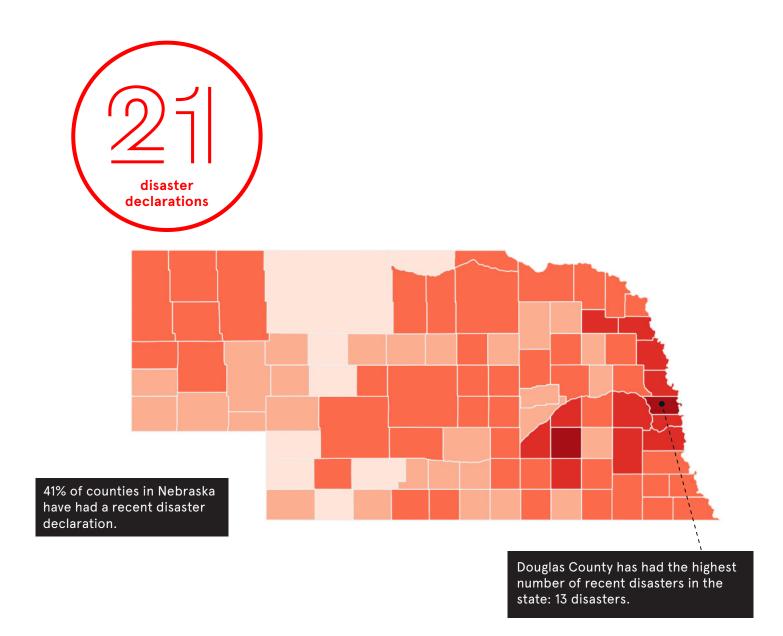


NEBRASKA STATISTICS SUMMARY (2011 - 2024)											
21	CLIMATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS										
\$889.9 MILLION	FEMA + HUD POST-DISASTER FUNDING										
2.0 MILLION PEOPLE	POPULATION TOTAL										
\$453	PER CAPITA SPENDING ON CLIMATE DISASTERS										
DOUGLAS (13 DISASTERS)	COUNTY WITH THE HIGHEST DISASTER OCCURRENCES										
38	COUNTIES HAVE HAD FIVE OR MORE DISASTERS										
6K PEOPLE	LIVE IN AREAS WITH VERY HIGH SOCIAL VULNERABILITY (SVI > 0.75)										
1.2 HOURS	TOTAL OUTAGE DURATION (HOURS PER CUSTOMER PER YEAR)										
N/A	ASCE INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT CARD GRADE										
19	SUPERFUND SITES										
\$2.2 BILLION	CLIMATE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTED THROUGH SMALL INSURANCE SURCHARGE										

SOCHAPTER NAME

DISASTER OCCURRENCES 2011-2024

FEDERALLY DECLARED CLIMATE DISASTERS BY COUNTY



Number of Disaster Events

Major Disaster Declarations (2011-2024)

0 occurences

1 occurrence

2-3 occurences

4-6 occurrences

7-9 occurrences

10+ occurrences

MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN FEMA DATA COURTESY OF IPARAMETRICS

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE 2011-2024

POST-DISASTER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND HAZARD MITIGATION FUNDS OBLIGATED BY COUNTY FOR CLIMATE DISASTERS

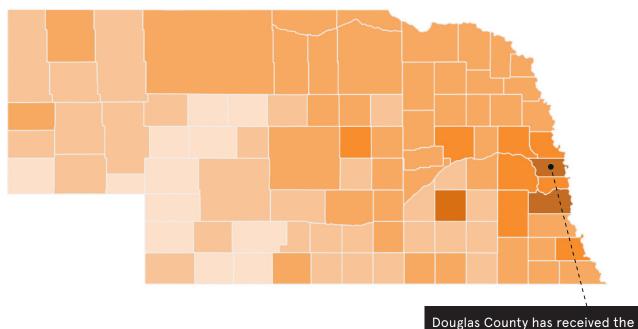


\$781M FEMA obligations

\$109M HUD CDBG-DR Funds

\$890M FEMA + HUD assistance

\$453 per capita cost



FEMA Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation

Federal Share Obligated (2011-2024)

\$0 to \$100K

\$100K to \$1M

\$1M to \$10M

\$10M to \$50M

\$10M

\$50M to \$100M

\$100M to \$500M

MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN FEMA DATA COURTESY OF IPARAMETRICS

highest post-disaster federal

recovery funds in the state:

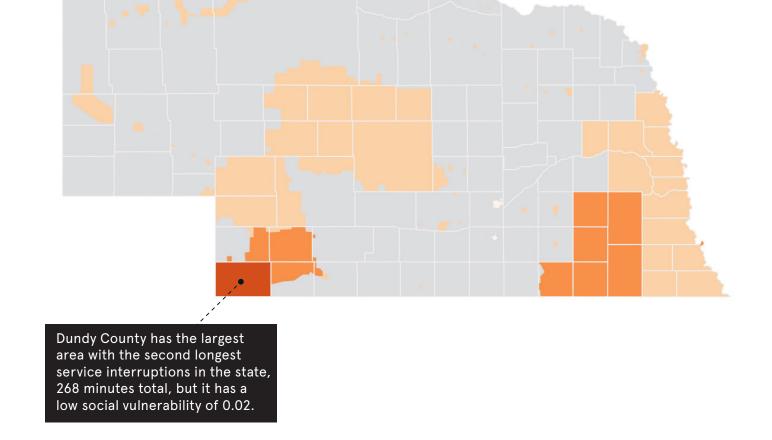
\$165 million.

