

**Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version**

ENHANCED PORTION

**PART I:  
Compliance with Standard State Plan  
Requirements**

The Kentucky State Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by the United States Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in a letter from the Regional Administrator dated **10/17/2013**, thus affirming compliance with "Standard" State plan requirements.

**REQUIREMENT  
§201.5(B):**

*To be "Enhanced" the Commonwealth of Kentucky must include all elements of the Standard State Mitigation Plan identified in §201.4.*

ENHANCED PORTION

**PART II:  
Integration with Other Planning  
Initiatives**

**A.: Demonstrating Integration with other  
State-level and Regional Planning Initiatives**

The Commonwealth of Kentucky has demonstrated that throughout its 2010 – 2013 planning cycle, it has successfully integrated with other planning initiatives both generally and through the specific implementation and for future implementation of its Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS). Thus, this section is subdivided into two subsections: The first subsection readdresses a discussion from the Standard Portion of this *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version (CKHMP 2013)*. Within the “Program Integration” subsection of *CKHMP 2013*’s “Planning Process” section relevant plans, programs, and initiatives that had been integrated with the Commonwealth of Kentucky’s overall planning process were detailed<sup>1</sup>. However, a significant component of general program integration with Kentucky’s planning process involved the *integration of other planning initiatives* with the goals and objectives that had been outlined in Kentucky’s 2010 update of its hazard mitigation plan. This first subsection serves as an evaluation of the following: Was Kentucky fulfilling the objectives that it had expressed that it would accomplish when it submitted and had approved its 2010 “enhanced” state-level hazard mitigation plan?

The second subsection focuses on CHAMPS. CHAMPS, of course, is one planning initiative within the first subsection that shows Kentucky’s 2010 – 2013 achievement of integration with overall planning initiatives. However, the importance of CHAMPS expressed in Kentucky’s 2010 hazard mitigation plan and to a lesser extent<sup>2</sup>, reemphasized in this 2013 update, compels a more detailed discussion of its implementation during Kentucky’s 2010 – 2013 planning cycle.

**REQUIREMENT  
§201.5(B)(1):**

*To be “Enhanced,” the Commonwealth of Kentucky must demonstrate that its plan is integrated to the extent practicable with other State and/or regional planning initiatives (e.g., comprehensive, growth management, economic development, capital improvement, land development, and/or emergency management plans) and FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives that provide guidance to State and regional agencies.*

<sup>1</sup> See the Planning Process section, Part III (Program Integration) of the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013*, pp. 33-53.

<sup>2</sup> The *CK-EHMP 2013* did not so much *de-emphasize* CHAMPS as it did *re-emphasize* the past and future role of Kentucky’s successful administration of its hazard mitigation program. CHAMPS is software. It is Kentucky’s decentralized and locally-focused mitigation strategy, its staff and its leadership, and its proactive and highly integrative administration that has allowed Kentucky its considerable mitigation successes in the past and will continue those successes in the future. CHAMPS has been and is intended to enhance administration, especially at the local and regional levels.

## I. Plans, Programs, and Initiatives That Integrated the 2010 Commonwealth of Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Plan During the 2010 – 2013 Planning Cycle

For reference, this section begins with a listing of the mitigation goals and objectives from Kentucky’s 2010 hazard mitigation plan update:

**Table E-2-1: 2010 Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives**

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE NUMBER</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION</i>
Reduce or eliminate injuries or risks to people from natural hazard events	1.1	Promote the use of early alert systems to warn citizens of all natural hazard events
	1.2	Reduce the impacts of hazards on vulnerable populations
	1.3	Train public officials regarding natural hazard preparedness
	1.4	Promote the installation of tornado safe-rooms in homes and construction of community tornado shelters
Reduce or eliminate damages or risks to property from natural hazard events	2.1	Reduce property losses from flooding
	2.2	Reduce “severe repetitive-loss” and “repetitive-loss” properties, thus reducing the amount of being paid from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) fund
	2.3	Increase the number of communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and promote compliance with the NFIP for communities already participating
	2.4	Promote involvement of local governments in the Community Rating System (CRS) program to promote better floodplain management while offering incentive of lower flood insurance premiums
	2.5	Reduce the vulnerabilities of state-owned facilities and infrastructure to natural hazards
	2.6	Reduce the vulnerability of Kentucky’s structures and infrastructure to the effects of geologic hazards including landslides, earthquakes, sinkhole collapse, other natural subsidence, and subsidence caused by coal mining
	2.7	Encourage the enforcement of Kentucky’s building codes as related to the construction of engineered and residential structures
	2.8	Make existing manufactured housing more resistant to movement from their sites by high winds and swift floodwaters
	2.9	Improve the safety of high-hazard dams to minimize the threats associated with dam failure

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE NUMBER</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION</i>
Promote sustainable communities	3.1	Provide incentives for mitigation planning and actions
	3.2	Form partnerships to leverage and share resources
	3.3	Support efforts which will assist with the continuity of critical and business operations
Enhance state capability to implement a statewide comprehensive hazard mitigation strategy	4.1	Determine if existing state agency programs, plans, and policies are efficient in reducing risk and vulnerability to natural hazards
	4.2	As a means of enhancing intra- and inter-governmental coordination, establish and support an ongoing liaison between federal, state, regional, and local governments, as well as the private sector and general public through the State Hazard Mitigation Team <sup>3</sup>
	4.3	Integrate the pre- and post-disaster mitigation functions with the response and recovery functions of the state
	4.4	Review and update the state risk and vulnerability assessment at a minimum of every three (3) years
	4.5	Coordinate funding resources and opportunities among state agencies to assist both state and local sub-grantees to meet the non-federal match requirements for federal mitigation-related funding sources
	4.6	Support the development and use of disaster loss reduction-related building codes and standards designed to reduce vulnerability and risk to all hazards
	4.7	Support the development and enhancement of local capability to practice hazard mitigation
	4.8	Promote new policies to enhance hazard mitigation initiatives
Increase public and private sector awareness of and support for hazard mitigation education practices as a means of developing a culture of hazard mitigation in Kentucky	5.1	Develop a hazard mitigation information dissemination tool
	5.2	Develop and promote outreach strategies designed to educate about Kentucky's hazards, risks, vulnerabilities, and the applicable mitigation actions
	5.3	Identify and encourage the incorporation of available hazard mitigation education and outreach programs/products
	5.4	Improve public knowledge of hazards and protective measures so individuals can appropriately respond during hazard events

<sup>3</sup> State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) has been renamed the Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Council (KYMC).

