

Gov. Pillen Creates a New State Agency: Department of Water, Energy, and Environment.

Office of the Governor

As of July 1, 2025, the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment is in operation.

On May 7, 2025, Governor Jim Pillen ceremoniously signed LB317, creating the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy and Environment (DWEE). He was joined in remarks by Senator Tom Brandt, who brought the legislation on the Governor's behalf, as well as Jesse Bradley, who will serve as director of the new agency and Matt Manning, the newly appointed chief water officer for the state.

LB317 combines the Department of Environment and Energy (DEE) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). One of the significant focuses of the DWEE will be preserving and enhancing the state's water resources.

"Water is our life blood, and our pot of gold is the Ogallala Aquifer," said Gov. Pillen. "In Nebraska, we irrigate millions of acres – more than any other state in the nation. When you couple that with the advancements in cattle production and the other industries that are becoming part of our bioeconomy, that's what makes this merger a timely development – one that is important for future generations."

Sen. Brandt complimented Nebraska farmers and ranchers for being good stewards of their land and raising their crops and animals in the most sustainable way possible. He said the new agency will provide them with additional resources and outreach as well as enhance collaboration when it comes to water planning, state

- See [DWEE](#) cont. on page 7.

Success Stories: Outreach Strategies in City of Pierce and Cass County

Erin Wendt, CFM

Many floodplain administrators and local government officials want to increase their community members' awareness of their natural disaster risk, but are unsure of where to start. There are a variety of options available, but choosing the one that will reach the most constituents can be a difficult decision. The Floodplain Management Division for the State of Nebraska spoke with two public servants, one Floodplain Administrator and one Emergency Response Coordinator, to talk about the outreach strategies they have implemented within their communities.

Chad Anderson is the City Administrator and Floodplain Administrator for the City of Pierce, Nebraska. Anderson has been the City Administrator for 26 years. Before working at the City of Pierce, Anderson earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Wayne State College and a master's degree in public administration from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. As City Administrator, Anderson's main role is to manage the day-to-day operations of the city, "I am the point

- See [Success](#) cont. on page 4.



Newly appointed Director Jesse Bradley speaks on May 7, 2025, at the signing of LB317, the bill creating the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE). Image by Office of the Governor.

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Dry Floodproofing: How Kenesaw is Protecting Their Newest Landmark

Elijah Kaufman, CFM

The National Flood Insurance Program establishes floodplain development requirements for two primary types of structures: residential and non-residential. As most are aware, new or substantially improved residential structures in Nebraska's floodplains must have their lowest floor elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation. The same is required for any non-residential structures. However, non-residential structures have the added option of dry-floodproofing, an approach that uses engineer-designed measures that ensure water cannot infiltrate the structure or its facilities. **FEMA's Technical Bulletin 3 "Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings,"** defines dry-floodproofing as: "A combination of measures that make a building and attendant utilities and equipment watertight and substantially impermeable to floodwater, with structural components having the capacity to resist flood loads."

Technical Bulletin 3 explains that a watertight structure is one that limits

seepage to less than 4 inches of water within a 24-hour period without the assistance of devices such as a sump-pump. The structure must also be able to resist the weight of standing water against the exterior walls (hydrostatic pressure), the force of moving water (hydrodynamic pressure), and the upward force on the underside of submerged portions of the building (buoyancy).

Note that perimeter walls, levees, berms, or other flood mitigation actions that are separate from the structure do not count as dry-floodproofing actions. While these actions may provide some level of flood protection, the structure itself must meet the requirements for dry-floodproofing to be compliant with State and Federal regulations (**FEMA P-936 Floodproofing Non-Residential Buildings**).

When can Dry Floodproofing be Used?

