

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 regional communities 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 jurisdiction's 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 jurisdiction's 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 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 nine counties, 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
Chase County	Commission	3
Geary County	Commission	3
Lyon County	Commission	3
Morris County	Commission	3
Pottawatomie County	Commission	3
Riley County	Commission	3
Wabaunsee 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.

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)
Morris County				x			x							x
City of Council Grove		x	x						x	x	x			
City of Dunlap														
City of Dwight														
City of Latimer														
City of Parkerville														
City of White City														
City of Wilsey														
Pottawatomie County	x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x
City of Belvue														x
City of Emmett														
City of Havensville														
City of Louisville														
City of Olsburg			x											
City of Onaga			x								x			x
City of St. George														
City of St. Mary's			x							x				
City of Wamego	x	x	x					x	x	x		x		
City of Westmoreland	x		x											
City of Wheaton														

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.

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
Morris County												
City of Council Grove	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
City of Dunlap						x						
City of Dwight						x						
City of Latimer						x						
City of Parkerville						x						
City of White City						x						
City of Wilsey						x						
Pottawatomie County	x		x	x		x	x		x			
City of Belvue	x	x				x						
City of Emmett	x					x						
City of Havensville						x						
City of Louisville						x						
City of Olsburg	x					x						
City of Onaga	x	x	x	x		x						
City of St. George	x		x			x						
City of St. Mary's	x		x			x						
City of Wamego	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
City of Westmoreland	x			x	x	x						
City of Wheaton						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.

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
Morris County																		
City of Council Grove	X	X	X	X					5	X		X		X		X		X
City of Dunlap																		X
City of Dwight																		X
City of Latimer																		X
City of Parkerville																		X
City of White City									8									X
City of Wilsey																		X
Pottawatomie County																		
City of Belvue	X			X					7		X			X				X
City of Emmett									X									X
City of Havensville				X					7			X						X
City of Louisville	X								X									X
City of Osburg									7					X				X
City of Onaga				X					X					X				X
City of St. George	X			X					X									X
City of St. Mary's	X			X					X									X
City of Wanego	X	X		X	X				4	X	X			X	X			X
City of Westmoreland	X	X	X	X					X			X		X				X
City of Wheaton	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
Chase County		x	x	x	x	x
City of Cedar Point						
City of Cottonwood Falls	x		x	x	x	x
City of Elmdale						
City of Matfield Green						
City of Strong City	x					x
Geary County		x	x	x	x	x
City of Grandview Plaza	x		x	x	x	x
City of Junction City						x
City of Milford						
Lyon County		x		x		x
City of Admire						
City of Allen						
City of Americus	x					x
City of Bushong						
City of Emporia	x					
City of Hartford						
City of Neosho Rapids						
City of Olpe					x	
City of Reading						
Morris County		x	x	x	x	x
City of Council Grove	x					x
City of Dunlap						
City of Dwight						
City of Latimer						
City of Parkerville						
City of White City						
City of Wilsey						
Pottawatomie County		x	x	x		x
City of Belvue						
City of Emmett						
City of Havensville						
City of Louisville						
City of Olsburg						

Jurisdiction	Hazard Analysis/ Risk Assessment (City)	Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Evacuation Route Map	Critical Facilities Inventory	Vulnerable Population Inventory	Land Use Map
City of Onaga						X
City of St. George						X
City of St. Mary's						X
City of Wamego			X	X		X
City of Westmoreland	X		X	X		X
City of Wheaton						
Riley County		X	X	X	X	X
City of Leonardville						X
City of Manhattan						
City of Ogden						
City of Randolph						
City of Riley						X
Wabaunsee County		X		X		X
City of Alma						
City of Alta Vista				X		X
City of Eskridge						X
City of Harveyville						
City of Maple Hill						
City of McFarland						
City of Paxico	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 businesses.

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.

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
Morris County				X			X					X			X			
City of Council Grove	X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
City of Dunlap						X								X				
City of Dwight						X								X				
City of Latimer						X								X				
City of Parkerville						X								X				
City of White City						X								X				
City of Wilsey						X								X				
Pottawatomie County			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		
City of Belvue						X		X										
City of Emmett						X												
City of Havensville						X	X	X		X								
City of Louisville						X												
City of Olsburg		X				X												
City of Onaga						X		X		X							X	
City of St. George						X		X										
City of St. Mary's						X		X										
City of Wamego	X	X			X	X		X						X	X		X	
City of Westmoreland		X				X		X	X	X		X		X		X		
City of Wheaton						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 the region.

