

CHAPTER FOUR: MITIGATION STRATEGY

4.1 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

Each jurisdiction’s existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation are listed and described below.

4.1.1 EXISTING INSTITUTIONS, PLANS, AND ORDINANCES

The checkmark (√) indicates that the jurisdiction reported to have the authority to implement the specified regulatory tool and that the tool is currently in place. Further details are below the table.

Jurisdiction	Building Code	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Special Purpose Ordinance	Growth Management Ordinance	Floodplain Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Comprehensive Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	Economic Development Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Post-Disaster Recovery Plan
Asher	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	No	√	No	√	No
Bethel Acres	No	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	No	√	√
Brooksville	No	No	No	No	No	√	√	No	No	No	No	No
Earlsboro	√	No	No	√	No	No	No	√	No	No	No	No
Johnson	No	√	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Macomb	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Maud	No	No	No	No	No	√	No	No	√	No	√	No
McCloud	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	No	No
Pink	No	No	√	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pottawatomie County	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	√	NA	√	No	No	√	√
St. Louis	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Shawnee	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tecumseh	√	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tribbey	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	√	No	√	No
Wanette	No	√	No	No	√	No	No	No	√	√	No	No

Asher: The town council reviews the building codes and zoning, subdivision, and special purpose ordinances. The building codes were last updated in 2014 and are on a 10-year update cycle. The ordinances are reviewed and updated on an as-needed basis. The Capital Improvement Plan is updated every 15 years and the last update was completed in June 2011. The town has an emergency response plan; it was last updated by the emergency manager and it is in need of updating. Asher is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Bethel Acres: The town council reviews the building codes and the zoning, subdivision, and special purpose ordinances on an annual basis. Elements of the informal comprehensive and economic development plans are also discussed and evaluated annually. The town's capital improvement plan is updated on a 5-year cycle and was last updated in 2020. The Bethel Acres emergency manager reviews and updates the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan; both were last updated in April 2020.

Brooksville: The town does not enforce building codes or ordinances, with the exception of site plan review requirements. Brooksville is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Earlsboro: The town enforces building codes and special purpose ordinance and these were last updated in 2013 by the town's board of trustees. These codes and ordinance are updated by the town clerk and approved by the town board of trustees as needed. The town clerk reviews and updates their Strategic Plan, which serves as the town's Comprehensive Plan, each July 1, coinciding with the fiscal year. Earlsboro is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021

Johnson: The town last updated the zoning ordinances in 2017; it is updated only as needed. The town council is the governing body that updates the zoning ordinance as needed. The town does not have any formal comprehensive, capital improvement, economic development, ERP, or Post-Disaster Recovery Plans. The town relies on the Town of Earlsboro fire district for fire response. Johnson is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Macomb: The town does not have building codes or ordinances. Macomb is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Maud: The town does not have a means of enforcing building codes or ordinances. The city clerk maintains and updates a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and an ERP. The CIP was last updated in 2016; the update was finalized and approved by the city council in 2018. The CIP is updated according to a 5-year update cycle. The ERP is updated on an ongoing basis. The city clerk has an informal Post-Disaster Recovery Plan. The town's EOP is in the process of being updated by the town clerk. The clerk expects to finalize the update by the end of 2021 or early 2022.

McLoud: The city council is the governing body that has the authority to have the final review and approval of these ordinances and plans. The city's planning commission follows the IBC Codes (2012) and new editions are adopted by the city council as the planning commission advises. The

planning commission reviews the zoning, subdivision, special purpose, and growth management ordinances. The comprehensive plan is on a 30-year cycle and was last updated in 2011 and reviewed every 5 years. The McCloud Economic Development Authority based the economic development plan on the comprehensive plan. McCloud is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Pink: The town council maintains the subdivision ordinance and the town council reviews and updates this ordinance as needed. At the time of the writing of this PHMP Update, the town council is working with the town attorney to update the other relevant ordinances and plans. Pink is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Pottawatomie County: The county has no authority to implement or enforce building codes and ordinances. The county commissioners are the governing body that reviews and approves the Master (Comprehensive) Plan, Emergency Response Plan, and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan. The commissioners adopted an updated Master Plan effective July 1, 2020, which includes an Emergency Response Plan. The county emergency manager will update, review, and submit the emergency response plan and all other emergency plans to the board of county commissioners annually. The county emergency manager is in the process of updating the county Emergency Operations Plan, which will include the communities of Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Macomb, McCloud, Pink, St. Louis, Tecumseh, Tribbey, and Wanette. The municipalities of Maud and Shawnee maintain their own emergency plans as notes in the table above and the narrative.

St. Louis: The town does not enforce building codes or ordinances. St. Louis is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and should be updated by fall 2021.

Shawnee: The city commissioners is the governing body that has the authority to have the final review and update of these ordinances and plans. The city has adopted the ICC Codes (2015) and expects to update to the 2018 edition in 2021. The IBC codes govern commercial structures and the IRC codes govern residential codes. The planning department expects to complete a new comprehensive update to the ordinances by the end of 2021 as the last major update was in 1990. The city adopted a new 2040 Comprehensive Plan in October 2019. The Capital Improvement Plan was last updated in summer 2018; it is reviewed each spring. Any changes are adopted July 1 in conjunction with the fiscal year and budget. The Economic Development Plan is expected to undergo an update within the next couple of years. The Emergency Response Plan is reviewed and updated by the emergency manager and submitted to the city commissioners for approval each January. The emergency manager is in the process of updating the city's EOP and expects it to be finalized and accepted by the city commissioners in September 2021.

Tecumseh: The city council is the governing body that has the final authority to review and update these ordinances and plans. The city has adopted the IBC Codes (2015 edition). The Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2011, and it is expected that the city manager will begin the review and update process in 2021 as the Comprehensive Plan is on a 10-year cycle. The city's CIP was updated and approved in November 2020. The city clerk maintains the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan and it covers a dam breach response plan and electricity outage plan. Tecumseh is included in the

Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Tribbey: The town of Tribbey is in the process of outlining and adopting zoning and growth management ordinances. These will be brought before the town council for approval, and subsequently reviewed annually by the town council. Any changes will be adopted as needed. The site plan reviews go to the fire chief for compliance with fire marshal regulations. The Capital Improvement Plan is on a 5-year update cycle and it is expected that the town will update and adopt a new plan by October 2021. Tribbey is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Wanette: The town of Wanette is working toward having a new growth management ordinance by summer 2021. The mayor and clerk are in the process of working with the town council to have a Capital Improvement Plan and Economic Development Plan by the end of 2021. Wanette is included in the Pottawatomie County Emergency Operations Plan which is in the process of being updated and the Pottawatomie County emergency manager expects it to be finalized and approved by fall 2021.

Based on the discussions in the planning meetings, all municipalities and the county could improve their administrative capabilities by ensuring all respective, applicable plans and ordinances are placed on a regular updating schedule with designated personnel.

4.1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

The checkmark (√) indicates that the jurisdiction reported to have the authority to implement the specified regulatory tool and that the tool is currently in place. Further details are below the table.

Jurisdiction	Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and management practices	Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and fire	Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human caused hazards	Floodplain Manager	Surveyors	Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	Emergency Manager	Grant writers
Asher	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bethel Acres	No	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Brooksville	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Earlsboro	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√
Johnson	√	√	√	No	√	No	No	√	No	No
Macomb	√	√	No	No	√	√	No	√	No	√
Maud	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
McLoud	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Pink	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	√	No
Pottawatomie County	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
St. Louis	√	√	√	No	√	No	No	No	No	No
Shawnee	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tecumseh	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tribbey	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√
Wanette	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√	√

Asher: The town council is the governing body that approves contracting for services. The Town of Asher's police chief serves as the town's emergency manager and maintains the town's emergency plans. Asher does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that a minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area that lies within the floodplain is not developed.

