 and in the extreme northern and eastern portions of the County. Rural farm dwellings are also evenly spread throughout agricultural production areas. Generally, farm dwellings are present on nearly all square mile sections throughout the County, but in highest concentrations adjacent stream and rivers and major highway corridors.

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

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

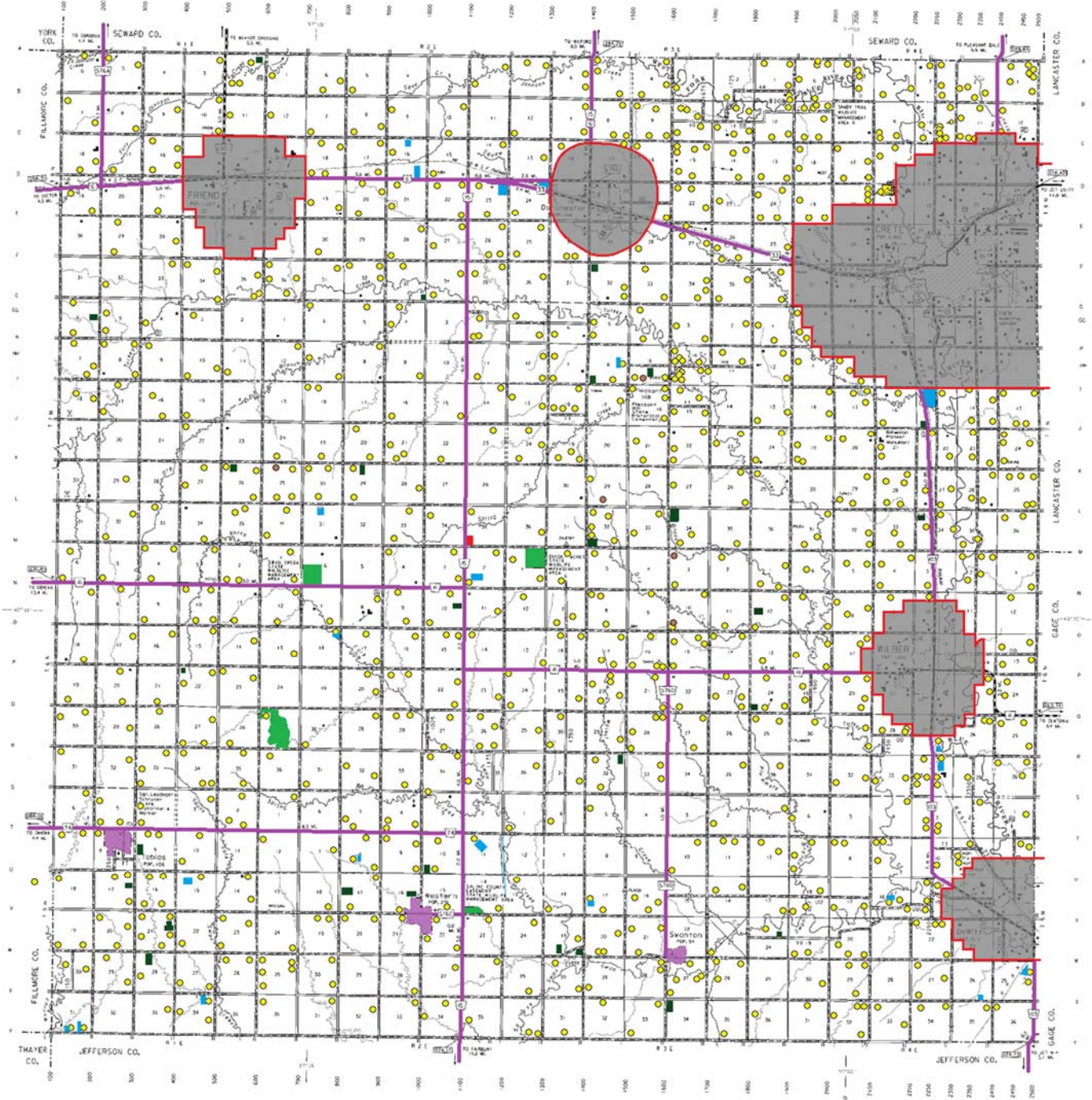
- ◆ **COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES.**

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



EXISTING LAND USE MAP

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

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

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ILLUSTRATION 4.3

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS

The development of new, small scale farms, as well as 1,000+ acre farms has been the trend in Saline County between 2002 and 2012. *Statistics included in the Nebraska Census of Agriculture are released every five years; the latest being 2012.*

The number and size of farms, identified in **Table 4.1**, indicates that the number farms in the “1 to 9” and “10 to 49” acre categories increased by a combined total of 65 farms, between 2002 and 2012. Large scale 1,000+ acre farms also increased by 26 farms, or by 27 percent during the same 10-year period. Remaining mid-sized category farms of “50 to 179,” “180 to 499” and “500 to 999” acres, declined by a combined total of 73 farms.

Overall, the total number of farms increased by 2.5 percent, or by 26 farms, between 2002 and 2012. **The average farm size has increased by 1.1 percent, from 474 in 2002 to 479 acres by 2012.** The increase in total crop land between 2002 and 2012, in comparison to the overall increase of total farms, leads to the conclusion that mid-sized farms were consolidating into larger sized farms. The increase in one to nine acre farms may reflect the increase in rural houses being constructed on smaller lots split off from larger tracts of land.

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

Size	2002	2007	2012	% Change 2002 - 2007	% Change 2002 - 2012
1 to 9 Acres	19	31	48	+63.2%	+152.6%
10 to 49 Acres	79	101	115	+27.8%	+45.6%
50 to 179 Acres	180	199	184	+10.5%	+2.2%
180 to 499 Acres	198	170	155	-14.1%	-21.7%
500 to 999 Acres	154	116	120	-24.6%	-22.1%
1,000 to Acres or More	98	85	124	-13.2%	+26.5%
Total Farms	728	702	746	-3.6%	+2.5%
Total Crop Land	282,312	241,911	296,697	-14.3%	+5.1%
Land in Farms	344,786	298,304	361,904	-13.4%	+4.9%
Average Farm Size	474	425	479	-10.3%	+1.1%
Median Farm Size	320	203	200	-36.5%	-37.5%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.

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

CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.2 identifies the **status of crop production** in Saline County from 2002 to 2012. The total number of farms that harvested crops decreased by 39, or 6.5 percent from 2002 to 2012. During the same period, the number of farms with irrigated cropland decreased by 27 or by 9.1 percent. Total acres of irrigated cropland during the same period increased by 14,598 acres, or 15.6 percent. This trend indicates that farms with irrigated crop lands are consolidating into larger sized farms.

