

Nebraska Mobile Home Parks Face High Flood Risk, Study Warns

Kerry McCullough-Vondrak, UNL College of Architecture

In the wake of disastrous floods that have inundated other parts of the country, University of Nebraska–Lincoln researchers say Nebraska could experience similar devastation, with the consequences falling disproportionately on the state’s most vulnerable residents.

A new study, prompted by Nebraska’s catastrophic 2019 floods, concludes that thousands of people living in mobile home parks across Dodge, Douglas and Sarpy counties reside in federally designated flood hazard areas.

The research team, led by Zhenghong Tang, professor of community and regional planning, published its findings in the journal **Natural Hazards**. By analyzing data from individual buildings across 23 mobile home parks, the study found that about one in five mobile homes in Douglas County – and half of those

in Dodge County – are located within high-risk flood zones. With an average household size of 2.5 people, the team estimates that about 1,230 residents – most living in Fremont and northeast Omaha – are exposed to significant flood danger.

Researchers noted that many mobile home parks face heightened flood risks not just because of their location, but due to a lack of basic protective infrastructure. Dodge County, for example, has no levees shielding its mobile home parks, while Douglas County’s levee system along the Missouri River has held back floodwaters in recent years. These vulnerabilities are compounded by limited access to reliable communication, as spotty cellular coverage and limited broadband in some areas can hamper emergency warnings.

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Gravel Mining and Floodplain Permitting

Isabella Bialas, CFM

Many gravel and sand mining operations are located within special flood hazard areas. While nonstructural, these developments must be permitted like any other activity within the floodplain.

To develop in a floodplain, the first step the developer or property owner must take is to complete a floodplain development permit application. A properly completed permit application will provide the floodplain administrator with information about the full scope of proposed work and determine the required supporting documentation for the development.

Regardless of the type of development and flood zone the proposed development is in, required documentation includes a location map showing the floodplain boundaries, a site plan including details of all utilities, a grading plan that includes the scope of work for the intended lifetime of the project, and a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Determination. If the proposed development is in a Zone A floodplain and is smaller than 5 acres or fewer than 50 lots, then a BFE can be requested by the floodplain administrator from the Nebraska

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At Merritt’s RV Park in Plattsmouth, NE, RVs are swept away by the flood waters of the Platte River. Photograph: Nati Harnik/AP



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Floodplain Administrator Spotlight: Broken Bow's Jacob Holcomb

It can be challenging to navigate the requirements and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator (FPA) role. That is why the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division is here to help, and Jacob Holcomb of the City of Broken Bow is grateful.

Jacob Holcomb is the Zoning Administrator for the City of Broken Bow, and is also tasked with the role of floodplain administration. Holcomb has been with the city since 2023 and was appointed to the FPA position in 2024. He has worked through a variety of situations related to floodplain management and enforcing local regulations.

Recently, Holcomb reached out to Elijah Kaufman of the Floodplain Management Division to work through a violation occurring in his jurisdiction. The violation was a challenging and serious offence because it was occurring on the city's accredited levee. Holcomb wanted to come to a resolution quickly. By reaching out as soon as the violation was discovered, Kaufman and Holcomb were able to create a plan to bring the violation into compliance with local regulations

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Above: Jacob Holcomb has guided Broken Bow's property owners towards compliance with NFIP regulations. Image courtesy Jacob Holcomb.

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Floodplain Management Division. If the proposed development is in a Zone AE with or without a floodway or in the floodway, then the BFE must be determined by the floodplain administrator using the Flood Insurance Study (FIS).

Any equipment or gravel or sand product kept on site for the mining operation is classified as "storage of materials" under floodplain regulations, which falls under the definition of "development." In order for materials to be stored in a floodplain, they must either be anchored to prevent flotation and lateral movement or be removed from the area after the issuance of a flood warning. To satisfy this requirement, an emergency plan should be created by the project developer. It should outline how the equipment and/or materials will be removed from the site in a timely manner. It should also detail their plans to monitor forecasts, the location of keys for the equipment, a contact list, who is responsible for moving the equipment, and any other details pertinent to the plan. Once the plan has been reviewed and agreed upon by the developer and floodplain administrator, it should be signed by both parties and kept in an easily accessible place.

