

APRIL, 2023

FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN-2033.

INCLUDING THE COMMUNITIES OF EXETER, FAIRMONT, GRAFTON, MILLIGAN,
OHIOWA, SHICKLEY AND STRANG, NEBRASKA.



H:K

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FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – 2033.

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- ❖ Reg Noel, Vice-Chairperson
- ❖ Sharon Elznic, Secretary
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SECTION 1

THE FILLMORE COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS.



SECTION 1

THE FILLMORE COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

This **Comprehensive Plan** for Fillmore County, Nebraska, will serve as a guide to direct future growth and development opportunities in **Rural Fillmore County, Nebraska**, as well as the Communities of **Exeter, Fairmont, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa, Shickley and Strang** during the 10-year planning period, until 2033. The primary focus of this **Comprehensive Plan** is to assess the effectiveness of balancing the preservation and protection of agricultural production lands and natural resource conservation, with the appropriate locating of development for non-farm dwellings, rural subdivisions and commercial and industrial land uses in the Rural County, while encouraging community and economic growth and development in all seven Villages.

The Village of Shickley completed a Community Comprehensive Plan in February, 2023. Information from the Comprehensive Plan for Shickley is included in this Comprehensive Plan.

The County's elected officials will use this document to make decisions based upon the consensus of opinion by the **Fillmore County Planning & Zoning Commission**. Implementation methods and activities should include incentives to stimulate private action consistent with the **Plan** and the use of Local, State and Federal programs for both economic development and land conservation activities, County-wide.

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

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

PLANNING PERIOD.

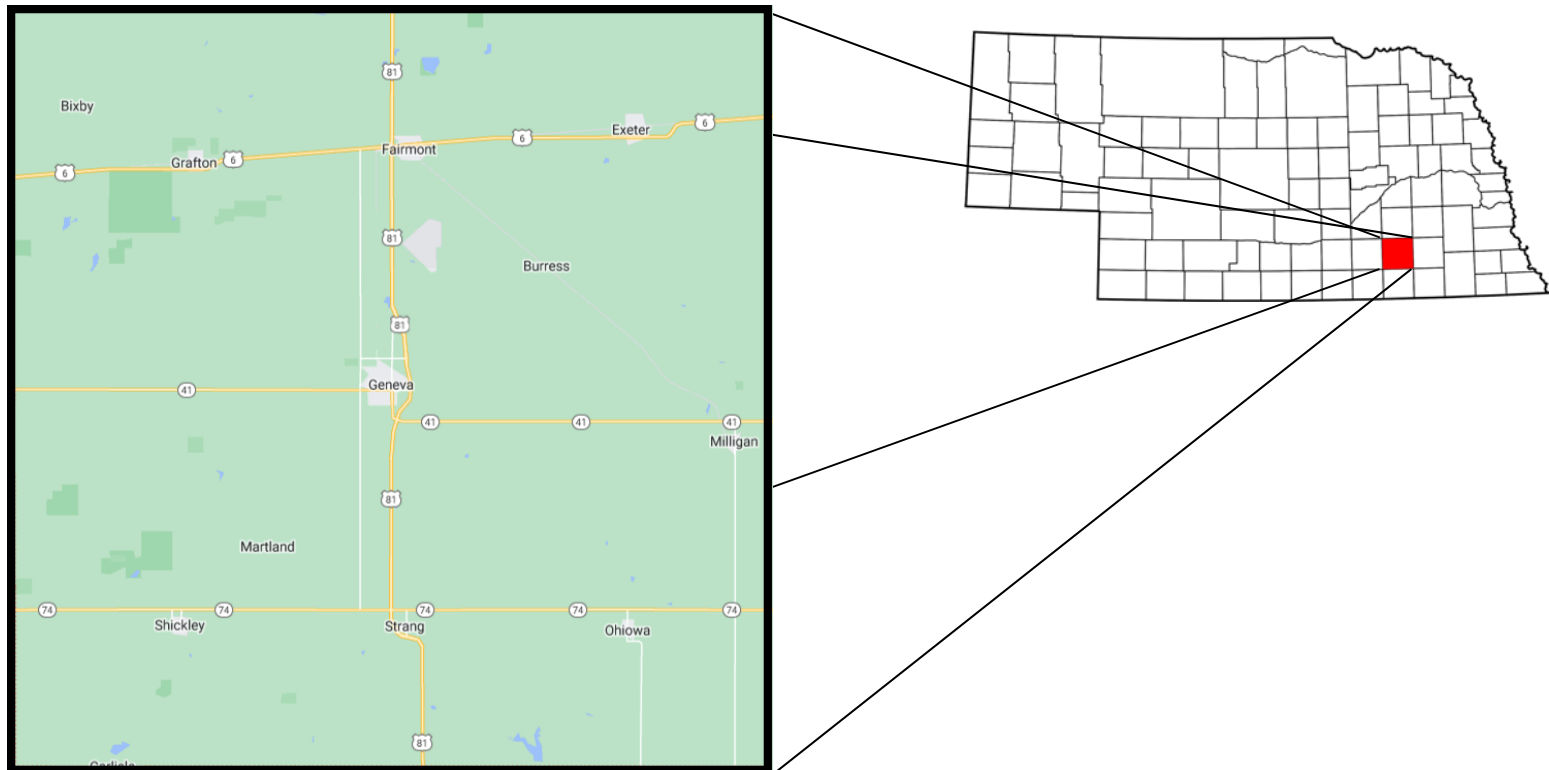
The planning time period for achieving the goals, programs and economic development activities identified in this **Comprehensive Plan** for Fillmore County, Nebraska, is 10 years (2033).

AUTHORITY TO PLAN.

This **Comprehensive Plan** for Fillmore 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.



SECTION 2

LAND USE PRESERVATION, DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING INITIATIVES.



SECTION 2

LAND USE PRESERVATION, DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING INITIATIVES.

INTRODUCTION

This **Section** of the **Fillmore County, Nebraska Comprehensive Plan** provides proposed **Land Use Preservation, Development and Planning Initiatives for Rural Fillmore County, Nebraska, including the Villages of Exeter, Fairmont, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa, Shickley and Strang**. Goals and Policies regarding community and economic development are also provided in comprehensive planning documents specific to the Village of Shickley, Nebraska.

The **Initiatives** address a wide spectrum of land use and planning topics, ranging from the preservation of general agriculture to planned residential subdivisions to needed public facilities and economic development opportunities. The purpose of each **Initiative** is to create a “balance” of both **land use preservation and development practices** at all levels of planning implementation, all in an effort to address the health, safety and overall general welfare of the residents of **Rural Fillmore County and each of the seven Villages**, while promoting the best possible planning and development practices to address the appropriate agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and public facility needs of the citizenry.

The following **Land Use Preservation, Development and Planning Initiatives** are the product of both **qualitative and quantitative research activities** conducted for the **Comprehensive Plan**. A qualitative research process included meetings with the Fillmore County Planning & Zoning Commission, comprised of appointed residents and representing various points of the County. This process also included the implementation of the **Fillmore County, Nebraska Community and County-Wide Opinion Surveys**. The **Surveys** allowed the **Fillmore County Citizenry** to provide their opinion of future land use activities in the **Rural County**, as well as each **Village**. The results of the **Survey**, included as “**Appendix I**” of the **Plan**, provided future **Rural County** and **Village** land use priority preference by the citizenry and direction in the preparation of the following **Land Use Preservation, Development and Planning Initiatives**.

Quantitative research activities included the collection, analysis and projection of pertinent population, income, economic and agricultural data from local, State and National sources, all in an effort to understand both past and present demographic and land use development trends in **Rural Fillmore County and the seven Villages**. All statistical information utilized in this **Comprehensive Plan** is highlighted in “**Appendix II**”. **Fillmore County, Nebraska** has, is and will continue to grow in population during the next 10 years and the **Rural County** and each **Village** could potentially be impacted by this growth. Planning for **Land Use Preservation and Development** will be a necessity to maintain the quality life style and economic prosperity currently experienced in **Rural Fillmore County, Nebraska, as well as for each Village**. An important statistical analysis of land use in was the preparation of **Land Use Matrices for Rural Fillmore County** and each **Village**, presenting both the current and projected land use requirements.

In essence, Land Use Preservation, Development and Planning Initiatives addresses the important components of planning implementation. The following identifies Three Primary Categories of Land Use Preservation & Development Initiatives in Rural Fillmore County and each of the seven Villages.

1. **Population & Plan Participation & Implementation.**
 - **Population Stability & Growth.**
 - **Rural County/Community Leadership.**
 - **Rural County/Community Citizen Participation & Relationships.**
 - **Plan Review & Implementation.**
2. **Preservation of Existing Conditions.**
 - **Agricultural Land Areas & Associated Farmsteads.**
 - **Parks/Recreation & Other Public Amenities.**
 - **Road Network & Other Transportation Systems.**
 - **Commercial & Industrial Developments.**
 - **Conservation Easements.**
3. **Future Development & Planning Practices.**
 - **Land Use Planning & Zoning.**
 - **Residential Development Practices, both Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.**
 - **Public Facilities, Utilities & Transportation.**
 - **Commercial & Industrial Development.**
 - **Alternative Energy Development Practices.**
 - **Broadband/Telecommunications.**

1. POPULATION & PLAN PARTICIPATION & IMPLEMENTATION.

- Fillmore County, Nebraska is expected to continue a **population decline pattern** with an estimated population of 5,171 by 2033. This represents a decline from the current estimated population of 5,487 and the 2020 Census population of 5,551. **Rural Fillmore County** currently has an estimated population of 853 and is expected to decrease to an estimated 760 persons during the next 10 years. A variety of changes in population are projected by 2033, with the Village of Exeter projected to experience the largest population decline (59 persons) and the Village of Fairmont projected to experience the largest increase in population (35 persons) during the next 10 years. The remaining Villages are likely to experience a stable population during the next 10 years.
- A planned ***Community Growth Initiative***, throughout the County, primarily consisting of increasing full-time employment positions by an additional 100 by 2033, would increase the Fillmore County population by an additional 150, resulting in the Rural County and each Village's population bases potentially experiencing population increases by 2033.
- The **future image of Rural Fillmore County** will greatly depend on the ability of residents to accept changes in the population and economic structure and their willingness to be a part of the ongoing planning and implementation process of the County.
- A stable population base in **Rural Fillmore County**, with potential for growth during the next 10 years, will require local leadership to **foster and market the values of rural residents** to encourage the creation of organized local action to preserve and strengthen the **Rural County**.
- The **success of the Comprehensive Plan** will greatly depend upon **planned programs of citizen participation**, to allow local residents the opportunity to both monitor and provide input for preservation and development activities in **Rural Fillmore County**.



- Each of the **seven Villages in Fillmore County** will need to conduct planning practices supportive of proper land usage, economic growth, housing, public facilities and services, transportation and recreation opportunities, as well as appropriate planning and zoning administration procedures to ensure the proper implementation of each component of the **Comprehensive Plan**.
- Local Fillmore County and Village leadership will need to continue to take an active role in **marketing the development potential of Rural Fillmore County** supporting the broadening of the local economic base and expanding employment opportunities. Emphasis in **Rural Fillmore County** will be placed on **agricultural related commercial and industrial types**, with attention given to the location of such business types, so as to not interfere with the local agricultural operations. Each Village should continue to support the development of locally-based commercial and industrial businesses and operations. A strong relationship with the Fillmore County Development Corporation will enhance several economic growth and development opportunities in each Village and the Rural County.



- Maintain and utilize the **Comprehensive Plan** as the **primary tool for decision making**, regarding the preservation and development of land areas in **Rural Fillmore County** and each **Village**.
- The **implementation of the Comprehensive Plan** should include the coordination of local **Rural County** and Community groups and organizations to carry-out these Planning Initiatives.
- The Fillmore County Planning and Zoning Commission, in conjunction with Village representation, should maintain an **annual review process** of the **Comprehensive Plan and Zoning and Subdivision Regulations**, coupled with changes, modifications and/or amendments prepared upon consensus of the Commission and Village leadership.

2. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.

- Local leadership should continue to promote the **preservation and usage of agricultural land in Rural Fillmore County for both traditional and modern agricultural practices**, including the diversification of crop production and attracting Ag-Industrial entities to the County. Historically, agriculture has been the primary income producing activity for the **Rural County**. This is anticipated to remain as such through the 10-year planning period (2033).
- Continue to **protect the natural resources and living environs of Rural Fillmore County** by controlling and prohibiting, in specific regions, large scale intensive livestock/confinement facilities in areas deemed inappropriate for such activities.
- The **preservation of the existing housing stock in Rural Fillmore County** and each of the seven **Villages** should be a priority initiative of the **Comprehensive Plan**, during the next 10 years. Specific focus should be given on ensuring safe and decent housing types exist for both existing and future farmsteads in the **Rural County**, as well as single family and multifamily housing in **each Village**. *Non-agricultural, both large lot and planned residential subdivisions in the Rural County will need to be planned and developed with little or no intent to infringe on the operation of general agricultural activities. The Villages should make residential development on both infill lots and on undeveloped tracts of land within their respective Corporate Limits a priority during the next 10 years.*
- Appropriate **public facilities and park/recreation amenities** should be maintained and planned accordingly, to service the population base in **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**. This would include, but not be limited to Village parks and County recreation and Wildlife/Waterfowl Protection Areas, as well as built facilities associated with local public providers of goods and services.



- The preservation of the existing **Fillmore County transportation system** will require proper planning and implementation of all levels of local road networks, with emphasis on the safe transport of people and goods. Both the State and County One-Year Road Plans should be “key” in directing a proper, modern road system in **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**. **Additionally, the County and each respective Village should continue the process of providing hard surface paving on gravel roads within each Community’s Corporate Limits for the safe movement of pedestrians and vehicles.**
- Preserve and expand **existing commercial and industrial land uses**, as needed, with emphasis on commercial and industrial types that benefit **Rural Fillmore County and Village** residents, especially the local agricultural sector.

3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING PRACTICES.

- **Maintain and follow the Land Use Plan for Rural Fillmore County and each Village**, which is based upon present conditions and the sound forecast of future needs. **By 2033, additional land acreage should be designated in Rural Fillmore County and each Village (as a future growth area) for public/quasi-public uses, park/recreation uses, non-farmstead residential dwellings and commercial and industrial land uses.**
- **Coordinate all land development and planning activities, including land use changes** with the input of the general public and County and State officials.
- Ensure that **all developments in Rural Fillmore County and each Village conform to uniform planning standards**. Evaluate the concepts of “**permissive**” and “**special permitted**” **land uses** throughout the rural County and each Village, as it pertains to future developments. Special permitted uses should contain all land use provisions associated with permissive uses, with the addition of other development and/or operational conditions as deemed necessary by the County and/or Village Boards.
- Implement zoning and other policies/regulations that will provide incentives for maintenance of **agricultural lands for traditional agricultural uses.**
- **General farming practices** should be the priority agricultural land use type in **Rural Fillmore County**, followed by confined livestock facilities.

- Utilize the **Land Use Plan** and respective **County/Village Zoning Regulations** as a means to ensure that all development efforts result in the preservation and protection of the **highest concentration of irrigated and dry land crop production areas**. Emphasis should be given to groundwater protection and preservation of agricultural land uses. The **development of confined livestock confinement facilities and operations** should be avoided in areas containing sensitive soils conditions.
- Future **non-agricultural developments** in **Rural Fillmore County** and **each Village** are equipped with an **adequate, modern utility systems**.
- Avoid **non-agricultural developments that could result in the contamination of soils and ground water resources**.
- **Encourage compatible adjacent land uses** throughout the County by implementing Zoning Regulations and other local planning policies suited to the unique characteristics and location of each use requested.
- Limit **future non-agricultural developments** in **Rural Fillmore County** to locations that are relatively free of environmental constraints relating to soils, slope, flood plain, drainage, ground water, endangered species or other natural resources.
- Enforce State and Local regulations protecting the environment from developments resulting in **contamination or pollutants**.
- Require all developments in **Rural Fillmore County** to be consistent with Zoning and other related regulations set forth for flood prone areas.
- Review and, if deemed necessary, modify the **local sign ordinances** for **Rural Fillmore County**, for both commercial and industrial businesses and within public right-of-way.
- Practice modern development measures in the **Rural County** that limit or reduce flood hazards, control water run-off and enhance the quality of surface and ground water.
- Promote the **development of housing** in **Rural Fillmore County** and **each Village**, considering a variety of styles, prices, densities and quantities, in locations consistent with local Land Use Plans. Also, consider a Zoning District for new residential subdivisions that allow for smaller lot sizes in Rural Fillmore County.

- Ensure that future residential development practices will not be **detrimental to the environment**.
- Encourage **future residential development, especially non-farm dwellings** in **Rural Fillmore County** and in close proximity to **each Village**, to be developed at appropriate locations along paved transportation corridors.
- **Develop organizational structures** to improve housing conditions throughout **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**, including a County-wide or Regional Housing Development Corporation. Utilize the requirements set forth in the *Fillmore County & Communities, Nebraska County-Wide Housing Study with Strategies for Affordable Housing*.
- Create and support an ongoing **County-wide housing rehabilitation program** for both owner and renter housing.
- Create a program to **demolish substantially dilapidated housing units** within **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**, with emphasis on units located in close proximity to Fillmore County Communities.
- Identify and rehabilitate **historically significant housing units** in both **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**.
- Review and re-evaluate **special permitted requirements** for both wind and solar energy conversion systems, including **commercial wind and solar farms** in **Rural Fillmore County**, to harmonize the Zoning Regulations with the desires of the Rural Fillmore County citizenry, while considering the health and safety of the general public and minimizing any economic and/or personal liabilities to the County. Such review should address the potential decommissioning of these systems and the proper reclamation of the subject land areas.



- Evaluate land use and zoning requirements of any **private/public venues** and “**Airbnb**” facilities, to ensure both the health and safety of the general public and minimize any economic and/or environmental liabilities to the County and the Villages, as well as collect any and all appropriate fees and taxes from such land use.
- **Provide adequate, efficient and appropriate public utilities and services** to both new and existing developments of all types in **Rural Fillmore County and each Village. Maintain and plan and develop, as needed, public facility and utility systems in Rural Fillmore County and each Village.** Ongoing communication with public service providers will be pertinent to the proper location and design and development of any new facility and/or systems.
- Provide for the equitable distribution of public facilities to meet the **cultural, educational, social, recreational, safety and health needs of the Rural County and each Village.**
- **Ensure adequate open and recreational space and trail systems** are both maintained and developed in **Rural Fillmore County.** Emphasize recreational opportunities associated with existing Wildlife and Waterfowl Management Areas and encourage recreational trail connections among the Villages of the County.
- Provide facilities and services in **Rural Fillmore County and each Village** that are necessary to **prevent degradation of the environment**, including modern sewage treatment, refuse collection and disposal, street cleaning and similar environmental control processes as necessary. This includes the proper disposal of animal waste.
- Ensure rules and regulations governing **safe drinking water and sewage treatment** are adhered to.
- Provide **adequate public health, safety and crime prevention systems** throughout the **County.**
- **Promote a social and cultural environment that provides opportunities for all residents to experience, develop and share their values, abilities, ambitions and heritage.**
- Continue to support the **evolution of the public educational system** and ensure that it is capable of elevating the **Rural County and each Village’s overall educational level.**

- Expand the availability of **supportive services to youth and older adults in Rural Fillmore County and each Village.**
- Utilize the **County's and State's One & Six Year Road Plans** to both maintain and provide new and improved transportation networks in **Rural Fillmore County** and each **Village. Include and maintain a Transportation Plan in the Comprehensive Plan.** Coordinate **transportation systems with the planning and development of other elements of Rural Fillmore County and each Village,** including public utilities and facilities.
- Continue to develop County road systems in accordance with the standard State of Nebraska "Functional Street Classifications".
- Support the **expansion of the agricultural businesses and industries in Rural Fillmore County.** Ensure all **economic development activities** in the **Rural County** are consistent with the **Comprehensive Plan.**
- Promote **cooperative economic development activities** in **Fillmore County with neighboring Counties and Communities,** utilizing the services of Fillmore County Development Corporation.
- Encourage the development and redevelopment of **local businesses and industries at strategic locations along County highway corridors** that are within or adjacent the Planning Jurisdiction of **each Fillmore County Village. A variety of business and industry development incentives could be provided by Fillmore County Development Corporation.**
- Encourage **joint Community/County economic development activities** in **Rural Fillmore County** that create permanent employment opportunities with competitive wages, especially for low- to moderate income persons and families.
- Ensure that all industrial and commercial developments occur within and/or adjacent the **Villages of Fillmore County,** or in rural areas with **adequate access to transportation systems and utilities.**

- **Consider the implementation of policies identified in the “Energy Element” of this Comprehensive Plan directed at both documenting and monitoring the consumption of energy and conservation policies** for all sectors in **Rural Fillmore County** and promote of the implementation of alternative energy sources such as Wind, Solar, Geothermal, Biomass and Methane, to reduce the reliance on traditional fuel and energy sources. This includes the use of Solar, Methane, Wind, Biomass, Hydropower and Geothermal Energy systems on individual properties to supplement or sell excess energy produced to the local utility district, a process known as **“Net Metering.”**
- Encourage and promote the development and use of **broadband and telecommunication technologies** throughout **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**, with an emphasis for provisions in the underserved areas of Fillmore County. Recently, the Nebraska Public Service Commission awarded over \$1.4 Million from the Nebraska Broadband Bridge Program to Glenwood Telecommunications, a broadband provider in Fillmore County that will assist in making broadband technologies more accessible to providers in **Rural Fillmore County and each Village**.
- Support the creation of **public-private partnerships** with the Fillmore County Planning & Zoning Commission, Board of Commissioners, local municipal governments, public power districts, communications providers and private investments in continuing to provide **broadband infrastructure** to underserved areas of **Fillmore County**. Information regarding service providers, coverage areas and broadband speed capacity throughout the **County** is discussed in **Section 5** of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

SECTION 3

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROGRAM.



SECTION 3

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROGRAM.

INTRODUCTION.

The **Fillmore County, Nebraska Comprehensive Plan** includes both **qualitative** and **quantitative research activities**. A comprehensive **citizen participation program** was implemented to gather the opinions of the Fillmore County citizenry regarding housing issues and needs. *Planning for the County and Community's future is most effective when it includes opinions from as many citizens as possible.* The methods used to gather information from the citizens of Fillmore County and each Community included **Fillmore County Planning & Zoning Commission** and two important Surveys; a “**Fillmore County Opinion Survey**,” and a “**Fillmore Community Opinion Survey**”. Complete results of the Surveys are available in “**Appendix I**” of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

FILLMORE COUNTY-WIDE OPINION SURVEY.

The Fillmore County, Nebraska **County-Wide Opinion Survey** was completed by 40 respondents. A slight majority of participants do not own land in Rural Fillmore County. This points at a disjunction between the responses and the people effected by the Fillmore County zoning and subdivision regulations. A majority of participants didn't have an opinion on whether or not the current Fillmore County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations were effective. This may point to a lack of knowledge about the content of these zoning and subdivision regulations. The County should focus on which areas of regulations participants are not supportive of and consider alternative solutions.

- Place of Residence (40 total respondents)
 - Exeter (One or 2 percent)
 - Fairmont (Nine or 22 percent)
 - Geneva (10 or 25 percent)
 - Grafton (Zero responses)
 - Milligan (Four or 10 percent)
 - Ohioa (Two or 5 percent)

- Shickley (Three or 7 percent)
 - Strang (Zero responses)
 - Outside Fillmore County (Two or 5 percent)
 - Rural Fillmore County (Nine or 22 percent)
 - 16 respondents or **42 percent (38 responses) own property in Rural Fillmore County**
- Do you feel the current Fillmore County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations are effective in managing growth and land development?
 - Total Respondents (39)
 - Yes (11 or 28 percent)
 - No (Two or 5 percent)
 - No opinion (26 or 66 percent)

In general, the respondents identified being “**supportive**” or “**very supportive**” of General Agricultural Uses, General Residential Development, Intensive Agricultural Uses and a variety of land uses being developed in Rural Fillmore County. The highest number of “**not supportive**” votes was for both Commercial and Personal Alternative Energy Systems. The top 10 land use items are rated based on level of support from Survey Participants.

FILLMORE COMMUNITY OPINION SURVEY.

The Fillmore County, Nebraska **Community Opinion Survey** was completed by 56 residence from within or nearby a Community of the County. A total of 28 participants, or 50 percent (55 total respondents) didn’t have an opinion on whether or not the current Fillmore County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations were effective, while 36 percent, or 20 participants felt the current Zoning and Subdivision Regulations were effective.

- Place of Residence (56 total respondents)
 - Exeter (Four or 7 percent)
 - Fairmont (Nine or 16 percent)
 - Geneva (20 or 35 percent)
 - Grafton (Zero responses)
 - Milligan (Eight or 14 percent)
 - Ohioa (One or 1 percent)

- Shickley (Three or 5 percent)
 - Strang (One or 1 percent)
 - Outside Fillmore County (One or 1 percent)
 - Rural Fillmore County (Nine or 16 percent)
- Do you feel the current Fillmore County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations are effective in managing growth and land development?
 - Total Respondents (55)
 - Yes (20 or 36 percent)
 - No (Seven or 12 percent)
 - No opinion (28 or 50 percent)

In general, the respondents identified being generally “**supportive**” or “**very supportive**” of all identified community betterment activities including improved Broadband/Telecommunication capacity, Schools and Educational Facilities, Downtown Revitalization Activities Public Infrastructure and Utilities and developments supporting a variety of land uses in each Community.

SECTION 4

POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE.



SECTION 4

POPULATION, INCOME & ECONOMIC PROFILE.

INTRODUCTION.

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

The population trends and projections for the years 2000 through 2033 were studied and forecasted, utilizing a process of both trend analysis and U.S. Census population estimates. **Fillmore County, as a whole, is projected to decrease in population over the next 10 years, by an estimated 316.** The County should continue to promote the development of new businesses, industries and housing for individuals and families during the 10-year planning period. A complete “**Table Profile**” is included in “**Appendix II**” of this **Comprehensive Plan**.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS & PROJECTIONS.

The analysis and projection of population are at the center of all planning decisions. This process assists in understanding important changes which have and will occur throughout the planning period. Estimating population size is critical to a planning process. Further, projecting a County population is extremely complex. Because projections are based on various assumptions about the future, projections must be carefully analyzed and continually re-evaluated due to economic and social structure.



- ❖ **Table 4.1, Page 4.3**, identifies **population trends and projections** for Fillmore County, from 2000 through 2033. A decline in total County population occurred in Fillmore County between 2000 and 2020, by 16.3 percent, or by 1,083 people.
- ❖ Between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses, the Villages of Fairmont, Ohioa, Shickley and Strang experienced slight to moderate population increases, with the largest increase occurring in Fairmont. This could potentially be attributed to both local community revitalization efforts and several large, agriculturally-based employers locating within the Community's Planning Jurisdiction.
- ❖ The current population outside the incorporated Communities of Fillmore County is an estimated 1,418, which includes an estimated population of 565 inside each Community's Planning Jurisdiction and a population of 853 residing in Rural Fillmore County. Both the Community Planning Jurisdiction and Rural Fillmore County populations have declined since the 2000 Census.
- ❖ By 2033, the total Fillmore County population is projected to decrease to 5,171, a decrease of 316 persons or 5.7 percent. The Communities of Fairmont, Ohioa, Shickley and Strang are projected to experience slight to moderate population increases by 2033, with the remaining Communities experiencing declining but stable populations.
- ❖ Population growth as a result of a "**Community Growth Initiative (CGI)**" is also highlighted in **Table 4.1**. The scenario of creating an additional 100 Full-Time Employment opportunities in the Fillmore County Communities, combined with housing development activities associated with workforce and population recruitment, would result in an additional population increase of 150, County-wide, for a 2033 projected population of 5,321.

TABLE 4.1
POPULATION TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	# Change <u>2023-2033</u>	2033 <u>CGI*</u>
Fillmore County	6,634	5,890	5,551	5,487	5,171	-316	5,321
Geneva	2,226	2,217	2,136	2,120	2,041	-79	2,099
Exeter	712	591	523	511	452	-59	466
Fairmont	691	560	592	599	634	+35	650
Grafton	152	126	106	103	88	-15	90
Milligan	315	285	244	237	203	-34	210
Ohiowa	142	115	120	121	126	+5	128
Shickley	376	341	347	348	352	+4	364
Strang	32	29	30	30	31	+1	32
Community Planning Jurisdictions	795	650	581	565	484	-81	498
Rural Fillmore County	1,193	976	872	853	760	-93	784

*Includes potential estimated population increase associated with a planned “**Community Growth Initiative**” (**CGI**). This could include increases in 100 Full-Time Employment (FTE) positions and/or Housing Development activities associated with workforce/population recruitment during the next 10 years. This would create an estimated Fillmore County population increase of 150.

