



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

*Enriching lives by protecting, restoring, and utilizing Nebraska's tree and forest resources*

UNIVERSITY OF  
**Nebraska**  
Lincoln

**N** INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES



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*The Nebraska Forest Service has been at the forefront of flood recovery, providing resources and support to communities across the state. This year's winter storms showcased how important windbreaks remain in protecting farmland and livestock.*

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# A MESSAGE FROM THE NEBRASKA STATE FORESTER

Creating jobs and fostering rural development. Protecting life and property. Enhancing the health and vitality of our trees and forests. Creating a cleaner, more beautiful environment that makes the Good Life even better. With a practical, can-do, hands-on approach, that's what the Nebraska Forest Service and our many partners work to accomplish each and every day.

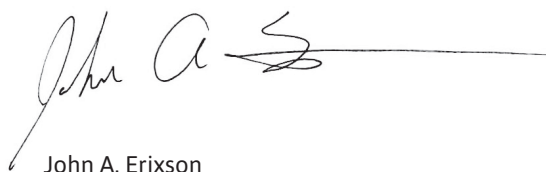
In the past year alone we witnessed historic flooding in eastern Nebraska and record-breaking snowfall in the West. The storms took a hefty toll on our trees, but also served as a reminder of their importance—protecting livestock and agricultural operations across the state. In addition, infestations of the notorious emerald ash borer have popped up in a number of eastern Nebraska counties—most recently, Saunders County. Communities' tight fiscal budgets make planning for emerald ash borer a difficult task.

As we continue to address the unique challenges that exist with trees and forests, we must also maintain the focus of providing more services to the people of Nebraska. In 2019, the Nebraska Forest Service has solidified this commitment through many core initiatives:

- Improving the capacity of hundreds of volunteer fire districts statewide to safely, rapidly, and effectively respond to wildland fires;
- Thinning thousands of acres of forests to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire to communities statewide;
- Encouraging new markets and uses for our largely unused forest resource, creating jobs, and new opportunities;
- Working with community groups to plant thousands of trees, cleaning the air and water, saving energy, and making our cities and towns better places to live and work; and
- With cities and towns across the state, dealing with the scourge of emerald ash borer while working to create healthier trees and forests.

It's impacts like these that the Nebraska Forest Service and our many partners strive to accomplish. I hope you'll enjoy reading about the issues facing our tree and forest resources, and how the Nebraska Forest Service and our partners are responding to those challenges.

Regards,



John A. Erixson

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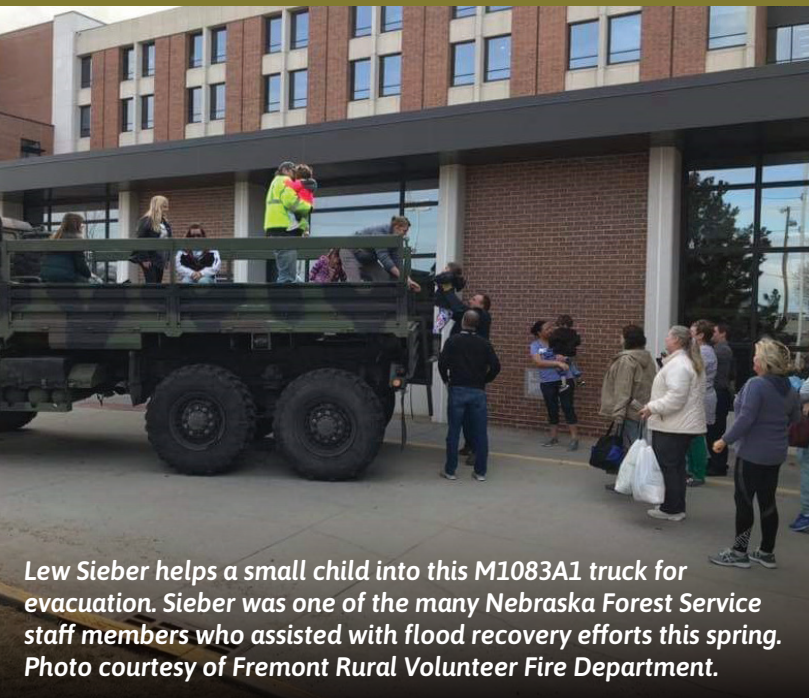
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# The Floods & The Snow



Lew Sieber helps a small child into this M1083A1 truck for evacuation. Sieber was one of the many Nebraska Forest Service staff members who assisted with flood recovery efforts this spring. Photo courtesy of Fremont Rural Volunteer Fire Department.

Volunteer firefighters from across Nebraska arrived in Fremont with NFS-issued trucks and equipment. Photo courtesy of Mead Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department.



## LENDING A HAND

### *Fifty-nine people, 49 dogs, a mouse in a cage, and a pet bird.*

That's how many people (and animals) Nebraska Forest Service Fire Shop Manager Lew Sieber managed to load into his M1083A1 truck (the big rig, turned response vehicle that morning) over the course of several hours.

Sieber was responding to this spring's historic floods that affected much of eastern Nebraska. On March 15, he loaded up and headed out to King's Lake, one of several small Nebraska towns under water.

"Using boats, emergency crews had managed to get everyone to higher, dry ground. I picked them up there and drove them to nearby evacuation shelters," says Sieber.

For the next couple of days, he also assisted with emergency response efforts in Venice and Fremont, taking people to and from hospitals in the area.

Sieber was one of several Nebraska Forest Service staff members who assisted in recovery efforts. The Nebraska Forest Service Fire Shop crew provides refurbished military trucks and equipment to volunteer fire departments across Nebraska. That equipment proved crucial to volunteer fire departments working to save lives and property.

"There's satisfaction in knowing we played a role in helping the people affected by these floods," says Sieber. "That means a lot to me and my team."

**"You can see just by looking at the equipment and trucks all around us. They're from the Nebraska Forest Service. We rely heavily on them — and they help us in times like this."**

— Chief Jerred Berner,  
Dalton Fire & Rescue





**Jerred Berner (left) and Sam Schumacher (right) of Dalton Fire & Rescue arrive in Hooper, Nebraska, with supplies and donations for Winslow flood victims.**

## RETURNING THE FAVOR

***As the old saying goes, “What goes around, comes around.”***

That’s not always a bad thing. Just ask the community of Winslow, Nebraska.

Winslow is one of several towns and cities across the state affected by flooding in 2019. Floodwater inundated the town’s main roads, making travel in and around the area difficult. House foundations were heavily damaged and rivers of mud ran through the streets.

“You just don’t expect something like this until it happens,” says Chief Zac Klein of the Winslow Volunteer Fire Department. “You don’t know what all of the community’s needs will be.”

Following news coverage of the flooding impact on Winslow, another Nebraska town over 400 miles away was preparing a response effort of their own.

In 2017, the Winslow Volunteer Fire Department loaned firefighting equipment provided by the Nebraska Forest Service to Dalton Fire & Rescue. The equipment included much needed personal protective equipment. Dalton residents figured now was as good a time as any to return that favor. Local businesses and community members rallied in support of Winslow – collecting financial donations, non-perishable food, clothing, and cleaning and pet supplies.

“We were just amazed at what our little town of about 300 people was able to accomplish,” Dalton fireman Sam Schumacher says. “They didn’t hesitate, and it definitely makes us proud.”

It wasn’t long before Schumacher and Dalton Fire Chief Jerred Berner loaded up a large trailer with the supplies, made the six-hour drive, and arrived at Hooper’s city auditorium – the central hub for Winslow donations and volunteers.

“I don’t know if you remember this, but you loaned us some pretty important equipment a few years back,” chuckled Chief Berner as he opened the trailer gate.

Winslow residents met Berner and Schumacher with hugs as they loaded and transported supplies to their town, beginning the lengthy process of repairing and rebuilding the village’s infrastructure and homes.

Many Nebraskans are still assessing flood damage and what it will mean as they move forward. Meanwhile, the Nebraska Forest Service continues to assist the state’s fire departments to secure equipment for flood-affected communities and the emergency responders who need them most.

As Berner puts it, “We’re all trying to make the best possible use of the resources available. You can see, just by looking at the equipment and trucks all around us. They’re from the Nebraska Forest Service. We rely heavily on them – and they help us in times like this.”



Cattle gorge on hay behind the safety of a windbreak during Winter Storm Ulmer March, 2019. (Photo Courtesy Mike Murphy, Middle Niobrara Natural Resource District)



## TREES SHIELD PRODUCERS FROM LIVESTOCK LOSSES

Nebraska's farmers and ranchers are no strangers to unpredictable weather. Storms come and go. Sometimes it amounts to nothing, other times it sets the operation back a year or two. While a natural disaster and its effects are often unpredictable, there are some steps livestock producers can take to increase protection for their animals.

As the number of extreme weather events in Nebraska increases<sup>1</sup>, the Nebraska Forest Service recommends regulators and producers revisit the role of windbreaks and shelterbelts in agricultural operations. These strategic plantings, which use locally-suited trees and shrubs, became popular after disasters like the Dust Bowl in the 1930's and the blizzards of 1948-49.

"Winter Storm Ulmer was similar to those famed blizzards because there was no reprieve for ranchers or their animals," says Nebraska Forest Service District Forester, Doak Nickerson. "And after the Midwest lost nearly 160,000 cattle and sheep in '49, windbreak systems were viewed as insurance policies against the next unprecedented storm."

Nearly 70 years later, it isn't far-fetched to say that policy has lapsed. Between weathering commodity price swings and trade disputes, many producers find themselves needing every inch of land in production to get into the black. This makes windbreaks a primary target for removal, along with their ability to shield an operation from widespread livestock losses.

Research has shown the cost effectiveness and return on investment windbreaks provide are well worth the upfront costs. For example, one steel barrier examined by Nebraska Forest Service foresters could provide two acres of protection for around \$36,000.\* To mimic this with trees, less than \$700 would be required. \*\*

***"With two back-to-back really tough storms, the trees that are here on this ranch were crucial in saving multiple lives."***

– Mike Strasburger,  
Landowner



While windbreaks do not provide protection immediately, the coverage created increases over time. The windbreak would achieve two acres of protection in ten years and 3.8 acres by year 25. Additionally, most windbreak plantings are supported by federal, state, and local cost-share programs.