The above-mentioned requirements are necessary for mining operations in all flood zones. There are specific requirements depending on which flood zone the development is in, specifically if it is located in a floodway or a Zone A/AE. One of these requirements is the type of rise determination: either a less than one foot of rise or a no-rise.

If the development is within a Zone A or a Zone AE without a Floodway, a less than one (1) foot of rise determination is required. This is completed by a registered professional engineer and ensures that all work the developers plan to do on site for the time laid out in the scope of work will not raise flood

elevations by more than one foot. If work is still being conducted once that period has passed, a new less than one foot of rise determination will need to be made. If less than one foot of rise is not possible, the project developer will need to pursue a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR).

If the development is within a floodway, the developer will need to obtain a no-rise determination from a registered professional engineer. This determination must state that all proposed work the project developer intends to complete within the project life will cause zero rise in the floodway. If a no-rise determination is not attainable, a LOMR will need to be pursued.

Development means "any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials." **44 CFR 59.1 "Development"**

Any proposed structures on site will have additional regulations with which to comply. These may include elevation or floodproofing, anchoring, and utilizing flood damage resistant materials. Any utilities servicing structures within a floodplain must also be designed and located to minimize or eliminate flood damage. Detailed requirements can be found within a community's local floodplain management ordinance/resolution.

For any questions related to a current or proposed mining development, please contact the **Nebraska Floodplain Management Division**. Additional resources related to floodplain management and permitting can be found in the **Nebraska Floodplain Management**

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Internal park layouts add another layer of risk. Some parks have just one road in and out or a network of dead-end streets — conditions that can trap residents during a flash flood. The study found that mobile home parks with the lowest road connectivity were also the most likely to be in a flood plain.

“This is a perfect storm of vulnerability,” Tang said. “You have aging, low-cost homes located in risky areas, served by weak infrastructure and occupied by residents with fewer resources and fewer options.”

The issue isn’t hypothetical. The 2019 “bomb cyclone,” and flooding that spanned from March to July of that year, caused significant damage across Nebraska. Damage estimates range from \$1.3 billion to \$3 billion. Fremont was completely cut off by floodwater and transportation was disrupted across the state for an extended period, leaving many Nebraskans unable to reach their homes or places of work. The Nebraska Department of Economic Development acknowledged the devastating effects the 2019 disaster had on affordable housing; particularly in Sarpy, Dodge and Douglas counties, where there is a high density of mobile homes. Nearly a third of those who applied for federal housing assistance following the disaster were renters. Several mobile home parks in Sarpy County were inundated, and one park permanently closed after a levee failure.

“Response and recovery are exceedingly costly,” said Jenny B. Mason, director of community development and disaster recovery at the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, which awarded federal disaster funding to UNL to develop a strategy to identify and reduce flood vulnerabilities. “An investment in risk awareness and resilience can help mitigate and reduce those costs. To reduce future devastation of floods, it is necessary to better understand our risk.”

Despite the damage sustained in 2019, the development of mobile home parks in high-risk areas has continued. From 2018 to 2024, the number of mobile homes grew by 17.6% in Dodge County, 7.6% in Douglas County and 6% in Sarpy County. This growth stems from a complex set of factors: a chronic shortage of affordable housing pushes low-income families into flood-prone parks, while local governments have allowed new parks to be built — and existing ones to remain — in known flood zones.

“While Nebraska legally requires flood risk disclosures to buyers in real estate transactions, the flood risk of the property is not necessarily communicated to renters,” said Jamie Reinke, division manager of floodplain management at the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy and Environment.

Reinke adds that even property owners may not fully understand their flood risk, which can change over time. Local strategies and outreach efforts — supported by DWEE — aim to help communities make risk-informed decisions and access resources like the National Flood Insurance

Program. Floodplain information is available through local floodplain administrators or the department’s website or interactive maps.

To better prepare for flooding, the study encourages both immediate actions and longer-term planning.

In the short term, researchers suggest that local governments explore options such as adding at least two exits to every mobile home park and linking annual license renewals to the completion of basic safety improvements. They also encourage the creation of evacuation plans tailored to each park, as well as improvements to communication systems so that residents can receive timely and clear warnings during emergencies.