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE NUMBER</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION</i>
Conduct scientific research to promote hazard mitigation	6.1	Leverage existing relationships with the University of Louisville's Center for Hazards Research (CHR) and the University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration's Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (UK-HMGP) in addition to continuing to establish partnerships with other public and private research universities in Kentucky to enhance and support efforts to secure funding, contracts, and opportunities; enhance research infrastructure; and to assess Kentucky's vulnerability to natural hazards
	6.2	Collaborate with FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and Kentucky's public and private universities in the development of higher education curriculums primarily designed to educate professionals in emergency management, as well as to integrate hazard mitigation curricula into existing career programs
	6.3	Foster the continued development and improvement of existing research centers and laboratories within Kentucky's public research universities by supporting efforts to secure funding and research contract opportunities to enhance in-state capabilities for conducting hazard mitigation-related research
	6.4	Improve hazard information, including databases and maps

The following is a table of the planning initiatives highlighted as demonstrating Kentucky's successful integration of its 2010 hazard mitigation plan with its planning initiatives.

**Table E-2-2: Planning Initiatives with which Kentucky's 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan Integrated**

PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM	AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN	DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION
Long-Term Recovery Plan	Department for Local Governments (DLG)	This was and is a collaborative effort between KYEM, DLG, CHR, and the EDA <sup>4</sup> . It is an ongoing planning project that has created and will continue to create and update mitigation and long-term economic redevelopment strategies. The current plan deliverables evaluate past losses and best practices regarding economic and social recovery. It serves the need for statewide planning to better include consideration for the socio-economic impacts of hazards. Further, the deliverables are linked with CHAMPS and will help populate the CHAMPS database. This plan integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4
Dam Safety Program	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	Kentucky maintains a Dam Safety Section within KDOW. Dam failure repeatedly has been identified as a potential hazard for Kentucky. However, many mitigation specialists do not work directly with dam safety regularly. KDOW through this program has educated mitigation specialists and stakeholders on the recognition of and mitigation measures toward dam safety. This program was obviously integrated with Kentucky's 2010 mitigation plan in its partnership with KYEM to provide information and guidance to mitigation specialists and government officials related to FEMA mitigation programs. Specifically, this program integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.5, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4

<sup>4</sup> KYEM = Kentucky Emergency Management; DLG = Kentucky Department for Local Governments; CHR = University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research; EDA = Federal Economic Development Administration

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
Dam Failure Mitigation Plan	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	During the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle KDOW was approved for funding for and completed a plan that explores methodological improvements to assessing the risk of dam failure as a mitigation hazard. Such a plan – applied through and approved by KYEM and FEMA – had obvious integration with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.5, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 5.4, and 6.4
Business Plan	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	The KDOW Business Plan addressed issues related to floodplain management and dam safety. It is a working document and was (and is) updated annually. This working plan is overtly a joint planning project between Kentucky Emergency Management and KDOW. It focused and focuses on planning and projects to mitigate flood-related damages. This plan integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4
Community Assistance Program (CAP) Grants	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	KDOW continually applied for (and applies for) and continually received (and receives) CAP Grants. During Kentucky's 2010 – 2013 planning cycle, the application and awarding of these grants were directly integrated with the 2010 hazard mitigation plan: CAP Grants are used to further the NFIP program and educate about floodplain management. Specifically, CAP Grants were integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.5, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
RiskMAP	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	KYEM and KDOW collaborated on mapping, assessment, and planning due to RiskMAP activities. RiskMAP activities also were linked to CHAMPS software development and data collection. RiskMAP has transformed the traditional flood-identification and mapping efforts into a more-integrated process of accurately identifying, assessing, planning for, and mitigating risk. RiskMAP activities integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.9, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.4
Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Grants	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	CTP Grants were applied for (and continue to be applied for) and were funded (and continue to be funded) for scoping, production, and post-preliminary processing and mapping of Kentucky's county's floodplains. These activities were obviously integrated into 2010 statewide planning: It was (and is) data collection and risk analysis that is so important to successful planning. CTP Grants integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 5.4, and 6.4
Map Modernization Management and Support (MMMS) Grants	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)	MMMS Grants were applied for (and continue to be applied for) and were funded (and continue to be funded) for management, outreach, and public information distribution regarding the continued and continual mapping and subsequent risk analysis that results from said mapping that KDOW performs and KYEM supports. MMMS Grants integrated the following 2010 state planning Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.4

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participant Initiatives	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW); Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	KDOW and KYEM proactively and regularly entered communities to gather data on, update stakeholders on, and attempt to increase NFIP participation. Conducting this planning outreach was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4
Repetitive-Loss Property Buyout Initiative	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW); Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM); University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (UK-HMGP)	Similar to the NFIP Participant Initiative, KYEM/UK-HMGP and KDOW worked together to educate on, identify, incentivize, and provide assistance in applying for buyouts of “repetitive-loss” and “severe repetitive-loss” properties. KDOW maintained (and still maintains) a list of properties which have experienced severe and repetitive losses due to flooding. KYEM and UK-HMGP went into communities, held presentations on, and notified relevant local officials regarding these affected properties and the availability of buyout opportunities. Through this proactive administration, KYEM has mitigated numerous RL and SRL properties using FEMA mitigation funds in communities that otherwise would not have sought such buyout opportunities. When buyouts and subsequent demolitions occur, KYEM and UK-HMGP informed KDOW after which the RL and SRL property list was updated and disseminated. This initiative was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.4

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
Kentucky Building Code	Kentucky Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction Division of Building Codes Enforcement (K-DBCE)	<p>The Kentucky Building Code proactively addresses issues concerning seismic and severe wind construction in response to Kentucky's potential earthquake and wind threats. This planning program's mission alone integrates it with the goals and objectives of Kentucky's 2010 mitigation plan. Beyond that, K-DBCE regulated (and regulates) the Building Code. Kentucky's Building Code is, essentially, the International Building Code published by the International Code Council, Inc. Enforcement of the Code is shared by K-DBCE and local government building departments. K-DBCE reviewed (and reviews) architectural plans prior to construction and conducted (and conducts) field inspections to ensure compliance. Building codes supported (and support) the overall mitigation goals of both Kentucky and FEMA by helping to ensure that new construction statewide is resistant to damages from severe winds, tornadoes, and seismic activity. The Building Code was updated in October of 2013. Specifically, this planning-aid initiative was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.3, 4.1, 4.6, 4.7, 5.3, and 6.4.</p>