The total number of farms experienced similar trends in that the number of farms declined by 20.6 percent or by 17, while the total acres of Crop Land increased by 5.1 percent or by 14,385 acres between 2002 and 2012.

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

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2007</u>	<u>% Change 2002 - 2012</u>
<i>HARVESTED CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	597	525	558	-12.1%	-6.5%
Acres	253,796	227,376	284,672	-10.4%	+12.2%
<i>IRRIGATED CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	296	247	269	<u>-15.6%</u>	<u>-9.1%</u>
<u>Acres</u>	<u>93,517</u>	<u>81,850</u>	<u>108,115</u>	<u>-12.5%</u>	<u>+15.6%</u>
<i>TOTAL CROP LAND</i>					
Farms	682	631	665	-12.0%	-20.6%
Acres	282,312	241,911	296,697	-14.3%	+5.1%

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

Table 4.3 identifies **harvested crops by type** in Saline County, from 2002 to 2012. As of 2012, “Hay-alfalfa, Other Wild, Silage” was the primary crop in the County, accounting for 10,715 acres. Harvested acres of corn for grain or seed increased by 6.5 percent between 2002 and 2007, and increased by 43 percent overall from 2002 to 2012. Corn for silage or green chop declined by 66 percent between 2002 and 2012. Corn for silage or green chop declined by 66 percent between 2002 and 2012.

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

CROP BY TYPE	Production in Acres			% Change	% Change
	2002	2007	2012	2002-2007	2002-2012
Corn for Grain or Seed	108,481	115,489	155,311	+6.5%	+43.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	3,558	241	1,201	-93.2%	-66.2%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	27,559	13,989	452	-49.2%	-98.4%
Wheat for Grain	9,547	17,711	8,586	+85.5%	-10.1%
Oats for Grain	685	116	173	-83.1%	-74.7%
Soybeans for Beans	93,626	72,859	107,291	-22.2%	-14.6%
Hay-alf, Other Wild, Silage	12,942	8,959	10,715	-30.8%	-17.2%

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



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS

Table 4.4 identifies **livestock production trends** from 2002 through 2012. During this period, the total number of livestock producing farms for “Cattle/Calves” decreased by 17 farms, while the total number of cattle/calves actually increased by 193 or by 0.8 percent during the same period. “Hogs and pigs” farms declined by 20, but the total number of animals produced declined from 29,572 to 28,458 or by 1,114. The number of farms for “Milk Cows” and “Beef Cows” were suppressed due to the low number of total animals produced for these two categories.

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

<u>Size</u>	<u>Total Farms / Total Animals</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2002 - 2007</u>	<u>2002 - 2012</u>
Cattle/Calves	369 / 25,686	282 / 19,901	352 / 25,879	-23.5% / -22.5%	-4.6% / +0.8%
Beef Cows	314 / 10,119	246 / 7,437	312 / D	-21.7% / -26.5%	-0.6% / D
Milk Cows	6 / 318	-- --	1 / D	0.0% / D	-83.3% / D
Hogs and Pigs	47 / 29,572	30 / 25,811	27 / 28,458	-36.2% / -12.7%	-42.5% / -3.8%
Sheep and Lamb	26 / 1,629	29 / 1,306	31 / 1,834	+11.5% / -19.8%	+19.2% / +12.6%

Notes: (D) = suppressed information. -- -- = information not available.
 *Farms less than 180 acres in size were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2002, 2007 & 2012.
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2018



SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The review of agricultural statistics between 2002 and 2012 indicates that the total number of acres harvested has remained constant, or slightly increasing, while the total number of farms has declined by nearly 21 percent. Thus, farms in Saline County during this 10-year period have been consolidating. During the same period, the amount of livestock produced in Saline County has remained constant, declining slightly.

FUTURE RURAL LAND USE ANALYSIS

Illustration 4.4 identifies the **Future Land Use Map** for Saline County. The primary hard-surfaced County roads and State highways were reviewed to determine the potential impact of rural development adjacent these corridors. The conclusion of the Planning Commission was that rural residential land uses not associated with farming or ranching, were increasing significantly near municipalities, adjacent the Highway 6 and 103 Corridors and in the extreme northeastern and eastern portions of the County.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

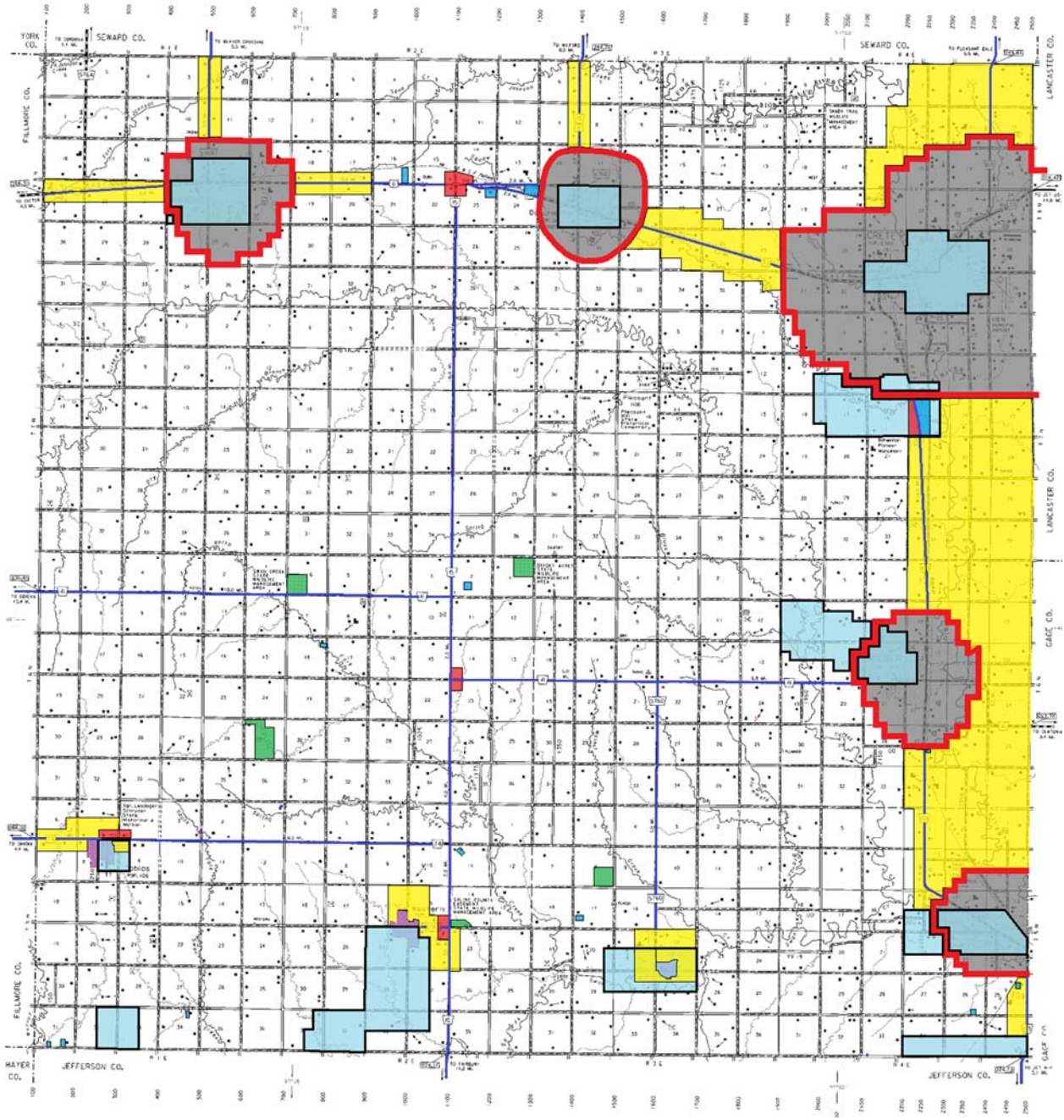
The **Saline County Comprehensive Plan** focused on evaluating the effectiveness of policies that were intended to preserve and protect agricultural production areas by encouraging the development of non-farm dwellings in the northern, northeast and eastern portions of the County.