For the long term, the team recommends looking at ways to increase the availability of affordable housing in areas with lower flood risk. They also suggest considering investments in levees and drainage systems, as well as offering voluntary buyouts or relocation assistance for residents living in the most flood-

- See [Mobile Home](#) cont. on page 6.



Community and Regional Planning faculty and students engage in community conversations about flood mitigation and planning efforts during a meeting with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development staff and stakeholders at Nebraska Extension in Douglas-Sarpy counties. Photo: UNL.

Funds Delayed for FY25 Mapping Projects

Jamie Reinke, PE, CFM

The Floodplain Management Division conducts floodplain mapping projects through the FEMA Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program. Typically, a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for CTP projects is released in the summer months with the period of performance beginning October 1 of each year and extending for four years. Unfortunately, in 2025 the CTP NOFO has been delayed for an undetermined period of time. What does this mean for you? Any projects that were scheduled to begin on October 1 will not, which will delay updates to regulatory products in areas that are in dire need of updated floodplain data. In addition, projects that were identified as potential contract projects will not go through the Request for Proposal (RFP) process until funding is secured. If you are interested in learning more about the projects that were proposed in federal fiscal year 2025 (FY25), you

- See [Mapping](#) cont. on page 5.

Presenting at NeFSMA's 2025 Annual Conference

Anna Crist, CFM

On July 17th, 2025, Nebraska Floodplain Management Division staff attended the annual Nebraska Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association (NeFSMA) conference. The mission of this conference is to bring individuals from various backgrounds together, provide informative training, host discussions on current events in the field, and introduce new tools for professionals. The Nebraska Floodplain Management Division was privileged to give an array of presentations at this year's conference.

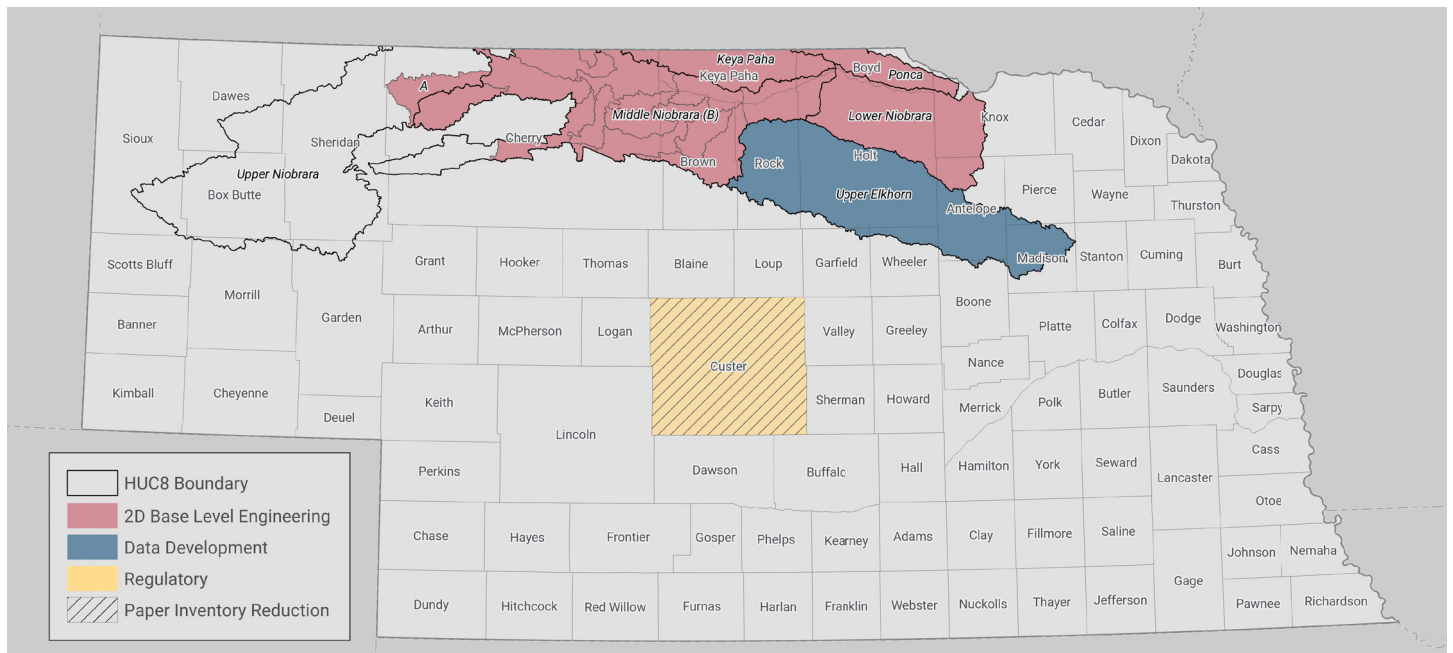
Jesse Bradley, Director of the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) kicked off the conference as a keynote speaker. He began with an update on the recent merger of the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environment and Energy and discussed what changes have been made in the structure of the agency and operations, as well as

