

4.0 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

44 CFR 201.6 does not require a capability assessment to be completed for local hazard mitigation plans. However, 201.6(c)(3) states "A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tool."

This section of the plan discusses the current capacity of the communities of south Kansas to mitigate the effects of identified hazards. A capability assessment is conducted to determine the ability of a jurisdiction to execute a comprehensive mitigation strategy, and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, programs or projects. This assessment includes a comprehensive examination of the following capabilities:

- Planning Capabilities
- Policies and Ordinances
- Programs
- Studies, Reports and Maps
- Departmental Staff
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Financial Resources

A capability assessment helps to determine which mitigation actions are practical based on a jurisdictions fiscal, staffing and political resources. A capability assessment consists of:

- An inventory of relevant plans, ordinances, or programs already in place
- An analysis capacity to carry them out.

A thoughtful review of jurisdictional capabilities will assist in determining gaps that could limit current or proposed mitigation activities, or potentially aggravate a jurisdictions vulnerability to an identified hazard. Additionally, a capability assessment can detail current successful mitigation actions that should continue to receive support.

For the 2014 update each participating jurisdiction was given an opportunity to review and revise their capability assessment information presented from their previous plan.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

In order to facilitate this plan update and consolidation the following capability questions were asked of participating jurisdictions:

Planning Capabilities

Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvement Plan
City Emergency Operations Plan
County Emergency Operations Plan
Local Recovery Plan
County Recovery Plan
Debris Management Plan
Economic Development Plan
Transportation Plan
Land-use Plan
Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan
Watershed Plan
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)

Policies/Ordinances

Zoning Ordinance
Building Code
Floodplain Ordinance
Subdivision Ordinance
Tree Trimming Ordinance
Nuisance Ordinance
Storm Water Ordinance
Drainage Ordinance
Site Plan Review Requirements
Historic Preservation Ordinance
Landscape Ordinance
Wetlands / Riparian Areas Conservation Plan

Programs

Zoning/Land Use Restrictions
Codes Building Site/Design
Hazard Awareness Program
National Flood Insurance Program
Community Rating System program under the National Flood Insurance Program
National Weather Service Storm Ready Certification
Firewise Community Certification
Building Code Effectiveness Grading
ISO Fire Rating
Economic Development Program
Land Use Program
Public Education/Awareness

Programs, Continued

Property Acquisition
Planning/Zoning Boards
Stream Maintenance Program
Tree Trimming Program
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)
Mutual Aid Agreements

Studies/Reports/Maps

Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)
Evacuation Route Map
Critical Facilities Inventory
Vulnerable Population Inventory
Land Use Map

Staff/Department

Building Code Official
Building Inspector
Mapping Specialist (GIS)
Engineer
Development Planner
Public Works Official
Emergency Management Coordinator
NFIP Floodplain Administrator
Bomb and/or Arson Squad
Emergency Response Team
Hazardous Materials Expert
Local Emergency Planning Committee
County Emergency Management Commission
Sanitation Department
Transportation Department
Economic Development Department
Housing Department
Historic Preservation

NGOs

American Red Cross
Salvation Army
Veterans Groups
Local Environmental Organization
Homeowner Associations
Neighborhood Associations
Chamber of Commerce
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)

Financial Resources

Apply for Community Development Block Grants
Fund projects thru Capital Improvements funding
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
Impact fees for new development
Incur debt through general obligation bonds
Incur debt through special tax bonds
Incur debt through private activities
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Gathering this information from participating north-central jurisdictions assisted in assessing capabilities and served as a guide to potential future changes to create robust policies, procedures, plans and teams to strengthen hazard mitigation planning.

4.3 REGIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In order to facilitate this plan update and consolidation the following capability questions were asked of participating jurisdictions:

Schools, Colleges and Universities Capability Questions

Full-time building official (i.e. Principal)
Emergency Manager
Grant Writer
Public Information Officer
Capital improvements project funding
Local funds
General obligation bonds
Special tax bonds
Private activities/donations
State and federal funds

4.4 GOVERNANCE

The planning area is comprised of eight counties in south Kansas, along with participating jurisdictions within those counties. All of the counties in the planning area operate under a county commissioner form of governance. In this form of government, the elected board of commissioners oversee county operations. The following table details each counties form of governance.

County Governance

Jurisdiction	Government Structure	Number of Commissioners
Barber County	Commission	3
Barton County	Commission	5
Comanche County	Commission	3
Edwards County	Commission	3
Kiowa County	Commission	3
Pawnee County	Commission	3
Pratt County	Commission	3
Stafford County	Commission	3

In general, the participating towns and cities operate either under a Mayoral form of governance or an elected city council form of governance.

4.5 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITIES

Information as to the current capacity of participating jurisdictions is summarized in the following sections and tables. All capability information was provided by jurisdictional officials through the above referenced questions and through outreach from the HMPC.

The ability of a local government to develop and implement mitigation projects, policies, and programs is directly tied to its ability to direct staff time and resources for that purpose. Administrative capability can be evaluated by determining how mitigation-related activities are assigned to local departments and if there are adequate personnel resources to complete these activities. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments will also affect administrative capability for the implementation and success of proposed mitigation activities.

Many smaller jurisdictions have very limited to no planning, management, response or mitigation capabilities. Often these jurisdiction rely on the county or nearby larger municipalities for assistance. This lack of capabilities is reflected in the following tables. Additionally, many very small or extremely limited participating small jurisdictions, largely townships, are not listed on the capability list. **This in no way diminishes the participation in the process of these jurisdictions.** Finally, special district capabilities are included in their overarching counties.

