



Flood Emergency Response Plan

2020

Table of Contents

Forward: Flood incidents can endanger human life, cause extensive property damage, and result in significant harm to the environment. Efficient and coordinated response to flood incidents demands a well written emergency response plan. This flood plan was developed to assist the community in dealing with flood hazards that exist locally. This plan defines who does what, when, where, and how they will do it. By training on, and following this plan, first responders can reduce the risk of danger to themselves and the general public, and lessen the likelihood and extent of damage to property and the environment.

RECORD OF CHANGES3

DISTRIBUTION.....4

ORGANIZATION4

INTRODUCTION4

PLANNING FACTORS & ASSUMPTIONS4

HISTORICAL DATA.....5

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

 1.1 PHASE 1 – PRE-FLOODING ACTIVITIES6

 1.2 PHASE 2 – CLOSING OF WEST COURT STREET8

 1.3 PHASE 3 – CLOSING OF SOUTH 6TH STREET10

 1.4 PHASE 4 – CLOSING OF INDIAN CREEK10

 1.5 PHASE 5 – WATER LEVELS LOWER.....10

 1.6 PHASE 6 – RECOVERY/CLEAN UP11

TESTING & UPDATING OF THE PLAN11

PUBLIC PROTECTION STRATEGIES11

Distribution

The Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) has been distributed to; the Mayor, City Council, City Administrator, City Department Heads, and Gage County Emergency Management (GCEMA).

Organization

This FERP will be organized using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Gage County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), and other documents.

The Fire Chief, or designee, will direct the operation of the incident and will report to the City Administrator.

Introduction

This FERP has been established to clearly define actions that should be taken in the event of a pending flood event to our City. The plan is designed to proactively outline possible actions to be taken to protect our citizens.

This plan does not replace the Gage County LEOP, but is to be used as a supplement.

The purposes of this plan are as follows:

To specify methods for early recognition of floods and dissemination of warnings which are accurate, timely, and reliable;

To prevent injury and loss of life due to flooding and flood related causes;

To reduce public and private property damages from flooding and flood related causes;

To initiate post flood actions; and,

To develop community awareness of the flood hazard and to prepare for the accurate and timely provision of information during flood emergencies.

Planning Factors & Assumptions

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps have been used to identify flood prone areas along the Big Blue River and its tributaries. These maps delineate 100-year and 500-year flood boundaries.
2. Serious flooding can occur as a result of rainfall, snow, and ice melt.
3. The resources of industry, city, county, state, or federal government, may be required to cope with the situation.

4. Response to a major flooding incident will require a high degree of interagency cooperation and communication.
5. Mutual aid between agencies is encouraged.
6. Information from the flow gauge for the Big Blue River can be found at the National Weather Service Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service website, www.water.weather.gov, and the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources website, <http://www.dnr.nebraska.gov/nebraska-interactive-maps>. Manual water level readings may also be taken on the South 6th Street Bridge.
7. Flooding may occur in the City of Beatrice at any time of the year. In the event of flooding, the residents may choose evacuation, sheltering in place, or sandbagging as protection strategies.
8. The City and Board of Public Works should be able to sustain operations without assistance for seventy-two (72) hours. Supplies for staff-food, water, shelter, power, fuel etc. for the City to function in a response mode and provide services to all parts of the community. All departments and employees should be prepared to work extended shifts as the emergency dictates.

Historical Data

- 12.5' – Flooding at City well field.
- 16' - Rural lowlands commence to flood. Flooding at Veteran's Memorial Drive & bike trail.
- 18' - Indicator of flood stage by National Weather Service (NWS).
 - 2017 & 2018 Chautauqua campgrounds flooded at this level.
- 18.5' – Flooding at Helen & Center Streets and campgrounds in Chautauqua Park.
- 20' - Flooding occurs in town along Chautauqua Park and east along hike/bike trail.
- 21.5' – Water out West Court storm drains.
- 22' - West Court Street has flood water coming out the storm drains.
- 23' - West Court Street Bridge floods.
- 26' - Flooding starts on the south side of the 6th Street Bridge.
- 27' – Approximately – Flooding over Holmesville Road.
- 29.4' - Low steel of the old railroad bridge is reached by flood water.
- 32.4' - Low steel of the South 6th Street Bridge is reached by flood waters.

Data from <http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?gage=bean1&wfo=oax> and City of Beatrice Mitigation Plan Pages 61-67 adopted June 2014

See attachments for additional historical flood data.

Plan Implementation Phases

Phase 1- Pre Flooding Activities

The implementation of the FERP may be triggered by observed rising water or weather forecasts. A pre-flooding meeting is recommended to City Administration when the river is projected to rise or has risen to 16'. See the Gage County LEOP under Responsibilities page E-20.

The Incident Command Team will report to the designated Command Post. After the briefing, it is the responsibility of all members of the Incident Command Team to notify their staff.

The Incident Command Team should initially include: Mayor, City Administrator, City Engineer, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Southeast Region 911 Communication Director, Public Properties Director, Electric Superintendent, Street Superintendent, WPC Superintendent, Emergency Manager, and County Supervisor(s).

The Fire Chief, or designee, shall serve as the Incident Commander.

An accountability officer will be designated to document the activities and begin accountability using the State of Nebraska process of electronic tracking, etc. (City Clerk and Finance Director). (GCEMA/PET Area Team could be requested).

All response efforts will be coordinated through the Incident Command System. A communication plan and a separate command channel that is different from the operation channels of the departments will be established within the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

After the briefing each department will begin pre-flooding activities, which may include:

- City Administrator – Page 15 – LEOP
 - Coordinate with elected officials, incident commander, & emergency management.
 - Coordinate citywide resources for disaster response.
 - In conjunction with the City Clerk and Finance Director, ensure expenses are documented.
 - Provide staff for the Command Post to document disaster events, as needed.
 - Begin paperwork to declare an emergency.

- City Attorney – Page 19 & 15 Item C – LEOP
 - Review the Nebraska Emergency Management Act & provide emergency legal counsel to city officials as needed.
 - Serve as Public Information Officer, as needed.
 - Notify Beatrice Public Schools and SCC of the situation.
- City Clerk and Finance Director – Page 20 – LEOP
 - Provides staff for the Command Post to document disaster events.
 - Begin paper work to declare an emergency.
- Community Development
 - Assist with mapping and flooding projections.
 - Photo document City property and structures twice a day, once the river starts to encroach on our property.
 - Distribute “alternate route” maps to convenience stores, including Diamond T Truck Stop.
 - Monitor the rise of the river water.
 - Monitor and correct street barricades. (Barricades that fell by wind or moved by citizens)
- Electric Department – Page 11 – LEOP
 - Coordinate activities as needed.
 - Prepare electric system for possible flood.
 - Disconnect power to the parks starting with Chautauqua Park, W Scott Ballfields, and Riverside Park.
- Engineering/Inspection – Page 19 – LEOP
 - Assist with mapping, flooding projections.
- Fire Department – Page 8 – LEOP
 - Implement plan to staff on both sides of the river.
 - Coordinates the Command Post.
 - Notify Museum at 22’, if rising.
- Police Department – Page 6 – LEOP
 - Implement plan to staff on both sides of the river.
 - Coordinate with Street Department for possible street closings.

- Public Properties – Page 13 – LEOP
 - Consider closing Chautauqua and Riverside campgrounds.
 - Assist as assigned.
- Street Department – Page 10 – LEOP
 - Sandbag W Court storm drains prior to 21’.
 - Coordinate with Police Department with possible street closings.
 - Initiate different phases of traffic control
- Water Department – Page 12 – LEOP
 - Maintain water pressure and supply.
- WPC Department – Page 12 – LEOP
 - Maintain the sanitary sewer operations.
 - Close valves at Chautauqua and Riverside Parks.

Employees may be assigned to monitor the water levels, take manual readings, or anywhere assistance is needed.

A complete list of activities for each department can be found in Annex A of the Gage County LEOP City of Beatrice Operations Plan for Disaster Response and Recovery.

Phase 2 - Closing of West Court Street

Flood water comes out of the drains at 22'-Street begins to flood at 23'

Notify Jefferson and Saline County Emergency Management of West Court Street Bridge closing.

Declare an emergency through GCEMA if it has not been done.

Departments and their activities may be as follows, through all additional stages.

- Mayor
 - Declare Emergency.
- City Administrator – Page 15 – LEOP
 - Coordinate City departments and purchasing of materials to handle the disaster effort.
 - Respond to official inquiries.

- Ensure that the disaster is being documented with photographs and other documents.
- City Attorney – Page 19 & 15 – LEOP
 - Function as the Public Information Officer
 - Using traditional and social media outlets.
- City Clerk and Finance Director – Page 20 – LEOP
 - Witnesses the Disaster Declaration.
 - Tracks all expenses.
 - Provides staff for the Command Post and Emergency Operations Center to track & record disaster events.
- Electric Department – Page 11 – LEOP
 - Inform the Incident Commander of any issues.
 - Assist as required.
- Engineering – Page 19 – LEOP
 - Assist with flood waterway management.
 - Assist with mapping and flooding projections.
 - Ensure documentation of disaster.
- Fire Department – Page 8 – LEOP
 - Establish Incident Command and Command Post.
 - Incident Command conducts situational awareness meetings and email notifications.
 - Assign an Incident Command Team as required.
 - Ensure emergency personnel are staffed on both sides of the river.
 - Request all County page, when W Court bridge is closing.
 - Respond to emergencies and warn citizens of the hazard.
 - When not responding to emergencies they will monitor flood levels and ensure that barricades/road blocks remain in place.
- Police Department – Page 6 – LEOP
 - Coordinate street closings with Street Department.
 - Ensure emergency personnel are staffed on both sides of the river.
 - Respond to emergencies and warn citizens of the hazard.
 - When not responding to emergencies they will monitor flood levels and ensure that barricades/road blocks remain in place.

- Public Properties – Page 13 – LEOP
 - Consider closing Chautauqua campgrounds around 17’.
 - Survey damage to the parks.
 - Assist Street Department as needed.
- Street Department – Page 10 – LEOP
 - Coordinate street closing with the Police Department.
 - Place message boards as required.
- Water Department – Page 12 – LEOP
 - Maintain water pressure and uncontaminated water supply.
 - Prepared to isolate the water system if there is a possibility of contamination.
- WPC Department – Page 12 – LEOP
 - Maintain the sanitary sewer operations.
 - Close the valves at Riverside Park.
 - Prepared to isolate infiltration and inflow and discharge by-pass.

