

KFS	Firewise Program	The Kansas Firewise program offers prevention materials for homeowners to reduce the threat of wildland fire in rural and high-risk areas.
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Kansas Region K Hazard Mitigation Plan

Table 6.16: Additional Potential Hazard Mitigation Funding Mechanisms

Department	Program	Program Description
KFS	Forest Health Program	Program monitors the impacts of insects, diseases, drought, flooding and other health issues in forests, woodlands, windbreaks and conservation tree plantings by providing diagnosis and control recommendations and mitigation and planning for Emerald Ash Borer, Asian Bush Honeysuckles and other invasive species.
KFS	Landowner Education	Provides information and education to farmers regarding the benefits of good forest management. This includes information about federal cost share practices including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program.
KFS	Rural Fire Protection	Program provides fire support services to rural fire departments, including wildfire training, Smokey Bear fire prevention materials, and the acquisition and distribution of excess military vehicles for conversion to firefighting units.



Kansas Region K Hazard Mitigation Plan

7.0 Plan Maintenance

7.1 – Hazard Mitigation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

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

44 CFR 201.7 (c)(4) A plan maintenance process that includes: (i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan.

The Kansas Region K Hazard Mitigation Plan will be updated then approved by FEMA every five years. During the five-year cycle, the plan will undergo continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the policies, procedures, priorities, and state environment established in the plan reflect current conditions.

To achieve this, the MPC will meet annually after plan approval. If needed, additional meetings will take place during this timeframe. The State of Kansas State Hazard Mitigation Officer will determine the meeting dates and location and is responsible for sending invitations.

During the five-year evaluation phase, the effectiveness of the plan by:



MPC is responsible for assessing the

Kansas Region K Hazard Mitigation Plan



- Reviewing the hazards and determining if any of them have changed□
- Determining if there are new hazards that pose a risk to the state□
- Ensuring goals and objectives are still relevant□
- Determining if any actions have been completed or are deemed irrelevant□
- Determining if new actions should be added□
- Determining if capabilities have changed□

In addition to these meetings, the MPC will monitor and evaluate the progress of mitigation projects via regular reports, site visits, and correspondence. Progress and viability of identified mitigation actions will be measured based on the following variables:

- The number of projects successfully implemented□
- The breadth of disbursement of mitigation grant funds□
- The disaster losses avoided over time□
- Public awareness□
- Success of completed mitigation projects in helping address and achieve identified goals and objectives□
- Have the completed mitigation actions resulted in a safer Kansas Region K□

In order to monitor the implementation of plan actions and the overall progress of plan goals, MPC members will report on the following information:

- How the actions from the mitigation strategy are being pursued and completed□
 - Are actions being prioritized□
 - How the plan goals and objectives are being carried out□
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- How mitigation funding mechanisms are being utilized□
- How participating jurisdictions are receiving technical assistance□

7.2 – Jurisdictional Maintenance Requirements

Kansas Region K and all participating jurisdictions will be tasked with plan monitoring, evaluation, and maintenance. All participating jurisdictions, led by MPC, will:

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

Each participating jurisdiction will also be responsible for promoting the integration of the hazard mitigation plan into all relevant plans, policies, procedures and ordinances.

7.3 – Plan Maintenance and Update Process

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

44 CFR 201.7 (c)(4) A plan maintenance process that includes: (i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan.

Kansas Region K, the State of Kansas, and the MPC will facilitate a yearly plan review and the subsequent hazard mitigation plan revision and re-adoption process within the required five-year period.

Information from the annual meetings will be incorporated in to the plan update. Starting in calendar year 2022, the formal update process will begin. A thorough review and revision of the plan will take place, following all requirements detailed in 44 CFR 201.4, FEMA guidance documents, and DMA 2000. The following represents a general timeline for the next required plan revision.