Dry-floodproofing is allowed for non-residential structures, including commercial buildings. FEMA also allows dry-floodproofing for the

FEMA Technical Bulletin 3 does not recommend dry-floodproofing in areas where:

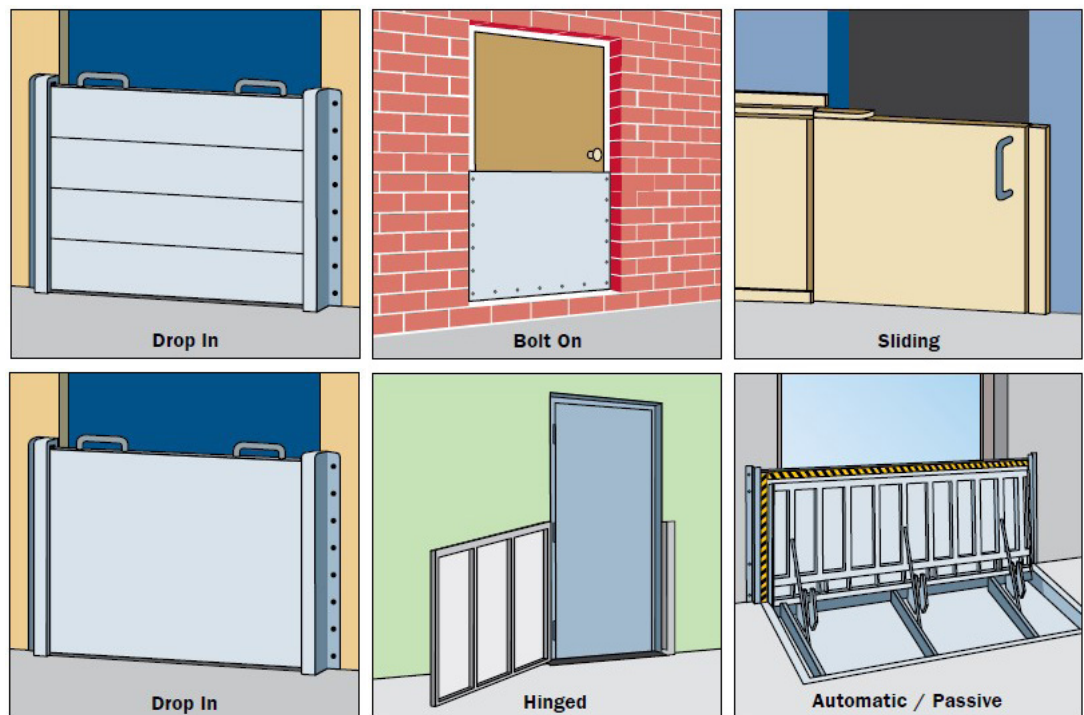
- The depth of water under base flood conditions is greater than 3 feet.
- Base flood velocities exceed 5 feet per second.

non-residential portions of multi-use and multi-level structures such as apartment high-rises, offices, or hotels. However, any residential portions of the structure, such as hotel rooms or apartments, or areas that are ancillary to the residential portions, such as common areas and exercise spaces, must be elevated and cannot use dry-floodproofing as a compliance option. For more information on permitting multi-level structures, see **FEMA P-2037, "Flood Mitigation Measures for Multi-Family Buildings."**

For some locations, the flood conditions experienced during a 1% annual chance event may exceed the limitations of typical dry-floodproofing

- See [Floodproofing](#) cont. on page 3.

There are several types of flood shields as illustrated in the adjacent images from FEMA Technical Bulletin 3, "Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings." Flood shields typically have flexible gaskets around their perimeter, and various manufactured products are available not limited to those illustrated here.



Floodproofing continued from page 2.

measures. If a structure is being placed in a location with high flood velocities or flood depths, dry-floodproofing should not be the only method used to achieve compliance. Using multiple compliance options for one structure is referred to as mixed-mitigation, and is a relatively underutilized strategy in floodplain management. Elevation can significantly reduce the depth of water and flood forces against the occupied or unoccupied space of a structure, but can impact the overall function of the property and can lead to an increased footprint in the floodplain if fill is used. Dry-floodproofing can be seen as a more approachable option for property owners to maintain the look of the property and the building itself, but has its limitations as flood depths and velocities increase. Using both strategies, property owners can reduce flood depths and flood forces while maintaining the overall function of the building.