Significant agricultural production lands are generally concentrated to the south of Highway 6 and to the west of Highway 103, as identified in the **Future Land Use Map, Illustration 4.4**, and are represented as “vacant agricultural” areas. These areas are recommended to be preserved and protected from unnecessary encroachment of residential, commercial or industrial development. Non-farm rural residential dwellings are present in highest concentrations to the northeast and eastern portions of Saline County, adjacent and east of the Highway 103 Corridor, within and near the Crete Two-Mile Planning Jurisdiction and in the northeast corner of the County.



FUTURE LAND USE MAP

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

- VACANT / AGRICULTURE
- PARKS / RECREATION
- TRANSITIONAL AGRICULTURAL / RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL / INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL
- WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
- MUNICIPAL INCORPORATED AREA
- MUNICIPAL PLANNING JURISDICTION
- HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

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ILLUSTRATION 4.4

AGRICULTURAL RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Existing rural farmstead dwellings are generally located throughout the County, but concentrations exist in the northeastern portion of the County. Rural subdivisions including single or multiple dwellings have been occurring in highest concentrations adjacent and beyond the Crete Two-Mile Planning Jurisdiction. The **Future Land Use Map, Illustration 4.4**, promotes the continued development of non-farm dwellings in “Transitional Agricultural” areas in the extreme northeast portion of the County, as well as along the Highway 6 and 103 Corridors and the eastern portion of the County to the east of Highway 103. Secondary locations are also adjacent the Villages of Swanton, Tobias and Western. By promoting non-farm residential development in the Transitional Agricultural areas, the County also seeks to preserve and protect agricultural production areas from further encroachment of conflicting uses. This practice also would locate these future dwellings nearest local goods and services.

OPEN SPACE & PARKS/RECREATION AREAS

The State Wildlife Management Areas are concentrated in the central portion of the County and include Shady Trail, Saline County Easement, Swan Creek and Divoky Acres Wildlife Management Areas. The Lower Big Blue Natural Resource District (NRD) maintains the Walnut Creek Reservoir, which is located to the northeast of the City of Crete. The Willard L. Meyer Recreation Area and Swan Creek #67 Recreation Areas are both owned and maintained by the Upper Big Blue NRD. Several recreational opportunities are also located within the communities of Saline County. Preservation of these and other natural open space areas, such as river corridors and wetland areas, should be a priority during the 10-year planning period.



COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Existing and planned future commercial and industrial developments within rural Saline County are promoted within the Planning Jurisdictions of Crete, DeWitt, Dorchester, Friend and Wilber, as well as within or in close proximity to the Villages of Swanton, Tobias and Western. Close proximity of municipal water and sewer services will continue to attract commercial and industrial uses to these locations.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Agriculture-oriented uses, such as intensive livestock confinement facilities are the primary intensive rural uses in the County. This **Comprehensive Plan** identifies these facilities as intensive agricultural uses in agricultural production areas. The Saline County Zoning Regulations provide for the expansion of existing and the development of new “confined and intensive animal feeding uses” by a Condition Use Permit in Rural Saline County. Cow/calf production focused on the grazing of animals throughout pasture and range lands **are not classified as confined and intensive livestock feeding facilities.**



Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 5.

**PUBLIC FACILITIES &
TRANSPORTATION.**



SECTION 5 **PUBLIC FACILITIES & TRANSPORTATION.**

INTRODUCTION

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

PUBLIC FACILITIES

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

EDUCATION

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

The following Public School Districts maintain school facilities in or adjacent to Saline County:

- **Crete Public Schools District** has Elementary, Middle, Intermediate and Senior High Schools, in addition to St. James Parochial School.
- **Dorchester Public Schools District** has a K-12th grade school building.
- **Friend Public Schools District** maintains both an Elementary and Junior/Senior High School facilities.

- **Tri-County Public Schools District** is the consolidated schools of the communities of DeWitt, Plymouth and Swanton, at a rural campus one mile south of the Saline/Jefferson County Line on Highway 103. An elementary school and a Junior/Senior High School support K-12th grades.
- **Wilber-Clatonia Public Schools District** support an elementary school and a High School in Wilber.

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

PARKS/ RECREATION

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

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

- **Shady Trail**, four miles north and one mile west of Crete.
- **Saline County Easement** (Schwisow Wildlife Protection Area), 61 acres 1.5 miles east of Western on County Road “V.”
- **Swan Creek**, 160 acres, four miles west of Highway 15 on the north side of Highway 41.
- **Divoky Acres**, 160 acres, two miles east of Highway 15 on County Road “M.”

Nebraska Natural Resource Districts own and manage Recreation Areas in Saline County including:

- **Walnut Creek Reservoir**, 26 acres owned by the Lower Big Blue NRD.
- **Willard L. Meyer Recreation Area**, 95 acres owned by the Upper Big Blue NRD.
- **Swan Creek #67 Recreation Area**, 30 acres owned by the Upper Big Blue NRD.