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

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

- ❖ **Table 4.2A** provides **age distribution** for Fillmore County, from 2000 to 2033. The County is projected to experience a decrease in population during the next 10 years of approximately 316 people. By 2033, it is estimated that the “19 and Under” and “35 to 54” age groups will comprise the largest portions of the population. The “85+” age group will remain the smallest with an estimated 225 persons.
- ❖ The 2033 CGI identifies a projected population of 5,321 by 2033, including population increases among all population groups. The largest increase in population is projected to occur with the “19 and Under” and “35 to 54” age groups.
- ❖ In 2023, median age in Fillmore County is an estimated 45.2 years. This median age is projected to increase by 2033, to 45.9 years.

TABLE 4.2A
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

			2010-2020			2023-2033	2033
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020*</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>CGI</u>
19 and Under	1,524	1,182	-342	1,140	999	-141	1,028
20-34	719	898	+179	915	926	+11	953
35-54	1,500	1,310	-190	1,279	1,156	-123	1,190
55-64	831	877	+46	877	878	+1	904
65-74	594	663	+69	667	654	-13	673
75-84	444	373	-71	365	333	-32	342
85+	278	248	-30	244	225	-19	231
Totals	5,890	5,551	-339	5,487	5,171	-316	5,321
Median Age	46.3	45.1	-1.2	45.2	45.9	+0.7	45.8

*Estimate subject to margin of error.

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

- ❖ **Table 4.2B** provides **age distribution** for **Rural Fillmore County**, from 2010 to 2033, including Community Planning Jurisdictions. **Rural Fillmore County**. The “20-34” age group experienced the largest population increase from 2010 to 2020, increasing by 43. Currently, the “35-54” age group is the largest in **Rural Fillmore County**.
- ❖ An increase in population during the next 10 years of approximately 532 is projected for **Rural Fillmore County**. It is estimated that the “20-34” and “35 to 54” age groups will comprise the largest portions of the population for both 2033 and the 2033 CGI projection.
- ❖ In 2022, median age in Rural Fillmore County is an estimated 43.4 years. This median age is projected to increase by 2033, to 43.1 years.

TABLE 4.2B
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
RURAL FILLMORE COUNTY/CPJs, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

			2010-2020			2023-2033	2033
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020*</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>CGI</u>
19 and Under	411	292	-119	283	225	-58	231
20-34	184	227	+43	227	232	+5	238
35-54	458	459	+1	452	388	-64	400
55-64	272	216	-56	210	221	+11	228
65-74	164	133	-31	124	79	-45	82
75-84	100	60	-40	54	30	-24	32
85+	30	66	+36	68	69	+1	71
Totals	1,626	1,453	-173	1,418	1,244	-174	1,282
Median Age	40.4	43.6	+3.2	43.4	43.1	-0.3	43.2

*Estimate subject to margin of error.

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.

- ❖ **Table 4.3, Pages 4.7 through 4.9**, identifies **specific household characteristics** of Fillmore County and each Community and **Rural Fillmore County/CPJs**, from 2000 to 2033. The total number of households is projected to decrease by 95 throughout the County between 2023 and 2033.
- ❖ During the next 10 years, “persons per household” in Fillmore County is projected to decline slightly, from an estimated 2.27 to 2.23.
- ❖ **Currently, 110 persons reside in Group Quarters in Fillmore County, in facilities located in Geneva, Fairmont and Rural Fillmore County.** Group Quarters consist of both “institutionalized” and “non-institutionalized” living quarters that are not considered a household, such as dormitories, nursing care centers and correctional facilities.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE.

- ❖ **Table 4.4, Pages 4.10 through 4.12**, identifies **tenure by household** for Fillmore County, each Community and **Rural Fillmore County/CPJs**, from 2000 to 2033. The County is currently comprised of an estimated 2,367 households, consisting of 1,844 owner and 523 renter households. By 2033, owner households will account for an estimated 78.3 percent of the total households in Fillmore County, resulting in 1,779 owner households and 494 renter households.
- ❖ **Rural Fillmore County**, including Community Planning Jurisdictions, is projected to increase by 281 owner households and decrease by 205 renter households by 2033. **The continued construction of single family housing units, especially within a designated residential subdivision, will be the primary contributor to population and household increases by 2033.**

TABLE 4.3
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	6,634	264	6,370	2,689	2.37
	2010	5,890	222	5,668	2,483	2.28
	2020	5,551	111	5,440	2,386	2.28
	2023	5,487	110	5,377	2,367	2.27
	2033	5,171	104	5,067	2,273	2.23
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	2,226	86	2,140	957	2.24
	2010	2,217	138	2,079	926	2.24
	2020	2,136	78	2,058	917	2.24
	2023	2,120	77	2,043	915	2.23
	2033	2,041	74	1,967	905	2.17
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	712	44	668	276	2.42
	2010	591	30	561	236	2.37
	2020	523	0	523	236	2.22
	2023	511	0	511	235	2.17
	2033	452	0	452	230	1.97
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	691	46	645	275	2.35
	2010	560	39	521	243	2.14
	2020	592	32	560	256	2.19
	2023	599	32	567	259	2.19
	2033	634	30	604	274	2.20
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	152	1	151	68	2.22
	2010	126	0	126	62	2.03
	2020	106	0	106	50	2.12
	2023	103	0	103	48	2.15
	2033	88	0	88	38	2.32

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4.3 (CONTINUED)
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	315	0	315	149	2.11
	2010	285	0	285	129	2.21
	2020	244	0	244	120	2.03
	2023	237	0	237	118	2.01
	2033	203	0	203	108	1.88
<u>Ohiowa</u>	2000	142	0	142	69	2.06
	2010	115	0	115	53	2.17
	2020	120	0	120	52	2.31
	2023	121	0	121	52	2.33
	2033	126	0	126	51	2.47
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	376	0	376	154	2.44
	2010	341	0	341	152	2.24
	2020	347	0	347	140	2.48
	2023	348	0	348	138	2.52
	2033	352	0	352	139	2.53
<u>Strang</u>	2000	32	0	32	15	2.13
	2010	29	0	29	13	2.23
	2020	30	0	30	14	2.14
	2023	30	0	30	14	2.14
	2033	31	0	31	15	2.07
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	1,988	0	1,988	726	2.26
	2010	1,626	0	1,626	669	2.41
	2020	1,453	1	1,452	601	2.42
	2023	1,418	1	1,418	588	2.41
	2033	1,244	0	1,244	513	2.42

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

TABLE 4.4
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	2,689	2,003	74.5%	686	25.5%
	2010	2,483	1,920	77.3%	563	22.7%
	2020	2,386	1,857*	77.8%	529*	22.2%
	2023	2,367	1,844	77.9%	523	22.1%
	2033	2,273	1,779	78.3%	494	21.7%
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	957	699	73.0%	258	27.0%
	2010	926	679	73.3%	247	26.7%
	2020	917	730*	79.6%	187*	20.4%
	2023	915	739	80.8%	176	19.2%
	2033	905	739	81.7%	166	18.3%
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	276	229	83.0%	47	17.0%
	2010	236	196	83.0%	40	17.0%
	2020	236	186*	78.8%	50*	21.2%
	2023	235	184	78.3%	51	21.7%
	2033	230	176	76.5%	54	23.5%
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	275	205	74.5%	70	25.5%
	2010	243	191	78.6%	52	21.4%
	2020	256	197*	77.0%	59*	23.0%
	2023	259	198	76.4%	61	23.6%
	2033	274	207	75.5%	67	24.5%
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	68	57	83.8%	11	16.2%
	2010	62	57	91.9%	5	8.1%
	2020	50	50*	100.0%	0*	0.0%
	2023	48	45	93.8%	3	6.2%
	2033	38	36	94.7%	2	5.3%

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4.4 (CONTINUED)
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	149	121	81.2%	28	18.8%
	2010	129	108	83.7%	21	16.3%
	2020	120	98*	81.7%	22*	18.3%
	2023	118	96	81.4%	22	18.6%
	2033	108	87	80.6%	21	19.4%
<u>Ohioa</u>	2000	69	59	85.5%	10	14.5%
	2010	53	44	83.0%	9	17.0%
	2020	52	25*	48.1%	27*	51.9%
	2023	52	31	59.6%	21	40.4%
	2033	51	30	58.8%	21	41.2%
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	154	126	81.8%	28	18.2%
	2010	152	130	85.5%	22	14.5%
	2020	140	126*	90.0%	14*	10.0%
	2023	138	120	87.0%	18	13.0%
	2033	139	121	87.1%	18	12.9%
<u>Strang</u>	2000	15	9	60.0%	6	40.0%
	2010	13	10	76.9%	3	23.1%
	2020	14	8*	57.1%	6*	42.9%
	2023	14	9	64.3%	5	35.7%
	2033	15	10	66.7%	5	33.3%
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	726	498	68.6%	228	31.4%
	2010	669	505	75.5%	164	24.5%
	2020	601	437*	72.7%	164*	27.3%
	2023	588	422	71.8%	166	28.2%
	2033	513	373	72.7%	140	27.3%

*Estimate based on 2020 American Community Survey.

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

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

INCOME TRENDS & PROJECTIONS.

HOUSEHOLD AREA MEDIAN INCOME.

- ❖ **Table 4.5** identifies **median household income** for Fillmore County, Nebraska, from 2000 to 2033. The current median income in Fillmore County is an estimated \$66,921. Median income in the County is projected to increase by an estimated 38.3 percent to \$92,601, by 2033.

Rural Fillmore County, including CPJs, currently has the highest median income in the County at \$117,607. In 2033, the Balance of County is estimated to maintain the highest County median income at \$138,584, an increase of 17.8 percent

TABLE 4.5
ESTIMATED MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	2000	2020 Est.*	2023	2033
Fillmore County	\$35,162	\$62,151	\$66,921	\$92,601
Geneva	\$32,500	\$72,273	\$81,118	\$130,755
Exeter	\$34,286	\$55,179	\$58,541	\$76,375
Fairmont	\$35,658	\$49,063	\$50,907	\$60,474
Grafton	\$27,500	\$61,250	\$68,767	\$110,965
Milligan	\$24,327	\$49,500	\$54,622	\$82,882
Ohioa	\$20,625	\$46,250	\$51,996	\$84,295
Shickley	\$43,125	\$50,893	\$51,810	\$56,478
Strang	\$30,000	**	**	**
Rural Fillmore County/CPJs	\$68,437	\$112,800	\$117,607	\$138,584

*Specified data used, subject to margin of error.

**Not available due to disclosure suppression.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

PER CAPITA INCOME.

- ❖ **Table 4.6** identifies **per capita income** for Fillmore County and the State of Nebraska, from 2012 to 2033. Per capita income is equal to the gross income of an area (State, County, City, Village) divided equally between the residents of the area.
- ❖ In **2023**, per capita income in Fillmore County is an estimated \$64,723. By 2033, per capita income will increase in the County by an estimated 12 percent, to **\$72,490**.

TABLE 4.6
PER CAPITA INCOME
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY / STATE OF NEBRASKA
2012-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fillmore County</u>		<u>State of Nebraska</u>	
	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2012	\$59,020	--	\$46,670	--
2013	\$64,572	+9.4%	\$46,653	-0.0%
2014	\$57,270	-11.3%	\$48,957	+4.9%
2015	\$57,665	+0.7%	\$50,556	+3.3%
2016	\$51,262	-11.1%	\$49,360	-2.4%
2017	\$53,971	+5.3%	\$50,204	+1.7%
2018	\$55,061	+2.0%	\$52,023	+3.6%
2019	\$57,255	+4.0%	\$53,419	+2.7%
2020	\$63,206	+10.4%	\$56,869	+6.5%
2021	-	-	\$62,095	+9.2%
2023	\$64,723	+2.4%	\$64,144	+3.3%
2012-2023	\$59,020-\$64,723	+9.7%	\$46,670-\$64,144	+37.4%
2023-2033	\$64,723-\$72,490	+12.0%	\$64,144-\$85,312	+33.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2023.

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

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME.

- ❖ **Table 4.7** identifies the number of **persons receiving Social Security Income and/or Supplemental Security Income** in Fillmore County. A total of 1,520 persons received Social Security Income in Fillmore County in 2020. Of the 1,520 persons, 84.5 percent, or 1,285 persons were aged 65 years or older.

TABLE 4.7	
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA	
2020 ESTIMATE	
<u>Social Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	1,140
Wives & Husbands	45
Children	10
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	125
Children	25
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	150
Wives & Husbands	5
<u>Children</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	1,520
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	555
<u>Women</u>	<u>730</u>
Total	1,285
 <u>Supplemental Security Income-2020</u>	 <u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aged	(X)
<u>Blind and Disabled</u>	<u>(X)</u>
Total	52
(X) = Data suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.	
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, 2023.	

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC TRENDS.

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

EMPLOYMENT DATA.

- ❖ **Table 4.8, Page 4.15**, identifies **employment data trends and projections** for Fillmore County, Nebraska, from 2010 through 2033. Current data estimates 3,304 employed persons in Fillmore County with an estimated unemployment rate of 1.6 percent. By 2033, employed persons in the County are projected to increase by 166 persons, to 3,470 with an unemployment rate of 1.9 percent. Many of these jobs will be related to the agricultural sector of employment.

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK.

- ❖ **Table 4.9, Page 4.15**, illustrates the **travel time to work** for residents of Fillmore County, in 2020. Approximately 69 percent of the employed residents of Fillmore County traveled less than 20 minutes to work or worked at home, whereas seven percent travel 40 minutes or more.

WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT.

- ❖ **Table 4.10, Page 4.16**, identifies **workforce employment by type**, in Fillmore County, Nebraska, for 2023. The largest employment sectors include the Local Government, Manufacturing and Health Care & Social Assistance sectors.

TABLE 4.8
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployment</u>
2010	3,119	--	3.7
2011	3,209	+90	3.5
2012	3,212	+3	3.3
2013	3,207	-5	3.0
2014	3,163	-44	2.4
2015	3,112	-51	3.0
2016	3,092	-20	2.8
2017	3,023	-69	2.5
2018	3,063	+40	2.6
2019	3,080	+17	2.6
2020	3,067	-13	2.8
2021	3,227	+160	1.9
2022	3,310	+83	2.0
2023*	3,304	-6	1.6
2033	3,470	+166	1.9
2010-2033	3,119-3,470	+351	3.7-1.9
2033 Boost*	3,650	+340	2.0

*Estimate as of February, 2023.

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

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

TABLE 4.9
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2020 ESTIMATE*

9 Minutes or Less	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40 Minutes or More
1,046	681	368	232	176

*Subject to margin of error.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

TABLE 4.10
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
FEBRUARY, 2023

Workforce

Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	2,324
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	*
Utilities.	0
Construction.	160
Manufacturing.	272
Wholesale Trade.	192
Retail Trade.	191
Transportation & Warehousing.	95
Information.	*
Finance & Insurance.	153
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	18
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	17
Educational Services.	*
Health Care & Social Assistance.	222
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	*
Accommodation & Food Service.	86
Other Services (except Public Administration).	97
Federal Government.	27
State Government.	61
Local Government.	628

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

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

HOUSING STOCK CONDITIONS, VALUE & GROSS RENT.

HOUSING STOCK CONDITIONS.

- ❖ **Tables 2.11 and 2.12, Pages 4.18 and 4.19 respectively**, identify a **Housing Stock Profile** for Fillmore County, including “units in structure” and “substandard housing” as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. A substandard unit is one that is lacking complete plumbing, plus the number of households with more than 1.01 persons per room, including bedrooms, within a housing unit.
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2020, both Fillmore County (overall) and the **Rural County**, including CPJs, decreased in the total number of housing units. Fillmore County (overall) declined an estimated 57 housing units, while **Rural Fillmore County** decreased an estimated 141 housing units. The majority of housing units in the County are comprised of a single unit.
- ❖ Of the 2,488 occupied housing units in Fillmore County, none were identified as lacking complete plumbing and 10 units were considered to be overcrowded, including six units in Fairmont and four units in Milligan.

TABLE 4.11
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE/UNITS IN STRUCTURE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000 & 2020 ESTIMATE*

	<u>Year</u>	<u>1 unit</u>	<u>2-9 units</u>	<u>10+ units</u>	<u>Other**</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	2,681	138	58	113	2,990
	2020	2,637	153	108	35	2,933
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	882	73	46	37	1,038
	2020	861	77	81	0	1,019
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	278	14	0	10	302
	2020	313	8	0	8	329
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	255	25	12	15	307
	2020	290	43	27	2	362
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	59	2	0	11	72
	2020	71	0	0	13	84
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	143	11	0	13	167
	2020	172	17	0	5	194
<u>Ohiowa</u>	2000	69	3	0	3	75
	2020	55	2	0	5	62
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	156	8	0	7	171
	2020	164	6	0	2	172
<u>Strang</u>	2000	19	0	0	0	19
	2020	13	0	0	0	13
Rural Fillmore	2000	820	2	0	17	839
<u>County/CPJs</u>	2020	698	0	0	0	698

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.

**Includes mobile homes and trailers.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

TABLE 4.12
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE
SUBSTANDARD HOUSING – HUD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2020 ESTIMATE*

<u>Community</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Complete Plumbing</u>		<u>Lack of Complete Plumbing</u>		<u>Units with 1.01+ Persons per Room</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Fillmore County	2,488	2,488	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.4%
Geneva	838	838	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Exeter	302	302	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fairmont	324	324	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.9%
Grafton	70	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Milligan	136	136	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%
Ohiowa	49	49	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shickley	145	145	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Strang	11	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rural Fillmore County/CPJs	613	613	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey Estimate.

HOUSING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY

- ❖ **Table 4.13 highlights housing stock occupancy/vacancy status in Fillmore County, including each Community and respective CPJs and Rural Fillmore County, Nebraska. In 2023, Fillmore County contains an estimated 2,990 housing units, consisting of approximately 2,247 owner and 743 rental units.** Of these 2,990 units, approximately 623 are vacant, resulting in an overall, estimated housing vacancy rate of 20.8 percent. The 623 vacant housing units consist of an estimated 403 owner and 220 rental units, equaling an owner housing vacancy rate of 17.9 percent and a rental housing vacancy rate of 29.6 percent. The overall vacancy rate includes, but is not limited to any rented or sold but unoccupied residential dwelling unit, seasonal/vacation home, upper level downtown commercial buildings and vacant housing units used for storage or not currently on the market for sale or rent.
- ❖ **Rural Fillmore County/CPJs are comprised of an estimated 723 housing units (501 owner, 222 rental), of which 135 are vacant. Thus, the Balance of County/CPJs have an overall vacancy rate of 18.7 percent.**
- ❖ **The Adjusted Housing Vacancy Rate (AHVR) includes only vacant units that are available for year-round rent or purchase, meeting current housing code and having modern amenities. A vacancy rate of 6 percent is the minimum rate recommended for Fillmore County, to have sufficient housing available for new and existing residents. The overall, estimated AHVR for Fillmore County is 4.6 percent, which includes an AHVR for owner housing of 4.4 percent and 5.4 percent for rental housing. This concludes that Fillmore County has a deficiency of vacant, up-to-code owner and rental housing units.**
- ❖ **Rural Fillmore County/CPJs maintains an AHVR of 3.9 percent, including 4.4 percent for owner housing units and 2.7 percent for rental housing units.**
- ❖ **Fillmore County, including Communities, CPJs and Rural Fillmore County should take a position to assist property owners in upgrading their housing units during the next 10 years. This can be accomplished by, both, building new homes and rehabilitating (economically feasible) existing housing units. Housing units that are severely deteriorated or dilapidated should be targeted for substantial rehabilitation or, in extreme cases, demolition and replacement.**

TABLE 4.13
HOUSING STOCK OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

	<u>Fillmore</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Geneva</u>	<u>Exeter</u>	<u>Fairmont</u>	<u>Grafton</u>
	2,990 (O=2,247, R=743)	1,034 (O=815, R=219)	336 (O=244, R=92)	365 (O=271, R=94)	84 (O=71, R=13)
a) Housing Stock					
b) Vacant Housing Stock	623	119	101	106	36
c) Occupied Housing Stock	2,367	915	235	259	48
*Owner Occupied	1,844	739	184	198	45
*Renter Occupied	523	176	51	61	3
d) Housing Vacancy Rate*	20.8% (623)	11.5% (119)	30.1% (101)	29.0% (106)	42.9% (36)
*Owner Vacancy	17.9% (403)	9.3% (76)	24.6% (60)	26.9% (73)	36.6% (26)
*Renter Vacancy	29.6% (220)	19.6% (43)	44.6% (41)	35.1% (33)	76.9% (10)
e) Adjusted Vacancy Rate**	4.6% (139)	2.8% (29)	6.5% (22)	5.8% (21)	8.3% (7)
**Owner Vacancy	4.4% (99)	2.3% (19)	6.1% (15)	4.8% (13)	7.0% (5)
**Renter Vacancy	5.4% (40)	4.6% (10)	7.6% (7)	8.5% (8)	15.4% (2)

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4.13 (CONTINUED)
HOUSING STOCK OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

	<u>Milligan</u>	<u>Ohiowa</u>	<u>Shickley</u>	<u>Strang</u>	<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>
	196	62	174	16	723
	(O=148, R=48)	(O=38, R=24)	(O=148, R=26)	(O=11, R=5)	(O=501, R=222)
a) Housing Stock					
b) Vacant Housing Stock	78	10	36	2	135
c) Occupied Housing Stock	118	52	138	14	588
*Owner Occupied	96	31	120	9	422
*Renter Occupied	22	21	18	5	166
d) Housing Vacancy Rate*	39.8% (78)	16.1% (10)	20.7% (36)	12.5% (2)	18.7% (135)
*Owner Vacancy	35.1% (52)	18.4% (7)	18.9% (28)	18.2% (2)	15.8% (79)
*Renter Vacancy	54.2% (26)	12.5% (3)	30.8% (8)	0.0% (0)	25.2% (56)
e) Adjusted Vacancy Rate**	8.2% (16)	3.2% (2)	7.5% (13)	6.3% (1)	3.9% (28)
**Owner Vacancy	8.1% (12)	5.3% (2)	6.8% (10)	9.1% (1)	4.4% (21)
**Renter Vacancy	8.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	11.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (6)

* Includes all housing stock, including seasonal and substandard housing.

** Includes only year-round vacant units available for rent or purchase, meeting current housing code and modern amenities.

Does not include vacant units either not for sale or rent, seasonal units, or units not meeting current housing code.

Source: Fillmore County Communities, 2023.

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

HOUSING VALUE & GROSS RENT.

- ❖ The cost of housing in any Community is influenced by many factors, primarily the cost of construction, availability of land and infrastructure and, lastly, the organizational capacity of the Community or County to combine these issues into an applicable format and secure the appropriate housing resources, including land and money. Fillmore County is challenged to organize necessary resources to meet the needs of their residents, including both financial and organizational resources.
- ❖ **Table 4.14, Pages 4.24 and 4.25** identifies **owner occupied housing values and gross rent** in Fillmore County, from 2000 through 2033.
- ❖ Currently, the estimated Fillmore County **median owner housing value** is \$95,790. By 2033, the estimated median housing value is projected to increase an estimated 36.9 percent to \$131,174. The **Rural County**, including CPJs, is also projected to experience a substantial increase in housing values, increasing an estimated 46.4 percent through 2033, or from \$228,399 to \$334,365.
- ❖ The 2022 estimated **median gross rent** for Fillmore County is \$630. The median gross rent is projected to increase an estimated 54.6 percent to \$974 by 2033. Gross rents in the **Rural County** are projected to increase by 13.4 percent through 2033 from \$342 to \$388.

TABLE 4.14
ESTIMATED MEDIAN GROSS RENT &
MEDIAN OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES &
RURAL FILLMORE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Rent</u>	<u>Median Value Owner Housing</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	\$272	\$51,300
	2020*	\$568	\$89,200
	2023	\$630	\$95,790
	2033	\$974	\$131,174
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	\$295	\$59,300
	2020*	\$627	\$100,600
	2023	\$698	\$107,606
	2033	\$1,093	\$145,076
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	\$244	\$46,800
	2020*	\$548	\$74,200
	2023	\$616	\$78,544
	2033	\$998	\$101,536
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	\$232	\$35,800
	2020*	\$574	\$59,500
	2023	\$659	\$63,439
	2033	\$1,147	\$84,438
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	\$425	\$21,600
	2020*	**	\$72,200
	2023	**	\$89,114
	2033	**	\$133,496

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4.14 (CONTINUED)
ESTIMATED MEDIAN GROSS RENT &
MEDIAN OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES &
RURAL FILLMORE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Rent</u>	<u>Median Value Owner Housing</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	\$243	\$39,800
	2020*	\$688	\$50,500
	2023	\$814	\$51,858
	2033	\$1,559	\$58,831
<u>Ohioa</u>	2000	\$408	\$14,200
	2020*	**	\$28,300
	2023	**	\$31,110
	2033	**	\$46,555
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	\$453	\$61,800
	2020*	\$638	\$99,000
	2023	\$664	\$104,959
	2033	\$799	\$136,547
<u>Strang</u>	2000	\$275	\$33,800
	2020*	**	\$125,000
	2023	**	\$158,728
	2033	**	\$192,871
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	\$262	\$42,000
	2020*	\$333	\$193,500
	2023	\$342	\$228,399
	2033	\$388	\$334,365

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.

**Data not available due to disclosure suppression.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

SECTION 5

LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN.



SECTION 5

LAND USE PROFILE & PLAN.

INTRODUCTION.

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

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

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

Fillmore County contains an estimated total land area of 369,280 acres. Soils are primarily used for pasture land and crop production.

SOILS.

The Soil Conservation Services has identified seven soils associations in the Soil Survey of Fillmore County. These include the Hastings-Crete, Hastings-Uly-Geary, Muir-Hobbs-Butler, Crete-Hastings-Massie, Crete-Butler, Olbut-Butler, and Hastings-Crete-Geary Associations. **Illustration 5.1, Page 5.5**, identifies the location of soils associations in Fillmore County. The map identifies soil types that are conducive for certain types of development. The following narrative describes the general characteristics of the seven soil types. For a detailed analysis, refer to the Soil Survey of Fillmore County, Nebraska.

❖ **Hastings-Crete Association.**

The **Hastings-Crete Association** is located in the northern areas of the County. This association is characterized by “deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained silty soils on uplands.” This association comprises about 11 percent of the County. Hastings soils are mostly on broad, nearly level or very gently sloping divides. Crete Soils are mostly on nearly level divides. The soils are used for irrigated cropland and dry cropland. Hastings soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields due to slow percolation. Sewage lagoon areas have moderate to severe limitations depending on slope.

❖ **Hastings-Uly-Geary Association.**

The **Hastings-Uly-Geary Association** is located mainly in the northwest part of the County. This association consists of soils on the sides of drainageways and on upland breaks to stream terraces and bottom lands. The association is described as “deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, silty soils on uplands.” This association occupies about 4 percent of the County. Hastings soils are on the gently sloping and strongly sloping sides of drainageways. Uly soils are on the moderately steep and steep sides of drainageways and upland breaks. Geary soils are on the gently sloping to steep sides of drainageways and upland breaks. The soils are used mainly for dryland crops, pasture and range. Flooding is a hazard on the bottom-land soils. This soils association has limitations for septic tank absorption fields and sewage lagoon areas where there are steep slopes.

❖ **Muir-Hobbs-Butler.**

The **Muir-Hobbs-Butler Association** is located along Turkey Creek and the West Fork of the Big Blue River. The Association is described as “*deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained and somewhat poorly drained silty soils on stream terraces, foot slopes and bottom lands.*” Muir soils are located on stream terraces and foot slopes and comprise nearly 62 percent of the association. Butler soils are on nearly level stream terraces while Hobbs soils are located on nearly bottom lands. Soils in this association are prone to severe wetness and occasional flooding and are not suited for dwellings or septic tank absorption fields. Water erosion is a hazard on sloping cultivated soils while frequent flooding on bottom-land presents many obstacles for development.

❖ **Crete-Hastings-Massie Association.**

The **Crete-Hastings-Massie Association** is mainly located in the northwest and southwest areas of the County. The soils are characterized as “deep, nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained, to very poorly drained, silty soils on uplands and in upland depressions.” This association occupies about 6 percent of the County. The Crete soils are on very gently sloping divides, while Hastings soils are on gently sloping divides. The very poorly drained Massie soils are in the lowest, wettest parts of nearly level depressions. Soils are used for irrigated crops and dryland crops. Limitations of this soils association include; slow percolation for septic tank absorption fields, steep slopes for sewage lagoons and shrink-swell potential for dwelling. Water erosion is the main hazard.