The Public Information Officer will begin notification of road closures, detours, etc., on City’s social media sites, website, and other traditional forms of broadcasting. An updated map with information on river status and road closings will be available on the City’s social media sites and website. A City employee in a City marked vehicle may be located around town to provide citizens with information.

A dedicated phone number may be used for citizens to call to get updated information on the incident. A Public Information Officer approved pre-recorded message may be used.

Phase 3 - Closing of South 6th Street

Flood water is on the road south of 6th Street Bridge at 26’ and is entering the west building at the Historical Society

Information points are established, one south and one west, with a City employee having access to up to date information to keep the public informed.

Departments and their activities will be directed by the event, but will be similar to the activities described earlier.

All County page, when closing S 6th street bridge.

Phase 4 - Closing of Indian Creek

Historically this has not happened, so we have no hard data when this occurs.

An information point is established in the north part of town. Incident operations continue as earlier in the event.

Phase 5 - Water Levels Lower

Incident Command will coordinate the reopening of the roads and the demobilization of responders.

Barricades are removed and information on street openings is provided to the citizens by the Public Information Officer through social media, the City's website, and other traditional forms of broadcasting.

As the bridges open, request all County page.

Department activities for the recovery stage will be found in the City of Beatrice Operation Plans for Disaster Response and Recovery.

An assessment of the damage is started by the City Engineer and the City Building Inspector.

Phase 6 – Recovery/ Clean up

Conduct an after action review.

Through documentation from the Command Post, begin post documentation.

Department activities for the recovery stage will be found in the City of Beatrice Operation Plans for Disaster Response and Recovery.

Testing and Updating the Plan

1. Tabletop exercises or field simulation exercises should be conducted to train personnel on the use of this plan. Each exercise shall have an after actions meeting and the plan may be revised in accordance to the findings of the exercise.
2. All revised pages will be provided to departments and other interested parties.

Public Protection Strategies

1. Citizens instructions for flash flooding and flooding. **See attached file.**
2. Pre-scripted evacuation messages, detours messages, shelter in place messages, etc. **See attached file.**

3. Sandbagging instructions. **See attached file.**

4. Shelter locations. **See Annex J Protective Shelters in LEOP**



CITY HALL
 400 Ella Street | Beatrice, NE 68310
 Phone: 402.228.5200 Fax: 402.228.2312

BEATRICE FIRE & RESCUE
 310 Ella Street | Beatrice, NE 68310
 Phone: 402.228.5246 Fax: 402.228.8873

AFTER HOURS & WEEKENDS

Call list for FLASH FLOOD or 15' and rising

Phase 1:

- Notify Fire Chief Daake 402-419-0826 402-239-0926 402-228-1037
- Chief Daake will assess the current river conditions and will advise whether or not to activate Phase 2.
- If no response, contact on-duty Captain.

Phase 2:

- Notify of situation and activation of Flood Emergency Flood Plan.

City Administrator	Tobias Tempelmeyer	402-230-0367
Public Properties	Mark Pethoud	402-239-0468
Electric	Pat Feist	402-239-3236
WPC	Dean Kelch	402-239-5419
Street	Jason Moore	402-228-0634

Be Red Cross Ready

Flood Safety Checklist

Floods are among the most frequent and costly natural disasters. Conditions that cause floods include heavy or steady rain for several hours or days that saturates the ground. Flash floods occur suddenly due to rapidly rising water along a stream or low-lying area.

Know the Difference

Flood/Flash Flood Watch—Flooding or flash flooding is possible in your area.

Flood/Flash Flood Warning—Flooding or flash flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area.

What should I do?



- Listen to area radio and television stations and a NOAA Weather Radio for possible flood warnings and reports of flooding in progress or other critical information from the National Weather Service (NWS).
- Be prepared to evacuate at a moment's notice.
- When a flood or flash flood warning is issued for your area, head for higher ground and stay there.
- Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flowing stream where water is above your ankles, stop, turn around and go another way. Six inches of swiftly moving water can sweep you off of your feet.
- If you come upon a flooded road while driving, turn around and go another way. If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car quickly and move to higher ground. Most cars can be swept away by less than two feet of moving water.
- Keep children out of the water. They are curious and often lack judgment about running water or contaminated water.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood danger.
- Because standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding, it's important to have protection from the floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions that impact the U.S. For more information on flood insurance, please visit the National Flood Insurance Program Web site at www.FloodSmart.gov.

What supplies do I need?



- Water—at least a 3-day supply; one gallon per person per day
- Food—at least a 3-day supply of non-perishable, easy-to-prepare food
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Medications (7-day supply) and medical items (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, cane)
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, deed/lease to home, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket
- Map(s) of the area
- Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- Tools/supplies for securing your home
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Extra clothing, hat and sturdy shoes
- Rain gear
- Insect repellent and sunscreen
- Camera for photos of damage

What do I do after a flood?



- Return home only when officials have declared the area safe.
- Before entering your home, look outside for loose power lines, damaged gas lines, foundation cracks or other damage.
- Parts of your home may be collapsed or damaged. Approach entrances carefully. See if porch roofs and overhangs have all their supports.
- Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into your home with the floodwater.
- If you smell natural or propane gas or hear a hissing noise, leave immediately and call the fire department.
- If power lines are down outside your home, do not step in puddles or standing water.
- Keep children and pets away from hazardous sites and floodwater.
- Materials such as cleaning products, paint, batteries, contaminated fuel and damaged fuel containers are hazardous. Check with local authorities for assistance with disposal to avoid risk.
- During cleanup, wear protective clothing, including rubber gloves and rubber boots.
- Make sure your food and water are safe. Discard items that have come in contact with floodwater, including canned goods, water bottles, plastic utensils and baby bottle nipples. When in doubt, throw it out!
- Do not use water that could be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, make ice or make baby formula.
- Contact your local or state public health department for specific recommendations for boiling or treating water in your area after a disaster as water may be contaminated.

Let Your Family Know You're Safe

If your community experiences a flood, or any disaster, register on the American Red Cross Safe and Well Web site available through RedCross.org/SafeandWell to let your family and friends know about your welfare. If you don't have Internet access, call 1-866-GET-INFO to register yourself and your family.



For more information on disaster and emergency preparedness, visit RedCross.org.

CITIZENS INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLASH FLOODING

FLASH FLOODS: Flash flood waves moving at incredible speeds, can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings and bridges and scour out new channels. Killing walls of water can reach heights of 10 to 20 feet. You won't always have warning that these deadly, sudden floods are coming.

When a ***FLASH FLOOD WATCH*** is issued for your area:

1. Listen to area radio and television stations for possible flash flood warnings and reports of flooding in progress, from the National Weather Service and public safety agencies.
2. Be prepared to move out of danger's way at a moment's notice. Know where high ground is and how to get there quickly.
3. If you are on a road, watch for flooding at highway dips, bridges and low areas.
4. Watch for signs (thunder, lightning) of distant heavy rainfall.

When a ***FLASH FLOOD WARNING*** is issued for your area, or the moment you first realize that a flash flood is imminent, act quickly to save yourself and your family. You may have only seconds.

1. If you are caught outside or inside the house by suddenly rising waters, move to the second floor and, if necessary, to the roof. Take warm clothing, a flashlight and a portable radio with you. Then wait for help; don't try to swim to safety. Rescue teams will be looking for you.
2. Get out of areas subject to flooding. This includes streambeds, dips, low spots, canyons, washes, etc. Move to high ground as fast as you can.
3. Avoid already flooded and high velocity flow areas. Don't try to outrace a flood. If you can see or hear it coming, move to higher ground as fast as you can. Do not attempt to cross a flowing stream on foot where water is above your knees.
4. If driving, do not drive where water is over the roads. The roadbed may not be intact under the water. Don't try to drive through flooded areas.
5. If the vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground — rapidly rising water may engulf the vehicle and its occupants and sweep them away.
6. Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
7. Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly during threatening conditions.
8. During any flood emergency, stay tuned to your NOAA weather radio, or commercial radio or television station. Information from these sources may save your life.

CITIZENS INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLOODING

1. Before the Flood:

- a. Find out how many feet your property is above or below possible flood levels, so when predicted flood levels are broadcast, you can determine if you may be flooded. Ask for the location of the nearest safe area.
- b. Keep a stock of food that requires little or no cooking and refrigeration; electric power may be interrupted.
- c. Keep a portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, lights and flashlights in working order.
- d. Keep first aid and critical medical supplies (prescriptions, insulin, etc.) at hand.
- e. Keep your automobile fueled; if electric power is cut off, filling stations may not be able to operate pumps for several days.
- f. Keep materials like sandbags, sand, plywood, plastic sheeting and lumber handy for emergency waterproofing.
- g. Do not stack sandbags around the outside wall of your home to keep water out of your basement. Water can seep down anyway and the pressure it puts on the walls and under the floors can cause structural damage.
- h. Bring outdoor possessions inside the house or tie them down securely.

2. When you receive a Flood Warning:

- a. Store drinking water in closed, clean containers, bathtubs, sinks, etc. Water service may be interrupted.
- b. If flooding is likely and time permits, move essential items, valuable papers, jewelry and furniture to upper floors of your house or higher elevations.
- c. If forced or advised to leave your home, move to a safe area before access is cut off by floodwater.
- d. Shut off all electric circuits at the fuse panel or disconnect all electrical appliances. Shut off the water service and gas valves in your home.

3. During the Flood:

- a. Avoid areas subject to a sudden flooding.
- b. If you are caught in the house by rising floodwaters, move to the second floor, and if necessary, to the roof. Take warm clothes, a flashlight and portable radio with you. Wait for help. Don't try to swim to safety.
- c. When outside the house, try to avoid flooded areas and do not attempt to cross a flowing stream where water is above your knees.
- d. Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road. You can be stranded and trapped.
- e. If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. Many people drown while trying to rescue their car

EVACUATION PRE-SCRIPTED MESSAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESES, AND SHOULD NOT BE READ OVER THE AIR. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING 911 DISPATCH. GET EVACUATION ROUTES FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT, A TRANSPORTATION PHONE NUMBER FROM THE 911 DISPATCH CENTER, AND SHELTER INFORMATION FROM THE RED CROSS.

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

has/have announced that dangerous flooding has occurred, or is likely at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends the evacuation of everyone living or working in this area. This advisory affects persons in the following areas:

(LOCATION)

(REPEAT THE LIST OF AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE THE MESSAGE)

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

- 1) Leave as soon as possible.
- 2) Take the following items with you: special medications or dietary needs, personal items, infant needs.
- 3) If you or someone in your household needs transportation help call _____.
(Phone Number)
- 4) Drive slowly and carefully obeying traffic laws and officials directing you along evacuation routes.