In implementing a mitigation plan or specific action, a local jurisdiction may utilize any or all of the four broad types of government authority granted by the State of Kansas. The four types are defined as:

- Regulation
- Acquisition
- Taxation
- Spending

Regulation

The scope of this local authority is subject to constraints, however, as all of Kansas' political subdivisions must not act without proper delegation from the State. Under a principle known as "Dillon's Rule," all power is vested in the State and can only be exercised by local governments to the extent it is delegated.

Acquisition

The power of acquisition can be a useful tool for pursuing local mitigation goals. Local governments may find the most effective method for completely "hazard-proofing" a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property, thus removing the property from the private market and eliminating or reducing the possibility of inappropriate development occurring. Kansas legislation empowers cities, towns, counties to acquire property for public purpose by gift, grant, devise, bequest, exchange, purchase, lease or eminent domain (County Home Rule Powers, K.S.A. 19-101, 19-101a, 19-212).

Taxation

The power to levy taxes and special assessments is an important tool delegated to local governments by Kansas law. The power of taxation extends beyond merely the collection of revenue, and can have a profound impact on the pattern of development in the community. Communities have the power to set preferential tax rates for areas which are more suitable for development in order to discourage development in otherwise hazardous areas. Local units of government also have the authority to levy special assessments on property owners for all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending or otherwise building or improving flood control within a designated area. This can serve to increase the cost of building in such areas, thereby discouraging development. Because the usual methods of apportionment seem mechanical and arbitrary, and because the tax burden on a particular piece of property is often quite large, the major constraint in using special assessments is political. Special assessments seem to offer little in terms of control over land use in developing areas. They can, however, be used to finance the provision of necessary services within municipal or county boundaries. In addition, they are useful in distributing to the new property owners the costs of the infrastructure required by new development.

Spending

The Kansas General Assembly allocated the ability to local governments to make expenditures in the public interest. Hazard mitigation principles can be made a routine part of all spending decisions made by the local government, including the adoption of annual budgets and a Capital Improvement Plan. A Capital Improvement Plan is a schedule for the provision of municipal or county services over a specified period of time. Capital programming, by itself, can be used as a growth management technique, with a view to hazard mitigation. By tentatively committing itself to a timetable for the provision of capital to extend services, a community can control growth to some extent. In addition to formulating a timetable for the provision of services, a local community can regulate the extension of and access to services. A Capital Improvement

Plan that is coordinated with extension and access policies can provide a significant degree of control over the location and timing of growth. These tools can also influence the cost of growth. If the Capital Improvement Plan is effective in directing growth away from environmentally sensitive or high hazard areas.

4.5.1 PLANNING CAPABILITIES

The planning capability assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key planning and regulatory tools or programs in place or under development. This information helps identify opportunities to address existing planning gaps and provides an opportunity to review areas that mitigation planning actions can be utilized with existing plans. Jurisdictions were asked if they had completed the following plans:

Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan establishes the overall vision for a jurisdiction and serves as a guide to governmental decision making. A comprehensive plan generally contains information on demographics, land use, transportation, and facilities. As a comprehensive plan is broad in scope the integration of hazard mitigation measures can enhance the likelihood of achieving risk reduction goals.

Capital Improvement Plan

A capital improvement plan guides scheduling of, and spending on, public improvements. A capital improvement plan can guide future development away from identified hazard areas, an effective mitigation strategy.

Emergency Operations Plan

An emergency operations plan outlines responsibilities, means and methods by which resources are deployed during and following an emergency or disaster.

Recovery Plan

A disaster recovery plan guides the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. Hazard mitigation principles should be incorporated into disaster recovery plans to assist in breaking the cycle of disaster loss.

Debris Management Plan

A debris management plan covers the response and recovery from debris-causing incidents such as tornados or floods. Planning considerations include debris removal and disposal, disposal locations, equipment availability, and personnel training.

Economic Development Plan

An economic development plan assists in advancing a strong and sustainable economy over the long term. This plan provides strategies, programs, and policies that will foster the jurisdictions business climate.

Transportation Plan

A transportation plan aids with the evaluation, review, design and locating of transportation infrastructure, including streets, highways, public transport lines, and transportation centers.

Land Use Plan

Land-use planning is used to regulate land use in an efficient and equitable manner, and to assist jurisdictions in managing the development of land within their boundaries.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan

The purpose of the flood mitigation assistance plan is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings and other structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Watershed Management Plan

A watershed management plan is used to provide assessment and management information for a geographically defined watershed.

Fire Mitigation Plan

A fire mitigation plan is used to mitigate a jurisdictions wildfire risk and vulnerability. The plan documents areas with an elevated risk of wildfires, and identifies the actions taken to decrease the risk.

Critical Facilities Plan

A critical facilities plan is used to identify a jurisdictions critical facilities, including fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, day care centers, senior care facilities, major roads and bridges, critical utility sites, and hazardous material storage areas. Additionally, this plan is used to determine methods to mitigate damage to these facilities.

The table below summarizes relevant local planning capabilities.