❖ **Crete-Butler Association.**

The **Crete-Butler Association** is located throughout the county. The Crete-Butler Association is generally comprised of 71 percent Crete soils and 17 percent Butler soils. Minor soil types comprise the remaining 12 percent of the soils. The soils are characterized as “*deep, nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, silty soils on uplands.*” The association comprises about 66 percent of the County. Crete soils are located on the broad gently sloping divides where irrigated crops are found throughout the county. Butler soils are in basins at the head of drainageways, which are comprised of minor soils such as Hastings and Hobbs soils, which support primarily dry land crops. Wetlands in this association are made up of Scott, Massie and Fillmore soils.

The development, or land use constraints associated with the Crete-Butler Association include severe shrink-swell potential, slow permeability and water intake rate for irrigation is slow. Septic tanks absorption fields do not function well in these soils due to the slow permeability.

❖ **Olbut-Butler Association.**

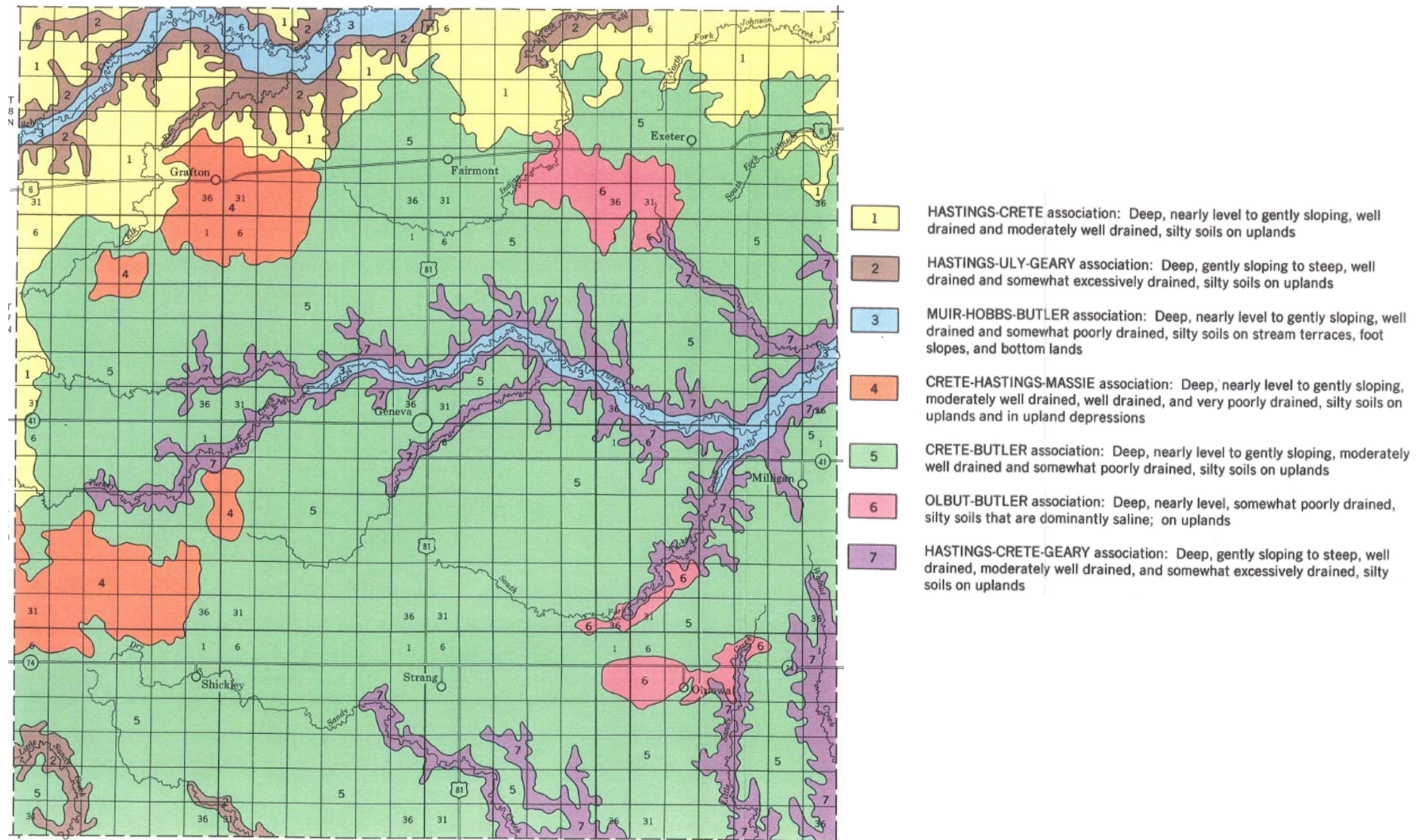
The **Olbut-Butler Association** is mainly located between Fairmont and Exeter and west of Ohio. The soils are characterized as “deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained silty soils that are dominantly saline, on uplands. This association is about 2 percent of the County. Olbut soils are mostly in plane or slightly concave areas and in shallow depressions. Butler soils are in plane and slightly concave areas on uplands. Soils are used for both dryland and irrigated crops. Olbut and Butler soils have severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields due to slow percolation and wetness. Wetness and ponding are also limitations for sewage lagoon areas. Shrink-swell potential and ponding of water are concerns for buildings.

❖ **Hastings-Crete-Geary Association.**

The **Hastings-Crete-Geary Association** is located along the creeks and drainageways of the County. The Association is characterized as “*deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained, moderately well drained, silty soils on uplands*.” This Association occupies about 8 percent of Fillmore County.

Hastings soils are mostly on the upper side slopes of drainageways. Crete soils are on narrow divides and the sides of drainageways. The lower side slopes of drainageways and upland breaks to stream terraces, as well as bottom lands contain Geary soils. These soils are mainly used for dryland crops, pasture or range land. Moderate to severe shrink-swell tendencies necessitate reinforced footings of structures built in this soils association.

**GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATION MAP
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.1**



CLIMATE.

The climate of Fillmore County is continental and characterized by widely ranging seasonal temperatures and rapidly changing weather patterns. The temperature ranges from an average daily minimum of 11.2 in January and maximum of 90.1 in August. The average annual precipitation is 23.5 inches. The rainy season is April through September.

WATERSHEDS AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The entire County is in the drainage basins of the Big Blue River and the Little Blue River. The West Fork of the Big Blue River and its tributaries dissect the Northern portion of the County. Turkey Creek, the longest stream in Fillmore County, flows from Clay County through the central part of Fillmore County and into Saline County. The major drainageways in the southwestern part of the County are Little Sandy Creek and Dry Sandy Creek. The drainageways in the southeastern part are another Little Sandy Creek and Walnut Creek. In the undrained areas, water is ponded for brief to very long periods.

GROUNDWATER.

Groundwater is the main source of water for irrigation, livestock and municipal, domestic and industrial uses. The depth to the water table is greatest in the uplands and least in the stream valleys¹¹. The depth to the water table ranges from about 100 feet north at Fairmont to about 60 feet in the Milligan–Ohiowa area. The northwestern and west-central portions of the County and the area between Milligan and Ohiowa have low yielding wells. Groundwater is adequate in these areas for domestic use and for use by livestock.

The underground water supply is vital to the region. It is the source of water for numerous municipal and irrigation wells. Any endangerment to the supply threatens public health, as well as the vital farming economics of the region. Therefore, the natural resource must be protected to secure the prosperity of Fillmore County. The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) regulates ground water quality and quantity. To assist local municipalities with protecting their municipal drinking water supply, the NDEE has developed the ***Nebraska Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program***. The voluntary “program intends to prevent the contamination of ground water used by public water supply wells.”

The **WHP Program** provides the following in accordance with federal laws: 1) Duties of the governmental entities and utility districts, 2) determines protection area, 3) identify contamination sources, 4) develop a contaminant source management program, 5) develop an alternate drinking water plan, 6) review contaminated sources in future wellhead areas, and 7) involve the public.

The approaches of **Nebraska's Wellhead Protection Program** are to prevent the location of new contaminant sources in wellhead protection areas through planning, minimize the hazard of existing sources through management, and provide early warning of existing contamination through ground water monitoring.

The **Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)** is a region with restrictive regulations on land use to prevent potential contaminants from locating in the sensitive area. The boundaries are delineated by a time-of-travel cylindrical displacement calculation. The boundary is then mapped by the NDEE so communities can apply zoning regulations to the floating district.

Currently, the Villages and/or One-Mile Planning Jurisdictions of the Villages of Exeter, Fairmont, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa and Shickley have a designated WHPA.

EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS.

An Existing and Future Land Use Matrix for Fillmore County, from 2023 to 2033, is presented in Table 5.1, Page 5.8. Fillmore County, Nebraska, consists of an estimated 369,280 acres of land in southeastern Nebraska. Currently, an estimated 29,736 acres are encompassed by the Planning Jurisdictions of each Community in the County. An estimated 768 acres consist of water area. **Since 2012, the Planning Jurisdiction of the City of Geneva has expanded due to local annexation procedures.** Rural Fillmore County consists of an estimated 338,776 acres, comprised of a variety of land uses including, but not limited to agricultural, commercial, industrial, public/quasi-public and park and recreation areas.

The **Existing Land Use Map, Illustration 5.2, Page 5.9,** serves as the basis for establishing a **Future Land Use Plan for Rural Fillmore County.** The **Existing Land Use Map** highlights the impact of concentrations of rural dwellings, commercial businesses and agricultural areas throughout the County.

**TABLE 5.1
EXISTING & FUTURE LAND USE MATRIX
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2023 & 2033**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>2023 Land Area (Acres)</u>	<u>2033 Land Area (Acres)</u>
- Community Planning Jurisdictions	29,736	29,736
- Agricultural*	315,736	315,670
- Public/Quasi-Public (Includes Fairmont State Airfield)	1,968	1,979
- Park/Recreation/Management Area**	19,520	19,520
- Single Family Residential (Including Farmsteads)***	1,087	1,119
- Commercial	97	97
- <u>Industrial/Intensive Agricultural</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>391</u>
Total Land Area	368,512	368,512
<u>Water Area</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>768</u>
TOTAL ACRES	369,280	369,280

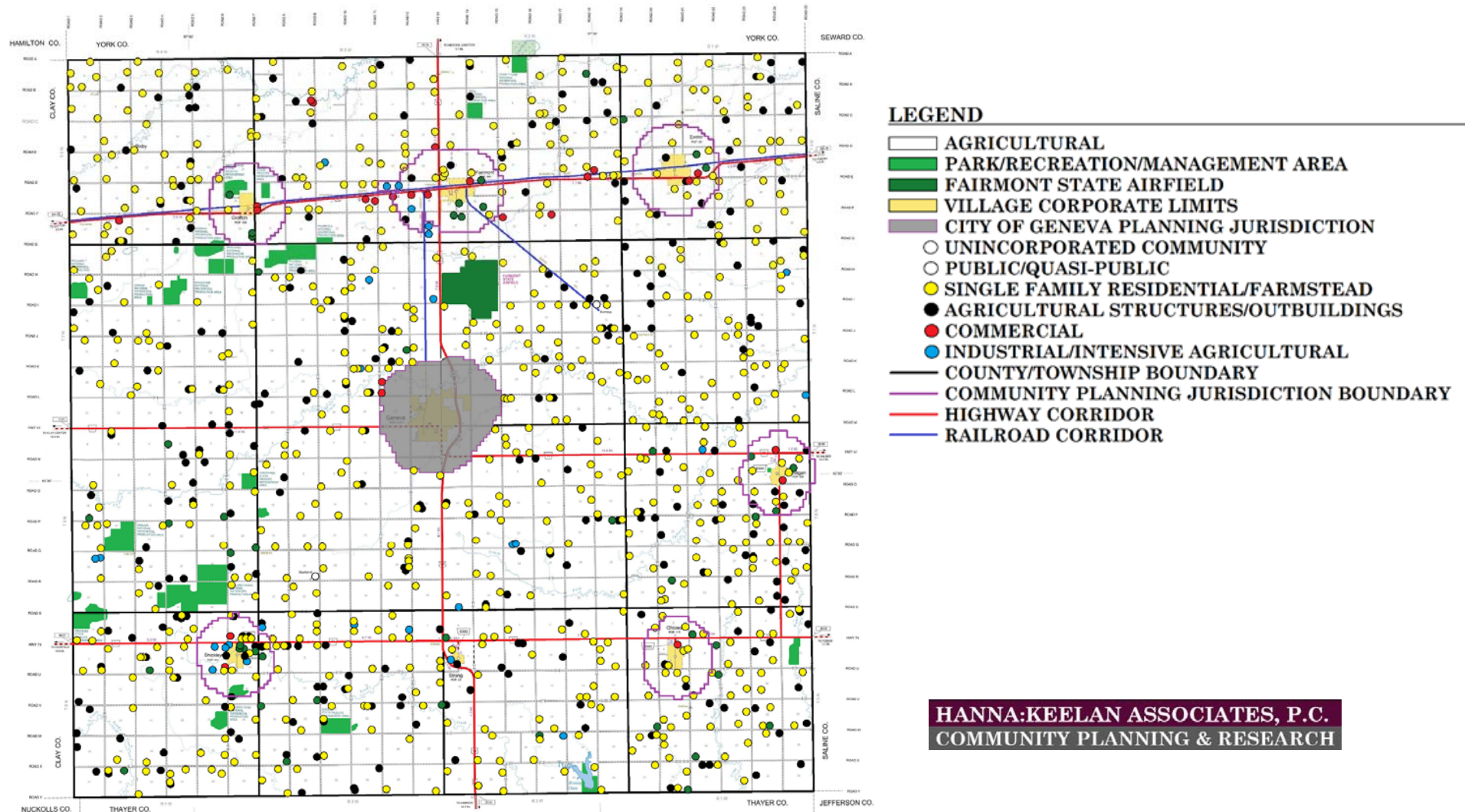
*Includes agricultural structures/outbuildings.

**Includes Wildlife Management & Waterfowl Production Areas.

***Includes Single Family Residential Land Uses in Unincorporated Communities.

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

**EXISTING LAND USE MAP.
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.2**



EXISTING LAND USES.

❖ Agricultural Uses.

Undeveloped, agricultural land for crop harvest and livestock production are the most prolific rural land uses in Rural Fillmore County. An estimated 315,736 acres of land in the Rural County are utilized for general agricultural purposes and are not associated with any land conservation easements/ restrictions. Additional information regarding land in farms for the entirety of Fillmore County, as well as statistics from the Nebraska Agricultural Census are included in this Section.

❖ Single Family Residential Development & Farmsteads.

The **Existing Land Use Map** indicates rural dwellings exist throughout **Rural Fillmore County** in areas where soil conditions are permissible for development. Most rural residential dwellings are located along hard surfaced and gravel roads.

The majority of non-farm dwellings are constructed on large lots of three acres or more. Non-farm dwelling development has been minimal but steady throughout Rural Fillmore County, including deteriorated and dilapidated housing structures being replaced with new single family housing units. Flood plains and associated waterways, wetlands and lands with limited access limit the development of non-farm dwellings.



❖ **Public/Quasi-Public Uses.**

Public/quasi-public land uses, such as churches, cemeteries and rural utility substations are scattered throughout Rural Fillmore County and account for an estimated 1,968 acres.

❖ **Park/Recreation/Management Area Uses.**

Park and recreation areas, including “Management Areas” such as Wildlife Management and Waterfowl Production Areas are generally concentrated in the western portion of Fillmore County. The Bruning Dam and Lone Star Recreation Areas are also included. These areas comprise an estimated 19,520 acres of land throughout Fillmore County.



❖ **Commercial & Industrial/Intensive Agricultural Uses.**

Commercial and Industrial uses are generally located within the Cities and Villages and their associated Planning Jurisdictions in the County. This includes the large ethanol plant located west of the Village of Fairmont. Commercial and industrial land uses are functioning throughout Fillmore County in areas both zoned and not zoned for a particular use.

An estimated 97 acres in Rural Fillmore County are being utilized for commercial uses, generally consisting of agriculture related operations along with the three wind turbines located along the Highway 6 Corridor west of Fairmont. An estimated 368 acres of industrial land uses exist in Rural Fillmore County and are generally comprised of large-scale and intensive agricultural land uses, such as feedlots.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS/RANCHES.

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

The number and size of farms/ranches, identified in **Table 5.2**, indicates that the number of farms/ranches in the “1 to 9,” “10 to 49” and “500 to 999” acre categories experienced increases. The “1 to 9” category increased by a total of eight farms/ranches, or 34.8 percent, between 2007 and 2017. The “10 to 49” acre category increased by nine farms/ranches, or 39.1 percent. The “500 to 999” acre farms increased by 12 farms, or 11.5 percent.

The average farm/ranch size has decreased by 1.1 percent, from 758 in 2007 to 750 acres in 2017. The overall decrease in the number of large farms and a decrease in land in farms and average farm/ranch size suggests the repurposing of farmland for other uses, such as pasture or grazing lands. This may have a significant impact on the County’s economy as agriculture is the main source of income.

TABLE 5.2
FARMS BY SIZE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

<u>Size</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
1 to 9 Acres	23	21	31	-8.7%	+34.8%
10 to 49 Acres	23	41	32	+78.3%	+39.1%
50 to 179 Acres	95	79	64	-16.8%	-32.6%
180 to 499 Acres	91	102	77	+12.1%	-15.4%
500 to 999 Acres	104	114	116	+9.6%	+11.5%
1,000 to Acres or More	142	115	119	-19.0%	-16.2%
Total Farms	478	472	439	-1.3%	-8.2%
Total Crop Land	322,967	296,448	305,326	-8.2%	-5.5%
Land in Farms	362,155	328,386	329,466	-9.3%	-9.0%
Average Farm Size	758	696	750	-8.2%	-1.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

CROP PRODUCTION TRENDS.

Table 5.3 identifies the **status of crop production** in Fillmore County from 2007 to 2017. The acreage of harvested cropland decreased by 4.5 percent from 2007 to 2017, and the acreage of farms/ranches with irrigated cropland decreased by 1.6 percent. Overall, total crop land decreased by 5.5 percent. **This trend suggests that total farmland in the county is being repurposed for other non-agricultural uses.**

TABLE 5.3
STATUS OF CROP PRODUCTION
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change 2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change 2007 - 2017</u>
IRRIGATED LAND					
Farms	330	308	308	-6.7%	-6.7%
Acres	<u>223,522</u>	<u>210,981</u>	<u>219,895</u>	<u>-5.6%</u>	<u>-1.6%</u>
HARVESTED CROP LAND					
Farms	419	413	392	-1.4%	-6.4%
Acres	<u>314,294</u>	<u>294,224</u>	<u>300,205</u>	<u>-6.4%</u>	<u>-4.5%</u>
TOTAL CROP LAND					
Farms	442	424	404	-4.1%	-8.6%
Acres	<u>322,967</u>	<u>296,448</u>	<u>305,326</u>	<u>-8.2%</u>	<u>-5.5%</u>

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

Table 5.4 identifies **harvested crops by type** in Fillmore County, from 2007 to 2017. Each Census of Agriculture, since 2007, identified a large portion of production acres in Fillmore County being dedicated to corn for grain or seed. Soybeans for beans crop is the only crop type experiencing consistent increases in production acreage since 2007.

TABLE 5.4**HARVESTED CROPS BY TYPE****FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA****2007-2017**

CROP BY TYPE	<u>Production in Acres</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>	<u>2007-2017</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	195,107	181,211	177,074	-7.1%	-9.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	1,024	907	721	-11.4%	-29.6%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	12,953	1,346	1,791	-89.6%	-86.2%
Wheat for Grain	12,844	2,727	1,872	-78.8%	-85.4%
Oats for Grain	48	75	0	+56.3%	-100.0%
Soybeans for Beans	89,148	102,201	113,624	+14.6%	+27.5%
Forage - Hay-alfalfa, Silage	7,291	5,619	5,072	-22.9%	-30.4%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS.

Table 5.5, identifies **livestock production trends** in Fillmore County from 2007 through 2017. During this period, the total number of livestock producing farms/ranches for “Cattle/Calves” decreased by 31 farms/ranches, and the total number of cattle/calves decreased by 18,068 or 42.3 percent during the same period. The number of ranches raising “Beef Cows” also declined from 122 to 116, or by 4.9 percent during the same period. Additionally, the number of farms raising “Sheep and Lambs” increased from 17 to 21, or 23.5 percent.

TABLE 5.5
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Farms / Total Animals</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2007 – 2012</u>	<u>2007 – 2017</u>
Cattle/Calves	163 / 42,739	166 / 31,023	132 / 24,671	+1.8% / -27.4%	-19.0% / -42.3%
Beef Cows	122 / 4,562	120 / (D)	116 / (D)	-1.6% / (D)	-4.9% / (D)
Milk Cows	0 / 0	1 / (D)	2 / (D)	+100.0% / (D)	+200.0% / (D)
Hogs and Pigs	38 / 63,047	17 / 33,179	16 / 24,464	-55.3% / -47.4%	-57.9% / -61.2%
Sheep and Lambs	17 / 631	21 / 891	21 / 578	+23.5% / +41.2%	+23.5% / -8.4%

*(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
 Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

FUTURE LAND USE ANALYSIS.

Illustration 5.3, Page 5.17, identifies the **Future Land Use** for Rural Fillmore County. The primary hard-surfaced County roads and State highways were reviewed to determine the potential impact of rural development adjacent these corridors. Rural residential land uses not associated with farming or ranching are most suitable adjacent Highways 10, 30 and 40.

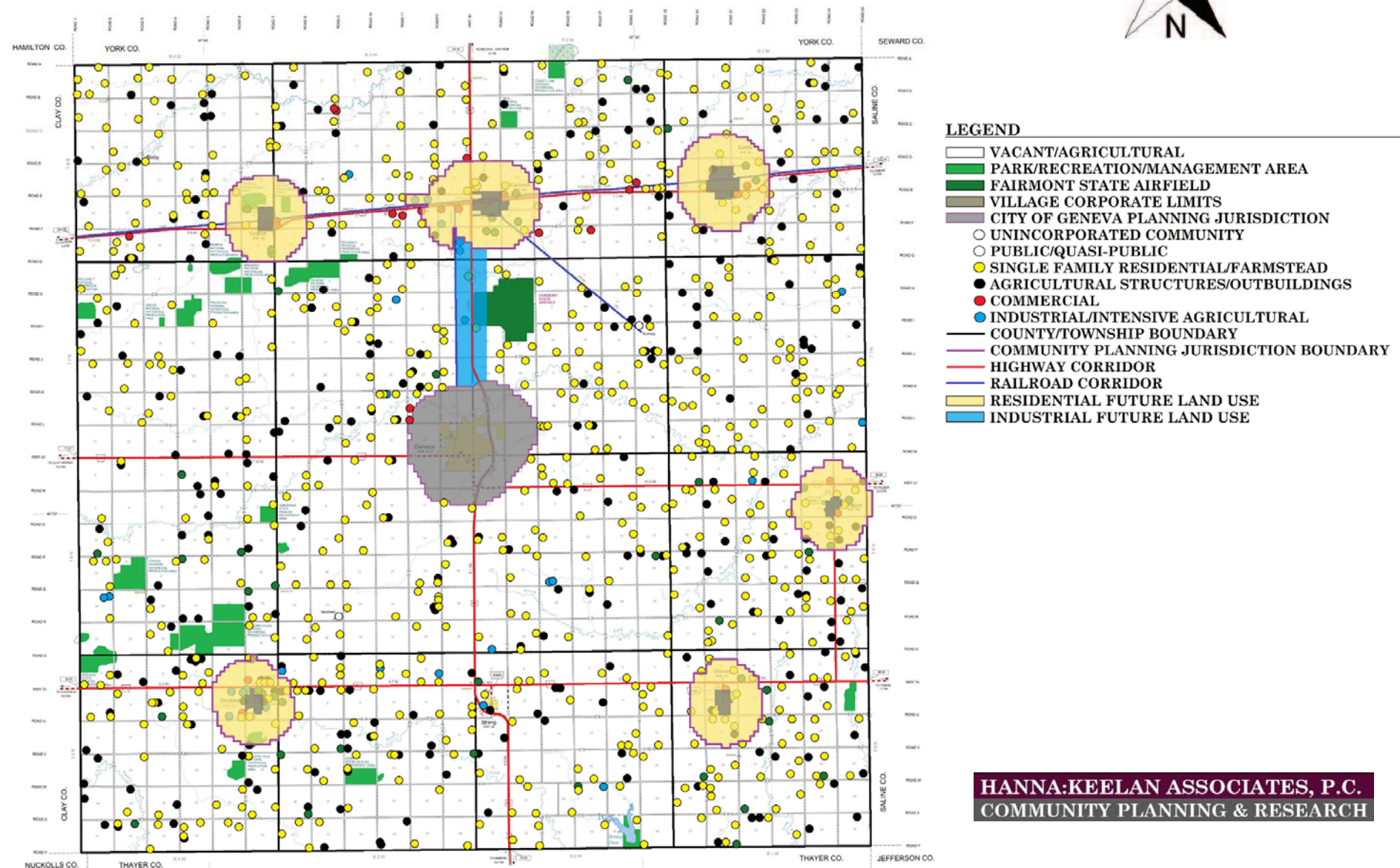
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

Agricultural and farming lands exist for a large majority of Rural Fillmore County, as identified in the **Future Land Use Map**. These areas are recommended to continue to be preserved and protected from unnecessary encroachment of undesirable residential, commercial or industrial development and allowing said developments to be permitted in their respective Zoning Districts. Non-farm/ranch rural residential dwellings are widely scattered along major highways and County-maintained roads in Fillmore County. **The amount of land used for agricultural purposes in Fillmore County is projected to decline, slightly, by 2033.** This is due to the continued construction of single family residential homes outside a Community's respective Planning Jurisdiction, as well as the expansion of existing agricultural-based industrial uses, such as feedlots and, potentially, ag-processing facilities.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

Residential areas are projected to primarily be located within the Villages of Fillmore County, as well as associated Planning Jurisdictions. Existing rural farmstead dwellings in **Rural Fillmore County** are widely spread throughout the County. This development trend is projected to remain through the next 10 years with a small number of new housing units being constructed on agricultural land. An estimated 32 acres of land, from 2023 to 2033, is needed to support the development of single family residential dwellings in the rural areas of Fillmore County.

**FUTURE LAND USE MAP.
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 5.3**



PARK AND RECREATION AREAS.

State Wildlife Management and Waterfowl Production Areas are the largest parks/recreation land uses in Rural Fillmore County. Preservation of these and other natural open space areas, such as river and creek corridors, should be a priority during the 10-year planning period.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

Future commercial uses in Rural Fillmore County should consist of “General Commercial” developments, including all permissible uses, as allowed via the **Fillmore County Zoning Regulations**. Most future commercial developments are anticipated to occur within the Planning Jurisdictions of the Villages of Fillmore County.

Industrial areas are encouraged to locate in areas appropriately zoned for such use, including along the Highway 81 Corridor between the Communities of Fairmont and Geneva. The recommended industrial uses should include “light manufacturing” and agriculture-related industries. These types of industries are often clean and efficient in operation and provide various employment opportunities.

Much of the existing industrial land areas in Rural Fillmore County, generally, support intensive agricultural uses, including feedlots, gravel extraction and animal confinement operations. By 2033, total designated industrial land uses should comprise an additional **23 acres** of land in appropriately zoned districts, or granted by Special Use Permit. This will allow for the continued growth and expansion of existing, or development of new ag-related industries, potentially including agricultural-related processing facilities.

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



COMMUNITY LAND USE PROFILE – EXISTING LAND USE.

Land Uses in each of the seven Villages was analyzed as part of this **Fillmore County, Nebraska Comprehensive Plan**. The built environment of the seven Villages is characterized by its districts, paths, edges, nodes and landmarks. The combination of these physical features creates a sense of place for the citizens and patrons of the Villages. The natural terrain enhances the built environment by providing an aesthetic base for development. Neighborhoods are defined by specific edges or boundaries. The major transportation corridors and the physical barriers of the terrain generally create the edge for each distinct neighborhood.

Table 5.2, Page 5.20, identifies existing land uses and respective acreages throughout each of the seven Villages in Fillmore County, Nebraska. **Illustrations 5.4A through 5.4G** highlight existing land uses in each of the seven Villages.



