

## **SECTION 3**

### **CITY/COUNTY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT**

Note: Updates to section 3 including updating current existing plans used by county and adding school information and practices. Each jurisdiction did a review and sent in more current information that was applicable. Also added was grant funding information.

#### **Mitigation Management Policies**

The McDonald County Commission, McDonald County Sheriff's Department and Municipal Police and Fire departments are in charge of the preparation of emergency or disastrous events. These duties include the writing of an Emergency Operations Plan, coordinating intergovernmental emergency response and preparedness agencies, and implementing measures identified in the Emergency Operations Plans that increase preparedness and response times. The joint communication between the agencies generally encourages cooperation between jurisdictions reduce all disaster response times, and preparedness.

#### **Existing Plans**

McDonald County Emergency Management Agency has finished updating its Emergency Operations Plan to conform to the Federal mandate of revising and incorporating Catastrophic Events, Agro-Terrorism/Animal Emergency, and addressing access and functional needs into the plan (January of 2010). The Emergency Operations Plan identifies facilities of specific importance and which require special protection and/or attention in case of a hazardous event. The plan also develops and maintains mutual assistance agreements among the various and overlapping agencies, encourages exercises and drills to maintain awareness, develops procedures to circumvent transportation and utility closures, and identifies vulnerability within the existing civic infrastructure.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been adopted by McDonald County and all cities, villages and the school system within the County. All emergency responses to disasters, large or small, are conducted utilizing NIMS procedures.

The McDonald County R-1 School District has its own Emergency Operations Plan. Yearly, the school reassesses risks and incorporates those risks and mitigation strategies into their plan. Drills (such as for tornadoes, fire, earthquake, evacuation and intruder) are practiced monthly within the school year to assist with better response time. They have set up direct communications with the county sheriff's department.

#### **Mitigation Programs**

The majority of Hazard Mitigation Planning emphasizes on floodplain management regulations and the participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). As identified in the Community Profile Section of this plan, not every municipality and incorporated area has floodplain regulations. Other mitigation measures conducted throughout McDonald County include:

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have facilitated the development of mapped floodplain areas. Many property owners in the County participate in the NFIP.
- The School District of McDonald County have done extensive planning a training of both staff and students to be better prepared in the event of any disaster situation to include severe storms, fires, and on campus intruders. Bus evacuations are also a part of the emergency training for the district.
- The County receives NWS (National Weather Service) warnings and alerts needed officials and emergency responders. Many residents have NWS radios and several cities have sirens.
- Tabletop Exercises practices for planning sponsored by the county for Emergency Preparedness and Ag Emergency Preparedness.

#### **Capabilities (Organization, Staffing, Training, Etc.)**

The Capability of emergency response, fire protection, law enforcement, and emergency medical services are outlined in the Community Profile Section of this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Cities and the County have mobile and fixed communication abilities to coordinate the scene of an emergency. .

There is adequate fire, police, rescue, mass care, emergency medical, and information equipment is available to city and County agencies. The Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee Region D has promoted interdisciplinary efforts for several years and has made regional equipment and personnel readily available. Region D has encouraged many cities to sign mutual aid agreements which speed response time.

Fire Departments, police, rescue, and communications are adequate. Ambulance services are assisted by first responders to give the county full coverage and there is helicopter evacuation service available.

McDonald County R-1 has a District Safety Team made up of nurses, building principals, transportation director and director of maintenance. They have radio communication with the Emergency Management Agency for the county.

The City of Joplin, MO to the north and Fayetteville, AR to the south are regional medical centers, which have substantial medical response services available in the region.

The directors/supervisors of the different agencies have received training in professional development, emergency response planning, emergency response operations, exercises, disaster response and recovery, and disaster mitigation. Emergency response personnel, EOC staff, and volunteer staff have also received adequate training in emergency response. The EOC is appropriately equipped and manned.

## **Responsibilities and Authorities**

The county has an emergency plan outlining its responsibilities and giving it authority relating to disasters. The cities either have emergency plans that dovetail with the county or agreements with the county to assist with all disasters. These entities including the school all communicate frequently to prepare for pending events as well as practice for events.

City and County governments have the following:

- The legal basis for authorization to order mandatory evacuation, redirect funds for emergency use, order a curfew, and commandeer facilities and/or equipment and materials;
- Authorized lines of succession for the chief elected officials with the right to initiate necessary emergency activities;
- Substantially safeguarded vital records, although limited for records needed to reconstitute local government;
- A substantial analysis of the possible impacts of potential disasters;
- A multi-hazard emergency operations plan;
- An Emergency Alert System approved by the Federal Communications Commission;
- Limited completion of mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions; and
- Substantial protection of people with special needs.

## **Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination**

Representatives from the McDonald County Commission, McDonald County Sheriff's Department and Municipal Police and Fire departments meet periodically and serve to sustain coordination and responsibility among fire, law enforcement, emergency medical, and public health officers from incorporated areas and adjacent jurisdictions.

There are an Inter-agency agreements signed between the county and Benton County, Arkansas, Delaware County, Oklahoma, and Newton County, Missouri.

Jane has interagency cooperation with White Rock Fire Department and the Public Water District #1.

## **Vulnerability Assessment Overview**

The local governments and County are committed to a Hazard Mitigation Program by their passage of resolutions approving this planning document. Through the course of the planning process, stakeholders have been educated at the dangers and the opportunities that this planning process will bring to the region to reduce loss of life and property.

In general, the only hazard mitigation policies of relevance to this hazard mitigation plan, are floodplain ordinances in place at a local and county level which has been updated recently, and the adherence to no-burning bans during certain periods of the dry season. Most of these burning bans pertain directly to Clean Air Act regulations, but are relevant to the mitigation of wildfires. Some communities do have building ordinances but the county cannot pass or enforce such an ordinance nor does it have zoning enforcement.

## **Vulnerability Assessment of County Policies and Development Trends**

### **Commitments to a Comprehensive Mitigation Program**

McDonald County has a history of striving to protect the life and property of the public. In the aftermath of the May 4th Tornadoes which struck the neighboring Counties, the county has strengthened mitigation measures and policies, along with response coordination. On a comprehensive basis, the county has developed a Hazard Mitigation Plan and has it updated as is recommended by FEMA.

The county works diligently to clear the roads during winter weather and the Emergency Manager makes Hazard Planning materials available for the public. The Regional Planning Commission works with the Emergency Manager to see that communities have handouts for Hazard Mitigation.

### **County Laws, Regulations and Policies Related to Development in Hazard Prone Areas**

The McDonald County Floodplain ordinance is based on policies to protect the general welfare and health of county residents and visitors. The ordinance is designed to safeguard health, safety, and property in times of flood by regulating construction in the floodplain.

McDonald County maintains a septic ordinance to protect the health, safety and welfare of its residents.

Several communities have storm water regulations that are designed to minimize the negative effects of storm water runoff caused by development. The regulations outline proper mitigation measures for erosion, detention, discharge, and conveyance of storm water.

### **County Laws, Regulations and Policies Related to Hazard Mitigation in General**

McDonald County maintains a floodplain ordinance to safeguard health, safety, and property of their residents by regulating construction and development in the floodplains. The county has developed a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses the general concerns of mitigation.

### **How Local Risk Assessments Are Incorporated and Prioritized Into Local Planning**

Riverine flooding is the most reoccurring impact on the County, and an independent floodplain regulation exists among the body of other regulations. Flash flooding is also a concern in the area. Community storm water regulations have been written in several jurisdictions to accommodate storm runoff.

McDonald County also recognizes the danger and economic impacts of severe storms, tornadoes, and severe winter storms. Clearing snow is a moderate priority for the County due to a lack of extensive and prolonged winter weather conditions in the area. Communities have expressed the issue of storm damage due to ice storms in the area and are adding generators to have a functioning city hall during such times as is encouraged by the Plan.

As a part of developing the plan, each entity developed their own list of actions that could be feasibly done that benefit their community or area. Those actions were reviewed in open meetings allowing comments or suggestions by the public, then ranked and approved by the council or board. Each year after the plan is developed (and is the practice with all councils to plan for future issues from past experiences), councils or village boards discuss in open session current issues that need to be addressed including those actions they priorly developed and then decide what financially and feasibly can be done as a part of each budget planning session. Many communities do not have any other major written plan but do use the plan for guidance with the budget process so that mitigation actions are addressed.

### **Current Criteria Used To Prioritize Mitigation Funding**

Funding for mitigation measures is based on the combination of predicted damage to property and death/injury impacts. For example, certain areas are traditionally prone to flash flooding. Most natural disasters occur sporadically, like tornadoes, and the repetitive loss is hard to concentrate into specific geographical areas like a floodplain. Mitigation has not extensively been used in the area, but initiatives have been based on a case-by-case applicant basis.

Mitigation also becomes a concern with the rate, density, and intensity of development in the County. With the expansion of city limits and population areas, growth can stretch the city and county infrastructure and emergency measures.

### **Integration of Hazard Mitigation with the City/County Departments' Plans**

Representatives from the McDonald County Commission, McDonald County Sheriff's Department and Municipal Police and Fire departments and community leaders have recognized the Hazard Mitigation Plan; some communities have considered the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies when updating city codes and ordinances. Their intentions are reflected in the city building and development, street, signage, land use, and floodplain codes and ordinances. An example of this is Ginger Blue who has adopted clean lot ordinances for fire prevention as the village is near the wildland interface. (This was done as a part of hazard planning for this Plan).

### **How the County Determines Cost Effectiveness of Mitigation Programs**

Since Hazard Mitigation Funds are delegated on a case-by-case basis, it is difficult to calculate the cost-effectiveness of mitigation programs other than on a case-by-case basis. Mitigation funds are calculated through the scope of damages, estimated savings in future hazardous events, and the probability of future hazard to human life and property. FEMA-funded projects must go through a rigorous Benefit Cost Analysis before submission and grant approval.

### **Mitigation Funding Options Including Current and Potential Sources of Federal, State, Local, Private**

McDonald County and the incorporated areas within have historically relied upon disaster declarations for financial and logistical support in case of large-scale disasters. Upon such declarations, sources of funding have included FEMA, SEMA, Missouri DNR, and Missouri CDBG, along with assistance from insurance and other private funding sources.

Mitigation programs are implemented on a case-by-case basis where the applicant submits their request in writing to the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency. Usually, the state agrees to fully or partially fund the initiative and begins an application process, or directs the applicant to other funding through governmental agencies. Private organizations have been integral in the hazard mitigation process in that they benefit by partially funding sirens, stream cleanups or radio weather warning system for positive Public Relations goals.

### **How County Government Meets Requirements for Hazard Mitigation Funding Programs**

It is the County responsibility to maintain and update the Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years. It has been decided that Harry S Truman RPC will coordinate a yearly committee meeting to review the goals and to encourage them being met. It has adopted mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, updated its communication tower, and continued to set the example by doing public informational events.

### **Funding Sources**

There are several sources of funding for both pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation policies and projects. While all mitigation techniques will likely save money by avoiding losses, the cost of implementing mitigation efforts can be substantial and well beyond the local government's capacity to fund the mitigation activity. There are existing federal and state funding programs that can be utilized for funding assistance. Following is a list of some sources of funding presently

available. This list is not comprehensive. There are new programs being developed, or existing programs being eliminated or modified both by the Federal and State government.

### **Federal Sources**

#### **TITLE: PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM**

#### **AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)**

Through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Congress approved the creation of a national program to provide a funding mechanism that is not dependent on a Presidential disaster declaration. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program provides funding to states and communities for cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program, and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property.

#### **TITLE: FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

#### **AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

FEMA'S Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP. FMA is a pre-disaster grant program, and is made available to states on an annual basis. This funding is exclusively available for mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation measures.

Criteria: Community must be a participant in NFIP; the project must be cost effective, beneficial to the NFIP fund, and technically feasible. The project must conform to the minimum standards of the NFIP Floodplain Management Regulations, the applicant's Flood Mitigation Plan, and all applicable laws and regulations.

#### **TITLE: HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM**

#### **AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) was created in November 1988 through Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The HMGP assists states and local communities in implementing long-term mitigation measures following a Presidential disaster declaration.

Criteria: Project must conform to State's Hazard Mitigation Plan, provide a beneficial impact on the disaster area, meet environmental requirements, solve a problem independently, and be cost-effective.

#### **TITLE: MITIGATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (MTAP)**

#### **AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

There are three major mitigation technical assistance programs (MTAPs) that provide technical support to state/local communities through FEMA Regional and Headquarters Mitigation staff in support of mitigation initiatives. These programs include the Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP), the National Earthquake Technical Assistance Program (NETAP), and the Wind and Water Technical Assistance Program (WAWTAP). They provide the technical support that is necessary to mitigate against potential loss of lives and minimize the amount of damage as a result of a disaster.

The HMTAP provides assistance to FEMA's Headquarters and Regional Mitigation Staff. This multi-hazards program was designed to provide architectural, engineering, and other mitigation related technical assistance in support of post disaster mitigation initiatives.

The NETAP is a technical assistance program created to provide ad hoc short-term architectural and engineering support to state/local communities as they are related to earthquake mitigation. The program was designed to enhance the state/local communities' ability to become more resistant to seismic hazards. This assistance cannot be used for actions that are covered under the State's/Territories Performance Partnership Agreement (PPA). This program assists in carrying out the statutory authorities of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, as amended.