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)
Chase County			x				x	x
City of Cedar Point								
City of Cottonwood Falls							x	x
City of Elmdale								
City of Matfield Green								
City of Strong City			x				x	x
Gearv County	x	x	x				x	x
City of Grandview Plaza								
City of Junction City		x	x		x		x	x
City of Milford	x	x	x				x	x
Lyon County	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Admire								
City of Allen								x
City of Americus								x
City of Bushong								
City of Emporia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
City of Hartford								
City of Neosho Rapids								
City of Olpe			x					x
City of Reading								
Morris County							x	
City of Council Grove			x				x	x
City of Dunlap								
City of Dwight								
City of Latimer								
City of Parkerville								
City of White City				x				
City of Wilsey								
Pottawatomie County			x		x			
City of Belvue								
City of Emmett								
City of Havensville			x				x	x
City of Louisville								
City of Olsburg			x					x

Jurisdiction	American Red Cross	Salvation Army	Veterans Groups	Local Environmental Organization	Homeowner Associations	Neighborhood Associations	Chamber of Commerce	Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis)
City of Onaga			x				x	x
City of St. George			x					x
City of St. Mary's			x					x
City of Wamego			x		x		x	x
City of Westmoreland			x				x	x
City of Wheaton								
Riley County		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
City of Leonardville			x					x
City of Manhattan								
City of Ogden			x					
City of Randolph								x
City of Riley								x
Wabaunsee County							x	x
City of Alma			x				x	x
City of Alta Vista			x				x	x
City of Eskridge							x	x
City of Harveyville								
City of Maple Hill								
City of McFarland								x
City of Paxico							x	x

4.5.7 FISCAL CAPABILITIES

In general, the jurisdictions of the region 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.

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
Pottawatomie County	X	X	X	X		X			
City of Belvue	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Emmett	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Havensville	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Louisville	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Olsburg	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Onaga	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of St. George	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of St. Mary's	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Wamego	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Westmoreland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Wheaton	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Riley County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Leonardville	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Manhattan									
City of Ogden	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Randolph	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
City of Riley	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Wabaunsee County	X	X	X		X	X	X		
City of Alma	X	X	X	X					
City of Alta Vista	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Eskridge	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Harveyville	X		X	X		X	X		
City of Maple Hill	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of McFarland	X	X	X	X		X	X		
City of Paxico	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
Chase County														
USD #284 - Chase County		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Geary County														
Cloud County Community College		x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x	x
USD #475 – Geary County														
Lyon County														
Emporia State University	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Flint Hills Technical College	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #251 - North Lyon County	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #252 - Southern Lyon County	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #253 - Emporia	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morris County														
USD #417 - Morris County		x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x
USD #481 - Rural Vista		x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x
Pottawatomie County														
USD #320 - Wamego		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x
USD #321 - Kaw Valley		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x
USD #322 – Onaga / Havensville / Wheaton		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x
USD #323 – Rock Creek	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
USD #384 - Blue Valley	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Riley County														
Kansas State University	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x
USD #378 - Riley County	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x
USD #383 - Manhattan/Ogden		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USD #384 - Blue Valley	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x

5.0 MITIGATION ACTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(3) requires "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 describes development of a mitigation strategy for each participating jurisdiction, and the region as a whole. In general, developing a comprehensive strategy consists of:



To ensure that a comprehensive mitigation strategy was developed, a thorough review of potential regional and local hazards and current policies, procedures and regulations was conducted to help participating jurisdictions identify and achieve their goals. Additionally, this review assists participating jurisdictions in linking relevant policies, procedures, regulations, ordinances and planning documents to help establish priorities and meet desired implementation deadlines.

For the 2014 regional combination and update, historical goals, objectives, and strategies were re-examined, and where applicable combined, and new goals and strategies were identified and included.

5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF GOALS

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(3)(i) A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

The HMPC developed goals and objectives to provide direction for reducing hazard-related losses both locally and regionally. The following definitions of goals and objectives were provided by FEMA in publication 386-3, *Developing a Mitigation Plan* (2002):

- **Goal:** General guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. Goals are defined before considering how to accomplish them so that they are not dependent on the means of achievement. They are usually long-term, broad, policy-type statements.

Identified goals were based on known hazards and a review of goals and objectives from previously approved county mitigation plans and the 2007 Kansas Hazard Mitigation Plan. This review was conducted to ensure that this region's goals were both obtainable and practical.

Through a group discussion at their second meeting, the HMPC identified and refined four primary, cross-jurisdictional goals. The identified goals are as follows:

- **Goal 1:** Reduce and/or eliminate the risk to the people and property of central Kansas from the identified hazards in this plan.
- **Goal 2:** Strive to protect all of the vulnerable populations, structures, and critical facilities in central Kansas from the impacts of the identified hazards.
- **Goal 3:** Improve public outreach initiatives to include education, awareness and partnerships with all willing entities in order to enhance understanding of the risks central Kansas faces due to the impacts of the identified hazards.
- **Goal 4:** Enhance communication and coordination among all agencies and between agencies and the public.