ASCE released the newest version of their guidance on Flood Resistant Design and Construction in March of 2025, titled ASCE 24-24. The update includes an expanded flood hazard area, elevation requirements based on flood design class, and more. Visit the [ASCE library](#) to find out more, or for ASFPM members, get free access to the document [here](#).

Two Types of Dry Floodproofing

Dry-floodproofing measures can be divided into two categories: passive systems and active systems. Passive systems are those that automatically provide protection for the structure during a flood and do not require any human intervention or emergency installation. Passive dry-floodproofing is the preferred system for floodplain managers as it ensures protection without placing property owners or workers in harm's way during flood conditions. It also eliminates

the chance for human error during an emergency installation, which can render floodproofing systems ineffective. Passive systems may include sealing doors, automatic flood shields that close during flood conditions, reinforced windows sealed within the structure's frame, and back flow prevention valves.

Active systems are any floodproofing measures that require installation and human intervention during flooding. Any structure that utilizes active dry-floodproofing must have a flood emergency operations plan (ASCE 24-24, Flood Resistant Design and Construction). The plan should assign the personnel responsible for the installation, include instructions for how to install the system, show the location of stored materials and tools, maintenance plans and drill schedules, and much more. A full list of required components for emergency plans can be found on Page 21 of FEMA Technical Bulletin 3.

Permitting Requirements

As always, a floodplain development permit is required for any development in the floodplain. For structures that

utilize dry-floodproofing, there are a few additional documents required to demonstrate compliance. The first is a floodproofing certificate, which must be completed by a professional engineer or architect registered with the State of Nebraska. Floodproofing certificates require that both the design and construction standards meet ASCE 24 or its equivalent, as determined by review of as-built drawings and inspection. This includes having a flood emergency operation plan for any active floodproofing measures. Chapter 6 of FEMA Technical Bulletin 3 includes step-by-step instructions for the development of floodproofing designs that meet the required standards. An elevation certificate is then required post-construction to verify the elevations of the lowest floor and equipment/machinery.

Additional Considerations

For some structures, especially pre-existing structures from a time before newer building codes or floodplain regulations, dry-floodproofing can be difficult to achieve without significant

- See [Floodproofing](#) cont. on page 4.



The Village of Kenesaw sits within the floodplain of the Thirty-Two Mile Creek watershed, and over 80% of the properties within the community—including the village's auditorium—are at risk of flooding. The Village will be floodproofing the building while also enhancing its functions. Image courtesy Jodi Randall, Village of Kenesaw.

Floodproofing continued from page 3.

modifications to the structure's design. The equipment, materials, and engineering costs needed to make a watertight structure can drastically affect the practicality of the project or the functional use of the structure itself. Additionally, having a structure with a floor below flood protection levels can leave the structure inaccessible or inoperable during flood conditions, leading to loss of revenue, loss of product, and an increased risk of unseen damage, such as foundation settling or mold growth. Floodplain managers should be cognizant of these issues when discussing compliance options with project proponents and should always recommend alternative development locations outside of the floodplain when compliance options become difficult to achieve.

Community Spotlight - Kenesaw

The Village of Kenesaw is currently completing major renovations to their community auditorium in hopes to create an inspiring local landmark that community members can be proud of. The planned renovations will include a new village office, expanded practice space for local youth sports programs, renovated event spaces, and much more. During the project design phase, it was discovered that the structure sits within a regulatory Zone A floodplain. Renovation costs exceeded 50% of the structure's value, meaning compliance with floodplain management standards was required. For help with navigating these standards, the Village contacted the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division for guidance. The Division attended a local board meeting to discuss initial plans with community leadership and continued to work closely with the local floodplain administrator, Jodi Randall, throughout the design process.