Regional winter weather events like Ulmer and Atlas in 2013 solidify the importance of collaborative efforts across the Great Plains. Agencies in Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas are currently analyzing survey data from windbreaks throughout the region using funding provided by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Great Plains Initiative II.

This information will be used to target areas in need of windbreak renovations or installations in Nebraska. Additionally, this information is paired with cost-share programs administered by the National Resources Conservation Service, Nebraska Soil and Water Conservation Program, and Natural Resource Districts to provide landowners with financial assistance.

As livestock and crop losses from Ulmer and similar storms continue to climb (estimates project over \$1 billion for Nebraska), windbreaks need advocates from all sectors: government officials, the agricultural community, and land managers across Nebraska.

*\*Installation costs for the portable barrier are not included.*

*\*\*Additional costs may be incurred as plantings often need protection from livestock. Costs vary based on temporary or permanent fencing.*

1. Schulski, M. (2018). Nebraska's Changing Climate – Highlights from the 4th National Climate Assessment. Retrieved from: <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2018/nebraska-changing-climate>



**We spoke with Nebraska landowners to find out more about the benefits of windbreaks during Winter Storm Ulmer. To watch, visit [NFS.UNLEDU/VIDEOS](https://NFS.UNLEDU/VIDEOS)**



**Winter Storm Ulmer struck during peak calving season. This calf survived the storm behind an eastern redcedar windbreak. (Photo Courtesy Mike Murphy, Middle Niobrara Natural Resource District)**



**“This takes us one step closer in being prepared for wildfires across the state.”**

– Matt Holte,  
Nebraska Forest Service  
Fire Management Officer



## ALWAYS AT THE READY

As the sun sank into the jagged Wildcat Hills horizon, Chief Nate Flowers and Assistant Chief Jeff Vance of the Gering Fire Department grabbed their packs and headed for their truck for one last ride around a blackened perimeter.

It was a long day for Gering and the dozens of other volunteer fire departments here at the Western Nebraska Engine Academy. The Gering Fire Department, with support from the Nebraska Forest Service, conducted a series of live fire safety training exercises at the Buffalo Hills Wildlife Management Area and Wildcat Hills Estates. Volunteer fire departments from across Nebraska converged on the area to take part in the operations.

“Our state has been affected by destructive wildfires in the past and this exercise was crucial to the training and education firefighters need to respond to those emergencies,” says Flowers.

This was the second year of live fire exercises in the area. Fire crews and bulldozers practiced battling flames throughout

the course of the day, while Nebraska National Guard Blackhawk helicopters took part in dropping large buckets of water over the fire. The training was also a must for the hundreds of volunteer firemen on hand working to earn certifications to fight real-world wildfires.

“This was as close to being on an actual wildland fire as you can be,” says Nebraska Forest Service Fire Management Officer, Matt Holte. “This takes us one step closer in being prepared for wildfires across the state.”

The training is now even paying dividends outside of Nebraska. In November, several members of the Gering Fire Department traveled to California, joining other volunteer fire departments from across the US in fighting blazes ravaging the state.

The Nebraska Forest Service sees this and exercises like it as incredibly valuable in building capacity for statewide firefighting operations. In 2020, the agency will continue to support these efforts.





*Images from Western Nebraska Engine Academy. Clockwise from the top left: Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT) drops retardant. Fire engines patrol the perimeter of the prescribed fire. Hand crews closely observe the progress. A Blackhawk Helicopter collects water from a nearby lake to aid in suppression.*







# WILDLAND FIRE ACADEMY SPREADS TO EASTERN NEBRASKA

*Wildland fires are popping up around the country at an alarming rate. They highlight the importance of fire prevention and training.*

This November, the Nebraska Forest Service hosted its second annual Eastern Nebraska Wildland Fire Academy in Ponca State Park. The academy's classes are targeted toward equipping volunteers to respond safely and efficiently to wildfires in the region. In total, Nebraska's fire departments are roughly 92% volunteer departments. The Eastern Academy aims to spread wildland fire information across the state, providing red card training with basic wildland firefighter classes, advanced wildland firefighter training, chainsaw classes, and others. The courses prepare volunteers to handle wildfires in their own district and give them the ability, when called upon, to help in others.

"Especially on the east side of the state, there's a lack of training," says Jorden Smith, NFS Wildland Urban Interface Forester. "Once you get past the Sandhills, the wildfire risk declines, so having those people out here trained and on the same page as the volunteer fire departments and firefighters on the west side of the state is critical."

Art Robertson is a volunteer firefighter in Hickman. He has attended both Eastern and Western Wildfire Academies and has seen first-hand the value of wildfire training.

"I think it's really valuable because it is a completely different environment, with completely different hazards and tactics we don't usually have to consider when we're doing structural suppression," says Robertson.

The majority of wildland fire activity in eastern Nebraska can be attributed to prescribed burning, but wildland fire training can prove essential even when dealing with fires that are controlled.

"When we prescribe burns now, it is a lot safer for both the personnel and the (property) at risk," adds Robertson.

Training is also essential not only for those facing a greater risk of wildfire in western Nebraska, but also to have a larger pool of volunteers in Eastern Nebraska to call on when they are needed west of the Sandhills.

In instances such as 2012, when Nebraska had nearly 100,000 acres burned in the Pine Ridge, fire departments in the area would have benefited from the ability to call on red card certified volunteers to aid in suppression.

"I think it gives them valuable experience," says Smith. "Now individuals can have the experience and training to go out and participate in real wildfires."



***“When we do prescribed burns now, it is a lot safer for both the personnel and the (property) at risk.”***

—Art Robertson, Volunteer Firefighter







*Smokey meets with students at the Science and Ag Family Fun Day held at the University of Nebraska's Haskell Agricultural Laboratory in Concord.*

## 75 YEARS OF SMOKEY

***Smokey may be 75 years-old, but he's showing no signs of slowing down.***

The fire prevention expert was on the trail across Nebraska throughout 2019. Smokey made countless appearances to remind folks of the potential for fire danger all around us—even where we might not always think to look.

"It's pretty amazing to see the interactions people have with Smokey," says Nebraska Forest Service spokesman Benjamin Bohall. "Even after three-quarters of a century, the message of wildfire prevention resonates with children and adults alike."

Volunteer fire departments across Nebraska also continue to rely on Smokey as an effective education and outreach tool. In 2019 alone, he made over 50 appearances for VFD public events. Those included county fairs, workshops, classrooms, and open houses.

"He shows how important the fire prevention message is to Nebraska," says Nebraska Forest Service Fire Training Coordinator Eric Moul. "He's constantly interacting with Nebraskans, and we know how crucial that is in helping mitigate fire risks and dangers."



***Originally drawn by Albert Staehle in 1944, Smokey Bear is the Ad Council's longest and arguably most successful public awareness campaign.***



# STATE FORESTER'S AWARD

*Bob Heckman won't tell you he's a hero, but any number of his fellow firefighters certainly will.*

"This guy is just incredible," says Matt Holte, Nebraska Forest Service Fire Management Officer. "He does so much around the state to help us with fire prevention and training. He's an absolute asset. I can't say enough about his service to Nebraska."

Heckman is the recipient of this year's Nebraska State Forester's Award for selflessness and service. In his 35-year career, he has logged upwards of 30,000 hours, working with Nebraska and Iowa volunteer fire departments. Those times haven't always been easy.

In 2016, Heckman was a first responder to a large ethanol explosion near Offutt Air Force Base; the ensuing flames risked spreading to nearby ethanol tankers. Bob sprang into action. An official report described his actions: "Using a forklift, he retrieved a 250-gallon tote of foam from storage, set it up at the foam cannon, and started applying foam to the burning fuel that had made its way into the containment area around the 3.5-million-gallon tank." Officials went on to credit Heckman's early actions with preventing what could have been a disastrous situation for the entire surrounding area."

Heckman is also at the forefront of fire prevention education. He regularly writes prevention articles for several local newspapers and conducts training throughout eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. His unique Smokey Bear presentations have been a big hit with the public over the years, appealing to different age groups from a variety of backgrounds.

"Bob received this award because of his innovative ways of spreading the prevention message, commitment to his community, and leadership in moving the prevention program forward," says Nebraska State Forester John Erixson. "We honor his passion and commitment."



*Photo courtesy of  
Plattsmouth Journal*



# MAKING EASTERN REDCEDAR WORK

If you keep an ear to the ground on the health of Nebraska's grasslands, there is no doubt you have heard about eastern redcedar. Generations of ranchers and farmers have tapped redcedar for everything from fence posts to windbreaks. Yet, within the last five years, the tree has started to catch serious flak.

The encroachment of eastern redcedar—according to the Nebraska Conservation Roundtable—has an array of negative impacts on forests and grasslands. The conversion of grassland to forest not only reduces pasture productivity and species diversity, it takes over precious habitat for grassland nesting birds and the countless other animals that rely on prairies.

For rural communities, the flammability of cedar trees poses a threat to public safety. When eastern redcedar catches fire, it spreads quickly and can become unpredictable. These types of “flare-ups” are already happening, assisted by gusty winds and dry conditions. Just a couple of years ago, eight homes were lost and residents were evacuated after a grassfire spread to cedar trees at Lake McConaughy. It was a similar scene in McCook in March. A grassfire spread into the trees, forcing evacuations and injuring one person.

There is no question that redcedar is severely impacting grasslands, forests, water resources, and wildfires on a large scale. Between 2005 and 2015, for example, the number of cedar seedlings in Nebraska doubled to nearly 275 million. There are a host of reasons how it got so bad so quickly. The

primary reason researchers and land managers point to is the lack of wildfires on today's landscape.

There are ranging opinions on how to bring the tree back under control. The Nebraska Forest Service is one of many agencies that advocates for a multilayered approach, hinged on utilization. Inventories estimate Nebraska's redcedar resource to be around 8.9 million tons, worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500 million. These trees can be used as sawlogs, fence posts, woodchips for fuel in wood energy systems, animal bedding, and many other wood-based products. The question then becomes not why should we harvest eastern redcedar but how.