(READ LIST OF DESIGNATED EVACUATION ROUTES)

- 5) If you will need a place to stay, report to the Shelter at:

(READ LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS)

- 6) Before leaving your home or business, turn off all electrical appliances, including heating or air conditioners systems.
- 7) If you cannot evacuate in time, take shelter in your home. Bring pets inside. Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
- 8) For further information, stay tuned to this station.

SANDBAG CONSTRUCTION

Sandbag Construction

The use of sandbags is a simple, but effective, way to prevent or reduce floodwater damage. Properly filled and spaced sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around, instead of through buildings. Sandbag construction does not guarantee a watertight seal, but is satisfactory for use in most situations. Sandbags can also be used successfully to prevent overtopping of levee streams and for training current flow to specific areas.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should be used only for special situations when pre-filling and stockpiling may be required for specific purposes such as filling holes, holding objects in position or to form barriers, backed by supportive planks. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and stockpile, however, sandbag filling operations can, generally, best be accomplished, at or near the placement site and tying of the bags would be a waste of valuable time and effort. If the bags are to be pre-filled at a distant location, due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and placement site access.

The most commonly used bags are untreated burlap sacks, available at feed or hardware stores. Empty bags can be stockpiled for emergency use and will be serviceable for several years if properly stored. Filled bags of earth material will deteriorate quickly.

A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material, at or near the site, has definite advantages. Course sand could leak out through the weave in the bag, to prevent this, double-bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are generally poor choices because they are too permeable to effectively retard water flow.

Two people can easily construct sandbag barriers, as most individuals have the physical capabilities to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30 pounds.

How to Fill a Sandbag

Filling sandbags is a two -person operation. One member of the team should place the empty bag between, or slightly in front of, widespread feet with arms extended. The throat of the bag is folded to form a collar and held with the hands, in a position that will enable the other team member to empty a rounded shovel full of material into the open end. The person holding the sack should be standing with knees slightly flexed and head and face as far away from the action of the shovel as practical. It is very important that both people wear gloves.

The person shoveling should carefully release the rounded shovel fill of soil, into the throat of the bag. Haste in this operation can result in undue spillage and added work. The use of safety goggles is desirable and sometimes necessary.



For large-scale operations, filling sandbags can be expedited by using bag-holding racks, metals or plastic funnels and power loading equipment. However, the special equipment required is not always available during an emergency.

Bags should not be filled more than half full or less than one third of their capacity.

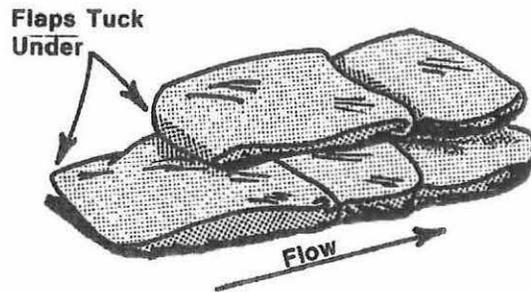
Placement

Remove any debris from the area where bags are to be placed. Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. (If tied bags are used flatten, or flare the tied end.)

Place the ½ filled bags lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow, keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack.

Place succeeding bags on top, offsetting by ½ bag length of the previous bag and stamp into place, to eliminate voids and form a tight seal.

Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers, over three courses high, use pyramid placement method.

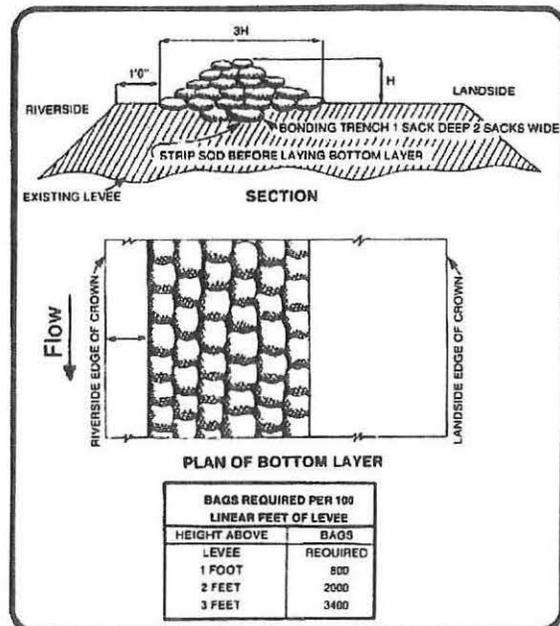


Pyramid Placement Method

Pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection.

Place the sandbags to form a pyramid by alternating header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise).

Stamp each bag in place, overlap sacks, maintain staggered joint placement and tuck under any loose ends.



PROTECTIVE SHELTERS

TORNADO SHELTERS		
Name of Facility	Address/Location	Contact/Owner & Phone#
Hoyles Trailer Park	3800 North 6 th Beatrice, NE	Gage County EMA 223-1305
Cortland Community Center	Cortland, NE	

It should be the responsibility of all building owners who conduct private/public business in Gage County to identify locations within their facilities as designated shelter areas.

The employees of all facilities (public, private, governmental, schools, care facilities, etc.) should be briefed on the internal emergency sheltering procedures. Signs should be posted to direct persons to the shelter areas within the facility.

The county or municipal Public Safety Office or the Gage County Emergency Management may provide assistance to establish individual building emergency plans and identify the safest areas for shelter.

EXTREME TEMPERATURE (Warming / Cooling) SHELTERS			
Type	Name of Facility	Address/Location	Contact/Owner & Phone#
	American Red Cross	Beatrice Auditorium	223-4211
	Salvation Army	624 Market, Beatrice	223-3341

Recent Crests

- (1) 22.68 ft on 06/19/2020 (P)
- (2) 25.93 ft on 03/16/2019
- (3) 18.47 ft on 09/05/2018
- (4) 18.14 ft on 05/22/2017
- (5) 17.18 ft on 05/31/2016
- (6) 30.26 ft on 05/07/2015
- (7) 13.75 ft on 06/07/2014
- (8) 17.99 ft on 05/31/2013
- (9) 15.75 ft on 04/15/2012
- (10) 14.92 ft on 05/22/2011
- (11) 23.87 ft on 05/07/2010
- (12) 8.54 ft on 06/23/2009
- (13) 21.25 ft on 06/06/2008
- (14) 23.87 ft on 05/07/2007
- (15) 11.62 ft on 08/20/2006
- (16) 16.84 ft on 05/17/2005
- (17) 16.02 ft on 05/24/2004
- (18) 11.13 ft on 06/12/2003
- (19) 15.51 ft on 05/28/2002
- (20) 18.65 ft on 06/16/2001
- (21) 11.84 ft on 07/08/2000
- (22) 18.86 ft on 05/21/1999
- (23) 13.92 ft on 06/18/1998
- (24) 20.19 ft on 07/11/1997
- (25) 18.15 ft on 05/30/1996
- (26) 17.94 ft on 05/08/1995
- (27) 11.10 ft on 07/02/1994
- (28) 28.77 ft on 07/26/1993
- (29) 18.22 ft on 07/27/1992
- (30) 14.48 ft on 06/08/1991
- (31) 18.78 ft on 06/15/1990
- (32) 14.56 ft on 09/12/1989
- (33) 7.03 ft on 09/30/1988
- (34) 17.49 ft on 04/15/1987
- (35) 27.44 ft on 03/26/1987
- (36) 25.26 ft on 10/13/1986
- (37) 26.07 ft on 07/04/1986
- (38) 14.30 ft on 07/24/1985
- (39) 31.27 ft on 06/14/1984
- (40) 17.17 ft on 05/21/1984
- (41) 16.79 ft on 04/23/1984
- (42) 17.09 ft on 04/04/1984
- (43) 19.59 ft on 06/22/1983
- (44) 18.20 ft on 06/28/1982
- (45) 17.27 ft on 05/27/1982
- (46) 8.58 ft on 10/19/1980
- (47) 12.11 ft on 03/30/1980
- (48) 16.29 ft on 06/28/1979
- (49) 17.95 ft on 03/24/1979
- (50) 19.60 ft on 03/20/1979
- (51) 19.87 ft on 03/03/1979
- (52) 19.11 ft on 07/22/1978
- (53) 21.78 ft on 03/19/1978

(54) 14.94 ft on 08/16/1977
(55) 7.86 ft on 07/21/1976
(56) 10.93 ft on 06/23/1975
(57) 33.02 ft on 10/12/1973
(58) 19.88 ft on 09/26/1973
(59) 11.15 ft on 07/15/1972
(60) 15.75 ft on 03/17/1971
(61) 6.60 ft on 08/06/1970
(62) 23.15 ft on 03/23/1969
(63) 15.08 ft on 08/19/1968
(64) 26.06 ft on 06/18/1967
(65) 12.15 ft on 02/11/1966
(66) 23.12 ft on 06/30/1965
(67) 11.67 ft on 06/18/1964
(68) 24.58 ft on 06/25/1963
(69) 16.18 ft on 03/25/1962
(70) 10.12 ft on 09/13/1961
(71) 25.66 ft on 03/31/1960
(72) 20.73 ft on 05/07/1959
(73) 17.60 ft on 07/26/1958
(74) 23.37 ft on 06/21/1957
(75) 19.85 ft on 07/03/1956
(76) 10.40 ft on 06/20/1955
(77) 22.36 ft on 08/08/1954
(78) 9.50 ft on 06/10/1953
(79) 23.13 ft on 06/29/1952
(80) 28.30 ft on 06/04/1951
(81) 24.65 ft on 05/09/1950
(82) 24.90 ft on 03/08/1949
(83) 22.93 ft on 03/22/1948
(84) 27.65 ft on 06/23/1947
(85) 11.90 ft on 06/23/1946
(86) 16.50 ft on 05/21/1945
(87) 20.20 ft on 06/13/1944
(88) 20.24 ft on 06/13/1943
(89) 17.60 ft on 05/11/1942
(90) 26.30 ft on 09/16/1941
(91) 9.70 ft on 06/24/1940
(92) 13.40 ft on 03/12/1939
(93) 11.10 ft on 06/24/1938
(94) 10.00 ft on 07/30/1937
(95) 12.50 ft on 03/06/1936
(96) 17.00 ft on 06/01/1935
(97) 8.50 ft on 09/04/1934
(98) 9.20 ft on 08/23/1933
(99) 14.20 ft on 06/04/1932
(100) 9.20 ft on 09/25/1931
(101) 17.70 ft on 05/14/1930
(102) 13.70 ft on 03/06/1929
(103) 8.60 ft on 06/23/1928
(104) 12.70 ft on 08/07/1927
(105) 14.40 ft on 09/16/1926
(106) 17.30 ft on 06/17/1925
(107) 11.00 ft on 07/23/1924