5.3 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(3)(ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on NEW and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

For this plan update and regional combination participating jurisdictions were provided with a complete list of their previous mitigation actions and asked to review them to determine if they had been achieved, are in process or on hold, or had been cancelled. Additionally, participating jurisdictions were provided with forms to identify and incorporate newly identified actions. Participating jurisdictions priorities were developed based on past damages, existing exposure to

risk, other community goals, and weaknesses identified by the local government capability assessments.

In preparing the region's mitigation strategy all reasonable and obtainable mitigation actions were considered to help achieve the general regional goals. Additionally, each participating jurisdiction was invited to identify relevant actions.

In identifying and reviewing mitigation actions, the following activities recommended by the EMAP were considered:

- The use of applicable building construction standards
- Hazard avoidance through appropriate land-use practices
- Relocation, retrofitting, or removal of structures at risk
- Removal or elimination of the hazard
- Reduction or limitation of the amount or size of the hazard
- Segregation of the hazard from that which is to be protected
- Modification of the basic characteristics of the hazard
- Control of the rate of release of the hazard
- Provision of protective systems or equipment for both cyber or physical risks
- Establishment of hazard warning and communication procedures
- Redundancy or duplication of essential personnel, critical systems, equipment, and information materials.

In addition, participating jurisdictions were provided with information on types of mitigation actions. A handout was provided at the first meeting, and upon request, with types of mitigation actions which originated from the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System. The follow provides a brief explanation of each action.

Prevention: Administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built, including:

- Planning and zoning
- Building codes
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management regulations
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements programming
- Shoreline and riverine setbacks

Property protection: Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area, including:

- Acquisition

- Relocation
- Building elevation
- Critical facilities protection
- Retrofitting
- Safe room and shatter-resistant glass
- Insurance

Structural: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of hazard, including:

- Reservoirs
- Dams and levees
- Diversion, detention and/ or retention
- Channel modification
- Storm sewers

Natural resource protection: Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems, including

- Floodplain protection
- Watershed management
- Riparian buffers
- Forest/ vegetation management
- Erosion and sediment control
- Wetland preservation and restoration
- Habitat preservation
- Slope stabilization

Emergency services: Although not typically considered a “mitigation” technique, these are actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event, including:

- Warning systems
- Evacuation planning and management
- Emergency response training and exercises
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing temporary shutters for wind protection

Public education and awareness: Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them, including:

- Outreach projects

- Speaker and/ or demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs

5.4 PRIORITIZING MITIGATION ACTIONS

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(3) (iii) An action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

In formulating a regional mitigation strategy, a wide range of activities was considered to help achieve identified goals and to lessen the vulnerability of the region to the effects of identified hazards.

Through a series of jurisdictional meetings, phone discussions, electronic communications and self-analysis participating jurisdictions were asked to review the previously determined regional and local mitigation actions to determine if they had been completed, were On- Going, or had been cancelled. In addition, jurisdictions were asked to review the initial STAPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) analysis to see if the ranking were still applicable. Participating jurisdictions were asked to submit any NEW mitigation actions with an analysis while newly participating jurisdictions were required, as per FEMA, to submit NEW mitigation actions.

A self-analysis method was used for reviewing and prioritizing mitigation action alternatives. This methodology takes all local considerations into account to ensure that, based on a jurisdictions' capabilities, funding, public wishes, political climate, and legal framework and context reasonable actions are determined. The following provides a brief description of each consideration:

- Are all people within the jurisdiction being treated equally and fairly?
- Will the action disrupt the social fabric of the jurisdiction?
- Does the proposed action work and is it technically feasible?
- Does the action offer a long term solution to the problem?
- Does the jurisdiction have adequate staffing
- Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?
- Is there sufficient funding available?
- Are there ongoing administrative requirements that need to be met?
- Does the action have political and public support?
- Does the jurisdiction have the legal authority to implement the action?
- Will the jurisdiction be liable for the action or for any inaction?
- Could the action face any legal challenges?
- What are the costs and benefits of this action?

- Do the benefits exceed the costs?
- Has funding for the action been identified?

Identified actions were prioritized by the participating jurisdiction and were given one of the following rankings:

- **High:** Actions that should be implemented as soon as possible
- **Medium:** Actions that should be implemented in the long-term
- **Low:** Actions that should be implemented if and when funding becomes available

Of major concern to all participating jurisdictions was the potential or identified cost of each action. In general, identified actions were proposed to reduce future damages. As such, it is critical that selected and implemented actions provide a greater saving over the life of the action than the initial cost.

