

Hazard Mitigation Plan Community of Lyon County, KS

Section 1 Public Planning Process

1.1 Narrative Description

Lyon County's mitigation planning process was initiated in 2004, when the county was awarded a grant by Department of Justice (D.O.J.) for \$20,000. Shortly following the grant award, Lyon County negotiated a contract with the Owen Everette Group, LLC to facilitate their planning efforts. During the year of 2004, the Owen Everette Group, LLC was charged to work in close collaboration with Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator to prepare the Hazard Analysis and County Local Mitigation Plan. Regular meetings were scheduled between Owen Everette Group, LLC and Lyon County Emergency Manager Coordinator, Jackie Miller. The Emergency Management Coordinator was the county official designated with prime responsibility for the planning effort at that time. In November of 2006 County Officials from Emergency Management and Floodplain Management started writing an updated version of the plan. Members of the Lyon County Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) were consulted. Members of the public were invited to provide input. Members of all County Jurisdictions were informed of the planning process and contributed information.

1.2 Planning Team Information

The participants in the development of this Hazard Mitigation plan included the Lyon County Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Lyon County officials and the public. The Lyon County Emergency Planning Committee assumed the role of Planning Team.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was compiled and authored by members of the following Planning Team:

Name	Title	Organization	Phone
Lyon County			
Dave Adams		Kansas Wildlife and Parks	620-699-3395
Carmen Allen	Mayor	City of Bushong	620-443-5191
Mike Argabright	Superintendent of Schools	USD 252	620-392-5519
Bob Binder	Emergency Medical Services	City of Emporia Fire Department	620-343-4230
Harold Blits	Maintenance Supervisor	Newman Regional Health	620-343-6800
Jim Bohrer		Tyson Fresh Meats	620-340-1291
Leroy Boline	Mayor	City of Admire	620-528-3339
Bill Brubaker	Regional Coordinator	Kansas Division of Emergency Management	785-274-1493
Vernon Buck	Volunteer	American Red Cross	620-342-4211
Paul Cassity	Mayor	City of Hartford	620-392-5864
Ron Childers	Director	Emporia Public Works Department	620-340-6335

Mark Conboy		Kansas Turnpike Authority	620-342-4195
Theresa Davidson	Associate Superintendent	USD 253	620-341-2200
Bob Davis	Commissioner	Lyon County Commission	620-341-3273
Duane Dreiling		United Way	620-342-7564
Charles Eastman	Mayor	City of Allen	620-528-3566
Gary Eichorn	Sheriff	Lyon County Sheriff's Office	620-341-3200
Rick Frevert	Emergency Management Coordinator	Lyon County Sheriff's Office	620 341 3210
Tim Frevert	Purchasing Officer	City of Emporia	620-343-4253
Becky Hadicke		SRS Office	620-342-2505
Bill Halvorsen		Kansas Bureau of Investigations	
Don Harp	Chief	Americus Police Department	620-443-5899
Karen Hartenbower	Lyon County Clerk / PIO	Lyon County Courthouse	620-341-3214
Mark Haslett	Captain	Salvation Army	620-342-3093
Bill Heins	Director of Operations	WESTAR Energy	620-341-7065
Chris Hoover	Police & Safety	Emporia State University	620-341-5337
Wes Jones	Dr	Mental Health Center of East Central KS	620-343-2211
Jim Kessler	Mayor	City of Emporia	620-342-5105
Dave Krumme	Operations & Data Manager	USD 253	620-341-2200
Pam Kvas	Emergency Room Supervisor	Newman Regional Health	620-343-6800
Ed Leford	Treasurer	City of Neosho Rapids	620-342-4565
Mike Lopez	Chief	Emporia Police Department	620-342-1766
Lougene Marsh	Director	Flint Hills Community Health Center	620-342-4864
Ann Mayo	Bio-terrorism Coordinator	Flint Hills Community Health Center	620-342-4864
Mary McDaniel	Student Wellness	Emporia State University	620-341-5223
Marshall Miller	Chairman	Lyon County Commission	620-341-3270
Steve Mollach	Superintendent of Schools	USD 251	620-342-0072
Larry Peres	Mayor	City of Americus	620-443-5699
Tom Peterson	Environmental Scientist	Emporia State University	620-341-5331
Midge Ransom		Flint Hills Community Health Center	620-342-4864
Brian Rees	Extension Agent	Lyon County Extension Office	620-341-3220
Michael Reiber		Interstate Brands	620-340-9200
Ron Rhodes	Director	Emporia Water Treatment Plant	620-340-6370
Steve Samuelson	Floodplain Manager	Lyon County Courthouse	620-341-3471
Betty Senn		Emporia Job Service Center	620-342-3355
Brian Shank	Mayor	City of Neosho Rapids	620-342-5385
Eron Steinlage	Fire Chief	Olpe Fire Department	620-475-3911
Glenda Sunter	Administrative Assistant	Lyon County Sheriff's Office	
Jack Taylor	Fire Chief	City of Emporia Fire Department	620-342-4230
Jerry Tempelmeyer	Mayor	City of Olpe	620-475-3592
Brian Velasquez	Mayor	City of Reading	620-699-3870
Merlin Wheeler	District Judge	Lyon County	620-341-3296
Jami White	Infection Control Supervisor	Newman Regional Health	620-340-6140
Chip Woods	Supervisor	Lyon County Road & Bridge Department	620-340-8220

