

# Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version

## INTRODUCTION

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

### INTRODUCTION

#### **PART I:**

#### **Executive Summary**

The *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* was conceived and written implicitly arguing the following:

- 1) That, specifically in Kentucky's past and perhaps generally for all states, statewide planning documents have been written from the "top down," i.e. as if Kentucky (and states generally) has some central planner.
- 2) That despite being written in such a manner, the quotidian administration of statewide hazard mitigation efforts in Kentucky does not typically reflect the "top-down" management implied in planning documents.

The "top-down" presentation of what is characteristically a very "bottom-up" administration is most noticeable in how past iterations of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plans have derived its mitigation actions and overall mitigation strategy: The Commonwealth of Kentucky defines a set of goals, considers general objectives toward meeting defined goals, and then specifies mitigation actions that comply with the objective(s) toward meeting the goals. Granted, and in accordance with expressed desires from the federal government, such mitigation actions historically have been informed by Kentucky's local jurisdictions. After all, this is planning: The process *must* include significant input from others besides the de facto central planner, lest all of administration produce shoes but no shoelaces.

However, simply being informed by the sagacity of invaluable yet ultimately self-selecting stakeholders is not sufficient for statewide hazard mitigation planning. And this plan argues this largely is due to one very obvious fact: *The Commonwealth of Kentucky has never nor will ever suffer from a natural hazard.* The Commonwealth of Kentucky has never been nor will ever be flooded. However, the counties housed under the Cumberland Valley Area Development District certainly have and will continue to be. An earthquake has never nor will ever tremble violently beneath the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It has and will, however, shake Hickman County to its metaphorical knees.

In other words, at least regarding hazard mitigation (and perhaps more generally), the Commonwealth of Kentucky cannot be viewed separately from the local jurisdictions of which it is comprised. Hazards destroy the properties and critical facilities and wreak havoc on the populations of those living within the counties, cities, metropolitan districts, etc. of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. They do not affect the Commonwealth of Kentucky separately.

This update of the Commonwealth of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plan attempts to convey, then, that implicitly it has acknowledged this lack of separation between itself and its local jurisdictions that comprise it in the past and continues to operate for the sake of its local jurisdictions. Kentucky's entire hazard mitigation plan has been updated to reflect this day-to-day mindset of its hazard mitigation administration.

Kentucky's quotidian mitigation administration reflects constant outreach and constant interagency and inter-jurisdictional cooperation: Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) has on staff an intergovernmental liaison whose years of experience with Kentucky's local governments and their public officials and politics provide an ever-present and effective link between the Commonwealth and its local jurisdictions as well as reflects Kentucky's desire to increase the participation of its localities in mitigating hazards. This plan will show mitigation-oriented organizations and groups comprised of a wide array of public, private, and nonprofit partners. Shown in this plan is a sample of such organizations. However, from only the appointment to the Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Council (KYMC) to membership into the Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM) to its Private Sector Work Group, it is apparent that Kentucky is well-advised by many mitigation stakeholders from many different fields and with many different perspectives and interests.

Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) (who ultimately oversees statewide mitigation activity) constantly is providing outreach to Kentucky's local jurisdictions regarding planning. Its path-breaking Applicant Agent Certification Credentialing program; its many trainings and presentations performed out in Kentucky's communities; that it partners with the Universities of Kentucky and Louisville who specialize in customer service and outreach and in technical assistance, respectively; and even that the organization of its mitigation staff centers around Kentucky's geographic regions to ensure the customer service that can only come from specialization all reflect "bottom-up" administrative outreach regarding hazard mitigation. Kentucky rarely has told its local jurisdictions what they should do; rather, Kentucky always has sought to facilitate and coordinate the mitigation actions of its local jurisdictions in as many ways as it can.

In presenting a statewide hazard mitigation plan, the Commonwealth of Kentucky was compelled to distinguish "types" of planning. Thusly, the *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* operates within a framework where Kentucky recognizes *inductive planning* and *deductive planning*.

Perhaps inappropriately broadening the adjective, like "inductive" used to describe "reasoning," the idea behind articulating an *inductive planning* focus is to make explicit that Kentucky's final or generalized hazard mitigation plan largely is an aggregation, or a culmination, of the specific planning components developed by its local jurisdictions. Such systematic incorporation of the planning of its local jurisdictions occurred through consistent outreach and constant review of local jurisdictions' plans. The *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* uses a Risk Assessment developed by its Center for Hazards Research and Policy

Development at the University of Louisville. The risk assessment is further augmented with the planning work of Kentucky's Division of Forestry (KDF) and Division of Water (KDOW). Finally, the planning ideas developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) were incorporated into an analysis of risk posed by human-made hazards.

