Commonwealth of Kentucky
Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan
2018
The Planning Process

- Plan must describe the current process used to update the plan, including:
  - How the plan was prepared
  - The schedule or timeframe
  - Specific milestones and activities
  - The *agencies and stakeholders* who were involved in the process
    - State and local agencies; colleges and universities; private entities; private/non-profit organizations (e.g., multi-jurisdictional utilities)
The Planning Process

- Plan must describe how other state and federal agencies and other stakeholders were involved in the process. At a minimum, the plan must describe how the state coordinated with other agencies and stakeholders responsible for the following sectors:
  - Emergency Management
  - Economic Development
  - Land-Use and Development
  - Housing
  - Health and Social Services
  - Infrastructure
  - Natural and Cultural Resources
State Plan Process Lessons for Local Plans

- Local hazard mitigation plans ideally should include participation from as broad a pool of stakeholders as possible.
- Every position at the local level has state and federal counterparts and parallels.
- You telling FEMA and the state about your world and interactions with local, state, and federal agencies informs the state how it does and should interact with other state agencies and the federal government to serve you.
- Ultimately, the plan process is about relationships.
The Risk Assessment

• Plan must include a current summary of the natural hazards that affect the state. The summary must include:
  – Location
  – Extent
  – Previous Occurrences

• Plan must provide a summary of the probabilities of future hazard events
  – Probability must consider “changing future conditions” (i.e., effects of long-term changes in weather patterns and climate)
The Risk Assessment: Impacts

- Plan must include an analysis of potential impacts to state assets; a summary of assets most vulnerable
  - Must estimate potential dollar losses to state assets
The Risk Assessment: Vulnerability

- Plan must include current summary of the most vulnerable jurisdictions based on state and local risk assessments.
  - Overview or summary (does not need details from each local plan)
  - List of key issues or problem statements

- **Summary of potential losses to identified vulnerable structures based on estimates in local risk assessment**
State Risk Assessment Lessons for Local Plans

- Inclusion of/Reliance on work of state agencies
  - Go see Mike Greene’s presentation

- Describing vulnerability will become a key change to local plans:
  - Ideally, a description of problem areas that determine priority of mitigation projects
  - Vulnerability as a narration

- Probability and “changing future conditions”
Changes in Development

- Plan must provide summary of the changes in development that have occurred or are expected to occur in hazard-prone areas based state and local risk assessments:
  - Changes in Land-use and the built environment
  - Changes in population demographics
  - Changes to the vulnerability of state-owned or operated buildings, infrastructure, critical facilities
Development Change Lessons for Local Plans

• Land-use must be a focal point of discussing development changes

• Make sure to use estimates of demographic variables from Census surveys taken between official 10-year census
Mitigation Strategy

• Plan must include mitigation goals

• Plan must include actions:
  – State must describe process to evaluate and prioritize actions that are cost-effective, environmentally sound, feasible.
  – State must describe how each action contributes to the goals.
  – State must describe how local mitigation strategies are linked with state strategies.
  – State must identify funding sources for mitigation actions.
    • At least include FEMA funding sources
Mitigation Strategy

- Was the plan updated to reflect progress in statewide mitigation efforts and changes in priorities?
  - Plan must describe status of mitigation actions in previous plans; identify which have been completed or not completed.
    - Explain why those not completed are...not completed.
  - Prioritization of mitigation actions should be updated
State Mitigation Strategy Lesson for Local Plans

- The state’s mitigation strategy now mirrors the format and requirements of the local mitigation strategies.
State Capabilities

• Plan must describe existing state pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities:
  – Evaluation of state laws, regulations, policies, programs related to hazard mitigation and development in hazard-prone areas.
    • Include state’s administration of NFIP, CRS, RiskMAP
  – Discuss state funding capabilities for mitigation projects.
    • Include description of how state uses its own funds
    • Include how state has used FEMA programs for projects
  – Summarize obstacles and challenges.
  – Summarize changes since previous plan approval.
Local Coordination and Mitigation Capabilities

• Summarize current local policies, programs, and capabilities of communities.