162

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX 2022

AREAS OF GREATEST SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

ENERGY RELIABILITY 2023 COUNTIES AT GREATEST RISK OF POWER OUTAGES



Social Vulnerability Index CDC (2022)

No Value

0.0 - 0.2

0.2 - 0.4

0.4 - 0.6

0.6 - 0.8

0.8 - 1.0

MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN DATA SOURCE: CDC/ATSDR 2022 SVI

Douglas County had the most recent

disasters in Nebraska, has grown 13%

in population from 2010 to 2024, and

has a social vulnerability of 0.59.

Aggregated Annual Electric Outage Duration Including major events - SAIDI_W_MED

missing electric outage data

0 - 60 minutes

60 - 120 minutes

120 - 240 minutes 240 - 456 minutes

456- 7,700 minutes

MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN SOURCE: U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION 2023

164

TOTAL: 21 DISASTERS			Total		2011		2013			2014		201	5		2017				2018			2019	200	21		2022					202			
FEMA PA + HM: \$781.0 M					4013: FLOODING	4014: SEVERE S	TRAIGHT WINTER STORMS,	TORNADOES,	, STRAIGHT-	4183: SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, STRAIGHT-LINE	4185: SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, STRAIGHT-	4225: SEVER	*	4321: SEVERE STORM AND ST		: SEVERE STORM	•	VERE WINTER ND STRAIGHT-	TORNADOES,	STRAIGHT-	VERE WINTER ST	AND 4446: SEVERE STO			4641: SEVERE		4662: SEVERE		•	1786: SEVERE WINTER	STRAIGHT-LI	INE WINDS, STR		4838: SEVERE STORMS STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS
HUD CDBG-DR: \$108.9 M FEMA + HUD ASSISTANCE: \$88	889.9 M				4010. I EGODING	LINE WINDS, FLOODIN		LINE WIN FLOOI		WINDS, AND FLOODING	LINE WINDS, AND FLOODING	WINDS, AND		LINE WINI		AIGHT-LINE WINE		E WINDS	LINE WINI FLOOD	DS, AND	FLOODING	AND FLOODING	S STRAIGHT-L	INE WINDS	AND TORN	,	WINDS		RNADOES	LINE WINDS	TORNADO FLOOI	-20, 7412	ORNADOES, AND FLOODING	TORNADOES, AND FLOODING
GEOID COUNTY NAME #	OF DISASTERS	RS FEMA TOTAL	PA Obligations F	IM Obligations	PA Obligations HM Obligations	PA Obligations O	HM PA HM Obligations Obligations Obligation	PA s Obligations	HM Obligations	PA Obligations HM Obligations	PA HM Obligations Obligations	PA Obligations	HM Obligations	PA Obligations O	HM PA Ob	ligations HN Obligation	M PA tions Obligation	HM s Obligation	PA ns Obligations	HM PA Obligations	ations HM Oblig	pations PA H Obligations Obliga	PA Obligations	HM Obligations	PA Obligations	HM Obligations	PA Obligations O	HM PA bligations Obligations	HM Obligations O	PA HM Obligations Obligations	PA Obligations	HM Obligations Obli	PA HM gations Obligations (PA HM Obligations Obligation
31000 31000: Statewide 21 31001 31001: Adams County 4	21	\$49,772,450.86 \$3,073,916.33	\$45,234,266.85 \$2,056,067.33	\$4,538,184.01	\$4,560,950.27 \$147,211.55	\$280,277.28	\$4,947.00 \$324,838.76 \$5,965.0 \$150,882.77 \$0.0	00 \$2,782,407.64	\$44,096.83	\$6,105,555.12 \$21,171.00	\$54,983.21 \$10,670.00	0 \$1,865,668.76 \$569,808.78	\$82,978.07	\$307,376.67	\$15,113.36 \$12,83	31,811.01 \$65,5	72.17 \$56,188.	.79 \$47,891.5	53 \$57,024.89	\$24,670.02 \$12,788,	,752.80 \$3,644, ,375.78	250.66 \$1,088,251.32 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$412,491.25	\$334,929.82	\$223,807.61	\$35,754.00 \$0.00	\$223,807.61	\$52,963.00 \$252,641.72	\$0.00 \$2	252,641.72 \$0.00	\$252,641.72	\$0.00 \$252	2,641.72 \$0.00 \$	\$259,506.98 \$0.0
31003 31003: Antelope County 3		\$5,955,999.82	\$3,387,713.91				ψ100,002.77 ψ0.0										\$0.	.00 \$0.0	00	\$3,355,	,058.68 \$2,568,				ψ0.00	ψ0.00	\$32,655.23	\$0.00						
31005 31005: Arthur County 2 31007 31007: Banner County 3		\$59,621.89 \$253,878.62	\$46,347.35 \$253,878.62	\$13,274.54 \$0.00								\$0.00	\$13,274.54			\$0.00	\$0.00				,347.35 ,878.62	\$0.00 \$0.00								\$0.00 \$0.00	0			
31009 31009: Blaine County 3		\$106,726.32	\$106,726.32	\$0.00										\$0.00	\$0.00	ψ0.00	\$0.	.00 \$0.0	00	\$106,	,726.32	\$0.00								ψο.ου ψο.ου				