Municipal Recreational Lakes and Golf Courses:

- Crete – College Heights Golf Course (9-holes).
- Friend - Friend City Lake and the Friend Golf Course (9-holes).
- Wilber City Reservoir.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities throughout Saline County are found within the following Communities of Saline County:

- Crete, NE – Crete Area Medical Center and Saline Medical Specialties.
- Friend, NE – Warren Memorial Hospital and Zimmer Medical Clinic.
- Wilber, NE – Wilber Medical Clinic.

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC SAFETY

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

SALINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The County Courthouse is located at 215 South Court Street, Wilber, Nebraska. This building also contains the County Offices of the Assessor, County Clerk, Clerk of the District Court, Election Commissioner, the Extension Office, Highway Superintendent’s Office, Planning and Zoning Office, Register of Deeds Office, Treasurer’s Office, Saline County Aging Services, County Sheriff Office, Veterans Service Officer, Weed Superintendent’s Office. The Saline County Courtroom and the Saline County Board of Commissioner’s Room are also located in the County Courthouse.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Saline County Sheriff Department, located in the Saline County Law Enforcement Center 911 South Main Street in Wilber, Nebraska. The Sheriff Department includes a total of 51 staff, both full-time and part-time. In addition to the County Sheriff, there are 19 deputy officers, including a jail administrator, two court security officers and two transport officers at the jail. Additional staff includes six communications officers and an office manager. Remaining positions are civilian employees that include 24 full-time and one part-time positions.

In addition to rural law enforcement duties, the Sheriff Department provides law enforcement services to all Saline County communities without their own police departments. The Department currently have a total of 27 vehicles which includes marked and un-marked vehicles, transport vans, pick-ups and an emergency response vehicle.

FIRE & RESCUE

Five Rural Fire Districts are located in Saline County and are highlighted on the **Fire Districts Map, Illustration 5.1, on Page 5.5**. The six Rural Fire Districts including:

- Saline County Fire District:
Includes Fire Departments of Crete, DeWitt, Dorchester and Wilber.
- Friend Rural Fire District.
- Swanton Rural Fire District.
- Western Rural Fire District.
- Portions of the Milligan (Fillmore County) and the Daykin (Jefferson County) Rural Fire Districts are also included in Saline County.

The Saline County Sheriff's office in Wilber, Nebraska, oversees emergency dispatching for all Saline County, with the exception of the City of Crete. The Crete Police Department is a member of the Southeast Nebraska 911 Center, based in the Beatrice, Nebraska Police Department, which has an agreement with Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska, to handle its emergency dispatching.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Under state law, all local jurisdictions are responsible for initial response to a disaster. State law also mandates that each local government participate in a full-time emergency management program. Saline and Jefferson Counties maintain a joint Emergency Management Program with offices in Wilber at 204 South High Street and in Fairbury at 313 South K Street.

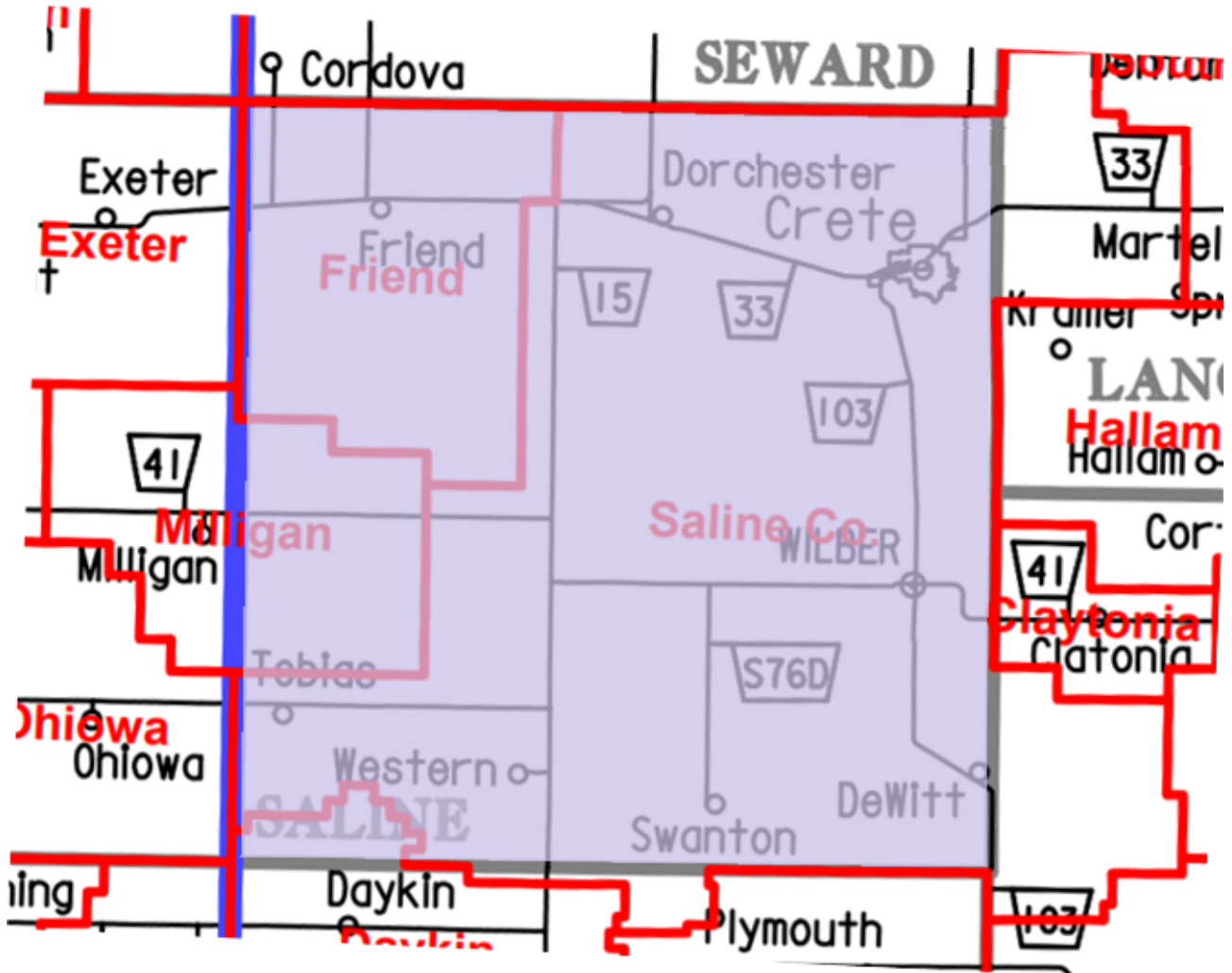
The Nebraska's Emergency Managers and the Emergency Management Agency is charged by state statute to reduce the vulnerabilities of the people and communities of Nebraska from the damage, injury and loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies.