For structural and property protection actions cost effectiveness is primarily assessed on:

- Likelihood of damages occurring
- Severity of the damages
- Potential effectiveness

For all other type of actions, including legislative actions, codes and ordinances, maintenance and education, cost effectiveness is primarily assessed on likely future benefits as these actions may not easily result in a quantifiable reduction in damage.

Although detailed analysis was not conducted during the mitigation action development process, these factors were of primary concern when selecting measures.

Each participating jurisdiction’s mitigation actions, including newly identified actions and reviewed actions, can be found in the following sections listed by county.

Where a strategy’s status is blank, either updates were not received from the jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction has elected not to participate in this process.

5.5 FUNDING SOURCES

It is generally recognized that mitigation actions help communities realize long term savings by preventing future losses due to hazard events. However, many mitigation actions are beyond the budgetary capabilities of a single jurisdiction. This section provides a general description of some of the avenues available to jurisdictions to defray the cost of implementing mitigation actions. The following are potential available funding streams:

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP):** The HMGP assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following Presidential disaster declarations. Funding is available to implement projects in accordance with State, Tribal, and local priorities.

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM):** The PDM program provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster. The goal of the PDM program is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures, while at the same time, also reducing reliance on Federal funding from actual disaster declarations.
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA):** FMA provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP.
- **Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program:** The mission of FEMA's PA program is to provide assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the eligible applicants.
- **Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans:** The SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.
- **The Housing and Urban Development Agency** provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.
- **Community Development Block Grant Program -** The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Beginning in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest Continuously run programs at the Housing and Urban Development Agency. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1209 general units of local government and States. HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.
- **Individual & Households, Other Needs Assistance (ONA) Program:** The ONA program provides financial assistance to individuals or households who sustain damage or develop serious needs because of a natural or man-made disaster. The funding share is 75% federal funds and 25% state funds. The ONA program provides grants for necessary expenses and

serious needs that cannot be provided for by insurance, another federal program, or other source of assistance. The current maximum allowable amount for any one disaster to individuals or families is \$25,000. The program gives funds for disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs, including the following categories:

- Personal property
 - Transportation
 - Medical and dental
 - Funeral
 - Essential tools
 - Flood insurance
 - Moving and storage
- Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Grants: The 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy focuses on assisting people and communities in the WUI to moderate the threat of catastrophic fire through the four broad goals of improving prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and promoting community assistance. The WUI Grant may be used to apply for financial assistance towards hazardous fuels and educational projects within the four goals of: improved prevention, reduction of hazardous fuels, restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems and promotion of community assistance.

5.6 JURISDICTIONAL MITIGATION ACTIONS

(iv) For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

Information as to the identified mitigation actions for participating jurisdictions is summarized in the following sections and tables. All mitigation action information was provided by jurisdictional officials through the outreach from the HMPC. For each action presented the current status is provided. Actions listed as on-going are carried over from the previous plan and are awaiting funding or opportunity to start. Actions that are listed as **completed** have been finished. Actions listed as **deleted** have been removed from consideration. **New** actions are actions that have been added for this plan and are identified as such. Any information listed with a "-" is either no longer relevant or unavailable. Finally, some actions have been reassigned and are noted as such. In these cases not all information is provided under the original listing, rather the newly assigned responsible entity has been given the opportunity to detail the requested information.

5.6.5 POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Pottawatomie County-1	Pottawatomie County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Flood	Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Pottawatomie County-2	Annually contact owners identified in high-risk flood areas and inform them of potential availability of assistance through the Federal Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, in addition to other flood protection measures.	Flood	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Pottawatomie County-3	Advertise and promote the availability of flood insurance to property owners by direct mail once a year.	Flood	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Pottawatomie County-4	The County and local governments will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Flood	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Pottawatomie County-5	Collect educational materials on individual and family preparedness / mitigation measures for property owners, to include vulnerable needs.	All Hazards	Emergency Manager	High	3	\$6,000 per year	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Pottawatomie County-6	Coordinate county and local government mitigation efforts with RECs to encourage the identification of hazards potentially affecting their infra- structure, the assessment of the vulnerabilities of the infrastructure to these hazards, and the identification of mitigation strategies.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Director, Road and Bridge Departments	High	4	Staff Time	Local, State	Continuous	On-going, Coordination is continuous
Pottawatomie County-7	Annually host a public “hazards workshop” in combination with local festivals, fairs, or other appropriate events.	All Hazards	Emergency Manager	High	3	\$1500 per workshop	Local, State	Continuous	On-going, annually
Pottawatomie County-8	Encourage the construction of safe rooms in public and private schools, day care centers, and senior care facilities.	Tornados, Windstorm	County Planners	High	3,4	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, continuous