the expected benefits of the merger. Bradley also gave informative updates on issues involving water resources across Nebraska.

Another captivating presentation given by Chad Berginnis, Executive Director of the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), launched the afternoon session of the conference. Berginnis covered many floodplain related topics including current floodplain events, recent disasters, and new policies in floodplain management. He stressed the need for floodplain management to protect the lives of vulnerable individuals across the country and the importance of floodplain managers.

Over the entirety of the conference, the Nebraska Floodplain Management team gave five presentations on different floodplain management and floodplain mapping topics. Erin Wendt and Isabella Bialas presented an update on Nebraska's new model floodplain ordinance. This presentation reviewed the exciting updates incorporated in the model ordinance such as the improved formatting, the new higher standards guide feature, and citations for every

- See [NeFSMA](#) cont. on page 5.



The above map shows areas of the state which are proposed as projects for FY25, as described in the State of Nebraska Cooperating Technical Partners Business Plan found on the DWEE website. The legend describes the project phase to be completed as part of the FY25 project scope.

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regulation. Stay tuned for the official release of Nebraska's new model floodplain ordinance!

Wendt and Bialas also presented on substantial damage management plans. They discussed the importance of these plans and how they can help communities prepare for disasters before they happen. Substantial damage management plans help outline administrative processes, response tactics, assign responsibilities, and more. If you would like assistance in creating a substantial damage management plan for your community, please [contact the Floodplain Management Division](#).

Elijah Kaufman presented a case study with City of Fremont's Ralph Quick on the April 2025 hailstorm that struck Fremont. This presentation broke down the timeline of the hailstorm, locations that were affected, and the damage that was caused. Since this storm caused damage to structures located in the regulatory floodplain, the City of Fremont needed to conduct numerous substantial damage inspections. The City of Fremont worked closely with Nebraska Floodplain Management staff to define the area of interest, designate teams, and develop a plan on how to effectively complete the substantial damage inspections. Kaufman and Quick then provided tips for communities on how to properly prepare for similar situations and how to respond after disaster strikes.

Anna Crist and Mercy Kipenda gave a presentation for Floodplain Administrators on how to navigate difficult conversations with community members. This class focused on client relations, highlighting the importance of being understanding during frustrating scenarios, and being able to answer questions about



Several of the members of the Floodplain Management Division were in attendance at the Nebraska Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association annual conference, as well as leading classes. Speeches by state and national floodplain management leadership were highlights of the conference. Image: DWEE staff.

community floodplain regulations and expectations. Floodplain management can be complex. If your community has just experienced a disaster event, or you're dealing with a potential violation, it is important to prioritize active listening and clear communication.

Lastly, Jared Ashton co-presented with Stantec's Jason Schneider on the Nebraska Statewide Regression Equation Update. They summarized the project progress and use of new technology to develop updated regression equations for use throughout the state. The overall goal of the project being to replace the existing regression equations that are used, but have not been updated for decades.

The Nebraska Floodplain Management Division values the opportunity to present at the NeFSMA Annual Conference as it is a great way to provide updates and additional training to floodplain management professionals from across the state. We hope to see more floodplain managers at the conference in the future. If you would like more information on the NeFSMA Annual

Conference or have ideas for future presentation topics, please [reach out to a member of our Floodplain Management Division](#). ■

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can find this information in our [State of Nebraska CTP Business Plan](#).