Most of Kentucky's mitigation actions for the state merely are reflections of the extensive planning performed by its local jurisdictions: Thorough reviews of each of Kentucky's local hazard mitigation plans provided a list of actions which were then categorized. These categories became the Commonwealth's mitigation actions under the assumption that what local jurisdictions deem important is what Kentucky itself deems important. These categories were then re-categorized using FEMA's planning work regarding mitigation actions. This allowed the Commonwealth's mitigation actions (i.e. the aggregated mitigation actions of its local jurisdictions) to be evaluated in terms of FEMA's notable work.

Comprehensive reviews of each of Kentucky's local hazard mitigation plans also provided a systematic and fair method to prioritize future mitigation actions that will be subject to Commonwealth and federal approval: If the Commonwealth of Kentucky partially prioritizes mitigation actions based upon what a local jurisdiction has identified as its most devastating and feared hazards, then, accompanied with Benefit-Cost Analysis, the Commonwealth of Kentucky can ensure that mitigation projects are distributed where they address the most problematic areas and concerns, e.g. repetitive-loss areas, communities with the most need for development considerations, etc.

A thorough incorporation of Kentucky's local jurisdictions' planning mechanisms is apparent in this plan's analysis of local capability to administer and fund mitigation projects. For any audience, this 2013 update of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plan both summarizes-via-categorization each of Kentucky's local jurisdictions' capabilities and records in full those same capabilities.

Finally, Kentucky's plan maintenance reflects its derivation of the term *inductive planning*: Monitoring, maintenance, evaluation is performed through outreach, through frequent reporting from local jurisdictions, and through technology. This particularly concerns the Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) developed and newly-implemented throughout the state. CHAMPS is elaborated upon below.

*Inductive planning* is contrasted with *deductive planning* which, again following the definition of the adjective, involves starting from a general plan and using pieces of the general plan to influence planning "top-down." Despite this 2013 update of its hazard mitigation plan's emphasis on *inductive*, "bottom-up" planning, it remains true that there is a vital role that the Commonwealth must play in order to facilitate and coordinate the planning efforts of the local jurisdictions that comprise it. This mainly involves identifying what this plan terms *Public Goods-Type* mitigation actions. The *Public Goods-Type*

describes those mitigation actions that benefit everybody within the Commonwealth but that (because of that fact) are not pursued by individual local jurisdictions. It is a classic “public goods theory” and “free-rider problem” motivation behind such mitigation actions. Ironically, engaging in *inductive planning* provided excellent examples of *deductive planning*: The Division of Forestry (KDF) and the Division of Water’s (KDOW) wildfire and dam failure mitigation insights that were incorporated into this plan’s risk assessment also serve as examples of how *deductive planning* works. KDF and KDOW are executive, state agencies pursuing research regarding wildfires and dams that will benefit all of Kentucky’s local jurisdictions even as no one local jurisdiction has any incentive to individually pursue such projects.

Concluding, a note on about the organization of the *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version*: It is immediately apparent that subsections of this plan are not organized in alphabetical or chronological order. The use of letters to signify a subsection within this plan has no ordering purpose. The letters have a direct reference to the letters used to distinguish criteria for approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) State Plan Review Tool, or “Crosswalk.” The wording of subsection titles further clarifies this: Subsections within this plan are titled according to the wording in the State Plan Review Tool.

So, for example, the subsection of the Planning Process entitled “B. Indicating Who Was Involved in This Current Planning Process,” refers to FEMA’s State Plan Review Tool’s “element” B. under the Planning Process section whose criterion for approval asks that the Commonwealth of Kentucky “indicate who was involved in the current planning process.”

Finally, Appendices are numbered in the order in which they are cited within the plan.