Bethel Acres: The town has the staff available or the ability to contract these roles. The board of trustees is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The Town of Bethel Acres's city clerk serves as the community's floodplain manager and a volunteer emergency manager maintains the town's emergency plans and emergency management program.

Brooksville: The town has no paid staff or employees; however, the town has the ability to contract for the services listed above. The town council is the governing board. The town of Brooksville has a volunteer fire chief who functions as the emergency manager. The town relies on the city of Tecumseh and the county for emergency services.

Earlsboro: The town board is the governing authority that approves contracting for these services. The town's fire chief functions as the emergency manager; however, the town relies on the county and Citizen Potawatomi nation to supplement emergency services. Earlsboro does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Johnson: The town has no paid staff or employees; however, the town council has the ability to contract for the services listed. The town relies on the county for GIS services and emergency management. Johnson does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Macomb: The town has no paid staff or employees and contracts for any services needed. The town board conducts business for the town. The town relies on the county for GIS services and emergency management. Macomb does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Maud: The city has the staff or the ability to contract these roles. The city council is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The City of Maud's city clerk serves as the community's floodplain manager and emergency manager and maintains the city's emergency plans and emergency management program.

McLoud: The city has the staff or the ability to contract these roles. The city council is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The city has a floodplain administrator. The city's

operations manager also functions as the city's emergency manager and maintains the city's emergency management program.

Pink: The town has no paid staff or employees, and the town council contracts for services. The volunteer fire chief functions as the community's emergency manager. Pink does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Pottawatomie County: The county has the staff available or the ability to contract these roles. The board of county commissioners is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The county has a floodplain manager, an emergency manager, and GIS personnel on staff. The floodplain manager maintains the county's floodplain management program. The county's emergency manager maintains the county's emergency management program.

St. Louis: The town has no paid staff or employees and the town council contracts for services. The town relies on the county for GIS services and emergency management. St. Louis does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Shawnee: The city has the staff available or the ability to contract these roles. The city commissioners is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The city has an emergency manager, floodplain manager, and GIS personnel on staff.

Tecumseh: The city has the staff available or the ability to contract these roles. The city council is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The city has an emergency manager who maintains the city's emergency management program and a floodplain administrator who maintains the city's floodplain standards.

Tribbey: The town has no staff or employees and the town council contracts for services. The fire chief functions as the emergency manager. Tribbey does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

Wanette: The town council is the governing body that approves contracting for these services. The mayor functions as the emergency manager. Wanette does not have a floodplain administrator and does not participate in the NFIP. The town could improve its capability regarding floodplain management by consulting with the state NFIP coordinator to confirm whether or not participation is needed for this community. FIRM maps in the Appendix show that minimal area of the jurisdiction is within a floodplain and any area within the floodplain is not developed.

4.1.3 FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES

The checkmark (√) indicates that the jurisdiction reported to have the authority to implement the specified regulatory tool and that the tool is currently in place. Further details are below the table.

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvements Project Funding	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric service Fees	Incur fees for new development	Incur debt through general obligation funds and/or special tax bonds	Community Development Block Grant	Federal funding programs	State funding programs
Asher	√	√	Water and sewer only	√	√	√	√	√
Bethel Acres	No	√	No	√	√	√	√	√
Brooksville	No	√	Water only	√	√	√	√	√
Earlsboro	√	√	Sewer Only	No	√	√	√	√
Johnson	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√
Macomb	No	√	Water and Electric only	No	√	√	√	√
Maud	√	No	Water and sewer only	√	√ and No	√	√	√
McLoud	√	√	Water and Sewer only	√	√	√	√	√
Pink	No	No	Electric franchise	√	√	√	√	√
Pott. Co.	√	No	No	No	No	√	√	√
St. Louis	√	√	No	√	√	√	√	√
Shawnee	√	√	Water and Sewer Only	√	√	√	√	√
Tecumseh	√	No	Water, Sewer, Electric only	√	√	√	√	√
Tribbey	√	√	Electric Only	√	√	√	√	√
Wanette	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Asher has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation. The town purchases its water supply from the Citizen Pottawatomie tribe sells this utility to residents.

Bethel Acres has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the board of trustees annually each June, coinciding with the fiscal year beginning July 1. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained in order to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation. Bethel Acres owns a share of the water supply that comes from Shawnee's water supply from Twin Lakes and Wes Watkins Reservoir.

Brooksville has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed.

Earlsboro has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed for approval. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

Johnson has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed. These administrative capabilities are maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

Macomb has the financial capabilities listed above. The town of Macomb receives minimal revenue from minimal fees and taxes from businesses in the community.

Maud has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the city council each June, coinciding with the fiscal year beginning July 1. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained in order to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation. Maud does not have the ability to incur debt for the municipality, but the utility authority does have that ability.

McCloud has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the city council. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained in order to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

Pink has the financial capabilities listed above. The town of Pink receives some revenue from their participation as part of an Oklahoma Electric Cooperative franchise, minimal fees and taxes from businesses in the community, and have participated in CDBG grants in the past.

Pottawatomie County has these financial capabilities listed above and any necessary changes are brought before the board of county commissioners each June, coinciding with the fiscal year beginning July 1. The county commissioners cannot levy taxes or incur debt without a vote of the people. Administrative capabilities are continually maintained in order to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

Shawnee has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the city commissioners annually each June, coinciding with the fiscal year beginning July 1. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation. Shawnee's municipal water supply is from Twin Lakes and Wes Watkins Reservoir.

Tecumseh has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the city council as needed for approval. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation. The municipal water supply is from Tecumseh Lake.

Tribbey has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed for approval. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

Wanette has these financial capabilities listed above and any changes necessary are brought before the town council as needed for approval. These administrative capabilities are continually maintained to ensure compliance for state and federal grant participation.

All municipalities and the county could improve their respective financial capabilities as it pertains to hazard mitigation projects by using an annual review of hazard mitigation projects included in Section 4.4, comparing the needs of the community to the hazards in the previous year, and placing hazard mitigation related items on the agenda for regular meetings.

4.1.4 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH CAPABILITIES

The checkmark (√) indicates that the jurisdiction reported to have the authority to implement the specified regulatory tool and that the tool is currently in place. Further details are below the table.

Jurisdiction	Local citizen groups/Non-profit organizations willing to assist with mitigation activities	Ongoing public education or information programs	Natural disaster or safety related programs	StormReady Certification ²⁵	Firewise Communities Certification	Public-Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues
Asher	√	√	No	No	No	√
Bethel Acres	No	No	No	No	No	√
Brooksville	√	No	No	No	No	No
Earlsboro	No	No	No	No	No	√
Johnson	√	√	No	No	No	√
Macomb	√	√	No	No	No	√
Maud	No	No	No	No	No	No
McLoud	√	√	√	No	No	√
Pink	No	√	No	No	No	No
Pott. Co	√	√	√	√	NA	√
St. Louis	No	No	No	No	No	No
Shawnee	√	√	√	√	No	√
Tecumseh	√	√	√	√	No	√
Tribbey	√	√	√	No	No	√
Wanette	√	√	√	No	No	√

Asher maintains an active social media page as its main local outreach. The police chief maintains this page and regularly shares weather and general safety information. The fire and police departments annually conduct fire and safety demonstrations for the public school. Any safety notices and information are also included in the utility bills as needed. The town has also partnered with a local church to be a designated place of refuge during times of disaster. The Red Cross has also partnered with the town for smoke alarm giveaways and installation programs.