- (108) 21.30 ft on 09/30/1923
- (109) 8.10 ft on 07/07/1922
- (110) 6.10 ft on 05/10/1921
- (111) 5.90 ft on 04/11/1920
- (112) 10.60 ft on 06/10/1919
- (113) 12.40 ft on 05/27/1918
- (114) 7.70 ft on 06/06/1917
- (115) 18.00 ft on 02/18/1916
- (116) 13.40 ft on 07/16/1915
- (117) 16.30 ft on 06/16/1914
- (118) 13.80 ft on 05/21/1913
- (119) 20.10 ft on 03/20/1912
- (120) 26.00 ft on 07/23/1911
- (121) 5.90 ft on 06/09/1910
- (122) 19.70 ft on 07/06/1909
- (123) 22.20 ft on 06/28/1908
- (124) 13.80 ft on 07/15/1907
- (125) 7.10 ft on 05/04/1906
- (126) 25.60 ft on 05/29/1903

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Historic Crests

- (1) 33.02 ft on 10/12/1973
- (2) 31.27 ft on 06/14/1984
- (3) 30.26 ft on 05/07/2015
- (4) 28.77 ft on 07/26/1993
- (5) 28.30 ft on 06/04/1951
- (6) 27.65 ft on 06/23/1947
- (7) 27.44 ft on 03/26/1987
- (8) 26.30 ft on 09/16/1941
- (9) 26.07 ft on 07/04/1986
- (10) 26.06 ft on 06/18/1967
- (11) 26.00 ft on 07/23/1911
- (12) 25.93 ft on 03/16/2019
- (13) 25.66 ft on 03/31/1960
- (14) 25.60 ft on 05/29/1903
- (15) 25.26 ft on 10/13/1986
- (16) 24.90 ft on 03/08/1949
- (17) 24.65 ft on 05/09/1950
- (18) 24.58 ft on 06/25/1963
- (19) 23.87 ft on 05/07/2010
- (20) 23.87 ft on 05/07/2007
- (21) 23.37 ft on 06/21/1957
- (22) 23.15 ft on 03/23/1969
- (23) 23.13 ft on 06/29/1952
- (24) 23.12 ft on 06/30/1965
- (25) 22.93 ft on 03/22/1948
- (26) 22.68 ft on 06/19/2020 **(P)**
- (27) 22.36 ft on 08/08/1954
- (28) 22.20 ft on 06/28/1908
- (29) 21.78 ft on 03/19/1978
- (30) 21.30 ft on 09/30/1923
- (31) 21.25 ft on 06/06/2008
- (32) 20.73 ft on 05/07/1959
- (33) 20.24 ft on 06/13/1943
- (34) 20.20 ft on 06/13/1944
- (35) 20.19 ft on 07/11/1997
- (36) 20.10 ft on 03/20/1912
- (37) 19.88 ft on 09/26/1973
- (38) 19.87 ft on 03/03/1979
- (39) 19.85 ft on 07/03/1956
- (40) 19.70 ft on 07/06/1909
- (41) 19.60 ft on 03/20/1979
- (42) 19.59 ft on 06/22/1983
- (43) 19.11 ft on 07/22/1978
- (44) 18.86 ft on 05/21/1999
- (45) 18.78 ft on 06/15/1990
- (46) 18.65 ft on 06/16/2001
- (47) 18.47 ft on 09/05/2018
- (48) 18.22 ft on 07/27/1992
- (49) 18.20 ft on 06/28/1982
- (50) 18.15 ft on 05/30/1996
- (51) 18.14 ft on 05/22/2017
- (52) 18.00 ft on 02/18/1916
- (53) 17.99 ft on 05/31/2013

(54) 17.95 ft on 03/24/1979
(55) 17.94 ft on 05/08/1995
(56) 17.70 ft on 05/14/1930
(57) 17.60 ft on 07/26/1958
(58) 17.60 ft on 05/11/1942
(59) 17.49 ft on 04/15/1987
(60) 17.30 ft on 06/17/1925
(61) 17.27 ft on 05/27/1982
(62) 17.18 ft on 05/31/2016
(63) 17.17 ft on 05/21/1984
(64) 17.09 ft on 04/04/1984
(65) 17.00 ft on 06/01/1935
(66) 16.84 ft on 05/17/2005
(67) 16.79 ft on 04/23/1984
(68) 16.50 ft on 05/21/1945
(69) 16.30 ft on 06/16/1914
(70) 16.29 ft on 06/28/1979
(71) 16.18 ft on 03/25/1962
(72) 16.02 ft on 05/24/2004
(73) 15.75 ft on 03/17/1971
(74) 15.75 ft on 04/15/2012
(75) 15.51 ft on 05/28/2002
(76) 15.08 ft on 08/19/1968
(77) 14.94 ft on 08/16/1977
(78) 14.92 ft on 05/22/2011
(79) 14.56 ft on 09/12/1989
(80) 14.48 ft on 06/08/1991
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(87) 13.75 ft on 06/07/2014
(88) 13.70 ft on 03/06/1929
(89) 13.40 ft on 07/16/1915
(90) 13.40 ft on 03/12/1939
(91) 12.70 ft on 08/07/1927
(92) 12.50 ft on 03/06/1936
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(94) 12.15 ft on 02/11/1966
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(96) 11.90 ft on 06/23/1946
(97) 11.84 ft on 07/08/2000
(98) 11.67 ft on 06/18/1964
(99) 11.62 ft on 08/20/2006
(100) 11.15 ft on 07/15/1972
(101) 11.13 ft on 06/12/2003
(102) 11.10 ft on 07/02/1994
(103) 11.10 ft on 06/24/1938
(104) 11.00 ft on 07/23/1924
(105) 10.93 ft on 06/23/1975
(106) 10.60 ft on 06/10/1919
(107) 10.40 ft on 06/20/1955

- (108) 10.12 ft on 09/13/1961
- (109) 10.00 ft on 07/30/1937
- (110) 9.70 ft on 06/24/1940
- (111) 9.50 ft on 06/10/1953
- (112) 9.20 ft on 09/25/1931
- (113) 9.20 ft on 08/23/1933
- (114) 8.60 ft on 06/23/1928
- (115) 8.58 ft on 10/19/1980
- (116) 8.54 ft on 06/23/2009
- (117) 8.50 ft on 09/04/1934
- (118) 8.10 ft on 07/07/1922
- (119) 7.86 ft on 07/21/1976
- (120) 7.70 ft on 06/06/1917
- (121) 7.10 ft on 05/04/1906
- (122) 7.03 ft on 09/30/1988
- (123) 6.60 ft on 08/06/1970
- (124) 6.10 ft on 05/10/1921
- (125) 5.90 ft on 06/09/1910
- (126) 5.90 ft on 04/11/1920

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

The Killers In Our Rivers

1. [Home](#)

2. The Killers In Our Rivers

In the summer, we see the headlines: “18-year Old Identified as Drowning Victim”, “Search Continues for Missing Kayaker” or “Two Men Drown While Fishing on Sunday”. In the past, I would pass over the headlines without reading the article and think, “That’s sad, someone must not have been wearing their life jacket.” Over time however, I have learned that a life jacket is not always enough. I have started reading below the headlines and found many of those who drown in our rivers were not doing anything different from the rest of us. They were out fishing with friends or taking a refreshing dip on a hot summer night or kayaking down a river on a beautiful spring day. Sometimes, those who drown are the best among us, heroes who jump in the water to try to save a stranger.

As I have dug deeper, I have found many of these drownings are not happening on isolated, random locations along our rivers. Often there is a man-made hydraulic structure involved. An abandoned low head dam, a small sheet pile wall constructed across the stream to stop erosion, or large steel gates that are being used to control the flow of water. During certain times of the year, if the flow conditions are just right (or actually wrong), these structures can change a slow meandering stream into a drowning machine. The two most common killers in our rivers in Nebraska can be classified into two categories: hydraulic rollers and strainers. In Nebraska, 2019 was a particularly bad year with at least four drownings occurring at hydraulic structures in our rivers.

Hydraulic Rollers

A 2016 PBS documentary entitled, *Over, Under, Gone: The Killer in Our Rivers*, provides an excellent introduction to the dangers associated with hydraulic rollers. Hydraulic rollers develop anywhere large quantities of water go over a vertical drop into a pool of water. Any vertical wall spanning from one side of a river to the other, like a low head dam, can create a hydraulic roller. What’s surprising, a drop as small as six

inches under certain flow conditions can create this deadly roller effect while the surface of the water can appear calm, hiding the submerged dangers below.

Once a victim is trapped in the roller, it can be very difficult to get out, regardless of whether or not the victim is wearing a life jacket. Powerful, recirculating currents force anything caught in the roller down to the bottom of the stream and then release it back up to the surface only to plunge it back down again. Due to the way the water churns and aerates in the roller, air bubbles decrease the buoyancy of the water making it difficult to stay afloat, even if you are wearing a life jacket. The best way to try to escape a roller is to perform the dangerous maneuver of removing your life jacket and swimming out the bottom of the roller along the riverbed.

