**Private Citizens**

**Agreement with neighboring communities:** Set verbal or written agreements with your neighbors (i.e., water use, emergency management, conservation practices).

**Air quality testing kits:** Testing kits for indoor and outdoor air pollution and contamination.

**Best management practices:** These can bring benefits during a drought (better water retention, less water needed, prevention of nitrate leaks to surface and groundwater).

**Citizen volunteers:** Become a volunteer for drought-related services in your community (firefighter, task force, leadership team, etc.)

**Deepen wells:** Deeper wells can reach to lower levels of groundwater.

**Dredge water holes for cattle:** Ensuring that cattle will have more water available during a drought.

**Drill new wells:** Drilling more wells means higher water supply. Having your own well can benefit you during a municipal water pump failure.

**Drip irrigation:** A type of irrigation that has the potential to save water and nutrients by dripping slowly to the roots of plants.

**Drought plan:** A plan for your household/business/community that prepares you to deal with a drought.

**Emergency kits:** Household first aid kit, essential medications, canned food, battery-powered radio, at least three gallons of water per person, etc.

**Fire extinguishers:** Extinguishers on hand to contain fires.

**Installing a spraying system for cattle:** Alleviating heat stress on cattle.

**Modify recreational activities:** Do not engage in activities that require excessive water consumption, could start a wildfire, or stress the environment.

**Partnerships with local businesses:** Established relationships and agreements that can help in the initial response phase of drought.

**Regular vegetation maintenance:** Maintaining vegetation around buildings can prevent rapid wildfire spread.

**Strong interpersonal relationships (2x):** A close association among your neighbors and community can help you during a natural disaster.

**Tractors and disks for fire lines:** Tractors and disks can be utilized for diverting a fire from spreading in a particular direction.

**Updated water infrastructure:** Fix all water leaks on your property. Install water efficient appliances and faucets with flow restrictions.

**Up-to-date water meters:** Water meters can help you reduce your water consumption.

**Volunteer firefighters:** Become part of a volunteer fire department that performs fire suppression and other related emergency services for local jurisdictions.

**Water monitoring:** Become a member of EPA’s volunteer monitoring program - analyze water samples for dissolved oxygen, nutrients, pH, temperature and more.

**Water testing kits:** Household kits for testing the quality of drinking water.
Community

**Additional water storage:** Store additional water in water tanks in community buildings.

**Agreement with neighboring communities:** Set verbal or written agreements with similar neighboring communities to help each other during a natural disaster.

**Air quality testing kits:** Testing kits for indoor and outdoor air pollution and contamination.

**Citizen volunteers:** Find volunteers for drought-related services in your community (firefighter, task force, leadership team, etc.)

**Defensible space around buildings:** Creating vegetation-free spaces around buildings can protect them from wildfire.

**Education on conservation practices:** Hold community meetings on how to conserve water and electricity.

**Emergency kits:** Prepared first aid kits, essential medications, canned food, battery-powered radio, at least three gallons of water per person, etc.

**Fire extinguishers:** Extinguishers on hand to contain fires.

**Information about vulnerable population (2x):** Identify vulnerable groups that might need your help during a natural disaster.

**Information signs:** Prepared signs with information about the current drought situation, recommendations, and restrictions.

**Law enforcement:** Establish a community watch to ensure that residents follow water restrictions and other drought recommendations.

**Mobile traffic signs:** Prepared mobile signs for traffic redirection due to drought impacts.

**Partnerships with local businesses:** Partner with local businesses to get donations of supplies needed during a drought.

**Public educational workshop:** Hold a public workshop for your community members to educate them on drought-related issues.

**Regular vegetation maintenance:** Maintaining vegetation around buildings can prevent rapid wildfire spread.

**Strong interpersonal relationships (2x):** A close association among your community members can help during a natural disaster.

**Temporary housing for 10 people:** Prepare housing for 10 people in your community building.

**Up-to-date water meters:** Water meters can help you reduce water consumption.

**Volunteers trained in first aid:** Ensure that your community has the necessary number of volunteers trained in first aid.

**Volunteer firefighters:** Volunteer fire department in your community with trained firefighters.

**Water purification system:** Individual filter systems in community buildings that make water safe to drink.

**Water testing kits:** Have a supply of household kits for testing drinking water quality that you can distribute to the disadvantaged in community.
**Local Decision Makers**

**Agreement with neighboring communities:** Strong working relationships with nearby communities similar to yours can reinforce support during a disaster.