The WAWTAP is a technical assistance program created to provide ad hoc short-term assistance in support of the hurricane and flood programs. The program was designed to enhance the state/local communities' ability to become more resistant to hazards related to flooding and hurricanes. This assistance

cannot be used for actions that are covered under the State's/Territories Performance Partnership Agreement (PPA). This program assists in carrying out the statutory authorities of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

Criteria: State participation in the Flood Program

**TITLE: SBA DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**AGENCY: U. S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

The purpose of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Loan Program is to make low-interest, fixed rate loans to eligible small businesses for the purpose of implementing mitigation measures to protect business property from damage that may be caused by future disasters. The program is a pilot program, which supports FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. SBA's Pre -Disaster Mitigation Program is available to businesses whose proposed mitigation measure conforms to the priorities and goals of the mitigation plan for the community, as defined by FEMA, in which the business is located. Because the program has been approved only for limited funding, approved loan requests will be funded on a first-come, first-served basis up to the limit of the program funds.

Criteria: A Presidential disaster declaration or an SBA administrative declaration must be made.

**TITLE: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS**

**AGENCY: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides grants to local governments for community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low-and moderate-income people. The CDBG program also provides grants for post disaster hazard mitigation and recovery following a Presidential disaster declaration.

Criteria: CBDG eligible communities (generally communities with fewer than 50,000 population and counties under 200,000 population) located within a Presidential disaster declaration area.

**TITLE: DISASTER MITIGATION PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

**AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

These grants are primarily designed for economic development initiatives, but are applicable to hazard mitigation when the focus is on creating disaster resistant jobs and workplaces. Also, these monies are applicable because often projects related to developing infrastructure are also making the community more disaster resistant.

**TITLE: EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION**

**AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Natural Resources (NRCS)**

The Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) provides financial assistance to sponsors and individuals in implementing emergency measures to relieve imminent hazards to life and property created by a natural disaster. Activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized stream banks, and the purchase of flood plain easements. The program is designed for installation of recovery measures. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared to be eligible for assistance.

**TITLE: WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING PROGRAM**

**AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

This Program provides financial assistance for watershed planning activities and cooperative river basin surveys and investigations. Types of plans include flood hazard analyses, and flood plain management assistance, with a focus on identifying solutions that use conservation practice and nonstructural measures to solve resource problems.

**State Sources**

**TITLE: WATER AND SEWER GRANT PROGRAMS**

**AGENCY: MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Department of Economic Development offers grants to enhance infrastructure such as water and sewer lines. These grants might be particularly helpful in protecting against drought by connecting disparate water sources and thereby providing multiple water sources to isolated communities. These monies might also be helpful in providing adequate protection of sewage treatment plants from the risk of flood or separation of storm water from combined sewer lines.

**TITLE: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION TRAINING**

**AGENCY: STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) offers grants for training jurisdictions in hazard mitigation, preparedness, and planning. These funds are used for training appropriate staff in identifying projects best suited for mitigation.

**TITLE: PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECT IMPACT**

**AGENCY: STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

SEMA funds are provided to assist communities with technical assistance in the development of a sustained pre-disaster mitigation program. Funds can be used for planning mitigation initiatives and providing technical "know-how" in the construction of mitigation projects.

**TITLE: HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM**

**AGENCY: STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

SEMA funds are available to communities for implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a disaster declaration. It is thought that after a major disaster, communities will be able to identify where things can be done to prevent losses in the future.

**TITLE: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**AGENCY: STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

These SEMA grants are designed to provide funds to repair damaged infrastructure and public facilities. Funds can also be used to reinstate government services impacted by a natural hazard event. This program can fund the repair of damaged components of a structure.

**TITLE: DISASTER RECOVERY INITIATIVE**

**AGENCY: MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Missouri Department of Economic Development (DED) provides this grant program to bridge funding gaps in recovery assistance after a disaster. These funds can also be used to fund gaps in a mitigation development program.

**TITLE: SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

**AGENCY: MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR), through the Soil and Water Conservation Program, offer grants, cost share programs, and low interest loans to agencies and property owners to plan and implement best practices to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality. Practices that facilitate slower release of water upstream mitigate downstream flood hazards. The programs are generally applicable to rural and agricultural environments.

## **Local Sources**

Municipal and county governments can provide funds for projects through their general revenue fund and through a dedicated capital improvement and/or transportation sales/use tax. Special taxing districts, such as a Neighborhood Improvement District (NID), can be formed if practical, to assess property owners for a portion of the cost of improvements.

## **Non-governmental**

Other potential sources of revenue for implementing local mitigation projects are monetary contributions from nonprofit organizations such as the American Red Cross, community relief funds, churches, charitable trusts, and land trusts.

## Recommendations for Improvement

The HSTCC recommends that mutual aid agreements among neighboring jurisdictions, improve the capabilities of the McDonald County Hazard Mitigation Committee and their operations, additional warning sirens, community tornado shelters, adopt and implement storm water regulations, enforce and update floodplain regulations and increase floodplain buyout programs, promote drought resistant farming crops and techniques, implement design recommendations to reduce and limit impervious surfaces which create runoff and flash floods, and generally increase overall awareness and education for public safety.

## City/Town/Village Policies and Development Trends

Development has been growing at a steady pace with the McDonald County region. Population growth from Census year 1990-2000 for the County was 28.0%. The growth rate has slowed to 6.5%. There has been a great deal of business growth at the Arkansas border north to just past the Wal-Mart store, built in 2005. The rebuilt highway 71 has a light at the supercenter and surrounding businesses (Commercial Drive), and another into the business centers at the Highway OO intersection. Jane has annexed up to Wal-Mart and has been seeing some growth along the 71 corridor. The Jane area has seen an 8.1% growth.

Noel has had the greatest growth of 23.8%. The Hispanic numbers more than doubled during the 2000's but have gone back down to near the 1990 level. Southwest City has also grown at a rapid rate of 12.0%. Again the Hispanic race has played a part as 493 are Hispanic. McDonald County's top employers are in Manufacturing-specifically food production and the 2 major employers are in Noel and Southwest City. Retail trade moved up to second place from 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2004. It appears to be related to the opening of Wal-Mart and the many hires that were associated with the 2005 opening of the retail store and data center. Unfortunately, the job market has retracted by 1,200 over the last few years, slowing down the county as a whole and affecting each of the cities. .Anderson and Goodman are right behind in growth at over 5%. Pineville is the county seat and has held on to a modest growth of 3%. Lanagan only grew by 1.9 percent over the last 10 years. Ginger Blue used to be a major tourist resort through the 1990's when it closed and shortly thereafter burned. With a new Inn, the village is now at 61 people.

There is housing growth in the southern part of McDonald County because of the reasonable price of land and proximity to the Bentonville business hub around the Wal-Mart corporate offices and the Wal-Mart data center. 12 new subdivisions have increased Mountain Township from 438 housing units in 2000 to 598 in 2010. That is a growth of 36.5%. This has slowed down but is expected to have resurgence, when the economy turns around. There is a bypass going around Pineville, south to the border that will eventually become part of the I-49 corridor. McDonald County has a sewer district that has expanded from Jane to Bella Vista that could encourage this growth.

	2000	2010	%
McDonald County	21681	23083	6.5%
Anderson	1856	1961	5.7%
Ginger Blue*	106	61	-42.5%
Goodman	1183	1248	5.5%
Lanagan	411	419	1.9%
Noel	1480	1832	23.8%
Pineville	768	791	3.0%
Southwest City	866	970	12.0%
White Rock Township**	1595	1724	8.1%



Source: U.S. Census American FactFinder2 and Table 4 Estimates (see below)

\*Number for 2000 from Table 4. Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in Missouri: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007"

\*\*Jane incorporated in 2005, yet census was not broke out for them. They are the only incorporated area in White Rock, thus this will give us an idea of growth for Jane.

<b>Table 3.2 Housing Growth</b>			
	2000	2010	%
McDonald County	9287	9925	6.9%
Anderson	781	843	7.9%
Ginger Blue	unknown	40	Unknown but prob. negative
Goodman	501	504	0.6%
Lanagan	222	211	-5.0%
Noel	630	731	16.0%
Pineville	350	357	2.0%
Southwest City	340	373	9.7%
White Rock Township*	677	728	7.5%
Mountain Township	438	598	36.5%

Source: U.S. Census American FactFinder2

\*Jane incorporated in 2005, yet census was not broke out for them. They are the only incorporated area in White Rock, thus this will give us an idea of growth for Jane.

## **SECTION 4 INTRODUCTION TO MITIGATION**

### **Definition of Mitigation**

Mitigation is defined as sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. It describes ongoing effort at Federal, State, local and individual levels to lessen the impact of disasters upon our families, homes, communities, and economy.

Mitigation includes not only avoiding the development of vulnerable sections of the community, but also making existing development in hazard prone areas safer. Incorporating mitigation into decisions related to our community's growth could result in a safer, more resilient community, and one that is more attractive to new facilities and businesses.

### **Categories of Mitigation**

The State of Missouri is subject to many types of natural hazards: floods, tornadoes, winter storms, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, winter storms and wildfires. All-hazard mitigation planning is called the process associated with devising strategies needed to mitigate the damages associated with this wide variety of potential natural disasters.

Since there are a wide variety of natural disasters to consider in hazard mitigation planning, there are many categories of mitigation. They are Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, and Public Information.

Prevention measures are intended to keep a hazard risk problem from getting worse. They ensure that future development does not increase hazard losses. Communities can achieve significant progress toward hazard resistance through prevention measures. This is particularly a threat in areas that have not been developed or where capital investment has not been substantial. By using prevention measures, future development can be guided away from hazards, while maintaining other community goals such as economic development and quality of life through planning and zoning, open space preservation, land development regulations, and/or storm water management.

Property protection measures are used to modify buildings subject to hazard risk, or their surroundings, rather than to prevent the hazard from occurring. A community may find these to be inexpensive measures because often they are implemented or cost shared with property owners. These measures directly protect people and property at risk. Acquisition is the public procurement and management of lands that are vulnerable to damage from hazards. Relocation is the permanent evacuation of hazard prone areas through movement of existing hazard prone development and population to safer areas. Rebuilding includes modifying structures to reduce damage by future hazard events. Flood proofing involves protecting a flood prone building using one or more of several different methods to redirect or divert floodwaters.

Natural resources protection measures are intended to reduce the intensity of hazard effects as well as to improve the quality of the environment and wildlife habitats. Parks, Recreation, and Conservation agencies or organizations usually implement these activities. Examples of natural resource protection include Erosion and Sediment Control and Wetlands Protection.

Emergency services measures protect people before and after a hazard event. Most counties and many cities have emergency management offices to coordinate warning, response, and recovery during disaster. Emergency services include Warning, Capacity of Response (not a mitigation measure), Critical Facilities Protection, and Health and Safety Maintenance.

Structural measures directly protect people and property at risk. They are called "structural" because they involve construction of man-made structures to control hazards. Structural projects for flood control may include Reservoirs, Levees, Floodwalls, and Seawalls, Diversions, Channel Modifications, and Storm Sewers. A structural solution for landslides is the construction of a debris basin.

Public Information activities inform and remind people about hazardous areas and the measures necessary to avoid potential damage and injury. Public Information activities for mitigation are directed toward property owners, potential property owners, business owners, and visitors (tourists). A few examples of public information activities to achieve mitigation are providing hazard maps and other hazard information, outreach programs that provide hazard and mitigation information to people when they have not asked for it, real estate disclosure, information in the public library or a library developed specifically for mitigation information, available technical assistance, and school age and adult education programs (pamphlets, flyers, drills).

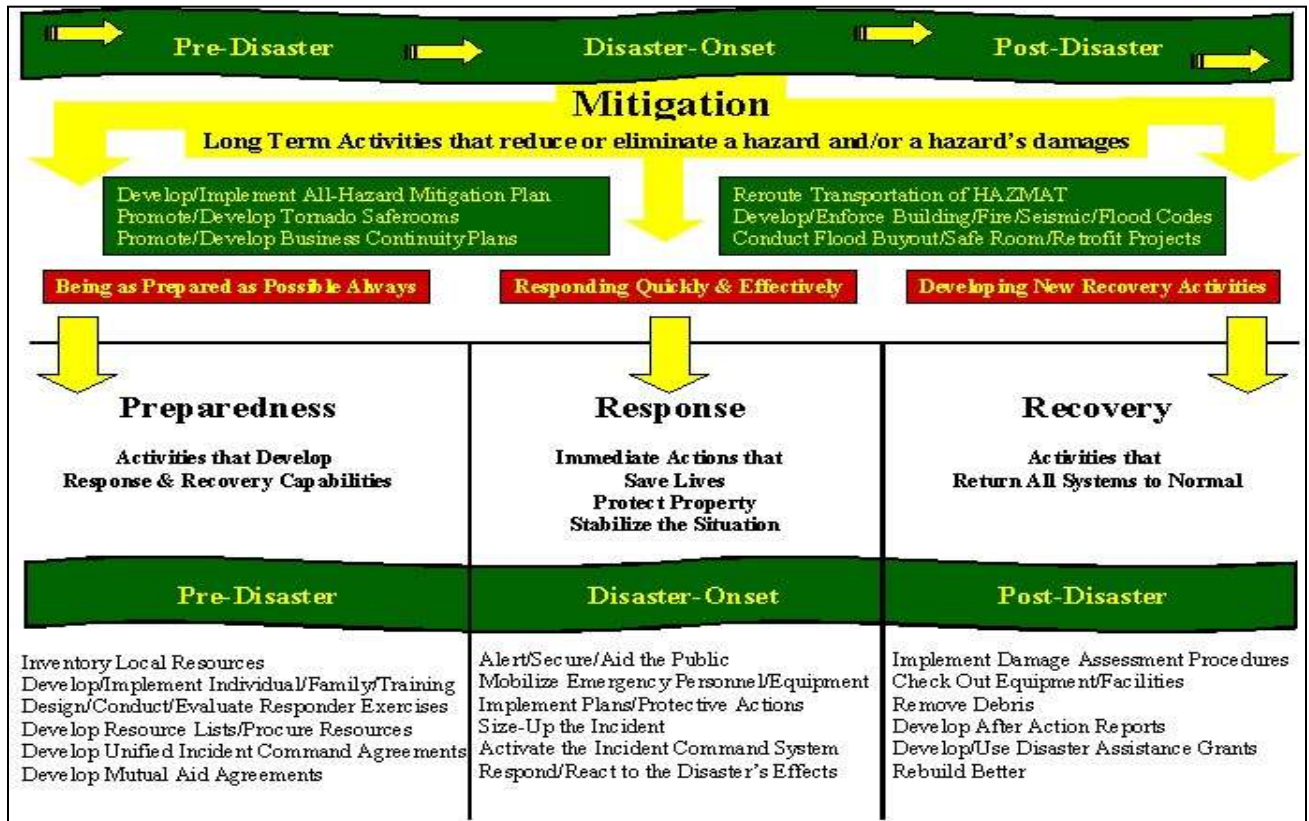
## **Mitigation Versus Preparedness, Response and Recovery**

Preparedness, Response, and Recovery are not mitigation measures. Preparedness activities are those that develop response and recovery capabilities. Response activities are immediate actions that save lives, protect property, and stabilize the situation. Recovery is activities that return all systems to normal. Mitigation is long-term activities that reduce or eliminate a hazard and/or its subsequent damages.