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
Wildfire Mitigation Program	Kentucky Division of Forestry (KDF)	Otherwise known as "Firewise," this program encouraged (and encourages) local solutions for wildfire safety by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, firefighters, et al. in the effort to protect people and property from the risk of wildfire. The 2010 state-level mitigation plan, then, was integrated into "Firewise" through both the plan having as its goal and "Firewise" being able to implement increased awareness and a more developed and localized mitigation strategy regarding wildfires. Further, "Firewise" works intimately with KYEM to promote wildfire mitigation. The Wildfire Mitigation Program was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.4
Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund (KMSIF)	Kentucky Department of Insurance (K-DOI)	The KMSIF provided (and provides) insurance to property owners in 34 coal-producing counties so that those properties are protected against mine-related subsidence. Further, K-DOI and Kentucky's Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department of Natural Resources Division of Abandoned Mine Lands trained mitigation specialists on hazards caused by mines at the Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM) conferences that occurred annually during the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle. The 2010 Kentucky hazard mitigation plan clearly was integrated with this planning-aid program. KMSIF was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.2, 3.3, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
The Purpose and Function of Kentucky Heritage Council	Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC)	The KHC assisted (and assists) individuals, communities, and local governments with making historic preservation an important and well-understood component of mitigation planning. KYEM coordinated with KHC to ensure historic properties were not negatively impacted by proposed or then-underway mitigation actions and projects toward which FEMA's funding was designated. This purpose certainly represents a clear link with the 2010 Kentucky hazard mitigation plan. Specifically, the purpose and function of KHC was integrated with the following 2010 Objectives: 4.2, 4.7, 4.8, and 6.4
Applicant Agent Certification Program	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	KYEM implemented the first Applicant Agent Certification program in the United States. The certification enabled newly-designated "Applicant Agents" to maximize federal disaster-related funding associated with FEMA programs. Further, as "certification" incentivized a wider variety of mitigation stakeholder participation than would have if it instead were simply "training" or softly mandated, this project/planning program succeeded in outreach to communities, as well. The Applicant Agent Certification integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.3, 2.3, 2.4., 2.7, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4
Public Assistance 406 Hazard Mitigation Initiative	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	Kentucky has received three (3) disaster declarations since approval of the 2010 plan. During these disasters, KYEM has required FEMA to assess every Public Assistance project for mitigation opportunities and funding. The 2010 Plan was integrated through this initiative's incorporating 2010 Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1, and 3.3

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
Kentucky Weather Preparedness Committee (KWPC)	Regional; Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	Generally, KWPC operated (and operates) under the support of KYEM. It was (and is) dedicated to raising awareness regarding in what ways weather events can impact Kentucky and with what preparations Kentuckians can protect themselves from these impacts. Specifically and during this 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle, KWPC applied for, was approved for, and successfully completed a FEMA HMGP-funded educational initiative which included the purchase and distribution of weather radios and general educational materials. KWPC also attended Kentucky's state fair to further educational and planning initiatives. In these ways, KWPC furthered the educational objectives of Kentucky's 2010 hazard mitigation plan. The KWPC integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4
Governor's Emergency Management Workshop (GEMW)	Regional; Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	Kentucky statute requires an annual training conference intended to better prepare local elected officials and emergency managers for hazard events. Each year throughout the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning process, the GEMW provided disaster preparation, response, and recovery training; outreach; "roundtable discussions; and presentations from nationally-renowned mitigation experts. In 2012 and 2013 GEMW also served as a forum for training with CHAMPS. GEMW integrated the following 2010 Objective: 1.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.3

PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM	AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN	DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION
Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM)	Regional	<p>KAMM was formed to promote floodplain management and mitigation in Kentucky. During the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle, KAMM provided a means for state and local floodplain managers and mitigation specialists to join with others regarding floodplain management policies and activities. Additionally, KAMM advanced the study, research, and exchange of information on the technical aspects of floodplain management. KAMM also served as an outreach tool, with its membership yearly expanding “vertically” (i.e. more locally) and “horizontally” (i.e. bringing in a wider variety of mitigation stakeholder. KYEM Mitigation staff and UK-HMGP and CHR employees have a history of serving on KAMM's board and as its members so as to ensure that mitigation was interwoven into floodplain management activities. KAMM integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4</p>
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Implementation (NEHRP)	Regional	<p>Implementing NEHRP during the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle meant KYEM and partnering organizations coordinating with FEMA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) so that understanding, characterization, and prediction of seismic hazards and vulnerabilities were improved; building codes and land-use practices were improved; mitigation capacity was improved; improvements in design and construction techniques were developed, and risk was reduced. NEHRP implementation integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.3, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 5.3, and 5.4</p>

<i>PLANNING INITIATIVE, PROGRAM</i>	<i>AGENCY INTEGRATING PLAN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION OF INTEGRATION</i>
Abandoned Mine Land Program Implementation (AML)	Regional	In each year of the 2010 – 2013 statewide planning cycle, Kentucky received an annual AML federal grant averaging around \$14 million. AML funds were expended toward projects to reduce hazards caused by mines, e.g. landslides, “high-walls,” mine drainage, sedimentation-and-flooding, impoundments, open portals-and-shafts, open pits, piles and embankments, refuse piles, refuse fires, mine fires, and general effects from pollution and hazards from facilities/equipment. Further, Kentucky (primarily through KAMM and using AML professionals) trains mitigation specialists regarding mine-related hazards and strategies for them. AML integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 6.4
Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS)	Regional; Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	See the following CHAMPS description. CHAMPS integrated the following 2010 Objectives: 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.5, 5.1, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.4

## **II. Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) Discussion/Elaboration**

The Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) is a web-based software tool available for use by local jurisdictions, executive branch agencies, and other stakeholders that are involved in hazard mitigation.

Entities involved with CHAMPS development include:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
- Kentucky Department for Local Government (DLG)
- University of Louisville’s Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR)
- University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration’s Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (UK-HMGP)
- Stantec

The purpose of CHAMPS is to:

- assist local jurisdictions with their hazard assessments;
- highlight mitigation efforts and allocated funds that can be used toward such efforts;
- guide local jurisdictions through hazard mitigation planning, funding, and project management; and
- Store information relevant to hazard mitigation and risk assessment in one centralized location that thusly can be more readily accessed.

CHAMPS is a web-based software program which has been upgraded twice since inception. Since the 2010 planning cycle, a “version 1” (v1) has been developed and implemented with all official training completed. As of this writing, a “version 2” (v2) has also been developed and has been partially implemented (via training and data collection).