While the Floodplain Management Division remains hopeful that the CTP NOFO will be released, we have decided to investigate other funding sources in case it is not. These other funding sources will allow the team to continue making progress in areas that were not part of the FY25 CTP project requests but will fit well with the sequence of projects proposed in FY25, should CTP funding become available. This allows the Division to deliver updated floodplain information to better serve the communities in these areas. We will provide updates on our funding situation in future newsletter editions as we learn more about CTP and other funding opportunities. If you have any questions please contact Jamie Reinke at Jamie.Reinke@nebraska.gov. ■

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prone parks. In addition, the study proposes the idea of updating state laws to give counties more flexibility in deciding where mobile home parks can be built.

Jesse Andrews, the study's lead author and a postdoctoral researcher, said the data provides a clearer understanding of local flood risks. "Our analysis shows that roughly 1,200 mobile-home park residents in the three counties live within high-risk flood zones," he said. "These numbers highlight how many people are exposed to flooding and can help guide future conversations about zoning, infrastructure and housing."

"These numbers represent real people and actual potential outcomes" Tang added. "Our goal is to inform the public so they can make decisions and policies to protect these communities." ■

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and preserve the levee's accreditation status.

We asked Holcomb to provide more insight and information about his time as Floodplain Administrator for the City of Broken Bow, and this is what he had to share:

What parts of the job have you found to be the most rewarding or interesting?

"The most rewarding part is the opportunity to get out into the community and work directly with property owners, business owners, and residents. I truly enjoy building those personal connections and being a resource for people as they navigate what can sometimes feel like a complicated process. Helping community members understand floodplain regulations, answer their questions, and finding solutions that both protect their property and support community resilience is very meaningful to me. It's rewarding

to see how the work not only helps individuals but also contributes to the long-term safety and sustainability of Broken Bow."

How was your community affected by the 2019 flooding? Are there any lessons learned you would like to pass on to other FPAs?

"The City of Broken Bow is responsible for maintaining three miles of an Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) flood mitigation system that conveys floodwater safely through town. The recent flood event highlighted the critical need to proactively enforce the USACE Operation and Maintenance Manual agreement for the City of Broken Bow's flood control system. Adherence to this agreement is essential for securing FEMA assistance, maintaining eligibility for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and fostering sustainable economic development within the community. As Benjamin Franklin famously stated, 'By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail.'"

Tell us about your experience working with the Floodplain Management Division:

"I stepped into this role as Floodplain Administrator and my first meeting in this job I learned we had an outstanding FEMA violation that needed addressed immediately. Roughly 25 years ago the City of Broken Bow allowed a commercial structure to be built in the floodplain without the required floodplain and zoning permitting. This structure had the potential to cause damage to neighbors upstream and downstream in the event of a major flood. The City could not in good faith issue a floodplain permit because the structure was below the Base Flood Elevation. After discussions with the property owner, the City of Broken Bow agreed to purchase FEMA approved flood vents to be installed on the unpermitted structure. Now, if floodwater hits this building, the structure will stabilize and water will flow freely through this area creating a safe environment for the surrounding neighbors. This allowed the City to

issue a valid floodplain development permit retroactively and be removed from FEMA's violation list. I would have been lost without the help from Chuck Chase, who is now retired, and Elijah Kaufman from [DWEE]. They both provided me with the education to effectively address these issues."

What is your greatest success in achieving flood resiliency in your community?

"This past year, Broken Bow achieved a significant milestone in enhancing flood resiliency by reconstructing a 60-foot section of the USACE levee embankment that was removed in the early 2000s. The primary challenge of this project was that this section levee is located within the BNSF railroad easement. Through prior projects, a strong professional relationship was established with the local BNSF Roadmaster. This relationship proved instrumental, as the Roadmaster provided a critical 1972 document granting Broken Bow access to the railroad easement for levee maintenance and repairs. This successful collaboration exemplifies the value of fostering relationships with the public to achieve community flood resilience goals."

What has been the most challenging aspect of the role and how do you handle those challenges?

"The most challenging aspect of being a floodplain administrator is balancing economic development with floodplain mitigation. My zoning administrator instinct wants to approve every development, house, or structure to create more jobs and develop a larger tax base. Achieving sustainable long-term growth for Nebraska communities in a floodplain requires a disciplined approach that places equal value on floodplain management as we do on economic growth. Incorporating this mindset in our communities will build resilient, thriving communities for ensuing generations."