TABLE 5.2
EXISTING LAND USE
FILLMORE COUNTY COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2023

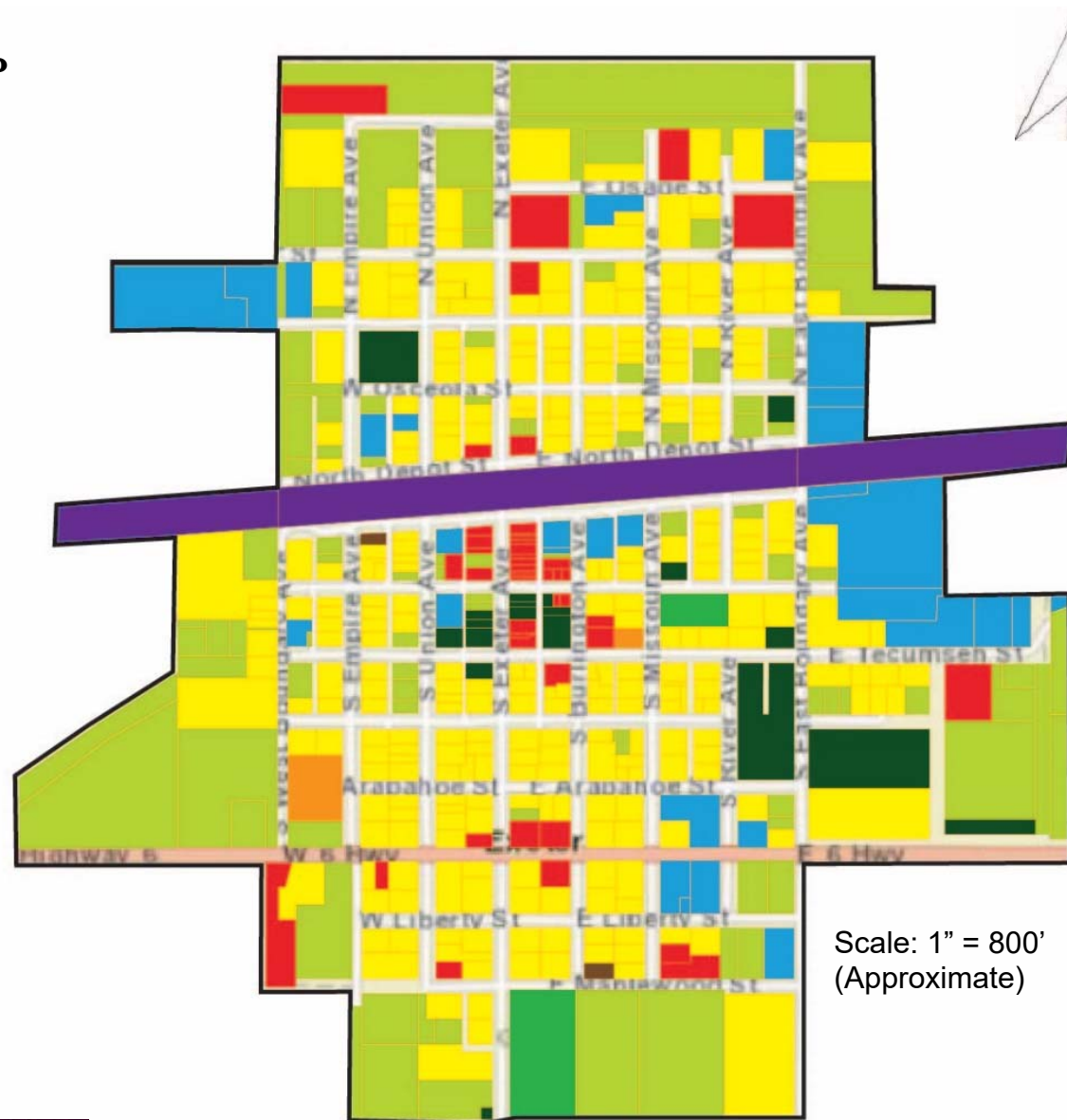
<u>LAND USE (ACRES)</u>	<u>EXETER</u>	<u>FAIRMONT</u>	<u>GRAFTON</u>	<u>MILLIGAN</u>
Single Family Res	94.5 (21.3%)	77.3 (19.7%)	21.9 (9.8%)	61.0 (41.1%)
Multifamily Res	1.3 (0.3%)	4.8 (1.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.5 (0.3%)
Mobile Home	3.2 (0.7%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.9 (0.4%)	1.3 (0.9%)
Commercial	8.3 (1.9%)	7.2 (1.8%)	2.4 (1.1%)	4.6 (3.1%)
Industrial	33.2 (7.5%)	26.6 (6.8%)	22.5 (10.1%)	20.6 (13.9%)
Public	11.3 (2.6%)	7.9 (2.0%)	4.6 (2.1%)	9.2 (6.2%)
Park/Recreation	14.0 (3.2%)	11.5 (2.9%)	1.0 (0.4%)	3.4 (2.3%)
Streets/Alleys/Railroad	142.0 (32.1%)	103.1 (26.3%)	64.0 (27.4%)	32.0 (21.5%)
<u>Vacant</u>	<u>135.1 (30.5%)</u>	<u>153.4 (39.2%)</u>	<u>108.7 (48.7%)</u>	<u>15.9 (10.7%)</u>
TOTALS	442.9 (100.0%)	391.8 (100.0%)	223.0 (100.0%)	148.5 (100.0%)
<u>LAND USE (ACRES)</u>		<u>OHIOWA</u>	<u>SHICKLEY</u>	<u>STRANG</u>
Single Family Res		20.5 (13.7%)	61.9 (31.5%)	5.5 (6.9%)
Multifamily Res		0.0 (0.0%)	0.4 (0.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)
Mobile Home		0.0 (0.0%)	0.1 (0.1%)	0.2 (0.3%)
Commercial		1.4 (0.9%)	8.2 (4.2%)	3.8 (4.8%)
Industrial		7.7 (5.2%)	18.0 (9.2%)	8.4 (10.6%)
Public		4.2 (2.8%)	11.6 (5.9%)	1.0 (1.3%)
Park/Recreation		2.0 (1.3%)	8.4 (4.3%)	1.0 (1.3%)
Streets/Alleys/Railroad		50.6 (33.8%)	61.9 (31.5%)	20.5 (25.9%)
<u>Vacant</u>		<u>63.1 (42.2%)</u>	<u>25.7 (13.1%)</u>	<u>38.8 (49.0%)</u>
TOTALS		149.5 (100.0%)	196.2 (100.0%)	79.2 (100.0%)

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

ILLUSTRATION 5.4A EXISTING LAND USE MAP EXETER, NEBRASKA

LEGEND

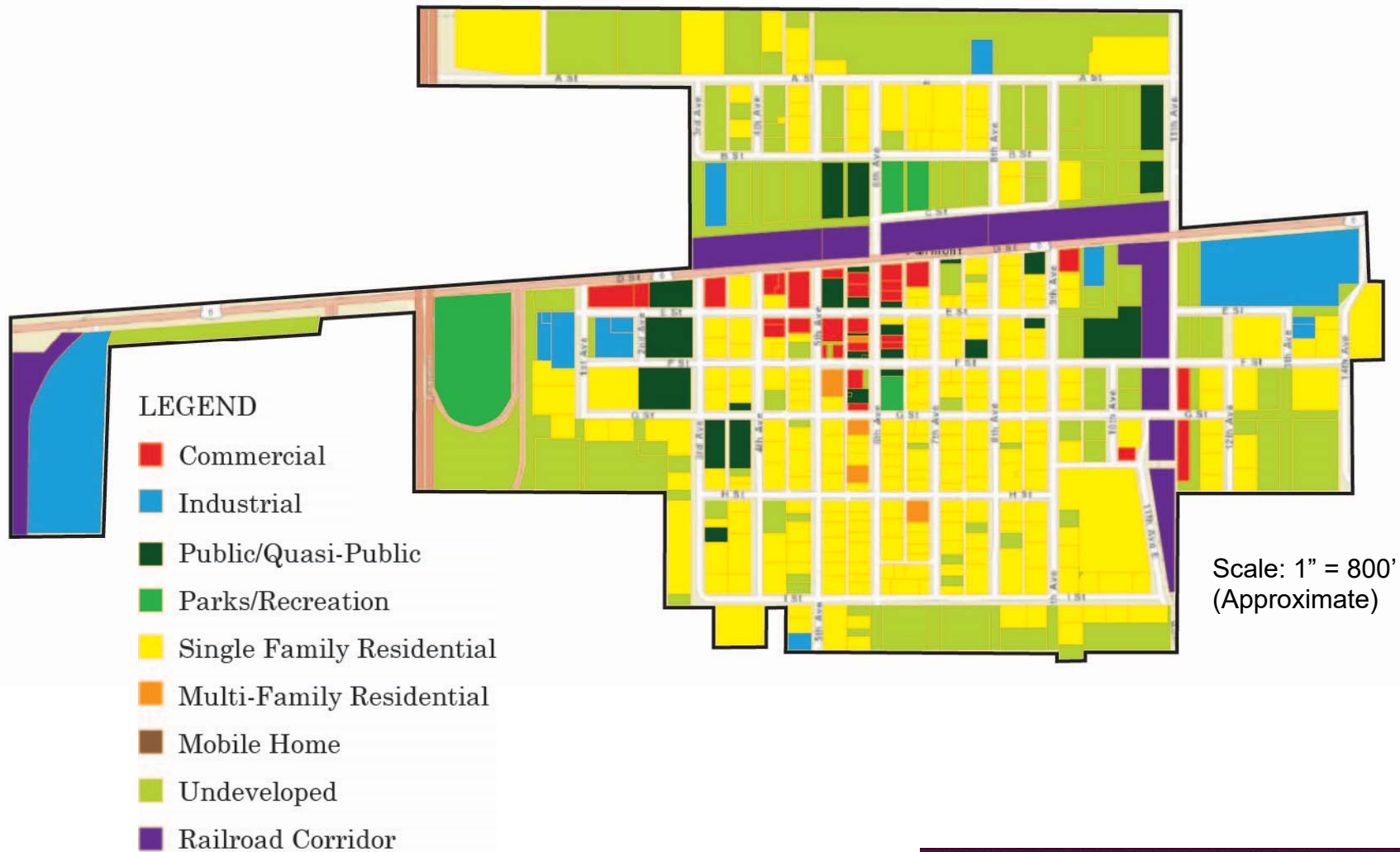
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Parks/Recreation
- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Mobile Home
- Undeveloped
- Railroad Corridor



Scale: 1" = 800'
(Approximate)

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

**ILLUSTRATION 5.4B
EXISTING LAND USE MAP
FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA**



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

**ILLUSTRATION 5.4C
EXISTING LAND USE MAP
GRAFTON, NEBRASKA**



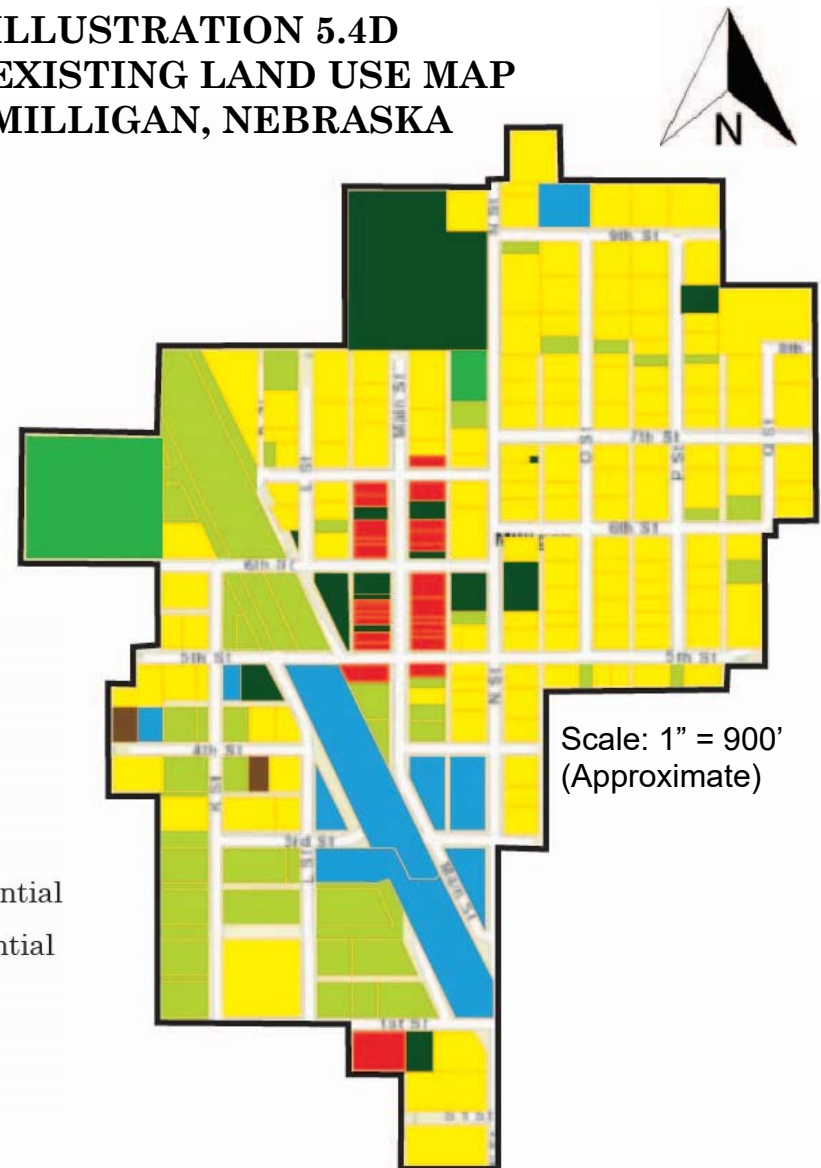
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(Approximate)

LEGEND

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Parks/Recreation
- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Mobile Home
- Undeveloped
- Railroad Corridor

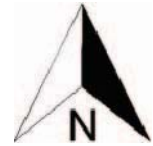
HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

**ILLUSTRATION 5.4D
EXISTING LAND USE MAP
MILLIGAN, NEBRASKA**



Scale: 1" = 900'
(Approximate)

**ILLUSTRATION 5.4G
EXISTING LAND USE MAP
STRANG, NEBRASKA**



LEGEND

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Parks/Recreation
- Single Family Residential
- Mobile Home
- Undeveloped

Scale: 1" = 700'
(Approximate)

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

VILLAGE OF EXETER, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Exeter is located on the northeast corner of Fillmore County, along Highway 6. *Illustration 5.4A* identifies existing land use in Exeter. Downtown Exeter is at the center of the community and is bound on the north by the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad and Highway 6. These main transportation corridors divide the Community in thirds. The southern portion of Exeter, south of South Boundary Street, includes Gilbert Park, a few commercial and industrial properties and single family residences. The central area of Exeter includes the Downtown business district, the Exeter-Milligan Public School facility, the majority of the residential area and an industrial site northeast of Tecumseh and East Boundary Streets. The northern portion of the Community is primarily comprised of single family residences and a few commercial and industrial properties. Vacant land uses in Exeter are located in highest concentrations around the exterior boundaries of the corporate limits in each of the three portions of the Community, with a limited amount of vacant parcels in the developed portions of Exeter.

Approximately 30.5 percent of Exeter is vacant or undeveloped land and approximately 21.3 percent consists of single family residential land uses. The Village maintains the highest amount of acreage dedicated to commercial land uses, when compared to the remaining Villages.



VILLAGE OF FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Fairmont is located in the north-central portion of Fillmore County, 10 miles south of York, Nebraska, along Highway 81. **Illustration 5.4B** identifies existing land use in Fairmont. The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad and Highway 6 corridor travel east/west through the northern portion of the Community. These transportation corridors are adjacent one another and are located directly north of Downtown Fairmont. The northern portion of Fairmont, north of the transportation corridor, is comprised of single family residences, the water tower and ball fields and large tracts of vacant land. An estimated 39.2 percent of land in the Village is vacant. The railway and highway corridor has limited development north of the corridor, while a majority of both new development and rehabilitation/revitalization efforts have continued south of the corridor. The Fairmont Downtown, schools, parks, churches and the majority of residential uses are located in the southern portion of the Community.

Development has been concentrated between 2nd and 9th Streets, with the highest concentration of vacant land located east of 9th Street and between Highway 81 and 2nd Street. A recent annexation has extended Fairmont's corporate limits west of Highway 81 to incorporate an agricultural processing facility located approximately one-half mile west of Highway 81. Additional agricultural and industrial land uses have recently developed in close proximity to the processing facility, as well as three energy-generating wind turbines.



VILLAGE OF GRAFTON, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Grafton is located in the northwest portion of Fillmore County, generally along and north of the Highway 6 Corridor (South Street). The Burlington and Northern and Santa Fe Railroad Corridor bisects the town from east to west, north of the Downtown. The area north of the railroad corridor is mostly vacant with the exception of a few houses and a former school building. The railroad corridor has limited development in the northern portions of Grafton. **Illustration 5.4C** displays the existing land use in Grafton.

Grafton has generally developed between the railroad corridor and Highway 6. A new facility for the Grafton Volunteer Fire Department is located in the northeastern portion of Downtown Grafton. The Downtown business district, houses and industrial uses are also within this area. Industrial use is mainly on the east edge of town and along the railroad corridor. Vacant parcels are located on the west, southwest and north areas of Grafton. Approximately 48.7 percent of the land area in Grafton is vacant. Public uses consist primarily of churches, a school, post office, and other public/quasi-public entities.

VILLAGE OF MILLIGAN, NEBRASKA.

Milligan is located in east-central Fillmore County, one mile west of the Fillmore/Saline County line, one and a half mile south of the State Highway 41 Corridor. Existing land use in Milligan are highlighted in *Illustration 5.4D*. Downtown Milligan is located along Main Street, generally between 5th and 7th Streets. Industrial uses have developed along both sides of the former Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad Corridor, to the south and southeast of Downtown. A smaller concentration of single family homes are located in the southwestern portion of Milligan as are the largest areas of vacant land. Several individual vacant parcels are scattered throughout the northern portion of Milligan.

Approximately 41 percent of land in Milligan consists of single family uses, making this the highest percentage of the seven Villages. Additionally, only 10.7 percent of land is vacant in Milligan, the lowest of the seven Villages.



VILLAGE OF OHIOWA, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Ohioa is located in southeast Fillmore County adjacent the State Highway 74 Corridor. Main Street (State Spur S-30C) intersects with Highway 74 north of the Village. The Town has experienced minimal development in recent years. Existing land use in Ohioa is identified in *Illustration 5.4E*. Only a few houses exist north of a former railroad corridor and are scattered throughout other portions of the Village. A few commercial uses are located on Main Street. Industrial uses are agriculture related and generally located in the northern portion of the Village. A public park is located at Main and South Railway Streets. Vacant land comprises approximately 42.2 percent of Ohioa.

VILLAGE OF SHICKLEY, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Shickley is located in southwest Fillmore County adjacent and south of Nebraska State Highway 74. North Market Street (State Spur No. 124) intersects with Highway 74 north of the Village. *Illustration 5.4F* displays the existing land use in Shickley.



The Downtown business area is located along Market Street north of the vacated railroad corridor. The Downtown has also experienced several development and building rehabilitation projects, including a war memorial, playground equipment and the construction of a new Community Center and Village Offices. The Town has developed both north and south of the railroad corridor, with the newest residential land uses located in northwestern Shickley. Park/recreation land uses are located north of Murray Street in the northwest part of Town, including the Shickley Municipal Pool. Other park ground is located on the western and eastern edges of the Village. Industrial land use is mainly located along Kline Street. Public uses such as the school, churches and post office are located throughout Shickley. Vacant land in large parcels are located in the southwest, southeast and northeast areas of Town.

VILLAGE OF STRANG, NEBRASKA.

The Village of Strang is located in south central Fillmore County, east and north of the Highway 81 Corridor which bypasses the Village. *Illustration 5.4G* identifies existing land use in Strang. The now vacated railroad corridor bisects the Village. The area north of the railroad corridor is almost entirely vacant. Houses are located throughout Strang south of the railroad corridor. A few commercial buildings are located along South Main Street. A former school building is located on the south edge of Strang that is planned for renovation into multifamily housing. The Village park is in southwest Strang. Large areas of vacant parcels exist in the northern and southern portions of Strang. Approximately 49 percent of the land area in Strang is vacant.

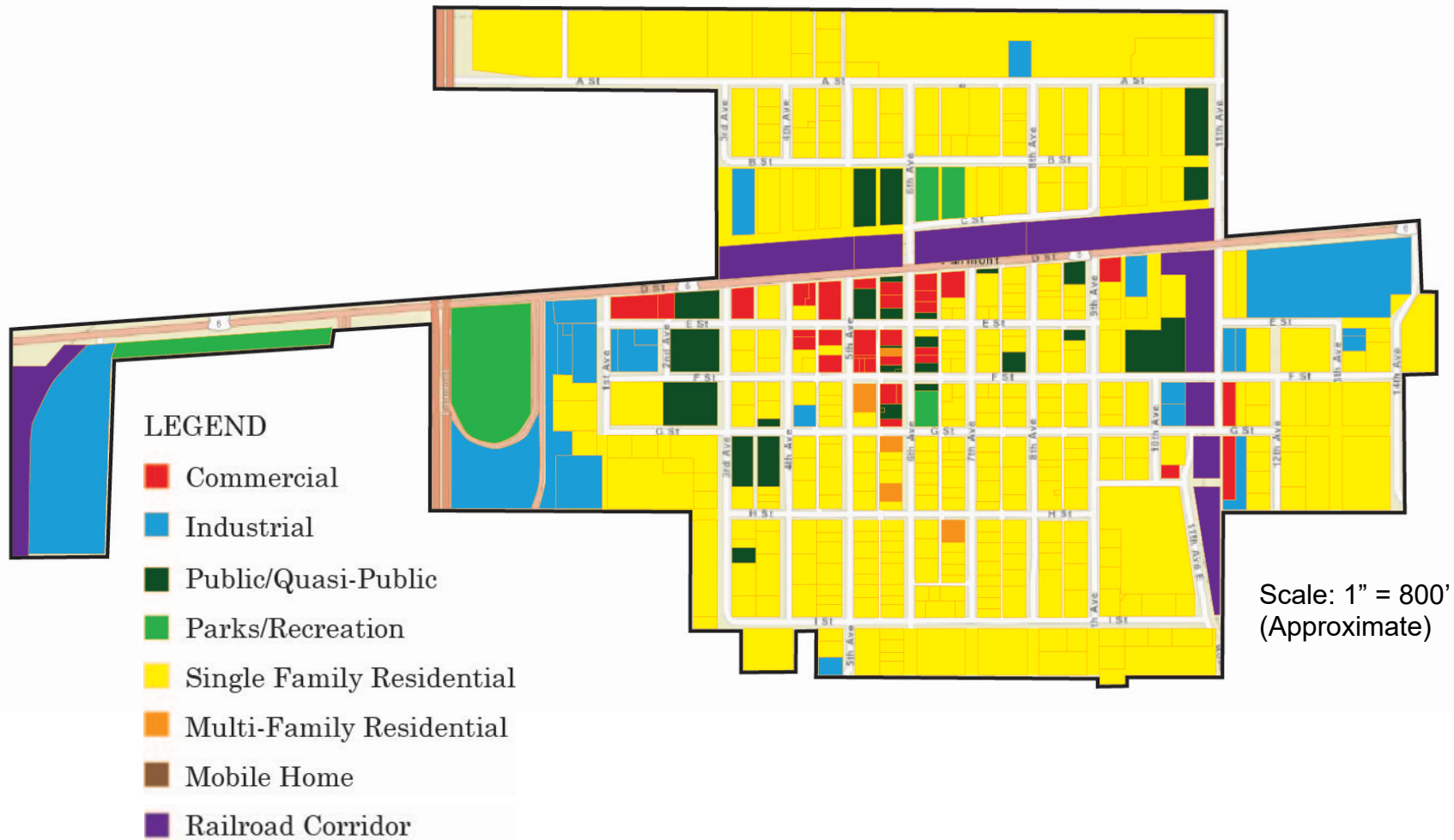
COMMUNITY LAND USE PROFILE – FUTURE LAND USE.

Each of the seven Villages of Fillmore County propose a goal of implementing appropriate community and economic development initiatives to stabilize and, potentially, increase the population base and provide additional wealth to each Community. Between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses, each Village has experienced either declining but stable, or increasing population bases. **The potential for a Community Growth Initiative (CGI) through the creation of additional full-time employment opportunities, would result in additional stability and population increases. Village leadership, in partnership with local and regional economic development entities, will need to implement preservation, development and planning initiatives highlighted in this Comprehensive Plan, with a common goal of community sustainability and resiliency throughout the 10-year planning period.**

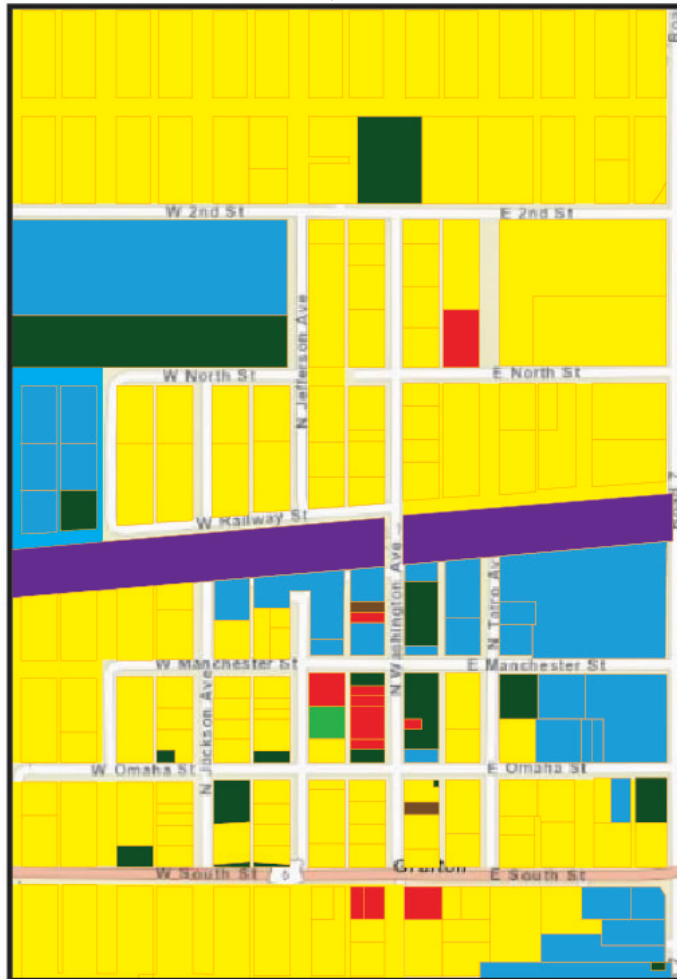
Achieving growth in each Community through 2033 will require the development of vacated land within the current Corporate Limits that is supported by local public infrastructure and meets the desires of local developers and citizenry alike. Additionally, the annexation of undeveloped land and the expansion of infrastructure and utilities to support residential, commercial, and industrial development will be critical.

Illustrations 5.5A through 5.5G highlight the future land use development recommendations for areas within the Corporate Limits of each of the seven Villages. Future land uses within the one-mile Planning Jurisdictions of each Village are appropriately zoned to allow for a variety of new developments, whether permitted outright or by special/conditional permission.

**ILLUSTRATION 5.5B
FUTURE LAND USE MAP
FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA**



**ILLUSTRATION 5.5C
FUTURE LAND USE MAP
GRAFTON, NEBRASKA**



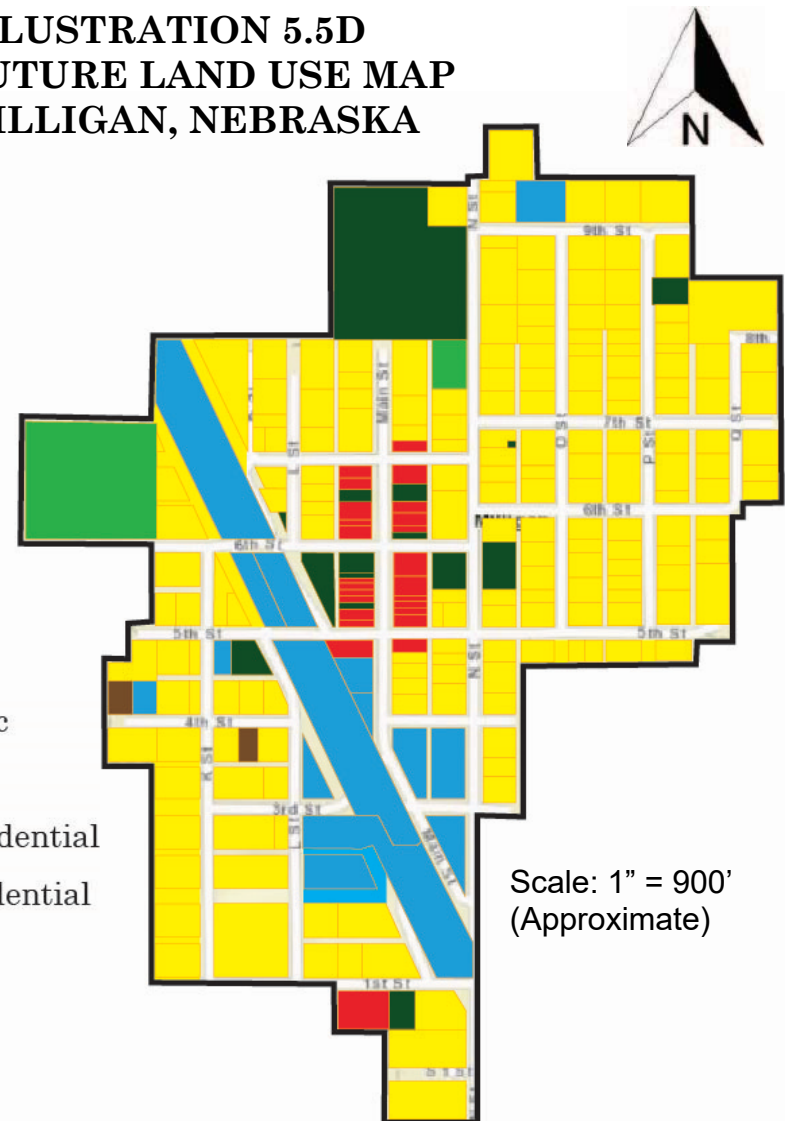
Scale: 1" = 1,000'
(Approximate)

LEGEND

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Parks/Recreation
- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential

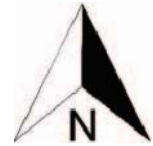
HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

**ILLUSTRATION 5.5D
FUTURE LAND USE MAP
MILLIGAN, NEBRASKA**



Scale: 1" = 900'
(Approximate)

**ILLUSTRATION 5.5G
FUTURE LAND USE MAP
STRANG, NEBRASKA**



LEGEND

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Parks/Recreation
- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Mobile Home

Scale: 1" = 700'
(Approximate)

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

VILLAGE OF EXETER, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5A defines the future land use for the Village of Exeter. The largest increase of any particular land use, in terms of acres, will be residential, primarily single family residential. All residential development should first occur upon infill lots within the Community. This will assist in keeping the cost of public utilities (water and sewer) to a minimum. Unnecessary extension of utilities is a direct financial burden upon the Village.