Planners must keep in mind that mitigation includes long-term activities that reduce or eliminate a hazard's damages. Building codes, floodplain management, tornado safe rooms, flood buyouts, and planning are examples of mitigation. Preparedness activities are designed to develop individual and community capabilities to respond to and recover from disasters. Preparedness activities include training, exercises and stocking emergency supplies. Response actions include those immediate activities that save lives, protect property and stabilize the situation when disaster strikes. The activities that return the community to normal or pre-disaster conditions fall under the heading of recovery. Hazard Mitigation Planning offers many community benefits. Principally, it can save lives and property, meet the needs of the community, achieve multiple objectives, reduce vulnerability of future hazards, guide and speed post disaster recovery, enhances funding opportunities, and promotes public participation.

Communities can save lives and reduce property damage from natural hazards through mitigation actions, such as keeping families and homes out of harm's way. Each community is different in terms of its economics, size, geography, governance, demography, land uses, and hazards. Therefore, each community's mitigation plan will vary to some degree. Mitigation planning identifies problems and solutions that are specific to your community. Developing a multi objective plan that can help the community to better sustain itself will find the most appropriate solutions, address multiple problems with a single solution, maintain or improve local environmental and economic integrity, and demonstrate commitment to improving community health and safety. With a mitigation strategy in place, the community will be better prepared to take steps that will permanently reduce the risk of future losses for individuals and businesses. It is important to remember that individuals and business owners forge their power to reduce vulnerability to damage if we build the community without regard to natural hazards or if we rebuild after a disaster "just like it was before". The planning process guides post disaster recovery in many ways. By identifying and ranking before the next disaster, the community will be in a better position to obtain post disaster funding because much of the background work necessary for applying for Federal funding will already be completed. The mitigation process works through the use of various possible sources of federal, state, and local project funding. Successful completion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan can also fulfill the planning requirements for several federal programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (only post-disaster mitigation grant program), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program, the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, and the Community Rating System (CRS) program. This plan also may qualify the community for recognition for other federal programs such as the National Weather Service's Storm Ready program. Finally, the planning process promotes public participation by generating ideas for solutions ensuring recognition and local ownership of the plan, and providing groups and individuals concerned about the potential effects of disasters many opportunities to participate in problem solving and in plan implementation.

**Figure 18.0**  
**Mitigation as Preparedness, Response, and Recovery**



## SECTION 5 COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY, AND COORDINATION

### Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and Actions

The McDonald County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies four goal statements. Each goal is meant to be general and broad in nature, and can only be achieved through the long-term implementation of more specific objectives. It is intended that each Goal listed below will be more specifically addressed and realized through the implementation of short-term mitigation objectives and actions. These goals and objectives were developed through the original planning process and the involvement of all local officials and stakeholders that participated. The committee reviewed and reiterated in value with little change at the 2011 update. (In fact, very little was changed from the old goals and objectives of the original plan as these are of long term value- goal 5 was a repeat of goal 4 and removed, "McDonald County" was changed to entity, and objectives were softened to encourage not dictate.) The committee decided that actions should be submitted individually for each entity, thus making it truly a plan of the stakeholders. Mitigation goals and objectives are to be listed together for ease of reading. The actions, as were priority listed, were not well addressed by the entities. Although, in a FEMA approved format, stakeholders did not totally buy into the actions. It was decided therefore that Section 5 will have a complete makeover with all actions listed at the end by entity, with details for implementation by the entity. Also, each entity had a designated person or persons rate each action with guidance from their council or board. That STAPLEE score sheet is in Appendix M. (The committee wanted their viewpoint of value expressed within the plan so that there was total buy-in by all entities.) The format of listing all actions and the committee rating them will be kept for the purpose of cost benefit review. Actions completed from the last five years will be listed separately. The desire of the committee is to get all entities to be a part of this plan so that each will review their own hazards and define an action plan they can comfortably implement to mitigate as many hazards as are financially possible in this economically stressed environment. The greatest concern was financial feasibility as expressed by many cities and schools and the committee as a whole.

All actions were evaluated by the Harry S Truman Area Hazard Mitigation Committee. The committee wanted to review those actions prior to the last meeting; therefore the list went out to the members via email. Gloria Bottom averaged the scores and then added this information to this section.

This Committee will determine the status of actions, and determine when these actions are complete, incomplete, conditionally complete, or need to be renewed. The method used to evaluate the action status will be a review process by said Committee at least annually. The annual meeting needed a champion so Harry S Truman Coordinating Council will be the facilitator, coordinator, and secretary of the future meetings.

### MITIGATION GOALS

(Note: per the committee Goal 5 is deleted as it is considered a part of 4)

- GOAL 1:** Increase internal **capabilities** to mitigate the effects of natural hazards.
- GOAL 2:** Enhance existing or design new **policies** that will reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals through punitive constraints.
- GOAL 3:** Protect McDonald County's most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation projects.
- GOAL 4:** Protect public health, safety, and welfare by increasing the **public awareness** of existing hazards and by **fostering** both individual and public **responsibility** in mitigating risks due to those hazards.  
(Goal 5 was improving Public awareness through educational programs)

**MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES- The following goals and objectives apply to all entities (county, cities, towns, villages, and schools) in McDonald County as applicable or practicable**

- GOAL 1:** Increase internal capabilities to mitigate the effects of natural hazards.
- Objective 1.1:** Promote the future participation in FEMA's NFIP/CRS rating system through enhanced floodplain management.
  - Objective 1.2:** Enhance the entity's capability to conduct hazard risk assessments, demonstrate funding needs, and track mitigation activities throughout the entity.
  - Objective 1.3:** Ensure that current emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety.
- GOAL 2:** Enhance existing or design new policies that will reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals through punitive constraints
- Objective 2.1:** Increase control over development in the floodplain to ensure lives and properties are not at risk to future flood conditions.
  - Objective 2.2:** Preserve the natural and beneficial functions of the entity's floodplains and wetlands through continued support of natural resource protection policies and by discouraging growth in environmentally sensitive areas.
  - Objective 2.3:** Ensure new construction is completed using severe weather/ high wind resistant design techniques and materials in accordance with the minimum requirements of the International Building Codes that will limit damage caused by high winds and reduce the amount of wind borne debris.
  - Objective 2.4:** Increase the amount and range of community severe weather/ tornado community shelters and private safe rooms throughout the entity
- GOAL 3:** Protect entity's most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation projects
- Objective 3.1:** Maximize the use of available hazard mitigation grant programs to protect the entity's most vulnerable populations and structures.
  - Objective 3.2:** Decrease the number of properties located within the FEMA designated 100 year floodplain by 25% by the year 2015.
  - Objective 3.3:** Ensure that all vital/ critical facilities are protected from the effects of natural hazards to the maximum extent possible.
- GOAL 4:** Protect public health, safety, and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in mitigating risks due to those hazards
- Objective 4.1:** Increase the level of knowledge and awareness for entity residents on the hazards that threaten the area.
  - Objective 4.2:** Increase the number of entity residents that maintain an active NFIP flood insurance policy by 10% by the year 2015.
  - Objective 4.3:** Educate property owners, financial institutions, and residents on the affordable, individual mitigation and preparedness measures that can be taken before the next hazard event.

## Mitigation Strategy and Coordination

In formulating the McDonald County Hazard Mitigation Strategy, a wide range of activities were considered in order to help achieve the goals of the community and to lessen the vulnerability of the County to the effects of natural hazard events. The mitigation strategy is to accomplish all identified goals within the 5 years before the next update is scheduled. The Hazard Mitigation Committee will be in charge of prioritizing these actions as feasibly as possible. This prioritization, done by the committee, will be at the end of the individual entity lists and detail sheets. All unattended goals, objectives, and actions from this update will be carried over to the next 5-year update unless there are more pressing priorities identified at that time. In general, all of these activities fall into one of the following categories of mitigation techniques.

### MITIGATION STRATEGY

#### *I. Prevention*

Preventative activities are intended to keep damage from hazardous events from getting worse. They are intended to reduce a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial.

Examples of prevention include:

- A. Planning and Zoning
- B. Open Space Acquisition and Preservation
- C. Floodplain Regulation
- D. Storm water Regulation and Management
- E. Drainage Systems Maintenance and upgrades
- F. Capital Improvements Programming
- G. Hazard Prone area Preservation

*II. Property Protection*

Property protection measures protect existing structures by modifying the building to withstand and mitigate damage caused by hazardous events, or remove structures from hazardous locations. Examples of property protection include:

- A. Acquisition
- B. Relocation
- C. Building Elevation
- D. Critical Facilities Protection
- E. Retrofitting (i.e. wind proofing, flood proofing, seismic design standards, etc.)
- F. Insurance
- G. Community and Private Safe Rooms

*III. Natural Resource Protection*

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of natural hazards by preserving, restoring, and/or enhancing natural areas and their mitigative function. Such areas include floodplains, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas. These measures are already an implementation tool of parks, recreation, and conservation agencies and/or organizations. Examples of natural resource protection are:

- A. Floodplain Protection and Buyout
- B. Riparian/Riverine Buffer Zones
- C. Fire Resistant Landscaping
- D. Fuel Breaks
- E. Erosion and Sediment Control
- F. Wetland Preservation and Restoration
- G. Wildlife Habitat Preservation
- H. Slope Stabilization

*IV. Structural Projects*

Mitigation through structural projects is intended to lessen the impact of hazardous events by modifying the natural progression of such an event. These measures are usually undertaken and designed by engineers and managed by public works staff. Most of these initiatives pertain to flood control.

Examples of structural projects include:

- A. Reservoirs
- B. Levees/ Dikes/ Floodwalls
- C. Diversions/ Detention/ Retention
- D. Channel Modification
- E. Storm Sewers and Drainage

*V. Emergency Services*

Emergency service measures minimize the impact of a hazard on people and property immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples of emergency service mitigation techniques include:

- A. Warning Systems
- B. Evacuation Planning and Management
- C. Sandbagging for Flood Protection

D. Installing Shutters for Wind Protection

VI. *Public Information and Awareness*

Public information and awareness activities are engaged in to advise residents, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques they can use and protect themselves and their property from hazardous events prone to this region. Examples of measures to educate and inform the general public include:

- A. Outreach Projects
- B. Speaker Series/ Demonstration Event
- C. Hazard Mapping
- D. Real Estate Disclosure
- E. Library Materials/ Handouts/ Pamphlets
- F. School Children Education and Drills
- G. Hazard Expositions

**PAST ACTIONS AND STATUS OF COMPLETION (Note: ALL THESE ACTIONS ARE DELETED AS EACH ENTITY IS TO DEVISE THEIR OWN LIST. NEW LIST IS LATER IN PLAN) Table 5.1**

<i>Action 1.1.1:</i> Revise the county's Floodplain Ordinances to be in compliance with the new SEMA and FEMA standards. – Completed – <b>new mapping 5/3/10- county and cities adopted change. All but Lanagan and Ginger Blue</b>
<i>Action 1.1.2:</i> Regularly calculate and document the amount of flood prone property that is preserved as open space for potential credit points under the Community Rating System (CRS). <b>County does maintain a list and is working towards CRS</b>
<i>Action 1.2.1:</i> Create a Countywide Hazard Mitigation Committee to coordinate and prioritize goals, objectives, and actions identified in this plan and its subsequent updates. <b>Committee created Match 2009</b>
<i>Action 1.2.2:</i> Incorporate a Geographic Information System (GIS) to maintain current building and parcel data for purposes of conducting more detailed hazard risk assessments, for tracking permitting and land use patterns in hazard prone areas. <b>County developed GIS in September 2007. Cities can access partial information online</b>
<i>Action 1.3.1:</i> Conduct an inventory survey for the county's emergency response services to identify any existing needs or shortfalls in terms of personnel, equipment or required resources. <b>County Emergency Manager does Yearly inventory</b>
<i>Action 2.1.1:</i> Develop and adopt a "no-rise (in base flood elevation)" clause for the County's Floodplain Ordinances. <b>FEMA developed the new ordinance including this phases when the new maps were done. All involved entities adopted before the May 2010 map revision date. Exceptions are Ginger Blue and Lanagan</b>
<i>Action 2.1.2:</i> Revise the county's Floodplain Ordinances to be in compliance with the new SEMA and FEMA standards. <b>Same as above</b>
<i>Action 2.1.3:</i> Research and design an appropriate stream buffer ordinance to further protect McDonald County's water resources and to limit future flood damage adjacent to waterways. <b>Not practical, businesses on river. No Political will.</b>
<i>Action 2.2.1:</i> Incorporate the inspection and management of hazardous natural debris into the County's routine drainage system maintenance process. <b>Not practical for this county. ERWIA does monitor and puts out information to assist residents on prevention.</b>
<i>Action 2.2.2:</i> Coordinate and conduct stream cleanup programs in populated flood hazard prone areas. <b>Elk River Basin Group was formed by the ERWIA and does cleanups. Date is unknown</b>
<i>Action 2.2.3:</i> Promote a policy for slope stabilization efforts to prevent erosion and slippage of hills located near populated areas either up or down slope. <b>No erosion areas in towns.</b>
<i>Action 2.3.1:</i> Promote a mutual agreement among the County and all incorporated areas that establishes the minimum requirements of the International Building Codes. <b>No political power or will at county</b>
<i>Action 2.4.1:</i> Require community tornado shelters for any new manufactured/mobile home park. <b>County cannot control. Pineville did pass an ordinance- date unknown</b>
<i>Action 2.4.2:</i> Promote community shelters in existing manufactured/mobile home parks. <b>As a part of the education, County Emergency Manager promotes shelters.</b>