31011 31011: Boone County 4 31013 31013: Box Butte County 4		\$1,236,139.44 \$551,237.17	\$1,236,139.44 \$551,237.17	\$0.00 \$0.00								\$33,881.03	\$0.00		\$1	8,750.00		.00 \$0.0	00	\$1,236, \$327,		\$0.00 \$0.00	\$171,502.10	\$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00					
31015 31015: Boyd County 5		\$7,185,251.60	\$7,185,251.60	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00						000 700 50 045 000 0			A 00 504 00	40.00			.00 \$0.0		70.00		\$0.00											\$0.00 \$0.00	
31017 31017: Brown County 4 31019 31019: Buffalo County 3			\$3,639,638.93 \$2,151,715.61	\$15,323.00 \$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00				\$22,703.53 \$15,323.00	0		\$39,594.06	\$0.00		\$441,928.	.69 \$0.0	00	\$3,135, \$2,151,		\$0.00 \$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00								
31021 31021: Burt County 8		4 =,000,00000	\$2,691,497.74	\$0.00	\$637,626.64 \$0.00		\$20,916.19 \$0.0	\$11,707.91	\$0.00		\$254,427.67 \$0.00	0			0.5	4 000 00	CO. OO			\$1,766,		\$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			
31023 31023: Butler County 4 31025 31025: Cass County 8		\$1,647,217.16 \$140,411,520.00	\$1,647,217.16 \$140,411,520.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$3,776,049.15 \$0.00						\$96,839.69 \$0.00 \$99,350.27 \$0.00	0 \$351,925.24	\$0.00			,,	\$0.00 \$0.00			\$1,496, \$135,953,		\$0.00 \$0.00	\$134,430.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00 \$0.0
31027 31027: Cedar County 5 31029 31029: Chase County 1	•	\$3,285,910.62 \$0.00	\$3,285,910.62 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00		00.02	\$0.00			\$667,438.32 \$0.00							\$25,571.	.45 \$0.0	9211,962.54	\$0.00 \$1,396,	,315.21	\$0.00					\$984,623.10	\$0.00						
31031 31031: Cherry County 1			\$1,191,542.04	\$0.00		φυ.υυ	φυ.υυ													\$1,191,	,542.04	\$0.00												
31033 31033: Cheyenne County 3 31035 31035: Clay County 6		\$160,473.46 \$834,854.57	\$160,473.46 \$806.954.57	\$0.00 \$27.900.00				\$239.661.81	\$0.00			\$309.755.38	\$0.00				\$160,473. \$0	.46 \$0.0 .00 \$0.0		\$245.	\$0.00 495.88	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$12,041,50	\$27,900.00						\$0.00 \$0.00	0		\$0.00 \$0.00	
31037 31037: Colfax County 3		\$1,989,788.10	\$1,989,788.10	\$0.00				Ψ209,001.01	ψ0.00			ψουσ, 1 οσ. σο	ψ0.00				Ψ0.	φυ.	\$123,651.03			\$0.00	Ψ12,041.30	Ψ21,300.00							\$0.00	\$0.00	φο.σο φο.σο	
31039 31039: Cuming County 6 31041 31041: Custer County 4			\$1,928,279.51 \$8,715,172.27	\$0.00 \$0.00						\$69,650.20 \$0.00				\$589,066.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$753,366.	83 \$0.0	\$195,544.29	\$0.00 \$1,395, \$7,329,	,	\$0.00 \$0.00			\$177,666.00	\$0.00	\$89,549.75 \$43,186.95	\$0.00 \$0.00						
31043 31043: Dakota County 5		\$8,549,256.20	\$8,534,606.20		\$5,110,188.49 \$14,650.00					\$462,595.18 \$0.00				******	****		Ψ. σσ, σσσ.		\$428,301.95	\$0.00 \$2,533,	,520.58	\$0.00					4 10, 100.00						\$0.00 \$0.00	
31045 31045: Dawes County 4 31047 31047: Dawson County 6		\$1,063,602.34 \$869,499.62	\$1,063,602.34 \$869,499.62	\$0.00 \$0.00		\$171,436.78	\$365,206.19 \$0.00 \$0.00	00				\$190,736.35	\$0.00	\$43,352.77	\$0.00		\$28,108.	.03 \$0.0	00		,659.80 ,969.55	\$0.00 \$0.00						\$18,632.49	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	0		\$0.00 \$0.00	
31049 31049: Deuel County 2	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00						0.470.070.07								.00 \$0.0	00		\$0.00	\$0.00												
31051 31051: Dixon County 6 31053 31053: Dodge County 4		\$2,547,387.86 \$29,526,339.92	\$2,526,269.86 \$25,082,722.88	\$21,118.00 \$4,443,617.04	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$315,502.86	\$9,232.10 \$21,118.0 \$0.00	00		\$478,379.87 \$0.00					\$47	78,821.19	\$0.00		\$817,128.30		,529.59 ,398.83 \$4,443,	\$0.00 617.04					\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00		