Mechanized removal of redcedar costs around \$600 an acre. To keep pace with the tree's expansion during 2005-2010, \$23 million would be required for annual management. This is where utilization comes into play, providing markets for what would otherwise be wasted wood. Estimates by the Nebraska Forest Service show that if markets aligned with the annual growth of eastern redcedar, more than \$16 million could be sustainably generated in woodchip sales every year.

There is no question Nebraska still has a way to go to make this a reality. However, the Nebraska Forest Service and members of Nebraska's Conservation Roundtable have a plan in place. It includes everything from refining geospatial data on redcedar's spread to expanding cost-share funding for management.



# THE LIFE OF AN EASTERN REDCEDAR

## *The Growth*

Eastern redcedar is a native tree that has long been used in windbreaks, shelterbelts, and conservation plantings across the Great Plains. However, due to lack of management and naturally-occurring wildfires, it has rapidly spread into grasslands and riparian forests. Eastern redcedar can live between 100 to 300 years.



## *The Solutions*

As a renewable resource, cedar forests produce approximately 345,000 tons of new wood every year, nearly all of which grows on private land. Annual growth in cedar statewide could sustainably generate more than \$16 million in woodchip sales every year. Higher-value markets such as sawlogs, fence posts, and wood shavings are also significant opportunities. Nebraska's cedar forests contain approximately 3.6 million tons of sawlogs and 2.4 million tons of post sized material, with the remaining 2.9 million tons comprised of low-value trees and tree tops and limbs removed from trees turned into sawlogs and other products. In the photo on the right you'll see a small, unique cabin adorned with furniture constructed from locally-harvested redcedar wood. It was designed and built by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Architecture Department, in collaboration with the Nebraska Forest Service.



## *The Dilemma*

The rapid spread of redcedar is an increasingly serious ecological and economic issue with substantial impacts statewide. The species can outcompete and displace other desirable plant communities and seriously hinder pasture growth. Eastern redcedar's thin bark and flammable foliage make it easily susceptible to fire and increases mortality if a wildfire burns through.



*Photo courtesy of Jason Griffiths, UNL  
Associate Professor of Architecture*





*“Before” and “after” photo from federal land that is part of the Good Neighbor Authority Case 1 project.*

## MANAGING NEBRASKA’S FORESTS

Land composition in Nebraska is split between state, private, and federal ownership. This can create issues with management and disaster response; however, a first-of-its-kind agreement is changing things for the better.

The Good Neighbor Authority allows the US Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with states to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on National Forest System lands.

In 2018, the Nebraska Forest Service signed the agreement with the Nebraska National Forest and Grasslands. This agreement authorizes the Nebraska Forest Service to prepare, contract, and administer specific activities on Forest Service lands in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Forest Service also leads Firewise programs across the state. They’re designed to advise private landowners on ways to reduce forest fuels on private property. Removal of flammable trees and shrubs creates “defensible space” around homes or other buildings.

The Nebraska Forest Service reimburses the landowner up to 75 percent of the costs (per-acre caps apply) for forest management, including tree removal, piling and pile disposal; the remainder is paid by the landowner.

“The goal of these projects is to mitigate extreme fire behavior and improve firefighter safety,” says Fred McCartney, Nebraska Forest Service Forest Fuels Management Specialist.





# HUNGRY FOR KNOWLEDGE

The Nebraska Forest Service has been at the forefront of discovering emerging markets for eastern redcedar. Whether it's working with the University of Nebraska—Lincoln's Architecture Department to utilize redcedar in innovative new construction designs; or educating Nebraska landowners on the benefits of woodchips as fuel in wood energy systems — the Nebraska Forest Service has made eastern redcedar utilization a priority.

Now we have the chance to “put our money where our mouth is.” Or in this case, the cow's mouth.

The Nebraska Forest Service was recently awarded \$250,000 by the U.S. Forest Service Wood Innovations Program to continue work on a new project using eastern redcedar biochar as a cattle feed additive. Preliminary trials completed by UNL's Animal Sciences Department have indicated that methane reductions of approximately 10% can be expected when cattle are fed <1% biochar by dry matter intake.

“We're very excited about the results of those trials and the opportunity to move forward with this important research,” says Andrea Watson, an Animal Science Research Professor with the university. “Our first study was roughly six animals. This will extend to 160.”

The grant will also allow UNL Animal Science researchers to expand trials to include weight gain, feed intake, and feed conversion efficiency along with methane and other greenhouse gas emissions measurements. Biochar inclusion in both growing and finishing diets will be tested.

“Anytime we get the chance to partner with the university on ground-breaking research such as this, we jump at it,” says Nebraska Forest Service Forest Products Leader Adam Smith. “This has the possibility to be a game changer in the cattle industry.”

The final component of the project will determine whether the eastern redcedar and ponderosa pine resources in Nebraska can be sustainably managed to meet the potential demand for biochar as a cattle feed additive for the over 6.5 million cattle in the state. Assuming a 3:1 conversion rate of woody biomass to biochar and 90 grams of biochar intake per cow per day, nearly half a million dry tons of woody biomass would be required to fulfill the demand at 100% market saturation.





*A Nebraska Boy Scouts troop takes a well-deserved break after working on a bridge construction project at Prairie Pines.*

## RESEARCH MEETS FUN

Researchers develop new soil conservation methods at Cedar Canyon near North Platte. Hundreds of families converge on Horning State Farm in Plattsmouth to enjoy some time outside. An elementary school student learns the fundamentals of planting at the community gardens in Lincoln's Prairie Pines.

What do these unique places all have in common?

They're Nebraska Forest Service properties.

"Everywhere you look, you can find something interesting," says Aaron Clare, Nebraska Forest Service Properties Manager.

For years, most Nebraska Forest Service properties were exclusive to planting trials and research, and not open to the general public. More recently, the department has started utilizing these sites for outreach and education. Gauging attendance numbers in 2019, these sites were sorely needed.

This September, the 2019 Forest Festival Fun Night held at Horning State Farm drew in close to 900 people. Families with children of all ages took part in outdoor activities designed to encourage appreciation for nature. They ranged

from tree-climbing and insect collecting, to reading exercises and s'mores.

"We wanted to open it up and have activities that would appeal to everyone," says Clare. "We were pleasantly surprised by the overwhelming number of interested people."

Prairie Pines has also become a beacon for outdoor activities including community hikes, educational walking tours, and an instructional community garden. Most recently, plans have been in the works to establish a wilderness bike trail in and around the property, connecting to the Murdock Trail, and subsequently a large swath of Lincoln.

Ongoing hazelnut hybrid trials at Horning are working to establish a sustainable (and lucrative) hazelnut production business model in the Midwest; while testing at Prairie Pines continues to break ground on exciting new windbreak renovation strategies. All of which is being done in collaboration with universities around the country.

"These are great spaces for education and connecting with nature," adds Clare. "The opportunities here are special. We're pretty excited about what the future holds for our properties."



# PROPERTIES AT A GLANCE

## **Cedar Canyon Demonstration Forest**

Most research at the Cedar Canyon Demonstration Forest targets rangeland and forestland management strategies. Research includes eastern redcedar wood utilization and windbreak influences on crop production. The property showcases effective management strategies for private landowners to observe and emulate.

## **Timmas Farm State Ecological Preserve**

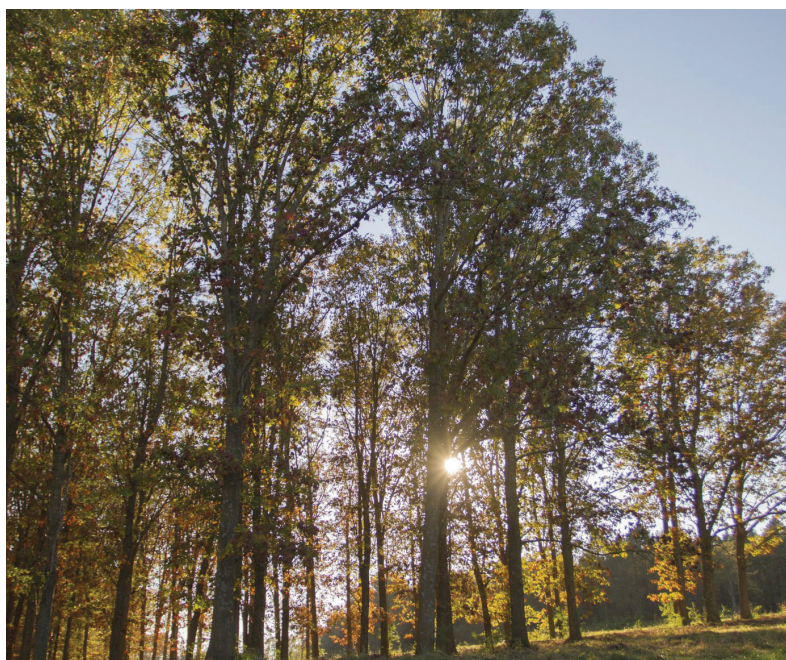
Timmas Farm State Ecological Preserve is as an important research and testing site for practical landscape-scale restoration practices. It is managed for conservation and preservation of native vegetation and wildlife. The Nebraska Forest Service set out on an ambitious plan to revive native species that once flourished in the area. A landscape restoration grant awarded by the United States Department of Agriculture helped set the wheels in motion. Native cottonwoods, sycamores, and willows planted in 2015 have grown substantially and now crowd out invasives.

## **Horning State Farm Demonstration Forest**

Most research at Horning Farm is directed toward tree species cultivation, management, and outreach. Specific strategies for some of the areas include thinning and decreasing tree invasion in grassy areas. Educators have recently begun utilizing the property for nature workshops and activities. Researchers here are also developing new strategies to control invasive species e.g., amur honeysuckle.