<i>Action 3.1.1:</i> Increase Warning System coverage to the most feasible extent. <b>Emergency Manager at County, working in conjunction with the local entities is pursuing grants to continue upgrading system.</b>
<i>Action 3.1.2:</i> Investigate the feasibility and funding availability for the construction of Structural Projects to alleviate future flood hazard conditions. <b>Project of concern is the Noel dam, of which, Noel is working with DNR for repairs. Pineville is reviewing to see if any project would be of benefit. None identified at this time</b>
<i>Action 3.1.3:</i> Seek funding to complete a storm water drainage study/plan for needy communities. <b>With building at a standstill and no available funds, this is not being considered at this time.</b>
<i>Action 3.2.1:</i> Acquire and preserve parcels of land located within the FEMA designated 100 year floodplain from willing and voluntary property owners. <b>5 residents bought out by cities within the county</b>
<i>Action 3.2.2:</i> Contact owners with property located within the FEMA designated 100 year floodplain and provide information about Federal Flood Mitigation Programs. <b>Every 3 months, County Floodplain manager contacts residents with information</b>
<i>Action 3.3.1:</i> Establish a local reserve fund for repairing and/ or incorporating hazard mitigation measures for public facilities and infrastructure damaged by natural hazards. <b>County, Southwest City, Pineville, and Anderson have indicated this is in their budgets</b>
<i>Action 3.3.2:</i> Identify the County’s most at risk key community facilities, and execute the potential mitigation techniques for protecting each facility to the maximum extent possible. <b>County Emergency Mgt has completed this and reassesses yearly.</b>
<i>Action 4.1.1:</i> Coordinate seasonal educational materials on individual and family preparedness/mitigation measures, and display and distribute routinely to county citizens and officials alike. <b>Seasonal materials are available at the county courthouse and at the County Emergency Mgt office. Most cities put out seasonal information at the city halls and fire departments</b>
<i>Action 4.1.2:</i> Annually host a public hazards workshop for the residents of McDonald County, in combination with another large-scale community/regional festival or event. <b>At county events public information and various timely workshops are provided by the County Emergency Manager. Several local fire departments also put on events</b>
<i>Action 4.2.1:</i> Advertise and promote the availability of flood insurance to county property owners by direct mail annually. <b>Advertisement is done annually and owners are contacted every 3 months by county. Pineville does it yearly</b>
<i>Action 4.2.2:</i> Distribute an educational flyer targeting NFIP policyholders on the Increase Costs of Compliance (ICC) coverage, to be disseminated following a flood event that results in substantial damage determinations by the county. <b>Ongoing</b>
<i>Action 4.1.3:</i> Promote dam safety programs at community/regional festivals and events. <b>At county events safety programs are put on by the County Emergency Manager</b>
<i>Action 4.1.4:</i> Promote earthquake awareness programs at community/regional festivals and Events. <b>Promoted by Emergency Manager at events</b>
<i>Action 5.1.1:</i> Coordinate seasonal educational materials on individual and family preparedness/mitigation measures, and display and distribute routinely to county citizens and officials alike. <b>Same as above</b>
<i>Action 5.1.2:</i> Annually host a public hazards workshop for the residents of McDonald County, in combination with another large-scale community/regional festival or event. <b>Same as above</b>

### MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR EACH ENTITY WITHIN THE COUNTY

**Note:** This is a major change from the old plan. Each jurisdiction and school has their own actions and plan for implementation for those actions.

Many variables must be taken into account when prioritizing Mitigation Actions and Goals.

Some of the most important are:

- Cost-Benefit Review** – takes into account the monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits associated with each action. (Example: Inviting Insurance spokesmen to speak at a community event to explain that insurance may be cheaper than most people think – this would cost the community nothing and would reach many people.)

- **Ease of implementation** – takes into account the ease of completing a goal in a short time and at little financial cost, but still reaching a large number of people. (Example: Providing hazard education through the media and other documents.)

- **Multi-objective actions** – takes into account that some mitigation actions may achieve more than one community goal. (Example: A flood buyout of a property will ensure that there will be no more cost associated with damage to that property, but it could also allow the city to build a park or open-space in its place.)

- **Time** – takes into account that some projects could be completed quickly, whereas others may take years to finish. (Example: Community education on in-place sheltering during tornadoes could be completed much more quickly than building a safe room.)

- **Post-disaster mitigation** – Takes into account that funding, political, and social considerations may change considerably following a disaster. (Example: Funding becoming available for flood buy-outs following a large rainstorm causing flooding and damage to property. (Adapted from Springfield-Greene County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – FEMA approved 2009)

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council Area Hazard Mitigation Committee sought a logical method to review and rank mitigation strategies throughout McDonald County Plan. The Committee requested each entity to define its own actions, so that they truly bought into the plan. To assist with this, the committee, via email came up with a suggested ideas list for the different entities to look at as they develop their own action plan. Also sent out were the mitigation strategies from the old plan. They must each rule out what was not financially feasible or not applicable to them and add other actions that they felt were of value. Most cities reported that their council ruled out financially unfeasible actions **first**. The suggested list is as follows with the following instructions. Each entity was to review their needs within the community. Then look at the list and rule out all actions not financially feasible or not applicable to their needs. They were then to add to their list all other ideas that came from their public hearings and council meetings that would work for them.

**Table 5.2 Sample actions**

Action ID	Action	Priority H, M, L	STAPLEE Score	Goals	Hazard Addressed
County-1	NFIP – Continue Compliance				Flood
County-2	Habitable building Buyout				Flood
County-3	Active Building Code Enforcement				All
County-4	Educate Public on the Impacts of Major Disease Outbreak				Disease
County-5	Inclusion of Tornado saferooms in all Future Buildings Built by County				Tornado
County-6	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery				All
County-7	Educate the Impacts of Lightning				Lightning
County-8	Low-water Crossing elimination				Flood
County-9	Floodwarning system Implementation				Flood
County-10	Additional outdoor warning sirens				Wind/Tornado
County-11	Promote private insurance				All
County-12	Promote crop insurance				Drought/Flood
County-13	Reverse 911				All
Multi-1	floodproof buildings				Flood

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Multi-2	Saferooms in Private Schools				Tornado
Multi-3	Continue training Responders to Hazardous & Radiological Material spills				Manmade
Multi-4	Increase public & fire dept training on wild and interface fires				Wildfire
Multi-5	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface				Wildfire
Multi-6	Reduce hazardous fuels in prioritized wildfire risk area				Manmade

Action ID	Action	Priority H, M, L	STAPLEE Score	Goals	Hazard Addressed
City-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance				All
City-2	Saferoom				Tornado
City-3	Portable Electric Generators				Tornado/Ice
City-4	Storm Siren Expansion				Wind/Torn
City-5	Stormwater Study				Flood
City-6	Public Education of Businesses, homeowners, and residents				All
City-7	flood control projects and stormwater upgrades				Flood
City-8	Emergency Power Backup for City Hall				Tornado/Ice
City-9	Flood buyout for --=				Flood
City-10	Saferoom for trailer park				Tornado
City-11	Active Code enforcement				Flood

Action ID	Action	Priority H, M, L	STAPLEE Score	Goals	Hazard Addressed
School System-1	Saferoom for each location				Tornado
School System-2	Educate students and parents of hazards with informational flyers				All
School System-3	Backup generator for central office and shelters				Tornado/Ice
School System-4	Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training				All

After making a list each was to do a detail sheet with specifics on how each would be done. This was one further step for a full buy-in for each entity. This also helped them with the Benefit-Cost Review process. Here is the copy of the example that was sent out.

**Table 5.3 Example of detail sheet**

County-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance
Issue/Background	Current Minimum federal requirements allow fill in the floodplain and rising of the water surface elevation
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Restrict/Eliminate development in the existing floodplain and acquire land in necessary
Lead Agency	Jasper County Public Works
Partners	None
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies
Total Cost	unknown
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Minimize potential for the creation of future flooding problems, improve water quality, and improve the environment
Completion Date	Ongoing

To assess the value of each action, each entity was also told to score their actions with STAPLEE, keeping all costs and benefits in mind. Their STAPLEE score sheets are in the appendix M. Actions need a benefit-cost review, so the committee decided that using STAPLEE would be the best way to assist each entity in doing this review. With STAPLEE, the feasibility of mitigation actions was considered in light of the social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic and environmental characteristics, capabilities and issues in a community. Each entity was told to score keeping cost benefit in mind. Most entities expressed that their main concern as they scored their actions was the economic viability of the action. Could they afford to do it?

The STAPLEE evaluation done by the entities did not apply priority or weight to a proposed mitigation action; however, benefit-cost review was emphasized during the prioritizing process along with feasibility and each community's capabilities as outlined previously in this Plan and was ranked in a way to maximize benefits within this scope. Sometimes a high number would be moved down on the priority because of costs, or other issues. High-priority actions are those for which finances, manpower, and political support, are readily available to accomplish the actions and for those that have an impact on a large amount of people. Cost-effectiveness will be considered an additional detail when seeking FEMA mitigation grant funding for eligible projects identified in this plan. Overall, this method demonstrates that actions were considered based on costs and benefits by each entity, making this plan useful and unique to each community, while maintaining simplicity and focusing primarily on every community's needs and values. (Per FEMA 386-5 pg. 13)

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To implement the actions outlined in this mitigation plan, each entity should strive to include their respected actions in other planning documents and processes such as their emergency plans, SOPs, EOPs, etc.

The lists of actions and SCORING were completed by the entities designated contact for Hazard Planning and then taken before the respective councils at a public forum (public hearing or public comment period) to see if this reflected the needs of the community. Some Communities scored after the council meeting trying to reflect the comments and intent of the council and citizens. The list was then sorted by type for rescoring by the committee. That evaluation is following this list of entity actions and details. Again, the scoring was done by entities for their complete buy-in. **The Committee did scoring in the Evaluation part of this section following the individual tables' list and detail sheets.**

**Table 5.4 Action List for each Entity**

Action ID	Action	Priorit y H, M, L	STAPLE E Score	Goals	Hazard Addressed
County-1	NFIP – Continue Compliance	H	19	1.1, 2.1	Flood
County-2	Have the ability of GIS to maintain current building parcel data for hazard risk assessment,	M	10	1.2, 1.3	Flood/Tornado
County-3	Inventory of County emergency response services	L	2	1.3	Response capabilities
County-4	Educate Public on the Impacts of Major Disease Outbreak	M	-1	4.1	Disease
County-5	Promote community shelters in existing manufactured/mobile home parks	L	6	3.4	Tornado
County-6	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	5	4.1	All
County-7	Educate the Impacts of Severe Weather both severe/winter	H	11	4.1	Flood, Hail, Lightning
County-8	Increase Warning System coverage to the most feasible extent	H	12	1.3	Wind/Tornado
County-9	Work with cities to do further buyouts of flooding area	M	18	3.2	Flood
County-10	Promote flood insurance to residents in the county	M	23	4.2	Flood
County-11	Continue to work with Arkansas and Bella Vista to get inundation maps for Bella Vista Dams	M	5	1.2	Dam failure
County-12	Apply for FEMA funding for individual tornado shelters	H	20	2.4	Wind/Tornado
County-13	Apply for FEMA funding to replace low water crossings with bridges	H	18	3.1	Flood
Anderson-1	purchase generator for backup water and sewer	H	18	1.3, 3.3	All
Anderson-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	H	11	1.3	Wind/Tornado

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Anderson-3	enforcement of NFIP	M	18	1.1, 2.1	Flood
Anderson-4	Active Building Code Enforcement	M	14	2.3	All
Anderson-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	17	4.1, 4.3	All
Anderson-6	Apply for funding to build a Saferoom	H	15	2.4	Tornado/High wind
Ginger Blue-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface	H	23	4.1, 4.3	All
Ginger Blue-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	H	16	1.3	Wind/Tornado
Ginger Blue-3	Active Building and other Code Enforcement	H	21	2.3	All
Goodman-2	NFIP - Continue Compliance	L	47	1.1, 2.1	All
Goodman-1	Repair Used Generator just purchased for Usage at Well	H	41	1.3, 3.3	Tornado
Goodman-3	Education for residents through handouts and Webpage	M	40	4.1, 4.3	Tornado/Ice
Goodman-4	Adopt IBC and IRC ordinance and Enforce these codes	M	28	2.3	Wind/Torn
Goodman-5	Implement the Iris System	M		1.3	All
Jane-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface	H	19	4.1, 4.3	Wildfire
Jane-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	H	11	1.3	Wind/Tornado
Jane-3	NFIP- Management Training	M	18	1.1, 2.1	Flood
Jane-4	Active Building Code Enforcement	M	14	2.3	All