Future commercial development should occur both within and adjacent the existing Downtown commercial area and along the Highway 6 Corridor. Currently, there are limited vacant lots, but existing vacant buildings in the Downtown area could potentially be suitable for rehabilitation and occupation efforts. Larger, automobile-oriented commercial land use are proposed to be located along the Highway 6 Corridor.

Future industrial land use in the Village of Exeter should remain and expand in their current locations adjacent the railroad corridor, east of East Boundary Street and in the southeast area of Town. New industrial developments in Exeter should include light manufacturing types, such as high-tech or agricultural related industries. These types of industries are clean and efficient in operation and provide varied classifications of employment opportunities.

Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation land use development activities in Exeter should be located in areas of greatest accessibility to the general public. Future public/quasi-public land development should occur within the current corporate limits of the community on existing vacant lots.

VILLAGE OF FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5B displays the recommended future land use for the Village of Fairmont. The largest increase of any particular land use, in terms of acres, will be single family residential. All residential development should occur on vacant lots within Fairmont. Residential development should take advantage of infill lots, before developing large tracts of vacant land. Vacant areas in eastern and northern Fairmont have been proposed for future single family development. Development of this area would require street improvements, upgraded utilities and other infrastructure. Any multifamily development proposed should be developed to support the Fairview Manor and Fairmont Housing Authority housing projects.

Commercial land use needs are expected to remain within the Downtown business area and adjacent the Highway 6 Corridor. Future developments should use infill of open lots and vacant storefronts.

Future industrial land use is proposed for areas adjacent the railroad corridor. Other areas proposed for industrial use are located east of 10th Street and west of 1st Street. The Village should concentrate on securing industrial enterprises which are light manufacturing in nature. Heavy agricultural and industrial land uses will likely continue in close proximity to the ag-related processing facilities west of the Highway 6 Corridor.

Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation land use development activities should be located in areas of greatest accessibility to the general public. Future public/quasi-public and park/recreation land development should occur within the current corporate limits of the Community on existing vacant lots. This would provide future, functional community land use in the most efficient and orderly manner possible.

VILLAGE OF GRAFTON, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5C defines the future land use for the Village of Grafton. The largest increase of any particular land use, in terms of acres, will be residential. This will primarily include single family residential development. All residential development should occur on existing platted lots before developing large tracts of vacant land. New residential development in the west and north should occur outward from existing road networks, where utilities are accessible.

Commercial land use needs are expected to remain along Washington Street. Additional commercial land is proposed adjacent Highway 6/34. Future industrial land uses are proposed to continue adjacent the railroad corridor and in southeast Grafton, which could potentially support new ag-related industries related to the existing processing facilities near Fairmont.

Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation land use development activities should be located in areas of greatest accessibility to the general public. Existing facilities will occupy their present land area with possible expansion on an as need basis.

VILLAGE OF MILLIGAN, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5D identifies future land use for the Village of Milligan. Residential development should continue to develop on infill lots within existing residential areas. The largest area of vacant developable land is in the southwest portion of the Community. This vacant area is proposed for low density residential.

Commercial development should occur within the existing Downtown area. Future commercial development should utilize existing vacant building within the Downtown. Additional commercial development could also be proposed in the one-mile Planning Jurisdiction, supporting existing commercial uses at the intersection of Highway 41 and “N” Street. Industrial land use is projected to continue adjacent the former railroad corridor.

Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation developments should continue in their existing locations within the Village. Future development may include rehabilitation or expansion of existing public facilities and park equipment.

The Village will want to consider local initiatives and proposals for the reuse and/or redevelopment of the Milligan school building and site.

VILLAGE OF OHIOA, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5E identifies the future land use for the Village of Ohioa. Residential development should occur south of the vacated railroad corridor. Residential development should be low density, mostly consisting of single family.

Commercial development should remain along Main Street, in the existing Downtown area. Future commercial areas are located between Grafton and Railway Streets adjacent Main Street. Existing vacant buildings on Main Street should consider either moderate to substantial rehabilitation, or demolition and replacement for new commercial development opportunities.

Industrial land use should occur in the northern portion of the Village. This would allow for heavy commercial trucks to load or unload without entering the core of the community.

Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation land use development activities should be located in areas of greatest accessibility to the general public. Existing facilities will occupy their present land area with possible expansion on an as needed basis

VILLAGE OF SHICKLEY, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5F displays the future land use for the Village of Shickley. The largest increase of any particular land use, in terms of acres, will be residential, especially in the recently platted “Saltzman Addition” in northwest Shickley. Single family residential development is also encouraged on infill lots. Single family residential development is also proposed for areas in southwest and southeast Shickley.

Future commercial development should occur adjacent to the existing Downtown commercial area. Currently, there are redevelopment opportunities in the Downtown for future commercial growth. Future industrial land use should continue in its present location. The Village of Shickley should concentrate on securing industrial land use types which best meet the economic development goals of the Village. Future public/quasi-public and local park/recreation land use development should occur on existing vacant lots within the Village. Park and recreation land uses are sufficient for the needs of Shickley residents, but maintenance and upkeep will be necessary during the next 10 years.

Additional information regarding future land use and growth areas in and adjacent the Shickley Corporate Limits is highlighted in the *Shickley, Nebraska Comprehensive Plan*.

VILLAGE OF STRANG, NEBRASKA.

Illustration 5.5G defines the future land use for the Village of Strang. All future development should occur south of the now vacated railroad corridor on existing vacant lots. Residential development is proposed throughout Strang. Residential development will mainly be single family homes. The potential for multifamily housing exists via the renovation of the former school building south of the Community. Commercial development should utilize existing vacant buildings and lots in the existing Downtown area. Any Industrial land use development should occur adjacent existing industrial land uses outside the Corporate Limits of the Community, generally along the Highway 81 Corridor. Park and recreation land uses and public/quasi-public land uses should be maintained and improved, as needed, during the next 10 years.

INFILL DEVELOPMENTS.

The strategic development of infill lots and other undeveloped land areas within the Corporate Limits of each of the seven Villages would allow for managed growth and the utilization of the existing infrastructure, including streets, electrical, gas, water and sewer systems. These land areas should be designated for new residential, commercial and industrial developments, depending on the Zoning District classification and adjacent land uses.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL USES.

The Fillmore County Planning & Zoning Commission and each Village Board recognize the importance of agricultural practices to the economy of the County, including livestock facilities. The expansion of existing livestock confinement operations within the One-Mile Planning Jurisdiction of any Village should only be permitted in unique circumstances. The development of new livestock confinement operations should be prohibited in the Planning Jurisdiction of the Village. **Livestock confinement operations are best suited for locations within rural Fillmore County, outside the One-Mile Planning Jurisdiction of all Villages.**

LAND USE PLAN / IMPLEMENTATION.

Various funding sources exist for the preparation and implementation of a capital improvement budget designed to meet the funding needs of proposed development activities. These include Local, State and Federal funds commonly utilized to finance street improvement funds, i.e. Community Development Block Grants, Special Assessments, General Obligation Bonds and Tax Increment Financing (TIF). The use of TIF for redevelopment projects in the areas such as the Downtown and adjacent older residential neighborhoods is deemed to be an essential and integral element of development and redevelopment planning.

PLACE-BASED DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS.

Future development efforts within identified growth areas are encouraged to incorporate “**Place-Based**” development **components**, whereby development supports any Community’s quality of life and availability of resources including, but not limited to: public safety, community health, education, and cultural elements. **The four general concepts of place-based development include the following:**

ACCESS AND LINKAGES:

Access & Linkages refers to a development's connection to its surroundings, both visual and physical. The successful implementation of this component results in one that is easy to navigate and convenient for public transit. Questions to consider in analyzing this component include:

- Does the development area have adequate accessibility and walkability to other neighborhoods and centers in the Community?
- What are the programs proximity to local services and amenities?
- Can people utilize a variety of transportation modes, such as sidewalks, streets, automobiles, bicycles and public transit, to travel to and from the development area?
- Is the development program visible from other neighborhoods or parts of the Village?
- Is public parking available for visitors to the development site?

COMFORT AND IMAGE:

Comfort & Image describes whether a development is comfortable and presents itself well, and includes perceptions about safety and cleanliness. Maintenance of the housing development/program is crucial to keeping up its image and as such is an important factor in a development having this key quality. Questions to consider in analyzing this component include:

- Is the proposed development located in a safe neighborhood?
- Are there historic attributes to consider for the proposed development?
- Is the neighborhood of the proposed development located safe, attractive and well maintained for all residents?
- Are there any environmental impacts that could hinder the development of the proposed facility?

USES AND ACTIVITIES:

The **Uses & Activities** component of place-based development considers the engagement and use of a proposed housing development/program by new and existing community members. An important consideration of this component is the longevity of the project; its ability to retain existing and attract new residents over time. Questions to consider in analyzing this component include:

- How will the proposed development be used? By young families and local workforce? By elderly or special needs populations?
- Are there amenities proposed, or existing and nearby the development that will keep residents active, including parks and recreation opportunities?
- Does the development program include a central gathering space for workers, residents and/or visitors?
- Does the housing program include a central gathering space for residents, workers and visitors to the site, as well as Community residents?

SOCIABILITY:

Sociability can be the most difficult component to achieve, but is achieved through a housing development/project that offers residents a strong sense of place or attachment to their community. Questions to consider in analyzing this component include:

- Will the development program be developed in a way the will allow residents to socialize and interact with one another?
- Will people take pride in living at the proposed development site?
- Are diverse population encouraged to reside at the development site?
- Does the housing program present a welcoming environment for both current and future residents?

VOLUNTARY & INVOLUNTARY ANNEXATION.

Future annexation activities in any of the seven Villages may include both **voluntary and involuntary** procedures. Land could be annexed at a point in time when in conformance with and meeting the criteria of Nebraska State Statutes, (Neb.Rev. Stat.§16-117). Specifically, if such land, lots, tracts, streets, or highways are contiguous or adjacent and are urban or suburban in character. Agricultural lands that are “rural in character” are not included under such authority. The terms “adjacent” or “contiguous” under §16-118, states that “*contiguous may be present even though a stream, embankment, strip, or parcel of land not more than 200 feet wide lies between the targeted land and the corporate limits of the Village.*”

Any Village desiring to conduct any annexation procedures should follow the requirements set forth in Nebraska Revised Statutes 17-405.01 to 17-405.05.

Documenting that the character of the land proposed for annexation is “**urban or suburban in character**” and not “**agricultural in nature**” has no clear definitions or thresholds established by State Statutes. Although court cases have found that the use of land for agricultural purposes is not “*dispositive of the character of the land, nor does it mean it is rural in character. It is the nature of its location as well as its use which determines whether it is rural or urban in character.*”

Standard planning methodology also advocates:

1. Lands that are planned for the growth of the Village are best identified in the Comprehensive Plan of the Village, specifically the “Future Land Use Map.” Lands are identified to support future growth needs for residential, commercial, industrial, parks/recreation and open space.
2. Also, planning practice dictates that if the land is bound on two sides by the Corporate Limits of a Community it should be considered for annexation. If it also has municipal water, but not sewer access; or municipal sewer, but not water access, a stronger case for the land being “**urban or suburban in nature**” is made.
3. If the land is bound on three sides by the Corporate Limits of the Village, and has access to municipal water and sewer service, general planning practice dictates that the land should be annexed.

SECTION 6

PUBLIC FACILITIES, UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION.



SECTION 6

PUBLIC FACILITIES, UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION.

INTRODUCTION.

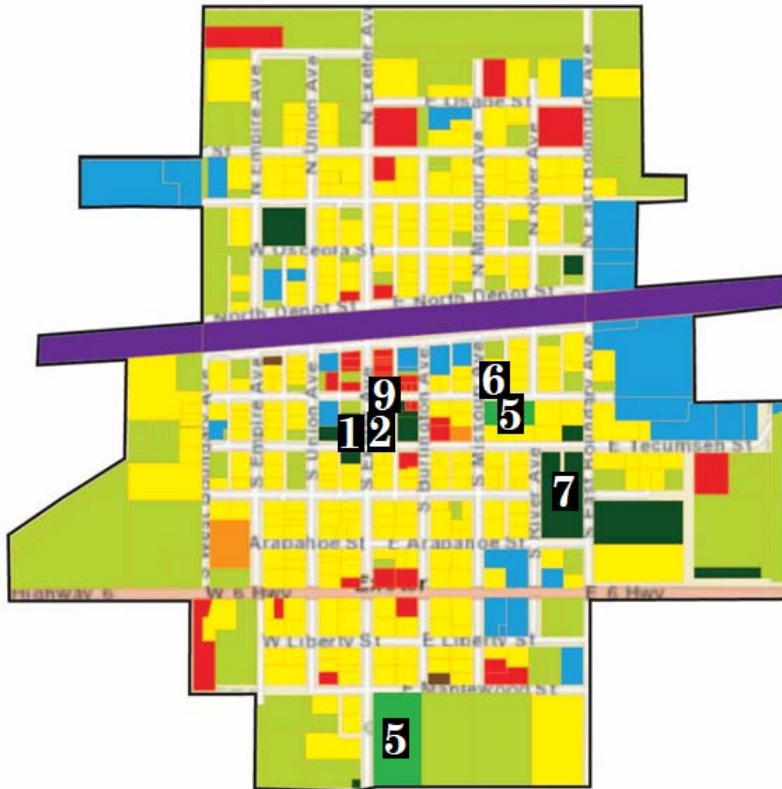
Section 6 of this **Comprehensive Plan** discusses current conditions and planned improvements to existing **public facilities and transportation systems** in Fillmore County, including the **Rural County and each of the seven Villages, as well as public utility and infrastructure conditions in each Village**. All improvements to these components are aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of life in the County and each Village. The intent of this **Section** is to determine the adequacy of these public facilities to meet the future estimated demand during the current planning period.

PUBLIC FACILITIES.

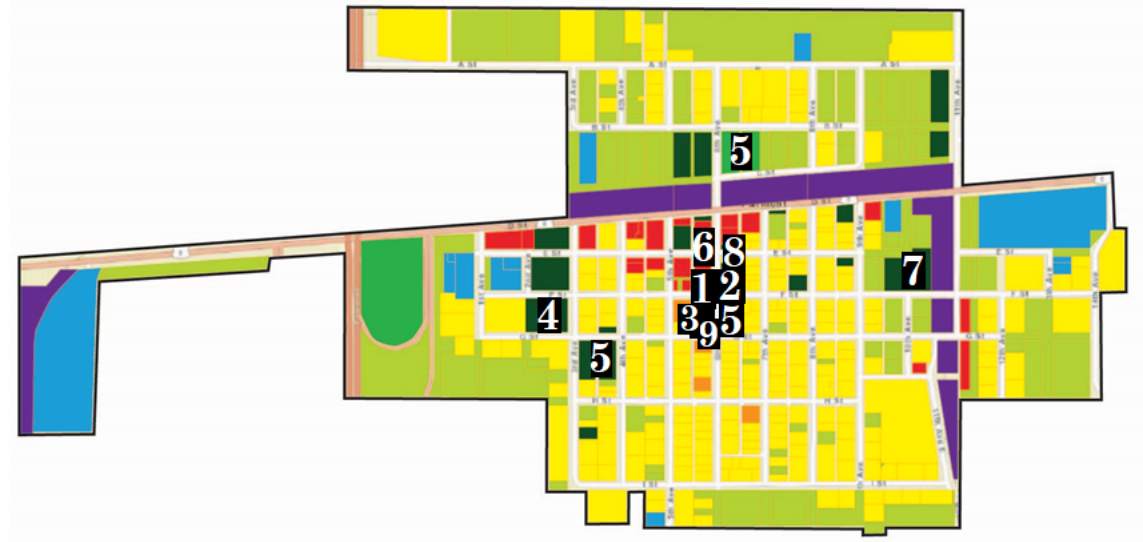
Public Facilities identify existing public places in the County and determine future needs of and desires for pertinent public facilities during the planning period (2033). Public facilities provide citizens with social, cultural and educational opportunities in Fillmore County. Facilities can include, but are not limited to schools, fire protection, medical/elderly services and recreational facilities such as parks and sports fields. A majority of the listed and other public facilities are located within the Village Corporate Limits or Planning Jurisdictions, but serve the needs of the **Rural County** and **Village** residents.



**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
EXETER, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1A**



**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
FAIRMONT, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1B**

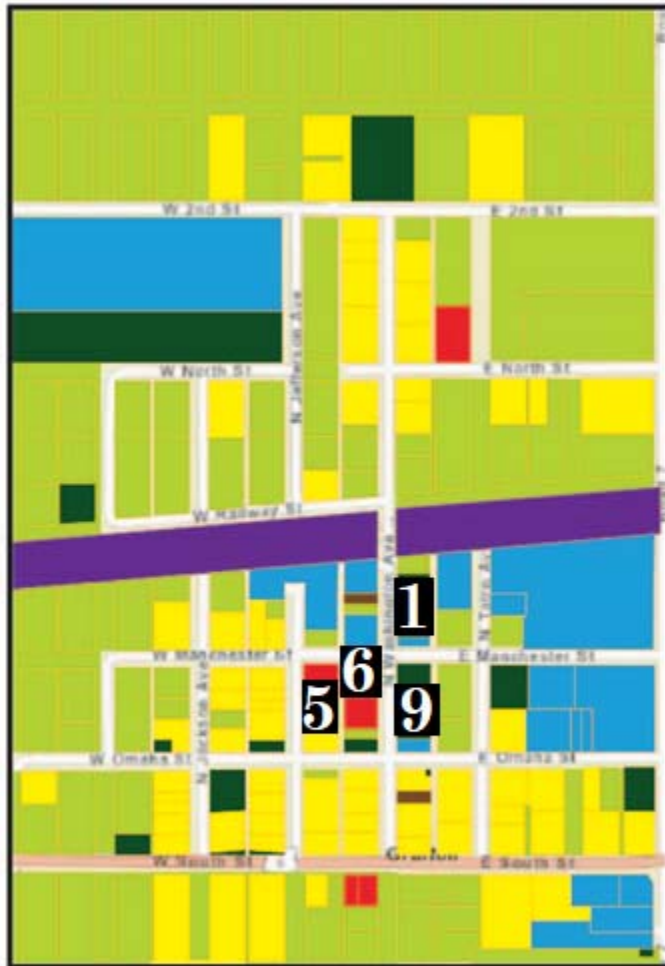


HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH

LEGEND

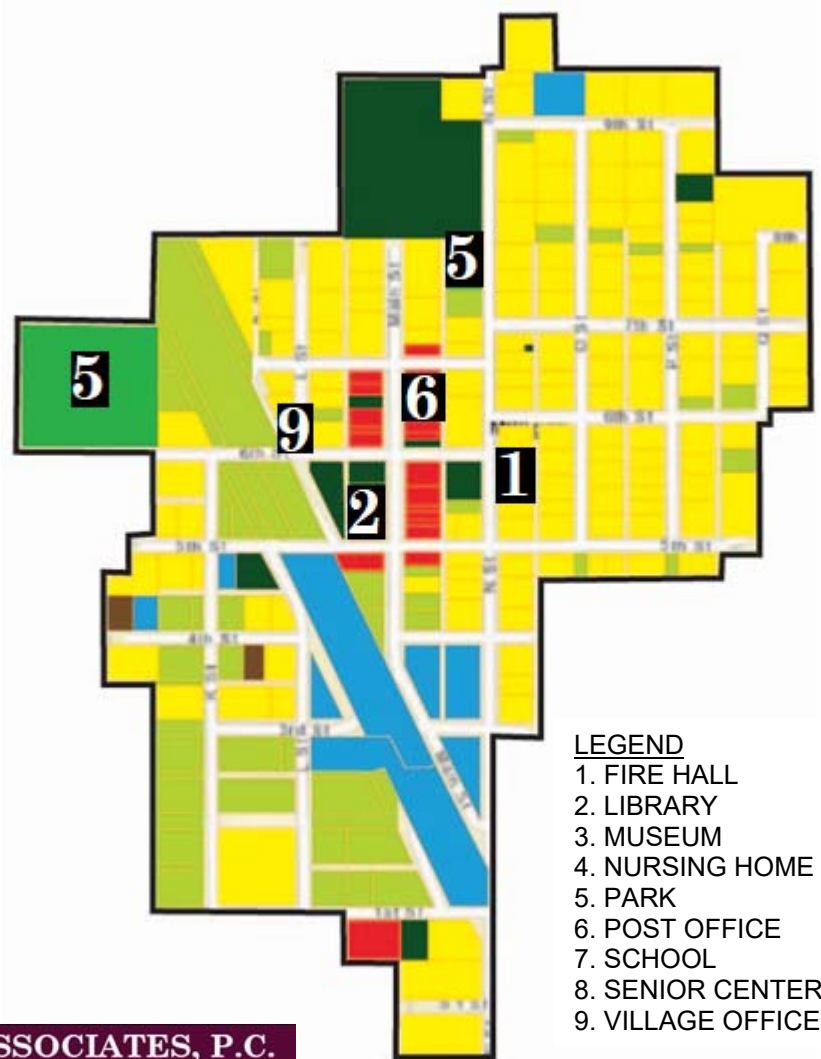
1. FIRE HALL
2. LIBRARY
3. MUSEUM
4. NURSING HOME
5. PARK
6. POST OFFICE
7. SCHOOL
8. SENIOR CENTER
9. VILLAGE OFFICE

**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
GRAFTON, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1C**



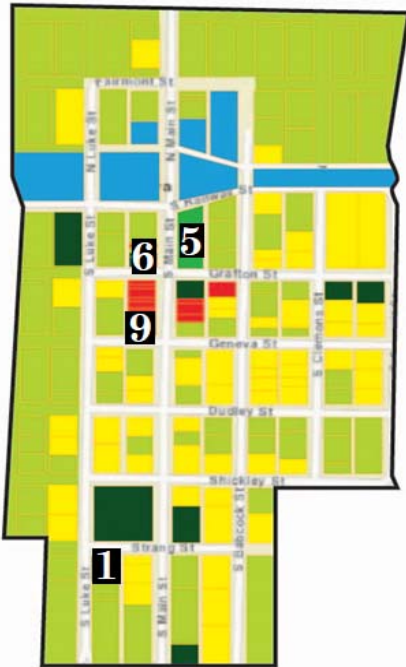
**HANNA:KEELAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.
COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH**

**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
MILLIGAN, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1D**



- LEGEND**
- 1. FIRE HALL
 - 2. LIBRARY
 - 3. MUSEUM
 - 4. NURSING HOME
 - 5. PARK
 - 6. POST OFFICE
 - 7. SCHOOL
 - 8. SENIOR CENTER
 - 9. VILLAGE OFFICE

**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
OHIOWA, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1E**

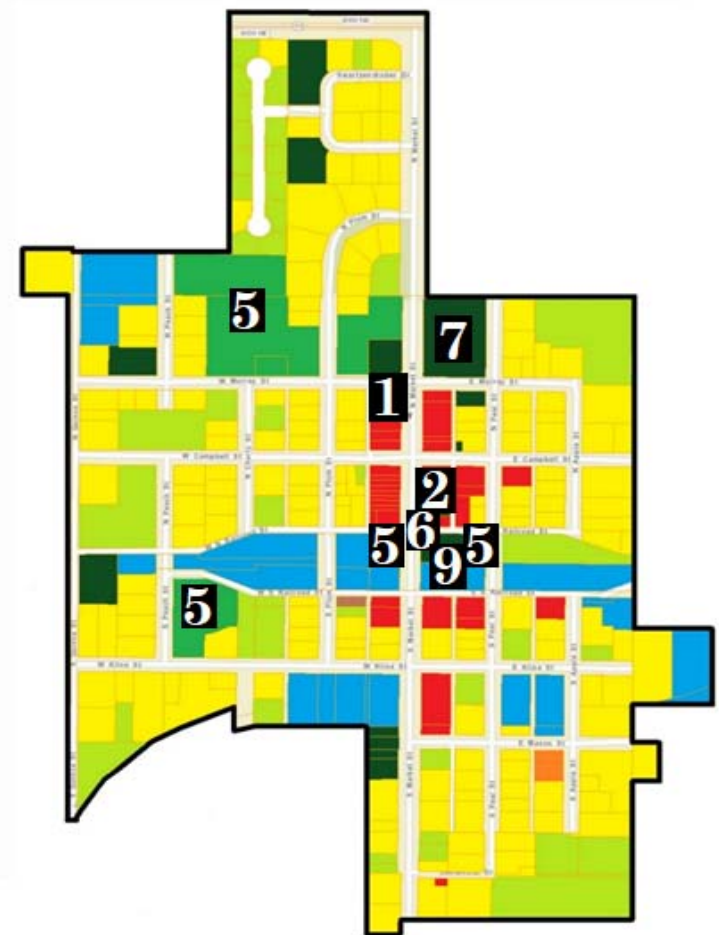


**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
STRANG, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1G**



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COMMUNITY PLANNING & RESEARCH**

**PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP
SHICKLEY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.1F**



EDUCATION.

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

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

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

School Districts in Fillmore County.**Fillmore Central Public Schools.**

Elementary and high school facilities for the Fillmore Central Public School District are located in the City of Geneva, while the junior high school facility is located in Fairmont, at 950 F-Jefferson Street. The facility was constructed in 1981 and is the former home of Fairmont Public Schools. The District maintained an enrollment of 609 students during the 2022-2023 school year, of which 160 were enrolled at the Middle School in Fairmont. The District employs an estimated 45 teachers.

Exeter-Milligan School District.

All facilities for the Exeter-Milligan Public School District are located in Exeter, at 318 South River Avenue. The original facility was built in 1912 with several expansions to the original facility being built. The District maintained an enrollment of 165 students during the 2022-2023 school year and employed 22 teachers.



Shickley Public Schools

Pre-Kindergarten, Elementary, Middle and High School classrooms, as well as administration offices are located in the main facility, in north Shickley, at 104 East Murray Street. Shickley has a total enrollment of 165 students in the 2021-2022 school year including pre-kindergarten. The school employs 22 certified teachers, 20 support service providers, five certified specialists (not available every day) and two administration members. The estimated current Teacher/Student Ratio for Shickley Public Schools is 1:7.

Sutton Public Schools

A portion of the Sutton Public School District boundary extends into northwestern Fillmore County. All facilities are located in the Community of Sutton, Nebraska, in Clay County.

Bruning-Davenport Public Schools.

A portion of the Bruning-Davenport Public School District boundary extends into southeastern Fillmore County. All facilities are located in the Community of Bruning, in Thayer County.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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

Exeter Public Library:

The Exeter Public Library is located in the Village Office building at 202 South Exeter Avenue. The Library was first opened in 1975 and is open from 10am to 5pm, Monday through Thursday. An estimated 19,000 books are available, with an annual circulation of 7,400. There is one computer, one laptop and two iPads available for use.

Fairmont Public Library:

Located at 606 F Street, the Fairmont Public Library is open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at varying hours. A variety of media are available at the Library, including fax, photocopy and five computers for patrons.

Milligan Public Library:

The Milligan Public library is located within the Village Office facility at 507 Main Street and is currently open six days a week.