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



FIRE DISTRICTS MAP

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND

— Fire District Boundaries

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ILLUSTRATION 5.1

U.S. Postal Services

Rural delivery routes throughout Saline County are maintained by Post Offices in each of the incorporated communities of the County.

- **Crete, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 1242 Linden Avenue and is open Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. till 4:30; and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
- **DeWitt, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 304 East Fillmore Avenue. Hours are Monday – Friday 7:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.; and Saturday 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.
- **Dorchester, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 713 Washington Avenue and is open Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., and from 1:00 p.m. till 4:30 p.m.; and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
- **Friend, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 119 South Chestnut Street. Hours are Monday – Friday 7:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., and from 12:30 p.m. till 2:00 p.m.; and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
- **Swanton, Nebraska** – Post Office is open Monday – Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and is located at 107 Main Street.
- **Tobias, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 102 Main Street and is open Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
- **Western, Nebraska** – Post Office is open Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
- **Wilber, Nebraska** – Post Office is located at 224 West 3rd Street. Hours are Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., and from 1:15 p.m. till 4:30 p.m.; and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION

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

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

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Illustration 5.2, National Functional Classification Map, as identified by the Nebraska Department of Transportation, depicts the transportation system in Saline County. The transportation system is comprised of “*Minor Arterial*” Highways including U.S. Highway 6 and State Highway’s 15, 33, 41 (east of Highway 15), 103 (south of Highway 33). A variety of road segments are identified as “*Major*” and “*Minor Collector*” Roads, see **Illustration 5.2, Page 5.10**. All other streets and roads within Saline County are classified as “*Local*” and “*Minimum Maintenance*” Roads. Local streets provide transportation to and throughout the Saline County Villages, while state and federal highways provide transportation into the County, adjacent counties and communities and areas beyond.



Transition of a Saline County “Local” road to a “Minimum Maintenance” road.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

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

- (1) **Interstate:** Which shall consist of the federally designated National System of Interstate and Defense Highways;
- (2) **Expressway (Other Freeways & Expressways):** Second in importance to Interstate. Shall consist of a group of highways following major traffic desires in Nebraska and ultimately should be developed to multilane divided highway standards;
- (3) **Major Arterial (Other Principal Arterials):** Consists of the balance of routes which serve major statewide interests for highway transportation in Nebraska. Characterized by high speed, relatively long distances, and travel patterns;
- (4) **Scenic-Recreation:** Consists of highways or roads located within or which provide access to or through state parks, recreation or wilderness areas, other areas of geological, historical, recreational, biological, or archaeological significance, or areas of scenic beauty;
- (5) **Other Arterial (Minor Arterials):** Which shall consist of a group of highways of less importance as through-travel routes which would serve places of smaller population and smaller recreation areas not served by the higher systems;
- (6) **Collector (Major and Minor Collectors):** Which shall consist of a group of highways which pick up traffic from many local or land-service roads and carry it to community centers or to the arterial systems. They are the main school bus routes, mail routes, and farm-to-market routes;
- (7) **Local:** Which shall consist of all remaining rural roads, except minimum maintenance roads;
- (8) **Minimum Maintenance:** Which shall consist of (a) roads used occasionally by a limited number of people as alternative access roads for area served primarily by local, collector, or arterial roads, or (b) roads which are the principal access roads to agricultural lands for farm machinery and which are not primarily used by passenger or commercial vehicles.

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

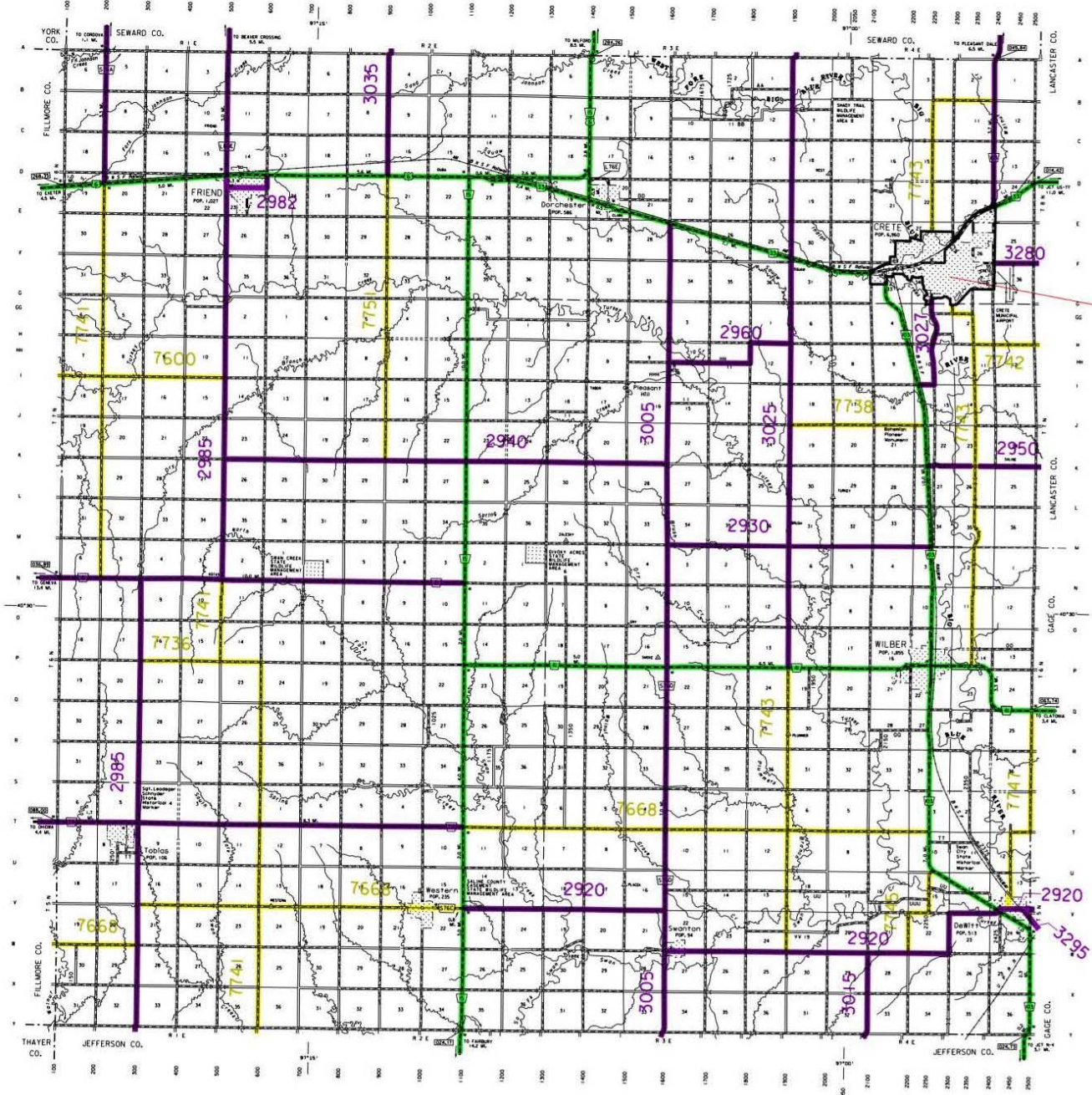
Highway 6/15, north of Dorchester.