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Jane-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	16	4.1, 4.3	All
Jane-6	Low-water Crossing elimination	L	12	3.1	Flood
Lanagan-1	Enforce City Codes	H	13	2.3	fire
Lanagan-2	Storm Siren Study	H	18	1.3	Wind/Torn
Lanagan-3	Public Education of Businesses, homeowners, and residents	M	12	4.1, 4.3	All
Lanagan-4	NFIP - Apply	H	10	1.1, 2.1	flooding
Lanagan-5	Apply for funding to assist with replacement of low water crossing	H	18	3.1	flooding
Noel-1	Assist State in finding ownership of local dam and assist with stabilization of dam	H	11	3.1	Dam
Noel-2	Apply for a Grant for a Storm Siren	H	13	1.3	All natural
Noel-3	Get backup power for City offices	H	13	1.3, 3.3	All natural
Noel-4	NFIP - Continue Compliance	H	23	1.1, 2.1	Flood
Noel-5	Low water crossing elimination	H	16	3.1	Flood
Pineville-1	Drainage cleanup and street barricades during flooding	H	21	4.1	flood
Pineville-2	Storm Siren Expansion	H	16	1.3	Wind/Torn
Pineville-3	Warming Center	L	19	3.1	Winter/ Ice
Pineville-4	Apply for grant for Saferoom and Individual saferooms	M	16	2.4	Tornado/Wind
Pineville-5	Public Education inc. promotion of flood insurance	H	18	1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	ALL
Pineville-6	NFIP - Continue Compliance	M	20	1.1, 2.1	Flood
Pineville-7	Active Code enforcement	H	20	2.3	All
Pineville-8	Apply for FEMA/SEMA funding to replace a low water crossing	H	21	3.1	Flood

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Southwest City-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance	H	19	1.1, 2.1	FLOOD
Southwest City-2	CODE ENFORCEMENT	H	22	2.3	ALL
Southwest City-3	HANDOUTS ON HAZARDS AND MITIGATION	H	20	4.1, 4.3	ALL
Southwest City-4	SAFEROOM AT SCHOOL	M	11	2.4	Wind/Torn
R-I School Dist - 1	Saferoom at each school location	H	19	2.4	Tornado/Wind
R-I School Dist - 2	Educate students and parents with flyers	H	16	4.1, 4.3	All
R-I School Dist - 3	Increase awareness with campus drills	H	21	4.1, 4.3	Fire/Earthquake/Tornado/manmade
R-I School Dist - 4	Educate about family reunification	H	18	4.1, 4.3	All
R-I School Dist - 5	Educate on evacuation procedures	H	21	4.1, 4.3	Fire
R-I School Dist - 6	Educate on lockdown procedures	H	21	4.1, 4.3	Manmade
R-I School Dist - 7	Educate staff on Bomb threat assessment and response	H	19	4.1, 4.3	Manmade
R-I School Dist - 8	Set up Emergency Response Teams	H	17	1.3	All
Crowder College - 1	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	L	51	4.1, 4.3	All
Crowder College - 2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	M	52	1.3	Wind/Tornado
Crowder College - 3	Saferoom for each location	M	52	2.4	Tornado
Crowder College - 4	Backup generator for dorms, classrooms, and offices	H	55	1.3, 3.3	Tornado/Ice



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Crowder College - 5	Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training	L	51	4.1, 4.3	All
Crowder College - 6	Educate staff and students on Lock-down procedures	M	52	4.1, 4.3	Manmade
Crowder College - 7	Revise and update hazard planning and training on a continual basis	L	50	1.2	All
Crowder College - 8	Create an emergency response team for each location	H	54	1.3	All

Note: Goodman And Crowder used prior scoring methods of 3,2,1. See Score sheets in appendix M

**Table 5.5 Action Details for Each Entity**

McDonald County-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance
Issue/Background	Current Minimum federal requirements allow fill in the floodplain and rising of the water surface elevation
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Restrict/Eliminate development in the existing floodplain and acquire land if necessary
Lead Agency	McDonald County Flood Plain Administrator
Partners	Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies
Total Cost	\$5000 planning plus cost of land
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Minimize potential for the creation of future flooding problems, improve water quality, and improve the environment
Completion Date	Annual Review
McDonald County-2	Get ability for GIS to maintain current building parcel data for hazard risk assessment.
Issue/Background	GIS needed to better Assessor's maps, land purchases
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Employees plan to expand program
Lead Agency	McDonald County GIS
Partners	Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and McDonald County

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Total Cost	\$5,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide objective overview of actual land usage, reducing litigation cost and increasing efficiencies.
Completion Date	5 year cycle
McDonald County-3	Inventory County Emergency Response Services
Issue/Background	No one service has sufficient resources for every need
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Inventory resources each year prior to January 01
Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	FEMA NIMs Standards
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and EMPG Funds
Total Cost	\$100/year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Avoid duplication and unnecessary expenditures, Update EOP
Completion Date	Yearly Review
McDonald County-4	Educate public on impacts of Major Disease Outbreak
Issue/Background	Public does not understand impact of such an outbreak
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Use Health Dept. and LEPC to advertise and educate
Lead Agency	McDonald County Public Health/McDonald County Emergency Mgt.
Partners	State and Federal Agencies
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and HD Funds
Total Cost	\$500/year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Increased productivity during an outbreak due to prior planning
Completion Date	Yearly Review

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McDonald County-5	Promote community shelters in existing manufactured/mobile home parks
Issue/Background	Most mobile home parks do not have a shelter or safe rooms
Plan for Implementation and Administration	consult with and advertise to park owners to promote use of shelters
Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	FEMA and SEMA
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and EMPG Funds
Total Cost	\$100 / Year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Decrease loss of life and injuries
Completion Date	Yearly Review
McDonald County-6	All-hazards Education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery
Issue/Background	Public is underprepared to react to disasters and their consequences
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Present a series of public education forums throughout the county
Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	FEMA and SEMA
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and EMPG Funds
Total Cost	\$500 / Year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prepare the public to react to, recover from and mitigate disaster effects
Completion Date	Yearly Review
McDonald County-7	Educate the Public on the impacts of Severe Weather
Issue/Background	Public needs to understand the result of severe weather on their life's and property
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Continue Severe Weather classes, advertisement and handouts.

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Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	FEMA, SEMA, and NWS
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and EMPG Funds
Total Cost	\$750 / year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Decrease cost in lives and property thanks to proper planning
Completion Date	Yearly Review
McDonald County-8	Increase Warning System coverage to the most feasible extent
Issue/Background	McDonald County public has no warning systems of danger from threats/storms.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Promote the use of Weather Radios and Sirens and notifications
Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	FEMA and SEMA and NWS
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and County Funding
Total Cost	\$500 / Yearly
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide sufficient warning time for sheltering and protection, reducing loss of life
Completion Date	Yearly Review
McDonald County-9	Apply for funding to do flood buyouts
Issue/Background	Noel and Anderson housing within the flooding areas as well as some rural homes in floodplain
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Floodplain administrator will apply for funding to buyout areas that have repeated damages
Lead Agency	County
Partners	Noel, Anderson, FEMA and SEMA
Funding Description	General Fund and grants

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Total Cost	\$300,000 (half of the flooded areas is all we desire to apply for the next 5 years)
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Eliminate repetitive losses
Completion Date	December 2015
McDonald County-10	Promote flood insurance to residents in the county
Issue/Background	Flooding can occur anywhere. Prevent losses to individuals
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Floodplain administrator will promote flood insurance by verifying flood occurrences and will notify residences of insurance and if repetitive flooding will add to buyout list. Will visit each to encourage and explain how insurance program works. Also explain how to be flood safe.
Lead Agency	County
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	County General Fund
Total Cost	\$25,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	There will be less damages to personal property as people learn how to mitigate and campgrounds have less damage with mitigation. More housing is insured. Also, reduce loss of life.
Completion Date	Try to visit each 3 times a year.
McDonald County-11	Continue to work with Arkansas and Bella Vista to get inundation maps for Bella Vista Dams
Issue/Background	McDonald County sits below several large earth dams and dam failure would impact numerous businesses and residences
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Continue work to get inundation maps and risk assessment for area to be completed.
Lead Agency	McDonald County Emergency Management
Partners	City of Bella Vista, Corp of Engineers, Missouri DNR
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies and County Funding
Total Cost	\$250/year
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide sufficient warning time and protection, reducing loss of life and property.
Completion Date	Yearly Review

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McDonald County-12	Apply for Grant funding to assist Homeowners with Saferooms
Issue/Background	The county does not have enough sheltering during Tornadoes and Strong winds and residents need both the safety of a shelter and the sense of security having one.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	County Emergency Manager will apply for funding for individuals who request assistance for tornado shelters
Lead Agency	Emergency Management office
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	Individuals will be required to pay their part first, then grant funding
Total Cost	Unknown- unknown number of recipients at this time
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Bring both safety and a sense of safety to recipients of the assistance
Completion Date	December 2012
McDonald County-13	Apply for FEMA funding to replace low water crossings with bridges
Issue/Background	There are several low water crossings in McDonald County that are unsafe during floods
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Floodplain manager, commissioners and Emergency manager will coordinate to apply for grant funding to eliminate low water crossings within the county
Lead Agency	Floodplain manager and Emergency manager
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	FEMA/SEMA and road and bridge funds
Total Cost	Unknown, need engineering assistance
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	December 2013
Completion Date	
Anderson-1	Purchase Generator
Issue/Background	Water and sewer system failure during extended power outages

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Plan for Implementation and Administration	Looking for surplus or used generator that can fulfill this need
Lead Agency	Emergency Management
Partners	no
Funding Description	O&M Water and Sewer
Total Cost	\$15,000.00
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To prevent water loss and sewer backups and increase fire protection.
Completion Date	Dec-11
Anderson-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens
Issue/Background	Not enough sirens to cover all of town
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Work with volunteer grant writer to pursue funding for a storm warning siren
Lead Agency	City Council
Partners	FEMA
Funding Description	General funds and FEMA
Total Cost	\$31,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide advance warning of severe storms which will prevent deaths and injuries (project 400 people)
Completion Date	Apr-12
Anderson-3	Enforcement of NFIP
Issue/Background	Areas of town flood
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Mayor reviews all building within the city to prevent building within flooding areas
Lead Agency	City Council
Partners	FEMA

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Funding Description	general budget
Total Cost	\$100
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	prevent rise in flooding areas and flood damages to new buildings
Completion Date	ongoing
Anderson-4	Active Building Code Enforcement
Issue/Background	Residents and builders need guidance to follow to have building fire, electrical and structural safe
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City Hired inspector to see done, appropriated funds to pay inspector and pays fire dept to inspect for fire code safety
Lead Agency	City Council
Partners	Fire dept
Funding Description	general budget
Total Cost	Average of \$5000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Proper enforcement prevents shoddy building problems and keeps residents safer (future residents and buildings)
Completion Date	ongoing
Anderson-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery
Issue/Background	People tend to ignore hazards and hazard warnings
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Emergency Manager and Fire Dept will see that pertinent flyers out put out at City Hall and Fire Dept. Also, Meetings will be held 4 times a year educating the public of hazards and ways to mitigate those hazards.
Lead Agency	Fire Dept
Partners	City
Funding Description	General Funds
Total Cost	\$1,500
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevent loss of life and mitigate damages done to property



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Completion Date	Ongoing
Anderson-6	apply for funding for a Saferoom
Issue/Background	Tornadoes and High Winds are an issue and cause damages and deaths in this area
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City will hire grant administrator to apply
Lead Agency	City Council
-Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	General Funds
Total Cost	\$1,000,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevent loss of life and mitigate damages done to property
Completion Date	Aug-11
Ginger Blue-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface
Issue/Background	there is a high level risk to homes because of proximity to Wildland
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Work with Fire Department to do property checks for fire safety and pass out letters to residents of about safety and fire issues
Lead Agency	City Trustees
Partners	Lanagan Fire Department
Funding Description	no cost
Total Cost	none
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To inform and educate and hopefully people will mitigate fire risks (20 homes)
Completion Date	Apr-12
Ginger Blue-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens
Issue/Background	Not enough sirens to cover all of town

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Plan for Implementation and Administration	Work with county to pursue funding for a storm warning siren
Lead Agency	Emergency Manager at County
Partners	Village Trustees
Funding Description	General funds and FEMA
Total Cost	\$10,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide advance warning of severe storms which will prevent deaths and injuries (project 400 people)
Completion Date	Apr-12
Ginger Blue-3	Building and other Code Enforcement
Issue/Background	Residents and builders need guidance to follow to have building fire, electrical and structural safe and other codes to promote health and safety
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Village has 2 inspectors to inspect buildings, village board checks plans and issues building permits
Lead Agency	Board
Partners	none
Funding Description	general budget
Total Cost	No cost. Inspectors are volunteers
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Proper enforcement prevents shoddy building problems and keeps residents safer. Currents properties are also checked for dilapidation or fire issues (current and future residents and buildings)
Completion Date	ongoing
Goodman-1	Repair and install generator for use at well sight
Issue/Background	Power to well/ during ice storms/tornados; the city has a loss of electricity to its wells.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	The Generator will be installed at the main well house by the City and the Rural Fire District. It will be maintained by the City
Lead Agency	City of Goodman/ Goodman City water/wastewater supervisor.
Partners	Goodman Rural Fire District

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Funding Description	City Budget
Total Cost	To repair and install the generator the Board will designate funds within its 2011 budget. An estimated cost to set the generator is \$1,000.00.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	The City will be able to maintain water to all houses, fire plugs and towers in the city limits
Completion Date	As soon as possible.
Goodman-2	NFIP - Continue Compliance
Issue/Background	Current Minimum federal requirements prevent residents from building in floodplain
Plan for Implementation and Administration	See that residents don't build in flooding areas
Lead Agency	Building Inspector
Partners	FEMA for guidance
Funding Description	City Budget
Total Cost	Figured into cost of inspection for Housing which goes to inspector
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevents housing from flooding issues
Completion Date	Continuous
Goodman-3	Adopt IBC and IRC ordinance and Enforce these codes
Issue/Background	Enforcement of City Codes, to protect citizens by building safer buildings.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Board of Alderman will accept the Codes into the City Code Book
Lead Agency	City Building inspector will enforce codes.
Partners	City of Goodman, IBC , IRC, Electric Company, Gas Company, Phone Company.
Funding Description	Purchase codes, print out sections for enforcement
Total Cost	The City purchased both books for the amount of \$261.00. To print sections of the code book the cost will be .10¢ a page.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Build safer homes and businesses within the City.