The difference and improvements between CHAMPS version 1 (v1) versus its version 2 (v2) is presented below:

**Table E-2-3: Differences Between “version 1” (v1) and “version 2” (v2) of CHAMPS**

<i>CHAMPS v1</i>	<i>CHAMPS v2</i>
Completely mitigation-based	Involves all areas of emergency management
Templates cannot be changed or altered from original design.	New customizable modules were added.
The Planning Module includes FEMA’s “Plan Review Tool/Crosswalk.” However, there is little option available to adjust the “Plan Review Tool”-guided Planning Module if FEMA makes any changes to it.	New templates guiding plan-writing can be used to create custom plans. While hazard mitigation planning still is guided by FEMA’s “Plan Review Tool,” the ability to create new templates allows for the ability to make changes to the “Plan Review Tool” as FEMA makes such changes.
Disaster damage assessment data must be submitted to Frankfort where it is manually input into the system	Applications (“apps”) have been created that allow data to be input into the CHAMP System in real time by damage assessors at impacted sites

### **CHAMPS v1 (Version I) Description:**

The Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) is a web-based system designed to help communities in the Mitigation Planning process assist in securing funding through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program. CHAMPS v1 was brought online in the fall of 2012 and was used mainly to assist Area Development Districts (regional organizations supporting the administration for Kentucky's 120 counties) in understanding the need and purpose of CHAMPS and in planning for data collection and project applications.

CHAMPS v1 contains five (5) modules:

1. Disaster Management – This module captures state and federal disaster information, including incident types, counties affected, damages reported, declaration status of affected communities and Hazard Mitigation funds available as a result of the incident.
2. Briefings – This module is a calendaring module that lists post-disaster briefings, award briefings, project meetings (such as quarterly inspections), and close-out briefings. Documents, maps, and contact information related to the briefings are housed in this module.
3. Planning – Local communities, Area Development Districts (ADDs), and the Commonwealth of Kentucky use this module to develop the FEMA-mandated local and Commonwealth hazard mitigation plans. This module is designed based on FEMA's Plan Review Tools ("Crosswalks"). The hazard mitigation plan can be updated in the system at any time and can be cloned from one version to another when submitting for renewal. This module includes an extensive state and federal review process to ensure that only quality plans are submitted to FEMA.
4. Mitigation Action Forms – This module is the "warehouse for good mitigation ideas" and draws from the Planning Module. As the local and state Hazard Plans are created and updated, mitigation actions are formed and moved into a proposal status. This module contains basic project information including project description, points of contact, scope of work, project timelines, project budget, and project location. These project proposals can be updated at any time and are housed in the system even after submission to FEMA for funding. As of the submission date of this plan, there are over 600 Mitigation Action Forms housed in this module.
5. Projects – This module migrates the chosen and abovementioned "good mitigation ideas" into projects for FEMA's consideration. Kentucky's State Hazard Mitigation Team chooses mitigation projects for FEMA funding consideration and the applicants, with support from KYEM Grant Managers, complete the application process to FEMA. During this time, the application is fine tuned in the system and submitted to FEMA for approval. Upon approval, work relating to the project is tracked in the Projects Module using a project time tracking system until the project is completed and closed out.

**CHAMPS v2 (Version II) Description/Improvements:**

CHAMPS Version I was intended to be a stepping stone to a system that was far more interactive and far more user-friendly. CHAMPS v1 was akin to a “beta” version of CHAMPS.

CHAMPS v2 emphasizes the *real-time* advantages that an interactive, connected, web-based tool can offer to disaster management. The program has become “app-based” with intuitive and aesthetically-pleasing designs provided by the University of Louisville’s Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR).

CHAMPS generally, but v2 especially, is intended to enhance communication, collaboration, standardization, and the overall planning process:

CHAMPS v2 attempts to accomplish enhancing communication through its current ability to coordinate interaction between interdependent agencies. In a sense, federal, regional, state, and local agencies can all “talk” to each other through CHAMPS v2. This is because CHAMPS v2 acts a common or community room for all of the players involved in a certain mitigation project and/or planning project. CHAMPS v2 provides a forum to host meetings, provide all of the material before the meetings, and post debriefings and results post-meetings.

CHAMPS v2 is intended to enhance collaboration amongst mitigation stakeholders by providing an easy mechanism to include any relevant party to a mitigation project or plan.

CHAMPS v2 intends to enhance standardization by providing its users multiple projects and planning templates by which to organize, revise, and keep information current regarding projects and plans.

Finally, related to its “common-” or “community-room” design, CHAMPS intends enhance the overall planning process by offering, essentially, one-stop mitigation shopping and a common place by which any mitigation stakeholder within any level of government or within the private sector can inform, update, prepare, and submit project and planning materials.

Like CHAMPS v1, CHAMPS v2 contains “modules” divided between two sub-categories (risk and mitigation).

Under the “risk” sub-category, CHAMPS houses modules related to building a “community profile,” performing “assessments,” and constructing or organizing “plans.”

Specifically, the *Community Profile* module records (“provides a snapshot”) of a community’s assets and hazard events. Under this module, points-of-contact, critical facilities, a community’s support agencies, hazard occurrences and losses, and other relevant information is collected and housed. The idea is to be able to construct a community-specific “risk profile” and have on-hand a history of hazard events and effects, a record of prioritized threats, and information about property and government functions possibly endangered by hazard threats.

The *Assessments* module provides a guided process to create and conduct standardized assessments for comparing community capabilities. Using data from the *Community Profile* and elsewhere, users of CHAMPS eventually will be able to construct hazard, health, and resiliency risk assessments.

The *Plans* module likewise provides a guided process to develop, review, maintain, and update customized planning policy documents. It also provides functionality as a collaborative tool. Again, using data collected in the *Community Profile* and within other housed banks of raw data, this *Plans* module eventually will allow one to develop and organize a planning document that later can be customized and formatted according to the community’s preferences.

Under the “mitigation” sub-category, CHAMPS comprises modules related to finding and applying for “funding” and applying for, submitting, and maintaining mitigation “projects.”

Specifically, the *Funding* module centrally provides information on possible funding opportunities for mitigation projects. It also houses FEMA presidential-disaster declaration information.

The *Projects* module guides a community in the process to applying for, submitting, and managing funded mitigation projects. Like the *Plans* module, it also is functional for collaboration.

Unlike CHAMPS v1, these modules in v2 operate together: An individual using CHAMPS will see community-specific hazard and property/demographic information while also being able to access further data from a central source.