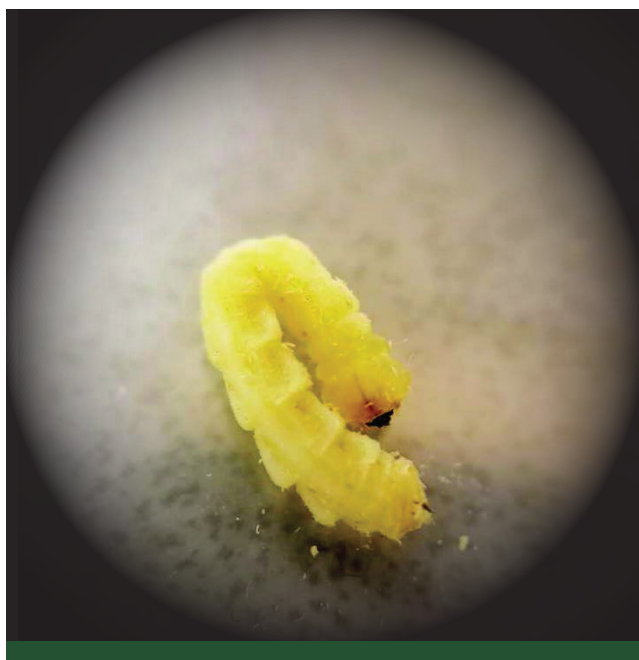
## **Prairie Pines Nature Preserve**

Prairie Pines was donated to the University of Nebraska Foundation in 1992 to be “protected forever as a place that would provide a pleasant habitat for all beings—plant and animal.” The Nebraska Forest Service works collaboratively with the Prairie Pines Partners to sustain a habitat for all living things through conservation, education, and experience, to promote a lasting connection with the natural world and its resources. Current work looks to develop food forests plots, increase interaction and access to the public, and promote physical health through outdoor youth activities.





# MAINTAINING A HEALTHY FOREST



*The larval stage of the emerald ash borer--considered to be the most destructive insect pest of trees ever to occur in the U.S.*

## ***Emerald Ash Borer Update***

Since its discovery in Omaha in 2016, new infestations of the notorious emerald ash borer have popped up in a number of eastern Nebraska counties. The pest has been found in Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, and, most recently, Saunders Counties. As the emerald ash borer population builds, an eerily similar scenario will repeat in communities throughout the state. A few years after a detection, ash trees will begin to decline at a rapid rate—faster than removals can take place. Dead standing trees will drop limbs on homes, cars, people, and power lines. Aside from the concerns to public safety, the sustained loss of canopy cover will affect the beauty and benefits trees provide to neighborhoods.

Many communities are taking proactive steps to lessen the impact: updating tree inventory data, pre-emptively removing ash, planting new trees, and exploring ash wood utilization options. However, funding these efforts is a real challenge for towns already struggling with tight budgets.

In 2018, Sen. John Stinner, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, introduced a legislative study to find ways to provide assistance. Stinner says he intends to pursue an innovative solution to the funding problem by tapping unused funds from a Federal Emergency Management Agency fund.

## **EMERALD ASH BORER DETECTION**

YEAR	COUNTY	EAB LOCATION	DETECTION METHOD
2016	Douglas	Omaha, Pulaski Park	City Arborist
2016	Douglas	Omaha, West Side	Homeowner
2016	Cass	Greenwood	Homeowner
2018	Cass	Mahoney State Park	Trap (USDA APHIS)
2018	Lancaster	Lincoln	Trap (USDA APHIS)
2018	Dodge	Fremont	Commercial Arborist
2019	Saunders	Ashland	Nebraska Forest Service





## Tree Pest Detection

Surveying for emerald ash borer is not an easy task, especially since the pest initially attacks branches high in the tree canopy. Tree care professionals who spend their days working with trees have the best chance of encountering new infestations, and the Nebraska Forest Service Pest Detection Program aims to ensure that these folks are well trained in emerald ash borer recognition.

“A highlight of this program is the opportunity to work with emerald ash borer-infested ash wood,” says Laurie Stepanek, Nebraska Forest Service Forest Health Specialist and Program Leader. “Participants are able to observe the distinctive tunneling and do some bark peeling to look for emerald ash borer larvae.”

The hands-on training carries over well to the field. Shortly after attending a pest detection workshop, Lincoln municipal tree crews discovered the first emerald ash borer-infested ash tree within the city. Lincoln’s Community Operations Forester, Lorri Grueber, says the training was beneficial to their staff and subsequently to the entire community.

“One of the arborists on the crew that made our find said that without that training he probably would not have paid any attention to what was going on with the tree may not have even given it a second thought,” Grueber says. “Finding and confirming infested trees inside the city limits allowed us to begin our recovery plan in earnest. We can now provide citizens with a firmer timeline and what to expect.”



## Tiny Wasps Fight Emerald Ash Borer

A new tactic this year in the fight against emerald ash borer was the release of parasitoid wasps—tiny, stingless insects that seek out emerald ash borer as food to nourish their young. With the help of Nebraska Forest Service staff, the United States Department of Agriculture identified four suitable sites for release of these natural pest control agents: Mahoney State Park, Platte River State Park, Fremont Lakes State Park, and Pioneers Park in Lincoln.

These wasps do not sting and are completely harmless to humans. Additionally, through extensive testing, they are only known to attack emerald ash borer. The hope is that these tiny warriors will become established and help keep future emerald ash borer populations at more manageable levels.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, biological control or “biocontrol” is a long-term management strategy used throughout the world for sustained control of invasive pests. This approach is generally limited to such pests that have been established for more than five years, cannot be eradicated, and cause significant ecological, environmental, or economic damage. Research in northeastern states found parasitic wasp populations established two years after release, and feeding rates on emerald ash borers as high as 49 percent.



# IN FOCUS: PARTNERSHIPS

## AGROFORESTRY REINVIGORATED

If you were moving from Ghana to Nebraska, one of the last things you might think about is the vegetation. For Lord Ameyaw, it was the first.

Growing up in the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana, Ameyaw knew he wanted a career in environmental sciences. His father was a forester and it was likely the apple wouldn't fall very far from the tree.

"Naturally, I was a bit forestry-biased," jokes Ameyaw. "As soon as I got my hands on a computer at a young age, everything became a mix of communications technology and environmental studies. I wanted to bridge the gap between the two."

And that's what makes his new role as National Technical Assistance Agroforester so unique. The Nebraska Forest Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service collaborated to create this position with a central goal: find new ways to advance agroforestry practices. Communicating with landowners is an important part of agroforestry, and it's something Ameyaw knows well. He cut his teeth studying timberland ownership changes in rural Alabama, working with landowners in forestry-dependent communities. He says his task boils down to an interesting mix of sociology and planting.

"I've always felt that you can't remove the human dimension aspect of natural resource management," says Ameyaw. "My plan is to incorporate the human component as well as the ecological."

Bringing his experience to the Midwest, Ameyaw is developing new ways to disseminate agroforestry information to resource conservation departments around the U.S. Those strategies are used by foresters and conservation practitioners to assist farmers and woodland owners. Essentially, he trains the trainers. He is also developing educational outreach materials related to riparian buffers and windbreak renovations—two relevant topics in the ongoing dialogue about combating climate change effects in Nebraska.

"We have to bring crops and agroforestry issues to the forefront of forestry. In a changing world, the relationship between humans and agriculture isn't going anywhere anytime soon."



**Lord Ameyaw's position as National Technical Assistance Agroforester was created in collaboration with several departments.**

### WHAT IS AGROFORESTRY?

***The US Department of Agriculture defines it as, "the intentional integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits. It has been practiced in the United States and around the world for centuries."***



# PROJECT LEARNING TREE

In March, eight individuals from all corners of the state met in North Platte for the inaugural Nebraska Project Learning Tree Steering Committee Retreat. Thanks to a grant from Project Learning Tree (Sustainable Forestry Initiative Inc.), the Nebraska Forest Service was able to gather various stakeholders to write a strategic plan to spread the impact of the program in Nebraska, especially to underserved communities. The committee is made up of stakeholders from across professions and represents all parts of the state.

"This project and environmental education is bigger than us," District Forester and committee member Doak Nickerson says. "It's best not to dig in and draw lines. We have saddled up and are collaborating to spread our reach. I'm duly impressed with the educators in this group."

Throughout 2019 Nebraska Project Learning Tree focused on several areas:

1. Utilized partnership opportunities and leveraged resources.
2. Reached 7000 Nebraska students with workshops and outreach events.
3. Expanded the Nebraska Forest Service's reach by certifying local community members, with an emphasis on central and western Nebraska.
4. Engaged the public in environmental education through traditional and non-traditional settings.

The Nebraska Forest Service is actively seeking partners for the program. To find out more about Project Learning Tree, you can contact Hanna Pinneo at [hpinneo2@unl.edu](mailto:hpinneo2@unl.edu).



***"Serving on this committee has connected me with people I would have never had the chance to work with. It has helped me with new ideas and new connections throughout the forestry and educational networks in Nebraska."***

– Angel Mayberry,  
Early Learning Connection  
Coordinator, Platte Valley  
Region





## 2019 GRANT AWARDS & FINANCIALS

*The Nebraska Forest Service pursues a variety of traditional and nontraditional funding sources to facilitate the agency's reach across Nebraska. Through grant funding and leveraging its role within the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, we are able to enrich the lives of Nebraskans by increasing the value, condition, and use of the state's trees and forests.*

### **Wildland Urban Interface**

Amount: \$600,000

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

*Project Scope:* These funds are used to expand the Loess Canyons and Niobrara Valley Forest Fuels Management Project in accordance with the Wildfire Protection Plans. Costs are used to design projects that meet fuels reduction program goals, oversee project work, monitor post-project maintenance, and educate landowners.

### **Good Neighbor Authority (Phase II)**

Amount: \$155,000

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

*Project Scope:* This grant allows the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Nebraska Forest Service to perform forest management and fuels reduction work on our national forests. These monies are earmarked for work in the 2012 West Ash Fire footprint.

### **Community Assistance Funds Adjacent to National Forest Lands**

Amount: \$255,000

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

*Project Scope:* These funds are prioritized for fuels reduction work on non-federal lands that are adjacent to our national forests. This includes both burned and unburned areas of the Pine Ridge. These efforts build upon fuels reduction work on private, state, and federal lands that have taken place since the catastrophic fires of 2012.