Shickley Public Library:

Library services within Shickley are located at the Virgil Biegert Public Library. Resources at this public library includes books, magazines, audio books, movies, puzzles, computers, and internet service. The library is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

MUSEUMS.

Trauger's old Time Museum.

This Museum is located near the Village of Exeter and was founded by Shirley Trauger in 1950. The museum includes a 19th Century farmstead with a variety of antiques and farm equipment that preserve the pioneer era lifestyle. The house was constructed in 1888.

Fillmore County Museum.

Located in Fairmont, the museum was founded in 1986 by the Fillmore County Historical Society and opened for business in 1987. The museum is home to many war memorabilia dating back to the operation of the Fairmont State Airfield, as well as a one-room schoolhouse, old soda fountain and many other artifacts.

PARKS/RECREATION.

An integral part to the quality of life in any community or rural county is a well-maintained park system and recreational opportunities to serve its residents and visitors. Additionally, parks and recreational facilities ensure the health of families and individuals, and contribute to the economic and environmental well-being of the entire County. The State maintains five Wildlife Management Areas (Bluebill, Marsh Hawk, Sandpiper, Redhead and Sora WMA) and three Waterfowl Production Areas (Fillmore County, Mallard Haven and Weis WPA). Lone Star and Bruning Dam Recreation Areas are available for a variety of hunting and fishing activities. Additional public park facilities are located within the Villages of the County and are highlighted below.

Village of Exeter:

There are **three parks** in **Exeter**. Storybook Park located next to the Library at 202 S. Exeter Avenue has playground equipment. Edgar Recreational Park has tennis and basketball courts and playground equipment. Gilbert Park has a swimming pool, picnic areas, restrooms and baseball fields. The Village also has a flower garden in the Downtown area. Flower gardens are maintained by volunteers.

Village of Fairmont:

There are **three parks** in **Fairmont**. Ballfields are located on North Railway. SwimPool Park, located on 4th Avenue, has a swimming pool, restrooms, playground equipment, a tennis court, basketball court and picnic shelter. City Park, located on 6th Avenue has restrooms, playground equipment and picnic shelters. There are no camping facilities.

Village of Grafton:

The **Village Park in Grafton** is Downtown and has playground equipment, basketball courts, picnic tables, grills and a picnic shelter.

Village of Milligan:

The **Village Park in Milligan**, called Funfrall Park, has restrooms, playground equipment and picnic shelters.

**Village of Ohioa:**

Rainbow Park in Ohioa has picnic tables, volleyball, tennis, and playground equipment. A recreational vehicle camping park facility is being developed that will provide electricity and water hook-ups.

Village of Shickley:

The **50 Flags Veteran's Memorial** is located in Downtown Shickley, along the State Spur 30B (North Market Street), 50 Flags Veteran's Memorial consists of a six-sided centerpiece pedestal and vertical granite panels with American war history. **Shickley Community Center Playground** is located at 102 North Market Street in Downtown Shickley, the Shickley Community Center Playground features playground equipment. **Westside Park** is located in north Shickley, Westside Park consists of about one acre and features modern facilities and equipment for residents of Shickley. Equipment and facilities available in Westside Park include a playground equipment area, picnic tables, shelter, tennis and basketball courts and the Shickley swimming pool. **A fundraiser is currently being conducted to replace the existing swimming pool.**

Village of Strang:

There are **two parks** in **Strang**, both located on Main Street. Pumper Park, is a mini-park with playground equipment. City Park, next to the school, has tennis courts, picnic tables and grills.

MEDICAL/ELDERLY FACILITIES.**Fillmore County Hospital (FCH):**

FCH is a County-owned critical access hospital located in the City of Geneva, at 1900 F Street, near the Highway 81 Corridor. A new facility was constructed in 2012 to replace the former building. The facility contains 20 acute care beds. The facility also maintains a full-time emergency department and behavioral health outpatient and specialty clinic services.

Milligan Family Medicine

The Milligan Family Medicine facility is located at 519 Main Street in Downtown Milligan. This medical practice was established in 2014 and is open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00am to 5:00pm.

Fairmont Senior Center:

The Fairmont Senior Center is located at 519 Fairmont, has been operational since 1983. Senior Center hours are from 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. On average, 22 to 25 people attend the Center on a daily basis. Congregate noon meals are provided with a suggested donation of \$6.00. Volunteers home-deliver an average of five to eight meals per day to area seniors. A variety of activities are available at the center including cards and monthly blood pressure screening.

Fairview Manor Nursing Home

Fairview Manor, located at 255 F Street in Fairmont, Nebraska, has been operating since 1973. The nursing home has a 49 bed capacity and is currently 90+ percent occupied.



PUBLIC SAFETY.

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

Fillmore County Sheriff:

The **Fillmore County Sheriff** office is located inside the County courthouse in Geneva. The staff includes one sheriff, one chief deputy, five deputies, seven full-time dispatchers and one jailer. The Sheriff's Department has eight marked patrol cars. Patrol cars are equipped with radar and radios.

The Fillmore County Sheriff provides service to rural Fillmore County and the Villages of Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa, Shickley and Strang.

Village of Fairmont:

Fairmont has one full-time Village Marshall and provides services to the Village of Exeter, via an interlocal agreement. Dispatch services are conducted through the Fillmore County Sheriff Department. Fairmont does not maintain a jail. Prisoners are transported to the Fillmore County Jail. The police department maintains one vehicle, a 2020 Dodge Ram equipped with radar and a video camera.

Fire Protection:

- The **Exeter Village/Rural Fire Department** consists of approximately 30 volunteers. In 2022, fire units responded to 20 calls and the rescue unit responded to approximately 40 calls. Response time in Town ranges from three to five minutes. The equipment inventory for Exeter consists of a 250 gallon pumper, 1,550 gallon pumper, 3,500 gallon tanker and 1,800 gallon grass rig. The Fire Hall is located at 217 South Exeter Avenue.
- The **Fairmont Village/Rural Fire Department** has approximately 30 volunteer fire fighters who serve 75 square miles. The Fire Department responds to an average of 12 fire and 60 ambulance calls per year. Response time is two minutes. The Fire Marshal vehicle is a 2022 Chevrolet Silverado. Equipment for the fire department includes a 1975 Chevrolet 750 gallon pumper, a 2010 Kenworth Tanker, a Ford F550 Ambulance, a 2002 Stewart & Stevens 6x6 and a 2014 Ram 3500 Attack Truck.

- The **Grafton Village /Rural Fire Department** has approximately 30 volunteer fire fighters. On average, the Department responds to three fire calls and 16 emergency medical calls annually. Response time to the Fire Hall is estimated at 1.5 minutes.
- The **Milligan Village /Rural, Volunteer Fire Department** has 10 rural fire fighters and 13 Emergency Medical Technicians. In 2022 the Department responded to five fire calls and 30 rescues. Equipment for the Department includes a 2002 Freightliner Pumper 1,000 gallon tank, a 2007 Sterling Tanker 2,000 gallon tank, a 1985 IHC tank 2,300 gallon, a Ford Brush Truck 400 gallon tank, a 2016 Ford equipment truck, and a 1996 Ford rescue unit. The rescue unit is planned to be replaced in 2025 or 2026.

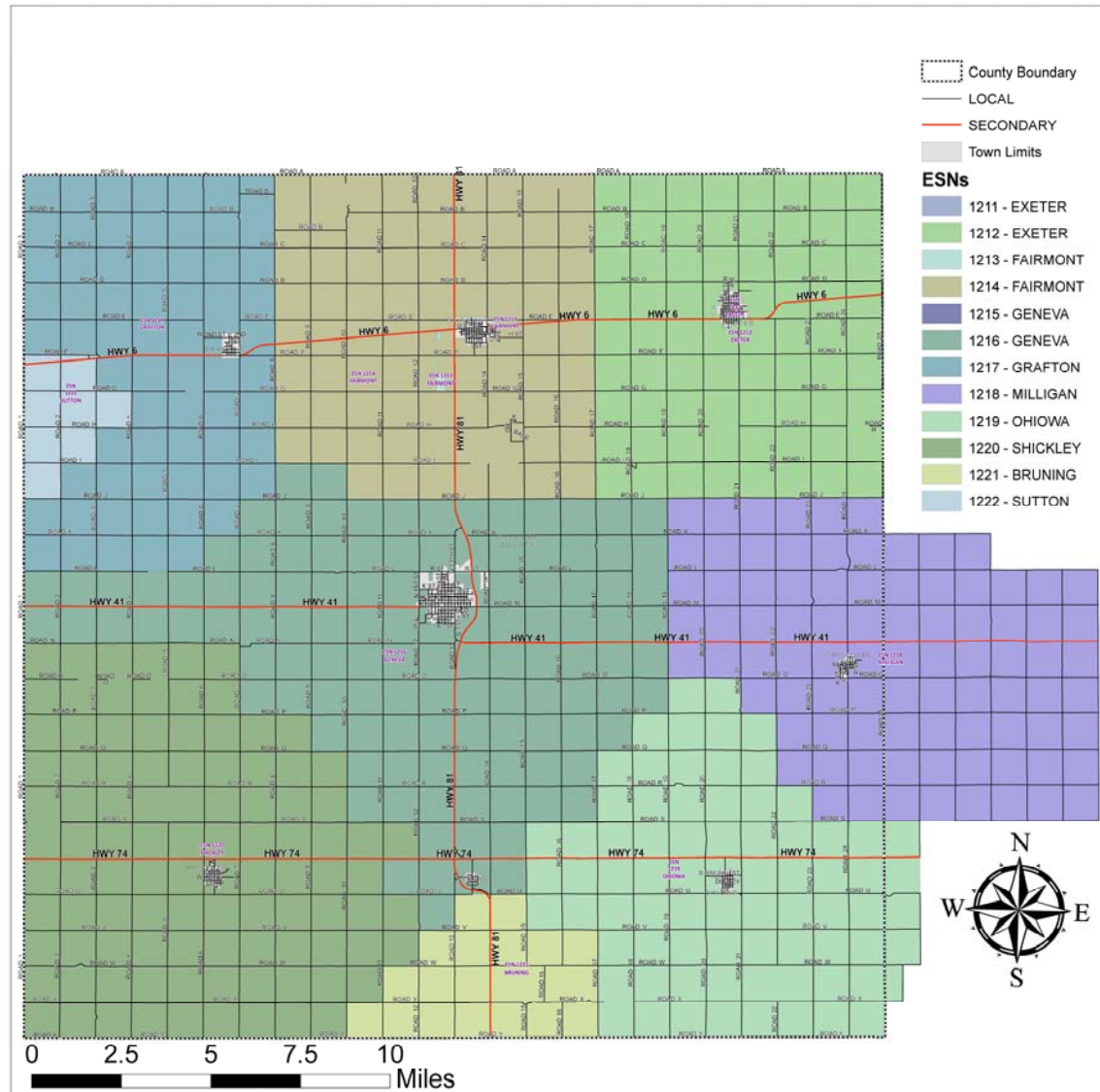


- The **Ohioa Village/Rural Volunteer Fire Department** facility is located at 106 Strang Street.
- The **Shickley Volunteer Fire Department** is located at 321 North Market Street, in Downtown Shickley. The Shickley Volunteer Fire Department includes 22 volunteer firefighters. The Fire Department and Rescue Squad have various types of equipment available, including rescue vehicles and pumper trucks. In addition to responding to fires, the Shickley Volunteer Fire Department also responds to medical emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, rescue calls, and incidents involving hazardous materials.
- **Geneva Fire Department** provides services to Strang residents on an as needed basis.

Civil Defense:

The present **Civil Defense** services in Fillmore County are managed by the Emergency Manager, local volunteer fire departments, the County Sheriff's Department and other County officials.

**FIRE DISTRICT/EMERGENCY SERVICE NUMBER MAP
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.2**



GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.**Fillmore County Courthouse:**

Construction on the *Fillmore County Courthouse* began in 1893 and was completed one year later. In 1979, the courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. A \$1.255 million bond issue was passed in 1997 to update and restore the courthouse. Additionally, the former Fillmore County Hospital at 1320 G Street has been renovated and repurposed as the “Fillmore County East” building for government and administration services.

Little Blue Natural Resources District:

The Little Blue Natural Resources District (LBNRD) serves all or part of Adams, Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Nuckolls, Thayer and Jefferson Counties with the main office located in the Village of Davenport, in Thayer County.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA):

The USDA Services Center is located at 120 South 12th Street in Geneva, Nebraska. The USDA utilizes various local, State and National land and natural resource conservation programs include the following:

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program.
- Well Head Identification and Protection.
- Wetlands Reserve Program.
- Conservation Reserve Program.
- Nebraska Soil & Water Conservation Program.

The USDA utilizes these programs to address concerns and formulate solutions for the Little Blue Natural Resource District.

Postal Services:

Post Offices offer services including general delivery, domestic money orders and pickup of hold mail among other services.

Exeter Post Office:

189 East Seneca Street.

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 6:30-10:30 am & 11:30 am-1:30 pm and Saturday, 7:30-9 am.

Fairmont Post Office:

455 6th Avenue.

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:00-11:00 am & 12:00 noon-2:00 pm and Saturday, 8:00-9:30 am.

Grafton Post Office:

275 Washington Avenue.

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:30-11:30 am and Saturday, 8:00-9:15 am.

Milligan Post Office:

616 Main Street

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 10:30 am-2:30 pm and Saturday, 12:15-1:15 am.

Ohioa Post Office:

602 South Main Street

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:00-11:00 am and Saturday, 8:00-9:00 am.

Shickley Post Office:

206 North Market Street.

Open Hours: Monday-Friday, 7:30-11:30 am & 12:30 am-2:30 pm and Saturday, 7:00-8:45 am.

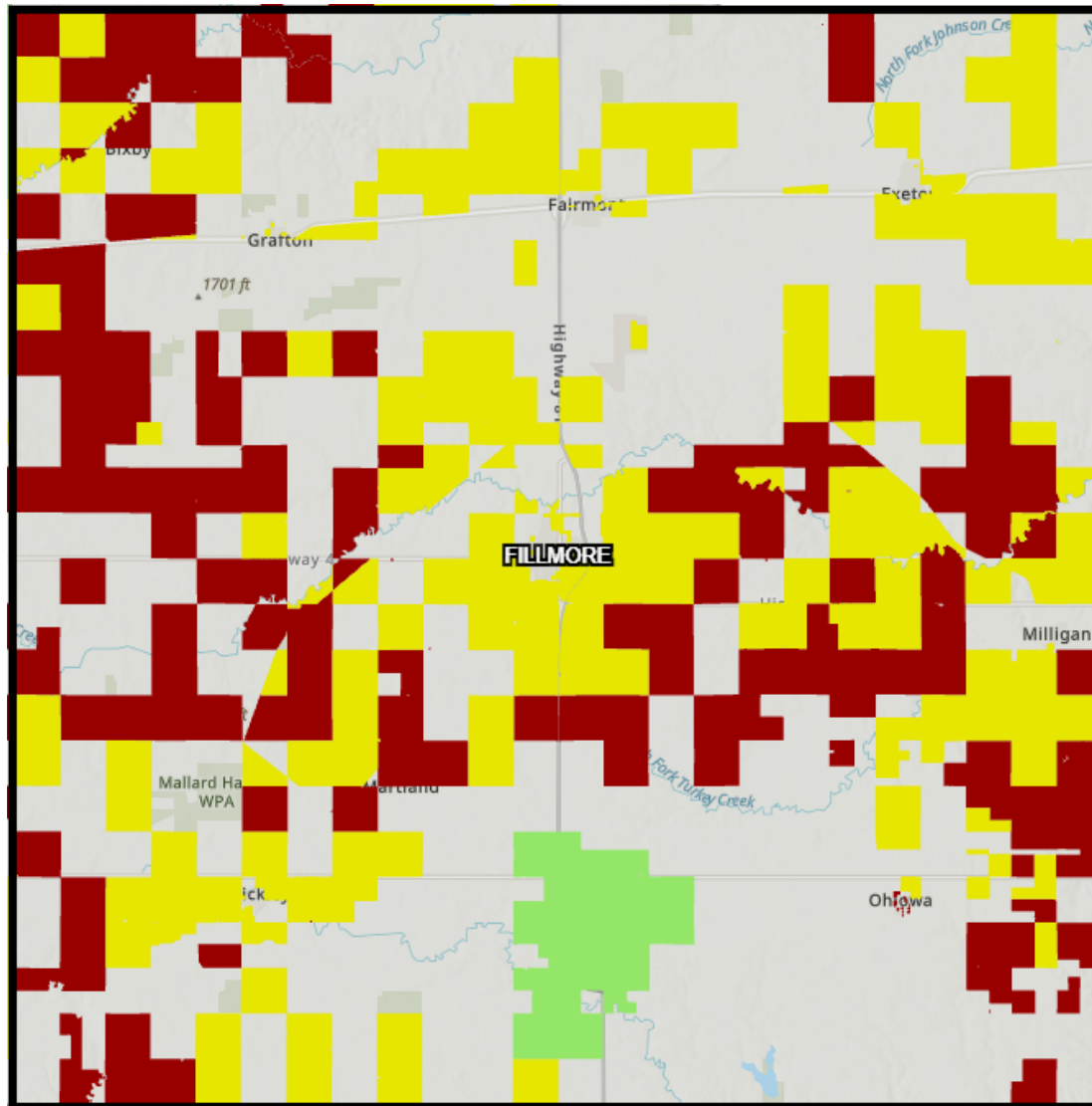
BROADBAND & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Broadband infrastructure and technology is a critical component for information accessibility in the United States, the State of Nebraska, **Rural Fillmore County** and each of the seven Villages. Fiber optic, wireless, Digital Subscriber Line and Cable/Satellite are the most common methods of modern broadband delivery. According to “Fixed Broadband Deployment” statistics from the Federal Communications Commission, **an estimated 70.2 percent of Fillmore County residents have broadband available through fiber and cable accessibility.** The Nebraska Broadband Mapping Project highlights broadband carriers and coverage areas in the **Rural County**, on a Census block basis. See **Illustration 6.3, Page 6.17.**

Currently, two broadband carriers provide service in Fillmore County, including Windstream and AMG Technology Investment Group. Glenwood Telecommunications is running fiber optic lines to each Villages and select rural areas of Fillmore County. Grant funding from the Nebraska Universal Service Fund, which administers quality accessibility to telecommunications and information services in Nebraska, as well as from the Nebraska Broadband Bridge Program (NBBP-Legislative Bill 388) are available to expand broadband and telecommunication capacity in Fillmore County.

Illustration 6.4, Page 6.18, highlights **broadband speed** throughout Fillmore County, Nebraska. The highest broadband speed in Fillmore County, 100 Megabits Per Second (MBPS) for download and 20 MBPS for upload are provided in a large portion of the County. Portions of **Rural Fillmore County** has broadband speeds of less than 100 MBPS for download and 20 MBPS for upload and, according to NBBP, are considered to be “underserved.” Concerns with underserved broadband areas in the County include delayed data, information and communication transfers and limited internet, mobile and cellular accessibility.

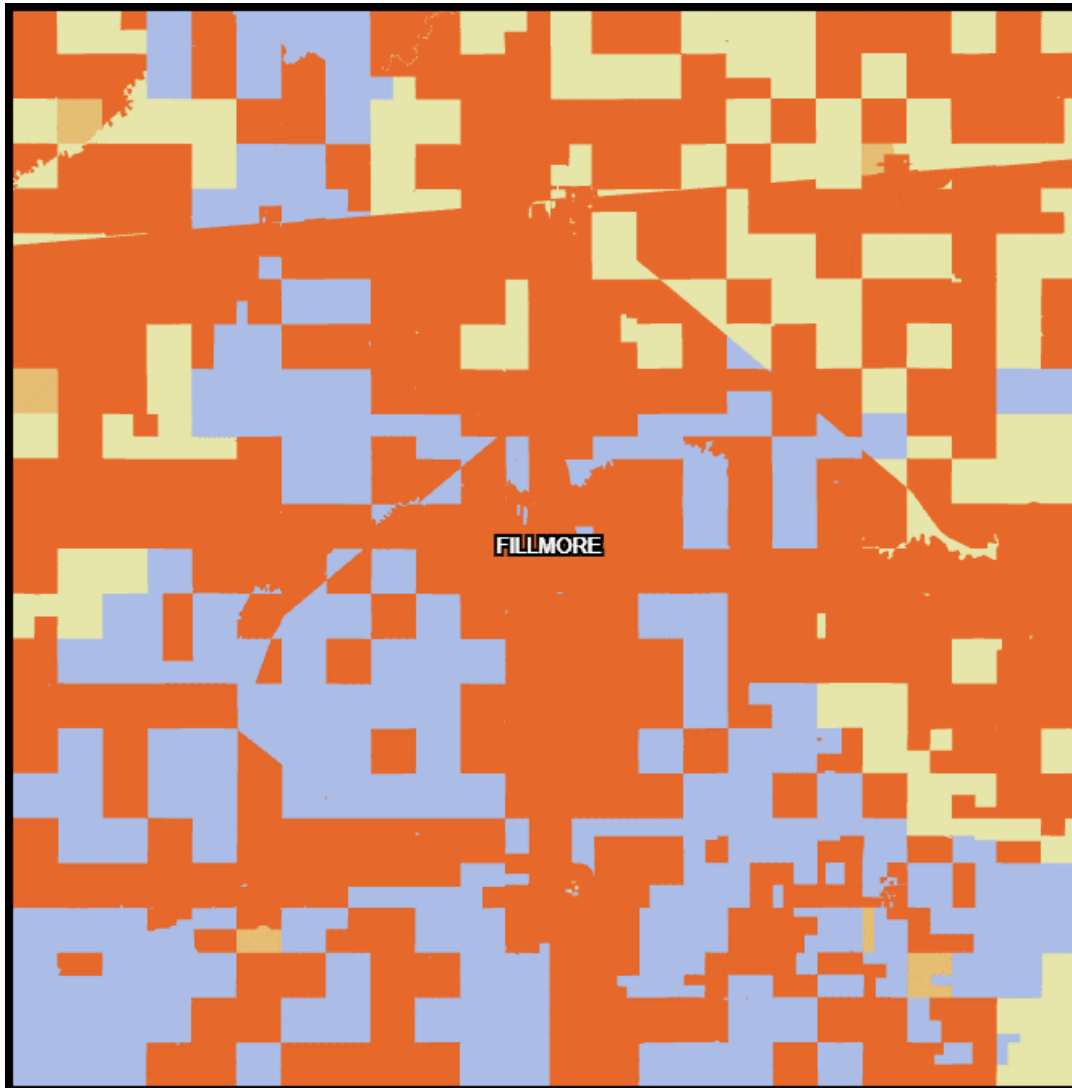
**BROADBAND PROVIDER COVERAGE MAP
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.3**

**LEGEND**

- WINDSTREAM (FEDERAL FUND SUPPORT)
- WINDSTREAM (STATE FUND SUPPORT)
- AMG TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT GROUP





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

**BROADBAND SPEED MAP
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
ILLUSTRATION 6.4**



LEGEND

MBPS = Megabits Per Second
DL = Download
UL = Upload

-  100 MBPS DL/20 MBPS UL
-  50 MBPS DL/3 MBPS UL
-  25 MBPS DL/3 MBPS UL
-  10 MBPS DL/1 MBPS UL

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES

It is the responsibility of any community to provide a sound public utility or infrastructure for its citizens. It is important that the expansion of these systems be coordinated with the growth of each Community. Analysis of these infrastructure systems, via conversations with Village maintenance and utility personnel, confirmed that the Villages must continue to maintain and improve these utility systems.

Village of Exeter:

Exeter has a two well system. A new well was installed in 1996. Both wells are 300 feet deep and have a capacity of 550 gallons per minute. Average peak consumption is estimated at 175,000 gallons per day. The water tower has a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. Water mains in Exeter range in size from 2 to 8 inches. The age of the mains is estimated at 50 years. Water pressure is 55 pounds per square inch.

The ***Exeter Sanitary Sewer System*** is comprised of 6 inch mains. Exeter uses a three cell lagoon system to process sanitary waste. There is one lift station with an average daily load of 35,000 gallons per day.

Natural gas service is provided through Black Hills Natural Gas. Electric service is provided by Perennial Public Power District.

Village of Fairmont:

Fairmont has a two well system. One well, built in 1993, is located on G Street between 3rd and 4th Streets with a capacity of 410 gallons per minute, the other built in 2006 and located on the northeast corner of 5th Street and “E” Street with a capacity of 330 gallons per minute. Fairmont currently has one water tower with a 200,000 gallon capacity. All of the wells are 230 feet deep.



Peak water consumption is estimated at 500,000 gallons. Water mains range in size from 4 to 10 inches. Four inch mains are estimated to be 50 years or older. Water pressure is 60 pounds. Fairmont has open ditches for storm water run-off.

The ***Fairmont sewer system has one lift station*** comprised of 12 inch mains. Average daily load is estimated at 36,000 gallons per day.

Natural gas service is available in Fairmont through Black Hills Natural Gas. Electric services are provided by the Village of Fairmont and Nebraska Public Power District.

Village of Grafton:

Grafton has a two well system. The oldest well, built in 1936, is 160 feet deep and has a 200 gallon per minute capacity. The second well, built in 1963, is 167 feet deep and has a 300 gallon per minute capacity. Water mains in Grafton are 2, 4, 6 and 8 inches. Water mains were installed in 1912. Culverts and open ditches are used for runoff to a marshland northwest of Grafton.

Grafton has a four lagoon sewer system. Sewer mains were installed in 1963 and are 8 inches. There is one lift station and the average daily load is estimated at 15,000 to 17,000 gallons per day. The sewer system was updated in 1991.

Grafton has natural gas supplied by Black Hills Natural Gas. Perennial Public Power District supplies electricity to the Village.

Village of Milligan:

Milligan has a two well water system. Both wells are located one mile north of the Village. The oldest well, built in 1974, is 140 feet deep with a 165 gallon per minute capacity. The newer well, built in 1988, is also 140 feet deep with a 260 gallon per minute capacity. There is one water tower located in the center of Town with a 50,000 gallon capacity. Peak water consumption during the summer months is estimated at 90,000 gallons per day. Water mains in Milligan are 4 inch and are estimated at 60 years of age. Water pressure is 51 pounds. Curb and gutter, as well as culverts, are used for run-off.

Milligan has a three lagoon sewer system located one-half mile east of the Village. Sewer mains were installed in the 1946s and are 8 inches in diameter. There are two lift stations with no meters to measure capacity.

Milligan has natural gas supplied by Black Hills Energy. Electric services are provided by Perennial Public Power District.

Village of Ohiowa:

Ohiowa has a two well water system, however only one well is utilized for drinking water. Well depth is estimated at 180 feet. Peak consumption is 9,188 gallons per day. Storm water runs-off through culverts.

Ohiowa installed the current lagoon sewer system in 1981. Before this, each residence had their own septic system.

There is no natural gas supplied to Ohiowa. Electricity is currently supplied by Perennial Public Power District.

Village of Shickley:

The Village of Shickley supplies its own water for its residents. An above-ground water tower is located in the north of Shickley. This tower has a capacity of approximately 50,000 gallons. The average daily demand is 50,000 gallons/day and the historic peak demand was 350,000 gallons/day. Future average daily demand is estimated to be 40,000 gallons/day with a peak demand of 400,000 gallons/day. There are three active production wells with a capacity of 1,145 gallons per minute. Water mains range in diameter from 2 to 8 inches.

The existing **Sanitary Sewer System** in Shickley is a wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer system handles an average daily load of 30,000 gallons/day and a maximum daily load of 50,000 gallons/day. The sanitary sewer system consists of mains ranging in diameter between 4 and 8 inches and constructed of VCP, DIP, or PVC piping. **There are plans to put in five sanitary sewer lagoons and a new grinder.**

The **Electric System** is owned, operated and supplied by the Village of Shickley. **Natural Gas System** in Shickley is supplied by Black Hills Energy.

Village of Strang:

Residents of Strang have their own wells and septic systems. There is no natural gas available and each resident utilizes propane. The Village of Strang owns their own sub-station and the electric system is operated by Perennial Public Power District.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

The primary sources of information utilized to develop the transportation analysis were the (1) Fillmore County “One- and Six-Year Road Improvement Program” and (2) State of Nebraska Department of Transportation “Nebraska Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)” (Fiscal Years 2022-2025).

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

The **State Functional Classification Map** as identified by the Nebraska Department of Transportation in **Illustration 6.5, Page 6.24**, depicts the transportation system in Fillmore County. The transportation network in the County comprises two U.S. Highways (6 and 81), two Nebraska State Highways (41 and 74) and local access County roads. U.S. Highway 81 is comprised of a four-lane expressway and serves as the main north-south highway through Fillmore County.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS.