- **Three years before plan expiration, Spring:** The MPC will begin updating the plan risk assessment. Hazards will be analyzed for continued relevancy and a review will be conducted to determine and new potential hazards.□
- **Three years before plan expiration, Fall:** The MPC will begin updating the vulnerability assessment. Data will be gathered on jurisdictional assets, critical facilities, building stock values, crop losses, jurisdictional damages, etc.□
- **Two years before plan expiration, Spring:** The MPC will review all information from previous meetings and determine if hazard mitigation goals and objectives are still relevant. Actions will be reviewed for currency and applicability. Work will begin on HMP revision.□
- **Two years before plan expiration, Fall:** The MPC will evaluate the policies, programs, capabilities, and funding sources from the previous plan and plan revision to determine if they are still accurate and determine if additions are required.□
- **One year before plan expiration:** Work will begin on the revision of the 2019 HMP.□
- **Six months before plan expiration:** The MPC will review the final draft copy of the mitigation plan and make comments and updates if necessary. All participating jurisdictions and the public will be given an opportunity to review and comment on draft HMP.□
- **Two months before plan expiration:** Formal submittal to FEMA for re-approval.□

As part of the plan maintenance process, and consistently during the five-year HMP approval period, the MPC will continually monitor all elements of the plan, including:

- The incorporation of the HMP into other planning mechanisms□
- All revisions and updates to the HMP□
- Continued public participation□

This monitoring will be done through outreach efforts to include:

- Email communication□
- Phone communication□
- In person communication at meetings, relevant conferences, and local planning events□

Through consistent monitoring the MPC will then be able to efficiently incorporate these elements into the next plan revision.

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

7.4 – Post-Disaster Declaration Procedures





Following a disaster, each participating jurisdiction and the MPC may review the plan to determine if any additional actions need to be identified, additional funding has become available, or any identified actions need to be re-prioritized.

7.5 – Incorporation of HMP into Other Planning Mechanisms

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

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(4)(iii): A process by which the Indian tribal government incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

44 CFR 201.6 (c)(1)(iv): Be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing tribal planning efforts as well as other FEMA programs and initiatives.

The hazard mitigation plan is an overarching document that is both comprised of, and contributes to, various county and local plans. Under the leadership of the MPC, it is hoped that when each of these other plans is updated, they will be measured against the contents of this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Below is a list of the various jurisdictional planning efforts, either solely or jointly administered, and relevant planning documents. While each plan can stand alone, each participating jurisdiction, under the leadership of their MPC member, will actively work to incorporate relevant parts of this hazard mitigation plan into the following:

- All participating jurisdictions Codes and Ordinances□
- All participating jurisdictions Comprehensive Plans□
- All participating jurisdictions Critical Facilities Plans□
- All participating jurisdictions Economic Development Strategic Plans□
- All participating jurisdictions Emergency Operations Plans□
- All participating jurisdictions Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan□
- All participating jurisdiction Land-Use Plans□
- All Tribal planning efforts□
- All Tribal FEMA programs and initiatives□
- Community Wildfire Protection Plans□





Additionally, in cooperation with the MPC, each participating jurisdiction will be actively courted on incorporating elements of this hazard mitigation plan for any relevant plan, code or ordinance revision or creation.

Each participating jurisdiction has committed to actively encourage all departments to implement actions that minimize loss of life and property damage from hazards. Whenever possible, each participating jurisdiction will use existing plans, policies, procedures and programs to aid in the implementation of identified hazard mitigation actions. Potential avenues for implementation may include:

- Budget revisions or adoptions
- Capital improvement plans

- General or master plans
- Hiring of staff
- Land use planning
- Operation plans
- Ordinances
- Stormwater planning
- Tribal FEMA programs
- Tribal plans

Participating jurisdictions are encouraged to utilize all available budget avenues for the completion of hazard mitigation items. Budgetary options may include:

- Annual budgets
- Application for grant funding
- Departmental budgets
- In-kind donations

Where appropriate, the MPC will take the lead in integrating this HMP into overarching, countywide and tribal-wide plans, code, ordinances and any other relevant documents, policies or procedures.

7.6 – Continued Public Involvement

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

44 CFR 201.7 (c)(4)(iv) Discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.





Public participation is an important part of the continued mitigation planning process. Every effort will be made to keep the public informed on both relevant mitigation issues and the five-year plan revision cycle. Strategies for continued public involvement may include:

- Postings on electronic media, to include websites□
- Notifications, when possible, in local media□
- Making plans available for review in public locations□
- A review of local mitigation strategies and goals□
- A review completed and remaining hazard mitigation actions□