### **Volunteer Fire Assistance**

Amount: \$236,000

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

*Project Scope:* Based on wildfire reporting statistics, Nebraska is awarded grant funding to pass-through to volunteer fire departments in the state. The monies are available on a competitive basis (based on a department's fire reporting history) and can be used to purchase qualifying safety or communication equipment.

### **National Agroforester**

Amount: \$464,000

Awarded by: National Resource Conservation Service

*Project Scope:* More than ever, agroforestry has a critical role to play in enhancing the resiliency, productivity, and profitability of America's farming and ranching operations. Through a partnership with the National Agroforestry Center, US Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the NFS hired Lord Ameyaw as national technical agroforester in 2019. This position combines existing efforts by the partnering agencies to bolster agroforestry resources and research that specifically benefits commodities growers, minority landowners and tribes, new and beginning farmers and ranchers, and organic farmers.

### **Great Plains Biochar Initiative II**

Amount: \$250,000

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

*Project Scope:* The Great Plains Biochar Initiative will enhance the development of biochar markets that utilize woody biomass generated from fuels reduction activities on National Forest System land and other threatened landscapes in Nebraska and Kansas. Education and outreach conducted throughout the project timeline will inform businesses, natural resource agencies, and educational institutions, among others of the benefits of biochar in varied landscapes.

### **Nebraska Invasive Plant Management Grant**

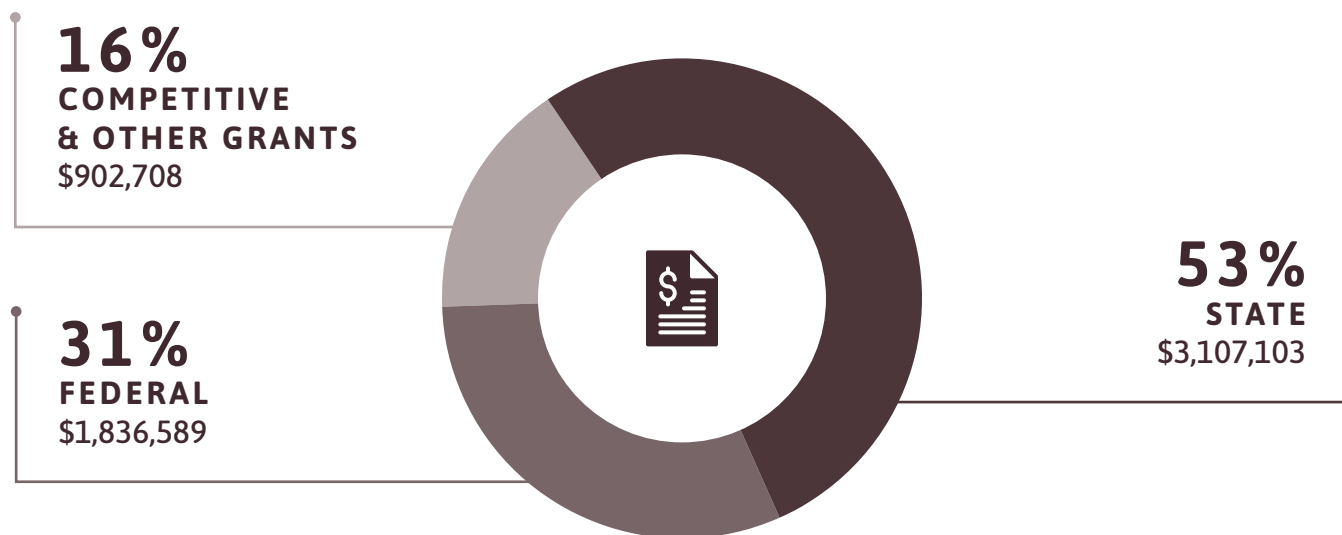
Amount: \$15,600

Awarded by: USDA Forest Service

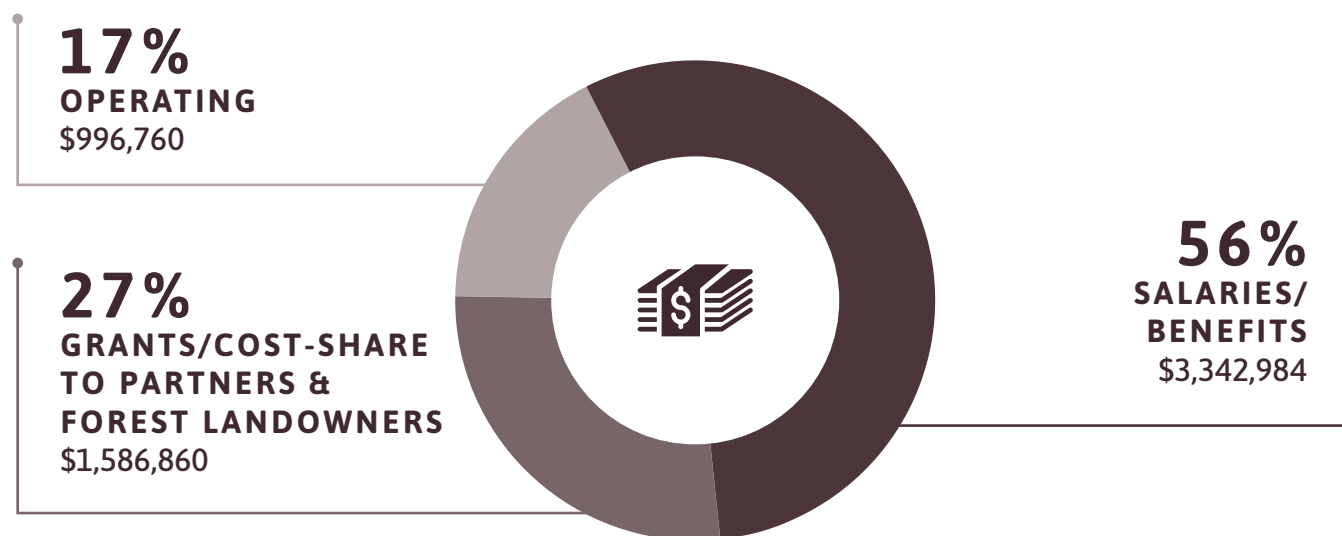
*Project Scope:* his grant helps fund suppression treatments of invasive plants on nonfederal state, local or private lands that will benefit National Forest System lands or National Grasslands. Funds match volunteer contributions, expenses of salary, herbicide, equipment, mileage, supplies, and landowner contributions for spraying.



## FUNDING SOURCES



## EXPENDITURES





# GRANTS/COST-SHARE AWARDED TO NEBRASKA FOREST SERVICE PARTNERS IN 2019

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Adams	Ayr	Hastings Rural Fire District		39,000
Adams	Hastings	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	10,460	
Adams	Hastings	Hastings Rural Fire District		197,100
Adams	Holstein	Holstein Rural Fire District		492,000
Adams	Juniata	Juniata Rural Fire District		225,000
Adams	Roseland	Roseland Rural Fire District	2,700	653,100
<b>Adams Total</b>			<b>13,160</b>	<b>1,606,200</b>
Antelope	Brunswick	Brunswick Rural Fire District	1,920	7,500
Antelope	Clearwater	Clearwater Rural Fire District		189,000
Antelope	Elgin	Elgin Rural Fire District		447,000
Antelope	Neligh	Neligh Rural Fire District	2,700	447,500
Antelope	Oakdale	Oakdale Rural Fire District		316,000
<b>Antelope Total</b>			<b>4,620</b>	<b>1,407,000</b>
Arthur	Arthur	Arthur Rural Fire District	2,407	189,000
<b>Arthur Total</b>			<b>2,407</b>	<b>189,000</b>
Banner	Harrisburg	Banner Rural Fire District		388,000
<b>Banner Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>388,000</b>
Blaine	Brewster	Brewster Rural Fire District		499,900
Blaine	Dunning	Dunning Rural Fire District		641,600
Blaine	Purdum	Purdum Rural Fire District		447,000
Blaine		Landowners**	9,200	
<b>Blaine Total</b>			<b>9,200</b>	<b>1,588,500</b>
Boone	Albion	Albion Rural Fire District		25,500
Boone	Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids Rural Fire District		824,800
Boone	Petersburg	Petersburg Rural Fire District		22,500
Boone	Primrose	Primrose Rural Fire District	3,360	960,600
Boone	Saint Edward	Saint Edward Rural Fire District	2,580	274,200
<b>Boone Total</b>			<b>5,940</b>	<b>2,107,600</b>
Box Butte	Alliance	Alliance Rural Fire District	1,350	358,000
<b>Box Butte Total</b>			<b>1,350</b>	<b>358,000</b>
Boyd	Lynch	Lynch Rural Fire District		363,000
Boyd	Spencer	Spencer Rural Fire District		403,000
<b>Boyd Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>766,000</b>
Brown	Ainsworth	Ainsworth Fire & Rescue Department	3,000	
Brown	Ainsworth	Brown County Rural Fire District		377,300
Brown	Calamus G&P	Brown County Rural Fire District		47,000
Brown	Long Pine	Brown County Rural Fire District		92,000
Brown		Landowners**	12,455	
<b>Brown Total</b>			<b>15,455</b>	<b>516,300</b>
Buffalo	Amherst	Amherst Rural Fire District		460,000
Buffalo	Elm Creek	Elm Creek Rural Fire District		346,000
Buffalo	Gibbon	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Buffalo	Gibbon	Gibbon Rural Fire District		55,500
Buffalo	Kearney	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	38,385	
Buffalo	Pleasanton	Pleasanton Rural Fire District	600	391,500
Buffalo	Ravenna	Ravenna Fire and Rescue	3,000	
Buffalo	Shelton	Shelton Rural Fire District		242,000
<b>Buffalo Total</b>			<b>42,372</b>	<b>1,495,000</b>
Burt	Craig	Craig Rural Fire District		7,500
<b>Burt Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Butler	Abie	Abie Fire Department	1,050	
Butler	Bellwood	Bellwood Fire Department	3,000	
Butler	David City	David City Volunteer Fire Department	3,000	
Butler	Dwight	Dwight Rural Fire District		432,700
Butler	Linwood	Linwood Volunteer Fire Department	2,320	
Butler	Rising City	Rising City Rural Fire District		59,300
Butler	Rising City/ Surprise	Rising City/ Surprise Rural Fire District		72,000
Butler	Ulysses	Ulysses Rural Fire District		25,500
<b>Butler Total</b>			<b>9,370</b>	<b>589,500</b>
Cass	Alvo	Eagle/Alvo Rural Fire District		594,800
Cass	Avoca	Avoca Rural Fire District		1,434,500
Cass	Eagle	Eagle Fire & Rescue	4,000	
Cass	Greenwood	Greenwood Rural Fire District		96,000
Cass	Murdock	Murdock Rural Fire District		615,300
Cass	Nehawka	Nehawka Rural Fire District	891	58,000
Cass	Plattsmouth	Plattsmouth Rural Fire District	1,225	199,500
Cass	Union	Union Rural Fire District		141,500
Cass	Weeping Water	Manley Rural Fire District		216,000
Cass		Great Plains Biochar Initiative	2,015	
Cass		Landowners**	1,029	
<b>Cass Total</b>			<b>9,160</b>	<b>3,355,600</b>
Cedar	Belden	Belden Rural Fire District		376,200
Cedar	Hartington	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Cedar	Laurel	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Cedar	Randolph	Randolph Rural Fire District	3,354	47,000
Cedar	Wynot	Wynot Fire District	4,000	327,000
<b>Cedar Total</b>			<b>8,128</b>	<b>750,200</b>
Chase	Imperial	Imperial Rural Fire District	1,616	145,000
Chase	Wauneta	Wauneta Rural Fire District		116,000
<b>Chase Total</b>			<b>1,616</b>	<b>261,000</b>
Cherry	Cody	Barley Rural Fire District		184,000
Cherry	Cody	Cody Rural Fire District		892,300
Cherry	Kilgore	Kilgore Rural Fire District		131,600
Cherry	Merriman	Merriman Rural Fire District	536	892,000