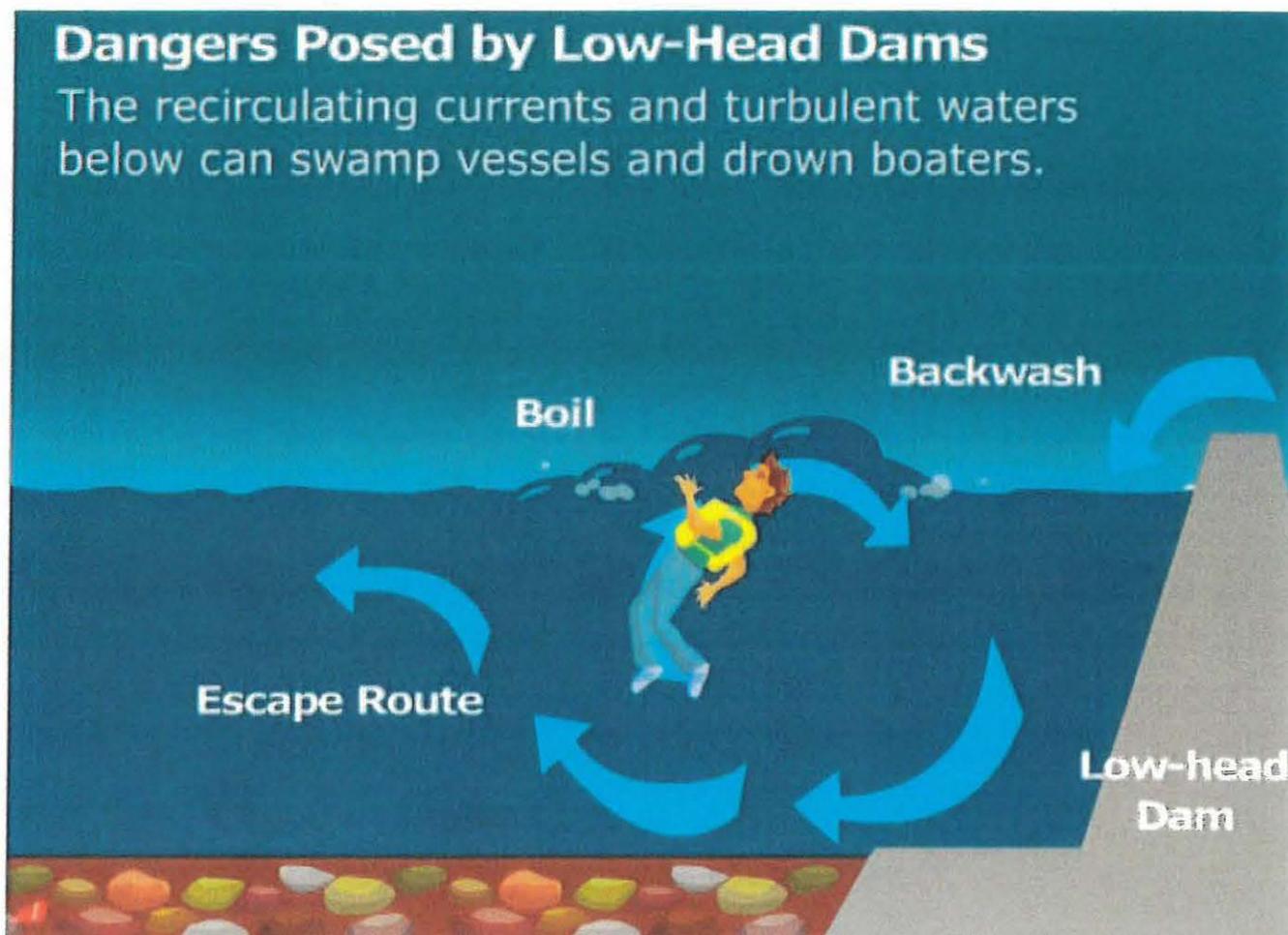


Figure Courtesy of ASDSO.

Strainers

A strainer is anything in a river that allows water to flow through but will trap a kayaker or a swimmer. Small pipes, open cracks or joints in concrete, partially open gates, or even a fallen tree can act as a strainer in a river. Similar to a kitchen strainer used to drain spaghetti or wash vegetables, a strainer in a river allows water to pass while holding on to everything else. People can become pinned against the face of a structure by the force of suction created by water flowing through holes and cracks. Structures such as spillways and bridge piers can catch logs, sticks and debris and form large strainers. Always be alert to the possibility of fallen trees and debris and do not swim close to dams or other hydraulic structures.

Know the Risk and Be Aware of Your Surroundings

Most of these structures are not well marked and there are no signs warning of the dangers. Therefore, before going out on a tube or kayak, plan your trip. Scan aerial photos along the route, looking for potential hazards. Avoid fallen trees. Talk to someone who has made the trip before. Get on the Nebraska Canoe and Kayak Public Facebook Page and ask for advice; or visit the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's website and see their Water Trails Guide for well-traveled canoe routes. Give friends a trip itinerary and let them know when you expect to be home. If you see a hydraulic structure ahead, get out and portage around it. The thrill of going over or through the structure is not worth the risk. Concrete walls encroaching from the banks of a river are a sign there may be trouble ahead. Watch and share the 30-minute, online PBS documentary *Over, Under, Gone: The Killer in Our Rivers*.

If you are swimming in a river, do not go near dams, spillways, bridges or culverts, even if there are no signs warning of the potential danger. Always wear a life jacket. Rivers are constantly changing. A swimming hole next to a low head dam that was completely docile yesterday could be a drowning machine today, even with a life jacket. Sand bars are temporary. They can evaporate and disappear in an instant, plunging you or your loved ones into the water. If you are near a hydraulic structure, even if you are a good swimmer, you may become trapped in the current. Educate your kids and grandkids of the dangers.

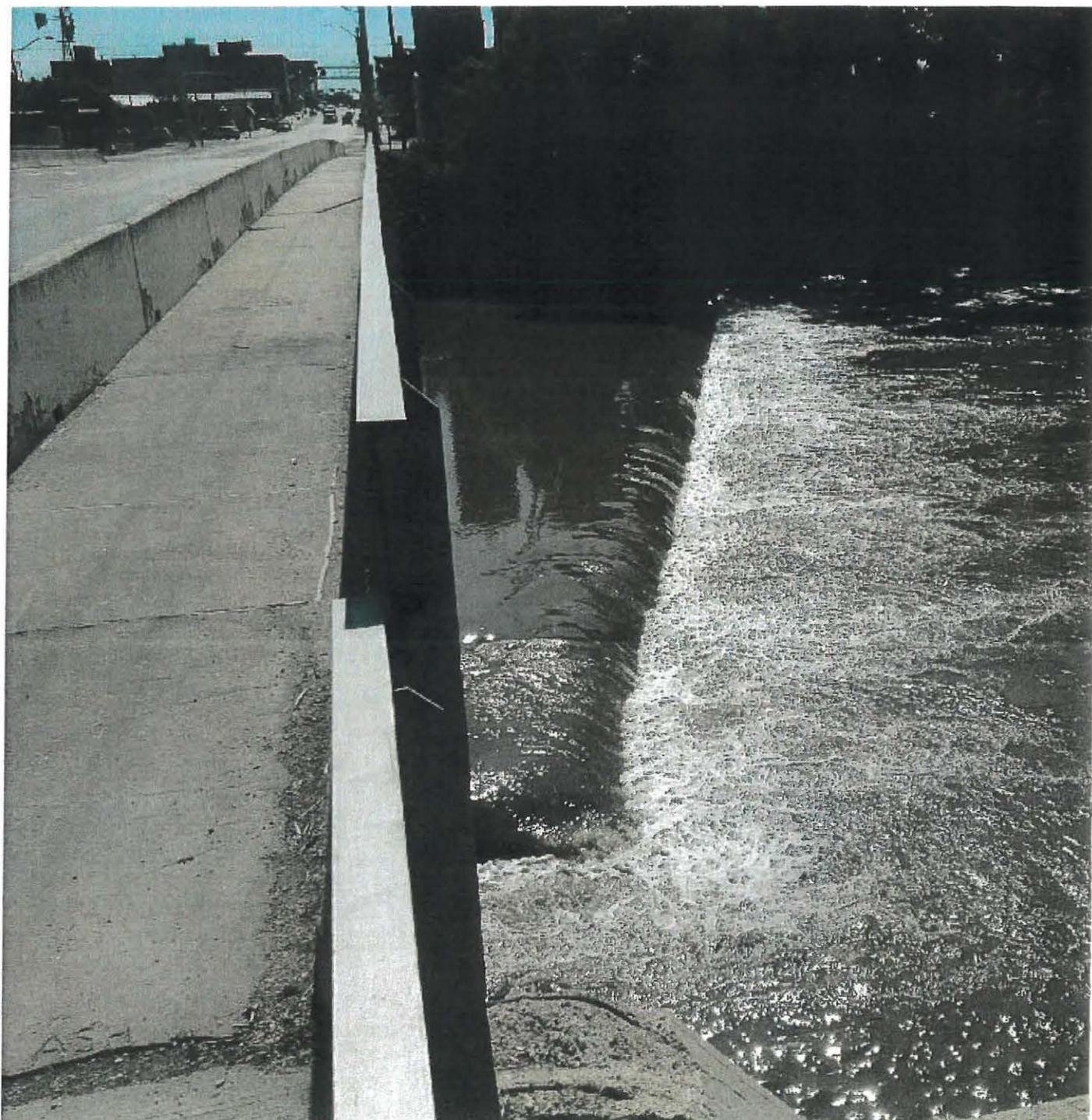
Make It Home Safe

Some of my favorite memories growing up in Nebraska are from swimming off a sand bar on the Niobrara River, fishing along the Elkhorn River, or going for a boat ride on

the Missouri River. Let's continue to take advantage of our rivers and lakes in Nebraska in 2020, but let's make sure we know the risks and make it home safe.



Aerial view of the low head dam on the Big Blue River under the Court Street Bridge in Beatrice. (Google Image)



Dangerous low head dam in the Big Blue River under the Court Street Bridge in Beatrice.