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Completion Date	By the end of January 2011
Goodman-4	Education for residents through handouts and Webpage
Issue/Background	To reach more citizens by issuing handouts to cover things like what to do during a tornado, ice storm, flu season, etc.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	The city receives emails from State Emergency Management regarding information to pass along on the various issues. The City offices will copy and have on hand at the City Hall the handouts.
Lead Agency	City of Goodman, City offices
Partners	Sema, and Fema.
Funding Description	The City Budget will pay for printing handouts.
Total Cost	Various on handouts. Photo copies cost .10¢ Approximately \$250.00.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Citizens will be better prepared for emergencies.
Completion Date	Continuous
Goodman-5	Implement the IRIS SYSTEM
Issue/Background	The City only has one tornado siren. The Board is concerned about its responsibility to warn citizens about pending dangers. They hope with implementing the IRIS System they will be able to reach more citizens to warn them about tornadoes, emergencies in the city like busted water lines, boil orders etc.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	The Board of Aldermen and the City's Emergency Management Director will research how to implement the IRIS Program and decide who will administer it.
Lead Agency	City of Goodman, Emergency Management Department.
Partners	Sema, and Fema.
Funding Description	The Board will be looking into grant funding with the City supplying the match.
Total Cost	At the time of this report the city does not have figures of the cost.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Citizens will be better prepared for emergencies, and warned of approaching tornados.
Completion Date	As Soon as feasible.
Jane-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface

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Issue/Background	Fire Protection Department has informed City that there is a high level risk to homes because of proximity to Wildland
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City will provide educational materials about the risks and possible corrective actions to mitigate these risks
Lead Agency	City Trustees
Partners	Fire Protection Department and Missouri Dept of Conservation
Funding Description	General Budget
Total Cost	\$40.00
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To inform and educate and hopefully people will mitigate fire risks (80 homes)
Completion Date	Apr-11
Jane-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens
Issue/Background	No storm siren in or near Jane
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Work with County Emergency Management to pursue funding for a storm warning siren
Lead Agency	City Trustees
Partners	County Emergency Management and Resident with Property for placement of Siren
Funding Description	State and Federal Agencies
Total Cost	\$6,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Provide advance warning of severe storms which will prevent deaths and injuries (project 400 people)
Completion Date	Dec-11
Jane-3	NFIP- Management Training
Issue/Background	Village just became part of NFIP and desires to enforce properly and feels that education would assist in enforcement
Plan for Implementation and Administration	To send a trustee to Management training
Lead Agency	City Trustees

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Partners	FEMA
Funding Description	FEMA and trustee donation
Total Cost	gasoline and food/ (FEMA WILL FUND LODGING AND TRAINING)
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Properly enforce ordinance by seeing that housing is either properly elevated or out of flood zones
Completion Date	Dec-11
Jane-4	Active Building Code Enforcement
Issue/Background	If housing stock is built to IBC standards it faces less risk of tornado/ wind damages as well as other risks
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Village has hired an inspector to see that code is enforced
Lead Agency	Building Inspector/City Clerk
Partners	none
Funding Description	Inspection and Permit costs
Total Cost	none - cost is totally paid by resident
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Proper enforcement prevents shoddy building problems and keeps residents safer (future residents and buildings)
Completion Date	Ongoing
Jane-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery
Issue/Background	Most people are unprepared for natural hazards
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Acquire handouts with hazards and ways to prepare or mitigate natural hazards and clerk with copy and make available to any resident who comes to Water District Office or City Hall
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	Public Water Supply District #1
Funding Description	General Budget
Total Cost	\$20

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Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Educate and residents on severe weather and prevent loss of life or injury
Completion Date	Ongoing - 2 times a year
Jane-6	Eliminate 2 low water crossings
Issue/Background	School bus has to cross 1 one crossing and no one can leave area without high clearance, and the other crossing requires residents to drive 3/4 mile around during wet weather
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Pursue funding for replacement of the crossings
Lead Agency	Trustees
Partners	unknownSEMA/FEMA
Funding Description	Grant and street funds
Total Cost	\$40,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Protect life
Completion Date	Dec-13
Lanagan-1	Enforce Codes
Issue/Background	No city codes are being enforced
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Look into how other cities' enforce their codes and then hire or have a council member become enforcement officer
Lead Agency	Council
Partners	none
Funding Description	general budget and fines
Total Cost	unknown-
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Homes and businesses will be safer with less fire hazards- 20 businesses, 200 homes
Completion Date	Dec-11
Lanagan-2	Storm Siren Study

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Issue/Background	It is unknown if all residents can hear storm siren
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Will contact McDonald County Emergency Management for assistance in doing the study
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	County Emergency Management
Funding Description	no cost
Total Cost	none
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	know status if sirens and then can make plans for expansion if necessary- protection 200 homes and 20 businesses
Completion Date	Apr-11
Lanagan-3	Public Education of Businesses, homeowners, and residents
Issue/Background	Residents need to know of the possible hazards and how they are expected to respond.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Use handouts to explain various hazards as well as how residents should respond to them.
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	SEMA flyers
Funding Description	City Budget
Total Cost	\$80
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Residents will be educated on the various hazards that are possible and should prevent injuries or death. 1500residents possible protection/ 200 homes possibly protected
Completion Date	2 times a year
Lanagan-4	NFIP - Apply
Issue/Background	People will build in floodplain (near Elk River) without regulations
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Restrict/Eliminate development in the existing floodplain
Lead Agency	Floodplain Manager of county or council



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Partners	FEMA
Funding Description	General Budget
Total Cost	unknown at this time
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Potential for residents to participate in Flood insurance
Completion Date	Dec-11
Lanagan-5	Low water crossing elimination
Issue/Background	School bus has to cross low crossing and no one can enter or leave area without driving over 10 miles around during wet weather
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Pursue funding for replacement of the crossing
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	Grant and street fund
Total Cost	Unknown cost at this time.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Protect life and property
Completion Date	Dec-2015
Noel-1	Assist State in finding ownership of local dam and assist with stabilization of dam
Issue/Background	Dam ownership is now unknown. It needs stabilization to prevent failure
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Contact DNR to work out ownership, and assist if necessary to stabilize
Lead Agency	City Mayor
Partners	DNR
Funding Description	General Budget
Total Cost	Cost is unknown, needs DNR assessment

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Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Stabilize Dam to prevent collapse and flooding (probably 35 homes and 3 businesses would be protected)- Dam provides lake used by tourist industry
Completion Date	Contact DNR in January 2011, Stabilization before December 2012
Noel-2	Apply for a Grant for a Storm Siren
Issue/Background	No warning system is in town
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Grant administrator will apply for grant
Lead Agency	Grant administrator
Partners	Unknown- The administrator is looking for possible funds
Funding Description	Grant
Total Cost	\$12,000- need assistance by warning system company to let us know what range would be and therefore number of sirens needed
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Give citizens time to seek shelter- 1600 residents plus up to 5000 seasonal visitors at campsites and inns
Completion Date	Feb-11
Noel-3	Get backup power for City offices
Issue/Background	City Hall and Marshalls offices have no backup power
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City Clerk will check State Surplus and other sources for reasonable priced generators that can supply the city buildings and then present information to council with several alternative options (stand alone - permanent, and portable)
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	State Surplus maybe
Funding Description	General funds
Total Cost	\$6000- 15,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To have power to run city services and possibly provide warming stations
Completion Date	Dec-12
Noel-4	NFIP - Continue Compliance

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Issue/Background	People will build in floodplain (near Elk River) without regulations
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Restrict/Eliminate development in the existing floodplain
Lead Agency	Floodplain Manager
Partners	none
Funding Description	General Budget
Total Cost	300 - part of wages- Has other duties
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Minimize potential for the creation of future flooding problems (10 homes a year potential - although building is way down now)
Completion Date	Ongoing
Noel-5	Apply for federal funding to replace low water crossings
Issue/Background	Noel has 3 low water crossings that impede Emergency responding and low water crossings are safety issues as some people ignore the turn around don't drown warnings
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Mayor will get engineering to review and then apply for funding help
Lead Agency	Council
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	General and street funds and grant funding
Total Cost	unknown
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevent deaths and maintain traffic flow for emergency services
Completion Date	December 2013
Pineville-1	Drainage cleanup and street barricades during flooding
Issue/Background	Drainage ditch fills with fallen trees and brush. It needs to be continually cleaned to remove obstructions
Plan for Implementation and Administration	The City public works dept. keeps the ditch cleaned of brush. They keep watch on it during heavy rains and places barricades as needed.
Lead Agency	Pineville Street Department

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Partners	Rural fire Department
Funding Description	Funding is in Streets Budget and the Fire personnel donate time.
Total Cost	Ongoing for barricades and ditch cleaning on an annual basis. Unknown cost, as needed basis (dependant of when and how much brush and flooding).
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	This road that is over the dry branch is the only road that goes North of town. Several hundred cars travel it every day as do Emergency service vehicles. When the brush accumulates under the culvert it runs over the Road. Hence our need to keep it clear.
Completion Date	Ongoing for barricades and ditch cleaning on an annual basis.
Pineville -2	Siren for South and West
Issue/Background	Present siren does not reach outlying areas of town
Plan for Implementation and Administration	The City needs to provide a warning system to all City residents.
Lead Agency	Pineville City Mayor
Partners	Mc Donald Co emergency management
Funding Description	Will apply for a grant
Total Cost	Estimated \$13500.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Timely warnings can save lives, benefits estimated 200 residents
Completion Date	City will attempt to find different funding if none is forthcoming by the end of 2011
Pineville -3	Warming Center
Issue/Background	Pineville has no place to place people during times of heat or cold extremes
Plan for Implementation and Administration	To create a place to temporally house citizens during extreme weather
Lead Agency	Pineville Mayor
Partners	none
Funding Description	The City is funding this project.

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Total Cost	Estimated \$400000.
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To provide services for the 800 City residents and rural area with a place to escape extreme heat and cold. A generator will provide utilities when power is out.
Completion Date	Summer of 2011
<b>Pineville-4</b>	Build a Saferoom and apply for funding for individuals too far from saferoom
Issue/Background	No shelter in this town for residents which include a school and a Public housing site.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City has applied for a FEMA grant. The city will take names and apply for additional funding to build individual shelters as well
Lead Agency	Pineville Mayor
Partners	FEMA
Funding Description	Have applied for a FEMA grant to fund a safe room. The City does not have the resources to fund it alone. (general and FEMA) Individuals will pay their share or city might cover part
Benefits (Losses avoided)	This would be a shelter during tornadic times. A school is 2 blocks from the area proposed. Also nearby is a Public housing area with no shelter. 300 school children. Others should be sheltered at home
Total Cost	Estimated \$500,000. Unknown on individuals.00
Completion Date	Awaiting grant approval, will reconsider options Spring 2011. Other grant would be Spring 2013
<b>Pineville-5</b>	Public Education including Flood Ins Promotion
Issue/Background	People are not aware of flood ins. Benefits
Plan for Implementation and Administration	To send notices via Mayors letter to citizens
Lead Agency	Pineville Flood Plain manager/mayor
Partners	NFIP
Funding Description	City budget has postage for 4 Mayors letter per year.
Benefits (Losses avoided)	Provide the 800 citizens with information about flood insurance and their need for it if they are within the Flood Plain.
Total Cost	Yearly cost \$450.
Completion Date	Letters are sent to residents 4 times a year

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<b>Pineville-6</b>	NFIP - Continue Compliance
Issue/Background	Residents near and in the Flood area need our participation in this plan to receive the help needed after a flood
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Mayor as floodplain manager will enforce ordinance
Lead Agency	City mayor
Partners	NFIP
Funding Description	no cost but annual fee
Benefits	Residents are eligible to purchase flood insurance. All future building is protected by ordinance enforcement from the effects of flooding.
Total Cost	\$100.00 annual fee
Completion Date	ongoing event
<b>Pineville-7</b>	<b>Active Code enforcement</b>
Issue/Background	No regulations were in place provide for safe construction of housing and remodeling
Plan for Implementation and Administration	City hires code enforcement officer to enforce ordinances for safe construction
Lead Agency	Code Officer
Partners	none
Funding Description	Code is a budget item each year.
Benefits (Losses avoided)	Construction is regulated by the International Building Codes. It promotes better living conditions. Benefits all new and remodeled housing.
Total Cost	Annual budget is about \$20000.
Completion Date	ongoing
<b>Pineville-8</b>	Apply for funding to replace low water crossings
Issue/Background	Low water crossing – it is one of only 2 ways out of town. The other route is a one lane bridge.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Apply for a FEMA grant to install a bridge