Jurisdictional Planning Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Comprehensive Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	City Emergency Operations Plan	County Emergency Operations Plan	Local Recovery Plan	County Recovery Plan	Debris Management Plan	Economic Development Plan	Transportation Plan	Land-use Plan	Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	Watershed Plan	Firewise or other Fire Mitigation Plan	Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/ Response/ Recovery)
Barber County				x				x					x	
City of Hardtner														
City of Hazelton														
City of Isabel														
City of Kiowa	x	x	x				x							
City of Medicine Lodge		x								x				
City of Sharon														
City of Sun City														
Barton County	x			x				x		x				
City of Albert		x								x		x		
City of Claflin		x	x	x							x	x	x	
City of Ellinwood	x	x	x					x		x				x
City of Galatia		x												
City of Great Bend	x	x	x	x				x		x	x			
City of Hoisington	x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x	x
City of Olmitz		x												
City of Pawnee Rock		x												
City of Susank		x												

Jurisdiction	Comprehensive Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	City Emergency Operations Plan	County Emergency Operations Plan	Local Recovery Plan	County Recovery Plan	Debris Management Plan	Economic Development Plan	Transportation Plan	Land-use Plan	Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	Watershed Plan	Firewise or other Fire Mitigation Plan	Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/ Response/ Recovery)
Comanche County		x												
City of Coldwater										x				
City of Protection										x				
City of Wilmore										x				
Edwards County				x		x		x		x				
City of Belpre														
City of Kinsley	x	x	x					x						
City of Lewis														
City of Offerle														
Kiowa County				x			x	x		x				x
City of Greensburg	x			x		x	x			x				
City of Haviland														
City of Mullinville			x	x		x	x							

Jurisdiction	Comprehensive Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	City Emergency Operations Plan	County Emergency Operations Plan	Local Recovery Plan	County Recovery Plan	Debris Management Plan	Economic Development Plan	Transportation Plan	Land-use Plan	Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	Watershed Plan	Firewise or other Fire Mitigation Plan	Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/ Response/ Recovery)
Pawnee County				x										
City of Burdett														
City of Garfield														
City of Larned	x									x				
City of Rozel														
Pratt County		x		x				x						
City of Byers														
City of Coats														
City of Cullison														
City of Iuka														
City of Pratt	x	x						x		x				
City of Preston														
City of Sawyer														
Stafford County		x		x						x				
City of Hudson														
City of Macksville														
City of Radium														
City of Seward														
City of St. John														
City of Stafford	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x			

4.5.2 POLICIES AND ORDINANCES

Based on the types of state of Kansas government authority granted, participating jurisdictions were asked if the following ordinances and plans were enacted and enforced.

Zoning

Zoning is the traditional and most common tool available to local jurisdictions to control the use of land. State of Kansas statutes grant municipalities and counties authority to engage in zoning for land use. Counties may also regulate inside municipal jurisdiction at the request of a municipality. Zoning is used to promote health, safety, and the general welfare of the community. Zoning is used to dictate the type of land use and to set minimum specifications for use such as lot size, building height and setbacks, and density of population. Local governments are authorized to divide their jurisdiction into districts, and to regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures, or land within those districts. Districts may include general use districts, overlay districts, special use districts or conditional use districts. Zoning ordinances consist of maps and written text.

Building Code

Many structural mitigation measures involve constructing and retrofitting homes, businesses and other structures according to standards designed to make the buildings more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards. Many of these standards are imposed through the building code. Kansas does not have state mandatory building codes. However, municipalities and counties may adopt codes for their respective areas if approved by the state as providing "adequate minimum standards." Local governments in Kansas are also empowered to carry out building inspections, and may empower cities and counties to create an inspection department to enforce construction codes and ordinances.

Floodplain Ordinance

In 1992 the Kansas General Assembly approved legislation for floodplain management (Kansas Statutes Annotated 12-766, "Floodplain Management") authorizing the Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources as the primary department to oversee and approve local zoning regulation. The regulation requires planning and approval to prevent inappropriate development in the one hundred-year floodplain and to reduce flood hazards. The purpose of the law is to:

- Minimize the extent of floods by preventing obstructions that inhibit water flow and increase flood height and damage.
- Prevent and minimize loss of life, injuries, and property damage in flood hazard areas.
- Promote the public health, safety and welfare of citizens of Kansas in flood hazard areas.

The statute affects local governments by directing them to:

- Manage planned growth
- Adopt local ordinances to regulate uses in flood hazard areas
- Enforce those ordinances
- Grant permits for use in flood hazard areas that are consistent with the ordinance

The act also makes certain that local ordinances meet the minimum requirements of participation in the NFIP. The incentive for local governments adopting such ordinances is that they will afford their residents the ability to purchase flood insurance through the NFIP. In addition, communities with such ordinances in place will be given priority in the consideration of applications for loans and grants from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund.

Subdivision Ordinance

Subdivision regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. Flood-related subdivision controls typically require that sub-dividers install adequate drainage facilities and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination. They prohibit the subdivision of land subject to flooding unless flood hazards are overcome through filling or other measures, and they prohibit filling of floodway areas. Subdivision regulations require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the division and/or sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land and the specifications for structures on that land.

Broad subdivision control authority resides with the county for areas outside of municipalities and municipal extra-territorial planning jurisdictions. Subdivision is defined as all divisions of a tract or parcel of land divided into two or more lots and all divisions involving new streets.

Tree Trimming Ordinance

These ordinances may place requirements for the removal, pruning, planting, and other tree work depending upon whether the tree is in the public right-of-way or on a private lot as well as tree size or species, and property zoning.

Nuisance Ordinance

Kansas' local governments have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. Kansas General Statutes bestow the general police power on local governments, allowing them to enact and enforce ordinances which define, prohibit, regulate or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, and to define and abate nuisances. Since hazard mitigation can be included under the police power (as protection of public health, safety and welfare), towns, cities, and counties may include requirements for hazard mitigation in local ordinances. Local governments may also use their ordinance-making power to abate "nuisances," which could include, by local definition, any activity or condition making people or property more vulnerable to any hazard.