County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Cherry	Nenzel	Mid-Cherry Rural Fire District		1,430,000
Cherry	Valentine	Valentine Rural Fire District		261,000
Cherry	Wood Lake	Wood Lake Rural Fire District		115,000
Cherry		Great Plains Biochar Initiative	2,500	
Cherry		Landowners**	237,015	
<b>Cherry Total</b>			<b>240,051</b>	<b>3,905,900</b>
Cheyenne	Dalton	Dalton-Gurley Rural Fire District		352,000
Cheyenne	Lodgepole	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Cheyenne	Potter	Potter Rural Fire District		1,171,400
Cheyenne	Sidney	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Cheyenne	Sidney	Sidney Rural Fire District		387,000
<b>Cheyenne Total</b>			<b>774</b>	<b>1,910,400</b>
Clay	Clay Center	Clay Center Rural Fire District		425,000
Clay	Clay Center	Clay County Emergency Management		126,000
Clay	Edgar	Edgar Rural Fire District		211,000
Clay	Harvard	Harvard Rural Fire District		172,000
Clay	Sutton	Sutton Rural Fire District		670,800
<b>Clay Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,604,800</b>
Colfax	Leigh	Leigh Rural Fire District		116,000
Colfax	Schuyler	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Colfax	Schuyler	Schuyler Rural Fire District		49,000
<b>Colfax Total</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>165,000</b>
Cuming	Beemer	Beemer Rural Fire District		103,000
<b>Cuming Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>103,000</b>
Custer	Anselmo	Anselmo Rural Fire District		1,289,100
Custer	Ansley	Ansley Rural Fire District		186,300
Custer	Arnold	Arnold Rural Fire District		297,600
Custer	Broken Bow	Broken Bow Rural Fire District	2,756	48,000
Custer	Comstock	Comstock Rural Fire District		242,000
Custer	Mason City	Mason City Rural Fire District		554,300
Custer	Sargent	Sargent Rural Fire District		540,800
<b>Custer Total</b>			<b>2,756</b>	<b>3,158,100</b>
Dakota	Dakota	Dakota-Covington Rural Fire District		131,500
Dakota	South Sioux	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
<b>Dakota Total</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>131,500</b>
Dawes	Chadron	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Dawes	Chadron	Chadron Rural Fire District	2,059	144,500
Dawes	Chadron	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Chadron State College)	387	
Dawes	Crawford	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Dawes	Crawford	Crawford Fire & Rescue	4,000	
Dawes		Landowners**	552,127	
<b>Dawes Total</b>			<b>559,347</b>	<b>144,500</b>
Dawson	Eddyville	Eddyville Rural Fire District		47,000
Dawson	Farnam	Farnam Rural Fire District		220,500
Dawson	Gothenburg	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Dawson	Lexington	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Dawson	Sumner	Sumner Rural Fire District		47,000
<b>Dawson Total</b>			<b>774</b>	<b>314,500</b>
Deuel	Chappell	Chappell Rural Fire District		236,000
<b>Deuel Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>236,000</b>

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Dixon	Allen	Allen-Waterbury Fire District		245,700
Dixon	Dixon	Dixon Rural Fire District		117,400
Dixon	Martinsburg	Martinsburg Rural Fire District		354,000
Dixon	Newcastle	Newcastle Rural Fire District	918	189,000
Dixon	Ponca	Ponca Rural Fire District	3,000	116,000
<b>Dixon Total</b>			<b>3,918</b>	<b>1,022,100</b>
Dodge	Dodge	Dodge Rural Fire District		15,000
Dodge	Fremont	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	11,061	
Dodge	Fremont	Fremont Rural Fire District	4,000	711,100
Dodge	Hooper	Hooper Rural Fire District		300
Dodge	Ingelwood/ Fremont	Ingelwood/Fremont Rural Fire District		70,000
Dodge	Nickerson	Nickerson Rural Fire District		236,000
Dodge	North Bend	North Bend Rural Fire District	3,500	334,500
Dodge	Scribner	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Dodge	Scribner	Scribner Rural Fire District		334,000
Dodge	Snyder	Snyder Rural Fire District	3,000	18,600
Dodge	Uehling	Uehling Rural Fire District		346,000
Dodge	Winslow	Winslow Rural Fire District		649,100
<b>Dodge Total</b>			<b>21,948</b>	<b>2,714,600</b>
Douglas	Bennington	Bennington Rural Fire District		250,000
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Gross HS)	387	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Redglaze)	387	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Catholic Cemeteries)	387	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (St. Rob Arb)	387	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Burke HS)	387	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Full Circle Benefits (Big Garden Orchards)	4,016	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Full Circle Benefits (Omaha Permaculture)	15,691	
Douglas	Omaha	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Omaha)	12,270	
Douglas	Valley	Valley Rural Fire District		1,300,000
Douglas	Waterloo	Waterloo Rural Fire District		107,000
<b>Douglas Total</b>			<b>33,912</b>	<b>1,657,000</b>
Dundy	Benkelman	Benkelman Rural Fire District		184,000
Dundy	Haigler	Haigler Rural Fire District		346,000
<b>Dundy Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>530,000</b>
Fillmore	Milligan	Milligan Rural Fire District		189,000
Fillmore	Ohiowa	Ohiowa Rural Fire District	3,021	215,000
Fillmore	Shickley	Shickley Rural Fire District		25,000
<b>Fillmore Total</b>			<b>3,021</b>	<b>429,000</b>
Franklin	Campbell	Campbell Rural Fire District		640,000
Franklin	Franklin	Franklin Rural Fire District	3,000	49,000
Franklin	Hildreth	Hildreth Rural Fire District		123,300
Franklin	Riverton	Riverton Rural Fire District		331,000
Franklin	Upland	Upland Rural Fire District		441,000
<b>Franklin Total</b>			<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,584,300</b>
Frontier	Curtis	Curtis Rural Fire District	2,520	194,000

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Frontier	Eustis	Eustis Rural Fire District		702,500
Frontier	Maywood	Maywood-Wellfleet Rural Fire District		65,000
<b>Frontier Total</b>			<b>2,520</b>	<b>961,500</b>
Furnas	Arapahoe	Holbrook-Edison-Arapahoe Rural Fire District	1,150	165,600
Furnas	Cambridge	Cambridge Rural Fire District		49,000
Furnas	Edison	Edison Volunteer Fire Department	2,100	
Furnas	Holbrook	Holbrook Volunteer Fire Department	3,876	
Furnas	Oxford	Oxford Rural Fire District	3,000	312,900
<b>Furnas Total</b>			<b>10,126</b>	<b>527,500</b>
Gage	Adams	Adams Rural Fire District		38,100
Gage	Barneston	Barneston Rural Fire District		283,900
Gage	Bellevue	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Gage	Bellevue	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	11,361	
Gage	Blue Springs	Blue Springs Rural Fire District		236,000
Gage	Blue Springs	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Gage	Clatonia	Clatonia Rural Fire District		45,600
Gage	Odell	Odell Rural Fire District		15,600
<b>Gage Total</b>			<b>12,135</b>	<b>619,200</b>
Garden	Lewellen	Blue Creek Rural Fire District		451,000
Garden	Lewellen	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Garden	Lisco	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Garden	Oshkosh	Garden County Rural Fire District		462,000
Garden	Rackett	Rackett Rural Fire District		378,000
<b>Garden Total</b>			<b>774</b>	<b>1,291,000</b>
Garfield	Burwell	Burwell Rural Fire District		289,000
<b>Garfield Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>289,000</b>
Gosper	Elwood	Gosper County Rural Fire District		486,000
<b>Gosper Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>486,000</b>
Grant	Hyannis	Sandhills Rural Fire District	805	305,000
<b>Grant Total</b>			<b>805</b>	<b>305,000</b>
Greeley	Greeley	Greeley Rural Fire District		386,000
Greeley	Scotia	Scotia Rural Fire District		2,500
Greeley	Spalding	Spalding Rural Fire District		152,000
Greeley	Wolbach	Wolbach Rural Fire District		116,000
<b>Greeley Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>656,500</b>
Hall	Cairo	Cairo Rural Fire District		75,500
Hall	Doniphan	Doniphan Rural Fire District		316,000
Hall	Grand Island	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Veterans Park)	387	
Hall	Grand Island	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Railside BID)	387	
Hall	Grand Island	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Grand Island)	9,859	
<b>Hall Total</b>			<b>10,633</b>	<b>391,500</b>
Hamilton	Aurora	Aurora Rural Fire District	3,500	345,000
Hamilton	Hampton	Hampton Volunteer Fire Department	3,000	189,000
Hamilton	Hordville	Hordville Rural Fire District		316,000