31055 31055: Douglas County 13	3	\$165,188,820.37	6163,097,655.52	\$2,091,164.85		\$61,695.49	\$0.00	\$164,313.65	\$0.00		\$1,072,503.31 \$0.00					08,676.13					,406.37 \$2,091,		\$18,764,555.73	\$0.00	\$6,059,014.86	\$0.00		\$407,462.04	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.0
31057 31057: Dundy County 3 31059 31059: Fillmore County 9		\$173,599.12 \$865,052.07	\$173,599.12 \$95,637.07	\$0.00 \$769,415.00		\$19,512.43	φυ.υυ	\$0.00	\$769,415.00			\$154,086.69 \$37,929.36				\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.	.00 \$0.0	00	\$57,	,707.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00					\$0.00 \$0.00		\$0.00 \$0.00	
31061 31061: Franklin County 2 31063 31063: Frontier County 1		\$357,287.44 \$62,158,17	\$357,287.44 \$46,412.79	\$0.00 \$15,745.38						\$177,673.95 \$0.00											,613.49 ,412.79 \$15,	\$0.00 745.38												
31065 31065: Furnas County 6	.	\$62,158.17 \$3,001,768.31	\$46,412.79 \$1,716,584.31	\$1,285,184.00		\$19,345.44	\$0.00			\$71,246.41 \$1,283,034.00				\$998,586.84	, ,				\$20,397.10	\$0.00 \$534,	,057.48	\$0.00			\$72,951.04									
31067 31067: Gage County 5 31069 31069: Garden County 3		\$3,142,399.07 \$435,617.93	\$3,077,906.56 \$435.617.93	\$64,492.51 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00			\$40,870.53	\$0.00			\$882,616.02	\$0.00		\$15	54,647.26 \$37,4	92.51			\$1,503, \$435,		\$0.00 \$0.00			\$496,503.70	\$27,000.00				\$0.00 \$0.00	n			
31071 31071: Garfield County 4			\$8,665,089.39	\$0.00	φυ.υυ φυ.υυ									\$15,456.63	\$0.00			.00 \$0.0		\$1,818,		\$0.00					66,831,526.66	\$0.00		φ0.00 φ0.00				
31073 31073: Gosper County 3 31075 31075: Grant County 2		\$285,414.87 \$181,554.52	\$285,414.87 \$181,554.52	\$0.00 \$0.00										\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.	.00 \$0.0	00		,414.87 ,554.52	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00										
31077 31077: Greeley County 5	;	\$2,498,709.57	\$2,498,709.57	\$0.00			\$31,316.20 \$0.0	00										.00 \$0.0		\$2,467,	,393.37	\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00					
31079 31079: Hall County 6 31081 31081: Hamilton County 7		\$2,726,122.29 \$142,856.51	\$1,671,194.79 \$135,727.51	\$1,054,927.50 \$7,129.00		\$124,498.06 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$7,129.00				\$91,361.03 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	0 \$80,553.66	\$0.00					.93 \$0.0 .00 \$0.0		\$422,	,645.15 \$1,005,	652.50	\$475,764.03 \$55,173.85		\$209,929.59 \$0.00						\$0.00	\$0.00		
31083 31083: Harlan County 4	i .	\$483,214.06	\$483,214.06	\$0.00						\$19,696.82 \$0.00									\$0.00			\$0.00			·	\$0.00								
31085 31085: Hayes County 5 31087 31087: Hitchcock County 1		\$242,363.66 \$0.00	\$242,363.66 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$26,849.36 \$0.00	\$62,917.18	\$0.00					\$13,735.04	\$0.00							\$138,	,862.08	\$0.00										\$0.00 \$0.00		
31089 31089: Holt County 6		\$7,418,620.98	\$7,418,620.98	\$0.00							\$0.00	0		\$0.00	\$0.00		\$1,255,671.	.41 \$0.0	00	\$6,162,		\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00					\$0.00 \$0.00	
31091 31091: Hooker County 1 31093 31093: Howard County 6	.	\$0.00 \$1,926,585.54	\$0.00 \$1,841,438.79	\$0.00 \$85,146.75			\$25,905.90 \$0.0	00									\$135,268.	.32 \$46,083.7	75		\$0.00 ,264.57 \$39,	\$0.00 063.00						\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	
31095 31095: Jefferson County 4		\$759,886.52	\$388,320.75	\$371,565.77 \$94.500.00	\$159 COO 71							\$299,915.21			\$1	5,435.60	\$0.00				,691.05 \$371,				\$37,278.89 \$34,151.70									
31097 31097: Johnson County 4 31099 31099: Kearney County 3		\$2,455,865.27 \$186,336.29	\$2,361,365.27 \$186,336.29	\$94,500.00	\$158,699.71 \$94,500.00					\$71,027.42 \$0.00		\$343,446.68	\$0.00									\$0.00 \$0.00				\$0.00 \$0.00								