**Appendix E-2-1** provides a (commonly distributed) visual of the “modules” that comprise CHAMPS v2 and the relationship they form to the ideal of “community resilience.”

### **Commonwealth of Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Plan's Integration with CHAMPS: Implementation of CHAMPS**

Within the Commonwealth of Kentucky's 2010 hazard mitigation plan, it was never discussed nor implied that the Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) would substitute for well-governed administration. However, it cannot be denied that CHAMPS was prominent within that 2010 plan. The Standard Portion of this 2013 update of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plan emphasized this importance of CHAMPS within its predecessor in its "Plan Maintenance" section.

CHAMPS always has been intended to *enhance administration*. This is especially so at the local and regional level: Kentucky geographically, in terms of natural hazard vulnerability and socio-economically, is highly diverse and, thus, regionally situated. Hazard mitigation is an important value for all of the population of Kentucky and this is demonstrated through the dedication, knowledge, and expertise of local- and regional-level mitigation administration. While it is true that – through the work of Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM), its numerous state-level partners, and its universities – Kentucky at the *state-level* has conveyed consistently well-governed and proactive administration, this dedication, knowledge, and expertise of Kentucky's local- and regional-level mitigation administration primarily is responsible for Kentucky's repeated and continued mitigation successes. Consequently, CHAMPS primarily is intended to make easier and more efficient the mitigation administration at local and regional levels of governance. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has the data and analytical capability that it needs to make informed and proactive mitigation decisions. Local and regional mitigation programs likewise possess similar types of data and capability. The fundamental asset of CHAMPS is its ability to provide access and coordination with, and to contribute to the data and analytical capabilities of Kentucky's localities.

The focus on CHAMPS within the 2010 plan achieved its administrative intent. Kentucky's 2010 – 2013 planning update cycle and the subsequent maintenance of its 2010 mitigation plan simultaneously was intended to direct time and resources toward implementing CHAMPS (i.e. having a product) *and* directing administration. The implementation of CHAMPS, throughout the 2010 – 2013 planning update cycle, achieved its intent of integrating its 2010 plan with CHAMPS. The 2013 update was able to abate the number of pages that CHAMPS had used in the past and replace them with clarification of the administration that now accompanies and supports CHAMPS. With the web-based software in its development infancy at the time of the approval of Kentucky's 2010 mitigation plan update, it was not then possible to articulate the specific and underlying administration that would support it. It is evidence that CHAMPS has been completed, implemented, and integrated into past, present, and future statewide planning initiative that Kentucky can elaborate on this supporting administration.

The above discussion provided the context to support that CHAMPS has become a developed and implementable program, beginning in 2012, through data entry and through training.

The data entry and training are intended to continue to work in tandem. It is not a substitute for administration. Its primary purposes involve efficiency, transparency, and communication/information. This efficiency, transparency, and communication from the existence of a go-to system that houses exhaustive hazard data for analysis, applications, and planning; funding sources; templates; mitigation options; program details; etc. serves as a pipeline for application and plan-building and storage during transitory funding periods. It is open to all mitigation stakeholders from all state agencies and from any local jurisdiction.

#### CHAMPS Need for Raw Data

Throughout the 2010 – 2013 planning update cycle, both before and during official implementation in 2012, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) was inputting raw mitigation project and application data into the CHAMP System via the “Mitigation Action Form.”

Throughout this plan document, the “Mitigation Action Form” (MAF) has been compared to a “Letter of Intent” (LOI). Though similar in form and information provided, the MAF is a more fundamental unit of data than the LOI that has a specific purpose after which its relevance is diminished. Both the MAF and the LOI can be used for the same specific purpose (pre-application for a desired mitigation project). Beyond that purpose, the LOI’s usefulness is less obvious, whereas the MAF serves as the basic unit of information-gathering and organization for much of the functions for which CHAMPS is intended. The MAF drives the numerous other types of data that CHAMPS houses and can analyze.

The Mitigation Action Form (MAF) is the data storage unit for the following (raw) information:

- A potential, an ongoing, or a completed mitigation project’s funding source;
- A narrative description of that funding source;
- Narratives regarding general description of the (potential) mitigation project, the reasons for its submission, and/or the purpose of the ongoing/completed project;
- A (potential) project’s actual or estimated cost, and the breakdown of actual or estimated cost into federal, state, and local shares;
- Problems which the proposed project is intended to address or which the actual project addresses;
- Solutions for these problems either proposed by the potential project or confronted with an approved project.

The MAF records the hazards to be mitigated by either the proposed or approved project. The MAF collects binary (yes/no) information on whether these hazards for which the project is proposed or was intended affect critical facilities, existing buildings, and/or future buildings; affect repetitive-loss and/or severe repetitive-loss properties; and/or affect impoverished areas. It collects binary (yes/no) data regarding whether the community for which the proposed or approved project is intended is a Community

Rating System (CRS) participant, is within the 100-year floodplain, and/or is within a floodway. The MAF collects this community's current National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) status and its subsequent NFIP standing. The basic MAF records narrative description of the proposed or approved mitigation project's location, including under which Area Development District (ADD) the community for whom the project is intended resides, the county within which this community is housed, the jurisdiction of this community, and the decimally-conveyed longitude and latitude coordinates of the project's location. Finally, the basic MAF records thumbnail map visuals to accompany the narrative description of the proposed or approved mitigation project's location and collects the basic information about the sub-applicant and jurisdiction either proposing a project or implementing an approved one.

A printed copy/example of the basic Mitigation Action Form (MAF) is provided in **Appendix E-2-2**.

Before and during the implementation of CHAMPS (v1) in 2012, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) had manually entered in the raw data for over 600 MAFs. KYEM also manually input data regarding public infrastructure and civic agencies that surrounded many of locations of the 600+ MAFs manually entered so that future data analysis could imbed mitigation projects within their environments.

The University of Louisville's Center for Hazards Research (CHR) and Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) have written a fully-illustrated "CHAMPS Navigational Tutorial" that is used in and to guide trainings with CHAMPS. This full document spans over 600 pages. Provided as **Appendix E-2-3** is a portion of this "Navigational Tutorial" that lays out how users of CHAMPS see and subsequently use the Mitigation Action Form (MAF) to collect data related to potential and current projects.