During the final stages of planning process City of Hartford elected a new mayor and City of Emporia chose a new City Manager.

1.3 Public Involvement in Planning Process

The development of the Hazard Analysis required input and comment from individuals, local and state public agencies, private groups, business operators and owners.

Plan input was solicited by advertising in the local newspaper regarding scheduled LEPC meetings open to the public for review and comment on the analysis and planning process. The county made the draft document available for public review at the County Emergency Management Office. It was also posted on the web site www.lyoncounty.org . Open meetings were held to provide opportunity for comment to include the public, neighboring communities and business members of the county in accordance with open meetings requirements.

The items below describe how the public was involved during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval:

Public Involvement consisted of the following items:

Open meetings in every incorporated community within Lyon County. During a KVOE radio talk show the public was invited to call in with comments about the plan to Rick Frevert and Steve Samuelson. During the radio show it was announced when and where meetings would be held. The Emporia Gazette published information about the plan during the draft phase. An early draft of the plan was made available on the County web site for any interested parties. Paper copies were kept on file in room #205 of the County Courthouse and in the Emergency Manager’s Office as well.

The items below describe how the public was involved during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval:

Public Involvement consisted of the following items:

Item	Date	Location
City Council Meeting	1/10/2007	Neosho Rapids, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
Emporia Gazette	1/10/2007	
<p>County Plan Wednesday, January 10, 2007</p> <p>During Tuesday afternoon's Lyon Emergency Planning Committee meeting, board members went over the hazard-mitigation plan for Lyon County.</p> <p>The plan is a lengthy planning process to reduce the impact of a disaster in a community to reduce future losses.</p> <p>"Once the plan is approved, Lyon County will qualify for grants," Steve Samuelson, Lyon County zoning administrator and flood plain manager said. Samuelson said there is state and federal grant money out there, but Lyon County can't tap into it until the mitigation plan is completed.</p> <p>The mitigation plan covers the public planning process; jurisdiction participation information; risk assessment; mitigation strategy; and plan maintenance. The plan presented to the LEPC board Tuesday is only a draft. The final</p>		

draft will be more than 100 pages long, Samuelson said.

Samuelson said federal and state grant money is out there to improve infrastructures to minimize the impact of disasters such as flood and ice storms.

"They'll give you grant money to reduce the damage," Samuelson said. "But to get that, you have to have a plan."

That is where the county's hazard-mitigation plan comes in.

"We're trying to write a plan to get money to reduce the losses in disasters," Samuelson said.

Once Lyon County qualifies for grant money, individual towns in the county have to apply for a share of it. It is not automatically given, Samuelson said.

"They will be qualified to ask for the money," Samuelson said. "We are making one plan and asking every community in Lyon County to come on board with us so that all of the jurisdictions in Lyon County can qualify to apply for these and other grant sources."