• Describe the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities:
  – Include challenges to implement local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities
  – Include opportunities for implementing mitigation actions through local capabilities
Local Coordination and Mitigation Capabilities

• Plan must describe how the state supports developing or updating FEMA-approvable local mitigation plans:
  – Include process to provide training; technical assistance; funding

• Plan must summarize:
  – FEMA-approved mitigation plan coverage
  – Barriers to developing or updating, adopting, and implementing mitigation plans
  – Approach to remove barriers
Local Coordination and Mitigation Capabilities

• Plan must describe criteria for prioritizing jurisdictions to receive planning and project grants under available federal and non-federal programs.

• Plan must describe process and timeframe used by the state to review and submit approvable local mitigation plans to FEMA.

• Plan must describe process and timeframe used by state to coordinate and link risk assessments and mitigation strategy information from local plans to the state plan.
Local Coordination Lessons for Local Plans

- Local plans must continue to be deliberate in identifying “capabilities” for all counties and cities.
- Expand “capabilities.”
- Local and state plan to keep current its mitigation strategy between 5-year plan cycle.
Plan Review, Evaluation, & Implementation

- Plan must describe the process to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan.
  - Monitor: Tracking the relevance and implementation of the plan over time
  - Evaluation: Assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving the goals and objectives

- Plan must describe a system for tracking the implementation of mitigation activities and projects identified in mitigation strategy
  - Include a schedule; agency/office responsible for coordination; role of agencies/offices identified in mitigation strategy as responsible for implementation of actions.
Plan Implementation Lesson for Local Plans

• Local plans should be tracking progress of mitigation projects listed for each county and city.
Keeping Kentucky “Enhanced”

• Enhanced Plan must demonstrate integration with other state and/or regional planning initiatives. At a minimum:
  – Emergency Management
  – Economic Development
  – Land-Use Development
  – Housing
  – Health and Social Services
  – Infrastructure
  – Natural and Cultural Resources

• LOCAL PLANS: Linking of regional planning in the above areas needs to be incorporated into state plan.
Keeping Kentucky “Enhanced”

- Enhanced Plan must demonstrate integration of FEMA mitigation programs with:
  - HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grants Program)
  - PDM (Pre-Disaster Mitigation)
  - FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance)
  - NFIP (National Flood Insurance Program)
  - CRS (Community Rating System)
  - RiskMAP (Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning)
  - PA C-G (Public Assistance, Categories C-G)
  - THIRA (Threats and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment)
Enhanced Plan must describe a “comprehensive state mitigation program”:

- Provision of workshops, training, “coordinated capability development of local officials” (i.e., CEM and CFM)
- Development of legislative initiatives, mitigation councils, public/private partnerships, other executive actions
- State provides a portion of the non-federal match for HMGP
- State requires or encourages local governments to use a current version of a “nationally-applicable model building code or Standard that addresses natural hazards as a basis for design and construction”
- Comprehensive, multi-year plan to mitigate the risks posed to existing buildings that have been identified as necessary for post-disaster response and recovery operations
- Description of how state integrates mitigation into post-recovery operations
Keeping Kentucky “Enhanced”

• Enhanced Plan must describe the system to rank mitigation measures according to established eligibility criteria, including a process to prioritize between funding programs, jurisdictions

• Enhanced Plan must describe how the state will assess the effectiveness of mitigation actions:
  – Losses Avoided
  – Recipients of Mitigation Grants must keep records of damages even after project is complete.
Keeping Kentucky “Enhanced”

• Enhanced Plan must document how the state has fully made use of the funding available through the FEMA assistance programs.

• Enhanced Plan must document how the state effectively uses existing state programs to achieve its mitigation goals.
Questions and Contact

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