#### *The Link Between Training and Raw Data Collection*

Before and during the 2012 implementation of CHAMPS v1, KYEM was manually inputting data into the MAFs regarding some of the environment surrounding mitigation project sites. One purpose of the training in both CHAMPS v1 completed in March 2013 and in CHAMPS v2 that began in June 2013, was to show how local and regional mitigation stakeholders would incentivize local jurisdictions to provide the raw data required for CHAMPS to be a useful analytical and informational tool.

The Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013* includes, as Appendix 6-6, a report detailing the dates of, attendance to, and results of survey feedback about CHAMPS v1 training. This report is provided here as **Appendix E-2-4**.

This Enhanced Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013* updates the results of CHAMPS implementation-via-training. From June 2013 to the publishing of this section of the Updated Enhanced Plan in March of 2014, CHAMPS v2 has been implemented through sixteen (16) specific training sessions. These training sessions were conducted in one of two formats: either through “direct” (“hands-on”) training (e.g. workstations and seminars at a conference, via classrooms) or as a “Webinar.” As CHAMPS v1 was never intended to be the finalized program, CHAMPS v1 training was targeted toward Kentucky’s Area Development Districts (ADDs): In another example of integration with other state planning initiatives, Kentucky’s ADDs typically represent the source of information and best practices toward which many local mitigation stakeholders turn to first. Training ADDs in what was essentially a “beta version” of CHAMPS allowed the ADDs simultaneously to express the mitigation opportunities and efficiencies that resulted from CHAMPS to the local jurisdictions over which the ADDs preside and was able to help with implementation of CHAMPS v2 as it was targeted toward local stakeholders equally with ADDs and other stakeholders.

In the Table below, the recreation of Appendix 6-6 of the Standard Portion to ***Appendix E-2-4*** are the dates, locations, foci, recorded attendance, and format (whether direct/hands-on or webinar) of *both* CHAMPS v1 and CHAMPS v2 trainings.

**Table E-2-4: Completed CHAMPS Implementation-via-Trainings, 2012 - 2014**

<i>DATE OF TRAINING</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PORTION OF CHAMPS FOCUSED UPON</i>	<i>ATTENDANCE</i>	<i>FORMAT OF PRESENTATION</i>
December 18, 2012	Bluegrass Area Development District (BGADD)	CHAMPS v1	7	Direct
January 10, 2013	Pennyriple (PeADD) and Purchase (PADD) Area Development Districts	CHAMPS v1	8	Direct
January 15, 2013	Lake Cumberland Area Development District (LCADD)	CHAMPS v1	20	Direct
January 17, 2013	Lincoln Trail Area Development District (LTADD)	CHAMPS v1	21	Direct
January 23, 2013	Northern Kentucky Area Development District (NKADD)	CHAMPS v1	12	Direct
February 5, 2013	KIPDA <sup>5</sup>	CHAMPS v1	9	Direct
February 6, 2013	Buffalo Trace Area Development District	CHAMPS v1	24	Direct
February 7, 2013	Kentucky River Area Development District (KRADD) <sup>6</sup>	CHAMPS v1	17	Direct
February 13, 2013	Barren River Area Development District (BRADD)	CHAMPS v1	24	Direct
February 14, 2013	Green River Area Development District (GRADD)	CHAMPS v1	23	Direct
February 27, 2013	Gateway (GWADD) and FIVCO Area Development Districts	CHAMPS v1	22	Direct
March 15, 2013	Pennyriple Area Development District (PeADD)	CHAMPS v1	8	Direct
June 13, 2013	Office of Mine Safety and Licensing @ KAMM Region 11 Quarterly Meeting	CHAMPS v2: Plans and Assessments	4	Direct
August 6, 2013	Lexington Armory	CHAMPS v2: Introduction	15+	Direct

<sup>5</sup> KIPDA = Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Area

<sup>6</sup> Members of the Big Sandy Area Development District (BSADD) and Cumberland Valley Area Development District (CVADD) attended this training held at KRADD.

<i>DATE OF TRAINING</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PORTION OF CHAMPS FOCUSED UPON</i>	<i>ATTENDANCE</i>	<i>FORMAT OF PRESENTATION</i>
November 21, 2013	Boone National Guard Center/EOC	Comprehensive CHAMPS v2 Intended for KYEM Employees	12	Direct
November 22, 2013	Boone National Guard Center/EOC	Comprehensive CHAMPS v2 Intended for KYEM Employees	9	Direct
December 17, 2013	Governor's Emergency Management Workshop (GEMW) @ Capital Plaza Hotel	CHAMPS v2 One-on-One Tutorials at Workstations	20+	Direct
January 2, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Introduction/Overview	21	Webinar
January 16, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Introduction/Overview	20	Webinar
January 23, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Community Profile	20	Webinar
January 30, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Assessments and Plans	12	Webinar
February 19, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Introduction/Overview	8	Webinar
February 20, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Community Profile	7	Webinar
February 21, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Funding and Projects	14	Webinar
February 27, 2014	Boone National Guard Center/EOC	CHAMPS v2: Comprehensive with Emphasis on Simulation	13	Direct

From the table above, it should be noticed that CHAMPS v2 has been implemented-via-training both comprehensively (as overviews and/or as simulations) and focused upon individual components of the program (“modules”). The individual modules within CHAMPS v2 are introduced above. Attached, then, as **Appendix E-2-5**, are the agendas that guided the presentations for each of the CHAMPS v2 session types: Introduction/Overview (“Introductory Training”), Community Profile, Funding and Projects, and Plans and Assessments.

**Future CHAMPS v2 trainings are scheduled as follows:**

**Table E-2-5: Future CHAMPS Implementation-as-Trainings Scheduled, March 2014 – October 2014<sup>7</sup>**

<i>DATE OF TRAINING</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PORTION OF CHAMPS FOCUSED UPON</i>	<i>FORMAT TYPE</i>
March 12, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Assessment and Plans	Webinar
March 13, 2014	Pennyrile Area Development District (PeADD)	CHAMPS v2: Comprehensive/Overview with Emphasis on Simulation	Direct
March 18, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Funding and Projects	Webinar
April 10, 2014	Maysville Community and Technical College	CHAMPS v2: Comprehensive/Overview with Emphasis on Simulation	Direct
May 8, 2014	Kentucky River Area Development District (KRADD)	CHAMPS v2: Comprehensive/Overview with Emphasis on Simulation	Direct
August 13, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Funding and Projects	Webinar
October 6, 2014	GoTo Webinar	CHAMPS v2: Assessments and Plans	Webinar

Both CHAMPS v1 and CHAMPS v2 “direct” training, typically were conducted using a “tag-team” approach: One trainer presented the topics and information that were the focus of that day’s training while another trainer either navigated the CHAMPS software as illustration or provided one-on-one tutorial support.