Stormwater Ordinance

The purpose of a stormwater ordinance is to protect the quality and quantity of local, regional and state waters from the potential harm of unmanaged stormwater. Stormwater ordinances include protection from activities that result in the degradation of properties, water quality, stream channels, and other natural resources.

Drainage Ordinance

The purpose of a drainage ordinance is to improve storm sewer systems for the management and control of storm water runoff to prevent polluted waters from entering the water supply and other receiving waters.

Site Plan Review Ordinance

The purpose of a site plan review ordinance is to ensure orderly growth, and to minimize the adverse effects growth that could be caused by the development of commercial, industrial, retail or institutional structures.

Historic Preservation Ordinance

The purpose of a preservation ordinance is created to protect buildings and neighborhoods from destruction or modifications. A preservation ordinance protects designated historic properties through review requirements for renovations and protects historic neighborhoods through design guidelines for new development.

Landscape Ordinance

A landscape ordinance generally provides rules and procedures for the protection and maintenance of vegetation and landscaping.

Wetlands/Riparian Areas Conservation Plan

The purpose of a Wetlands/Riparian Areas Conservation Plan is to preserve and protect wetlands, water resources, and adjacent upland areas.

The table below summarizes relevant local policies and ordinances.

Jurisdictional Policies and Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Zoning Ordinance	Building Code	Floodplain Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Tree Trimming Ordinance	Nuisance Ordinance	Storm Water Ordinance	Drainage Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Historic Preservation Ordinance	Landscape Ordinance	Wetlands / Riparian Areas Conservation Plan
Barber County						x			x			x
City of Hardtner												
City of Hazelton												
City of Isabel												
City of Kiowa	x	x		x	x	x			x			
City of Medicine Lodge	x	x	x	x	x	x						
City of Sharon												
City of Sun City												
Barton County	x		x			x						
City of Albert	x		x			x						
City of Claflin	x	x			x	x						
City of Ellinwood	x	x	x	x	x	x						
City of Galatia						x						
City of Great Bend	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	
City of Hoisington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
City of Olmitz						x						
City of Pawnee Rock			x			x						
City of Susank						x						

Jurisdiction	Zoning Ordinance	Building Code	Floodplain Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Tree Trimming Ordinance	Nuisance Ordinance	Storm Water Ordinance	Drainage Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Historic Preservation Ordinance	Landscape Ordinance	Wetlands / Riparian Areas Conservation Plan
Comanche County	x					x			x			
City of Coldwater	x	x								x		
City of Protection	x		x							x		
City of Wilmore												
Edwards County	x					x						
City of Belpre						x						
City of Kinsley	x	x	x		x	x						
City of Lewis						x						
City of Offerle						x						
Kiowa County												
City of Greensburg	x	x		x		x	x	x	x			
City of Haviland						x						
City of Mullinville						x						
Pawnee County	x		x									
City of Burdett	x		x			x						
City of Garfield	x		x			x						
City of Larned	x	x	x	x	x	x						
City of Rozel	x		x			x						

Jurisdiction	Zoning Ordinance	Building Code	Floodplain Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Tree Trimming Ordinance	Nuisance Ordinance	Storm Water Ordinance	Drainage Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Historic Preservation Ordinance	Landscape Ordinance	Wetlands / Riparian Areas Conservation Plan
Pratt County	x		x						x			
City of Byers												
City of Coats						x						
City of Cullison						x						
City of Iuka						x					x	
City of Pratt	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
City of Preston						x						
City of Sawyer						x						
Stafford County						x						
City of Hudson						x						
City of Macksville						x						
City of Radium						x						
City of Seward						x						
City of St. John	x	x			x	x			x			
City of Stafford		x	x		x	x		x				

4.5.3 PROGRAMS

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing programs. Many of the programs have been generally discussed in the previous sections.

Hazard Awareness Program

A program designed to inform citizens as to the nature and extent of local and regional natural and manmade hazards.

National Flood Insurance Program

In 1968, Congress created the NFIP to help provide a means for property owners to financially protect themselves. The NFIP offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners if their community participates in the NFIP. Participating communities agree to adopt and enforce ordinances that meet or exceed FEMA requirements to reduce the risk of flooding.

Community Rating System program under the National Flood Insurance Program

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Participants are offered flood insurance premium rates at a discount to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS. These goals are the reduction of flood damage to insurable property, the strengthening and support of insurance aspects of the NFIP, and the encouragement of a comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

Firewise Community Certification

The Firewise Communities Program encourages local solutions for safety by involving homeowners in taking individual responsibility for preparing their homes from the risk of wildfire. Firewise is a key component of Fire Adapted Communities, a collaborative approach that connects all those who play a role in wildfire education, planning and action with comprehensive resources to help reduce risk. The program is co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service, the US Department of the Interior, and the National Association of State Foresters.

Building Code Effectiveness Grading

The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule assesses the building codes in effect and how the community enforces its building codes, with special emphasis on mitigation of losses from natural hazards.

ISO Fire Rating

ISO's Fire Rating gauges the fire protection capability of the local fire department to respond to fires.

Land Use Program

A Land Use Program is designed with the goal of balancing environmental protection with economic development. This program, coupled with various other planning efforts, provides resources to local leaders to establish policies to guide the development of the community, including annexation, expansion, and building.

Public Education/Awareness

Education programs for the public that provide education and awareness about hazards, hazard planning and mitigation efforts.

Stream Maintenance Program

Programs designed to keep streams free from debris and blockages to prevent or minimize flooding.

Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)

Studies that detail information concerning flow data, potential trouble spots, and improvement recommendations for streams.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual Aid Agreements are an understanding among localities to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries. This may occur due to an emergency response that exceeds local resources, such as a disaster. Mutual aid may be requested only when such an emergency occurs. Or may be a formal standing agreement on a continuing basis.

The table below summarizes relevant local programs.

Jurisdictional Programs

Jurisdiction	Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Codes Building Site/Design	Hazard Awareness Program	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System program under the National Flood Insurance Program	National Weather Service Storm Ready Certification	Firewise Community Certification	Building Code Effectiveness Grading	ISO Fire Rating	Economic Development Program	Land Use Program	Public Education/Awareness	Property Acquisition	Planning/Zoning Boards	Stream Maintenance Program	Tree Trimming Program	Engineering Studies for Streams	Mutual Aid Agreements
Barber County									x	x		x						x
City of Hardtner																		x
City of Hazelton																		x
City of Isabel																		x
City of Kiowa	x								6	x				x		x		x
City of Medicine Lodge	x	x		x	x				9	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
City of Sharon																		x
City of Sun City																		x
Barton County	x			x						x	x			x				x
City of Albert				x					5				x	x				x
City of Claflin									5									x
City of Ellinwood	x			x					3	x	x		x	x		x		x
City of Galatia									8									x
City of Great Bend	x	x		x					3	x	x	x		x	x			x
City of Hoisington	x	x	x	x				x	5	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
City of Olmitz									8				x					x
City of Pawnee Rock				x					8				x					x
City of Susank																		x

Jurisdiction	Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Codes Building Site/Design	Hazard Awareness Program	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System program under the National Flood Insurance Program	National Weather Service Storm Ready Certification	Firewise Community Certification	Building Code Effectiveness Grading	ISO Fire Rating	Economic Development Program	Land Use Program	Public Education/Awareness	Property Acquisition	Planning/Zoning Boards	Stream Maintenance Program	Tree Trimming Program	Engineering Studies for Streams	Mutual Aid Agreements
Comanche County	x			x		x			x						x			x
City of Coldwater	x		x						x					x				x
City of Protection	x			x														x
City of Wilmore																		x
Edwards County	x		x			x				x	x	x		x				x
City of Belpre									x									x
City of Kinsley	x			x					x	x				x				x
City of Lewis									x									x
City of Offerle									x									x
Kiowa County									9	x								x
City of Greensburg	x	x							6	x				x		x		x
City of Haviland									7	x		x			x			x
City of Mullinville									7									x
Pawnee County				x														x
City of Burdett																		
City of Garfield																		x
City of Larned	x	x		x					4					x				
City of Rozel				x										x				

Jurisdiction	Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Codes Building Site/Design	Hazard Awareness Program	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System program under the National Flood Insurance Program	National Weather Service Storm Ready Certification	Firewise Community Certification	Building Code Effectiveness Grading	ISO Fire Rating	Economic Development Program	Land Use Program	Public Education/Awareness	Property Acquisition	Planning/Zoning Boards	Stream Maintenance Program	Tree Trimming Program	Engineering Studies for Streams	Mutual Aid Agreements
Pratt County	x			x					8/9			x		x				x
City of Byers									10									x
City of Coats									8/10			x						x
City of Cullison									7/10									x
City of Iuka									5/9									x
City of Pratt	x	x	x	x					5	x	x			x		x		x
City of Preston			x						7			x						x
City of Sawyer			x						5/9			x						x
Stafford County			x							x	x			x				x
City of Hudson																		x
City of Macksville																		x
City of Radium																		x
City of Seward																		x
City of St. John	x	x							5		x			x		x		x
City of Stafford		x	x	x					x									x

4.5.4 AVAILABLE STUDIES, REPORTS AND MAPS

Mitigation planning can be informed by existing information for a jurisdiction, including studies, reports and maps. The following is a brief description of the types of usable studies, reports or maps that may be available to a jurisdiction.

Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment

A hazard analysis is the identification of different type of hazards that may affect a jurisdiction. A risk assessment is the determination of quantitative or qualitative value of risk related to a situation and a recognized hazard.

Evacuation Route Map

A map detailing the evacuation routes for a jurisdiction, often incorporating road, services, and travel time information.

Critical Facilities Inventory

A list of all critical facilities within a jurisdiction, which may include fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, day care centers, senior care facilities, major roads and bridges, critical utility sites, and hazardous material storage areas.

Vulnerable Population Inventory

A vulnerable population inventory may include members of the jurisdictions population who are elderly, limited in functional capacity, homeless, or have limited financial means. These populations may be poorly equipped with the resources and capabilities necessary to prepare for, and respond to, disasters without additional assistance.

Land Use Map

A jurisdictional map detailing current land uses.

The table below summarizes relevant local studies, reports and maps.

Available Jurisdictional Studies, Reports and Maps

Jurisdiction	Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Evacuation Route Map	Critical Facilities Inventory	Vulnerable Population Inventory	Land Use Map
Barber County		x	x	x		
City of Hardtner						
City of Hazelton						
City of Isabel						
City of Kiowa						x
City of Medicine Lodge	x			x		x
City of Sharon						
City of Sun City						
Barton County		x		x		x
City of Albert						
City of Claflin						
City of Ellinwood				x		x
City of Galatia						
City of Great Bend	x	x		x		x
City of Hoisington	x	x		x	x	x
City of Olmitz						
City of Pawnee Rock						
City of Susank						
Comanche County		x			x	
City of Coldwater						
City of Protection						
City of Wilmore						
Edwards County		x	x			
City of Belpre						
City of Kinsley			x			
City of Lewis						
City of Offerle						