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CONTACT

- 301 Centennial Mall S
- Lincoln, NE 68508
- (402) 471-2363

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Flood Chart

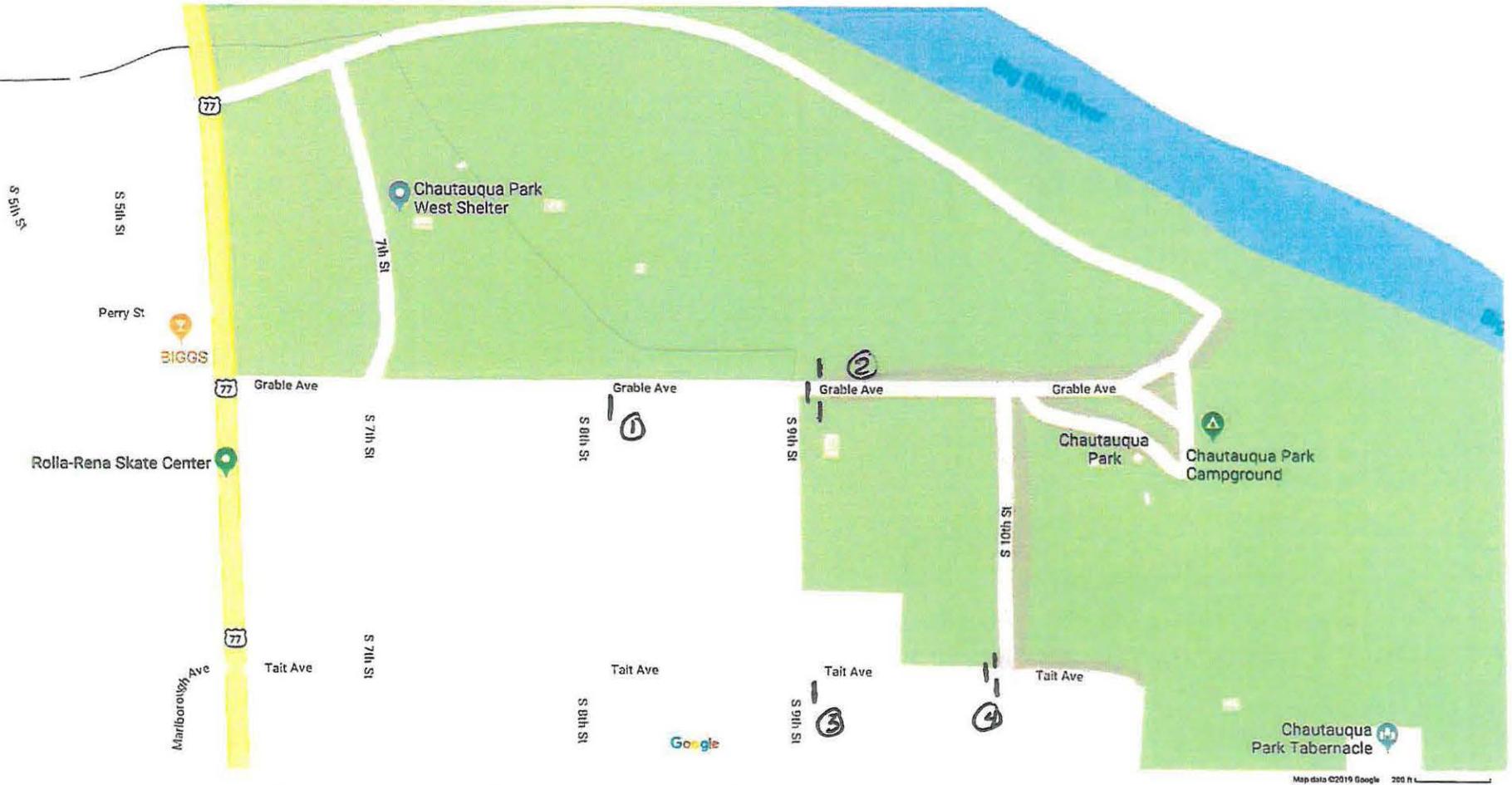
March, 2019



Traffic Control Plan

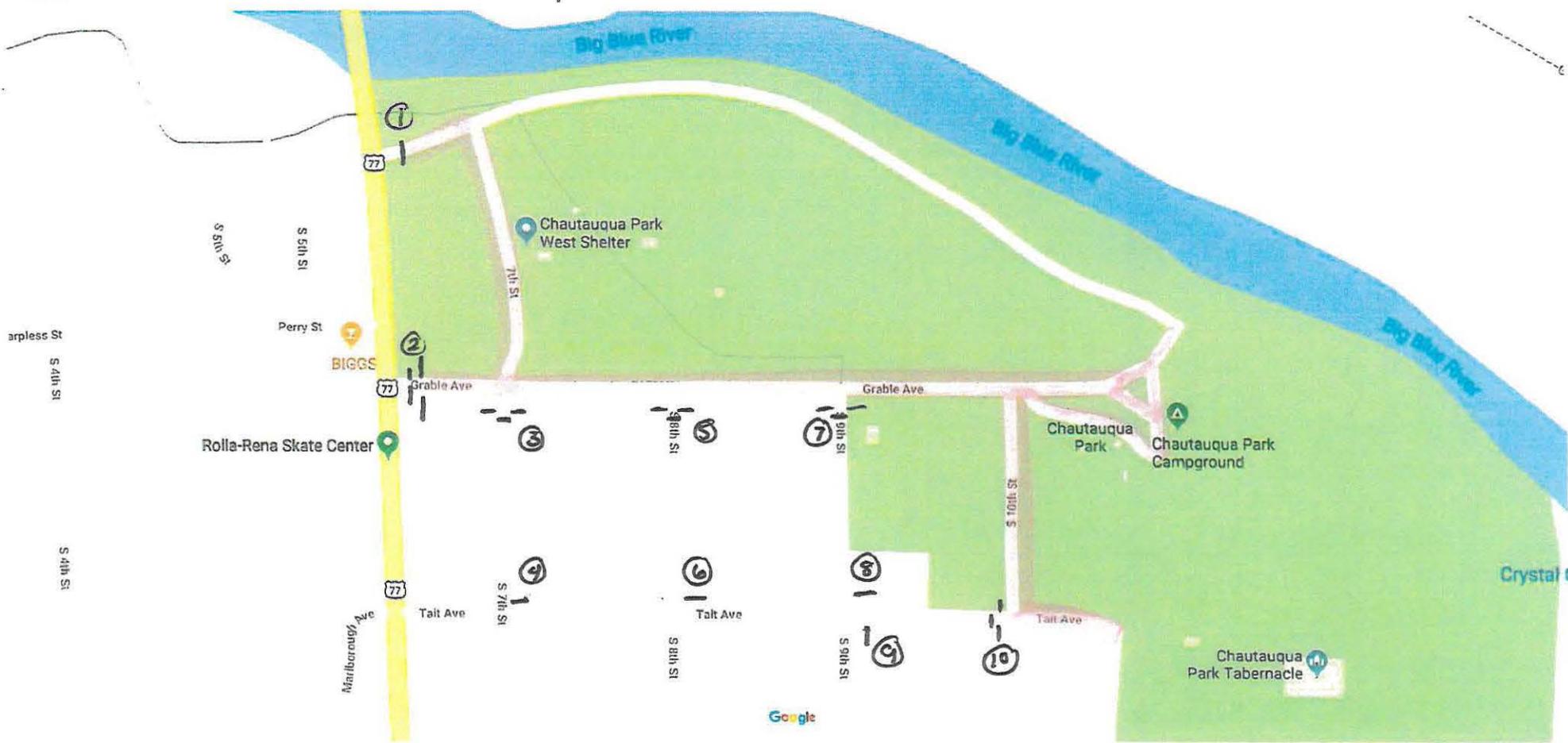
Depth	Adjusted Elevation	Structure Elevation	Condition
0	1220.28	1220.28	Beatrice Gage: BEAN1
12.5		1232.78	Flooding At City Well Field
16	1236.28	1236.28	Action Stage: Rural lowlands commence to flood. Flooding at Veteran's Memorial Drive & Hike/Bike Trail
17.5	1237.78		Initiate Phase IA Traffic Control Plan - Closed Chautauqua Park Entrances includes closing Grable Street and Tait Ave east of 10th Street
18	1238.28	1238.28	Minor Flood Stage: Indicator of Flood Stage by National Weather Service (NWS)
18.5	1238.80	1238.00	Chautauqua Park entrance roadway east of 10th Street begins to flood
19	1239.28		Chautauqua Park Camping pads begin to be encroached by floodwaters.
19.42	1239.70	1240.20	Center Street - Flood water is at edge of roadway
19.5	1239.78		Initiate Phase IB Traffic Control Plan - Closed Chautauqua Park Entrances includes closing Grable Street and 10th Street Initiate Phase IIA Traffic Control Plan - Close Center Street south of Helen Street and North of Montgomery Street
20.2	1240.50	1240.00	10th and Grable intersection begins to flood
21.5	1241.78	1241.78	Flooding begins to encroach on the south side of the Dog Park.
22.02	1242.3	1244.3	West Court Street has flood water coming out of the storm inlets.
22.42	1242.7	1242.7	Water begins to exit the inlet and come onto Veteran Memorial Roadway
22.72	1243.00	1243.00	Perry Street Inlets west of Hwy 77 (Biggs) - Water begins to come out of the north inlet onto the street
22.92	1243.2	1245.2	Scott Street Ballfields Concession Building - water reaches its floor
23	1243.28		Initiate Phase IIC Traffic Control Plan - Close 2nd Street from Herbert to Court Street Initiate Phase IIB Traffic Control Plan - West Court Street Closing along with Bluff.
23.42	1243.7	1245.7	2nd Street & Grant Street Intersection - closing due to water exiting inlets
23.5	1243.78		Initiate Phase IC Traffic Control Plan - Close Perry Street West of Hwy 77
23.52	1243.8	1245.8	West Court Street Centerline is flooded.
24.02	1244.3	1244.3	Perry Street centerline is submerged (at inlets)
25.22	1245.5	1245.5	Hwy 77 (Inlets north of Perry Street) - water begins to exit inlet onto roadway
25.87	1246.15	1246.15	Initiate Phase IID Traffic Control Plan - Hwy 77 & Perry Street intersection is flooded.
26		1246.28	Moderate Flood Stage: Flooding starts on the south side of the Hwy77/S. 6th Street Bridge at the intersection of Perry street.
26.5	1243.78	1246.78	Riverside Camper Pads begin to flood.
27		1247.28	Flooding of Homesville Road is experienced.
27.12	1247.4	1250.4	Riverside Park Bathroom begins to flood
29.5	1249.78	1249.78	Low steel of the old railroad bridge is reached by flood waters
29.52	1249.80	1251.8	Gage County Historical Museum Storage Building begins to flood
30.72	1251.00	1253.00	Gage County Historical Museum begins to flood
32		1252.28	Major Flood Stage
32.5	1252.78	1252.78	Low steel of the Hwy77/S. 6th street bridge is reached by flood waters.