NATIONAL FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION MAP

SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



LEGEND
NATIONAL FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- INTERSTATE [Red line]
- OTHER FREEWAYS & EXPRESSWAYS [Orange line]
- OTHER PRINCIPAL ARTERIALS [Yellow line]
- MINOR ARTERIAL [Green line]
- MAJOR COLLECTOR [Purple line]
- MINOR COLLECTOR [Blue line]
- URBANIZED BOUNDARY [Hatched line]

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* Lincoln, Nebraska * 402.464.5383 *

All Roads Not Otherwise Indicated Are Classified As Local.
FHWA Approval: September 11, 2015.

ILLUSTRATION 5.2

TRAFFIC VOLUME

The Nebraska Department of Roads monitors traffic volume in the Saline County area, for local roads and State and Federal highways. This tabulation process is done to identify appropriate existing road classification and engineering standards. **Table 5.1** also identifies the average daily traffic counts for State and Federal transportation routes around Saline County. Each of these road segments are identified as “*Minor Arterial*” roads, with the exception of Highway 103, north of Highway 33, which is a “Major Collector.” All other roads within the County jurisdiction are classified as “*Other Arterial*,” “Collector,” local or minimum maintenance roads.

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

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2014</u>
Highway 15, north of Dorchester.	1,935/310	2,410/385	1,955/310
Highway 15, north of Western.	1,365/340	1,095/270	1,390/340
Highway 33, east of Crete.	4,955/310	4,885/305	5,215/325
Highway 33, west of Friend.	1,815/295	1,760/285	2,075/335
Highway 103, north of Crete.	2,905/420	2,335/335	3,005/430
Highway 103, southeast of DeWitt.	1,405/130	1,260/115	1,355/125

*Total Vehicles / Heavy Commercial Vehicles.

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

The analysis of average 24-hour traffic volumes at the above identified locations indicates that in the two-year period, between 2010 and 2012 traffic volumes decreased in terms of total vehicles traveling through the County. Traffic volumes during the four-year period, from 2010 to 2014 increased at all locations with the exception of Highway 103 south of DeWitt, Nebraska, which declined from 1,405 total vehicles in 2010 to 1,355 as of 2014 and declined in heavy commercial vehicles during the same period. Highway 2 volumes, south of its intersection with Highway 91, also increased during the same four-year period from 1,110 to 1,280, or by 170 total vehicles.

All traffic volumes, with the exception of Highway 103 south of DeWitt, increased in both total vehicles and heavy commercial vehicles during the four-year period 2010 to 2014.

FUTURE SALINE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

COUNTY ONE- AND SIX-YEAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The future transportation system is outlined in the Saline County **One- and Six-Year Road Improvement Plan**. The County's One-Year Plan is for projects to be undertaken in Fiscal Year 2017, while the Six-Year Plan is for projects to be undertaken through 2023, or earlier if funding becomes available. County roads consist of seven miles of paved roads and 1,011 miles either gravel or dirt surfaced. In addition, there is oversight responsibility for 658 bridges and 2,967 culverts within Saline County.

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

STATE ONE AND FIVE-YEAR TRANSPORTATION PLAN

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

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

- District #1 – None.

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

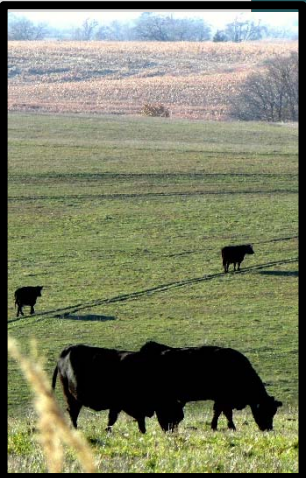
- District #1 – Highway 33 from Highway 6/15 intersection east to City of Crete, 10.9 miles, milling and resurfacing, STP-33-6 (109) \$2,290,000.
- District #1 – Highway 33 from City of Crete to U.S. Highway 77, 13 miles milling, resurfacing and bridge repair, STP-91-3 (108) \$7,760,000.

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



SECTION 6.

ENERGY ELEMENT.



SECTION 6. **ENERGY ELEMENT.**

INTRODUCTION

This **Section** of the **Saline 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** assesses the energy infrastructure and energy use by sector, including residential, commercial, and industrial. This section is also intended to evaluate the utilization of renewable energy sources and promote energy conservation measures.

PUBLIC POWER DISTRIBUTION

Energy usage and consumption throughout Saline County has followed the trends prevalent in the State of Nebraska. Electrical power is distributed across rural Saline County by **Norris Public Power District (Norris PPD)**. The Norris PPD purchases 98 percent of their electricity from **Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)** and the remaining two percent from **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**.

The City of Crete is the only municipality in Saline County that owns and operates its own electric system. Crete is also a member of the **Nebraska Municipal Power Pool (NMPP) and Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska (MEAN)**, which supplies the electrical power that is distributed by Crete. The Cities of DeWitt, Dorchester, Friend and Wilber are also NMPP members, but purchase their energy from **NPPD**. The Villages of Swanton, Tobias and Western are **NPPD** member communities that also purchase energy from **NPPD**.

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

RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGIC PLAN

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

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

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

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

- ❖ **48 percent of coal,**
- ❖ **32.3 percent nuclear,**
- ❖ **6.9 percent from alternative energy sources, primarily wind.**
- ❖ **6.8 percent hydro,**
- ❖ **1.5 percent gas & oil, and**
- ❖ **The remaining 4.5 percent of NPPD’s energy was supplied through purchases, with over half of these purchases from the WAPA, or hydro-electricity facilities.**
(as per the Norris PPD 2016 Sustainability Report)

MORE THAN 46% OF NPPD’S GENERATION SOURCES ARE CARBON-FREE.