²⁵ StormReady Communities in Oklahoma. <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/ok-sr>

Bethel Acres wants to see the development of a local outreach and/or educational presentations or programs. The fire department has been designated a warming/cooling station for use by the Red Cross during times of disaster.

Brooksville has minimal outreach and the town council will post public information on signage or use word of mouth. Brooksville routinely works with **Pottawatomie County Emergency Management and the City of Tecumseh** during emergencies and disasters.

Earlsboro has minimal outreach through local organizations and through the town's police department social media; however, they routinely work with **Pottawatomie County Emergency Management** during emergencies and disasters. They have a programmable marquis to publicize any information to the community.

Johnson has minimal outreach through local organizations. The town does not have any town property, but has mutual aid agreements with three local churches and the Absentee Shawnee tribe for use of their facilities during emergencies if needed.

Macomb has minimal outreach through local organizations and the town's social media page.

Maud has a minimal outreach through the city's social media page. This outreach is typically used to promote information on outages and other activity the city wants to make the residents aware of.

McCloud has a fire prevention initiative through the fire prevention. Public information is included in utility bills as needed as well as on the marquis outside the city hall building. The city participates in pipeline safety meetings and storm spotter training as those become available with pipeline companies and the National Weather Service.

Pink maintains a social media page and website for the town and shares public information on the both.

Pottawatomie County has partnered with the Red Cross and works with the Red Cross during times of disaster. The county would like to expand their educational outreach in the future and at the time of writing this HMP, the emergency manager started a social media page promoting local weather reports and safety announcements.

St. Louis has minimal outreach through local organizations and a social media page. St. Louis has mutual aid agreements with **Pottawatomie County, Maud, and Asher** for emergency response services. The town also has mutual aid agreements with local churches for use of their facilities as needed during times of emergency and disaster as needed.

Shawnee is actively working to expand their public outreach by adding educational information in utility bills and on social media. The Shawnee Police Department hosts an annual event, Cops & Kids; the event is a bike drive/giveaway and emergency/safety presentations are also part of this event. The city actively partners with the Red Cross, Avidas Foundation, a non-profit trust that builds ADA compliant sidewalks. Shawnee is also actively pursuing community relationships that extend beyond Shawnee and Pottawatomie County. Shawnee became a StormReady community in 2020. Shawnee also maintains a volunteer program and trains storm spotters that help when informing the local community of any rapidly developing storms, especially in tornado season.

Tecumseh has most of their outreach through the efforts of the fire department. Fire safety education is promoted on a continual basis and highlighted during Public Power Week annually and the DARE Program. The local electric utility, OMPA, and the county regularly partner with the city in times of crisis and disaster, but also in collaborative public safety educational efforts throughout the year.

Tribbey and **Wanette** collaborate on much of their community outreach since they share a number of resources and Wanette Public Schools is the center of both towns. The volunteer firefighters for both towns present fire and general safety information to students annually at the school. **Wanette** hosts “Wanette Day,” an annual event each October, and the **Tribbey** firefighters bring their fire trucks to give fire safety presentations for the community. The town of **Wanette** has participated in smoke detector give away and installation initiatives. The town of **Tribbey** has a senior citizens’ group that can assist with emergency situations. Both towns have their own respective social media pages to publicize any public announcements. Both have participated in public safety initiatives with the electricity provider as those become available.

All municipalities could improve their respective education and outreach capabilities by including seasonal educational content in any respective utility bills, making respective communities aware of any materials available and utilizing social media more consistently.

4.1.5 SCHOOL DISTRICT CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The school districts provided the following information regarding their capabilities. The checkmark (√) indicates that the school districts reported to have the authority to implement the specified regulatory tool and that the tool is currently in place. Additional details about the school districts' respective capabilities follow the table.

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvement Plan	Emergency Management Plan and/or procedures in place	Budget to raise funds for mitigation (bond)	Ways to raise funds through public partnerships, corporate donations etc.	Designated emergency manager (even as a secondary position)	PTO/PTA	Training for teachers to practice natural hazard response	Training for teachers/coaches to ensure consistency in evaluating lightning	Post-Disaster Recovery Plan
Asher PS	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	No	No
Bethel Acres PS	√	√	√	√	√	PTO	√	√	√
Dale PS	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	No	No
Earlsboro PS	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	√	√
Grove PS	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	√	No
Konawa PS	√	√	√	√	√	No	No	√	No
Macomb PS	No	√	√	No	√	No	√	No	No
Maud PS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
McLoud PS	√	√	√	√	√	PTO	√	√	√
Meeker PS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	√
N. Rock Creek PS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	√
Pleasant Grove PS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Shawnee PS	√	√	√	√	√	PTO	No	√	√
S. Rock Creek PS	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	No	√
Tecumseh PS	√	√	√	√	√	PTO	No	√	√
Wanette PS	No	√	√	√	√	PTO	√	No	No

Asher PS: In lieu of a capital improvement plan, the school has a strategic plan that is developed by the superintendent's office. It was updated 2019-2020, and will be updated by the superintendent's office. The superintendent functions as the emergency manager and updates the emergency plans annually. Periodic training on natural hazard response occurs for teachers, and coaches have informal training on protocols regarding lightning evaluations; they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games.

Bethel Acres PS: The school has an updated Capital Improvement Plan that identified the needs for a saferoom construction plan. It was last updated in 2020; it is annually reviewed and updated by the superintendent's office and approved by the school board. The school's emergency plans are also reviewed annually each summer by the superintendent's office and changes are made on an as-needed basis. The superintendent functions as the school's emergency manager. Coaches and administrators have lightning detection apps on their smart phones and use them to delay or end sporting events in stormy weather.

Dale PS: The school has an informal long-term plan that guides discussions for improvements to the school. The school resource officer, who is the school's emergency manager, annually updates the emergency plans each July-August before the new school year begins. Coaches adhere to state required protocols regarding lightning evaluations; however, they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games.

Earlsboro PS: The school has a capital improvement plan; it is maintained and updated by the superintendent's office. The emergency management plans are reviewed each October and updated as needed by the superintendent's office and the superintendent is the school's designated emergency manager. Administrators attend training for natural hazard response and workshops are conducted for the teachers. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations.

Grove PS: The school has a long-range facility plan and developments are contingent upon bond issues passing. The superintendent annually updates the emergency management plans before each school year begins and functions as the school's emergency manager. Teachers attend online training for natural hazard response and coaches follow the NFHS guidelines for lightning evaluation and use apps to determine the proximity of lightning strikes.

Konawa PS: The school has an informal capital improvement plan, and it includes plans for acquiring generators and funding to reduce water runoff around the campus. As of the writing of this PHMP, the school is updating the emergency plans for the school; this process is managed by the superintendent, who functions as the school's emergency manager. Coaches are required to adhere to state required protocols regarding lightning evaluations.

Macomb PS: The school does not have a capital improvement plan. The superintendent functions as the school's emergency manager and annually updates the school's emergency plans each summer before the school year begins. The community does not have the infrastructure to raise funds through public partnerships or donations. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Coaches are required to adhere to state required protocols regarding lightning evaluations; however, the coaches do not consistently use lightning detection devices or apps to evaluate lightning during baseball games.

Maud PS: The school has a capital improvement plan and emergency management plans that are updated by the superintendent's office each summer before the beginning of the school year. The

superintendent functions as the school's emergency manager. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations.

McCloud PS: The school has a capital improvement plan that is on a 5-year update cycle and the superintendent updates CIP. The emergency management plans are reviewed and updated by a committee and safety resource officer before each school year, and the superintendent's office gives the final review and approval. The executive director of administration functions as the emergency manager. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations.