Phase IA - Chautauqua Park



- ① 1 - Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead (RCA)
- ② 3 - Type III w/ Road Closed
- ③ 1 - Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ④ 3 - Type III w/ Road Closed

Phase IB - Chautauque Park



① 1- Type III w/ Road Closed

② 4- Type III w/ Road Closed

③ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed

④ 1- Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead

⑤ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed

⑥ 1- Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead

⑦ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed

⑧ 1- Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead

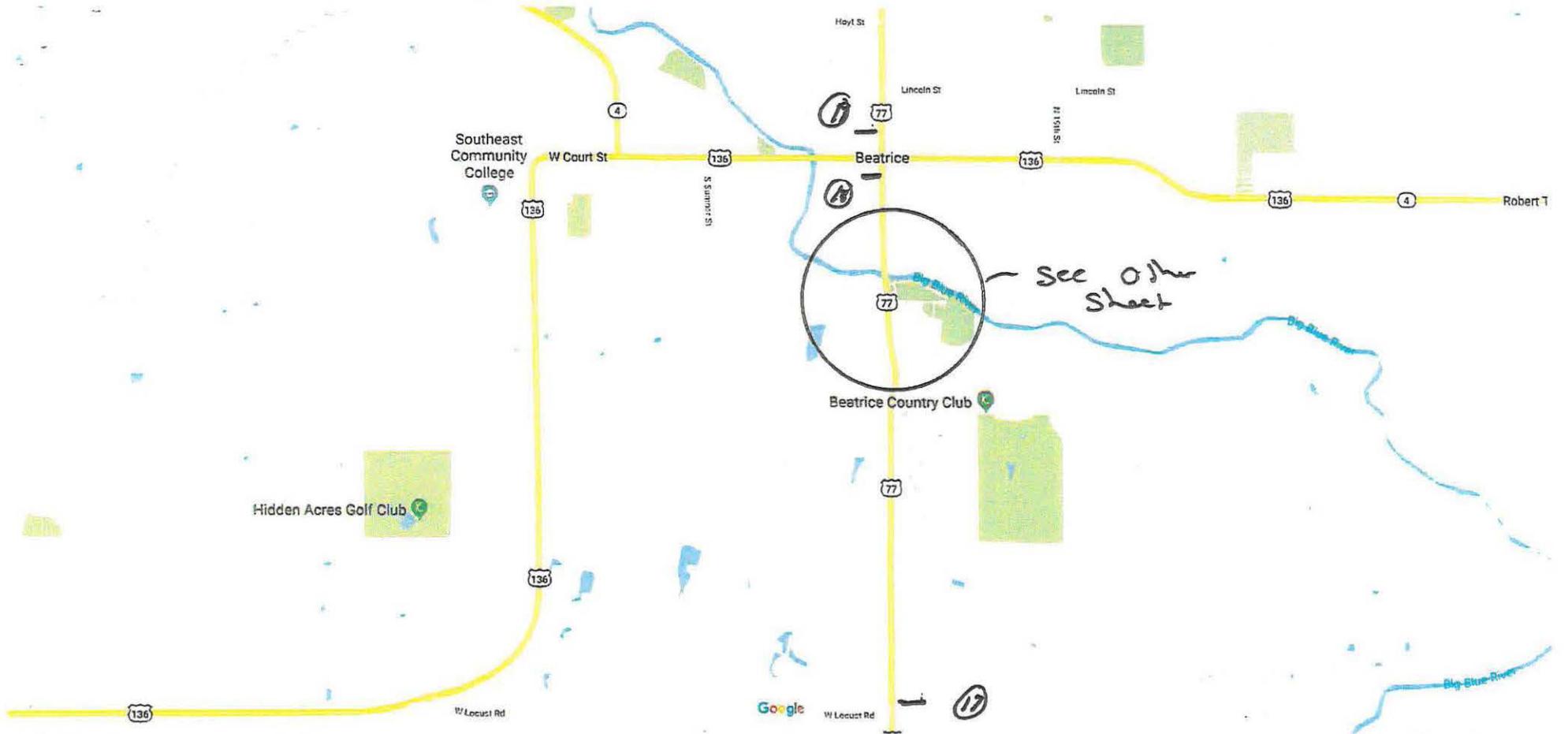
⑨ 1- Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead

⑩ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed

Phase IC - Perry Street



- ① 2- Type III -/ RC
- ② 3- Type III -/ RC
- ③ 3- Type III -/ RC



17 Message Board w/ "

18

19 Message Board w/ "

Phase I D

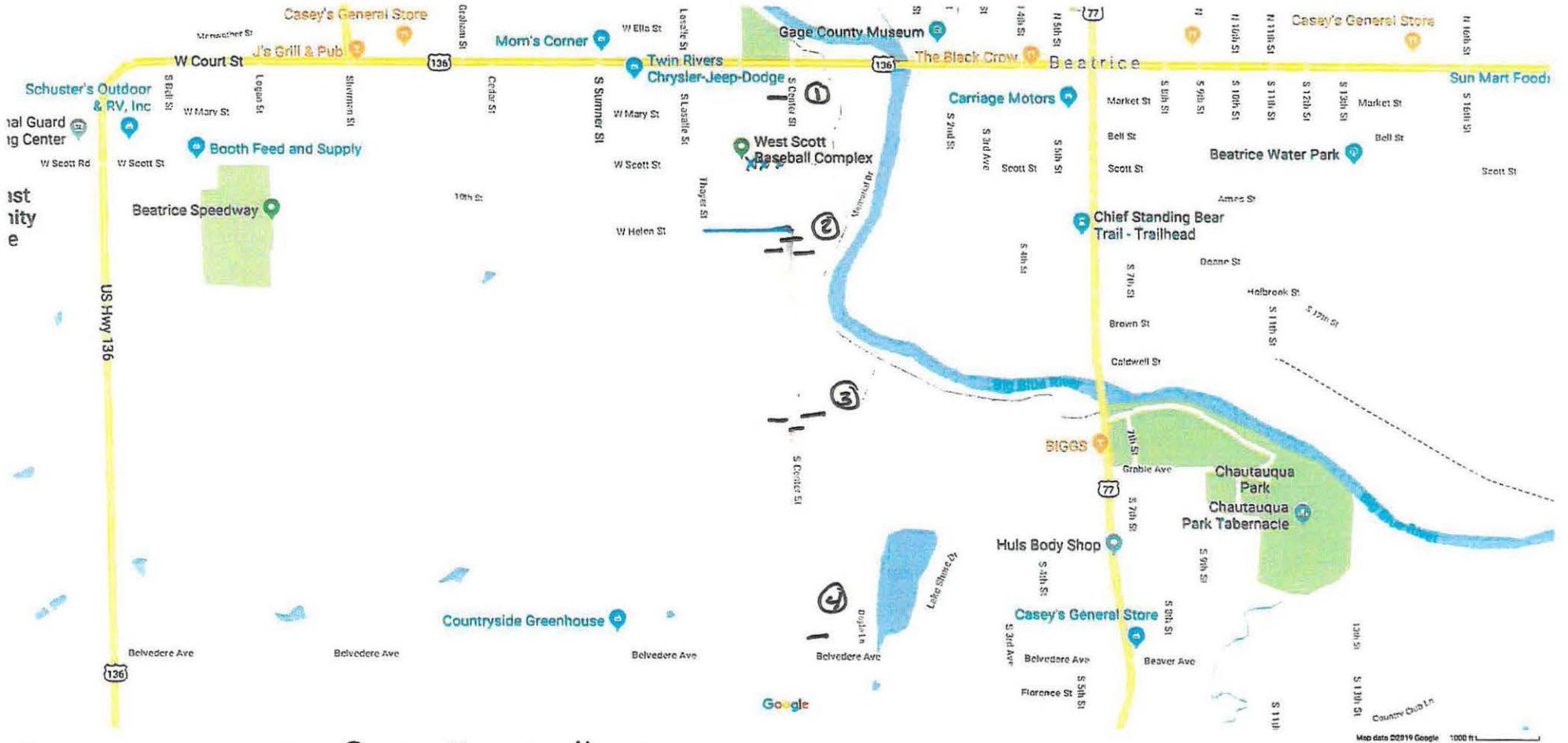


- ① 1-Type III w/ RCA
- ② 3-Type III w/ RC
- ③ 3-Type III w/ RC
- ④ 3-Type III w/ RC
- ⑤ 4-Type III w/ RC
- ⑥ 3-Type III w/ RC
- ⑦ 3-Type III w/ RC

- ⑧ 4-Type III w/ RC
- ⑨ 1-Type III w/ RCA
- ⑩ 3-Type III w/ RC
- ⑪ 1-Type III w/ RCA
- ⑫ 3-Type III w/ RC
- ⑬ 1-Type III w/ RCA
- ⑭ 3-Type III w/ RC

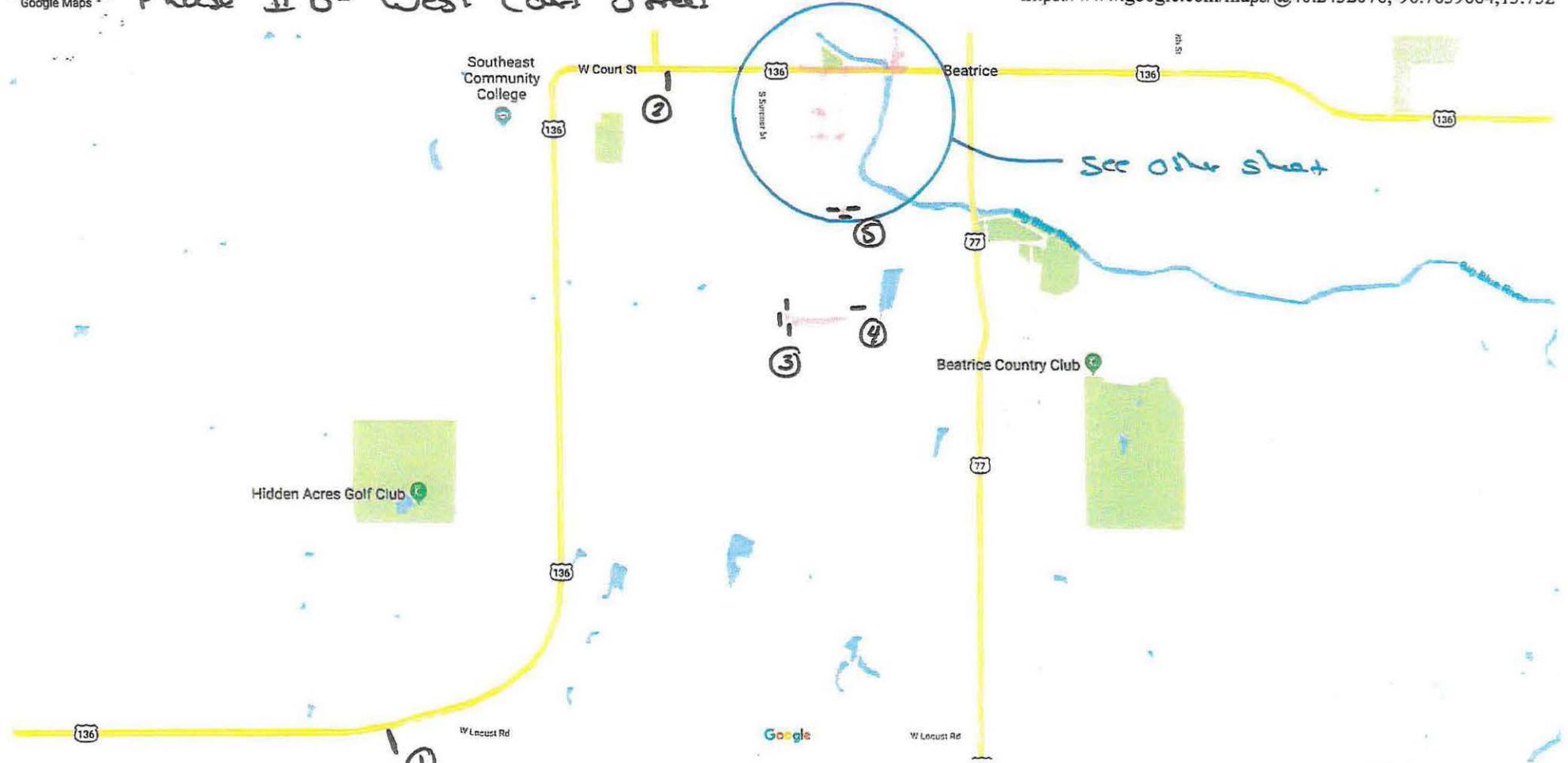
- ⑮ 1-Type III w/ RCA
- ⑯ 3-Type III w/ RC