To meet the required standards, the Village opted to integrate both active and passive dry-floodproofing measures into their designs to ensure

the structure remains watertight during flooding. The community used data provided by the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division and historical flood events to inform the design plans. Water resistant sealant will be utilized on the exterior of the structure below flood elevations, all windows will be installed at least one foot above the base flood elevation, and engineered flood shields will be installed at each entrance during flooding using sealing gaskets. Village maintenance personnel will be trained on the installation process, and a full flood emergency operations plan has been developed to ensure safe and efficient installation. Randall shares, "The upcoming transformation of the City Auditorium is something we can all be proud of. This project was shaped by community voices, and the result will soon be a space that truly belongs to everyone. With floodproofing measures in place, we will have ensured this investment is not only going to be beautiful and functional but built to stand strong for years to come." ■

Success continued from page 1.

man for any major projects that might be happening."

Anderson sent letters to property owners within the city's jurisdiction that are in the 1% annual chance floodplain. The letters were two pages long and included information that summarized floodplain regulations, the building permit process in the floodplain, and the substantial damage assessment process. With the 2019 flooding event still in mind, Anderson was inspired to send these letters out to remind property owners of the city's floodplain regulations and to help create a more thorough inventory of his jurisdiction's floodplain properties. "I thought it would be a good idea to remind property owners [about the] floodplain regulations and how the damage assessment process works," Anderson said.

Emily MacNabb, PH.D, is the Emergency Response Coordinator for

- See **Success** cont. on page 5.



Shown here are the contents of the preparedness and outreach kits handed out to adults at Omaha Storm Chasers games. Items in the kit include Sarpy/Cass Health Department branded items such as water bottles and hand sanitizer, as well as preparedness brochures and fliers to increase public awareness of natural disasters and severe weather. Image courtesy Emily MacNabb, PhD.

Success continued from page 4.

the Sarpy/Cass Health Department. She has been working there for three years and is also an adjunct professor for the University of Nebraska at Omaha within the School of Public Administration.

MacNabb's main role is being the liaison for the distribution of the strategic national stockpile, meaning she is responsible for creating and maintaining relationships with local jurisdictions and other public health groups in the event of a disaster to streamline the process of distribution of goods and services. She has also adopted the responsibilities of community education and outreach.

MacNabb was inspired to work in the public sector with the hopes of increasing community trust and preparedness after working on her doctoral dissertation. "I felt like I'd have more of an impact," says MacNabb. Her dissertation research focused on public trust in government emergency management, completing one-on-one interviews with residents in the Omaha metro area. Public trust was found to be low. "Across the board, there was no trust," MacNabb says, and she wants to change that.

MacNabb has coordinated several outreach events and campaigns in

the Sarpy and Cass County area, providing a variety of information to individuals. For two years, the Sarpy/Cass Health Department has conducted preparedness education campaigns at Werner Park at Omaha Storm Chasers baseball games. At these events, MacNabb and her team hand out preparedness kits, adult and kid versions, with some fun items like reusable water bottles and coloring books/toys, along with pamphlets and brochures with preparedness information. MacNabb explains that the information is "something that they're going to want to have, and that they have a vested interest in, [even if] they don't know it when you're just sitting right in front of them when they're walking into [an event]."