**Declaring emergency haying and grazing on CRPs:** Ranchers are able to use grass from land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program.

**Drought plan:** Drought plan includes mitigation and response strategies for your community.

**Drill new wells:** Drilling more wells means higher water supply. Having more municipal wells can lower the pressure on the entire water system.

**Efficiency tax breaks (2x):** Incentivize people and businesses with tax breaks to reduce their water or electricity consumption.

**Emergency response training:** Develop critical skills needed to survive an emergency. Establish a training program teaching individuals a range of response procedures including building evacuations, shelter-in-place, and active threat survival.

**Evacuation plan:** Prepared plan for evacuation of various parts of your community in case of fire.

**Fish relocation:** In case of poor water quality (pollution, temperature) or quantity in streams/lakes, you can relocate fish to locations with better conditions.

**Health assessment:** Evaluation of the health status of your citizens. This can target health issues related to drought impacts and specific populations as well.

**IT backup systems:** Off-site, hard copy, or secured electronic storage for contact lists and other information critical for your community.

**Mandatory restrictions on outdoor water use:** Implement and enforce restrictions on outdoor water use (watering plants, washing cars, swimming pools, etc.)

**Modify recreational activities:** Implement recommendations and restrictions on activities that require excessive water consumption, could start a wildfire, or stress the environment.

**Multi-hazard mitigation plan:** A plan that addresses multiple hazards including drought using comprehensive mitigation strategy.

**Partnerships with local businesses:** Partner with local businesses to get donations of supplies needed during a drought.

**Regular vegetation maintenance:** Maintaining vegetation around public buildings and in parks can prevent rapid wildfire spread.

**Specialized spraying trucks (2x):** Trucks that are adjusted for spraying water, fertilizers or insecticides.

**Training for spokespeople:** Train your staff to be able to deliver important natural disaster messages to the public.

**Updated water infrastructure:** Ensure that the city's water infrastructure is up to date, maintained and without leaks.

**Upgraded gas infrastructure:** Ensure that gas pipes are leak free.

**Water supply tanks:** Tanks for transportation of potable water to locations without access to clean water.

**Water use maps:** Accessible and up-to-date maps of water use, municipal and private wells.

**Watershed restoration plan:** A tool designed by a watershed group to guide them in planning and implementing restoration activities in their watershed.
**Federal government agencies**

**Declaring emergency haying and grazing on CRPs:** Ranchers are able to use grass from land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program.

**Education on conservation practices:** Offer meetings on how to conserve water and electricity.

**Efficiency tax breaks:** Incentivize people and businesses with tax breaks to reduce their water or electricity consumption.

**Environmental health monitoring:** Monitoring air, soil and water quality.

**Established command structure:** Established common hierarchy within which responders from multiple agencies can be effective.

**Fish relocation:** In case of poor water quality (pollution, temperature) or quantity in streams/lakes, you can relocate fish to locations with better conditions.

**Funding for climate change policy:** Develop a grant that would fund the development of new climate change policy.

**Funding for drought research:** Develop a grant that would fund research connected to drought monitoring, mitigation and planning.

**Funding for water-efficient crops:** Develop a grant that would fund research on and planting of water-efficient crops.

**Groundwater maps:** Up-to-date maps of the depth of groundwater and nitrate concentrations.

**Hay hotline:** Established hotline for assistance to ranchers that have either a lack or surplus of hay.

**Health assessment (2x):** Evaluation of the health status of citizens. This can target health issues related to drought impacts and specific populations as well.

**Incident command center:** Prompts mobilization and coordination of personnel, equipment and supplies during a disaster.

**Incident command vehicle:** A vehicle that can operate like a fully equipped Emergency Operations Center from nearly any location. It can facilitate effective unified command with response partners like local police and fire.

**Information signs:** Prepared signs with information about the current drought situation, recommendations, and restrictions.

**Loan or grant assistance:** Helps people affected by drought with financial resources.

**National Guard convoy:** Trucks with National Guard personnel to move supplies and people and to protect public safety.

**Public educational workshop:** Organize a public educational workshop on best management practices, conservation, or other activities that benefit the public during drought.