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

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

GENERATING RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

NPPD Traditional Production Facilities:

Coal-Fired Generators -

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

Natural Gas & Oil-Fired Generators -

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

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

NPPD Emission Free Electricity

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

Hydropower Facilities –

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

WIND TURBINES AND “NET METERING”

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

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

The latest Norris Public Power District “Net Metering Report – December 2016” indicated that there were 44 qualified facilities in its District (*including Seward, Jefferson, Thayer, Saline and Lancaster Counties*).



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



Net Metering Small Wind Energy System
Winnebago, Nebraska.

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

Utility Grid Wind Energy Systems, or what are commonly known as “Wind Farms” are potentially permitted in Saline County via a Conditional Use Permit in the “AG-G”, “AG-T” and “RCI” Districts. The first Wind Energy Farm constructed within 30 miles of Saline County was the “Steele Flats Wind Energy Center.” The facility is located in both Gage and Jefferson Counties and is a 74.8 MW “Farm” that has a total of 44, 1.7 MW turbines, that are capable of generation enough electricity to power 19,000 homes.



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

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Saline County Consumption

Norris Public Power District provided annual Saline County consumption and revenue data between 2012 and 2016 (see **Table 6.1**, on the following page). The Utility District only tabulates County Data within their six-county region by Commercial, Irrigation and Rural Residential Sectors. **The Commercial Sector also includes agricultural and industrial energy data.**

The three-year period between 2012 and 2014 revealed a gradual increase in Rural Residential energy totals, increasing by **6 percent** in consumption and **four percent** in revenue. However, 2015 had the lowest annual total of rural residential consumption of 20,338,094 KWh, but, the total change between 2012 to 2016 increased by 1.4 percent to 20,777,433 KWh.

Annually, between 2012 and 2016 the Commercial Sector (including agricultural and industrial sectors) experienced the largest increases in consumption. The Commercial Sector increased by 12.3 percent in consumption, as well as by 13.1 percent in revenues, during the five-year period. **The Commercial Sector also was responsible for Annual Totals of both consumption and revenue increasing each year.**

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

Consumption of Electricity (KWh)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Commercial	156,022,444	159,351,236	164,252,834	174,361,191	175,182,055
Irrigation	7,533,164	5,508,085	3,318,359	4,541,785	4,839,890
<u>Rural Residential</u>	<u>20,487,562</u>	<u>21,669,791</u>	<u>21,705,616</u>	<u>20,338,094</u>	<u>20,777,433</u>
TOTAL	184,043,170	186,529,112	189,276,809	199,241,070	200,799,378
Revenues					
Commercial	\$9,978,513	\$10,285,269	\$10,543,287	\$11,177,879	\$11,286,165
Irrigation	\$1,043,254	\$962,626	\$791,738	\$924,047	\$968,774
<u>Rural Residential</u>	<u>\$2,025,371</u>	<u>\$2,114,487</u>	<u>\$2,104,993</u>	<u>\$2,019,026</u>	<u>\$2,059,983</u>
TOTAL	\$13,047,138	\$13,362,382	\$13,440,019	\$14,120,952	\$14,314,922

*Note: Commercial also includes agricultural and industrial sectors.

Source: Norris Public Power District.

State-Wide Energy Consumption

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

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

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

NEBRASKA TRENDS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

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

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

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

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

INCREASED ENERGY COSTS & CONSERVATION

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

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

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

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

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

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICIES.

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

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

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

ENERGY ELEMENT.

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

Saline County, Nebraska



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN &
ZONING & SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.



APPENDIX.

ONE- AND SIX-YEAR
ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

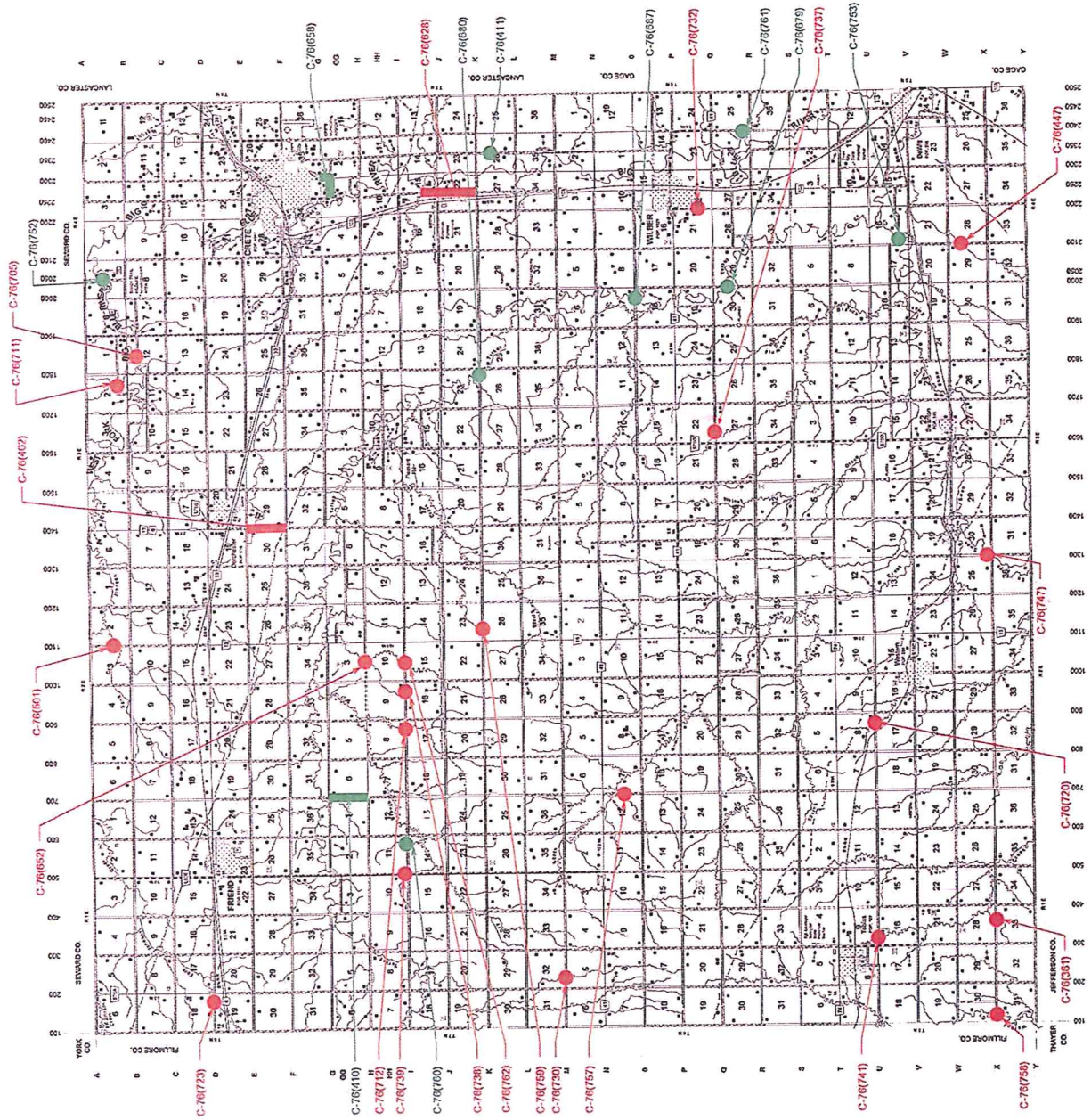
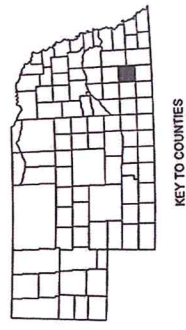
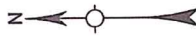