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Pottawatomie County-9	Educate residents about driving in winter storms and handling winter-related health effects.	Winter Storm	Emergency Manager	High	3	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going via Public Service announcement, brochures at various points
Pottawatomie County-10	Promote and educate the jurisdiction's public and private sectors on potential agricultural terrorism and bio-terrorism issues that can severely impact the county and regional economies, and develop and implement plans to address these issues.	Terrorism/ Agri-terrorism	Director County Health Department, Emergency Manager, Extension Officer	Medium	3	\$5,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made due to lack of funding for this activity
Pottawatomie County-11	Develop an annex to the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) for dam failure response and evacuation plans for high hazard dams in Pottawatomie County.	Dam and Levee Failure	Emergency Manager	High	1,2,4	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-12	Seek funding to install new warning sirens in accordance with the plan recommendations.	All Hazards	Emergency Manager	Low	1,2	\$90,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Pottawatomie County-13	Develop a program to acquire and preserve parcels of land subject to flooding from willing and voluntary property owners.	Flood	Zoning and Floodplain Manager	Low	1,2	Dependent on fair market value	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Pottawatomie County-14	Research and recommend an appropriate stream buffer ordinance to further protect the jurisdiction's water resources and to limit future flood damages adjacent to major waterways.	Flood	Zoning and Floodplain Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-15	Identify the county's most at-risk critical facilities	All Hazards	Emergency Manager	Medium	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-16	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.	All Hazards	Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Pottawatomie County-17	Research, develop and recommend an ordinance/resolution to require installation of tornado shelters for any new major manufactured and/or mobile home parks with more than 10 mobile home spaces.	Tornados, Windstorm	Zoning and Floodplain Manager	High	1,2,4	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-18	Develop cross-departmental information collection capabilities, and incorporate data utilizing a GIS for purposes of conducting more detailed hazard risk assessments and for tracking permitting / land use patterns, buildings and infrastructure replacement costs, and overall structural accounting for the county.	All Hazards	County GIS Director, Emergency Manager	Low	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	31-Dec-20	On-going, no progress made due to lack of funding for this activity
Pottawatomie County-19	Develop and implement a wildfire prevention/education program that addresses the training of the public and fire department personnel on the Wildland Urban interface and general education about the Wildland Urban threat.	Wildfire	Fire Chief	Medium	3	10,000 per year	Local, State, Federal	Continuous	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie County-20	Examine the current agreements within the county and assess the need to expand or update cooperative agreements for firefighting resources. Include agreements with local, state and federal agencies.	Wildfire	Fire Chief	High	4	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-21	Create a working group to evaluate the firefighting water supply resources within the county.	Wildfire	Fire Chief	Medium	4	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Pottawatomie County-22	Incorporate the inspection and management of hazardous trees into the county's routine maintenance process.	All Hazards	Director Public Works	Low	1,2	\$10,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Belvue-1	The City of Belvue is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Flood	Emergency Manager	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Belvue-2	Annually contact owners in high-risk flood areas and inform them of potential availability of assistance through the FMA program, in addition to other flood protection measures.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Belvue-3	Repair, purchase and install new sirens as needed to ensure area coverage.	All Hazards	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	\$30,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
Belvue-4	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Belvue-5	Purchase and install generators at critical facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	City Administrator	Low	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	31-Dec-20	On-going, funding not available
Belvue-6	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Emmett-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Havensville-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
Havensville-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, continuous
Havensville-3	Funds to purchase and install warning sirens.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	\$15,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Louisville-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Louisville-2	Purchase emergency cones and barricades for the city.	All Hazards	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	\$20,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Louisville-3	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress made
Louisville-4	Continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, continuous
Olsburg-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Olsburg-2	Purchase and install generators at critical city facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	City Clerk	High	1,2	\$50,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Onaga-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	Mayor	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
Onaga-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	Mayor	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
Onaga-3	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	Mayor	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress
Onaga-4	Purchase and install warning sirens.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Clerk	High	1,2	\$100,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2030	New
Onaga-5	Purchase and install generators at lift station and wells	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	City Clerk	High	1,2	\$50,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
St. George-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
St. George-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous
St. George-3	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	City Planner	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress
St. Mary's-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
St. Mary's-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, Continuous