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Hamilton	Marquette	Marquette Rural Fire District		697,400
Hamilton	Phillips	Phillips Rural Fire District	1,128	316,000
<b>Hamilton Total</b>			<b>7,628</b>	<b>1,863,400</b>
Harlan	Alma	Alma Rural Fire District		242,000
Harlan	Alma	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Harlan	Orleans	Orleans Rural Fire District	2,444	757,000
Harlan	Republican City	Republican City Rural Fire District		60,000
Harlan	Stamford	Stamford Rural Fire District		736,000
<b>Harlan Total</b>			<b>2,831</b>	<b>1,795,000</b>
Hayes	Hayes Center	Hayes County Rural Fire District		379,900
<b>Hayes Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>379,900</b>
Hitchcock	Palisade	Palisade Rural Fire District		330,500
Hitchcock	Stratton	Stratton Rural Fire District		232,600
<b>Hitchcock Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>563,100</b>
Holt	Chambers	Chambers Rural Fire District		47,000
Holt	Ewing	Ewing Rural Fire District		28,500
Holt		Holt County Rural Fire District		56,500
Holt	O'Neill	O'Neill Rural Fire District		471,600
Holt	Page	Page Rural Fire District		247,600
Holt	Stuart	Stuart Rural Fire District	2,254	163,000
Holt	Stuart	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
<b>Holt Total</b>			<b>2,641</b>	<b>1,014,200</b>
Hooker	Mullen	Mullen Rural Fire District		232,000
<b>Hooker Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>232,000</b>
Howard	Boelus	Boelus Rural Fire District		571,500
Howard	Dannebrog	Dannebrog Rural Fire District		214,500
Howard	Elba	Elba Rural Fire District		77,800
Howard	Farwell	Farwell Rural Fire District		152,500
Howard		Landowners**	6,248	
<b>Howard Total</b>			<b>6,248</b>	<b>1,016,300</b>
Jefferson	Fairbury	Fairbury Rural Fire Department	3,500	
Jefferson	Jansen	Jansen Rural Fire District #9	4,428	
Jefferson	Plymouth	Plymouth Rural Fire District	4,000	116,000
Jefferson	Steele City	Steele City Rural Fire District		316,000
<b>Jefferson Total</b>			<b>11,928</b>	<b>432,000</b>
Johnson	Cook	Cook Rural Fire District		47,000
Johnson	Sterling	Sterling Rural Fire District		116,000
<b>Johnson Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>163,000</b>
Kearney	Axtell	Axtell Rural Fire District		1,212,000
Kearney	Wilcox	Wilcox-Ragan Rural Fire District	3,840	281,000
<b>Kearney Total</b>			<b>3,840</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>
Keith	Brule	Brule Rural Fire District		281,000
Keith	Keystone	Ogallala Rural Fire District		670,300
Keith	Ogallala	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Fairgrounds)	387	
Keith	Ogallala	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Ogallala)	387	
Keith	Ogallala	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Ogallala)	387	
Keith	Paxton	Paxton Rural Fire District		415,200
<b>Keith Total</b>			<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,366,500</b>



County	Community Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Keya Paha	Springview Keya Paha Rural Fire District		338,000
Keya Paha	Landowners**	81,149	
<b>Keya Paha Total</b>		<b>81,149</b>	<b>338,000</b>
Kimball	Bushnell Bushnell-Johnson Rural Fire District	3,000	192,000
Kimball	Dix Dix Rural Fire District		59,000
Kimball	Dix CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
<b>Kimball Total</b>		<b>3,387</b>	<b>251,000</b>
Knox	Creighton CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Creighton Park Arboretum)	387	
Knox	Creighton Creighton Volunteer Fire Department	2,358	
Knox	Crofton Crofton Rural Fire District		196,500
Knox	Niobrara Niobrara Rural Fire District		72,500
Knox	Verdigre Verdigre Volunteer Fire Department	3,000	
Knox	Wausa CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Knox	Landowners**	24,639	
<b>Knox Total</b>		<b>30,771</b>	<b>269,000</b>
Lancaster	Bennet CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Lancaster	Bennet Bennet Rural Fire Department	2,653	
Lancaster	Firth Firth Rural Fire District		47,000
Lancaster	Hickman Hickman Rural Fire District		49,000
Lancaster	Lincoln Southeast Rural Fire District		262,600
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Full Circle Benefits	300	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (AHA)	387	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Priest Retreat)	387	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Irvingale Street Trees)	387	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Carriage Pk Arb.)	774	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Southern Heights Food Forest)	972	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Full Circle Benefits (City of Lincoln)	2,402	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Full Circle Benefits (Nebr. Urban Lumber)	8,000	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (CHAB)	9,500	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Lincoln)	16,843	
Lancaster	Lincoln CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Nebraska Statewide Arboretum)	387	
Lancaster	Malcolm CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Malcolm Arboretum)	387	
Lancaster	Raymond Raymond Volunteer Fire Rescue	1,380	
Lancaster	Waverly Waverly Rural Fire District		600,000
Lancaster	Great Plains Biochar Initiative	8,728	
<b>Lancaster Total</b>		<b>53,874</b>	<b>958,600</b>
Lincoln	Hershey CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Lincoln	Hershey Hershey Rural Fire District	3,000	31,500
Lincoln	Maxwell CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	

County	Community Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Lincoln	Maxwell Maxwell Rural Fire District		428,200
Lincoln	North Platte CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	39,235	
Lincoln	Sutherland Sutherland Rural Fire District		293,100
Lincoln	Wallace Wallace Rural Fire District		528,100
Lincoln	Landowners**	178,659	
<b>Lincoln Total</b>		<b>221,668</b>	<b>1,280,900</b>
Logan	Stapleton Stapleton Rural Fire District		642,500
<b>Logan Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>642,500</b>
Loup	Taylor Loup County Rural Fire District		164,000
<b>Loup Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>164,000</b>
Madison	Battle Creek Battle Creek Volunteer Fire & Rescue	2,100	
Madison	Madison CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Madison	Meadow Grove Meadow Grove Volunteer Fire & Rescue	2,273	
Madison	Norfolk CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Johnson Park)	387	
Madison	Norfolk CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Norfolk)	11,662	
<b>Madison Total</b>		<b>16,809</b>	<b>0</b>
McPherson	Tryon McPherson County Rural Fire District		138,500
<b>McPherson Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>138,500</b>
Merrick	Central City Central City Rural Fire District		197,000
Merrick	Chapman Chapman Rural Fire District		565,000
Merrick	Clarks Clarks Volunteer Fire Department	3,120	
Merrick	Palmer Palmer Rural Fire District		123,000
Merrick	Silver Creek Silver Creek Rural Fire District		94,000
<b>Merrick Total</b>		<b>3,120</b>	<b>979,000</b>
Morrill	Bayard Bayard Volunteer Fire District	3,000	
Morrill	Bayard CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Morrill	Bridgeport Bridgeport Rural Fire District		334,000
Morrill	Bridgeport CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Morrill	Broadwater Broadwater Rural Fire District	2,220	673,000
<b>Morrill Total</b>		<b>5,994</b>	<b>1,007,000</b>
Nance	Belgrade Belgrade Rural Fire District		336,500
Nance	Fullerton Fullerton Rural Fire District		471,000
Nance	Genoa Genoa Fire Department	1,625	
Nance	Nance County Emergency Management Fire District		49,000
<b>Nance Total</b>		<b>1,625</b>	<b>856,500</b>
Nemaha	Auburn CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Auburn)	387	
Nemaha	Julian Brock-Julian Rural Fire District		192,000
Nemaha	Brownville CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Brownville Park Arboretum)	387	
Nemaha	Nemaha Nemaha Rural Fire District		334,000
Nemaha	Peru Peru Volunteer Fire Department	4,500	
<b>Nemaha Total</b>		<b>5,274</b>	<b>526,000</b>
Nuckolls	Hardy Hardy Rural Fire District		316,000
Nuckolls	Lawrence Lawrence Rural Fire District		116,600
Nuckolls	Nelson Nelson Volunteer Fire Department	1,980	

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Nuckolls	Ruskin	Ruskin Rural Fire District		359,000
Nuckolls	Superior	Superior Rural Fire District		156,000
<b>Nuckolls Total</b>			<b>1,980</b>	<b>947,600</b>
Otoe	Douglas	Douglas Volunteer Fire District	1,020	11,000
Otoe	Dunbar	Dunbar Rural Fire District		116,000
Otoe	Nebraska City	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Arbor Day Farm)	1,264	
Otoe	Syracuse	Syracuse Rural Fire District	480	145,000
Otoe	Unadilla	Unadilla Rural Fire District	664	49,000
Otoe		Great Plains Biochar Initiative	4,794	
<b>Otoe Total</b>			<b>8,222</b>	<b>321,000</b>
Pawnee	Burchard	Burchard Rural Fire District		216,000
Pawnee	DuBois	DuBois Rural Fire District		871,000
Pawnee	Pawnee City	Pawnee City Rural Fire District	4,500	191,800
<b>Pawnee Total</b>			<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,278,800</b>
Perkins	Grant	Grant Fire Department	1,191	189,000
Perkins	Madrid	Madrid Rural Fire District		520,000
Perkins	Venango	Venango Rural Fire District	2,693	172,500
<b>Perkins Total</b>			<b>3,884</b>	<b>881,500</b>
Phelps	Bertrand	Bertrand Volunteer Fire Department	1,706	
Phelps	Funk	Funk Rural Fire District		305,600
Phelps	Loomis	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Loomis Ball fields)	387	
<b>Phelps Total</b>			<b>2,093</b>	<b>305,600</b>
Pierce	Hadar	Hadar Rural Fire District	1,040	240,300
Pierce	Pierce	Pierce Volunteer Fire Department	1,968	
Pierce	Plainview	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (ball fields)	387	
<b>Pierce Total</b>			<b>3,395</b>	<b>240,300</b>
Platte	Columbus	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	10,161	
Platte	Columbus	Platte County Emergency Management Fire District		145,000
Platte	Humphrey	Humphrey Rural Fire District		36,500
Platte	Monroe	Monroe Rural Fire District		428,600
Platte	Platte Center	Platte Center Rural Fire District		638,000
<b>Platte Total</b>			<b>10,161</b>	<b>1,248,100</b>
Polk	Osceola	Osceola Rural Fire District		339,000
Polk	Polk	Polk Rural Fire District	2,507	845,500
Polk	Stromsburg	Stromsburg Rural Fire District	4,262	15,533,000
<b>Polk Total</b>			<b>6,769</b>	<b>16,717,500</b>
Red Willow	Danbury	Danbury Rural Fire District		116,000
Red Willow	Indianola	Indianola Rural Fire District		242,000
Red Willow	Lebanon	Beaver Valley Rural Fire District		48,000
Red Willow	McCook	Red Willow Western Rural Fire District		290,500
<b>Red Willow Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>696,500</b>
Richardson	Falls City	Falls City Rural Fire District		359,000
<b>Richardson Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>359,000</b>
Rock	Bassett	Gracy Rural Fire District		422,000
Rock	Bassett	Rock County Rural Fire District		525,000
Rock	Newport	Newport Rural Fire District		583,600
Rock		Landowners**	41,971	