Meeker PS: The school has an informal capital improvement plan for long term planning. It is annually updated by the superintendent's office, as well as the emergency management plans. The Post-Recovery Plan is updated every other year. The businesses within the community are supportive of the school and give donations and sponsorships as able. The superintendent and assistant principal share the responsibilities of emergency manager for the school. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations; however, they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games.

North Rock Creek PS: The school has a capital improvement plan that was developed in 2016. It is reviewed and maintained by the superintendent's office. The school's emergency management plans and post-recovery disaster plan are annually updated by a team of administrators, called the Safe School Committee, and the school resource officer at the beginning of each school year. The school resource officer and the elementary principal share the responsibilities of the school's emergency manager. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations; however, they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games.

Pleasant Grove PS: The school has a capital improvement plan, and it is updated by the superintendent every few years. The superintendent annually reviews and updates the school's emergency management plans at the beginning of the school year and also functions as the school's emergency manager. Teachers have natural hazard response trainings as part of their professional development. Since the school is only a K-8th grade school, softball teams are formed intermittently. Coaches adhere to required state protocols regarding lightning evaluations, but only attend training when there is an interest and students for a team. However, they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games.

Shawnee PS: The school has a capital improvement plan, maintained and updated by the superintendent's office. The school's emergency management plans are reviewed and updated by the school safety officer each October and approved by the superintendent's office. These plans are annually submitted to the county emergency management. The school's safety officer is the school's emergency manager. Coaches are required to adhere to required protocols regarding lightning evaluations. The school has an informal post-disaster recovery plan.

South Rock Creek PS: The school has an informal 5-year plan in lieu of a formal capital improvement plan. It and the emergency management plans are approved by the superintendent's office. The superintendent has assembled a committee of administrators and they update these plans each spring. The superintendent functions as the school's emergency manager. Teachers do not have natural hazard response training and coaches do not have annual lightning evaluation

training; however, coaches do not use lightning detection apps to determine the proximity of lightning strikes for the safety of student athletes and anyone attending the sporting events.

Tecumseh PS: The school has a capital improvement plan and the superintendent maintains and updates it annually before each school year begins. The superintendent's office updates the emergency management plans and post-disaster recovery plan; the emergency management plans are submitted to the local police and fire departments annually. The school resource officer and the assistant school superintendent share responsibilities as the emergency manager. The teachers do not attend annual hazard response training, but coaches are required to adhere with state lightning evaluation requirements.

Wanette PS: The school does not have a capital improvement plan. The emergency management plans are annually updated by the school's safety and health committee which includes school administrators and city officials. The superintendent functions as the emergency manager and has also designated personnel to fulfill that role in the superintendent's absence. The teachers attend all hazard training at the beginning of the school year. The coaches do not attend lightning evaluation training; however, they do not use any apps or lightning detection devices to evaluate lightning strikes that could occur during games. The school relies solely on the coaches' and game officials' judgment to postpone or cancel sporting events due to lightning strikes. The school does not have a post-disaster recovery plan.

Schools across the planning area could improve their capabilities by ensuring that lightning evaluation training is consistently incorporated and that additional flash flood training is incorporated in the bus driver instructions. For the schools that do not have Post-Disaster Recovery Plans, they could incorporate a section in their existing emergency response plans or create a new plan that would address these protocols. All schools could also improve response capabilities by introducing all staff to table top hazard discussions and exercises, and expanding the schools' emergency protocols and responses beyond state requirements.

In addition to the capabilities listed, each participating school district answered the following questions:

1. Has your school district had positive responses to bond issues?
 - a. **Asher PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - b. **Bethel Acres PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - c. **Dale PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - d. **Earlsboro PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - e. **Grove PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - f. **Konawa PS:** Yes, the community supports bond issues for the school.
 - g. **Macomb PS:** No, the community has not supported bond issues.
 - h. **Maud PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues in the past.
 - i. **McLoud PS:** No, the community has not supported bond issues.
 - j. **Meeker PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues in the past.
 - k. **North Rock Creek PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues.
 - l. **Pleasant Grove PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues.
 - m. **Shawnee PS:** The community has had a mixed response to bond issues in the past. It depends on the issues at hand.
 - n. **South Rock Creek PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues.
 - o. **Tecumseh PS:** Yes, the community has supported bond issues.
 - p. **Wanette PS:** No, the community is not open to discussing bond issues at this time.

2. Based on population, is the school district population growing or declining?
 - a. **Asher PS:** The student population has been maintaining.
 - b. **Bethel Acres PS:** The student population has been maintaining the past several years. With the completion of the turnpike near this area, the district expects some future growth as the urban spawl expands.
 - c. **Dale PS:** The student population is growing.
 - d. **Earlsboro PS:** The student population was growing before the pandemic closures. The school expects to be growing again by fall 2021.
 - e. **Grove PS:** The student population was growing before the pandemic closures. The school expects to be growing again by fall 2021.
 - f. **Konawa PS:** The student population is declining, partially due to the pandemic closures, partially due to a declining population in the area.
 - g. **Macomb PS:** The student population is maintaining.
 - h. **Maud PS:** The student population is declining, partially due to the pandemic closures, partially due to a declining population in the area.
 - i. **McCloud PS:** The student population has declined over the past few years.
 - j. **Meeker PS:** The student population has declined with the pandemic.
 - k. **North Rock Creek PS:** The student population is growing. The high school is expanding a grade each year, and the senior (12th) grade will be added to the school in 2021-2022. It is the fastest growing school district in the state.
 - l. **Pleasant Grove PS:** The current student population is usually around 250 students and in the 2020-2021 it has declined. It is expected the student population to grow in the 2021-2022 academic year.
 - m. **Shawnee PS:** The current student population has been declining over the past few years.
 - n. **South Rock Creek PS:** The student population has been maintaining in recent years.
 - o. **Tecumseh PS:** The past few years have seen a slight decline in the student population.
 - p. **Wanette PS:** Overall, the student population is declining, but many students are taking classes online.

3. How will the Pottawatomie HMP be integrated into other school plans and policies?
 - a. **Asher PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify missing elements of the school's existing emergency plans and a discussion starter with the school board for future mitigation projects.
 - b. **Bethel Acres PS:** The PHMP will primarily be used as a discussion starter with the school board and local officials to prioritize future hazard mitigation projects.
 - c. **Dale PS:** The PHMP will be used to start discussions on developing a post-disaster recovery plan.
 - d. **Earlsboro PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify missing elements of the school's existing emergency plans and a discussion starter with the school board for future mitigation projects.
 - e. **Grove PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify missing elements of the school's existing emergency response plans and a discussion starter with the school board for future mitigation projects.
 - f. **Konawa PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify missing elements of the school's existing emergency response plans and a discussion starter with the school board for future mitigation projects.

- g. **Macomb PS:** The PHMP and action items will be used to as a discussion starter regarding mitigation projects with the school board and community.
- h. **Maud PS:** The PHMP will be used as a discussion starter with the school board to prioritize mitigation projects. At the time of updating the PHMP, a bond proposal will be put to a vote of the people to fund safe rooms, as the school has no safe rooms.
- i. **McLoud PS:** The PHMP will be used to supplement the school's risk assessment and prompt discussions on what the school needs.
- j. **Meeker PS:** The PHMP will be used to supplement the school's existing plans and as a discussion starter with the school board regarding mitigation projects.
- k. **North Rock Creek PS:** The Safe School Committee will use the PHMP to identify any vulnerabilities not previously identified in the school's existing plans.
- l. **Pleasant Grove PS:** The PHMP will be used to prompt a discussion with the school board about the acquisition of an adequate generator to preserve the food service during power outages.
- m. **Shawnee PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify any risks or vulnerabilities that the school's existing plans have not identified.
- n. **South Rock Creek PS:** The PHMP will be used as a discussion starter on future mitigation projects at the school.
- o. **Tecumseh PS:** The PHMP will be used to identify any risks or vulnerabilities that the school's existing plans have not identified. The PHMP will be used as a discussion starter on future mitigation projects at the school.
- p. **Wanette PS:** Implementation of the PHMP will depend upon the availability of school funding. The school board and community are not open to bond issues at this time.