City Council Meeting	1/9/2007	Americus, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
LEPC MEETING	1/9/2007	425 MECHANIC STREET EMPORIA, KS 66801
LEPC MEETING STARTED AT 11:00 AND RAN TIL 1:30. THE GROUP WENT OVER THE MITIGATION PLAN.		
City Council Meeting	1/3/2007	Olpe, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	1/3/2007	Reading, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	1/2/2007	Admire, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	1/1/2007	Allen, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	12/27/2006	Emporia, Ks 66801
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	12/20/2006	Hartford, Ks
City Council Meeting to go over Mitigation Plan		
City Council Meeting	12/17/2006	3rd and Main Street Bushong, Ks
City Council meeting concerning our Mitigation Plan		
Mitigation Plan.com Meeting	12/7/2006	
Rick Frevert, Glenda Sunter and Steve Samuelson met with Brad Moeller from KDEM for training in Hazard Mitigation Planning.		
LEADERSHIP EMPORIA TABLETOP EXERCISE	11/2/2006	
Location was Newman Division of Nursing. A tabletop exercise concerning a fire, explosion and toxic chemicals. 21 local disciplines attending.		
LEPC MEETING	10/3/2006	
Lyon County Floodplain Manager, Steve Samuelson discussed the Hazard Mitigation Plan that he has been working on.		
LYON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLINIC/EXERCISE	10/2/2006	
The Lyon County Health Department in conjunction with Lyon County Emergency Management held a Flu Vaccination Clinic/exercise from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Anderson Building, Lyon County Fair Grounds. 561 individuals were vaccinated, testing our ability to do a mass care clinic. CERT volunteers assisted with the exercise.		
WOLF CREEK / ESU TRAINING	8/8/2006	
3 day training for Public Works, Law Enforcement, Lyon County Emergency Management, Kansas Department of Health & Environment, Coffey County Emergency Management, City of Emporia PIO, Lyon County PIO, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mental Health Center, ESU and Emporia Fire Department train for a Wolf Creek emergency.		
LYON COUNTY FAIR	7/28/2006	

The Lyon County Emergency Management trailer was located south of the Anderson Building, Lyon County Fair Grounds from July 28 through August 3rd. CERT volunteers were on hand talking to people about the CERT program and we had a first aid station set up. People were able to see the trailer and we held a drawing every evening for a free NOAA Weather Radio. Brochures, pencils and koozies were given out as well.		
Lyon County Health Department SNS Exercise	7/20/2006	
The Lyon County Health Department held a Tabletop Exercise for all disciplines		
LEPC MEETING	7/11/2006	
District Court Judge Merlin Wheeler presented the Lyon County Courthouse Vulnerability Assessment. This is a disaster recovery project and plan to help secure the Lyon County Courthouse.		
LEPC MEETING	7/11/2006	
Jim Bohrer, Tyson Foods presented "FAD Train the Trainer Course" overview to the LEPC members to familiarize them with Tyson Foods FAD program.		
WATER EXERCISE	7/10/2006	
Kansas Department of Health & Environment along with Kansas Division of Emergency Management presented a Tabletop Exercise to local disciples at the City of Emporia Water Treatment Plant. Those present included water district operators from all of Lyon County.		
LEPC MEETING	7/8/2006	
Tabletop Exercise was presented to 32 members of the LEPC by the Lyon County Health Department. Jerry Pittsenbarger, Regional Bio-terrorism Coordinator and Ann Mayo, Director of Environmental Health presented a scenario of an outbreak of smallpox.		
PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS BUSINESS SEMINAR	6/20/2006	
Lyon County Health Department in conjunction with Lyon County Emergency Management held 2 seminars to prepare the buiness community for a Pandemic outbreak. June 20th from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. and June 22 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.		
AVIAN INFLUENZA TABLETOP EXERCISE	4/6/2006	
Location was Emporia State University. 24 disciplines participated		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	3/2/2006	
Knights of Columbus Hall, Olpe, Kansas 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. presented by the National Weather Service. 60 participants		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	2/28/2006	
Lyon County Fair Grounds, 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. presented by the National Weather Service. 160 participants		
DECONTAMINATION TENTTRAINING	2/1/2006	
Newman Regional Health, Flint Hills Community Health Center and Lyon County Emergency Management received Decon Tent training from Mid-Continent Safety personnel.		
RED HAT LADIES	1/20/2006	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator Rick Frevert and Glenda Sunter gave a powerpoint presentation to 15 Red Hat Ladies about Hurricane Katrina.		
LEPC MEETING	1/18/2006	
Retired Adjutant General Greg Gardner presented "Securing the Nation's Critical Infrastructure one community at a time". General Gardner focused on identifying critical and key resources, identifying and access vulnerability to Terrorist attacks, protection of critical infrastructures, facilities vulnerability and potential indicators of terrorist activities.		
WESTAR RETIRES LUNCHEON/MEETING	1/15/2006	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator Rick Frevert and Glenda Sunter did a powerpoint presentation on Hurricane Katrina. The location was the American Legion in Emporia, Kansas		
FORENSIC EPIDEMIOLOGY	11/2/2005	
The East Central Kansas Public Health Coalition and Lyon County Emergency Management gave training on Terrorism Investigations to Law Enforcement and Public Health disciplines.		
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) MEETING	10/27/2005	
The final meeting with E-Fm Consulting to show the FAD committee members how to login to the HAZVAT website and view the FAD plan.		
WOLF CREEK / ESU TRAINING	8/8/2005	
4 day training for Public Works, Law Enforcement, Lyon County Emergency Management, Kansas Department of Health & Environment, Coffey County Emergency Management, City of Emporia PIO, Lyon County PIO, Mental Health Center, Salvation Army, Red Cross, ESU and Emporia Fire Department train for a Wolf Creek emergency. This was a FEMA graded exercise.		