31101 31101: Keith County 2 31103 31103: Keya Paha County 1	2	\$0.00 \$3,637,612.96	\$0.00 \$3,637,612.96	\$0.00 \$0.00													\$0.	.00 \$0.0	00	¢2 627	,612.96	00.02									\$0.00	\$0.00		
31105 31105: Keya Pana County 1 31105 31105: Kimball County 2		\$21,282.47	\$21,282.47	\$0.00																	,282.47	\$0.00								\$0.00	0			
31107 31107: Knox County 4 31109 31109: Lancaster County 7	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\$5,977,418.41 \$29.731.518.52	\$33,083.00 \$5,255,415,31	\$101,475.46 \$33,083.00 \$346,624.71 \$4,310,989.06		\$14,375.72 \$0.0	00 \$3,045.69	\$0.00			\$4,349,298.52	\$0.00					.64 \$0.0 .64 \$0.0		\$5,248, \$25,003,		\$0.00 426.25					\$509,334.91	\$0.00						\$0.00 \$0.0
31111 31111: Lincoln County 5	;	\$889,225.31	\$889,225.31	\$0.00	\$347,806.01 \$0.00			ψο,ο-ιο.σ	ψ0.00			\$335,927.97					Ψ14,070.			\$205,	,491.33	\$0.00									\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	φο.σο φο.σ
31113 31113: Logan County 5 31115 31115: Loup County 3		\$394,055.00 \$1,110,723.89	\$394,055.00 \$1,110,723.89	\$0.00 \$0.00		\$48,584.40	\$0.00							\$0.00	\$0.00			.00 \$0.0 .00 \$0.0		\$0.00 \$309, \$1,110,	,775.39 .723.89	\$0.00 \$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00						
31117 31117: McPherson County 1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00																													\$0.00 \$0.00	
31119 31119: Madison County 6 31121 31121: Merrick County 2		\$9,470,851.93 \$4,170,755.99	\$7,781,186.36 \$140,373.46	+ ., ,	\$46,669.17 \$120,000.00						\$6,059.30 \$0.00	0						.79 \$0.0 .00 \$0.0			,372.46 ,373.46 \$4,030,	\$0.00 382.53	\$406,220.44	\$1,569,665.57			\$136,830.20	\$0.00						
31123 31123: Morrill County 4		\$508,004.77	\$490,864.18	\$17,140.59								\$7,865.20	\$0.00		\$10	05,647.54 \$17,14	40.59			\$377,	,351.44	\$0.00								\$0.00	0		00.00	
31125 31125: Nance County 3 31127 31127: Nemaha County 6		\$7,227,696.91 \$13,311,931.41	\$7,195,061.04 \$12,868,831.81	\$32,635.87 \$443,099.60	\$758,990.52 \$0.00						\$64,698.38 \$40,845.00	0 \$0.00	\$0.00				\$0.	.00 \$32,635.8	87	\$7,195, \$12,045,		\$0.00 254.60			\$0.00	\$0.00							\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	
31129 31129: Nuckolls County 6 31131 31131: Otoe County 4	;		\$1,906,943.48 \$3.363.715.46	\$17,827.67 \$439,882.66	\$747,530.20 \$262,702.00			\$351,321.38	\$17,827.67			\$450,606.55 \$840,286.32					\$368,096.	.37 \$0.0	00		,729.24 ,898.94 \$144,	\$0.00 557 91	\$57,949.32	\$0.00	\$40,240.62 \$0.00	-								
31133 31133: Pawnee County 4		\$1,110,512.91	\$1,110,512.91	\$0.00	φ. 41,000.20 φ.202,102.00						\$20,689.42 \$0.00	\$840,286.32 0 \$261,590.83										\$0.00				\$0.00								
31135 31135: Perkins County 1 31137 31137: Phelps County 3		\$14,877.72 \$415,284.14	\$14,877.72 \$415,284.14	\$0.00 \$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00			\$28,547.21 \$0.00							\$14,877.	.72 \$0.0	00	\$386	,736.93	\$0.00												
31139 31139: Pierce County 3	3	\$4,339,312.60	\$4,194,517.32	\$144,795.28		ψυ.υυ	13.00			φυ.υυ								.00 \$0.0		\$4,194,	,517.32 \$144,	795.28					\$0.00							
31141 31141: Platte County 6 31143 31143: Polk County 7		\$22,682,340.08 \$453,341.93	\$20,626,325.23 \$453,341.93	\$2,056,014.85 \$0.00		\$141,761.48	\$0.00				\$75,419.44 \$0.00	0			\$21		\$0.00 \$408,923. \$0.00	.80 \$0.0	00		,981.30 \$2,056, ,402.02	014.85 \$0.00			\$265,790.06 \$82,329.69			\$0.00 \$0.00			\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00		
31145 31145: Red Willow County 3		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00							\$0.00	\$0.00																	\$0.00	00.05	
31147 31147: Richardson County 5 31149 31149: Rock County 4) 		\$1,308,578.43 \$1,891,631.76	\$0.00 \$55,500.00	\$195,458.99 \$0.00						\$0.00 \$0.00	\$340,552.85 0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.	.00 \$0.0	00		,104.32 ,631.76 \$55,	\$0.00 500.00			\$174,462.27	\$0.00							\$0.00 \$0.00	