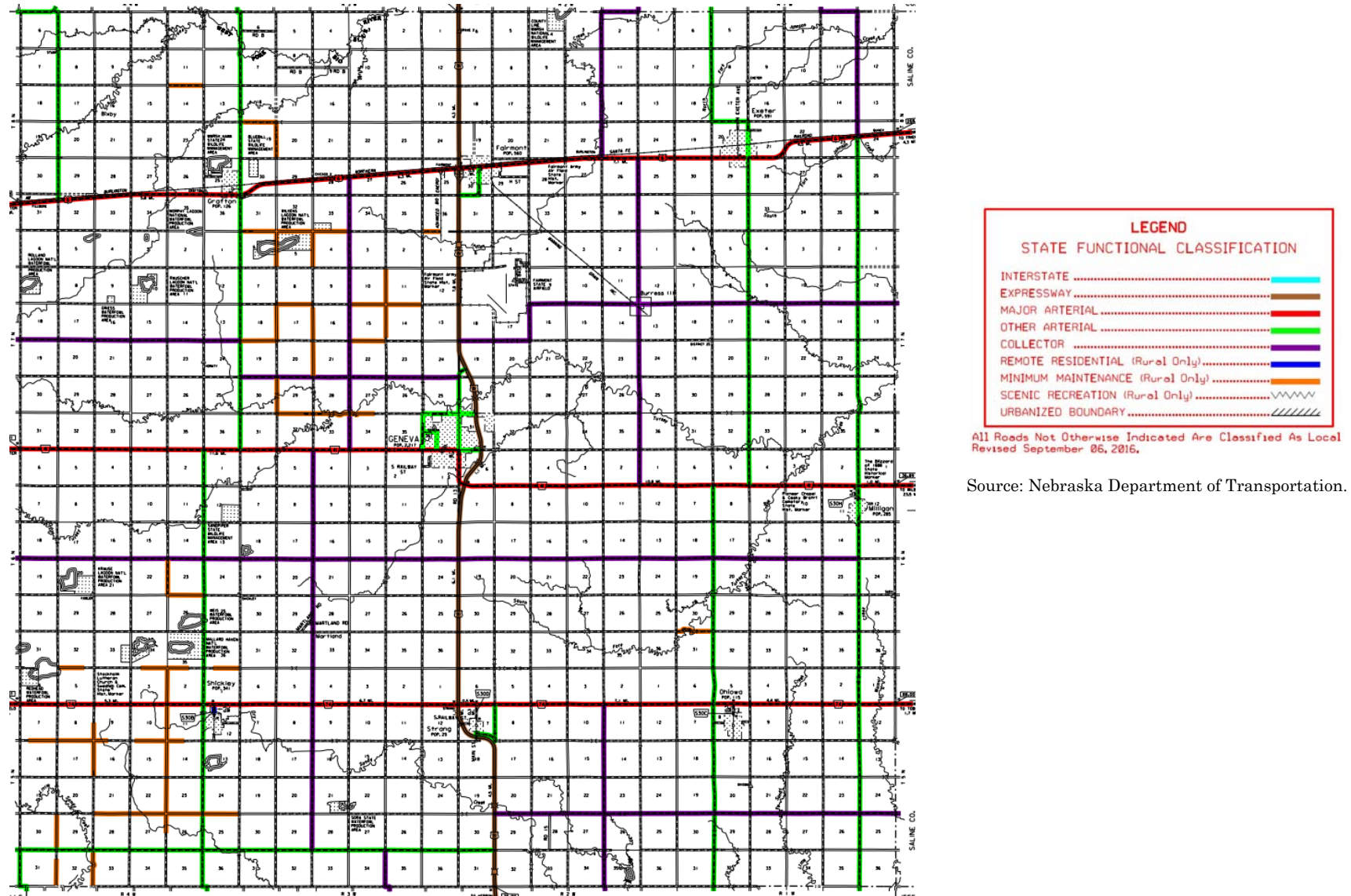
Nebraska Highway Law identifies the nine functional classifications of rural highways as follows:

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

- (4) **Scenic-Recreation:** Consists of highways or roads located within or which provide access to or through state parks, recreation or wilderness areas, other areas of geological, historical, recreational, biological, or archaeological significance, or areas of scenic beauty;
- (5) **Other Arterial (Minor Arterials):** Which shall consist of a group of highways of less importance as through-travel routes which would serve places of smaller population and smaller recreation areas not served by the higher systems;
- (6) **Collector (Major and Minor Collectors):** Which shall consist of a group of highways which pick up traffic from many local or land-service roads and carry it to community centers or to the arterial systems. They are the main school bus routes, mail routes, and farm-to-market routes;
- (7) **Local:** Which shall consist of all remaining rural roads, except minimum maintenance roads,
- (8) **Minimum Maintenance:** Which shall consist of (a) roads used occasionally by a limited number of people as alternative access roads for area served primarily by local, collector, or arterial roads, or (b) roads which are the principal access roads to agricultural lands for farm machinery and which are not primarily used by passenger or commercial vehicles; and
- (9) **Remote Residential:** Consists of roads or segments of roads in remote areas of counties with (a) a population density of no more than five people per square mile or (b) an area of at least one thousand square miles, and which roads or segments of roads serve as primary access to no more than seven residences.

The **Rural Fillmore County** highways classified under subdivisions (2) through (5) of this Section should, combined, serve every incorporated municipality having a minimum population of 100 inhabitants or sufficient commerce, a part of which will be served by stubs or spurs, and along with rural highways classified under subsection (4) of this section, should serve the major recreational areas of the State. Sufficient commerce shall mean a minimum of \$200,000 of gross receipts under the Nebraska Revenue Act of 1967.

STATE FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION MAP ILLUSTRATION 6.5



Source: Nebraska Department of Transportation.

TRAFFIC VOLUME.

The Nebraska Department of Transportation monitors traffic volume in **Rural Fillmore County**, for local roads and State and Federal Highways. This tabulation process is done to identify appropriate existing road classification and engineering standards.

Table 6.1 identifies the average daily traffic counts for State and Federal transportation routes throughout Fillmore County. Each of the road segments are identified as “*Major Arterial*” roads. All other roads within the County jurisdiction are classified as “*Other Arterial*,” “*Collector*” or minimum maintenance roads.

TABLE 6.1
TRAFFIC VOLUME – ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNTS
STATE AND FEDERAL ROADS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2021

<u>Location</u>	<u>2021</u>
US 6, West of Grafton	1,630
US 6, Between Grafton and Fairmont	1,660
US 6, Between Fairmont and Exeter	1,700
US 6, East of Exeter	1,605
US 81, North of Fairmont	6,760
US 81, South of Geneva	5,555
US 81, South of N-74	5,060
N 41, East of Geneva	1,165
N 41, West of Milligan	850
N 74, West of Shickley	650
N 74, East of Shickley	1,065
N 74, East of Ohioa	560

Source: Nebraska Department of Transportation, 2023.

FUTURE FILLMORE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

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

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

The Fillmore County Highway Superintendent annually prepares the One and Six-Year Road Plan and reports directly to the County Supervisors. The County Board of Supervisors approves the Plan and files it with the Nebraska Department of Transportation. The State of Nebraska also maintains a "State Transportation Improvement Program 2023-2027" as an annual publication that includes a list of one-year short-term and six-year long-range improvement projects for State and Federal Highways. Improvement projects located in Fillmore County include the following projects:

<u>Work/Project #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Length (Mile)</u>	<u>Improvement Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>
C30 (276)	15x06 Glengary – Rd 22 O-P	0.2	Box Culvert	\$175,000
C30 (293)	13x24 Grafton – Rd D 6 & 7	0.2	Box Culvert	\$200,000
C30 (375)	25x26 Bennett – Rd 6 K & L	0.2	Box Culvert	\$175,000
C30 (377)	22x26 Grafton – Rd 5 & Rd E	0.1	Twin 60" Metal Culverts	\$80,000
C30 (378)	10x15 Fairmont – Rd C 16 & 17	0.2	Box Culvert	\$200,000
C30 (395)	21x22 Belle Prairie – Rd 16 V & W	0.2	Twin 72" Culverts-No Headwall	\$80,000
C30 (402)	2x3 Belle Prairie – Rd 17 S & 74	0.1	Single 60" metal culvert	\$40,000
C30 (403)	28x29 Chelsea – Rd 15 Q & R	0.1	Twin 60" Culverts	\$50,000
C30 (405)	14x23 Belle Prairie – Rd V 17 & 18	0.1	Box Culvert	\$200,000
C30 (414)	23x26 Hamilton – Rd W 11 & 12	0.1	Twin 48" Culvert-No Headwall	\$40,000
C30 (417)	Road O & Road 15	0.3	4 54" Metal Culverts	\$90,000
C30 (436)	29x32 Franklin Rd X 20 & 21	0.1	Replace Bridge w/ Culvert	\$90,000
C30 (440)	S36 Glengary Rd S 24 & 25	0.3	Replace Bridge w/ Box	\$200,000
C30 (445)	29x32 Liberty Rd L 20 & 21	Not Available	Replace 1 and Close 1 Bridge	\$180,000
C30 (446)	3x10 West Blue Rd B 10 & 11	Not Available	Replace Bridge w/ Culvert	\$26,000
C30 (447)	16x17 Glengary Rd 21 O & P	0.2	Replace Bridge w/ Box or Culvert	\$170,000
C30 (448)	28x33 Chelsea Rd R 15 & 16	0.2	Replace w/ Culvert or Close Bridge	\$50,000

SECTION 7

ENERGY ELEMENT.



SECTION 7

ENERGY ELEMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

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

PUBLIC POWER DISTRIBUTION.

Energy usage and consumption throughout Fillmore County has followed the trends prevalent in the State of Nebraska. Electrical power is distributed across rural Fillmore County by the **Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska (MEAN)** and **Perennial Public Power District (PPPD)**, which purchases electricity from the **Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)**. PPPD’s service area includes Rural Fillmore County and the Communities of Exeter, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa and Strang. The Communities of Fairmont and Shickley are serviced by MEAN.



NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT (NPPD).

As the largest electric generating utility in the State of Nebraska, NPPD provides electricity to all or parts of 86 of the State's 93 Counties, including 46 individual municipalities and 25 public power districts, cooperatives and their member communities. The fuel sources of NPPD's generating facilities includes coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear energy. Additionally, NPPD also purchases electricity from the **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**, which markets and transmits electricity for federally owned hydropower facilities.

- ❖ NPPD was formed in 1970 through the merger of two public power districts and the assets of the former Nebraska Public Power System.
- ❖ More than 5,200 miles of overhead and underground power lines make up NPPD's electric system.
- ❖ NPPD revenue is derived from wholesale power supply agreements with 46 municipalities and 25 public power districts and cooperatives. NPPD also serves 80 Nebraska communities at retail, consisting of more than 89,000 customers.

GENERATING RESOURCES.

The source of NPPD's generating facilities includes Fossil fuels – coal, oil or natural gas, Nuclear, Hydroelectric, Wind and Methane. Additionally, NPPD purchases electricity from the **Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)**, which markets and transmits electricity for federally owned hydropower facilities.

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

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

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

NPPD RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPABILITIES.

1.) Hydroelectric Facilities

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

2.) Wind Turbine Generators

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

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

3.) Solar Energy

Under NPPD's wholesale power contract, customers have the ability to invest in their own, local renewable energy sources by installing qualifying local generation, including solar, and offset its purchases of demand and energy from NPPD by up to two megawatts or 10 percent of their demand, whichever is greater.

Central City installed a 200-kilowatt (KW) facility and became Nebraska's first "Community Solar Garden." This 100-panel system was installed in an industrial park and is owned by the City. Additionally, 600 KW and 25 KW solar projects were developed in 2016 near Callaway, Nebraska, in Custer County. The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy reports 2,325 KW (or 2.325 megawatts) of solar generation within Custer County.

NPPD also developed a "Community Solar Program" that is now in effect in pilot programs in Kearney, Scottsbluff and Venango. The Program allows community members to purchase solar energy without having to install solar panels on individual rooftops. Solar subscribers can purchase different amounts of solar energy based on their annual electricity usage.

NPPD TRADITIONAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

Coal-Fired Generators

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

Natural Gas & Oil-Fired Generators

Gas and oil-fired generators are utilized primarily during peak loads or as replacement power if another facility is down. NPPD owns two natural gas-fired generation facilities, the Beatrice Power Station and the Canaday Station that produce a combined total of 350 MW.

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

NPPD EMISSION FREE ELECTRICITY.

Nuclear Facilities

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

“NET METERING”.

In 2009, the State of Nebraska Legislature approved and signed into law, LB 439 (**Nebraska State Statute §70-2001 to 2005**), which is also referred to as “**Net Metering**.” This law allows individual residences and businesses to supplement their standard electric service with one, or combinations of, five alternate energy systems, including Solar, Methane, Wind, Biomass, Hydropower and Geothermal.

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

FILLMORE COUNTY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Table 7.1 highlights total energy usage (consumption) and revenue for the Villages of Fillmore County.

TABLE 7.1 ENERGY USAGE (CONSUMPTION) & REVENUE FILLMORE COUNTY VILLAGES, NEBRASKA 2022		
<u>Village & Sector Type</u>	<u>Kw/H Usage</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>
EXETER	6,122,632	\$573,840.27
FAIRMONT	4,735,010	\$517,982.80
GRAFTON	1,278,661	\$130,576.80
MILLIGAN	3,319,783	\$326,984.37
OHIOWA	1,571,350	\$154,638.18
SHICKLEY	N/A	N/A
STRANG	N/A	N/A
N/A = Not Available.		
Source: The Villages of Fillmore County, 2023.		
Hanna:Keelan Associates P.C., 2023.		

STATEWIDE TRENDS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION.

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

Trends in the Total Energy Consumption for the State of Nebraska, published in the *“2020 Annual State Energy Report”* of the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, is mirrored in each of the individual energy categories, coal, natural gas, gasoline and distillate fuel oil (primarily diesel fuel), nuclear power, and hydroelectric production. Each energy type is detailed between 1960 and 2018, as follows:

- ❖ **Coal** consumption has increased from 20 trillion British Thermal Units (BTUs) in 1960 to 264.1 trillion BTUs in 2018. Peak use of coal was reached in 2013, surpassing the previous high set in 2011. The increase through 2013 was attributable to coal energy used to generate electricity.
- ❖ **Natural Gas** consumption has risen and fallen during the 58-year period between 1960 and 2018, beginning at 140.4 trillion BTUs, peaking in 1973 at 230.8 trillion BTUs and, by 2016, declining to 172.9 trillion BTUs.
- ❖ **Gasoline and Diesel Fuel** consumption nearly doubled in Nebraska between 1960 and 2018. Gasoline consumption increased by nearly 29 percent, from 78.8 to 102.4 trillion BTUs, as of 2018, and peaked in 1978 at 116 trillion BTUs. Diesel fuel consumption more than quadrupled from 24.2 trillion BTUs to 111.4 trillion BTUs, primarily due to an increase in trucking and agricultural use. Petroleum consumption, overall, peaked in 1978 at 246.7 trillion BTUs.
- ❖ **Nuclear** power generation began in Nebraska in 1973 at 6.5 trillion BTUs. Usage has since increased to 97.8 trillion BTUs as of 2018. The peak use of nuclear power was in 2007 at 115.8 trillion BTUs.
- ❖ **Renewable energy** consumption has grown, beginning in 1960 at 13.4, and peaking in 2018 at 193.6 trillion BTUs. Hydropower was the primary renewable energy source from 1960 to 1994. Biofuels, or ethanol production, began equaling hydropower in 1995. As of 2018, 63.3 percent of all renewable energy produced came from biofuels, 6.6 percent from hydroelectric, 26.5 percent from wind, and 2.1 percent from wood products. Minor amounts came from geothermal and solar energy.

NEBRASKA ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR.

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

Agricultural Energy Demand & Conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICIES.

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

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

- ❖ **Promote the use of “Net Metering” or the use of one or more combinations of selected alternative energy sources to reduce public/quasi-public, residential, commercial and industrial facilities consumption of energy.**
 - Utilize the Fillmore County Zoning Regulations to control the placement and operation of alternative energy systems.
 - Require compliance with a Conditional Use Permit process so that established conditions are met by the applicant.
 - Utilize the net metering services of Perennial Public Power District to assist Fillmore County in complying with Nebraska’s Net Metering Law.
 - Promote the development of vocational education opportunities in the Public School Districts of Fillmore County, as well as regional State and Community Colleges as well as the University of Nebraska-Kearney, to educate the current and future workforce in alternative energy design, fabrication of equipment and maintenance.
- ❖ **As other sources of Alternative Energy Systems are developed, or become cost-effective for use in Nebraska, the planning documents of the County are recommended to be revised to guide their locations and monitor their operation.**

❖ Increase Building Efficiency.

- Lighting – consider converting street lighting to a Light Emitting Diode (LED) system.
- Retrofit Residential Buildings – provide incentives and construction advice to the public to expand the restoration of homes including windows, doors, attic ventilation, insulation, and alternative energy systems such as solar panels.
- Retrofit Old Public and Commercial Buildings – provide incentives and construction advice to the public for Restoration Best Management Practices for windows, doors, attic ventilation, insulation, solar panels and lighting.
- New Construction Codes Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to city codes and educate homeowners and realtors.
- Encourage residents to plant new trees and replace damaged trees to maintain and expand the urban tree canopy. Shade from trees reduces peak electric demands during the summer and provides wind breaks during the winter.

❖ Promote the use of conservation methods to reduce the consumption of energy usage in each of the individual sectors including commercial and industrial (which includes agricultural and public uses).

- Promote the expanded use of solar, methane, biomass, hydropower and geothermal exchange energy systems, or other sources of alternative energy systems, for applications throughout Fillmore County. The use of an alternate energy source or combinations of these energy sources should be considered by farming and ranching operations to lower energy consumption and to make energy more affordable.
- Promote the use of conservation programs supported by Perennial Public Power District, and in its association with Nebraska Public Power District, for its member Communities and public power districts. For example, the Prescriptive Lighting or Custom Lighting Programs provide cash incentives to businesses that replace old lighting fixtures with high-efficient light fixtures such as LED to reduce energy costs.
- The Fillmore County residents and farming/ranching operations could also access grant and loan programs to replace light fixtures with LED fixtures that reduce consumption and are more energy efficient.

- Support and provide incentives for the expanded use of agricultural practices to reduce energy consumption. Techniques such as conservation tillage, high efficiency irrigation equipment and cost-effective fuel sources to power irrigation systems.
- Support State and Federal incentive programs to continue to provide low-cost financing to purchase modern agricultural equipment such as low-pressure pivots and no-till equipment. Programs such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) that finances irrigation efficiency improvements switching diesel, propane and natural gas pumps to electric operated.
- Promote the availability of incentives provided by public power districts to develop alternative energy sources for, and from, agricultural practices. Modern methods such as producing methane gas from livestock confinement facilities to power agricultural equipment, is one example.
- Promote the use of solar and geothermal exchange energy systems for agricultural applications that power equipment and heat/cool farm and ranch buildings.

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

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

❖ Plant Urban Forests.

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

❖ Create “Zero Waste” Communities.

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

APPENDIX I

FILLMORE COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS.



Campaign Name Fillmore County Survey II
 Survey Submits 43

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Where do you live?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Rural Fillmore County	9	22%
Exeter	1	2%
Fairmont	9	22%
Geneva	10	25%
Grafton	0	0%
Milligan	4	10%
Ohiowa	2	5%
Shickley	3	7%
Strang	0	0%
Outside Fillmore County	2	5%
Total Responses	40	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

2. If you live in Rural Fillmore County, do you live within one mile of a City/Village?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Yes	1	7%
No	13	92%
Total Responses	14	

OPEN QUESTION

If Yes to Question #2, Please identify the closest Community.

Exeter and Milligan

Exeter

Milligan

Total Responses	3
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MULTIPLE CHOICE

3. Do you own property in Rural Fillmore County?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Yes	16	42%
No	22	57%
Total Responses	38	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

4. Do you feel the current Fillmore County Zoning & Subdivision Regulations are effective in managing growth and land development?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Yes	11	28%
No	2	5%
No Opinion	26	66%
Total Responses	39	

OPEN QUESTION

Please explain why or why not.

It seems that there is a good mix of land use happening so I would say it is working well.

Don't know enough about them to have an opinion.

There are no setbacks for irrigation wells from domestic household wells

Total Responses	5
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NUMERIC SCALE

General Agricultural Uses

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	6	15%
Not Supportive 2	2	5%
Supportive 3	8	21%
Very Supportive 4	22	57%
Mean	3.21	
Median	4	
Total Responses	38	

NUMERIC SCALE

Land Conservation Easements

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	12	31%
Not Supportive 2	8	21%
Supportive 3	8	21%
Very Supportive 4	10	26%
Mean	2.42	
Median	2	
Total Responses	38	

NUMERIC SCALE

Intensive Agricultural Uses

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	10	27%
Not Supportive 2	6	16%
Supportive 3	8	21%
Very Supportive 4	13	35%
Mean	2.65	
Median	3	
Total Responses	37	

NUMERIC SCALE

Residential Development (General)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	6	15%
Not Supportive 2	5	12%
Supportive 3	14	35%
Very Supportive 4	15	37%
Mean	2.95	
Median	3	
Total Responses	40	

NUMERIC SCALE

Planned Rural Residential Subdivisions

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	9	23%
Not Supportive 2	9	23%
Supportive 3	12	30%
Very Supportive 4	9	23%
Mean	2.54	
Median	3	
Total Responses	39	

NUMERIC SCALE

Parks/Recreation

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	9	22%
Not Supportive 2	5	12%
Supportive 3	11	27%
Very Supportive 4	15	37%
Mean	2.8	
Median	3	
Total Responses	40	

NUMERIC SCALE

Public Infrastructure/Facilities/Utilities

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	12%
Not Supportive 2	8	20%
Supportive 3	11	28%
Very Supportive 4	15	38%
Mean	2.92	
Median	3	
Total Responses	39	

NUMERIC SCALE

Commercial Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	12%
Not Supportive 2	10	25%
Supportive 3	12	30%
Very Supportive 4	13	32%
Mean	2.83	
Median	3	
Total Responses	40	

NUMERIC SCALE

Industrial Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	12%
Not Supportive 2	11	28%
Supportive 3	13	33%
Very Supportive 4	10	25%
Mean	2.72	
Median	3	
Total Responses	39	

NUMERIC SCALE

Schools/Educational Facilities.

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	11%
Not Supportive 2	7	16%
Supportive 3	12	28%
Very Supportive 4	18	42%
Mean	3.02	
Median	3	
Total Responses	42	

NUMERIC SCALE

Zoning/Subdivision Ordinances/Regulations

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	10	27%
Not Supportive 2	5	13%
Supportive 3	16	43%
Very Supportive 4	6	16%
Mean	2.49	
Median	3	
Total Responses	37	

NUMERIC SCALE

Transportation Systems (Roads, Rail, Air, etc.)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	12%
Not Supportive 2	6	15%
Supportive 3	12	30%
Very Supportive 4	17	42%
Mean	3.03	
Median	3	
Total Responses	40	

NUMERIC SCALE

Personal Alternative Energy Systems (Solar, Wind, etc.)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	9	23%
Not Supportive 2	13	33%
Supportive 3	8	20%
Very Supportive 4	9	23%
Mean	2.44	
Median	2	
Total Responses	39	

NUMERIC SCALE

Commercial Alternative Energy Systems (Solar Farms, Wind Farms, etc.)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	14	36%
Not Supportive 2	14	36%
Supportive 3	5	13%
Very Supportive 4	5	13%
Mean	2.03	
Median	2	
Total Responses	38	

Campaign Name Fillmore Community Opinion Survey II
 Survey Submits 56

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Where do you live?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Rural Fillmore County	9	16%
Exeter	4	7%
Fairmont	9	16%
Geneva	20	35%
Grafton	0	0%
Milligan	8	14%
Ohioa	1	1%
Shickley	3	5%
Strang	1	1%
Outside Fillmore County	1	1%
Total Responses	56	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

2. If you live in Rural Fillmore County, do you live within one mile of a City/Village?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Yes	6	28%
No	15	71%
Total Responses	21	

OPEN QUESTION

If Yes to Question #2, Please identify the closest Community.

Ohioa

Strang

Milligan

Total Responses 7

NUMERIC SCALE

Agricultural Services

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	8	14%
Not Supportive 2	6	11%
Supportive 3	15	27%
Very Supportive 4	25	46%
Mean	3.06	
Median	3	
Total Responses	54	

NUMERIC SCALE

Single Family Residential Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	2	3%
Not Supportive 2	2	3%
Supportive 3	18	32%
Very Supportive 4	34	60%
Mean	3.5	
Median	4	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Multifamily Residential Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	7	13%
Not Supportive 2	10	19%
Supportive 3	12	23%
Very Supportive 4	22	43%
Mean	2.96	
Median	3	
Total Responses	51	

NUMERIC SCALE

Elderly & Supportive Services Housing

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	4	7%
Not Supportive 2	0	0%
Supportive 3	22	40%
Very Supportive 4	29	52%
Mean	3.38	
Median	4	
Total Responses	55	

NUMERIC SCALE

Housing Rehabilitation or Demolition/Replacement

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	4	7%
Not Supportive 2	7	12%
Supportive 3	15	26%
Very Supportive 4	30	53%
Mean	3.27	
Median	4	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Parks/Recreation Facilities

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	7	12%
Not Supportive 2	6	10%
Supportive 3	16	28%
Very Supportive 4	27	48%
Mean	3.13	
Median	3	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Public Infrastructure & Utilities (Water, Sewer, Electric, etc.)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	8%
Not Supportive 2	1	1%
Supportive 3	18	32%
Very Supportive 4	32	57%
Mean	3.38	
Median	4	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Public Facilities (City/Village Offices, Community Buildings).

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	8	14%
Not Supportive 2	3	5%
Supportive 3	22	39%
Very Supportive 4	23	41%
Mean	3.07	
Median	3	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Commercial Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	6	10%
Not Supportive 2	10	17%
Supportive 3	19	33%
Very Supportive 4	21	37%
Mean	2.98	
Median	3	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Downtown Revitalization Activities

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	4	7%
Not Supportive 2	7	12%
Supportive 3	14	25%
Very Supportive 4	30	54%
Mean	3.27	
Median	4	
Total Responses	55	

NUMERIC SCALE

Industrial Development

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	8	14%
Not Supportive 2	11	20%
Supportive 3	15	27%
Very Supportive 4	20	37%
Mean	2.87	
Median	3	
Total Responses	54	

NUMERIC SCALE

Transportation Systems (Roads, Rail, Air, etc.)

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	10	18%
Not Supportive 2	10	18%
Supportive 3	14	25%
Very Supportive 4	21	38%
Mean	2.84	
Median	3	
Total Responses	55	

NUMERIC SCALE

Schools/Educational Facilities

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	6	10%
Not Supportive 2	2	3%
Supportive 3	20	35%
Very Supportive 4	28	50%
Mean	3.25	
Median	3.5	
Total Responses	56	

NUMERIC SCALE

Broadband/Telecommunications Access

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
No Opinion 1	5	8%
Not Supportive 2	2	3%
Supportive 3	18	32%
Very Supportive 4	31	55%
Mean	3.34	
Median	4	
Total Responses	56	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

4. Do you feel the current Fillmore County Zoning & Subdivision Regulations are effective in managing growth and land development?

Answer Choice	Response Count	Response Percentage
Yes	20	36%
No	7	12%
No Opinion	28	50%
Total Responses	55	

APPENDIX II

FILLMORE COUNTY TABLE PROFILE.



TABLE 1
POPULATION TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	# Change <u>2023-2033</u>	2033 <u>CGI*</u>
Fillmore County	6,634	5,890	5,551	5,487	5,171	-316	5,321
Geneva	2,226	2,217	2,136	2,120	2,041	-79	2,099
Exeter	712	591	523	511	452	-59	466
Fairmont	691	560	592	599	634	+35	650
Grafton	152	126	106	103	88	-15	90
Milligan	315	285	244	237	203	-34	210
Ohiova	142	115	120	121	126	+5	128
Shickley	376	341	347	348	352	+4	364
Strang	32	29	30	30	31	+1	32
Community Planning Jurisdictions	795	650	581	565	484	-81	498
Rural Fillmore County	1,193	976	872	853	760	-93	784

*Includes potential estimated population increase associated with a planned “**Community Growth Initiative**” (**CGI**). This could include increases in 100 Full-Time Employment (FTE) positions and/or Housing Development activities associated with workforce/population recruitment during the next 10 years. This would create an estimated Fillmore County population increase of 150.