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

### INTRODUCTION

#### **PART II:**

### **Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS)**

A brief discussion of Kentucky's Community Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Planning System (CHAMPS) is a particularly relevant inclusion in the Commonwealth of Kentucky's 2013 update of its hazard mitigation plan. In the 2010 update, CHAMPS was highlighted considerably. In 2010, development was still largely conceptual. In the three years' time since Kentucky previous hazard mitigation plan update, the first version of CHAMPS (CHAMPS v1) became implementable with official training sessions for interested mitigation stakeholders taking place. CHAMPS' second version (CHAMPS v2) is newly implementable and preliminary training and seminars already have begun to take place. CHAMPS v2 represents a dramatic revision from CHAMPS v1 in terms of its functionality and user-friendliness. CHAMPS is discussed and appended here due to its current and future all-encompassing role for all parts of the mitigation planning process.

#### **CHAMPS Generally:**

CHAMPS is a joint project being implemented by Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM), the Kentucky Department of Local Governments (DLG), the University of Louisville's Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR), and Stantec. The project is being federally-funded jointly by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Economic Development Administration (EDA).

The goal of CHAMPS has been and continues to be to enhance a local community's "resiliency." "Resilience" in this context refers to a local jurisdiction's ability to utilize resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

In its current phase, i.e. CHAMPS Version II (CHAMPS v2), the emphasis is on *real-time* disaster management. CHAMPS is intended as a tool that aids and enhances communication, collaboration, standardization, and the overall planning process.

### **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 needed to secure funding through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program. CHAMPS v1 was brought online in the fall of 2012 and is currently being used to assist Area Development Districts in the creation of Hazard Mitigation plans that cover Kentucky's 120 counties, develop Mitigation Project Proposals, and complete Mitigation Projects.

CHAMPS v1 has five modules:

- 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.
- 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 info relating to the briefings are housed in this module.
- 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.
- 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 until the project manager submits the project for funding by FEMA.
- 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 very much was intended to be a stepping stone to a system that was far more interactive and far more user-friendly. CHAMPS Version II (CHAMPS v2) makes great strides in accomplishing this intent.

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 project 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.

Provided as appendices to this section are multiple CHAMPS-oriented materials that visually explain in a way words cannot what CHAMPS has become and what it is intended to do for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

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

### INTRODUCTION

## PART III:

### Credits and Acknowledgements

While the University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration's Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (UK-HMGP) chiefly wrote the *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version*, the entire planning process involved the entire staffs of Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) and its de facto administrative arms, UK-HMGP and the University of Louisville's Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR).

This section, then, elucidates who all was involved in which portions of the planning process.

#### Administrative Credits

- John Heltzel, (Former) Director, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
  - Provided the positive culture, high standards, advice, edits, and revisions that resulted in this plan and with the many valuable statewide mitigation programs administered by Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
- Michael A. Jones, (Acting) Director, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
  - Has further provided the support necessary to complete all portions of the *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version*
- Stephanie Robey, Assistant Director, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
  - Further provided the positive culture, high standards, advice, edits, and revisions that resulted in this plan and in the superior planning process that brought it about; wrote portions of the plan; (heavily) edited the plan; was an invaluable source of information and institutional knowledge, as well as much-needed support to the chief writer of this plan
- Leslie R. (Mahoney) Kennedy, (Former) State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
  - Was State Hazard Mitigation Officer during most of the 2010-2013 planning cycle; thus, was integral to the planning process and ultimate write-up of this plan.

- Geneva J. Brawner, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
  - Is currently State Hazard Mitigation Officer, and took on the role as “Acting” after Leslie R. Kennedy. Thus, was involved administratively during the development and write-up of the Enhanced Portion of this plan.
- Josh Human, Director, University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR)
  - Administered an effective and innovative risk assessment portion of this plan
- Brian D. Gathy, Director, University of Kentucky, Martin School of Public Policy and Administration Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (UK-HMGP)
  - Provided the ideal work environment conducive to such an involved undertaking; was an invaluable source of information, insight, support, and institutional knowledge
  - Provided guidance related to the Enhanced Portion of this plan

***Writing Credits (By Section): Standard Portion***

Introduction	W. Nick Grinstead with Doug Eades
Planning Process	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Geni Jo Brawner and Leslie Kennedy
Risk Assessment	Josh Human, Andrea Pompei Lacy, Ben Anderson (University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development) with W. Nick Grinstead (Human-Made Hazards Section)
Mitigation Strategy	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Nate Kratzer and Zachary D. Turner
Coordination of Local Mitigation Planning	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey
Plan Maintenance	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey

***Writing Credits (By Section): Enhanced Portion***

Integration with Other Planning Initiatives	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey
Project Implementation Capability	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Esther White
Program Management Capability	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Assessment of Mitigation Actions	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Zachary Turner, Esther White, Ryan Hubbs, Todd Neal, and Geni Jo Brawner
Effective Use of Mitigation Funding	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Esther White and Brian D. Gathy
Commitment to Comprehensive Mitigation Program	W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey with Esther White and Brian D. Gathy

**Writing Credits (Appendices): Standard Portion**

<i>Appendix 2-1: Kentucky Hazard Mitigation Council (KYMC) By-Laws</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 2-2: Silver Jackets...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 2-3: Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM)...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 2-4: Private Sector Working Group (PSWG)...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 2-5: Local Jurisdictions' Hazard Mitigation Plan Summaries...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead and Geni Jo Brawner
<i>Appendix 2-6: Mitigation Stakeholder Meetings...</i>	N/A; Compiled by: Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 2-7: Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission (CERC): Organizational Chart</i>	N/A
<i>Appendix 2-8: Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission (CERC): ...Facebook</i>	N/A
<i>Appendixes 3-1 – 3-5: Risk Assessment</i>	Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR)
<i>Appendix 4-1: Mitigation Actions Used to Meet 2010 Objectives...</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 4-2: "Hazard Identification: Wildfire"</i>	Kentucky Division of Forestry (KDF); Luke Saunier
<i>Appendix 4-3: Dam Failure Risk Assessment (Excerpt)</i>	Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)
<i>Appendix 4-4: Categorization of Mitigation Actions...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead with Nate Kratzer
<i>Appendix 4-5: ADD Mitigation Measures...</i>	W. Nick Grinstead with Nate Kratzer and Geni Jo Brawner
<i>Appendix 4-6: (FEMA-Organized Mitigation Actions)</i>	W. Nick Grinstead with Nate Kratzer
<i>Appendix 4-7: "Mitigation Ideas..."</i>	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Region VIII
<i>Appendix 4-8: Hazard Ranks by Area Development District</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 4-9 et al.: Local Capabilities Assessments</i>	Ann Culbertson and Geni Jo Brawner
<i>Appendix 4-10: Kentucky Revised Statutes Related to Hazard Mitigation</i>	W. Nick Grinstead with Nate Kratzer
<i>Appendix 4-11-1: Past and Present Funding Sources I: FEMA Grants</i>	Geni Jo Brawner; Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) with W. Nick Grinstead

<i>Appendix 4-11-2: Past and Present Funding Sources II: FEMA Grants – “406” Mitigation Grants</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey
<i>Appendix 4-11-3: Past and Present Funding Sources III: Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS)-Funded Mitigation Actions</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 4-11-4: Past and Present Funding Sources IV: Department for Local Government (DLG)-Funded Mitigation Actions</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 4-11-5: Past and Present Funding Sources V: Kentucky Division of Forestry (KDF)-Funded Wildfire Mitigation Actions</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 4-11-6: Past and Present Funding Sources VI: Self-Financing by Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District (Louisville MSD)</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 4-11-7: Past and Present Funding Sources VII: Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG)-Funded Mitigation Actions</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix 6-1: ...“Project Tracker”</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 6-2: Statewide Time Resource Form</i>	Brian D. Gathy
<i>Appendix 6-3: Trip Meeting Report</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 6-4: Plan Monitoring and Maintenance Tool</i>	Adapted from work by University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR)
<i>Appendix 6-5: Plan Maintenance Process from 2010 Update</i>	University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR); Stephanie Robey; Esther White
<i>Appendix 6-6: “CHAMPS v1 ADD Training Feedback Final Report”</i>	University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR) and Kentucky Department of Local Governments (DLG)
<i>Appendix 6-7: Individual Project Progress Report (IPPR)</i>	Adapted from work by University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development (CHR)
<i>Appendix 6-8: Period of Performance Extension Request – 180-Day</i>	Brian D. Gathy
<i>Appendix 6-9: Period of Performance Extension Request – 90-Day</i>	Brian D. Gathy
<i>Appendix 6-10: Final Invoice Reminder</i>	Brian D. Gathy
<i>Appendix 6-11: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Sub-Recipients Survey</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)
<i>Appendix 6-12: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Annual Survey</i>	Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)