31151 31151: Saline County 4		\$884,338.39	\$500,169.40	\$384,168.99	¢2 500 407 04			\$0.00	\$0.00			\$63,876.09	\$0.00			0.470.00				\$436,	,293.31 \$384,	168.99	0440.04			\$0.00		670	7 0000		ho s	00.00		(0.00
31153 31153: Sarpy County 8 31155 31155: Saunders County 9				\$419,444.09	\$2,528,197.34 \$1,828,131.00			\$32,116.96	\$0.00			\$205,829.61	\$0.00		\$81	9,479.36 \$0.00					,497.11 \$15,726, ,552.90 \$383,		\$116,218.29 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$35,907.59				\$70,439.77	\$0.00		\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.0 \$0.00 \$0.0
31157 31157: Scotts Bluff County 5		\$2,221,157.84 \$852,234.95	\$1,517,625.45 \$705,984.95	\$703,532.39 \$146,250.00	\$279,018.28 \$634,810.00			\$151,483.65				\$6,406.13 \$211,724.59	\$68,722.39							\$1,232,		\$0.00								\$0.00			\$0.00 \$0.00	
31159 31159: Seward County 3 31161 31161: Sheridan County 4		\$582,583.66	\$582,583.66	\$0.00			\$91,047.22 \$0.0	00	\$0.00			φ211,724.59	\$0.00			\$0.00				\$491,	,536.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00										
31163 31163: Sherman County 5 31165 31165: Sioux County 5		\$354,761.67 \$527,439.44	\$354,761.67 \$527,439.44	\$0.00 \$0.00			\$11,684.22 \$0.0 \$85,465.94 \$0.0					\$135,787.96	\$0.00			\$0.00		.00 \$0.0	00		,077.45 ,185.54	\$0.00 \$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	0			
31167 31167: Stanton County 2	!	\$5,417,095.27	\$5,417,095.27	\$0.00			ψυυ,+υυ.94 φυ.0			\$3,646,144.99 \$0.00						ψυ.υυ	ψ0.00			\$1,770,	,950.28	\$0.00								φυ.υυ φυ.υι				
31169 31169: Thayer County 3 31171 31171: Thomas County 2		\$2,429,961.39 \$13,483.88	\$2,296,705.89 \$13,483.88	\$133,255.50 \$0.00								\$2,241,861.33	\$0.00						\$13,483.88		,844.56 \$133,	255.50			\$0.00	\$0.00							\$0.00 \$0.00	
31173 31173: Thurston County 8		\$3,990,698.15	\$3,976,453.15	\$14,245.00	\$158,781.17 \$14,245.00		\$3,275.25 \$0.0	00		\$210,701.85 \$0.00						\$0.00			\$467,629.26	\$0.00 \$3,136,		\$0.00					\$0.00						φυ.υυ	
31175 31175: Valley County 5 31177 31177: Washington County 8			\$13,456,228.02 \$6,506,439.42	\$0.00 \$6,210,267,71	\$2,942,123.50 \$5,564,205.00						\$0.00 \$0.00 \$156,392.96 \$0.00			\$718,335.97	\$0.00		\$2,208,618.	.29 \$0.0	00	\$9,987, \$3,265.	,879.77 ,379.76 \$646,	\$0.00 062.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$541,393.99	\$0.00 \$142.543.20	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	
31179 31179: Wayne County 8	•	\$3,207,317.84	\$3,072,631.02	\$134,686.82	\$13,237.01 \$87,116.00		\$899,124.42 \$0.0	00		\$88,369.91 \$0.00			\$47,570.82			\$0.00			\$100,960.64	\$0.00 \$1,731,	,897.38	\$0.00	ψυ.υυ	ψυ.υυ			\$168,076.71	\$0.00	ψ0.00		ψ0.00	ψ0.00	ψυ.υυ	
31181 31181: Webster County 3 31183 31183: Wheeler County 3		\$166,068.79 \$906,970.02	\$166,068.79 \$906,970.02	\$0.00 \$0.00														.00 \$0.0 .00 \$0.0		\$166, \$906.	,068.79 ,970.02	\$0.00 \$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00						
31185 31185: York County 12	2		\$92,855,962.01		\$2,534,041.10 \$44,175.00	\$2,116,937.05	\$0.00 \$576,267.60 \$17,051.0	\$6,049,017.62	\$0.00		\$339,136.88 \$0.00	0 \$178,174.73	\$33,042.75	\$15,673.59	\$0.00		\$681,142.			\$71,176,		\$0.00	\$7,794,062.59	\$0.00	\$1,078,429.53	\$0.00	\$316,444.55							
otal Total 21	!1	\$781,010,616.11	722,500,905.86	558,509,710.25	\$62,808,331.07 \$13,155,817.61	\$3,362,468.45	\$12,076.00 \$2,609,538.48 \$44,134.0	9,825,946.84	\$831,339.50	\$12,097,027.25 \$1,304,205.00	\$2,354,565.09 \$66,838.00	0 \$14,955,825.78	\$1,296,060.32	\$2,727,443.30	\$17,263.36 \$15,09	98,468.62 \$120,20	05.27 \$7,302,114.	.67 \$126,611.	15 \$2,577,582.63	\$24,670.02 \$536,457,	,668.22 \$39,377,	095.04 \$1,088,251.32	\$0.00 \$28,400,409.26	\$1,968,402.98	\$8,952,555.56	\$112,029.00	59,973,557.96	\$52,963.00 \$891,719.22	\$0.00 \$2	252,641.72 \$0.00	0 \$252,641.72	\$0.00 \$252	80.00	\$259,506.98 \$0.0