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

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

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

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	6,634	264	6,370	2,689	2.37
	2010	5,890	222	5,668	2,483	2.28
	2020	5,551	111	5,440	2,386	2.28
	2023	5,487	110	5,377	2,367	2.27
	2033	5,171	104	5,067	2,273	2.23
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	2,226	86	2,140	957	2.24
	2010	2,217	138	2,079	926	2.24
	2020	2,136	78	2,058	917	2.24
	2023	2,120	77	2,043	915	2.23
	2033	2,041	74	1,967	905	2.17
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	712	44	668	276	2.42
	2010	591	30	561	236	2.37
	2020	523	0	523	236	2.22
	2023	511	0	511	235	2.17
	2033	452	0	452	230	1.97
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	691	46	645	275	2.35
	2010	560	39	521	243	2.14
	2020	592	32	560	256	2.19
	2023	599	32	567	259	2.19
	2033	634	30	604	274	2.20
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	152	1	151	68	2.22
	2010	126	0	126	62	2.03
	2020	106	0	106	50	2.12
	2023	103	0	103	48	2.15
	2033	88	0	88	38	2.32

CONTINUED:

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Group Quarters</u>	<u>Persons in Households</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	315	0	315	149	2.11
	2010	285	0	285	129	2.21
	2020	244	0	244	120	2.03
	2023	237	0	237	118	2.01
	2033	203	0	203	108	1.88
<u>Ohiowa</u>	2000	142	0	142	69	2.06
	2010	115	0	115	53	2.17
	2020	120	0	120	52	2.31
	2023	121	0	121	52	2.33
	2033	126	0	126	51	2.47
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	376	0	376	154	2.44
	2010	341	0	341	152	2.24
	2020	347	0	347	140	2.48
	2023	348	0	348	138	2.52
	2033	352	0	352	139	2.53
<u>Strang</u>	2000	32	0	32	15	2.13
	2010	29	0	29	13	2.23
	2020	30	0	30	14	2.14
	2023	30	0	30	14	2.14
	2033	31	0	31	15	2.07
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	1,988	0	1,988	726	2.26
	2010	1,626	0	1,626	669	2.41
	2020	1,453	1	1,452	601	2.42
	2023	1,418	1	1,418	588	2.41
	2033	1,244	0	1,244	513	2.42

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

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

TABLE 3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2020 ESTIMATE*

Community	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7+ Persons
Fillmore County	856	878	242	306	166	29	11
Geneva	287	270	59	133	80	9	0
Exeter	148	102	24	22	1	0	5
Fairmont	112	123	40	30	10	3	6
Grafton	21	20	16	8	1	4	0
Milligan	48	49	11	8	15	5	0
Ohioa	14	14	7	9	5	0	0
Shickley	63	41	22	9	10	0	0
Strang	3	2	4	1	1	0	0
Rural Fillmore County/CPJs	160	257	59	86	43	8	0

*Subject to margin of error.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

TABLE 4
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	2,689	2,003	74.5%	686	25.5%
	2010	2,483	1,920	77.3%	563	22.7%
	2020	2,386	1,857*	77.8%	529*	22.2%
	2023	2,367	1,844	77.9%	523	22.1%
	2033	2,273	1,779	78.3%	494	21.7%
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	957	699	73.0%	258	27.0%
	2010	926	679	73.3%	247	26.7%
	2020	917	730*	79.6%	187*	20.4%
	2023	915	739	80.8%	176	19.2%
	2033	905	739	81.7%	166	18.3%
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	276	229	83.0%	47	17.0%
	2010	236	196	83.0%	40	17.0%
	2020	236	186*	78.8%	50*	21.2%
	2023	235	184	78.3%	51	21.7%
	2033	230	176	76.5%	54	23.5%
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	275	205	74.5%	70	25.5%
	2010	243	191	78.6%	52	21.4%
	2020	256	197*	77.0%	59*	23.0%
	2023	259	198	76.4%	61	23.6%
	2033	274	207	75.5%	67	24.5%
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	68	57	83.8%	11	16.2%
	2010	62	57	91.9%	5	8.1%
	2020	50	50*	100.0%	0*	0.0%
	2023	48	45	93.8%	3	6.2%
	2033	38	36	94.7%	2	5.3%

CONTINUED:

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)
TENURE BY HOUSEHOLD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Renter</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	149	121	81.2%	28	18.8%
	2010	129	108	83.7%	21	16.3%
	2020	120	98*	81.7%	22*	18.3%
	2023	118	96	81.4%	22	18.6%
	2033	108	87	80.6%	21	19.4%
<u>Ohioa</u>	2000	69	59	85.5%	10	14.5%
	2010	53	44	83.0%	9	17.0%
	2020	52	25*	48.1%	27*	51.9%
	2023	52	31	59.6%	21	40.4%
	2033	51	30	58.8%	21	41.2%
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	154	126	81.8%	28	18.2%
	2010	152	130	85.5%	22	14.5%
	2020	140	126*	90.0%	14*	10.0%
	2023	138	120	87.0%	18	13.0%
	2033	139	121	87.1%	18	12.9%
<u>Strang</u>	2000	15	9	60.0%	6	40.0%
	2010	13	10	76.9%	3	23.1%
	2020	14	8*	57.1%	6*	42.9%
	2023	14	9	64.3%	5	35.7%
	2033	15	10	66.7%	5	33.3%
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	726	498	68.6%	228	31.4%
	2010	669	505	75.5%	164	24.5%
	2020	601	437*	72.7%	164*	27.3%
	2023	588	422	71.8%	166	28.2%
	2033	513	373	72.7%	140	27.3%

*Estimate based on 2020 American Community Survey.

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

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

TABLE 5
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

Fillmore County			2010-2020			2023-2033	2033
Age Group	2010	2020*	Change	2023	2033	Change	CGI
19 and Under	1,524	1,182	-342	1,140	999	-141	1,028
20-34	719	898	+179	915	926	+11	953
35-54	1,500	1,310	-190	1,279	1,156	-123	1,190
55-64	831	877	+46	877	878	+1	904
65-74	594	663	+69	667	654	-13	673
75-84	444	373	-71	365	333	-32	342
85+	278	248	-30	244	225	-19	231
Totals	5,890	5,551	-339	5,487	5,171	-316	5,321
Median Age	46.3	45.1	-1.2	45.2	45.9	+0.7	45.8
Geneva							
19 and Under	629	527	-102	510	458	-52	471
20-34	269	330	+61	337	347	+10	358
35-54	503	446	-57	438	409	-29	420
55-64	274	278	+4	278	275	-3	283
65-74	214	288	+74	297	314	+17	323
75-84	187	135	-52	130	116	-14	119
85+	141	132	-9	130	122	-8	125
Totals	2,217	2,136	-81	2,120	2,041	-79	2,099
Median Age	44.3	44.0	-0.3	44.2	45.0	+0.8	45.0
Exeter							
19 and Under	161	71	-90	63	49	-14	51
20-34	72	107	+35	109	101	-8	104
35-54	168	101	-67	93	80	-13	82
55-64	69	122	+53	125	116	-9	119
65-74	56	45	-11	43	34	-9	35
75-84	38	60	+22	62	61	-1	63
85+	27	17	-10	16	11	-5	12
Totals	591	523	-68	511	452	-59	466
Median Age	44.7	50.7	+6.0	52.1	53.1	+1.0	53.1

CONTINUED:

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

Fairmont			2010-2020			2023-2033	2033
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020*</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>CGI</u>
19 and Under	118	107	-11	103	100	-3	102
20-34	54	118	+64	130	143	+13	147
35-54	160	96	-64	91	85	-6	88
55-64	77	68	-9	65	62	-3	64
65-74	71	111	+40	115	134	+19	137
75-84	42	73	+31	77	93	+16	95
<u>85+</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>17</u>
Totals	560	592	+32	599	634	+35	650
Median Age	50.1	49.1	-1.0	48.9	51.5	+2.6	51.4
Grafton							
19 and Under	22	26	+4	26	24	-2	25
20-34	14	20	+6	20	21	+1	22
35-54	33	26	-7	25	18	-7	18
55-64	29	14	-15	13	8	-5	8
65-74	16	10	-6	9	6	-3	6
75-84	5	9	+4	9	11	+2	11
<u>85+</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	126	106	-20	103	88	-15	90
Median Age	52.0	40.1	-11.9	39.2	33.3	-5.9	32.7

Continued:

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

Milligan							
Age Group	2010	2020*	2010-2020	2023	2033	2023-2033	2033
			Change			Change	CGI
19 and Under	70	54	-24	52	42	-10	44
20-34	48	30	-18	28	20	-8	21
35-54	68	52	-16	47	38	-9	39
55-64	33	82	+49	87	91	+4	94
65-74	34	5	-29	4	1	-3	1
75-84	24	14	-10	13	8	-5	8
85+	15	7	-8	6	3	-3	3
Totals	285	244	-41	237	203	-34	210
Median Age	46.8	48.9	+2.1	50.6	55.1	+4.5	55.1
Ohioa							
19 and Under	31	31	+0	31	32	+1	33
20-34	19	25	+6	25	28	+3	28
35-54	28	35	+7	36	37	+1	38
55-64	17	21	+4	21	22	+1	22
65-74	7	7	+0	7	7	+0	7
75-84	9	1	-8	1	0	-1	0
85+	4	0	-4	0	0	+0	0
Totals	115	120	+5	121	126	+5	128
Median Age	44.5	37.2	-7.3	37.4	36.5	-0.9	36.5

Continued:

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY & COMMUNITIES, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

Shickley			2010-2020			2023-2033	2033
Age Group	2010	2020*	Change	2023	2033	Change	CGI
19 and Under	75	64	-11	62	58	-4	60
20-34	52	35	-17	33	29	-4	30
35-54	77	85	+8	86	89	+3	92
55-64	54	76	+22	78	83	+5	86
65-74	29	62	+33	67	78	+11	81
75-84	38	19	-19	17	12	-5	12
<u>85+</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	341	347	+6	348	352	+4	364
Median Age	47.9	51.7	+3.8	52.5	54.0	+1.5	54.0
Strang							
19 and Under	7	10	+3	10	11	+1	11
20-34	7	6	-1	6	5	-1	5
35-54	5	10	+5	11	12	+1	13
55-64	6	0	-6	0	0	+0	0
65-74	3	2	-1	1	1	+0	1
75-84	1	2	+1	2	2	+0	2
<u>85+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	29	30	+1	30	31	+1	32
Median Age	35.3	31.7	-3.6	31.7	32.6	+0.9	34.0
19 and Under	411	292	-119	283	225	-58	231
20-34	184	227	+43	227	232	+5	238
35-54	458	459	+1	452	388	-64	400
55-64	272	216	-56	210	221	+11	228
65-74	164	133	-31	124	79	-45	82
75-84	100	60	-40	54	30	-24	32
<u>85+</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>+36</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>71</u>
Totals	1,626	1,453	-173	1,418	1,244	-174	1,282
Median Age	40.4	43.6	+3.2	43.4	43.1	-0.3	43.2

*Estimated data, subject to margin of error. Total from 2020 Census Redistricting data.

Source: 2000, 2010 Census, 2020 Census Redistricting Data, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

TABLE 6
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2000, 2010 & 2020

<u>Race</u>	<u>2000</u>		<u>2010</u>		<u>2020</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
White	6,480	97.7%	5,703	96.8%	4,096	95.5%
Black	2	0.0%	36	0.6%	6	0.1%
Native American	33	0.5%	28	0.5%	16	0.4%
Asian	10	0.2%	9	0.2%	10	0.2%
<u>Other</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>1.6%</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
Totals	6,634	100%	5,890	100%	4,290	100%
Hispanic Origin	76	1.1%	178	3.0%	100	2.3%

*Specified Data.

Source: 2000, 2010 & 2020 Census.

TABLE 7
ESTIMATED MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME TRENDS & PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000-2033

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2020 Est.*</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2033</u>
Fillmore County	\$35,162	\$62,151	\$66,921	\$92,601
Geneva	\$32,500	\$72,273	\$81,118	\$130,755
Exeter	\$34,286	\$55,179	\$58,541	\$76,375
Fairmont	\$35,658	\$49,063	\$50,907	\$60,474
Grafton	\$27,500	\$61,250	\$68,767	\$110,965
Milligan	\$24,327	\$49,500	\$54,622	\$82,882
Ohioia	\$20,625	\$46,250	\$51,996	\$84,295
Shickley	\$43,125	\$50,893	\$51,810	\$56,478
Strang	\$30,000	**	**	**
Rural Fillmore County/CPJs	\$68,437	\$112,800	\$117,607	\$138,584

*Specified data used, subject to margin of error.

**Not available due to disclosure suppression.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

TABLE 8
PER CAPITA INCOME
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY / STATE OF NEBRASKA
2012-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fillmore County</u>		<u>State of Nebraska</u>	
	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2012	\$59,020	--	\$46,670	--
2013	\$64,572	+9.4%	\$46,653	-0.0%
2014	\$57,270	-11.3%	\$48,957	+4.9%
2015	\$57,665	+0.7%	\$50,556	+3.3%
2016	\$51,262	-11.1%	\$49,360	-2.4%
2017	\$53,971	+5.3%	\$50,204	+1.7%
2018	\$55,061	+2.0%	\$52,023	+3.6%
2019	\$57,255	+4.0%	\$53,419	+2.7%
2020	\$63,206	+10.4%	\$56,869	+6.5%
2021	-	-	\$62,095	+9.2%
2023	\$64,723	+2.4%	\$64,144	+3.3%
2012-2023	\$59,020-\$64,723	+9.7%	\$46,670-\$64,144	+37.4%
2023-2033	\$64,723-\$72,490	+12.0%	\$64,144-\$85,312	+33.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2023.

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

TABLE 9 PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA 2020 ESTIMATE	
<u>Social Security Income-2020</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Retirement Benefits</u>	
Retired Workers	1,140
Wives & Husbands	45
Children	10
<u>Survivor Benefits</u>	
Widows & Widowers	125
Children	25
<u>Disability Benefits</u>	
Disabled Persons	150
Wives & Husbands	5
<u>Children</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	1,520
<u>Aged 65 & Older</u>	
Men	555
<u>Women</u>	<u>730</u>
Total	1,285
 <u>Supplemental Security Income-2020</u>	 <u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aged	(X)
<u>Blind and Disabled</u>	<u>(X)</u>
Total	52
(X) = Data suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals. Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, 2023.	

TABLE 10
EMPLOYMENT DATA TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2010-2033

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Employed Persons</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Unemployment</u>
2010	3,119	--	3.7
2011	3,209	+90	3.5
2012	3,212	+3	3.3
2013	3,207	-5	3.0
2014	3,163	-44	2.4
2015	3,112	-51	3.0
2016	3,092	-20	2.8
2017	3,023	-69	2.5
2018	3,063	+40	2.6
2019	3,080	+17	2.6
2020	3,067	-13	2.8
2021	3,227	+160	1.9
2022	3,310	+83	2.0
2023*	3,304	-6	1.6
2033	3,470	+166	1.9
2010-2033	3,119-3,470	+351	3.7-1.9
2033 Boost*	3,650	+340	2.0

*Estimate as of February, 2023.

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

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

TABLE 11
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2020 ESTIMATE*

9 Minutes or Less	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40 Minutes or More
1,046	681	368	232	176

*Subject to margin of error.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

TABLE 12
WORKFORCE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
FEBRUARY, 2023

Workforce

Non-Farm Employment (Wage and Salary)	2,324
Agriculture Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.	0
Mining, Quarrying and Oil/Gas Extraction.	*
Utilities.	0
Construction.	160
Manufacturing.	272
Wholesale Trade.	192
Retail Trade.	191
Transportation & Warehousing.	95
Information.	*
Finance & Insurance.	153
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing.	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.	18
Management of Companies & Enterprises.	*
Administrative/Support/Waste.	17
Educational Services.	*
Health Care & Social Assistance.	222
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.	*
Accommodation & Food Service.	86
Other Services (except Public Administration).	97
Federal Government.	27
State Government.	61
Local Government.	628

*Data not available because of disclosure suppression.

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

TABLE 13
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE/UNITS IN STRUCTURE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2000 & 2020 ESTIMATE*

	<u>Year</u>	<u>1 unit</u>	<u>2-9 units</u>	<u>10+ units</u>	<u>Other**</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	2,681	138	58	113	2,990
	2020	2,637	153	108	35	2,933
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	882	73	46	37	1,038
	2020	861	77	81	0	1,019
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	278	14	0	10	302
	2020	313	8	0	8	329
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	255	25	12	15	307
	2020	290	43	27	2	362
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	59	2	0	11	72
	2020	71	0	0	13	84
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	143	11	0	13	167
	2020	172	17	0	5	194
<u>Ohioa</u>	2000	69	3	0	3	75
	2020	55	2	0	5	62
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	156	8	0	7	171
	2020	164	6	0	2	172
<u>Strang</u>	2000	19	0	0	0	19
	2020	13	0	0	0	13
<u>Rural Fillmore</u>	2000	820	2	0	17	839
<u>County/CPJs</u>	2020	698	0	0	0	698

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.

**Includes mobile homes and trailers.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

TABLE 14
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE
SUBSTANDARD HOUSING – HUD
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2020 ESTIMATE*

<u>Community</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Complete Plumbing</u>		<u>Lack of Complete Plumbing</u>		<u>Units with 1.01+ Persons per Room</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Fillmore County	2,488	2,488	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.4%
Geneva	838	838	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Exeter	302	302	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fairmont	324	324	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.9%
Grafton	70	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Milligan	136	136	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%
Ohioa	49	49	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shickley	145	145	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Strang	11	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rural Fillmore County/CPJs	613	613	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.
 Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey Estimate.

TABLE 15
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE/YEAR UNITS BUILT
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

Year	<u>Fillmore</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Geneva</u>	<u>Exeter</u>	<u>Fairmont</u>	<u>Grafton</u>
2014 to Present	65	24	8	3	0
2010 to 2013	38	35	0	0	0
2000 to 2009	113	59	4	3	1
1990 to 1999	166	67	14	11	2
1980 to 1989	242	94	21	22	8
1970 to 1979	389	122	64	27	22
1960 to 1969	290	109	21	56	15
1950 to 1959	273	136	14	18	0
1940 to 1949	150	68	13	15	1
<u>1939 or Before</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>35</u>
SUBTOTAL	2,990	1,034	336	365	84
<u>Units Lost (2014 to Present)</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
TOTAL EST. UNITS – 2023	2,990	1,034	336	365	84
% 1939 or Before	42.3%	30.9%	52.7%	57.5%	41.7%
% 1959 or Before	56.4%	50.7%	60.7%	66.6%	42.9%

CONTINUED:

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
HOUSING STOCK PROFILE/YEAR UNITS BUILT
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

<u>Year</u>	<u>Milligan</u>	<u>Ohiowa</u>	<u>Shickley</u>	<u>Strang*</u>	<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>
2014 and After	2	0	3	0	25
2010 to 2013	0	0	0	0	3
2000 to 2009	6	2	8	2	28
1990 to 1999	6	5	10	0	51
1980 to 1989	23	6	29	0	39
1970 to 1979	43	1	13	1	96
1960 to 1969	14	9	9	1	56
1950 to 1959	8	2	20	1	74
1940 to 1949	8	2	4	1	38
<u>1939 or Before</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>313</u>
SUBTOTAL	196	62	174	16	723
<u>Units Lost (2014 to Present)</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL EST. UNITS – 2023	196	62	174	16	723
% 1939 or Before	43.9%	56.5%	44.8%	62.5%	43.3%
% 1959 or Before	52.0%	62.9%	58.6%	75.0%	58.8%

*2015-2019 American Community Survey Data used.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
 Fillmore County Communities, 2023.
 Hanna:Keelan Associates, P.C., 2023.

TABLE 16
HOUSING CONDITIONS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA COMMUNITIES
2023

	<u>Fillmore</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Geneva</u>	<u>Exeter</u>	<u>Fairmont</u>	<u>Grafton</u>	<u>Milligan</u>	<u>Ohioa</u>	<u>Shickley</u>	<u>Strang</u>	<u>Rural Fillmore</u> <u>County/CPJs</u>
Excellent	242	98	26	14	5	6	2	18	0	73
Very Good	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average+	17	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	4
Average	1,784	662	176	180	39	103	42	111	12	459
Fair+	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	349	104	40	30	16	24	15	21	4	95
Low	117	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	32
Total	2,512	900	266	242	63	138	68	153	18	664

Source: Fillmore County Assessor's Office, 2023.

TABLE 17
HOUSING STOCK OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

	<u>Fillmore</u> <u>County</u> 2,990 (O=2,247, R=743)	<u>Geneva</u> 1,034 (O=815, R=219)	<u>Exeter</u> 336 (O=244, R=92)	<u>Fairmont</u> 365 (O=271, R=94)	<u>Grafton</u> 84 (O=71, R=13)
a) Housing Stock					
b) Vacant Housing Stock	623	119	101	106	36
c) Occupied Housing Stock	2,367	915	235	259	48
*Owner Occupied	1,844	739	184	198	45
*Renter Occupied	523	176	51	61	3
d) Housing Vacancy Rate*	20.8% (623)	11.5% (119)	30.1% (101)	29.0% (106)	42.9% (36)
*Owner Vacancy	17.9% (403)	9.3% (76)	24.6% (60)	26.9% (73)	36.6% (26)
*Renter Vacancy	29.6% (220)	19.6% (43)	44.6% (41)	35.1% (33)	76.9% (10)
e) Adjusted Vacancy Rate**	4.6% (139)	2.8% (29)	6.5% (22)	5.8% (21)	8.3% (7)
**Owner Vacancy	4.4% (99)	2.3% (19)	6.1% (15)	4.8% (13)	7.0% (5)
**Renter Vacancy	5.4% (40)	4.6% (10)	7.6% (7)	8.5% (8)	15.4% (2)

CONTINUED:

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)
HOUSING STOCK OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES
2023

	<u>Milligan</u>	<u>Ohiova</u>	<u>Shickley</u>	<u>Strang</u>	<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>
	196	62	174	16	723
	(O=148, R=48)	(O=38, R=24)	(O=148, R=26)	(O=11, R=5)	(O=501, R=222)
a) Housing Stock					
b) Vacant Housing Stock	78	10	36	2	135
c) Occupied Housing Stock	118	52	138	14	588
*Owner Occupied	96	31	120	9	422
*Renter Occupied	22	21	18	5	166
d) Housing Vacancy Rate*	39.8% (78)	16.1% (10)	20.7% (36)	12.5% (2)	18.7% (135)
*Owner Vacancy	35.1% (52)	18.4% (7)	18.9% (28)	18.2% (2)	15.8% (79)
*Renter Vacancy	54.2% (26)	12.5% (3)	30.8% (8)	0.0% (0)	25.2% (56)
e) Adjusted Vacancy Rate**	8.2% (16)	3.2% (2)	7.5% (13)	6.3% (1)	3.9% (28)
**Owner Vacancy	8.1% (12)	5.3% (2)	6.8% (10)	9.1% (1)	4.4% (21)
**Renter Vacancy	8.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	11.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (6)

* Includes all housing stock, including seasonal and substandard housing.

** Includes only year-round vacant units available for rent or purchase, meeting current housing code and modern amenities.

Does not include vacant units either not for sale or rent, seasonal units, or units not meeting current housing code.

Source: Fillmore County Communities, 2023.

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

TABLE 18
ESTIMATED MEDIAN GROSS RENT &
MEDIAN OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES &
RURAL FILLMORE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Rent</u>	<u>Median Value Owner Housing</u>
<u>Fillmore County</u>	2000	\$272	\$51,300
	2020*	\$568	\$89,200
	2023	\$630	\$95,790
	2033	\$974	\$131,174
<u>Geneva</u>	2000	\$295	\$59,300
	2020*	\$627	\$100,600
	2023	\$698	\$107,606
	2033	\$1,093	\$145,076
<u>Exeter</u>	2000	\$244	\$46,800
	2020*	\$548	\$74,200
	2023	\$616	\$78,544
	2033	\$998	\$101,536
<u>Fairmont</u>	2000	\$232	\$35,800
	2020*	\$574	\$59,500
	2023	\$659	\$63,439
	2033	\$1,147	\$84,438
<u>Grafton</u>	2000	\$425	\$21,600
	2020*	**	\$72,200
	2023	**	\$89,114
	2033	**	\$133,496

CONTINUED:

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)
ESTIMATED MEDIAN GROSS RENT &
MEDIAN OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA & COMMUNITIES &
RURAL FILLMORE COUNTY /CPJs
2000-2033

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Rent</u>	<u>Median Value Owner Housing</u>
<u>Milligan</u>	2000	\$243	\$39,800
	2020*	\$688	\$50,500
	2023	\$814	\$51,858
	2033	\$1,559	\$58,831
<u>Ohiowa</u>	2000	\$408	\$14,200
	2020*	**	\$28,300
	2023	**	\$31,110
	2033	**	\$46,555
<u>Shickley</u>	2000	\$453	\$61,800
	2020*	\$638	\$99,000
	2023	\$664	\$104,959
	2033	\$799	\$136,547
<u>Strang</u>	2000	\$275	\$33,800
	2020*	**	\$125,000
	2023	**	\$158,728
	2033	**	\$192,871
<u>Rural Fillmore County/CPJs</u>	2000	\$262	\$42,000
	2020*	\$333	\$193,500
	2023	\$342	\$228,399
	2033	\$388	\$334,365

*Specified Data Used. 2020 Estimate subject to margin of error.

**Data not available due to disclosure suppression.

Source: 2000 Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.

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

TABLE 19
TRAFFIC VOLUME – ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNTS
STATE AND FEDERAL ROADS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2021

<u>Location</u>	<u>2021</u>
US 6, West of Grafton	1,630
US 6, Between Grafton and Fairmont	1,660
US 6, Between Fairmont and Exeter	1,700
US 6, East of Exeter	1,605
US 81, North of Fairmont	6,760
US 81, South of Geneva	5,555
US 81, South of N-74	5,060
N 41, East of Geneva	1,165
N 41, West of Milligan	850
N 74, West of Shickley	650
N 74, East of Shickley	1,065
N 74, East of Ohioa	560

Source: Nebraska Department of Transportation, 2023.

**TABLE 20
FARMS BY SIZE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017**

<u>Size</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change 2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change 2007 - 2017</u>
1 to 9 Acres	23	21	31	-8.7%	+34.8%
10 to 49 Acres	23	41	32	+78.3%	+39.1%
50 to 179 Acres	95	79	64	-16.8%	-32.6%
180 to 499 Acres	91	102	77	+12.1%	-15.4%
500 to 999 Acres	104	114	116	+9.6%	+11.5%
<u>1,000 to Acres or More</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>-19.0%</u>	<u>-16.2%</u>
Total Farms	478	472	439	-1.3%	-8.2%
Total Crop Land	322,967	296,448	305,326	-8.2%	-5.5%
Land in Farms	362,155	328,386	329,466	-9.3%	-9.0%
Average Farm Size	758	696	750	-8.2%	-1.1%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

TABLE 21
STATUS OF CROP PRODUCTION
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2007 - 2017</u>
IRRIGATED LAND					
Farms	330	308	308	-6.7%	-6.7%
Acres	<u>223,522</u>	<u>210,981</u>	<u>219,895</u>	<u>-5.6%</u>	<u>-1.6%</u>
HARVESTED CROP LAND					
Farms	419	413	392	-1.4%	-6.4%
Acres	<u>314,294</u>	<u>294,224</u>	<u>300,205</u>	<u>-6.4%</u>	<u>-4.5%</u>
TOTAL CROP LAND					
Farms	442	424	404	-4.1%	-8.6%
Acres	<u>322,967</u>	<u>296,448</u>	<u>305,326</u>	<u>-8.2%</u>	<u>-5.5%</u>

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

TABLE 22
HARVESTED CROPS BY TYPE
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007-2017

CROP BY TYPE	<u>Production in Acres</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>	<u>2007-2017</u>
Corn for Grain or Seed	195,107	181,211	177,074	-7.1%	-9.2%
Corn for Silage or Green Chop	1,024	907	721	-11.4%	-29.6%
Sorghum for Grain or Seed	12,953	1,346	1,791	-89.6%	-86.2%
Wheat for Grain	12,844	2,727	1,872	-78.8%	-85.4%
Oats for Grain	48	75	0	+56.3%	-100.0%
Soybeans for Beans	89,148	102,201	113,624	+14.6%	+27.5%
Forage - Hay-alfalfa, Silage	7,291	5,619	5,072	-22.9%	-30.4%

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.

TABLE 23
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION TRENDS
FILLMORE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
2007 – 2017

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Farms / Total Animals</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2007 – 2012</u>	<u>2007 – 2017</u>
Cattle/Calves	163 / 42,739	166 / 31,023	132 / 24,671	+1.8% / -27.4%	-19.0% / -42.3%
Beef Cows	122 / 4,562	120 / (D)	116 / (D)	-1.6% / (D)	-4.9% / (D)
Milk Cows	0 / 0	1 / (D)	2 / (D)	+100.0% / (D)	+200.0% / (D)
Hogs and Pigs	38 / 63,047	17 / 33,179	16 / 24,464	-55.3% / -47.4%	-57.9% / -61.2%
Sheep and Lambs	17 / 631	21 / 891	21 / 578	+23.5% / +41.2%	+23.5% / -8.4%

*(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Source: Nebraska Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012 & 2017.