MacNabb and Anderson have both received positive feedback from these outreach strategies. MacNabb said, "I've had people come up after the game as I'm packing up say 'I really appreciate this, and this is actually really good information that never occurred to me to have.'" MacNabb said the one-on-one interactions with attendees have helped build a relationship and rapport with the public. Anderson has had several individuals come to his office after sending the letters asking for more information, "[Some people] may not

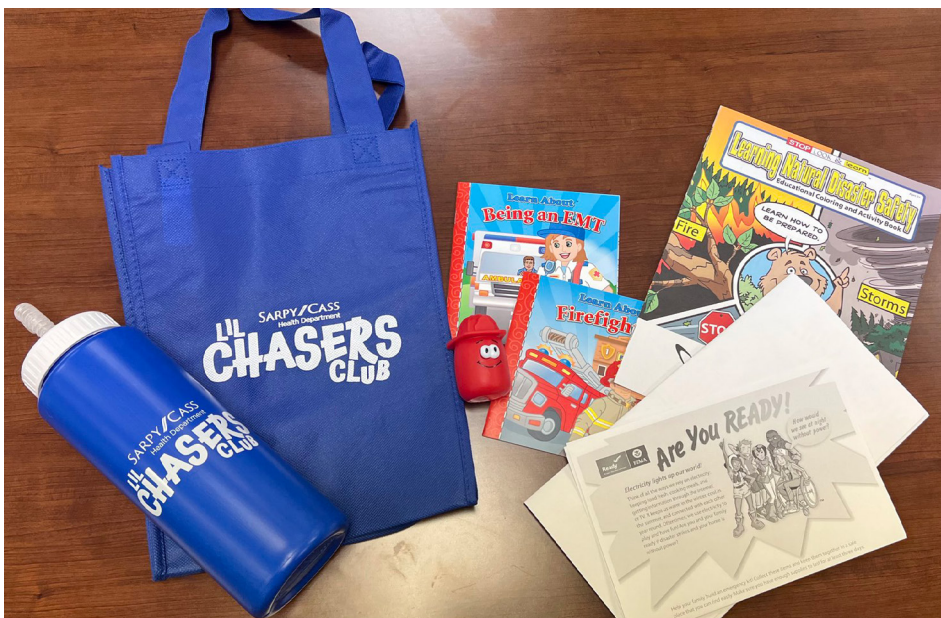
be aware that their property is within a floodplain. ... The biggest benefit of doing this is to make people realize they need to talk to me first before they think of doing any construction in the floodplain."

Anderson recommends printed outreach to community members be short and "to the point" as too much information can confuse people. Keeping the information to one to two pages and including contact information is enough. If property owners have additional questions, they can reach out using the contact information provided. "One of the big things you can do is be trustworthy," MacNabb said. "When trust in government officials is low, it is unlikely that community members will listen to what they are being told. Having that trust established helps individuals prepare for disasters, and shows people that you are a good steward."

Other strategies that are available include regular discussions with your governing body, inviting the State of Nebraska's Floodplain Management Division to assist in these discussions, posting fliers, brochures, and pamphlets in high-traffic areas, and tabling at local events.

If you are interested in increasing your community's natural hazard risk awareness, visit the State of Nebraska's Floodplain Management Division's website for resources available for use at our [digital desk reference](#) and [flood insurance pages](#). You can also find contact information for the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division at the end of this newsletter. ■

Shown here are the contents of the emergency preparedness and outreach kits distributed to children at Omaha Storm Chasers games. The kit included kid-friendly items such as coloring books which was aimed at increasing their awareness of natural disasters and emergency situations. Image courtesy Emily MacNabb, PhD.



Floodplain Management Division Experiences “The Big Easy” at the ASFPM Conference.

From May 18 to 22, 2025, over 1,500 floodplain management professionals from across the globe gathered in-person for the annual Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, along with 225 participants who were able to join virtually. Among the attendees were three Nebraska Floodplain Management Division staff members who attended in person and 12 who attended virtually. The conference, as always, provided ample opportunity for learning, networking, and planning for the future of floodplain management throughout the country. Floodplain Management Division staff, Elijah Kaufman and Jamie Reinke, were fortunate to be selected to present from the record breaking 631 abstracts that were submitted.

