# What is Mitigation Planning?

Mitigation Planning enables jurisdictions to facilitate reducing the risk due to disaster to people and property. A Mitigation Plan provides an opportunity for additional funding through various grants including FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC). It also demonstrates to other grant servicing agencies, the jurisdiction planned ahead and is capable of facilitate funding.

The Mitigation Plan is a voluntary plan which provides an opportunity for funding of projects which reduce the risk of future disasters. By FEMA's definition, "Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event."

Where Does the Funding come from?

FEMA has various grant programs to support communities with mitigation projects. The two most utilized in Kansas are the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant.

### HMGP

Funding is received after a disaster in order to help reduce risk for future disasters. This grant is available based on a ranking through KDEM. It is a 75%/25% split, where the jurisdiction must make up the 25% portion.

#### BRIC

BRIC is a competitive grant available for hazard mitigation planning and projects to reduce risk before a disaster strikes. For the planning grant, the state covers the 25% cost share for all jurisdictions included in the application scope of work. Funding for projects under BRIC is also available based on a ranking through Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM). The project cost has a 75%/25% split, where the jurisdiction must make up the 25% portion.

Reducing the Risk

Kansas Division of Emergency Management

# MITIGATION PLANNING





Participating and adopting a mitigation plan not only reduces, or eliminates, risks to life and property but also opens up opportunities of funding for projects and planning. Some funded activities, with emphasis on FEMA Lifelines, nature based solutions and building codes, may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Community, School and Residential Safe Rooms
- Warning Sirens
- Weather Radios
- Acquisition/Demolition of flood prone properties
- Limited flood control projects
- Generators
- Wildfire Mitigation
- Soil Stabilization
- Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings

## Hazard Mitigation Process



Identify hazards



Determine impacts of hazards



Decide goals and strategies



Prioritize and implement actions

### Regional Plan vs Local Plan

The Mitigation Plan is a voluntary plan which reduces risks and remains a priority of the state as well as FEMA. When local plans expire, a county may be presented with an undue hardship in paying for an updated plan. So, due to restrictions on jurisdictional budgets and time, the State of Kansas presented three viable options for all 105 counties:

- 1. Do nothing and let the plans expire.
- 2. The County could update their own plans or contract out utilizing their own funds.
- 3. The State of Kansas would provide funding for the regional plans.

## Mitigation Regions