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
St. Mary's-3	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	City Planner	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress
St. Mary's-4	Seek funding to initiate a weather radio program by purchasing and subsidizing radios.	All Hazards	City Administrator	Medium	1,2	\$5,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress
St. Mary's-5	Supplement existing public works equipment to better respond to severe weather.	All Hazards	City Administrator	Low	1,2	\$25,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	on-going, no progress
St. Mary's-6	Conduct an assessment of cities water supply system to evaluate potential hazard exposure, develop a plan to upgrade, and secure and protect the water supply. Seek funding to implement study results.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	City Administrator	Low	1,2	Dependent on study results.	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, lack of funding
St. Mary's-7	Purchase and install generators at critical facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	City Administrator	Low	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, lack of funding
St. Mary's-8	The City will fund and repair deficiencies noted by the KDA-DWR dam inspection report for College Park Dam (FRD No. 2).	Dam and Levee Failure	City Administrator	Low	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, lack of funding
Wamego-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Administrator	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Wamego-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Administrator	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, continuous
Wamego-3	Assess flood prone areas and recommend flood reduction measures to city planners.	Flood	City Planner	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	12/31/2020	On-going, no progress
Westmoreland-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	City Clerk	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
Westmoreland-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	Flood	City Clerk	High	1,2	Staff Time	Local	Continuous	On-going, continuous
Wheaton-1	Construct a community safe room.	Tornados, Windstorm	Mayor	High	1,2	\$300,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
USD #320-1	Construct safe rooms for USD #320 facilities	Tornados, Windstorm	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
USD #320-2	Retain a professional to review and update the school's Security Plan and contagious disease response. In addition procure and install a Security System.	All Hazards	Operations Director	High	1,2	\$75,000	Bonds, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
USD #320-4	Purchase and install generators for USD #320 facilities	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$100,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
USD #320-5	Replace sewer lines under the Wamego High School Locker rooms and West Elementary School.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Operations Director	High	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
USD #320-6	Replace metal roofs at all facilities.	Tornados, Windstorm, Winter Storm	Operations Director	High	1,2	\$1,500,000 - \$5,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
USD #320-7	Re-key all interior doors in the Middle School.	Terrorism, Civil Disorder	Operations Director	Medium	1,2	\$35,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
USD #320-8	Purchase and install an electronic access system for all school facilities.	Terrorism/, Civil Disorder	Operations Director	Medium	1,2	\$25,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
USD #321-1	Construct safe rooms for USD #321 facilities	Tornados, Windstorm	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, no funding
USD #322-1	Construct safe rooms for USD #322 facilities	Tornados, Windstorm	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
USD #323-1	Construct safe rooms for USD #323 facilities	Tornados, Windstorm	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available
USD #384-1	Construct safe rooms for USD #384 facilities	Tornados, Windstorm	Superintendent	Low	1,2	\$1,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	On-going, funding not available

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
Belvue Drainage District-1	Purchase equipment and institute program to clear brush off all dikes.	Dam/Levee Failure	Board Members	High	1,2	\$10,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Cross Creek WJD #42-1	Purchase and install lightning suppression equipment at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Cross Creek WJD #42-2	Purchase and install security fences, gates and video surveillance at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Cross Creek WJD #42-3	Purchase and install backup generators and automatic switching for all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$200,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Cross Creek WJD #42-4	Construct water storage tanks near all subdivisions to ensure constant water flow.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #1-1	Purchase and install lightning suppression equipment at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #1-2	Purchase and install security fences, gates and video surveillance at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #1-3	Purchase and install backup generators and automatic switching for all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$200,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #1-4	Construct water storage tanks near all subdivisions to ensure constant water flow.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #2-1	Purchase and install lightning suppression equipment at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #2-2	Purchase and install security fences, gates and video surveillance at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New

Action Identification	Description	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Party	Overall Priority	Goal(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Proposed Completion Timeframe	Current Status
RWD #2-3	Purchase and install backup generators and automatic switching for all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$200,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #2-4	Construct water storage tanks near all subdivisions to ensure constant water flow.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #3-1	Purchase and install two generators.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$200,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #3-2	Upgrade lines for improved pressure for customers and firefighters.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$500,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #4-1	Purchase and install lightning suppression equipment at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$50,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #4-2	Purchase and install security fences, gates and video surveillance at all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #4-3	Purchase and install backup generators and automatic switching for all facilities.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$200,000 each	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
RWD #4-4	Construct water storage tanks near all subdivisions to ensure constant water flow.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000 each facility	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2020	New
Blue Stem-1	Enhance and upgrade all power lines, utility poles and distribution line equipment to better withstand all hazard events.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Assistant Manager	High	1,2	\$75,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2025	New
Nemaha-Marshall Electric-1	Enhance and upgrade all power lines, utility poles and distribution line equipment to better withstand all hazard events.	Utility/ Infrastructure Failure	Assistant Manager	High	1,2	\$55,000,000	Local, State, Federal	12/31/2025	New

5.7 MITIGATION ACTIONS SUPPORTING NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Participating jurisdictions within the region are committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP. The following table identifies specific, previously listed, mitigation actions supporting this commitment and are provided to assist in NFIP CRS application and compliance.