<sup>7</sup> Further trainings may also be scheduled within these dates.

## **KAMM Trainings**

The Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM) with its previously-discussed diverse and ever-expanding membership also has conducted general training for its members that included the implementation of CHAMPS as part of its curriculum. The CHAMPS training typically involved introducing and overview CHAMPS, conducting one-on-one tutorials, and focusing CHAMPS on flood hazard event management (as KAMM primarily is devoted to flooding). KAMM trainings last from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM and have been held on the following dates and at the following sites:

**Table E-2-6: KAMM Training with CHAMPS Implementation Dates and Locations**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
February 6, 2014	City Hall of Calvert City, Calvert City, Marshall County	26
February 7, 2014	Barren River Area Development District (BRADD), Bowling Green, Warren County	24
February 18, 2014	Kentucky River Area Development District (KRADD), Hazard, Perry County	18
February 19, 2014	Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission (NKAPC), Crestview Hills, Kenton County	13
February 24, 2014	Bluegrass Area Development District (BGADD), Lexington, Fayette County	42
February 25, 2014	Augusta Community Center, Augusta, Bracken County	13
March 20, 2014	Lincoln Trail Area Development District (LTADD), Elizabethtown, Hardin County	14
March 21, 2014	Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA), Louisville, Jefferson County	21

## ***B.:*** ***Demonstrating Integration with FEMA Mitigation Programs and Initiatives That Provide Guidance to State-Level and Regional Agencies***

As discussed in the updated section of the Standard Plan of this *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version (CK-EHMP 2013)* under its “Mitigation Strategy” section (Part V, Element C.), FEMA typically offers five (5) grant programs that fund mitigation projects and planning documents. These are the following:

- 1) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- 2) Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- 3) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- 4) Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)
- 5) Severe Repetitive-Loss (SRL)

Two (2) of programs no longer exist as individual grant programs (RFC and SRL) and the programs were discussed in detail in the aforementioned Part V, Element C. of the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013*. These five (5) programs as delineated *did exist* during Kentucky’s 2010 – 2013 planning cycle. Thus, Kentucky did apply for and receive mitigation project funding under these programs and in order to implement its 2010 mitigation strategies and integrate its 2010 plan with the FEMA mitigation program. A brief update on the current status of these programs will follow this discussion.

There are generally two categories of grant funding from FEMA: “disaster” funding and “cyclical” – non-disaster funding. During the 2010 – 2013 planning cycle were referred to as PDM, FMA, RFC, and SRL grants all were under the latter category, “cyclical” funding. PDM, FMA, RFC, and SRL grants were offered by FEMA to fund mitigation projects and plans regardless of whether a natural disaster catastrophic enough to be eligible to be “presidentially-declared” had occurred in that year.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding is available only after a natural hazard event has been “presidentially-declared”. After local and state-level recovery and assessment teams have accounted for the human and property costs of a particular hazard event, they may appeal to Kentucky’s governor to request from the President of the United States a “declaration” acknowledging the massive effects from the hazard events. When the governor makes a request to the President and if the President agrees with the request for a “declaration,” then grant funding is authorized from FEMA for the purposes of both recovery (public assistance and individual assistance) and to mitigate the effects of future hazard events (mitigation). If a natural hazard event has been “declared” with a subsequent proportion, up to 20% for Enhanced states, of the overall authorized funds resulting from that “declaration” reserved for projects intended to mitigate the effects from *future* hazard events, sub-applicants may apply for portions of the 20% set aside for mitigation projects regardless of whether the local jurisdiction represented was affected by the particular natural hazard that warranted the “presidential declaration.”

Over the past two<sup>8</sup> planning cycles (from 2007 until 2012), Kentucky had suffered not only many natural hazard events, but also hazard events that caused exceedingly heavy financial tolls on Kentucky’s communities. This means that the vast majority of the fulfillment of Kentucky’s 2010 mitigation plan update objectives that could be fulfilled using FEMA’s mitigation programs which were funded using FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Further, the reliance upon HMGP funding implies that the majority of “cyclical” grant program funding (i.e. PDM etc.) *approved or managed* during the 2010 – 2013 planning cycle was directed toward planning.

The comprehensive breakdown of mitigation projects funded using all then-available types of FEMA grant funding was provided as an appendix to the Mitigation Strategy section of the updated Standard Plan of *CK-EHMP 2013* (Appendix 4-11-1). That appendix has been recreated here as **Appendix E-2-6**.

For summative and clarifying purposes, the following synopsis of integration of 2010 plan objectives with FEMA grant funding is offered below:

**Table E-2-7: Approved or Completed Mitigation Actions Using FEMA Funding by Type Since 2010**

<i>Mitigation Action Type</i>	<i>Number of Projects<sup>9</sup> Approved or Completed</i>	<i>Primary 2010 Objective Addressed</i>
Ring-down System	3	1.1
Weather Radio	2	1.1
Warning Siren	23	1.1
Safe Room	52	1.4
Acquisition/Demolition	59	2.1; 2.2; 2.5
Drainage/Elevation	40	2.1; 2.2; 2.5
Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	7	2.6
Burials of Utility Lines	10	1.2
Generator	130	1.2
Planning	29	3.1; 4.1; 4.4; 6.4

<sup>8</sup> Two planning cycles are referenced here because in applying for mitigation grant funding, approval can take many years. Consequently, during Kentucky’s 2010 – 2013 planning cycle, it was overseeing mitigation project grants funded using money authorized from hazards that had affected Kentucky during its 2007 – 2010 planning cycle.

<sup>9</sup> The use of the word “projects” is important: Some individual “projects” had approved or completed multiple of a mitigation action type. For example, one “Weather Radio” Mitigation Action Type project could include the purchase of hundreds of individual weather radios.

The following is a recreation of a table used in “Part V., Element C.” of the “Mitigation Strategy” section of the Standard Plan of *CK-EHMP 2013* that breaks down the number of total mitigation actions (projects) approved or completed since 2010 down by FEMA grant type [p. 391]. This table adds the total amount of money applied for and approved per each funding category and is updated to exclude those mitigation actions (and their applied for or approved budgets) that had been and have been withdrawn since the approval of the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013*.