Jurisdiction	Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Evacuation Route Map	Critical Facilities Inventory	Vulnerable Population Inventory	Land Use Map
Kiowa County		X	X			
City of Greensburg						X
City of Haviland						
City of Mullinville						
Pawnee County		X	X	X		
City of Burdett						
City of Garfield						
City of Larned						X
City of Rozel						
Pratt County		X	X	X	X	X
City of Byers						
City of Coats						
City of Cullison						
City of Iuka						
City of Pratt						X
City of Preston						
City of Sawyer						X
Stafford County		X	X	X		X
City of Hudson						
City of Macksville						
City of Radium						
City of Seward						
City of St. John				X		X
City of Stafford	X				X	

4.5.5 STAFFING AND DEPARTMENTAL CAPABILITIES

A comprehensive mitigation program relies on many skilled professionals. These professionals include:

- Planners
- Engineers
- Inspectors
- Emergency managers
- Floodplain managers
- GIS personnel

While exact responsibilities differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, the general duties of applicable departments are described below.

Building Code Official

Building officials are generally the jurisdictional administrator of building and construction codes, engineering calculation supervision, permits, facilities management, and accepted construction procedures.

Building Inspector

A building inspector is an official who inspects structures to ensure compliance with the plans and to check workmanship as well as code compliance.

GIS Mapping Specialist

A geographic information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data. A GIS mapping specialist uses this data to create county maps, including flood plain, fire hazard, drought and other mitigation maps.

Engineer

An engineer may be responsible for the oversight, management and development of jurisdictions' road and infrastructure network.

Development Planner

A development planner may be responsible for guiding a jurisdictions worth and development through the application of codes, ordinances, building regulations and public input.

Public Works Official

Public works officials usually provide management and oversight of infrastructure projects such as public buildings (municipal buildings, schools, hospitals), transport infrastructure (roads, railroads, bridges, pipelines, airports), public spaces (public squares, parks), public services (water supply, sewage, electrical grid, dams), and other physical assets and facilities.

Emergency Management Coordinator

The Emergency Management office is responsible for the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations that deal with both natural and man-made disaster events. The formation of an emergency management department in each county is mandated under Kansas General Statutes.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator

The NFIP floodplain administrator ensures a jurisdiction is meeting the minimum requirements of participation in the NFIP, and often is tasked with applying for funding or grants.

Bomb or Arson Squad

A bomb or arson squad is used to respond to, and investigate the cause of, fire and bomb events.

Emergency Response Team

An emergency response team is used to respond to emergency events.

Hazardous Materials Expert

A hazardous materials expert provides response and recovery information for hazardous material events.

Local Emergency Planning Committee

Local Emergency Planning Committees are generally housed at the county or municipal level. They do not function in actual emergency situations, but attempt to identify and catalogue potential hazards, identify available resources, mitigate hazards when feasible, and write emergency plans. The role of the LEPC is to anticipate and plan the initial response for foreseeable disasters in their jurisdiction.

Sanitation Department

Sanitation Departments are generally the agency responsible for garbage collection and recycling collection. Sanitation departments may also be tasked with street cleaning and snow removal.

Transportation Department

In general, transportation departments are responsible for road and bridge maintenance and transportation planning. Transportation departments may also be tasked with snow removal.

Economic Development Department

The economic development department is generally responsible for guiding a jurisdiction's economic policies, fostering business development, and nurturing existing business'.

Housing Department

Duties of a housing department may include enforcing fair housing laws, assisting low income citizens with finding housing, and managing jurisdictional housing properties.

Historic Preservation

A historic preservation department or society may provide expertise on environmental impacts to cultural resources, administer historic preservation grants, encourage historic preservation through local governments, and provide technical assistance for historic rehabilitation.

The table below summarizes relevant local staffing and departmental capabilities.

Staffing and Departmental Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Building Code Official	Building Inspector	Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Engineer	Development Planner	Public Works Official	Emergency Management Coordinator	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Emergency Response Team	Hazardous Materials Expert	Local Emergency Planning Committee	County Emergency Management Commission	Sanitation Department	Transportation Department	Economic Development Department	Housing Department	Historic Preservation
Barber County			x	x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x			
City of Hardtner														x				
City of Hazelton														x				
City of Isabel														x				
City of Kiowa	x	x				x	x							x	x			
City of Medicine Lodge	x		x	x	x	x		x				x		x	x		x	
City of Sharon														x				
City of Sun City														x				
Barton County			x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		
City of Albert						x		x										
City of Claflin		x				x				x								
City of Ellinwood	x	x				x		x						x		x		
City of Galatia						x												
City of Great Bend	x	x	x	x		x		x						x				
City of Hoisington	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x			
City of Olmitz						x												
City of Pawnee Rock						x		x										
City of Susank						x												

Jurisdiction	Building Code Official	Building Inspector	Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Engineer	Development Planner	Public Works Official	Emergency Management Coordinator	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Emergency Response Team	Hazardous Materials Expert	Local Emergency Planning Committee	County Emergency Management Commission	Sanitation Department	Transportation Department	Economic Development Department	Housing Department	Historic Preservation
Comanche County							X			X		X		X				
City of Coldwater						X								X			X	X
City of Protection						X		X						X			X	X
City of Wilmore																		
Edwards County						X	X					X				X		
City of Belpre																		
City of Kinsley	X	X				X		X						X		X		
City of Lewis																		
City of Offerle																		
Kiowa County			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
City of Greensburg	X	X		X		X												
City of Haviland						X	X											
City of Mullinville						X								X				
Pawnee County			X			X	X	X				X				X		
City of Burdett						X												
City of Garfield																		
City of Larned	X	X				X								X				
City of Rozel						X		X										