Actions in Support of NFIP

County	Action Identification	Description	Responsible Party	Current Status
Chase	Chase County-4	Chase County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	County Road Supervisor	On-going, continuous
Chase	Cedar Point-1	The city of Cedar Point is committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Chase	Cottonwood Falls-1	The City of Cottonwood Falls is committed to continued participation in the NFIP	City Clerk	On-going, continuous
Chase	Elmdale-1	The city of Elmdale is committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	Mayor	On-going, continuous
Chase	Strong City-7	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP	Floodplain Manager	On-going, continuous
Geary	Geary County-1	The County and local government will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Geary	Geary County-2	Geary County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Geary	Junction City-1	Junction City is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Lyon County-1	The County and local governments will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Lyon County-10	Lyon County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Admire-1	Will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Admire-3	City of Admire is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Allen-5	Continued participation with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Americus-1	Will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Americus-3	City of Americus is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Emporia-4	The City of Emporia is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Hartford-4	The City of Hartford is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, City Administrator	On-going, continuous

County	Action Identification	Description	Responsible Party	Current Status
Lyon	Neosho Rapids-4	The City of Neosho Rapids is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Olpe-2	Consider developing an application package for participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Lyon	Reading-3	The City of Reading is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Morris	Morris County-1	The County and local governments will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Council Grove-1	The City of Council Grove will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Council Grove-3	The City of Council Grove is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Dunlap-1	The City of Dunlap will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Dunlap-3	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Dwight-3	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Wilsey-1	The City of Wilsey will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote participation in the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Morris	Wilsey-3	The City of Wilsey is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County-1	Pottawatomie County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County-4	The County and local governments will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Belvue-1	The City of Belvue is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Havensville-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Louisville-4	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Onaga-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	Mayor	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	St. George-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	St. Mary's-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Wamego-2	Committed to continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Pottawatomie	Westmoreland-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous

County	Action Identification	Description	Responsible Party	Current Status
Riley	Riley County-1	Fund a reoccurring outreach program to educate citizens about the advantage of protecting their property from flooding and complying with NFIP. This would include purchase of flyers, brochures, newspaper ads, TV spots, community fair booth, workshops, and webpage development.	Floodplain Manager, Mitigation Officer	On-going, lack of funds
Riley	Riley County-8	Riley County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Floodplain Manager, Mitigation Officer	On-going, continuous
Riley	Manhattan-1	The city of Manhattan is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Riley	Ogden-1	The city of Ogden is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going
Riley	City of Riley-1	The city of Riley has adopted floodplain management ordinances and is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Manager	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County-1	The County will work with the KDA-DWR to educate and promote local jurisdictional participation in the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County-2	Wabaunsee County is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	Emergency Manager	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County-12	Develop an educational flyer targeting NFIP policyholders on the Increased Costs of Compliance (ICC) coverage, to be disseminated following a flood event that results in substantial damage determinations by the county.	Emergency Manager	On-going, 10% complete.
Wabaunsee	Alma-1	The City of Alma is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Alta Vista-2	Continued participation in the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Eskridge-1	The City of Eskridge is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Harveyville-1	The City of Harveyville is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Maple Hill-1	The City of Maple Hill is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	McFarland-1	The City of McFarland is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous
Wabaunsee	Paxico-1	The City of Paxico is committed to continued participation and compliance with the NFIP.	City Administrator	On-going, continuous

5.8 ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

Each participating jurisdiction is responsible for implementing their specifically identified mitigation actions. To foster accountability and increase the likelihood that actions will be implemented, every proposed action is assigned to a specific department. In general:

- A representative from the responsible department will be responsible for tracking and reporting on action status.
- The representative should provide input on whether the action as implemented is successful in reducing vulnerability, if applicable.
- If the action is unsuccessful in reducing vulnerability, the responsible department will be tasked with identifying deficiencies and additional required actions.

By identifying actions by specific jurisdiction it is hoped that future plan updates will be simplified as each jurisdiction can modify their individual actions without altering the actions of other jurisdictions. Additionally, each action has been assigned a proposed completion timeframe to determine if the action is being implemented according to plan.

6.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE

6.1 INTRODUCTION

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(4) requires "A plan maintenance process that includes: (i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle. (ii) A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate. (iii) Discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process."