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
<b>Rock Total</b>			<b>41,971</b>	<b>1,530,600</b>
Saline	Crete	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Doane College)	387	
Saline	DeWitt	Saline County Rural Fire District		47,000
Saline	Dorchester	Saline County Rural Fire District		426,600
Saline	Friend	Friend Fire District	3,000	47,000
Saline	Tobias	Saline County Rural Fire District		145,000
Saline	Wilber	Saline County Rural Fire District		447,000
Saline	Swanton	Swanton Volunteer Fire Department	1,750	
<b>Saline Total</b>			<b>5,137</b>	<b>1,112,600</b>
Sarpy	Gretna	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Plum Creek Park)	387	
<b>Sarpy Total</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>0</b>
Saunders	Ashland	Ashland Rural Fire District		901,000
Saunders	Cedar Bluffs	Cedar Bluffs Rural Fire District		780,600
Saunders	Ceresco	Ceresco Rural Fire District		25,500
Saunders	Colon	Colon Rural Fire District	3,840	316,000
Saunders	Ithaca	Ithaca Rural Fire District		192,000
Saunders	Malmo	Malmo Rural Fire District	3,000	580,000
Saunders	Mead	Mead Rural Fire District	4,500	762,000
Saunders	Morse Bluff	Morse Bluff Rural Fire District		170,000
Saunders	Prague	Prague Rural Fire District	2,126	258,000
Saunders	Valparaiso	Valparaiso Rural Fire District	3,000	101,500
Saunders	Wahoo	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Wahoo)	387	
Saunders	Wahoo	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (City of Wahoo)	387	
Saunders	Yutan	Yutan Rural Fire District		398,500
<b>Saunders Total</b>			<b>17,240</b>	<b>4,485,100</b>
Scotts Bluff	Gering	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Northfield School)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Gering	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Gering Jr. High School)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Gering	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Zion School)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Gering	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Gering Plaza)	13,280	
Scotts Bluff	Gering	Gering Valley Rural Fire District	1,499	123,000
Scotts Bluff	Henry	Henry Fire District		139,300
Scotts Bluff	Lyman	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Scotts Bluff	Lyman	Lyman-Kiowa Rural Fire District		328,000
Scotts Bluff	Minatare	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Scotts Bluff	Minatare	Minatare-Melbeta Rural Fire District		490,000
Scotts Bluff	Mitchell	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Park Tree Planting)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Mitchell	Mitchell Rural Fire District	2,048	215,000
Scotts Bluff	Morrill	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Park Tree Planting)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Morrill	Morrill Fire District	2,816	189,000
Scotts Bluff	Scottsbluff	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Park Tree Planting)	387	
Scotts Bluff	Scottsbluff	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Riverside Zoo)	387	



County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Scotts Bluff	Scottsbluff	Scottsbluff County Mutual Aid	2,250	
Scotts Bluff	Scottsbluff	Scottsbluff Rural Fire District	2,218	215,000
Scotts Bluff	Terrytown	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Park Tree Planting)	387	
Scotts Bluff		Great Plains Biochar Initiative	2,500	
<b>Scotts Bluff Total</b>			<b>30,481</b>	<b>1,699,300</b>
Seward	Bee	Seward County Rural Fire District		18,500
Seward	Cordova	Seward County Rural Fire District	1,715	92,000
Seward	Goehner	Seward County Rural Fire District		152,500
Seward	Pleasant Dale	Seward County Rural Fire District		22,500
Seward	Staplehurst	Seward County Rural Fire District		108,800
Seward	Tamora	Seward County Rural Fire District		57,000
Seward	Utica	Seward County Rural Fire District		116,000
<b>Seward Total</b>			<b>1,715</b>	<b>567,300</b>
Sheridan	Gordon	Gordon Rural Fire District		224,500
Sheridan	Hay Springs	Hay Springs Rural Fire District		810,000
Sheridan	Lakeside	Heart of the Hills Rural Fire District		936,000
Sheridan	Rushville	Rushville Rural Fire District	3,000	564,100
<b>Sheridan Total</b>			<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,534,600</b>
Sherman	Ashton	Ashton Rural Fire District		241,500
<b>Sherman Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>241,500</b>
Sioux	Harrison	Harrison Rural Fire District		646,100
Sioux		Landowners**	27,908	
<b>Sioux Total</b>			<b>27,908</b>	<b>646,100</b>
Stanton	Pilger	Pilger Fire District		189,000
Stanton	Stanton	Stanton Rural Fire District		315,000
<b>Stanton Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>504,000</b>
Thayer	Byron	Byron Rural Fire District		268,000
Thayer	Carleton	Carleton Rural Fire District		72,500
Thayer	Chester	Chester Rural Fire District		362,600
Thayer	Deshler	Deshler Rural Fire District		655,000
Thayer	Gilead	Gilead Rural Fire District		11,000
Thayer	Hebron	Hebron Rural Fire District		1,759,500
Thayer	Hubbell	Hubbell Rural Fire District		388,500
<b>Thayer Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,517,100</b>
Thomas	Halsey	Halsey Rural Fire District		92,000
Thomas	Thedford	Thedford Rural Fire District		307,500
Thomas		Landowners**	900	
<b>Thomas Total</b>			<b>900</b>	<b>399,500</b>
Thurston	Pender	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities	387	
Thurston	Thurston	Thurston Rural Fire District		412,000
Thurston	Walthill	Walthill Rural Fire District		11,000
Thurston	Winnebago	Winnebago Area Emergency Management Fire District		301,000
Thurston	Winnebago	Winnebago Rural Fire District		76,500
<b>Thurston Total</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>800,500</b>
Valley	Arcadia	Arcadia Rural Fire District		139,000
Valley	Ord	Ord Volunteer Fire Department	1,800	
<b>Valley Total</b>			<b>1,800</b>	<b>139,000</b>
Washington	Arlington	Arlington Rural Fire District		374,000
Washington	Blair	Blair Fire Department	2,122	

County	Community	Organization/Project	Grant Amount	FEPP/FFP* Replacement Value
Washington	Fort Calhoun	Fort Calhoun Volunteer Fire Department	3,000	
Washington	Herman	Herman Rural Fire District		116,000
<b>Washington Total</b>			<b>5,122</b>	<b>490,000</b>
Wayne	Wayne	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Ag Ed Comserv)	387	
Wayne	Winside	Winside Rural Fire District		47,000
<b>Wayne Total</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>47,000</b>
Webster	Bladen	Bladen Rural Fire District		171,500
Webster	Blue Hill	Blue Hill Rural Fire District		196,500
Webster	Guide Rock	Guide Rock Rural Fire District	1,425	202,600
Webster	Red Cloud	Red Cloud Rural Fire District	3,000	1,131,700
<b>Webster Total</b>			<b>4,425</b>	<b>1,702,300</b>
Wheeler	Bartlett	Bartlett Volunteer Fire Department	900	
Wheeler	Bartlett	Wheeler County Rural Fire District		410,000
Wheeler	Ericson	Wheeler County Rural Fire District		239,000
<b>Wheeler Total</b>			<b>900</b>	<b>649,000</b>
York	Benedict	Benedict Rural Fire District		792,000
York	Bradshaw	Bradshaw Rural Fire District	1,800	242,000
York	Gresham	Gresham Rural Fire District		371,500
York	Waco	Waco Rural Fire District		192,000
York	York	CFSL - Ten Largest Communities (Beaver Creek Trail)	387	
York	York	York County Emergency Management Fire District		108,000
<b>York Total</b>			<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,705,500</b>
Nebraska Emergency Management				426,000
Nebraska Firefighters Museum			450	
Nebraska Game & Parks - Arthur Boeing				47,000
Nebraska Game & Parks - Lake McConaughy				47,000
Nebraska Game & Parks - Lake Minatare				47,000
Nebraska Game & Parks - Smith Falls				47,000
Region 21 Emergency Management				301,000
Region 24 Emergency Management				51,000
Region 26 Emergency Management				145,000
State Fire Marshal Training Division				95,100
State Fire Marshall's Office			4,500	
NSVFAA Fire Prevention Team			675	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,680,570</b>	<b>105,225,700</b>

\*FEPP/FFP = Federal Excess Personal Property/Federal FirefighterProperty currently loaned to Rural Fire Districts

\*\* = Landowners receiving cost-share funds for forest fuels treatment, forest management activities and/or forest product development.

**CFSL = Community Forestry Sustainable Landscapes**  
Community granting efforts made possible in collaboration with the Nebraska Forest Service, Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, with funding from the Nebraska Environmental Trust and U.S. Forest Service.

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