4.2 NFIP PARTICIPATION

Each municipality and the county participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on a voluntary, individual basis. NFIP participation allows residents of each jurisdiction the ability to purchase their own individual flood insurance as needed.

To participate in NFIP and maintain compliance, each municipality and the county must have its own floodplain manager, and these floodplain managers assist the schools in understanding floodplain management as needed.

FEMA has designated the floodplain areas as indicated on FIRM maps; however, communities or individuals can conduct independent watershed studies and hydrological studies, and the findings can be submitted to FEMA. These changes are called Letter of Map changes and can result in designating a more defined flood area.

Jurisdiction ID	Initial FHBM Identified	FIRM Map Effective Date
Asher (400259)	April 2, 1992	September 3, 2010
Bethel Acres (400346)	December 31, 1976	May 16, 2019
Brooksville (400469)	April 18, 1978	September 3, 2010
Earlsboro (400524)	NA	May 16, 2019
Johnson (400242)	NA	May 16, 2019
Macomb	Not Listed	Not Listed
Maud (400401)	April 2, 1976	July 18, 2011
McLoud (400398)	August 13, 1976	May 16, 2019
Pink (400523)	NA	May 16, 2019
Pottawatomie County (400496)	May 25, 1982	May 16, 2019
St. Louis (400326)	NA	September 3, 2010
Shawnee (400178)	December 27, 1974	May 16, 2019
Tecumseh (400179)	July 19, 1974	May 16, 2019
Tribbey (400421)	NA	September 3, 2010
Wanette (400180)	December 20, 1974	September 3, 2010

Participating jurisdictions confirmed that anyone can request floodplain maps from their respective floodplain administrator. The participating jurisdictions adopt the latest changes to FIRM maps as they are made available to the respective jurisdictions as FEMA makes those maps and changes available. These changes are presented to the respective governing boards for adoption. This table lists the participating jurisdictions and their respective status regarding NFIP participation.

Pottawatomie County: The county is a participant of the NFIP. The board of county commissioners adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps in May 2019 that was provided by FEMA through the OWRB. The Pottawatomie County emergency manager is the designated floodplain administrator and is responsible for maintaining the county’s standards for any construction that occurs in the floodplain and permits to build in these areas in the unincorporated areas must be obtained through the Pottawatomie County floodplain administrator and using the digital forms on the county’s website <http://pottawatomiecountyyok.com/floodplain-management/>. The Pottawatomie County commissioners and the emergency manager/floodplain administrator will continue to remain compliant with NFIP requirements by staying current with all NFIP guidance as it is released. The county’s emergency manager/floodplain administrator will also share any floodplain/NFIP information to municipalities as needed, and for being a conduit for NFIP community resources, in addition to continuing to maintain the necessary forms and information online.

Town of Asher: The town is not participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The FIRM Map effective date is September 3, 2010; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of Bethel Acres: The city is a participant of the NFIP. The town council adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps on May 16, 2019. The emergency manager maintains the floodplain administrator role and the town's standards for any construction that occurs within a floodplain and permits to build in these areas within city limits must be obtained through the town's floodplain administrator. The town council will continue compliance by enforcing Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas with NFIP requirements and incorporate new NFIP guidance as it is released.

Town of Brooksville: The town is a participant of the NFIP; the FIRM Map effective date is September 3, 2010. The fire chief serves as the floodplain administrator, and the town council is the governing board that adopts any changes FEMA makes to FIRM maps. The town council will continue to remain compliant by continuing to enforce Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas to maintain compliance with NFIP requirements and incorporate new NFIP guidance as it is released.

Town of Earlsboro: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The FIRM Map effective date is May 16, 2019; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of Johnson: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The floodplain maps have the effective date of May 16, 2019; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of Macomb: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability is also a consideration. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of Maud: The town is a participant of the NFIP. The city council adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps on July 18, 2011. The city clerk maintains the floodplain administrator role and the town's standards for any construction that occurs within a floodplain and permits to build in these areas within city limits must be obtained through the town's floodplain administrator. The city council will continue compliance by enforcing Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas and issuing and reviewing floodplain permits.

City of McLoud: The city is a participant of the NFIP; the city council adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps on May 16, 2019. The city is in the process of hiring a floodplain administrator as of the time of writing this HMP. The city council will continue compliance enforcing Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas to maintain compliance with NFIP requirements and issuing and reviewing floodplain permits.

Town of Pink: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; limited staff availability has been a consideration regarding the town's participation in the NFIP. The town's mayor and volunteer fire chief are looking into the possibility of joining as an interest in the town's participation has been expressed by residents. The floodplain maps have the effective date of May 16, 2019. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of St. Louis: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The FIRM Map effective date is September 3, 2010; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

City of Shawnee: The city is a participant of the NFIP. The city commissioners adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps on May 16, 2019. The floodplain administrator maintains the city's standards for any construction that occurs within a floodplain and permits to build in these areas within city limits must be obtained through the city's floodplain administrator. The city commission will continue compliance by enforcing Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with NFIP requirements and provide necessary forms to residents through the floodplain administrator. Once the floodplain administrator has presented any new guidance to the city commission, the city commission adopts the amendments.

City of Tecumseh: The city is a participant of the NFIP. The city council adopted an amendment of the floodplain maps on May 16, 2019. The floodplain administrator maintains the city's standards for any construction that occurs within a floodplain and permits to build in these areas within city limits must be obtained through the city's floodplain administrator. The city council will continue compliance by enforcing Floodplain ordinances in Special Flood Hazard Areas according to NFIP requirements, notifying the public of any new FEMA guidance, providing residents with resources on floodplain information, and following the best practices recommended by the OWRB and FEMA. Once the floodplain administrator has presented new FEMA guidance to the city council, the city council then approves any amendments to floodplain maps or any other FEMA guidance.

Town of Tribbey: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The effective date of the maps is September 3, 2010; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

Town of Wanette: The town is not a participant of the NFIP; there has been little to no interest expressed in the town needing or wanting to join the NFIP. Limited staff availability has also been a consideration. The FIRM Map effective date is September 3, 2010; according to the FIRM maps, very little of the town lies within a floodplain area. The county emergency manager/floodplain administrator, with the OWRB, will work with the town board to encourage NFIP participation.

The participating jurisdictions maintain a floodplain administrator and rely on the floodplain administrator to maintain the NFIP requirements. The floodplain administrator is either the emergency manager of the jurisdiction or other designated personnel. The floodplain administrators inform the respective governing bodies of any new guidance that the FEMA issues regarding NFIP. The respective governing bodies then adopted the guidance as amendments by resolution.

For the jurisdictions (**Asher, Earlsboro, Johnson, Macomb, Pink, Tribbey, and Wanette**) not currently participating in the NFIP, the respective governing bodies might need to meet with a representative of the OWRB and/or the NFIP coordinator to reevaluate their NFIP status. According to the current FIRM maps, very little terrain of the non-participating jurisdictions lies within a floodplain. A consultation would provide the necessary advisement each respective community should take regarding NFIP participation. Section 4.4 includes an action item for these jurisdictions to meet with the NFIP coordinator or other OWRB representative to evaluate their respective current status.