Elijah presented “NeDNR’s Tabletop Exercises: Practicing Substantial Damage Procedures in a Collaborative Environment” highlighting the tabletop exercises NeDNR has been able to conduct with floodplain administrators as part of Floodplain Day the last few years. While tabletop exercises are fairly common in the emergency management community, this addition to the events the Nebraska Floodplain Management team can host has been met with enthusiasm which we hope to build from. These exercises detail what a floodplain administrator needs to become familiar with related to infrastructure and general flood hazards, how to increase flood risk knowledge among community members, provides the refresher community officials involved with floodplain permitting and disaster preparedness may need, as well as highlighting the ever-important flood and post-flood response. If you would like to learn more about the tabletop exercise or would like to schedule an exercise for your part of the state, please reach out to Michele York or Elijah Kaufman to learn more.

Jamie Reinke co-presented with Maria Cox Lamm of South Carolina, both

of whom are former members of the Technical Mapping Advisory Council (TMAC). The presentation, titled “Technical Mapping Advisory Council: Expanding Responsibility from Flood Hazard to Flood Risk Management” discussed the work the TMAC conducted from early 2024 to early 2025 related to the potential industry transition from managing the flood hazard, which includes depth, velocity, and duration with the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property or infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of loss, to managing flood risk, which considers the expected flood losses based on the likelihood and severity of flooding, the natural and man made assets at risk, and the consequences to those assets. While the TMAC Annual Report has been delayed, you can learn more about TMAC and see the previous reports here: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/guidance-reports/technical-mapping-advisory-council>. The former members are hopeful this year’s report will be available in draft form in the future.

One highlight from this year’s conference was the nomination of Jamie Reinke as the Region 7 Director for the ASFPM Board. During the ASFPM National Awards Luncheon the new board was recognized. Jamie has her work cut out for her as she steps in for the Missouri State NFIP Coordinator, Karen McHugh, in filling this role. Thankfully, there are some familiar faces on the board, including Lori Laster, from the Papio Missouri River Natural Resources District, who continues to represent Chapter District 4. Jamie looks forward to the opportunity to work with ASFPM, the new board members, and to communicate the floodplain management needs and concerns of the Midwest in her new role.

The week ended with the closing reception at the National World War II Museum, which was very impressive. Being in New Orleans, Jared Ashton,



Jamie Reinke, Division Manager.

Elijah, and Jamie could not pass up the opportunity to visit the levee on the Mississippi River, conveniently located near Café Du Monde, which served the best beignets of the trip. Outside of conference hours, they were also able to join a group of representatives from other states on a ghost tour through the French Quarter to learn a little more about the history of the New Orleans and see some elevated homes as any good floodplain management professional should!

To learn more about ASFPM, including how to become a certified floodplain manager, view policies, and get information on the 2026 annual conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, plus many other resources, visit: <https://www.floods.org/>. ■

Riverine Flooding is the nation’s 3rd costliest natural disaster.

Find an Insurance Provider



DWEE continued from page 1.

investment in future water-related projects and permitting processes.

At the bill signing, Gov. Pillen introduced Dir. Bradley, who has been serving as interim director of both DEE and DNR. Bradley started at DNR in 2006 as an integrated water management analyst. In 2012, he became head of the Water Planning Division, and two years later, was promoted to deputy director of DNR. He has degrees in environmental geology and hydrogeology and is a licensed professional geologist in Nebraska.

Bradley said he was honored by Gov. Pillen's appointment and looked forward to being the first director of the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment. The merger, he continued, will join the best of both agencies in supporting the management of Nebraska's natural resources.

"In accomplishing that objective, we will ensure that Nebraska remains a leader in sustainable natural resources management and that

those resources will continue to support our agricultural producers, energy providers, communities, and all Nebraskans for generations to come."

Matt Manning, an engineer with DNR since 2023, will be the DWEE's chief water officer. He currently oversees the planning and development of the Perkins County Canal. Prior to joining DNR, he worked for several engineering firms and founded his own heavy civil construction firm.