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Lead Agency	City Council
Partners	FEMA/SEMA
Funding Description	Grant funds and Street funds
Benefits (Losses avoided)	Emergency transit during high water, saves lifes
Total Cost	\$500,000 or more, will get engineer for further information
Completion Date	December 2013
Southwest City-1	Enforce NFIP ordinance
Issue/Background	Current Minimum federal requirements prevent residents from building in floodplain
Plan for Implementation and Administration	See that residents don't build in flooding areas
Lead Agency	Council
Partners	FEMA for guidance
Funding Description	no cost to city=- people get permit from council after council reviews
Total Cost	none
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevents housing from flooding issues- also allows residents to purchase flood insurance
Completion Date	Continuous
Southwest City-2	Code Enforcement
Issue/Background	The city needs to continue with code enforcement to prevent future safety issues
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Building Inspector has been hired and enforces code as he inspects other issues
Lead Agency	Building Inspector
Partners	none
Funding Description	General

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Total Cost	\$50 (\$25 per inspection- not many this year)-Comes from building permit funds
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Prevent fires, electrical and other safety issues. All 800 residents are protected.
Completion Date	ongoing
Southwest City-3	<b>Educate residents of hazards with informational flyers</b>
Issue/Background	Residents need to know of the possible hazards and how they are expected to respond.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Use handouts to explain various hazards as well as how residents should respond to them.
Lead Agency	City Clerk
Partners	SEMA flyers
Funding Description	City Budget
Total Cost	\$70
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Residents will be educated on the various hazards that are possible and should prevent injuries or deaths. 800 residents possible protection/ 350 homes possibly protected
Completion Date	2 times a year
Southwest City-4	Work with school to get a Saferoom within the community
Issue/Background	There is no Tornado or wind shelter within the city limits
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Support school application for funding of a Saferoom and will help with permitting issues to assist in expediting the process.
Lead Agency	School
Partners	City
Funding Description	Fema and school funds and city budget
Total Cost	\$ 500,000.00
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	protect citizens and school children 1000 people
Completion Date	Dec-14



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<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 1</b>	<b>Safe-room for each location</b>
Issue/Background	Many tornadoes hit Southwest Missouri every year causing devastation. Schools need to have a safe room/shelter for student and staff members to remain as safe as possible.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Identify storm safe-rooms or safe-areas within the school facility to use during severe weather. In addition, the District will apply for a FEMA grant to construct safe rooms/shelters for each building in the district.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	Missouri Center for Safe Schools at UMKC, SEMA & FEMA
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District, SEMA/FEMA, Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council
Total Cost	\$10,000,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To minimize injuries/deaths in the event of a facility damaging storm.
Completion Date	Dec-15
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 2</b>	<b>Educate students and parents of hazards with informational flyers</b>
Issue/Background	Students and parents need to know of the possible hazards found in the school setting and how they are expected to respond.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Use student handbook and school website to explain various school hazards as well as how the school (and students) will respond to them.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management and Health Department
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Students and parents will be educated on the various hazards that are possible in the school environment and will know what type of response to expect.
Completion Date	Yearly
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 3</b>	<b>Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training</b>
Issue/Background	McDonald County R-I School District requires monthly drills. Drills include fire, tornado, lockdowns, earthquake, IOC as well as reverse evacuations.

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Plan for Implementation and Administration	The District's Safety Coordinator trains District Administrators on drill procedures who in turn train their staffs who in turn train their students. In addition, emergency procedures are posted in each classroom.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local Fire and Police Departments, Sheriff's Department, Freeman Ambulance
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To minimize injuries/deaths in the event of a crisis situation.
Completion Date	monthly
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 4</b>	<b>Educate students and staff members regarding family reunification procedures</b>
Issue/Background	During emergency situations, parents/friends become very rude, anxious and aggressive to find out more information regarding their students' safety.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Staff will be trained in the double gated system to unite students with parents in a safe and orderly manner.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local Fire and Police Departments, Sheriff's Department, Freeman Ambulance
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost, part of school programming
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Lessen the confusion and stress when reuniting students and parents during as well as after an emergency situation.
Completion Date	2 times a year
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 5</b>	<b>Educate staff and students on Building Evacuation procedures</b>
Issue/Background	Evacuations can be chaotic. Procedures must be in place to ensure that evacuations are organized and to ensure that everyone is accounted for.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Train staff and students on Evacuation procedures and the method to communicate missing or injured individuals, and conduct regular drills.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local Fire and Police Departments, Sheriff's Department, Freeman Ambulance

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Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Minimize injuries/deaths and quickly determine if everyone is accounted for during an event requiring an evacuation.
Completion Date	monthly
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 6</b>	<b>Educate staff and students on Lock-down procedures</b>
Issue/Background	Manmade events threaten the well being of staff and students both outside the building and inside the building.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Train staff and students on Lock-down procedures and conduct regular drills.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local Fire and Police Departments, Sheriff's Department, Missouri Highway Patrol and Freeman Ambulance
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Minimize injuries/deaths by locking out the potential threat.
Completion Date	monthly
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 7</b>	<b>Educate staff on Bomb Threat Assessment and Response</b>
Issue/Background	The majority of bomb threats are false and only made to disrupt the learning process and yet there are some threats which warn of real situations.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Train staff on bomb threat assessment and procedures.
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local Fire and Police Departments, Sheriff's Department, Missouri Highway Patrol, Freeman Ambulance and Federal Agencies
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District
Total Cost	no additional cost
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Learn to identify events that are likely to be real or false, and minimize injuries/deaths during real or potentially real events and continue learning process during false events.

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Completion Date	monthly during staff meetings
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 7</b>	<b>Educate staff on Bomb Threat Assessment and Response</b>
<b>McDonald County R-I Action Plan 8</b>	<b>An Emergency Response Team made up of school staff members for each location</b>
Issue/Background	In the event of an area wide emergency during a school day, local emergency responders may be overwhelmed and not able to respond to schools for hours, or perhaps even days, so schools have to be prepared to meet their own emergency needs.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Develop and train emergency response teams in each school
Lead Agency	McDonald County R-I School District
Partners	McDonald County Emergency Management, Local CERT Trainers, American Red Cross, Freeman Ambulance, Local Law Enforcement and Fire Departments and Sheriff's Department
Funding Description	McDonald County R-I School District/SEMA/FEMA
Total Cost	\$10,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Will have a team that can handle emergency situations until local emergency responders can arrive. Staff will be trained in Search and Rescue, Security, First Aid, Psychological First Aid and Family Reunification.
<b>Crowder College 1</b>	<b>All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response &amp; Recovery</b>
Issue/Background	It is important for all students, staff, and community members to understand how to be prepared, respond, and recover from a hazard
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Create and update the policy and procedures. Post them to the website and send to all concerned persons
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	Crowder funds
Total Cost	Not known
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	To help minimize injuries and deaths
Completion Date	Ongoing
<b>Crowder College 2</b>	<b>Additional Outdoor Warning Sirens</b>

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Issue/Background	Campus, City, and County need to add more outdoor warning sirens to help warn of hazards
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Work with the county and the city on putting in more off campus warning sirens and add on campus warning sirens
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	City of Neosho and Newton County
Funding Description	City of Neosho, Newton County, Crowder College
Total Cost	Not known
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Will give students and others more notice and possible saving lives and injuries
Completion Date	Ongoing
<b>Crowder College 3</b>	<b>Saferoom at each location</b>
Issue/Background	Severe weather is a major issue for all of southwest Missouri
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Identify appropriate saferooms at each location and add saferooms to any new structures built.
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	Crowder College and possible grants
Total Cost	Not known
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Will give students a safe haven from weather and will reduce injuries and deaths in severe weather
Completion Date	Ongoing
<b>Crowder College 4</b>	<b>Backup generator for dorms, classrooms, and offices</b>
Issue/Background	Several times we have lost electrical power which controls our lighting and in some buildings the heating
Plan for Implementation and Administration	All new buildings will have backup generators. The older buildings are being assessed for possibility of adding generators
Lead Agency	Crowder College

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Partners	None
Funding Description	Crowder College and possible grants
Total Cost	Unknown at this time
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Allows students to not have to be moved to hotels or for students to have to travel in bad weather due to cancelation of classes
Completion Date	On going
<b>Crowder College 5</b>	<b>Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training</b>
Issue/Background	All students and staff need to know the campus procedures for any type of hazard
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Distribute drills and training manuals to all students and staff. Have drills a minimum of once per semester.
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	None needed
Total Cost	None
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Will prepare the students and staff for dangerous situations and will save injuries and lives
Completion Date	On Going
<b>Crowder College 6</b>	<b>Educate staff and students on Lock-down procedures</b>
Issue/Background	Because of the incidents having all over the country on campuses it is important to have everyone know the Lock-down procedures
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Distribute the Lock-Down procedures to all staff members and have at least on drill per semester.
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	None needed
Total Cost	None

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Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Saving lives because of the procedures being followed correctly
Completion Date	On Going
<b>Crowder College 7</b>	<b>Revise and update hazard planning and training on a continual basis</b>
Issue/Background	The nature of hazards, natural or manmade, change on a continuing basis. It is important to constantly update and revise our plans
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Each year review the hazard plans and training. Update with any new procedures.
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	None needed
Total Cost	None
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	This is will help us save lives and injuries based on improved plans and training
Completion Date	On Going
<b>Crowder College 8</b>	<b>Create an emergency response team for each location</b>
Issue/Background	Because of human nature to panic, an emergency response team is needed to make sure all plans and procedures are followed.
Plan for Implementation and Administration	Create a team on each campus to include but not limited to an administrator, faculty member, staff member, and a public information person. Minimum of 7 members.
Lead Agency	Crowder College
Partners	None
Funding Description	Crowder College
Total Cost	Unknown
Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Will help to get people to safe places and help to save injuries and lives
Completion Date	On Going

### Evaluation by the Committee

Table 5.7 shows the table used by the **committee** to score each action. The actions were reviewed according to the following STAPLEE criteria. Scoring was done using simple scoring to determine priority. This method was recommended by FEMA 386.5. Actions were grouped by type for ease of the committee in ranking them. (The committee felt that this was redundant and that actions belonged to the individual communities and schools. They desire that ownership of actions and all that go with it stay with each entity.) These actions were sent out via email to be scored by the committee. The scores were then averaged and presented to the committee for discussion. At the last committee meeting the actions were ranked High, Medium or Low based upon the urgency of the actions. High means the project is very beneficial or of urgent need to an entity. Medium indicates that the mitigation action is favorable for the entity. Low signifies that the item is favorable for the entity but not presently affordable or do-able.

<b>STAPLEE</b>	<b>Criteria Explanation</b>
S – Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community’s social and culture values.
T - Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long-term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
A - Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
P - Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and id there is public support for the action.
L - Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction of implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
E - Economical	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, It is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
E - Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community’s environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

<b>McDonald County Proposed Mitigation Action Evaluation sent out to the committee for Scoring</b>															
Proposed Action		Criteria – Cost(C)/Benefit(B) <b>Definition of rating scale:</b> 2=Very beneficial, 1=Favorable, 0=None/Not applicable, -1=Not Favorable													
		S		T		A		P		L		E		E	
		C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B
County-1	NFIP – Continue Compliance														
County-9	Work with cities to do further buyouts of flooding area														
County-10	Promote flood insurance to residents in the county														
Goodman-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance														
Southwest City-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance														
Noel-4	NFIP - Continue Compliance														



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Jane-3	NFIP- Management Training																		
Anderson-3	enforcement of NFIP																		
Lanagan-4	NFIP - Apply																		
Pineville-6	NFIP - Continue Compliance																		
Goodman-2	Repair Used Generator just purchased for Usage at Well																		
Anderson-1	purchase generator for backup water and sewer																		
Noel-3	Get backup power for City offices																		
Crowder College - 4	Backup generator for dorms, classrooms, and offices																		
County-6	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery																		
County-7	Educate the Impacts of Severe Weather both severe/winter																		
Goodman-3	Education for residents through handouts and Webpage																		
Ginger Blue-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface																		
Jane-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface																		
Jane-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery																		
Lanagan-3	Public Education of Businesses, homeowners, and residents																		

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Anderson-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery																		
Pineville-5	Public Education inc. promotion of flood insurance																		
Southwest City-3	HANDOUTS ON HAZARDS AND MITIGATION																		
R-I School Dist - 2	Educate students and parents with flyers																		
Crowder College - 1	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery																		
Ginger Blue-3	Active Building and other Code Enforcement																		
Goodman-4	Adopt IBC and IRC ordinance and Enforce these codes																		
Jane-4	Active Building Code Enforcement																		
Lanagan-1	Enforce City Codes																		
Pineville-7	Active Code enforcement																		
Southwest City-2	CODE ENFORCEMENT																		
County-8	Increase Warning System coverage to the most feasible extent																		
Anderson-4	Active Building Code Enforcement																		
Anderson-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens																		
Jane-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens																		
Ginger Blue-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens																		
Lanagan-2	Storm Siren Study																		
Noel-2	Apply for a Grant for a Storm Siren																		

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Pineville-2	Storm Siren Expansion																		
Crowder College - 2	Additional outdoor warning sirens																		
Anderson-6	Apply for funding to build a Saferoom																		
Pineville-4	Saferoom																		
Southwest City-4	SAFEROOM AT SCHOOL																		
R-I School Dist - 1	Saferoom at each school location																		
Crowder College - 3	Saferoom for each location																		
Pineville-1	Drainage cleanup and street barricades during flooding																		
Jane-6	Low-water Crossing elimination																		
County-11	Continue to work with Arkansas and Bella Vista to get inundation maps for Bella Vista Dams																		
Noel-1	Assist State in finding ownership of local dam and assist with stabilization of dam																		
Pineville-3	Warming Center																		
R-I School Dist - 3	Increase awareness with campus drills																		
Crowder College - 5	Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training																		
R-I School Dist - 4	Educate about family reunification																		
R-I School Dist - 5	Educate on evacuation procedures																		
R-I School Dist - 6	Educate on lockdown procedures																		
Crowder College - 6	Educate staff and students on Lock-down procedures																		

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R-I School Dist - 7	Educate staff on Bomb threat assessment and response																			
R-I School Dist - 8	Set up Emergency Response Teams																			
Crowder College - 8	Create an emergency response team for each location																			
Crowder College - 7	Revise and update hazard planning and training on a continual basis																			
Goodman-5	Implement the Iris System																			
County-2	Have the ability of GIS to maintain current building parcel data for hazard risk assessment,																			
County-3	Inventory of County emergency response services																			
County-4	Educate Public on the Impacts of Major Disease Outbreak																			
County-5	Promote community shelters in existing manufactured/mobile home parks																			

Hazard Mitigation Committee members sent in their score sheets via emails and those scores were averaged. At the July 12, 2011 meeting the committee decided on the ranking and the results are as follows. Priorities are ranked High, Medium or Low. High means the project is very beneficial or of urgent need to an entity. Medium indicates that the mitigation action is favorable for the entity. Low signifies that the item is favorable for the entity but not presently affordable or do-able. Items were added, scored and rated at this meeting and are at the end of the list.