Jurisdiction	Building Code Official	Building Inspector	Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Engineer	Development Planner	Public Works Official	Emergency Management Coordinator	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Emergency Response Team	Hazardous Materials Expert	Local Emergency Planning Committee	County Emergency Management Commission	Sanitation Department	Transportation Department	Economic Development Department	Housing Department	Historic Preservation
Pratt County			x	x		x	x	x		x		x			x			
City of Byers										x								
City of Coats										x								
City of Cullison										x								
City of Iuka										x								
City of Pratt	x	x			x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x		
City of Preston	x					x				x		x						
City of Sawyer						x				x								
Stafford County						x	x					x		x		x		
City of Hudson						x												
City of Macksville						x												
City of Radium						x												
City of Seward						x												
City of St. John						x												
City of Stafford	x	x				x		x		x			x	x				

4.5.6 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CAPABILITIES

NGOs are legally constituted corporations that operate independently from any form of government and are not conventional for-profit businesses. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by a government agency, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization.

There are many types of NGOs, including:

- **Charitable:** Generally directed toward meeting the needs of the poor or those impacted by disasters.
- **Service:** Generally directed toward providing health, family planning or education services.
- **Participatory:** Generally directed toward self-help and/or community development projects.

NGOs can further be divided into community, local or national organizations. The following is a brief discussion of NGOs operating within south Kansas.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross is a humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief and education. In addition to domestic disaster relief, the American Red Cross offers services in five other areas: community services that help the needy; communications services and comfort for military members and their family members; the collection, processing and distribution of blood and blood products; educational programs on preparedness, health, and safety; and international relief and development programs.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is a Christian denomination and international charitable organization with a worldwide membership of over 1.5 million. In addition to being among the first to arrive with help after natural or man-made disasters, the Salvation Army runs charity shops and operates shelters for the homeless.

Veterans Groups

Generally veteran groups are local chapters of national groups that provide aid to active and retired soldiers and provide charitable support to target communities.

Local Environmental Organizations

An environmental organization may seek to protect, analyze or monitor the environment against misuse or degradation.

Homeowners Associations

Homeowner associations are residents of a community who form a board to monitor, control and oversee many aspects of a building, area or development. An association may have elected leaders and often has mandatory dues.

Neighborhood Associations

Neighborhood associations are groups of residents or property owners who advocate for or organize activities within a neighborhood. An association may have elected leaders and voluntary dues.

Chamber of Commerce

A chamber of commerce is generally a group of local businesses whose goal is to further the interests of businesses. Business owners in towns and cities form these local societies to advocate on behalf of the business community. Local businesses are members, and they elect a board of directors or executive council to set policy for the chamber. The board or council then hires a President, CEO or Executive Director, plus staffing appropriate to size, to run the organization.

Community Organizations

Generally community organizations are local chapters of national groups, such as the Elks, Shriners, or Kiwanis, that provide charitable support to citizens in need.

The table below summarizes the presence of relevant local NGOs.

Jurisdictional NGOs

Jurisdiction	American Red Cross	Salvation Army	Veterans Groups	Local Environmental Organization	Homeowner Associations	Neighborhood Associations	Chamber of Commerce	Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis)
Barber County			x					x
City of Hardtner			x				x	x
City of Hazelton								x
City of Isabel								x
City of Kiowa			x				x	x
City of Medicine Lodge			x				x	x
City of Sharon			x				x	x
City of Sun City								
Barton County			x		x		x	x
City of Albert								x
City of Claflin								
City of Ellinwood			x				x	x
City of Galatia								
City of Great Bend	x	x	x				x	x
City of Hoisington			x				x	x
City of Olmitz								
City of Pawnee Rock								x
City of Susank								
Comanche County	x	x	x				x	x
City of Coldwater			x					
City of Protection								
City of Wilmore								
Edwards County								
City of Belpre								
City of Kinsley			x				x	X
City of Lewis								
City of Offerle								
Kiowa County	x	x	x	x			x	x
City of Greensburg			x				x	x
City of Haviland			x				x	
City of Mullinville	x							x

Jurisdiction	American Red Cross	Salvation Army	Veterans Groups	Local Environmental Organization	Homeowner Associations	Neighborhood Associations	Chamber of Commerce	Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis)
Pawnee County			x				x	x
City of Burdett								
City of Garfield			x					x
City of Larned							x	x
City of Rozel								
Pratt County	x		x				x	x
City of Byers								
City of Coats								
City of Cullison								
City of Iuka								
City of Pratt	x	x	x				x	x
City of Preston								
City of Sawyer								
Stafford County			x					x
City of Hudson								
City of Macksville			x					x
City of Radium								
City of Seward								
City of St. John								x
City of Stafford			x				x	x

4.5.7 FISCAL CAPABILITIES

In general, the jurisdictions of south Kansas receive the majority of their revenue through state and local sales tax and federal and state pass through dollars. Based on available revenue information, and given that both the state and counties are experiencing budget deficits, funding for mitigation programs and disaster response is at a premium. Adding to the budget crunch is the increased reliance on local accountability by the federal government.

The following provide brief definitions of applicable fiscal programs.

Community Development Block Grant

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development program that funds local community development activities such as affordable housing, anti-poverty programs, and infrastructure development. CDBG, like other block grant programs, differ from categorical grants, made for specific purposes, in that they are subject to less federal oversight and are largely used at the discretion of the state and local governments and their sub-grantees.