Phase II A - Center Street



- ① 1- Type III - Road Closed Ahead
- ② 3- Type III - Road Closed
- ③ 3- Type III - Road Closed
- ④ 1- Type III - Road Closed Ahead

Phase II B - West Court Street



- ① - Message Board w/ "
- ② Message Board w/ "
- ③ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed
- ④ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ⑤ 3- Type III w/ Road Closed

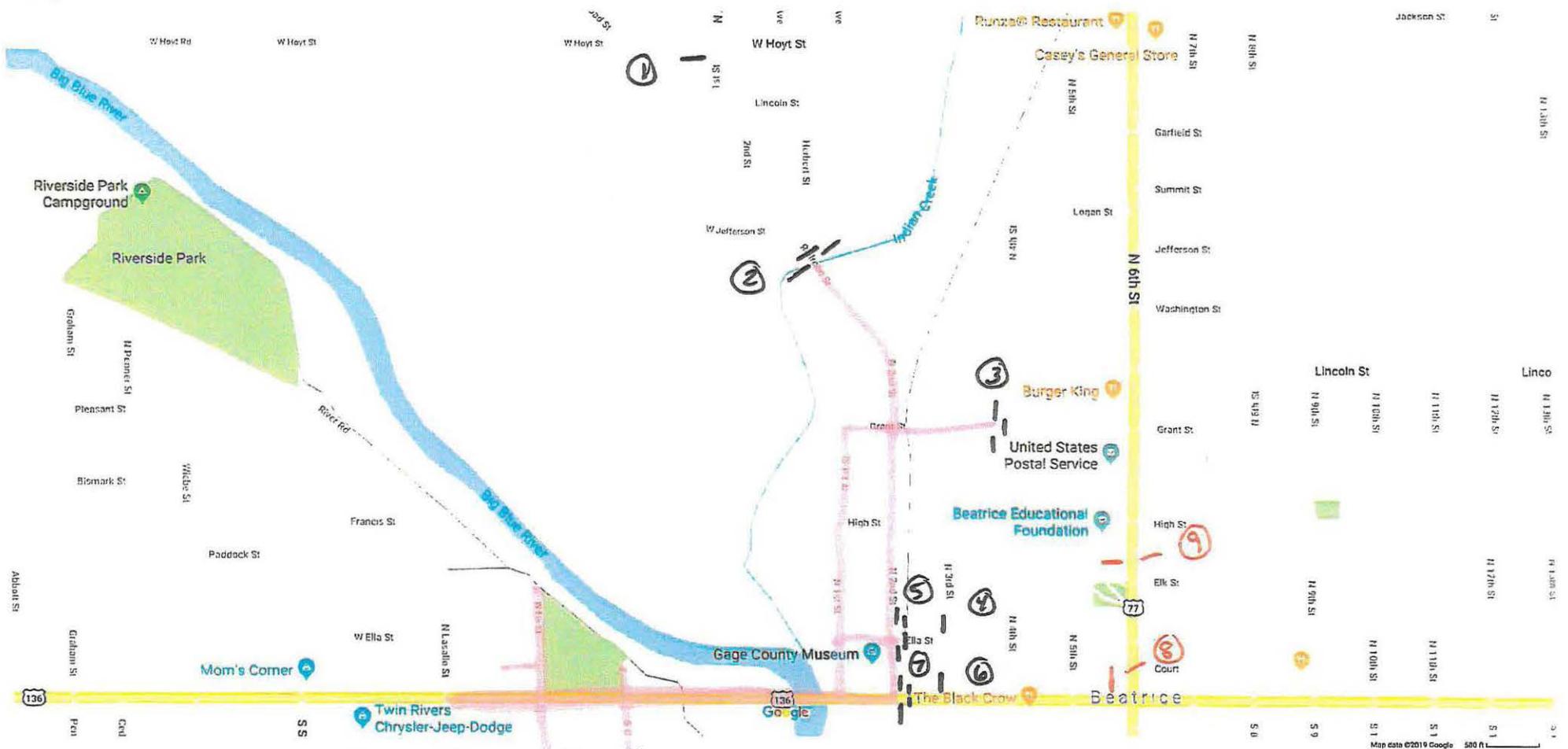
Phase II B - West Court Street



- ② 1-Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead & Detour Arrow
- ⑦ 4-Type II w/ Road Closed
- ⑧ 1-Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ⑨ 3-Type III w/ Road Closed
- ⑩ 2-Type II w/ Road Closed
- ⑪ 4-Type III w/ Road Closed
- ⑫ 4-Type II w/ Road Closed

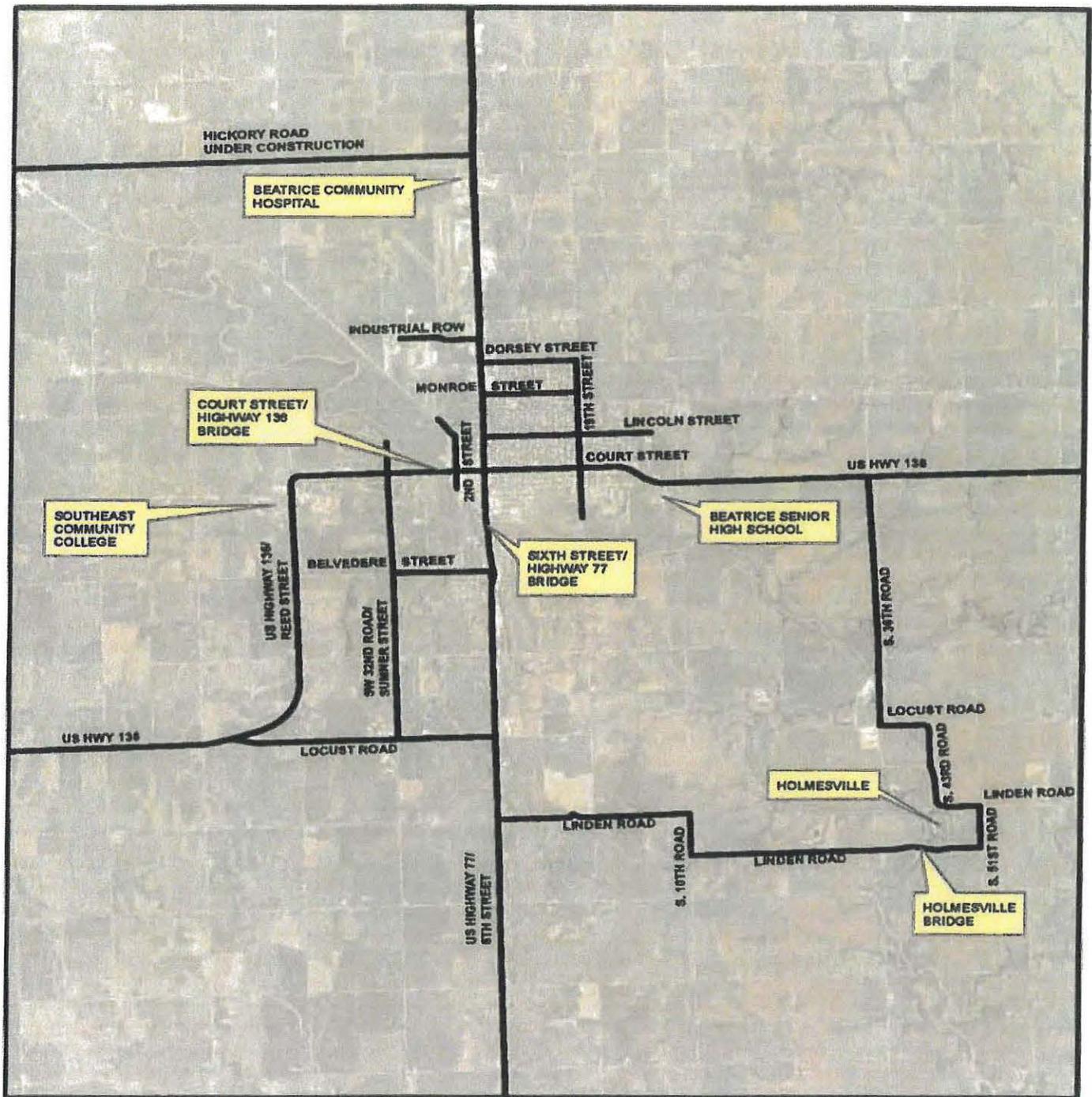
- ⑬ 3-Type III w/ Road Closed
- ⑭ Message Board w/ "
- or
- 1-Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead

Phase II C - 2nd Street



- ① 1 - Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ② 3 - Type III w/ Road Closed
- ③ 3 - Type III w/ Road Closed
- ④ 1 - Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ⑤ 4 - Type III w/ Road Closed
- ⑥ 1 - Type III w/ Road Closed Ahead
- ⑦ 4 - Type III w/ Road Closed

FLOOD EMERGENCY TRAFFIC ROUTES



For current notifications of road closures, detours, etc., please check the City of Beatrice's website and social media sites:

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SERVICE CENTER

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Phone: 402.228.5211 Fax: 402.223.5181



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Phone: 402.228.5211 Fax: 402.223.5181

LOCAL DISASTER DECLARATION

The City Beatrice has suffered _____
that occurred on _____ causing severe damage to public
and private property, disruption of utility service, and endangerment of health and safety of
the citizens of the City of Beatrice within the disaster area.

Therefore, the Mayor of the City of Beatrice has declared a state of emergency
authorized under Nebraska State Statute R.R.S. 81-829.50 on behalf of the City of
Beatrice, and will execute for and on behalf of the City of Beatrice the expenditure of
emergency funds from all available sources, the invoking of the mutual aid agreements,
and the applying to the State of Nebraska for assistance from the Governor’s Emergency
Fund and any other resources he deems necessary in the fulfillment of his duties.

Mayor
City of Beatrice

Date

WITNESS my hand and the seal of my office this _____ day of _____,
20____.

City Clerk