4.3 MITIGATION GOALS

The Pottawatomie County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team reviewed the goals from the previous plan and made minor changes to the general hazard mitigation goals. The goals are as follows:

1. Protection of lives and property
2. Improved identification and protection of critical facilities
3. Minimize repetitive flooding
4. Inform and educate citizens on all potential hazards
5. Improve response capabilities to natural hazard events

4.4 ACTION ITEMS

The Action Items are listed in order of their priority as the planning team discussed. This prioritization results from the multiple discussions that occurred with the planning team and the needs that each jurisdiction discussed.

There are five Mitigation Action Types:

1. **Local Plans and Regulations:** Using authorities, policies, and codes to influence development.
2. **Structure/ Infrastructure Projects:** Modifying or removing infrastructure to mitigate hazard.
3. **Natural System Protection:** Minimizing damage by preserving natural system functions.
4. **Education and Awareness Programs:** Informing citizens on how to mitigate hazards.
5. **5% Projects:** Actions not quantifiable by a Benefit Cost Analysis, (i.e., sirens, generators, etc.).

Action Items for 2021-2026 PHMP

Action Item 1	Data Deficiencies for Dam EAPs: N. Deer Creek/Wes Watkins Reservoir, Twin Lakes/Shawnee 1 & 2, Tecumseh Lake, Salt Creek 13, 14, & 15				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Bethel Acres, Earlsboro, Pottawatomie County, Dale PS, McLoud, Shawnee, Tecumseh				
Action	Coordinate with the OWRB, Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corps of Engineers; potentially hire an engineering firm to complete the inundation studies as needed				
Responsible Party	County Emergency Management Director, City Emergency Management Director				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-36 months				
Cost	Variable, depending on each EAP				
Potential Funding Sources	County or city funding				

Action Item 2	Community and School Safe Room Installation					
Hazard(s) Addressed	High Winds, Tornado					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, Meeker PS, McLoud PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Install community and school safe rooms at critical facilities as needed, large enough to accommodate student populations and accommodate a large number of people from the community					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, school board administrators					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city, school funding; HMPG, BRIC					

Action Item 3	Promote Mass Notification Apps					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure*, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm (Dam failure affects only jurisdictions with an (*).)					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County*, Asher, Bethel Acres*, Brooksville, Earlsboro*, Johnson, Macomb, Maud, McLoud*, Pink, St. Louis, Shawnee*, Tecumseh*, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS*, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Promote county and municipal apps via social media platforms, newspaper ads, public events, utility bills, etc. that alert residents to any preparedness information or emergency alerts specific to the respective communities					
Responsible Party	County, municipalities, school, public information departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	\$0-\$100					
Potential Funding Sources	County funding, municipal funding, school funding					

Action Item 4	Water usage regulation					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Macomb, Maud, McLoud, Pink, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette					
Action	Local municipalities, rural water districts consult with state legislators regarding legislation to regulate water usage during extreme drought					
Responsible Party	County, municipalities, school, public information departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	\$0					
Potential Funding Sources	County, municipal funds					

Action Item 5	Acquire adequate back-up generators and installation					
Hazard(s) Addressed	High Winds, Lightning, Tornado, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Acquire and install adequate back-up generators at critical facilities, especially for locations designated for use by non-governmental organizations (Red Cross) during widespread disasters					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, school board administrators, county and municipal emergency management					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city, school funding; HMPG, BRIC					

Action Item 6	Acquire and Install Outdoor Early Warning Devices				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Tornado				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette				
Action	Acquire and install outdoor early warning devices across Pottawatomie County				
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities				
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding; HMPG, BRIC				

Action Item 7	Establish Cooling / Warming Stations				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Extreme Heat, Winter Storm				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette				
Action	Designate permanent cooling / warming stations within each respective jurisdiction				
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities				
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding				

Action Item 8	Drainage Improvements					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, Meeker PS, McLoud PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Deepen, widen, or straighten existing drainage areas to improve drainage					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding, HMPG, BRIC					

Action Item 9	Develop database for vulnerable populations / special needs identifications					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam failure*, Extreme Heat, Flood, High Winds, Hail, Lightning, Tornado Wildfire, Winter Storm. (Dam failure affects only jurisdictions with an (*).)					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County*, Asher, Bethel Acres*, Brooksville, Earlsboro*, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud*, St. Louis, Shawnee*, Tecumseh*, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS,* Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS*, Wanette PS					
Action	Develop, update, and maintain a system that jurisdictions use to identify and document vulnerable populations for emergency purposes					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, school administrators					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding					

Action Item 10	Log and map out all available fire hydrants in Geosafe					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Wildfire					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McCloud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette					
Action	Emergency Management to coordinate with volunteer and municipal fire departments to identify all available and functional fire hydrants county wide and map out the locations					
Responsible Party	County Emergency Management					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County funds					

Action Item 11	Wildland/Brush Management					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Wildfire, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McCloud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McCloud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Manage overgrown areas of brush, trees, red cedars to conserve water supplies during extreme drought, reduce wildfire fuel, and minimize damages to utility transmission lines during winter (ice) storms					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding					

Action Item 12	Erosion Prevention					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Install rip-rap, concrete lining, and retaining walls to reduce erosion and improve resilience along ditches, drainage areas, retention ponds					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding, HMPG, BRIC					

Action Item 13	911 / EOC Enhancement					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flood, Hail, High Winds, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Harden against power surges with additional grounding, install sufficient backup generators, and redundant communication systems. This will mitigate the risks of emergency response communication interruptions during hazard events.					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding					

Action Item 14	Public Education regarding All Hazards					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam failure*, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Hail, High Winds, Lightning, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County*, Asher, Bethel Acres*, Brooksville, Earlsboro*, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud*, St. Louis, Shawnee*, Tecumseh*, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS*, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Add natural hazard awareness and education elements to existing newsletters, newspapers, city and school websites, social media pages, and other publications distributed by the participating jurisdictions					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments, school administrators, public information officers					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding					

Action Item 15	Establish Backup Water Supply					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, High Winds, Lightning, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette					
Action	Install/establish backup water supply or reactivate existing wells that will provide alternative or additional water supplies. This will mitigate depleted water supply due to drought, prolonged power outages, major water line breaks, and fighting wildfires.					
Responsible Party	County commissioners and municipalities, public work departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, REAP grants, CDBG					

Action Item 16	Identify flood prone areas along bus routes and critical response routes				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS				
Action	School administrators, county commissioners, and municipal public works identify low-lying flood prone areas in order to develop detour routes for buses and critical services as necessary.				
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments, school administrators				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	\$0				
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, BRIC, CDBG				

Action Item 17	Portable Solar Motorist Information Signs				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam failures, Earthquake, Flooding, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm (Dam failure affects only jurisdictions with an (*).)				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County*, Asher, Bethel Acres*, Brooksville, Earlsboro*, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud*, St. Louis, Shawnee*, Tecumseh*, Tribbey, Wanette				
Action	Purchase portable, programmable, solar, automated motorist information / lighted electronic signs that can be positioned along roadsides of potential dangers (washed outs, smoke, downed power lines, flooding, etc.)				
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable				
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, BRIC, CDBG				

Action Item 18	Xeriscaping				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Drought, Extreme Heat				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS				
Action	Use xeriscaping and/or native vegetation to reduce or eliminate water usage to conserve water during drought conditions				
Responsible Party	County commissioners and municipalities, public work departments				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable				
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, REAP grants, CDBG, school funds				

Action Item 19	Lightning Detection				
Hazard(s) Addressed	Lightning				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McLoud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS				
Action	Purchase and install lightning detectors for use at outdoor events and recreational areas to provide advance warning of approaching lightning				
Responsible Party	School administrators, municipal councils, county officials				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable				
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, HMPG, school funds				