Capital Improvement Funding

A Capital Improvement Plan is generally a short-range plan, usually four to ten years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. Essentially, the plan provides a link between a municipality, school district, parks and recreation department and/or other local government entity and a comprehensive and strategic plans and the entity's annual budget. Funding may be drawn from this plan, if funding has been set aside as part of the planning process, and if the action works with the overall planning objectives and goals.

Authority to Levy Taxes

The authority to levy taxes would allow the jurisdiction to tax its population base.

Impact Fees for New Developments

Impact fees for new developments allow a jurisdiction to charge fees to developers to mitigate against any impact that development may have.

Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are issued with the belief that a municipality will be able to repay its debt obligation through taxation or revenue from projects. No assets are used as collateral.

Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds

A government bond where repayment is guaranteed by a tax that the issuer levies specifically for that purpose.

Incur Debt through General Private Activities

In general, these tend to be tax-exempt bonds issued by or on behalf of local or state government for the purpose of providing special financing benefits for qualified projects. The financing is most often for projects of a private user, and the government generally does not pledge its credit.

Withhold Spending in Hazard Prone Areas

The ability of a jurisdiction to not provide funding for activities or actions in an area that is known to be prone to specific hazards.

The following table highlights each jurisdiction’s fiscal capabilities.

Jurisdictional Fiscal Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Apply for Community Development Block Grants	Fund projects thru Capital Improvements funding	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Impact fees for new development	Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Incur debt through special tax bonds	Incur debt through private activities	Withhold spending in hazard prone areas
Barber County	x	x	x			x	x		
City of Hardtner	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Hazelton	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Isabel	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Kiowa	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Medicine Lodge	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Sharon	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Sun City	x	x	x			x	x		
Barton County	x	x	x			x	x	x	
City of Albert	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Claflin	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Ellinwood	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Galatia	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Great Bend	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Hoisington	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Olmitz	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Pawnee Rock	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Susank	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Comanche County	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
City of Coldwater	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
City of Protection	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
City of Wilmore	x		x			x	x		
Edwards County	x	x	x			x	x		
City of Belpre	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Kinsley	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Lewis	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Offerle	x	x	x	x		x	x		

Jurisdiction	Apply for Community Development Block Grants	Fund projects thru Capital Improvements funding	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Impact fees for new development	Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Incur debt through special tax bonds	Incur debt through private activities	Withhold spending in hazard prone areas
Kiowa County	x	x	x						
City of Greensburg	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
City of Haviland	x	x	x	x		x			
City of Mullinville	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Pawnee County	x	x	x			x	x		
City of Burdett	x	x	x	x		x	x		
City of Garfield	x		x	x		x	x		
City of Larned	x	x		x	x	x	x		
City of Rozel	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Pratt County	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
City of Byers	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
City of Coats	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Cullison	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
City of Iuka	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
City of Pratt	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
City of Preston	x		x	x		x	x	x	
City of Sawyer	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Stafford County	x	x	x			x	x		x
City of Hudson	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
City of Macksville	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
City of Radium	x	x	x			x	x		x
City of Seward	x	x	x			x	x		x
City of St. John	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
City of Stafford	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

4.5.8 SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Participating schools, colleges and universities were provided with a different set of questions that participating governmental jurisdictions. These questions were asked to ascertain the level of preparedness of the institution.

The following provides brief definitions of terms used in the capability assessment of schools, colleges and universities.

Grant Writer

A grant writer writes applications for grant funding from an institution such as a government department, corporation, foundation or trust.

Public Information Officer

Public Information Officers (PIOs) are the communications coordinators or spokespersons. The primary responsibility of a PIO is to provide information to the media and public as required by law and according to the standards of their profession.

General Obligation Bond

A general obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a state or local government's pledge to use legally available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bond holders.

Special Tax Bond

A type of bond that is repaid by revenues derived from taxation of a particular activity or asset. These bonds are repaid with either excise taxes or special assessment taxes.

Information as to the current capacity of participating schools, colleges and universities is summarized in the following table.

School, College or University	Master Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	School Emergency Plan, Shelter in Place Protocols, Evacuation Protocols	Weapons Policy	Full-time building official (i.e. Principal)	Emergency Manager	Grant Writer	Public Information Officer	Capital improvements project funding	Local funds	General obligation bonds	Special tax bonds	Private activities/donations	State and federal funds
Barber County														
USD #254 - Barber County North	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #255 - South Barber County	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barton County														
Barton County Community College	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
USD #112 - Clafin		x	x	x	x					x				
USD #355 Ellinwood	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
USD #428 - Great Bend	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #431 - Hoisington			x	x	x	x		x						
Comanche County														
USD #300- Comanche County	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Edwards County														
USD #347 - Kinsley / Offerle	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x
USD #502 - Lewis	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x
Kiowa County														
USD #422 - Kiowa County	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x
USD #474 - Haviland			x	x					x	x	x			x
Pawnee County														
USD #495 - Fort Larned		x	x	x	x				x	x			x	x
USD #496 - Pawnee Heights	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
Pratt County														
Pratt County Community College		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
USD #382 - Pratt		x	x	x					x	x			x	x
USD #438 - Skyline Schools	x	x	x	x	x			x						

School, College or University	Master Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	School Emergency Plan, Shelter in Place Protocols, Evacuation Protocols	Weapons Policy	Full-time building official (i.e. Principal)	Emergency Manager	Grant Writer	Public Information Officer	Capital improvements project funding	Local funds	General obligation bonds	Special tax bonds	Private activities/donations	State and federal funds
Stafford County														
USD #349 - Stafford	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #350 - St. John / Hudson			x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x
USD #351 - Macksville	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x