SUBPART E – CONSERVATION PRACTICE HAZARD POTENTIAL

The hazard potential of engineering conservation practices constructed in Nebraska will be classified into low, significant, and high hazard categories. For all significant and high hazard potential practices, the design criteria in the FOTG will need to be exceeded to address the hazard concerns and designed under the direction of a registered professional engineer with appropriate Job Approval Authority.

(a) The hazard potential classification for dams is defined in NEM 520.20(e). The dam hazard classification is generalized by:

(1) Class (a) – low hazard
(2) Class (b) – significant hazard
(3) Class (c) – high hazard

(b) The hazard potential classification for dikes is defined in the NE FOTG Standard 356 criteria. The dike hazard classification is generalized by:

(1) Class III – low hazard
(2) Class II – significant hazard
(3) Class I - high hazard

(c) The hazard potential classification for floodways is defined in the NE FOTG Standard 404 criteria. The floodway hazard classification is generalized by:

(1) Class III – low hazard
(2) Class II – significant hazard
(3) Class I – high hazard

(d) All other engineering conservation practices will be classified with the following hazard potential guidelines

(1) Low hazard practices will be located in rural or agricultural areas where failure may damage agricultural lands, township and county roads, or farm buildings (no houses). All low hazard conservation practices will not have a significant effect on the environment or natural resources.

(2) Significant hazard practices may damage isolated homes (one house), main highways, minor railroads, or cause interruption of use or service of relatively important utilities (serving cities of 5,000 or less).

(3) High hazard practices may cause loss of life (basement living quarters flooded or main highways having 1,500 or more average daily traffic flooded deeper than 1.5 feet), serious damage to homes (two houses or more, apartments, nursing homes, hotels, hospitals and churches), industrial and commercial buildings, important public utilities (serving cities with populations greater than 5,000 or military installations), main highways or railroads.