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What advice do you have for novice floodplain administrators? “The Nebraska Department of Water, Energy and Environment (DWEE) and what was previously the DNR has tremendous people in the floodplain department. I can’t stress enough how important it is to take advantage of their services. The staff is extremely knowledgeable and will help communities maneuver through complicated floodplain issues. New floodplain administrators in rural Nebraska rarely have the formal training and knowledge to be an effective floodplain administrator. Take advantage of the DWEE on-line educational services and always attend their annual floodplain workshops. Lastly, I highly recommend new floodplain administrators attend a FEMA training class in Emmitsburg, Maryland - E0273 Managing Floodplain Development through the National Flood Insurance Program.” ■

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Training and Events

11.05 - 06 □ Planning for Disaster Debris Management, MGT 460

11:00 AM - 3:00 PM, each day

Learn to identify debris management components and the best planning practices using existing plan examples and case studies. Equip yourself with the materials and skills needed to effectively and efficiently plan for debris management to protect critical infrastructure, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently bring a community back to its pre-disaster state. To learn more, visit this [link](#).

12.03 - 04 ■ Exercise Control and Simulation, E0050

National Disaster & Emergency Management University (EMI)
Emmitsburg, MD

This course is designed to introduce you to the fundamentals of Exercise Control and Simulation. Completion of this course will help prepare you to design and conduct exercises consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) doctrine. Exercise control maintains exercise scope, pace, and integrity during conduct under safe and secure conditions. Key elements of exercise control include controller staffing, structure, training, communications, and safety and security. Exercise simulation uses the Master Scenario Events list (MSEL) and all of its related tools to enhance the exercise experience. This course is designed to demonstrate and provide you the opportunity to develop exercise control and simulation tools in a no-fault/low stress environment while working with other exercise professionals. To access the EMI course catalog, visit this [link](#).

11.18 □ Higher Floodplain Standards: Going Beyond the Minimum to Protect Your Community

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

Did you know that FEMA estimates that every one foot of freeboard adds only 0.25-1.5% to total construction costs for new buildings, and The National Institute of Building Sciences states that communities save around \$7 for every \$1 spent on disaster resilience? For this class, we invite you to join the Floodplain Management Division for an informative one-hour class to learn about why your community should consider adopting higher floodplain management standards than State and Federal minimums. This class will detail:

- The importance of considering higher floodplain development standards
- How to include higher standards in your ordinance
- Strategies to enforce such standards
- Nebraska’s new Guide to Optional and Higher Standards

This class is suitable for both novice and seasoned floodplain administrators and other community officials involved with regulating floodplain development. One continuing education credit (CEC) is available for treasurers of Nebraska counties/municipalities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and for Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs). To learn more, visit this [link](#).

Training and Events *Continued*

12.11 □ Basic Floodplain Management

10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Please join the Nebraska Floodplain Management staff for a free 4- hour virtual class on the fundamentals of floodplain management. This class is suitable for both novice and seasoned floodplain administrators, as well as anyone responsible for local floodplain administration. The class will cover the following topics, and more:

- Floodplain Development Permits and the Permitting Process
- Map Reading
- LOMAs and LOMR-Fs
- Substantial Damage and Improvement

There will be an hour break for lunch. CECs are available for treasurers of Nebraska counties/municipalities that participate in the NFIP and for CFMs. To register, visit this [link](#).

01.15 □ The Substantial Damage Inspection - Interactive

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Please join the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division for an interactive one-hour class on the Substantial Damage Inspection process! This virtual class will feature a demonstration of a recent live substantial damage inspection, including a collaborative portion of completing mock substantial damage inspection worksheets. This class is suitable for both novice and seasoned floodplain administrators, as well as any community officials that are involved in the post-disaster process. The free class will address the following topics:

- Introduction to Substantial Damage
- Substantial Damage Inspections with a live demonstration
- Practicing completing inspection worksheets
- Post-inspection process

One CEC is available for treasurers of Nebraska counties/municipalities that participate in the NFIP and for CFMs. For more information, please visit this [link](#).