**Table E-2-8: Approved or Completed Mitigation Actions Using FEMA Funding by FEMA Grant Program Since 2010**

<i>Funding Source</i> <sup>10</sup>	<i># of Mitigation Actions Funded</i> <sup>11</sup> <i>Through the Listed Funding Source, 2010-2012</i>	<i>Total Budgets Applied for or Approved</i>
Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (HMGP)	311 Mitigation Actions	\$ 115,104,886
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Competitive Program	23 Mitigation Actions	\$ 4,330,553
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Competitive Program	5 Mitigation Actions	\$ 1,818,527
Severe Repetitive-Loss (SRL) Program	3 Mitigation Actions	\$ 1,300,944
Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program/Congressional Provision (L-PDM) <sup>12</sup>	7 Mitigation Actions	\$ 3,371,316
Section “406”	283 Mitigation Actions	\$ 420,283
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>\$ 126,346,510</b>

<sup>10</sup> During the 2010 – 2013 planning cycle, Kentucky did not have approved any mitigation actions funded with Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant funding.

<sup>11</sup> This list has been updated from the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013* to exclude projects that had and have been withdrawn.

<sup>12</sup> The “Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program” (L-PDM) is not technically a separate grant program offered by FEMA. However, mitigation actions funded as L-PDMs should be separated from the PDM program from which it derives its name. L-PDMs represent actions funded as a result of collaboration between the state legislature and/or Congress, FEMA, and the local jurisdiction receiving the grant for mitigation purposes.

The following is the breakdown of mitigation action type by FEMA grant program funding source since 2010:

**Table E-2-9: Approved or Completed Mitigation Actions Using FEMA Funding by Mitigation Action Type and by FEMA Grant Program Since 2010**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Mitigation Action Type</i>	<i># of Mitigation Actions Funded Through the Listed Funding Source, 2010-2012</i>
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Ring-down System	3
	Weather Radio	2
	Warning Siren	19
	Safe Room	47
	Acquisition/Demolition	47
	Drainage/Elevation	39
	Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	7
	Burial of Utility Lines	9
	Generator	129
Planning	9	
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Competitive Program	Ring-down System	0
	Weather Radio	0
	Warning Siren	0
	Safe Room	1
	Acquisition/Demolition	3
	Drainage/Elevation	0
	Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	0
	Burial of Utility Lines	1
	Pump Station Upgrade <sup>13</sup>	1
	Planning	17
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Competitive Program	Ring-down System	0
	Weather Radio	0
	Warning Siren	0
	Safe Room	0
	Acquisition/Demolition	1
	Drainage/Elevation	1
	Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	0
	Burial of Utility Lines	0
	Generator	0
	Planning	3

<sup>13</sup> This is obviously an outlier.

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Mitigation Action Type</i>	<i># of Mitigation Actions Funded Through the Listed Funding Source, 2010-2012</i>
Severe Repetitive-Loss (SRL) Competitive Program	Ring-down System	0
	Weather Radio	0
	Warning Siren	0
	Safe Room	0
	Acquisition/Demolition	3
	Drainage/Elevation	0
	Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	0
	Burial of Utility Lines	0
	Generator	0
	Planning	0
Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program/Congressional Provision (L-PDM)	Ring-down System	0
	Weather Radio	0
	Warning Siren	1
	Safe Room	1
	Acquisition/Demolition	0
	Drainage/Elevation	2
	Landslide Acquisition/Soil Stabilization	0
	Burial of Utility Lines	0
	Generator	2
	Planning	1

FEMA also funds mitigation actions using a portion of the funds devoted toward Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA). This program is informally referred to as FEMA “Section 406” mitigation funding. This program is explained in further detail throughout the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013*<sup>14</sup>. A more focused discussion on FEMA “Section 406” mitigation funding is provided in this Enhanced Portion under the “Commitment to a Comprehensive Mitigation Program” section. Appendix E-7-6 breaks down what types of mitigation actions were funded using FEMA’s “Section 406” grant funding. This Appendix has been reproduced here as **Appendix E-2-7**.

Kentucky has funded 283 mitigation actions using the FEMA “Section 406” grant funding program.

<sup>14</sup> See especially the “Program Integration” subsection of the “Planning Process” section of the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013*, pp. 66-67.

**Conclusion:**  
***Present and Future Integration with Other Planning Initiatives***

The *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version (CK-EHMP 2013)* ensures that integration with other planning initiatives continues currently and will continue throughout Kentucky's future planning processes.

This will be partially achieved through Kentucky's 2013 mitigation strategy that clearly delineates the role of Kentucky vis-à-vis its local jurisdictions and their planning processes. This update clarifies that Kentucky will focus on three interrelated goals:

- 1) That it will be conducting outreach and training;
- 2) That it will expand the variety of mitigation options available and considered by its local jurisdictions; and
- 3) That it will pursue "public goods," i.e. mitigation actions that benefit the entire Commonwealth rather than one or more jurisdictions.

All other mitigation actions will derive from the bottom-up, i.e. the mitigation actions of Kentucky's local jurisdictions will be prioritized as Kentucky's mitigation actions. Thus, by definition, the *CK-EHMP 2013* is integrated with most planning initiatives at all levels of state governance.

Currently, integration is and will be achieved through the local planning process: Throughout both this upcoming state-level planning cycle and the one that will follow it, all of Kentucky's local jurisdictions will be updating their hazard mitigation plans. It is during these present and upcoming local planning processes that Kentucky will conduct its mitigation strategy of outreach, training, and the prompting of consideration of an increased array of mitigation options. It is during these local planning processes that Kentucky and its partners will further integrate the CHAMP System and other initiatives from its state-level and regional agencies.

The present and continued implementation of CHAMPS will focus on data collection. Indirectly, this will further link local jurisdictions and planning initiatives to Kentucky's overall mitigation planning process. To populate the databases that animate CHAMPS will require much outreach, much training, much cooperation, and great participation by all of Kentucky's mitigation stakeholders.

Finally, an update to funding information within the Standard Portion of *CK-EHMP 2013* needs to be addressed: At the time of the approval of the Standard Portion, it was unclear the future of FEMA's cyclical, competitive grant programs (i.e. PDM, FMA, RFC, and SRL). Since the approval, FEMA has been able to clarify the future of these programs: RFC and SRL no longer exist. They have been incorporated into Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant funding. Further, FMA grant funding can be utilized toward the development of flood-specific planning *that can be incorporated into overall hazard mitigation plans*. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant will be funded for the foreseeable future. However, it will be funded at lower levels, but can be applied for repeatedly. Kentucky has already applied for local planning funding to update four of its regional (multi-jurisdictional) hazard mitigation plans that will be expiring within the next year. At the time of this writing and approval, Kentucky still is awaiting approval of these funds.