**Specialized spraying trucks:** Trucks that are adjusted for spraying water, fertilizers or insecticides.

**Training for spokespeople:** Train your staff to be able to deliver important natural disaster messages to the public.

**Water monitoring (2x):** Monitoring the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater.

**Water supply tanks:** Trucks with the capability to transport, store, and dispense large amounts of potable water.
Responders

Additional resource supply (2x): Prepare for a supply shortage (e.g., water or electricity) by storing additional water, procuring diesel generators for hospitals, etc.

Air quality testing kits: Testing kits for indoor and outdoor air pollution and contamination.

Air tankers: Airplane with water storage for fighting fire.

Brush truck: A 4x4 car that is equipped to fight fire in rough terrain.

Cooling shelter: Air-conditioned public space set up by local authorities to temporarily deal with health impacts of excessive heat.

Defensible space around buildings: Creating a clear vegetation-free space around buildings can protect buildings from wildfire.

Emergency response training: Develop critical skills needed to survive an emergency. Establish a training program teaching individuals a range of response procedures including building evacuations, shelter-in-place, and active threat survival.

Emergency shelter: Provides temporary shelter, food, and support groups for the homeless.

Emergency supply depot: A storage center for emergency supplies.

Enhanced lab capabilities: The ability to analyze an enhanced number of water or bodily fluid samples.

Excessive heat watch: The National Weather Service issues this watch if the heat index is expected to be over 105°F across the northern states or 110°F in southern states.

Fire trucks (2x): Specialized vehicles for firefighting.

Health assessment: Evaluation of the health status of your citizens. This can target health issues related to drought impacts and specific populations as well.

Helicopter: Helicopter specialized and equipped for firefighting.

Informing citizens about locations with drinking water: A system of communication with various communities that informs about drinking water locations.

Public educational workshop (2x): A public workshop that educates people on various topics related to drought and its impacts (i.e., fire or mosquito protection).

Redirection of traffic: Plan, infrastructure and resources for a smooth, safe and quick redirection of traffic in case of fire or dust storm.

Temporary road signs: Supply of temporary road signs that can help with emergency situations when traffic is impacted.

Trained 1st responders: Professional crew of firefighters, paramedics, and police officers that are trained to respond quickly to emergency situations.

Up-to-date immunizations: Ensure that people are up to date with all vaccines that are recommended in your area.

Water supply tanks: Trucks with the capability to transport, store and dispense large amounts of potable water.
Business & Industry

Additional resource supply: Prepare for a supply shortage (e.g., water or electricity) by storing additional water, procuring diesel generators for hospitals, etc.

Additional water storage: Store additional water in water tanks in office buildings.

Boat ramp extensions: Boat ramps that are adjusted for low water levels.

Deepen wells: Deeper wells can reach lower levels of groundwater.

Drill new wells: Drilling more wells means higher water supply. Having your own well can benefit you during a municipal water pump failure.

Education on conservation practices: Educate public about water and/or energy conservation.

Emergency kits: Prepared first aid kits, essential medications, canned food, battery-powered radio, at least three gallons of water per person, etc.

Environmental health monitoring: Monitoring air, soil and water quality.

Fire extinguishers: Up-to-date, certified, and correct type of portable device that extinguishes fire.

Groundwater maps: Up-to-date maps of the depth of groundwater and nitrate concentrations.

IT backup systems: Off-site, hard copy, or secured electronic storage for contact lists and other information critical for your community.

Licensed well driller: A licensed well driller that knows the area and has experience with previous droughts.

Loan or grant assistance: Helps people affected by drought with financial resources.

Modify recreational activities: Prevent your business from engaging in activities that require excessive water consumption, could start a wildfire, or stress the environment.

Prepared public media messages (2x): Prepared messages for radio, TV and internet broadcast that inform about risks connected to drought and its impacts.

Specialized spraying trucks: Trucks that are adjusted for spraying water, fertilizers or insecticides.

Trained utility personnel: Utility companies should have highly trained personnel that can quickly deal with infrastructure emergencies.

Updated water infrastructure: Fix all water leaks on your property. Install water-efficient appliances and faucets with flow restrictions.

Up-to-date water meters: Water meters can help you reduce your water consumption.

Water monitoring: Monitoring the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater.

Water purification system: Water filter systems in office buildings that make water safe to drink.

Water use maps (2x): Accessible and up-to-date maps of water use, municipal and private wells.