02.09 - 11 ■ Emergency Management Standard Training, E0122

National Disaster & Emergency Management University (EMI)
Emmitsburg, MD

The purpose of this training is to provide emergency management, preparedness, and homeland security personnel with information that will assist them in assessing their jurisdiction's or agency's Emergency Management Program using the Emergency Management Standard by EMAP. The training also provides participants with the appropriate qualification to learn how to assess other Applicant Emergency Management Programs using the Emergency Management Standard by EMAP. The key objectives of the course are to: (1) obtain a basic understanding of EMAP; (2) explore the need, intent, and application of the Emergency Management Standard; (3) examine the components of the Emergency Management Standard; (4) gain an understanding of the EMAP Accreditation process; and (5) explore the roles and responsibilities of an Accreditation Manager, Assessor, and Assessment Team Leader. Must be a public sector employee. To access the EMI course catalog, visit this [link](#).

02.10 □ The New Floodplain Interactive Map and Nebraska Real-time Flood (NeRFF) Forecasting Map

AFTER HOURS

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

This free class is perfect for those unable to attend a class during the day! Join the Nebraska Floodplain Management Division for an informative, two-hour, virtual class on our Interactive Floodplain and Nebraska Real-time Flood Forecasting (NeRFF) maps. In the first hour, learn about the new functions and features on the new interactive map, including, but not limited to, floodplain boundary comments for communities receiving new maps, viewing stream gages, and drawing elevation profiles. In the second half of the class, learn about the NeRFF map and all of its features that can help you better prepare for and respond to flooding events. This map uses data from stream gages to show water level and how close it is to the different flood stages. Select gages also have the ability to simulate flood boundaries within a community at different flood stages. This class is suitable for both novice and seasoned floodplain administrators, as well as any community officials interested in learning more about their community's flood risk. CECs are available for treasurers of Nebraska counties/municipalities that participate in the NFIP and for CFMs. For more information, please visit this [link](#).

Training and Events Continued

02.19

The Letter of Map Revision

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Please join the State of Nebraska’s Floodplain Management Division for an informative one-hour class about Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs). This class is suitable for both novice and seasoned floodplain administrators and other community officials involved in the permitting/development process in a community. The class will address the following topics:

- What LOMRs are and when are they required
- The LOMR request process

One CEC is available for treasurers of Nebraska counties/municipalities that participate in the NFIP and for CFMs. Please register in advance for this virtual class via this [link](#).

ON-DEMAND

Mapping Repetitive Flood Risk,

The Official Guide to Becoming a CFM

The Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) website hosts several on-demand courses, accessible with an ASFPM website account. In addition to the NFIP 101 course, the above courses are currently available for *free*, while several others are available for a fee.

To learn more about ASFPM’s on-demand learning opportunities, including courses offered for a fee, visit this [link](#).

SELF-PACED

NFIP 101: Introduction to Floodplain Management

In partnership with ASFPM, FEMA’s Floodplain Management Training, Education, and Development Committee has developed this free, self-paced training to help new and experienced floodplain administrators, emergency managers, elected officials, and others learn more about the NFIP and its requirements. The course **does not require** ASFPM membership.

The self-paced course will take about 14-18 hours to complete. There is no time limit, so you can finish the course over days, weeks, or months. Those who wish to earn professional credit may complete an exam and, if passed, receive 12 continuing education credits from ASFPM. To learn more, visit this [link](#).

ON-DEMAND

Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Exam Study Course

ASFPM has developed an on-demand course that provides an overview of the process and requirements for becoming a CFM and maintaining the credential through continuing education. The purpose of the course is to help candidates better prepare for the exam by assessing current knowledge and skill set against the many floodplain management topics and concepts. The course is free and is hosted in ASFPM’s Learning Management System. While there is no practice CFM exam, Measure Learning does have a [sample on-line exam](#) whereby candidates can familiarize themselves with the Measure Learning interface and navigation tools. A set of instructions is also provided for candidates to review prior to taking the digital exam. Previewing this information before exam day can be an effective way to reduce anxiety and is a recommended best practice for exam preparation. To access the course, visit this [link](#).

November

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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		.18				

December

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
			.03	.04		
				.11		

January

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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ARE YOU IN THE 4%?

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



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