SALINE COUNTY NEBRASKA

FORWARDED BY
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS
 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DIVISION
REGISTRATION UNIT
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 1988



**SALINE COUNTY ONE
 AND SIX YEAR PLAN
 2017-2023**



Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 11 Report of Previous Year
Highway or Street Improvement

Year Ending: June 30 2018

Sheet 1 of 2

County: SALINE		City:		Village:		
PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH (Nearest Tenth)	UNIT OF MEASURE	PROJECT COST (Thousands)	CONTRACT PROJECT	OWN FORCES	DATE COMPLETED (Actual or Estimated)
C-76 (361)	0.1	miles	12		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (402)	1.0	miles	40		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (447)	0.1	miles	40		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (500)	0.1	miles	825	x		May 2017
C-76 (501)	0.4	miles	200	x		Delayed 1 year
C-76 (628)	2.0	miles	10		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (652)	0.1	miles	10		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (705)	0.1	miles	23		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (711)	0.1	miles	120	x		Delayed 1 year
C-76 (712)	0.1	miles	120	x		Delayed 1 year
C-76 (720)	0.1	miles	17		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (723)	0.1	miles	34		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (730)	0.1	miles	22		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (731)	0.1	miles	40		x	June 2017
C-76 (732)	0.1	miles	30		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (733)	0.1	miles	45		x	Deleted
C-76 (734)	0.1	miles	30		x	June 2017
C-76 (736)	0.1	miles	20		x	June 2017
C-76 (737)	0.1	miles	43		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (738)	0.1	miles	10		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (739)	0.1	miles	28		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (741)	0.1	miles	45		x	Delayed 1 year
C-76 (742)	0.3	miles	285		x	May 2017
C-76 (743)	0.1	miles	175	x		May 2017
C-76 (744)	0.1	miles	200	x		December 2016
Signature:			Title: Saline County Highway Superintendent			Date: 2-7-2017

Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 8 Summary of One-Year Plan

Year Ending: June 30, 2018

Sheet 1 of 1

County: Saline		City:			Village:	
PRIORITY NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH (Nearest Tenth)	UNIT OF MEASURE	ESTIMATED COST (Thousands)	REMARKS	
1	C-76 (361)	0.1	miles	12		
2	C-76 (402)	1.0	miles	40		
3	C-76 (447)	0.1	miles	40		
4	C-76 (501)	0.4	miles	200	CBC Soft Match	
5	C-76 (628)	2.0	miles	10		
6	C-76 (652)	0.1	miles	10		
7	C-76 (705)	0.1	miles	23		
8	C-76 (711)	0.1	miles	120	CBC Soft Match	
9	C-76 (712)	0.1	miles	120	CBC Soft Match	
10	C-76 (720)	0.1	miles	17		
11	C-76 (723)	0.1	miles	34		
12	C-76 (730)	0.1	miles	22		
13	C-76 (732)	0.1	miles	30		
14	C-76 (737)	0.1	miles	43		
15	C-76 (738)	0.1	miles	10		
16	C-76 (739)	0.1	miles	28		
17	C-76 (741)	0.1	miles	45		
18	C-76 (747)	0.2	miles	675		
19	C-76 (757)	0.1	miles	220		
20	C-76 (758)	0.1	miles	220		
21	C-76 (759)	0.1	miles	210		
22	C-76 (762)	0.1	miles	50		
Signature: <i>Bruce H. Fisher</i>			Title: Saline County Highway Superintendent		Date: 2-7-2017	

Board of Public Roads Classifications and Standards
Form 9 Summary of Six-Year Plan

Six-Year Period Ending: June 30, 2023

Sheet 1 of 2

County: Saline		City:			Village:	
PRIORITY NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	LENGTH (Nearest Tenth)	UNIT OF MEASURE	ESTIMATED COST (Thousands)	REMARKS	
1	C-76 (361)	0.1	miles	12		
2	C-76 (402)	1.0	miles	40		
3	C-76 (410)	1.0	miles	15		
4	C-76 (411)	0.1	miles	65		
5	C-76 (447)	0.1	miles	40		
6	C-76 (501)	0.4	miles	200		
7	C-76 (628)	2.0	miles	10		
8	C-76 (652)	0.2	miles	10		
9	C-76 (658)	0.8	miles	230		
10	C-76 (679)	0.2	miles	600	BRO Project	
11	C-76 (680)	0.4	miles	600	BRO Project	
12	C-76 (687)	0.2	miles	600	BRO Project	
13	C-76 (705)	0.1	miles	23		
14	C-76 (711)	0.1	miles	120	CBC Soft Match	
15	C-76 (712)	0.1	miles	120	CBC Soft Match	
16	C-76 (720)	0.1	miles	17		
17	C-76 (723)	0.1	miles	30		
18	C-76 (730)	0.1	miles	22		
19	C-76 (732)	0.1	miles	30		
20	C-76 (737)	0.1	miles	43		
21	C-76 (738)	0.1	miles	10		
22	C-76 (739)	0.1	miles	28		
23	C-76 (741)	0.1	miles	45		
24	C-76 (747)	0.2	miles	675		
25	C-76 (752)	0.2	miles	1200	BRO Project	
26	C-76 (753)	0.1	miles	750	BRO Project	
Signature: <i>Bruce H. Fajsi</i>			Title: Saline County Highway Superintendent		Date: 2-7-2017	