This chapter details the regional strategy for plan maintenance and outlines the methodology for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. The chapter also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

6.2 LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE REQUIREMENTS

Regional Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) will be tasked with Plan monitoring, evaluation, and maintenance with assistance from KDEM. The LEPCs, led by county emergency management agencies and with facilitation by KDEM, will:

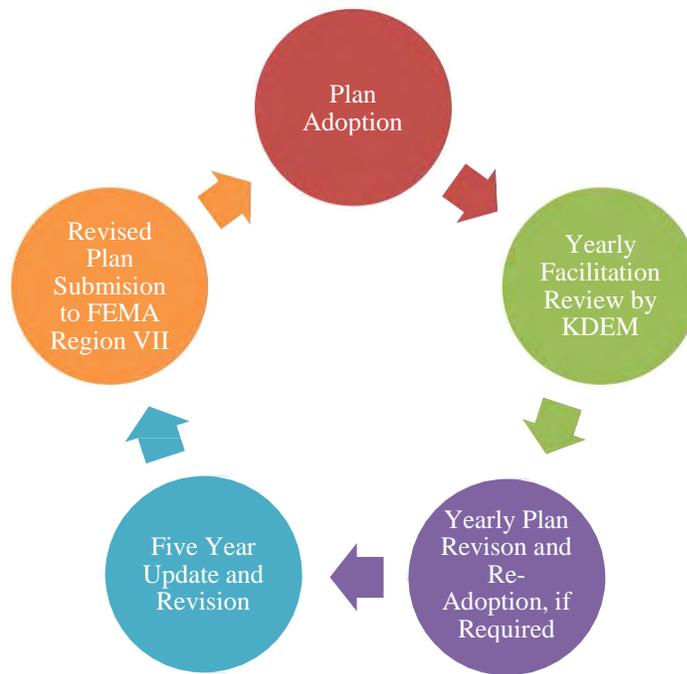
- Meet regularly to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Plan
- When applicable, meet after a disaster event to evaluate the effectiveness of the Plan
- Act as a think tank for all issues related to hazard mitigation planning
- Act as a clearinghouse for hazard mitigation ideas and activities
- Assist with the implementation of all identified actions with available resources
- Monitor all available funding opportunities for mitigation actions
- Coordinate the cycle for the revision and update of the mitigation plan
- Report on Plan progress and recommended changes to the relevant governing bodies
- Inform and solicit input from the public

LEPC members will also be responsible for promoting the integration of the hazard mitigation plan into all relevant local and regional plans, policies, procedures and ordinances.

6.3 PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(4) requires "A plan maintenance process that includes: (i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle."

The following diagram present the process for Plan maintenance and updates. KDEM will facilitate a yearly Plan review and further facilitate any revisions, if necessary, and the subsequent re-adoption process.



Prior to Plan expiration, and working with all participating jurisdictions, a five-year update of the Plan will be submitted to the KDEM and FEMA Region VII as per the above noted requirement. The Plan will be reviewed to determine whether there have been any significant changes identified during the one year KDEM facilitated Plan reviews. These changes may include:

- Increased local or regional development or populations
- Increased or decreased exposure to identified hazards
- Emergence of newly identified hazards
- Changes in local or regional capabilities
- Legislative changes
- Newly available data
- Successful or unsuccessful implementation of identified actions
- New jurisdictions who would like to participate

The on-going Plan maintenance process provides participating jurisdictions the capability of evaluating identified actions for success or failure. Additionally, the process allows for the timely revision of the Plan as necessary. Changes to the Plan will be made to accommodate actions that have failed, are not considered feasible, or have been newly identified to address current needs. Updating of the Plan will be enacted through written changes and submissions as directed by the LEPCs and facilitated by KDEM.

Upon each successive revision the Plan will need to be re-adopted by all participating jurisdictions. Circumstances, including a major disaster or a change in regulations or laws, may modify the required five year planning cycle.

6.4 POST-DISASTER DECLARATION PROCEDURES

Following a disaster, the LEPCs may meet to review the plan to determine if any additional actions need to be identified, additional funding has become available, or any identified actions need to be re-prioritized.

6.5 INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION PLAN INTO OTHER PLANNING MECHANISMS

(44 CFR 201.6 (c)(4)(ii) requires "A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate."

All participating jurisdictions will strive to implement actions that minimize loss of life and property damage from hazards as to their current capabilities. Whenever possible, participating jurisdictions will use existing plans, policies, procedures and programs to aid in the implementation of identified hazard mitigation actions. Potential avenues for implementation may include:

- Operation plans
- General or master plans
- Ordinances
- Capital improvement plans
- Budget revisions or adoptions
- Hiring of staff
- Stormwater planning
- Land use planning

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 hazards as well as coordination of activities. To date, previous county mitigation plans have not been wholly integrated into other planning mechanisms.

6.6 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(4)(iii) requires a "Discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process."

Public participation is an important part of the continued mitigation planning process. Every effort will be made by participating jurisdictions to keep the public informed on both relevant

mitigation issues and the five year plan revision cycle. Strategies for continued public involvement may include:

- Public hearings
- Postings on electronic media, to include websites
- Notifications, when possible, in local media
- Making plans available for review in public locations