APPENDIX

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DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS

It is evident the U.S. is already paying a steep price for this challenge. Rebuild by Design partnered with APTIM and iParametrics to create the following visual tools to demonstrate how climate events have affected each state. The set of six maps depicts which areas have been hit the hardest by recent climate events, where recovery funds are focused, where those individuals with high social vulnerabilities live, and which areas have the least energy reliability.

The U.S. needs to change the way it is making funding decisions. Where we make priority investments is equally important to what we invest in. Returns on investments (ROI) in the form of social benefits to communities needs to be part of grant evaluations. The U.S. need to utilize new decision-making frameworks that are forward-looking. The final map in the set includes an example of a new decisionmaking framework that takes into account current vulnerabilities and future climate risks. This is one example of how physical and social vulnerability indicators could inform where investments in adaptation infrastructure can yield high returns in social benefits to the most impacted communities. Our team recognizes, however, that there are other decision-making frameworks to explore, and further research is needed to understand which indicators should be included in any state-specific model. Given the ever-present constraints on funding availability, the intent of presenting these maps together is to prompt investments that address multiple known vulnerabilities simultaneously within projects, furthering comprehensive climate adaptation planning.

The following data are designed as a tool to help communities understand their risks to make better-informed choices with higher returns on investment, though each state should determine their own framework for investment.

There are always many ways to present these data. For the purposes of this report, we chose to analyze the years 2011–2024. The following six maps and two tables are presented in this format with the following considerations and limitations:

GEOGRAPHIC MAP

The map provides topographic and geographic context for each state and its surrounding areas, indicating whether the state encompasses coastal, riverine, lake, alpine, or desert land.

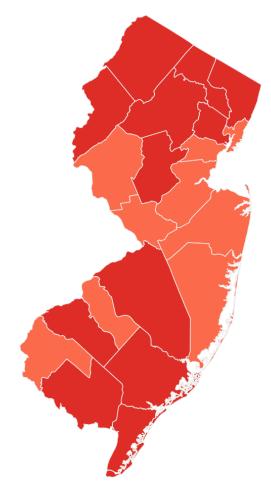


GEOGRAPHIC MAP. SOURCE: ESRI WORLD IMAGERY BASEMAP

DISASTER DECLARATIONS (RED)

This map shows federally declared climate disasters by county from 2011-2024 – providing a snapshot of the magnitude of climate disasters across the country in recent history. This report only identifies federally declared disasters, as there is no entity that collects and publishes state disaster declarations. It should be noted that the declarations shown in this report do not reflect every climate event that has occurred between 2011-2024; the report instead only shows those which have met the cost threshold for a federal disaster declaration. Therefore, the findings overall underestimate the number of occurrences and the suffering that some communities have experienced.

According to the Stafford Act, as amended in May 2021, a "major disaster" includes "any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood,



DISASTER OCCURRENCES SOURCE: FEMA 2011-2024 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

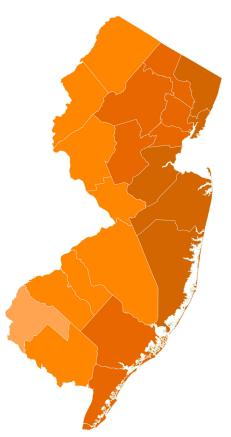
Importantly, extreme heat waves do not fit the criteria for federal disaster declarations despite being the leading cause of deaths among climate hazards. Likewise, sea level rise is not included in this definition despite the threat it poses to numerous communities, including damage to property, loss of land, and displacement.

It should be noted that while most disaster declarations are due to climate events, there are a few instances of disasters due to other natural hazards, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Though these events are not increasing in magnitude or frequency due to climate change, the severity of their impact may be connected. As climate impacts degrade household and critical infrastructure, communities may become more vulnerable to other natural hazards. Retrofitting infrastructure after these events often requires the same measures as floods, tornadoes, fires, etc., so these events were included in the report to demonstrate the need to prioritize multi hazard adaptation approaches.

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FEDERAL ASSISTANCE (ORANGE)

The map shows the amount of federal dollars allocated to counties through FEMA's Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs between 2011-2024 which allocates funding to individual counties and statewide. The map does not show where "statewide" allocations were spent within the state, but rather only shows county allocations. However, these statewide allocation amounts are included in the Disaster Declaration table at the end of each chapter and included in the "FEMA Total" provided next to the map. The adjacent table adds HUD's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds – which are only available to states after a disaster – to the FEMA Total for an estimate of federal post-disaster spending in each state.



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE SOURCE: FEMA (HA+PM) 2011-2024 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

The Disaster Declaration tables provided at the end of each chapter show all federal Disaster Declarations declared between 2011-2024 and the corresponding FEMA obligations associated with those events.

However, in some instances, FEMA continues to obligate funds for years following a declaration. Some states have received funds for events that took place

between 2011-2024 after 2024, so the total sum of funds associated with that event are not captured. All FEMA funds allocated to counties between 2011-2024 are shown in the federal assistance map; however, they do not show up in the Disaster Declaration table if their corresponding event took place prior to 2011. For example, counties in the State of Illinois are still receiving funds from a 1960s storm. The funds obligated to those counties are included in the map, but that event is not included in the Disaster Declaration table at the end of the chapter.

There are additional sources of federal funding made available to governments or individuals in response to disasters, such as the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) projects, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, and private insurance payouts, which are not included in this report because they are harder to uniformly track and/or must be paid back. Therefore, our findings underestimate the total support available to states and individuals post-disaster.

Since disaster aid is allocated to repair physical damage to property, events such as extreme heat, which largely creates physical damage to persons and not property, rarely qualify for federal disaster recovery aid. Additionally, there is only a shallow understanding of the economic impact of social and health-related costs and environmental degradation after a disaster.