<b>Action ID</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Priority H, M, L</b>	<b>STAPLEE Score</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	<b>Protect Current / Future Building</b>
County-1	NFIP – Continue Compliance	H	22.4	1.1, 2.1	Flood	Both
County-9	Work with cities to do further buyouts of flooding area	L	21	3.2	Flood	Both

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County-10	Promote flood insurance to residents in the county	H	21.4	4.2	Flood	Both
Goodman-2	NFIP - Continue Compliance	M	15	1.1, 2.1	All	Both
Southwest City-1	NFIP - Continue Compliance	H	20.2	1.1, 2.1	FLOOD	Both
Noel-4	NFIP - Continue Compliance	H	23	1.1, 2.1	Flood	Both
Jane-3	NFIP- Management Training	H	22.4	1.1, 2.1	Flood	Both
Anderson-3	enforcement of NFIP	H	23	1.1, 2.1	Flood	Both
Lanagan-4	NFIP - Apply	H	23	1.1, 2.1	flooding	Both
Pineville-6	NFIP - Continue Compliance	H	22.8	1.1, 2.1	Flood	Both
Goodman-1	Repair Used Generator just purchased for Usage at Well	H	22.4	1.3, 3.3	Tornado	Both
Anderson-1	purchase generator for backup water and sewer	H	23.2	1.3, 3.3	All	Neither
Noel-3	Get backup power for City offices	H	21.2	1.3, 3.3	All natural	Neither
Crowder College - 4	Backup generator for dorms, classrooms, and offices	M	21.4	1,3	Tornado/Ice	Neither
County-6	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	21.8	4.1	All	Both
County-7	Educate the Impacts of Severe Weather both severe/winter	M	16.4	4.1	Flood, Hail, Lightning	Both
Goodman-4	Education for residents through handouts and Webpage	M	18.8	4.1, 4.3	Tornado/Ice	Both
Ginger Blue-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface	M	14	4.1, 4.3	All	Both
Jane-1	Increase homeowner education on wildfire mitigation in wildland-urban interface	M	14.2	4.1, 4.3	Wildfire	Both
Jane-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	19.6	4.1, 4.3	All	Both
Lanagan-3	Public Education of Businesses, homeowners, and residents	M	13.2	4.1, 4.3	All	Both
Anderson-5	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	21.8	4.1, 4.3	All	Both
Pineville-5	Public Education inc. promotion of flood insurance	M	17.2	1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	ALL	Both
Southwest City-3	HANDOUTS ON HAZARDS AND MITIGATION	M	17.8	4.1, 4.3	ALL	Both
R-I School Dist - 2	Educate students and parents with flyers	M	17.4	4.1, 4.3	All	Both
Crowder College - 1	All-Hazards education for Mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery	M	21.6	4.1, 4.3	All	Both

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Ginger Blue-3	Active Building and other Code Enforcement	M	20.4	2.3	All	Both
Goodman-3	Adopt IBC and IRC ordinance and Enforce these codes	M	19.4	2.3	Wind/Torn	Both
Jane-4	Active Building Code Enforcement	M	18.6	2.3	All	Both
Lanagan-1	Enforce City Codes	M	20.6	2.3	fire	Both
Pineville-7	Active Code enforcement	M	22.8	2.3	All	Both
Southwest City-2	CODE ENFORCEMENT	M	17.2	2.3	ALL	Both
County-8	Increase Warning System coverage to the most feasible extent	H	23	1.3	Wind/Tornado	Neither
Anderson-4	Active Building Code Enforcement	M	23	2.3	All	Both
Anderson-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	L	23.2	1.3	Wind/Tornado	Neither
Jane-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	L	23.2	1.3	Wind/Tornado	Neither
Ginger Blue-2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	L	23.2	1.3	Wind/Tornado	Neither
Lanagan-2	Storm Siren Study	M	20.2	1.3	Wind/Torn	Neither
Noel-2	Apply for a Grant for a Storm Siren	L	23.6	1.3	All natural	Neither
Pineville-2	Storm Siren Expansion	L	23.2	1.3	Wind/Torn	Neither
Crowder College - 2	Additional outdoor warning sirens	H	23.2	1.3	Wind/Tornado	Neither
Anderson-6	Apply for funding to build a Saferoom	H	23.6	2.4	Tornado/High wind	Neither
Pineville-4	Apply for Saferoom and Individual Saferooms	H	23.6	2.4	Tornado/Wind	Neither
Southwest City-4	SAFEROOM AT SCHOOL	H	23.6	2.4	Wind/Torn	Neither
R-I School Dist - 1	Saferoom at each school location	H	23.8	2.4	Tornado/Wind	Neither
Crowder College - 3	Saferoom for each location	H	23.6	2.4	Tornado	Neither
Pineville-1	Drainage cleanup and street barricades during flooding	H	19	4.1	flood	Neither
Jane-6	Low-water Crossing elimination	H	24.8	3.1	Flood/Fire	Both
County-11	Continue to work with Arkansas and Bella Vista to get inundation maps for Bella Vista Dams	M	22.2	1.2	Dam failure	Future
Noel-1	Assist State in finding ownership of local dam and assist with stabilization of dam	H	21.6	3.1	Dam	Both
Pineville-3	Warming Center	L	19.2	3.1	Winter/ Ice	Neither

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R-I School Dist - 3	Increase awareness with campus drills	M	17.8	4.1, 5.3	Fire/Earthquake/Tornado/manmade	Neither
Crowder College - 5	Increase awareness of students and teachers with campus drills and training	M	16.4	4.1, 4.3	All	Neither
R-I School Dist - 4	Educate about family reunification	M	18.6	4.1, 4.3	All	Neither
R-I School Dist - 5	Educate on evacuation procedures	M	18.2	4.1, 4.3	Fire	Neither
R-I School Dist - 6	Educate on lockdown procedures	M	21.2	4.1, 4.3	Manmade	Neither
Crowder College - 6	Educate staff and students on Lock-down procedures	M	21.2	4.1, 4.3	Manmade	Neither
R-I School Dist - 7	Educate staff on Bomb threat assessment and response	M	22.2	4.1, 4.3	Manmade	Neither
R-I School Dist - 8	Set up Emergency Response Teams	H	22	1.3	All	Neither
Crowder College - 8	Create an emergency response team for each location	H	18.2	1.3	All	Neither
Crowder College - 7	Revise and update hazard planning and training on a continual basis	M	19	1.2	All	Neither
Goodman-5	Implement the Iris System	H	19.6	1.3	All	Neither
County-2	Have the ability of GIS to maintain current building parcel data for hazard risk assessment,	M	20.8	1.2, 1.3	Flood/Tornado	Both
County-3	Inventory of County emergency response services	M	19.2	1.3	Response capabilities	Neither
County-4	Educate Public on the Impacts of Major Disease Outbreak	M	19.4	4.1	Disease	Neither
County-5	Promote community shelters in existing manufactured/mobile home parks	M	19.8	3.4	Tornado/Wind	Neither
County-12	Apply for FEMA funding for individual tornado shelters	H	23.6	2.4	Tornado/Wind	Neither
County-13	Apply for FEM funding for elimination of low water crossings	H	24.8	3.1	Flood/Fire	Both
Pineville-8	Apply for FEMA/SEMA funding to replace a low water crossing	H	24.8	3.1	Flood/Fire	Both
Noel-5	Apply for FEMA/SEMA funding to replace a low water crossing	H	24.8	3.1	Flood/Fire	Both
Lanagan-5	Apply for FEMA/SEMA funding to replace a low water crossing	H	24.8	3.1	Flood/Fire	Both

**WORKSHEET #1: McDONALD COUNTY COMMUNITY GOALS**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Existing Goals</b>
<b>Comprehensive Plan</b> McDonald County Community Health Status Report 2003	A Countywide assessment of the health status of County residents that leads to the determination of priorities. The three major priorities stated in this plan are to reduce teen pregnancy, improve access to medical and dental care including preventative measures, and chronic disease preventions
<b>Capital Improvements Plan</b>	Currently non-existent
<b>Economic Development Plan</b> Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	A Comprehensive effort to protect and improve infrastructure, preserve and develop qualified workers, and protect the general quality of life in the Harry S Truman Coordinating Council region in order to further the economic well-being of the region.
<b>Transportation Plan</b> Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) Long Range Transportation Direction	The long-range transportation plan is the overarching document under which MoDOT's plans take shape. It sets the tone for implementing and developing MoDOT's strategic business plans, and the 5 year Statewide Transportation Improvement Program.
<b>Emergency Management Plan</b> McDonald County Emergency Operations Plan	To establish policies and procedures that will allow the respective governments of McDonald County to maximize their emergency responsibilities, develop procedures and identify resources that will give local officials the best comprehensive emergency management capabilities possible, considering available resources.
<b>Storm Water Management</b> Community Storm water Regulations McDonald County Floodplain Regulations	Minimize the damages of storm water runoff caused by development. These damages include erosion, sedimentation, and flash flooding. Minimize building in identified hazard prone areas and to set regulations that limit damage to current and future development in these areas.
<b>Parks and Open Space</b>	Currently non-existent



## SECTION 6

### IMPLEMENTATION and MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The McDonald County Hazard Mitigation Stakeholders have proposed that the implementation process should be coordinated within an organization called the Harry S Truman Area Hazard Mitigation Committee (which will consist of representatives from the County Commissioners, County Sheriff's Department, municipal public officials, fire protection, law enforcement, emergency, and public health officials from McDonald County, neighboring jurisdictions, and interested parties). This Committee will convene to move through this plan so to implement and initiate the Hazard Mitigation Plan's actions. This Committee will encourage and support grants that meet the goals of the plan.

Where possible, plan participants will use existing plans and/or programs to implement hazard mitigation actions. Based on the capability assessments of the participating jurisdictions, communities in McDonald County will continue to plan and implement programs to reduce loss of life and property from hazards. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous planning efforts in the County (such as the attempted flood buyout program), and recommends implementing actions, where possible, through the following means:

- McDonald County Operations Plan (informal)
- General or master plans of participating jurisdictions
- Ordinances of participating jurisdictions
- Capital improvement plans and budgets- especially effective for the smaller entities
- Community and rural wildfire protection plans and other wildfire planning efforts through the many fire departments that work with the communities
- Other community plans within the County, such as watershed plans, stormwater management plans, and parks and recreation plans

The governing bodies of the jurisdictions adopting this plan will encourage all other relevant planning mechanisms under their authority to consult this plan to ensure minimization of risk to natural and man-made hazards as well as coordination of activities. **In most jurisdictions, this will be by ordinance and budget. See Section 1 for entities and their plans that the Hazard Plan can be incorporated into.**

In order to review and update this plan on a regular basis, The Harry S Truman Area Hazard Mitigation Committee will hold meetings throughout the year where objectives will be agenda items. The status of each objective will be discussed and see if the actions have been taken to address that objective. At this annual meeting, the Hazard Mitigation Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the plan. This includes annually submitting changes to the plan including goals, objectives, actions (including removing completed actions), and also any changes in the community profile and risk assessment sections. The parties responsible for direct implementation projects will report to the committee on their progress, completion of their respective projects, dilemmas in implementation, and revisions to the strategy they are in charge of.

The Committee will then have a period of time to revise the Hazard Mitigation Plan and submit it to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for the update review and approval.

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council will work with the Committee in holding public hearings, annual meetings, and with implementation strategies and priorities. The council will use staff to facilitate these meetings by contacting members with a projected date as close as possible to the anniversary date that will accommodate a majority of members, post an agenda, advertise and post online, and notify stakeholders for input. Staff will also take minutes and do revisions as requested by the Committee. (This will follow the same pattern as developed to do the plan.) All meetings will follow the Sunshine Laws.)

A mandatory, complete, and comprehensive update of the plan must be completed every 5 years by an appropriate planning agency, to ensure veracity and progress in the planning efforts and initiatives. One year prior to the revision date, HSTCC will apply for a grant with SEMA for funding to do the update.

Notes for next revision – List of deficiencies that should be added at next revision

- Inundation maps that should be completed by DNR
- Jurisdiction dollar values of buildings if available
- Future building estimates – (economy stalled during this revision- growth was a question)
- Insurance statistics when available (FEMA should mandate that statistics of number of policies issued, claims, types of claims and amounts of claims by county be available for public use)