Action Item 20	Install Impact Resistant Window Film					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Earthquake, Hail, High Winds, Tornado					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McCloud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McCloud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Install impact resistant film on windows of critical facilities to protect occupants from shattering glass in a hazard event					
Responsible Party	School administrators, municipal councils, county officials, emergency management					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, HMPG, school funds					

Action Item 21	Impact Resistant Roofing					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Hail, High Winds, Tornado					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McCloud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McCloud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Increase resilience of county, municipal, and school buildings with impact resistant roofing					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management, public works departments, school administrators,					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities					
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding, HMPG, BRIC					

Action Item 22	Surge Protection					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Hail, High Winds, Lightning, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McCloud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, McCloud PS, Meeker PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Install surge protection (battery backup devices) on all critical electronic systems in critical facilities to protect devices from power surges and allow for proper shut down in a power outage					
Responsible Party	Emergency Management, County and Elected Officials, School administrators, IT departments					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County funds, municipal funds, school funds					

Action Item 23	Install Protective Crosswalks					
Hazard(s) Addressed	High Winds, Tornado					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, Dale PS, Earlsboro PS, Grove PS, Konawa PS, Macomb PS, Maud PS, Meeker PS, McCloud PS, North Rock Creek PS, Pleasant Grove PS, Shawnee PS, South Rock Creek PS, Tecumseh PS, Wanette PS					
Action	Construct protective barriers along sidewalks between school buildings to protect students and staff when they need to go outdoors to get to saferooms					
Responsible Party	School board, school administrators					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable according to scope of the project					
Potential Funding Sources	School funds, HMPG, Grant funding					

Action Item 24	Repetitive Flood Properties					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Dam Failure, Flooding (Dam failure affects only jurisdictions with an (*).)					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County*, McLoud*, Shawnee*, Tecumseh*					
Action	Identify, acquire, remove repetitive loss flood properties where acquisition is the most cost effective and desirable mitigation measure					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city councils, city commissioners					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County and city funding, HMGP, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)					

Action Item 25	Develop master drainage plans, particularly in flood prone areas					
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding					
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects	
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette					
Action	Develop master drainage plans with planning departments, the OWRB, floodplain administrators, and subject matter experts to strategically improve areas that experience regular flooding that impedes traffic and critical services.					
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city councils, city commissioners, floodplain administrators, emergency management directors					
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months					
Cost	Variable					
Potential Funding Sources	County and city funding					

Action Item 26	Individual Safe Room Rebate Program				
Hazard(s) Addressed	High Winds, Tornado				
Mitigation Action Type (Highlight box that applies.)	Local Plans and Regulations	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Natural Systems Protection	Education and Awareness Programs	5% Projects
Jurisdiction(s)	Pottawatomie County, Asher, Bethel Acres, Brooksville, Earlsboro, Johnson, Pink, Maud, Macomb, McLoud, St. Louis, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Tribbey, Wanette				
Action	Develop a county or municipal safe room rebate program for residents to apply for reimbursement on an individual safe room installation; rebate option would incentivize residents to install private storm shelters.				
Responsible Party	County commissioners, city and town councils, county and municipal emergency management				
Potential Implementation Timeline	12-60 months				
Cost	Variable according to needs of respective communities				
Potential Funding Sources	County, city funding, HMPG, BRIC, Private grants				

4.5 ACTION ITEM PRIORITIZATION

County and Municipalities: Each jurisdiction maintains their own respective governing board. The board of county commissioners governs the final decisions of the county. The respective city councils/board of trustees govern the respective municipalities. Each respective board has the authority to appropriate funding or issue bonds to complete hazard mitigation projects. The determining factors in prioritizing projects for each community will be:

- the cost-benefit analysis for each project to weigh the long-term benefits.
- availability of local, state, and federal funding.

Occasionally, the respective jurisdiction might choose to pursue specific grant opportunities (whether through private or public funding) for one-time hazard mitigation projects, example: federal funding for a storm shelter, or local bonds for emergency generators.

The planning departments and governing bodies consider questions such as:

1. Does the project enhance public awareness and understanding of hazards specific to the Planning Area?
2. Can the project be accomplished in a way that maximizes mitigation activities between the local community, non-profit, and private business entities?
3. Will the project provide an opportunity for new construction that enhances mitigation?
4. Will the project help to educate the public on mitigation and prevention activities?

Ultimately, each governing body decides which hazard mitigation projects to prioritize according to the funds available, either through budgetary appropriations or by putting the project to a vote by the people to issue bonds that would pay for the hazard mitigation project. The social, political, economic, and public factors will also influence how hazard mitigation projects are driven by the respective populations.

Schools: School budgets are directly tied to state funding and schools relies on the authorization and support of the respective school boards to complete action projects such as these listed in the Action Projects. The hazard mitigation planning team discussed how these projects would be prioritized and implemented. The determining factors in prioritizing projects for the schools will be:

- the cost-benefit analysis for each project.
- availability of local, state, and federal funding.

Occasionally, individual school districts might choose to pursue specific grant opportunities (whether through private or public funding) for one-time hazard mitigation projects, example: federal funding for a storm shelter, or local bonds for emergency generators.

As funding for action projects becomes available, the jurisdictions will also use the STAPLEE evaluation table on the following page, in addition to the cost-benefit analysis for each project.

The **STAPLEE method** assesses the feasibility of alternative considerations by using seven different categories in which to view those limitations/impacts; Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental.

Example STAPLEE Evaluation for future reference

Evaluation Category	Sources of Information S.T.A.P.L.E.E.
Social	Members of the HazMit Planning Team had input throughout the planning process. The team included government officials, school administrators, emergency response/emergency management personnel, business owners, and professionals. Discussions included those among the school population who are most vulnerable during times of hazardous events.
Technical	Community officials, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB), and the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM), and other subject matter experts were consulted about technical aspects of the projects and hazards.
Administrative	Administrative staff will be responsible for the implementation of action projects as funding becomes available.
Political	Officials and members of the governing boards were part of the planning process.
Legal	Legal questions will be presented to the respective legal counsels to ensure compliance and that no legal issues would arise with project implementation.
Economic	As anticipated, (the jurisdiction) does not currently have funds to implement all action projects. The main focus of the HazMit Planning Team are the Action Items 1-17. All other projects will undergo a cost-benefit analysis to inform the public if any bonds are initiated to generate revenue for future projects.
Environmental	Agencies such as the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Oklahoma Forestry Service, and the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, among others have been consulted regarding the technical details of hazards and their impacts upon the jurisdiction(s).

Conclusion: The cost-benefit analysis concluded that action items 1-17 will complete the goals of protecting lives and improving response capabilities. The benefit of protecting and saving lives exceeds the economic cost it will require to install safe rooms, acquire generators, improving building envelopes, and other mitigation activities.

The planning team has identified the action items and prioritized them in order, with 1 being the first priority, and so forth. The planning team anticipates that Action Items 1-17 will be evaluated annually to see how the implementation and completion can be achieved. It is not anticipated that these completions will occur simultaneously but will occur individually as funding becomes available. The planning team expects to evaluate actions items 18-27 annually as well; execution of these action items is completely dependent upon the funding of each individual jurisdiction. Action Items 18-27 are included to fulfill FEMA’s requirement to have a “comprehensive range” of action items needed for successful plan approval and will be implemented only as funding is available.

4.6 INTEGRATION OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATA INTO OTHER PLANNING MECHANISMS

Information on how each jurisdiction reviews its planning mechanisms is included in detail below. In each review, jurisdictional POCs will review the HMP hazard data and mitigation action item list at least annually. All jurisdictions will incorporate any updated hazard profile data into their respective Emergency Action Plans. Whenever possible, each jurisdiction will look for funding opportunities to incorporate hazard mitigation action items into their respective Capital Improvement plans. In addition, jurisdictions that have the ability to enforce building codes will also review the HMP for opportunities to incorporate enhanced building codes that promote hazard mitigating.