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX (GREEN)

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human well-being. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. The factors that determine social vulnerability are directly tied to social determinants of health or the social, economic, and physical factors - such as race, socioeconomic status, and environmental conditions - that influence health. Socially vulnerable populations fare the worst during a disaster and often take longer to recover. The Center for Disease Control/ Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry Social Vulnerability Index (CDC/ATSDR SVI) uses 15 U.S. census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. The map presents the SVI on a census block



SOCIAL VULNERABILITY SOURCE: CDC/ATSDR 2022 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

level, indicating where the most socially vulnerable populations within each county live. The 15 indicators are grouped into four themes:

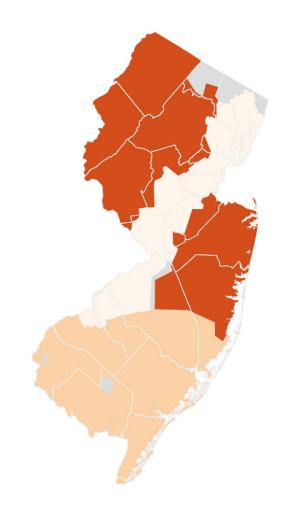
- Socioeconomic Status (below poverty, unemployed, income, no high school diploma);
- Household Composition & Disability (aged 65 or older, aged 17 or younger, older than age 5 with a disability, single-parent households);
- Minority Status & Language (minority, speak English "less than well"); and
- Housing Type & Transportation (multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle, group quarters).

Social Vulnerability Index data are not being used to make post-disaster assistance funding decisions. HUD only requires Low and Moderate Income for a portion of their funding. FEMA does not consider it in their allocations.

ENERGY RELIABILITY (BROWN)

Climate events often lead to energy disruptions for hours, days, or weeks. This map shows the annual average interruption time (in minutes) across the different energy utility providers within a state. Regions (or utility territories) in the darkest shade, on average, experience longer energy outages. These data are aggregated by utility territory, not county, meaning more than one provider can serve a county or group of counties.

Viewing the Energy Reliability Map next to the SVI Map, one can begin to infer which regions have the most socially vulnerable residents and are served by the least reliable energy providers. Energy reliability is increasingly becoming related to climate disasters and weather events. Inclusion of these maps is to support evaluation of need for concurrent flood and energy resilience projects.



ENERGY RELIABILITY SOURCE: US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION 2023 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

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System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

is one of the performance metrics used to measure the reliability of an electric utility's service. This metric measures the total time (in minutes) an average customer experiences a non-momentary power interruption over a one-year (calendar) period.

A Major Event Day (MED) is another metric which occurs when the SAIDI exceeds a specific threshold within a given day and tends to reflect outages on the longer end of the spectrum. The data presented in this report shows a metric of SAIDI combined with MED to highlight and report electric reliability in areas (utility territories) irrespective of the root cause of the interruption. The Energy Reliability Map displays the SAIDI_W_MED metric for utility territories and highlights areas that are susceptible to electric system vulnerabilities based on reliability performances. These vulnerabilities serve as an indicator as to where investments and improvements in the distribution grid should be focused.

Electric utilities experience power interruptions due to a variety of issues. Those issues include inclement weather, vegetation management practices, utility practices, maintenance patterns, and capital investment strategy, among others, which all play a part in a utility's overall reliability performance. The U.S. Energy Information Administration produces an Annual Electric Power Industry Report which utilizes data collected from U.S. electric utilities reflecting their reliability performance against certain industry standards and performance metrics. Utilities have the flexibility to report interruptions according to duration and frequency either with major events, without major events, or both.

The annual SAIDI is the summation of the individual SAIDIs for each non-momentary interruption event over the entire year (2023):

 $SAIDI = \frac{\sum (Duration of Interruption \times No. of Sustained Customer Interruptions)}{Total No. of Customers Served}$

For utilities that report SAIDI metrics using the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standards, "non-momentary" interruptions are those lasting

longer than five minutes. A Major Event Day (MED) is another metric which occurs when the SAIDI exceeds a specific threshold within a given day and tends to reflect outages on the longer end of the spectrum.

Utilities have certain flexibilities when reporting with these metrics. Including MED in the SAIDI metric (SAIDI_W_MED) provides an overall picture of the electric reliability experienced by customers. Excluding MED from the SAIDI metrics (SAIDI_WO_MED) tends to separate power interruption events by their durations, which provides an indicator of the source of the power interruption (i.e., distinguishes a Major Event vs. Systematic Operation interruption).

Our methodology utilizes SAIDI_W_MED as the primary measurement indicator for the electric reliability experience of the end user (customer). Our SAIDI_W_MED metric highlights the reported electric reliability in areas (utility territories, counties, and states) irrespective of the root cause of the interruption. Our metric does not exclude interruptions categorized as MEDs.

This report endeavors to highlight areas across the national electric distribution network (utility territories) that are susceptible to electric system vulnerabilities based on historical reliability of performance. We view vulnerabilities caused by major events (longer duration outages) on par with vulnerabilities caused by systematic failures (shorter duration outages) and believe they should equally drive electric grid investment and improvement decisions. These investments should also incorporate solutions aimed at mitigating systemic vulnerabilities that stem from issues like vegetation management practices, distribution automation improvements to major event vulnerabilities with root causes embedded in grid hardening, distribution generation schemes, and Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) upgrades aimed at minimizing customer interruption numbers and durations.

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