***Writing Credits (Appendices): Enhanced Portion***

<i>Appendix E-5-1: Alternative Assessment of Completed Mitigation Actions: "Establishing Long-Term Cost-Effectiveness of FEMA Buyouts..."</i>	Esther White
<i>Appendix E-5-2: Master List of Completed Mitigation Actions from Which Assessed Actions Were Selected</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-5-3: Data Documentation Template Instructions</i>	N/A ; Compiled by : Esther White
<i>Appendix E-6-1: Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS)-Funded Mitigation Actions: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-6-2: Kentucky Department for Local Government (DLG)-Funded Mitigation Actions: 2011-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-6-3: Kentucky Division of Forestry Funding Toward Mitigation Activity: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-6-4: Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District (Louisville MSD), Emergency Management Agency (EMA)-Funded Mitigation Actions: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-6-5: Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG)-Funded Mitigation Actions: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-7-1: Training For and Outreach Toward Hazard Mitigation Activity: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-7-2: "Silver Jackets": Organizations Represented and Percentage of Membership Comprised by Each Organization Category</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-7-3: Kentucky Association of Mitigation Managers (KAMM): Organizations Represented</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-7-4: Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) Related to Hazard Mitigation</i>	W. Nick Grinstead with Nate Kratzer
<i>Appendix E-7-5: Private Sector Working Group (PSWG) Member Organizations</i>	W. Nick Grinstead
<i>Appendix E-7-6: "Section 406" Mitigation Projects Funded: 2010-2012</i>	Esther White with W. Nick Grinstead and Stephanie Robey
<i>Appendix E-7-7: "Section 406" Mitigation Projects Funded as Proportion of Public Assistance (PA) Projects: 2011-2012</i>	Stephanie Robey and Jessica Mitchell with W. Nick Grinstead

### **Planning Process Credits**

- Nancy Price, Intergovernmental Liaison, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM):
  - Facilitated the Area Development District stakeholder meetings; administered many of them; provided outreach to local communities and their public officials
- Amanda B. LeMaster, Project Manager and former Acting State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM):
  - During the time when much of the formalized planning process was being implemented, was acting State Hazard Mitigation Officer along with being lead in the planning process; administered many of the Area Development District stakeholder meetings while administering projects and maintaining the sources of information necessary to this planning document
- Ryan Hubbs, Todd Neal, Ann Culbertson
  - Administered many of the formal Area Development District stakeholder meetings; are primarily responsible for Kentucky's Loss Avoidance study to be submitted with the Enhanced Plan; edited appendices

### **Research Assistants**

- Nate Kratzer, University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration
  - Was invaluable in the research and compilation that comprises the significant (and useful) portions of the Mitigation Strategy section of this plan; provided rough drafts of appendices; helped review local plans
- Zachary D. Turner, University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration
  - Was instrumental in the many revisions that were required of the Mitigation Strategy section for its "Revised Submittal"; edited passages from "Original Submittal"; compiled new information; helped review local plans

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

### INTRODUCTION

#### PART IV:

### Adoption by the Commonwealth of Kentucky

#### **A.:** *Adopting the Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version*

The Commonwealth of Kentucky formally adopted the *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* on **10/02/2013**, after addressing revisions requested of it by the Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) upon its review of the “original submittal.” The *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* was submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for final review and approval (as a “revised submittal”) on **10/17/2013**.

#### **B.:** *Assuring That the Commonwealth of Kentucky Will Continue to Comply with All Applicable Federal Statutes and Regulations during the Periods for Which It Receives Grant Funding*

The *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* was submitted to FEMA for final review and approval by Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) under the presumption that Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) and, hence, the Commonwealth of Kentucky would continue to comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c). Thus, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) and the Commonwealth of Kentucky *assures* that compliance with all applicable federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which it receives grant funding will continue.

Further, Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM) and, hence, the Commonwealth of Kentucky will amend its *Commonwealth of Kentucky Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2013 Version* whenever necessary to reflect changes in state or federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 13.11(d).

#### REQUIREMENT §201.4(c) (6):

*The Commonwealth of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plan must be formally adopted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky prior to submittal to FEMA for final review and approval.*

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#### REQUIREMENT §201.4(c) (7):

*The Commonwealth of Kentucky's hazard mitigation plan must include assurances that the Commonwealth of Kentucky will comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c). The Commonwealth of Kentucky will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in state or federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 13.11(d).*