Each jurisdiction has their respective planning commissions/departments, mitigation planning/emergency management departments, and maintenance departments. Each jurisdiction individually decides how to appropriate or seek funding for their most urgent or most needed projects. They follow protocols of their respective governing bodies accordingly. The jurisdictions individually ensure that appropriate overlap with their comprehensive master plans, emergency operation plans, capital improvement plans, etc., as shown in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5. Those tables and following narrative show the planning mechanisms each jurisdiction has in place to accomplish their hazard mitigation goals.

The planning team will annually review the goals to ensure no changes are needed, based on what the planning team experienced in the previous year.

Pottawatomie County: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the emergency management director and approved by the board of county commissioners, either January 1 or July 1, depending on the cycle of each respective plan. Pottawatomie County commissioners give the final approval for any changes or updates to prioritizing hazard mitigation project implementation. Upon its completion, the PCEM director will annually review and update the EOP and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan and submits each to the board of county commissioners for approval. Master (Comprehensive) Plan, Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan. The commissioners adopted an updated Master Plan effective July 1, 2020, which includes an Emergency Response Plan.

The Town of Asher: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the emergency manager and the town clerk and approved by the town council. The ordinances are continually reviewed by the town clerk and formally updated annually each June, coinciding with the fiscal year budget approval. The emergency manager annually reviews the emergency plans and makes updates as needed. Any changes are brought before the town council for approval each June, coinciding with the fiscal year budget approval, and the council gives the final approval for any changes or updates to prioritizing hazard mitigation project implementation.

The Town of Bethel Acres: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the emergency manager and approved by the town council. The Bethel Acres emergency manager reviews and updates the ERP and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan every other year. Both were last updated in April 2020. The emergency manager submits the plans to the town council for approval, and the council gives the final approval for any changes or updates to prioritizing hazard mitigation project implementation.

The Town of Brooksville: As identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5, the Town of Brooksville relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town board is the governing body and approves any updates the Brooksville emergency manager recommends. The emergency manager is the designated personnel to update emergency protocols for Brooksville and bring them before the town board. All plans are in need of updating and need to be placed on an updating schedule. The adoption of the PHMP will serve as a starting point for the Town of Brooksville to begin the annual updating process. The emergency manager also expects that the town board will adopt the Pottawatomie County EOP upon its completion in late 2021, and it will serve as an additional starting point for the Town of Brooksville to update their emergency protocols. The town board calls meetings only as needed; they do not hold town board meetings on any regular basis.

The Town of Earlsboro: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are updated by the town clerk and approved by the town board of trustees. The Town of Earlsboro relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town clerk is the designated personnel who maintains the updating schedule for ordinances and the Strategic Plan. The town clerk works with the police chief and the fire chief to bring administrative items and plans before the town board for approval and adoption as needed. The fire chief is responsible for updating the town's emergency plans and protocols.

The Town of Johnson: As identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5, the Town of Johnson relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town council is the governing body that approves any formal documents, which will include the PHMP and the Pottawatomie County EOP. There is no personnel designated as an emergency manager and the town maintains no emergency protocols or plans. The Town of Johnson relies on the Pottawatomie County EM for all emergency services. The town council holds meetings as needed for approval and adoption of the county plans that includes them.

The Town of Macomb: As identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 the Town of Macomb relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town council is the governing body that approves any formal documents, which will include the PHMP and the Pottawatomie County EOP. There is no personnel designated as an emergency manager and the town maintains no emergency protocols or plans. The Town of Macomb relies on the Pottawatomie County EM for all emergency services. The town council holds meetings as needed for approval and adoption of the county plans that includes them.

The City of Maud: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the city clerk/emergency manager and approved by the city council. The Maud city clerk/emergency manager reviews and updates the ERP annually and submits it to the city council for approval every July 1. The city clerk/emergency manager also updates the city's EOP and it is expected that it will be updated and approved July 2021. The council gives the final approval for any changes or updates to prioritizing hazard mitigation project implementation.

The City of McCloud: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the planning commission and emergency manager and approved by the city council. The council gives the final approval for any changes or updates to prioritizing hazard mitigation project implementation. The City of McCloud relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP.

The Town of Pink: As identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 the Town of Pink relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town council is the governing body

that approves any formal documents, which are typically reviewed by the town attorney, who volunteers his/her services to maintain any formal documentation. The town does not have any paid employees who handle the updating of any documents. The town council holds meetings as needed for approval and adoption of the county plans that includes them.

The Town of St. Louis: As identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 the Town of St. Louis relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town board is the governing body that approves any formal documents, which includes the Pottawatomie County HMP and the EOP. The town does not have any paid employees who handle the updating of any documents. The town council holds meetings as needed for approval and adoption of the county plans that includes them.

The City of Shawnee: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the emergency management director and approved by city commissioners. The Emergency Response Plan is reviewed and updated by the emergency manager and submitted to the city commissioners for approval each January. The emergency manager is in the process of updating the city's EOP and expects it to be finalized and accepted by the city commissioners in September 2021.

The City of Tecumseh: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are annually updated by the emergency manager and approved by city council. The city clerk maintains the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan and it covers a dam breach response plan and electricity outage plan. Tecumseh relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP.

The Town of Tribbey: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are updated and adopted as needed by the town council. Tribbey relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The town has a volunteer grant writer who reviews any formal documents for the town and informs the town council of any changes or updates that need to be made.

The Town of Wanette: The plans identified and detailed in Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 are updated by the mayor/emergency manager and approved by the town council. The town council is the governing board that approves and adopts the Pottawatomie County HMP and EOP. Wanette relies on the county for inclusion in the Pottawatomie County EOP. The mayor/emergency manager is the designated personnel who brings updates and changes before the town council for approval each year. The town council holds meetings monthly for approval and adoption of the county plans that includes them.

Schools: Each respective superintendent is the primary contact responsible for ensuring that emergency plans and protocols are annually updated (or updated according to its cycle) and approved by the respective school boards. The superintendent holds this responsibility as emergency/crisis management is part of the job description. The respective superintendents work with safety committees made up of teachers who can provide the practical insight into implementation of emergency plans and protocols. As each respective superintendent presents the PHMP to each respective school board for adoption, the PHMP will be used to compare existing protocols with the hazards addressed in the school plans. (Example 1: Dale PS might discuss, evaluate, and develop a protocol related to a Canton Lake dam failure if one does not already exist in the school's emergency plans. Example 2: Macomb PS, Asher PS, Bethel Acres PS, etc. might discuss, evaluate, and develop feasible evacuation plans and formalize MOUs with community partners.) The respective school boards are the governing authority to approve emergency plans

and protocols upon the recommendation of the superintendent. The superintendent is also responsible to ensure that the school's plans and protocols meet state requirements.

How Jurisdictions Have Already Incorporated Hazard Mitigation Plan Data into Planning Mechanisms

The previous hazard mitigation plan was not incorporated into a majority of planning mechanisms, and the previous hazard mitigation plan was not utilized to its full capacity. As shown by the tables in Section 4.1, some of the jurisdictions do not have existing planning mechanisms available in order to incorporate hazard mitigation plan data and institutionalize practices.

The respective jurisdictions did use the previous hazard mitigation plan action items and focused on completing action items that provided the most benefit to the community and that were affordable with the jurisdiction's budget. The previous mitigation action items and status are detailed in Section 5.2.

The main hindrance to incorporating hazard mitigation data within each respective jurisdiction is a lack of staff and resources available. Incorporating hazard mitigation plan data into existing planning mechanisms is a relatively new practice across the planning area.