"I am excited to work with Governor Pillen, Director Bradley, and our various stakeholders to enhance and protect the state's most important natural resource for all Nebraskans, now and into the future," Manning said.

In addition to the logistics of combining both agencies over the coming months, Dir. Bradley said top priorities would include continued work on the Perkins County Canal as well as engagement with the newly formed Water Quantity and Quality Task Force. ■

New Story Map on Substantial Damage Published

The Floodplain Management Division is excited to announce the launch of the "Substantial Damage in the National Flood Insurance Program" (NFIP) story map. Story maps are a multi-media, interactive websites that our division has been using for several years to engage the public and visualize flood risk.

This new interactive resource is designed to help communities, property owners, and local officials better understand the substantial damage determination and permitting process required by the NFIP. This visual guide walks users through key concepts, regulations, and the steps involved in post-disaster assessments. Whether you are new to the topic or looking to deepen your knowledge, this Story Map offers an accessible and informative experience. Click below!



JULY 1, 2024 - JUNE 30, 2025

RECAP

See what's been accomplished for Nebraska over the past fiscal year!

Base Flood Elevation
Determinations
Provided

228



Technical
Assistance
Provided
to
Communities

772



Community
Assistance
Contacts (CACs)

75

Community
Assistance Visits
(CAVs)

3



Ordinance Reviews
Completed



149

Counties that
Received Letters of
Final Determination
for New Maps

3



Communities
with
Preliminary
Maps



8

Communities Who
Joined the NFIP



4

Miles of Floodplain Mapped

4,400



Training and Events

08.07 - 08 ■

Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role, G205

8:00 AM - 4:30 PM, each day
Osceola, IA

This course is designed for local disaster recovery teams consisting of emergency managers, city/county administrators, public works directors, building inspectors, and community planners. The course focuses on the roles and responsibilities of each team member and provides guidance on developing a local disaster recovery plan. Participants are given the opportunity to develop an outline of their own recovery plan during the course, increase local government and community awareness of issues involved in disaster recovery, build local recovery capability to address guidance expressed in the National Disaster Recovery Framework during local disaster recovery, provide a forum for discussion of "lessons learned" and best practices in disaster recovery at the local level, and promote the development of a pre-disaster recovery planning process. To learn more, visit this [link](#).

08.15 - 17 ■

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Train-the-Trainer, G0428

Friday: 6:00 PM - 10:00 PM
Saturday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Sunday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Fremont, NE

This course prepares participants to deliver the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) CERT Basic Training course. To learn more, contact the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency or visit this [link](#).

08.12 □

New Model Floodplain Ordinance and Development Permit

AFTER HOURS

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Please join the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division for an informative 2-hour virtual class on the NEW Model Floodplain Management Ordinances and the NEW model Floodplain Development Permit Applications. The class will address the following topics:

- Changes and updates to the state model ordinances and permit applications
- Supplemental documentation and instructions to both the new model ordinances and the permit applications

Continuing education credits (CEC) are approved for Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) and approval is pending for Nebraska county/municipality Treasurers of communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). To learn more, visit this [link](#).

08.21 □

The Map Adoption Process

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

This class will be particularly helpful if your community is slated to receive new floodplain maps. Communities receiving new maps are required to update their ordinance to adopt the new maps. Mapping projects in the following counties are approaching completion: **Wayne, Box Butte, Sheridan, Johnson, Pawnee, Nuckolls, Thayer, Kearney, Dixon, Cheyenne, Deuel, Cedar, and Boone; as well as the cities of Bayard and Bridgeport.** CECs are approved for CFMs and approval is pending for Nebraska county/municipality Treasurers of communities that participate in the NFIP. To learn more, visit this [link](#).

08.12 - 13 □

Evacuation Planning Strategies and Solutions, MGT 461

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM, each day

Evacuations can be ordered at any time for many types of disasters. The larger the scale of the evacuation, the more complex it is to plan as well as to execute. Effective planning helps ensure that evacuations can be conducted swiftly, safely, and in an orderly manner. This eight-hour management-level course is designed to provide emergency managers, first responders, transportation professionals, security and safety professionals, and government administrators with the ability to utilize current tools and technologies to institute best practices and strategies to plan for and execute an emergency evacuation. This course discusses the hazard conditions for which an emergency evacuation could be an appropriate protective action and inform participants on resources and methods to help them better prepare for an emergency evacuation. This course will allow participants to explore data, modeling tools, and simulations that assist with the implementation of an emergency evacuation. To learn more, visit this [link](#).

09.03 - 04 ■

The 21st Annual Kansas Association for Floodplain Management Conference

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Wichita, KS

The conference will cover a wide variety of topics for floodplain managers and engineers. To review the conference agenda and to register, visit this [link](#).

Training and Events Continued

09.08 - 09

Flooding Hazards, AWR 362

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM, each day

Science and Preparedness is an awareness-level, eight-hour course that teaches: the current science of flooding, flood forecasting, flood risk assessment, and best practices for preparation and mitigation for both short- and long-fuse flooding events. Key concepts and discussion topics will be reinforced with facilitator-led group activities that utilize real-world flood scenarios. The goal of this course is to prepare participants to recognize the conditions that lead to flood events, evaluate their community's risk, and prepare appropriately. To learn more, visit this link.

09.25

Permitting Part 1: The New Model Permit

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

This first of two classes will introduce floodplain managers to Nebraska's new model floodplain development permit application, released this summer. Communities may use this model permit application as their local permitting form. CECs are approved for CFMs and approval is pending for Nebraska Treasurers of NFIP communities. To learn more, visit this link.

09.10

Basic Floodplain Management and Substantial Damage Workshop

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
McCook, NE

Please join the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division for a full day of in-person learning. The morning course will cover the basics of floodplain management, going into detail on development regulations and permitting, map reading, Letters of Map Change, and more. The afternoon course will dive into more advanced topics, such as elevation certificate, substantial damage procedures, and creating a substantial damage management plan. CECs are approved for CFMs and approval is pending for Nebraska Treasurers of NFIP communities. To register visit this link.

10.02

Permitting Part 2: The Permitting Process

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

The second session of a two-part series, attendees will be introduced to the full floodplain development permitting process, from project proposal to post-construction proof of compliance. CECs are approved for CFMs and approval is pending for Nebraska Treasurers of NFIP communities. To learn more, visit this link.

09.17 - 18

Community Planning for Disaster Recovery, AWR 356

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM, each day

The goal of this course is to prepare participants to evaluate and develop disaster recovery plans in the context of the Whole Community approach to planning. This course will prepare participants to initiate disaster recovery plans and participate in the long-term recovery planning process in their own communities through the review of case studies and existing disaster recovery plans. To learn more, visit this link.

10.22

I'm the Floodplain Administrator. Now What?

AFTER HOURS

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Perfect for those who cannot attend a day class, this 2-hour session will address the following topics:

- Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator
- Basics of Floodplain Management
- Resources to aid those in the Floodplain Administrator role

CECs are approved for CFMs and approval is pending for Nebraska Treasurers of NFIP communities. To learn more, visit this link.

August

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				.07	.08	
		.12	.13		.15	.16
.17				.21		

September

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
			.03	.04		
	.08	.09	.10			
			.17	.18		
				.25		

October

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				.02		
			.22			

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ARE YOU IN THE 4%?

4% of Nebraska homes are at a higher risk of flooding because they're built in a floodplain. Don't wait until flooding impacts you to take action. Check our interactive map and see if your home could be at risk.

This newsletter is produced by the DWEE Floodplain Management Division and is partially supported by funding through a Cooperative Agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The contents do not necessarily reflect the view and policies of the federal government.