LYON COUNTY FAIR	7/30/2005	
Lyon County Emergency Management borrowed a trailer to set up a first aid station during the fair. CERT volunteers were on hand promoting the CERT program. Pencils and koozies were handed out and a drawing for a free NOAA weather radio.		
BIO-TERRORISM TABLETOP EXERCISE	5/17/2005	
Flint Hills Community Health Center and Lyon County Emergency Management co-sponsored a bio-terrorism tabletop exercise for 25 disciplines.		
PUBLIC WORKS:PREPARING FOR & RESPONDING TO TERRORISM/ CBRNE INCIDENT	4/5/2005	
3 day course to for local disciplines to learn the skills necessary to help them protect the public from the threat of a terrorism / CBRNE incident.		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	3/16/2005	
Location was Lyon County Sheriff's Office from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	3/14/2005	
Location was Knights of Columbus, Olpe, Kansas from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.		
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) MEETING	3/1/2005	
First FAD meeting with disciplines to start the planning process. 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in the basement of the Lyon County Sheriff's Office. E-Fm Consulting guided the participants through the process of crating our FAD Plan.		
AGRO GUARD TRAINING	2/17/2005	
Lyon County Fair Grounds, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. the State of Kansas Animal Health Department, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Homeland Security Regional Coordinators, Ford County Sheriff's Office, KBI, and the National Agricultural Bio-security Center from K-State discussed the planning process and the impact a FAD event would have on our community.		
AGRO GUARD TRAINING	2/10/2005	
Lyon County Fair Grounds, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Lyon County Sheriff's Office and Lyon County Emergency Management Office held a training session to focus on a community wide proactive approach to a biological attack on our agricultural and livestock industry.		
LEPC MEETING	1/4/2005	
Dr Wes Jones, Mental Health Center of East Central Kansas gave a powerpoint presentation on his experience during 9/11 when we was asked to go to the PENTAGON and help with Disaster Mental Health. He discussed stress in a disaster as well as the risk factors involved to the group.		
LEPC MEETING	10/5/2004	
Aaron Mayo, Emporia Fire Department and Lyon County CERT trainer explained to the LEPC membership the CERT program.		
SENIOR CITIZENS GROUP MEETING	10/1/2004	
CERT trainer Aaron Mayo and Lyon County Emergency Management Administrative Assistant Glenda Sunter did a presentation on the CERT program and Sheltering in Place to 10 Senior Citizens at the American Legion in Emporia, Kansas		
SAUDER CUSTOM FABRICATING	9/27/2004	
City of Emporia Emergency Management Coordinator Tim Webb and Lyon County Emergency Management Administrative Assistant Glenda Sunter talked to employees at Sauder Custom Fabricating Plant about the importance of the NOAA Weather Radio and Emergency Management in general.		
WOLF CREEK / ESU TRAINING	8/9/2004	
3 Day training for Public Works, Law Enforcement, Lyon County Emergency Management, Kansas Department of Health & Environment, Coffey County Emergency Management, City of Emporia PIO, Lyon County PIO, Mental Health, Salvation Army, Red Cross and Emporia Fire Department train for a Wolf Creek emergency.		
RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING COURSE	7/13/2004	
Coffey County Radiological Officer, Teri Hoffay held a refresher course on July, 7,8 & 9th in the basement of the Lyon County Sheriff's Office. 50 Fire, Health and Law Enforcement personnel took the course. This course is offered by Coffey County because of Wolf Creek Generating Station, Burlington, Kansas.		
LEPC MEETING	7/6/2004	
Chris Greene, Owen Everette Group gave an overview of the Hazard Analysis Plan that he is working on.		
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE	5/21/2004	
Emporia State University in conjunction with Lyon County Emergency Management held a functional exercise in CRAM Science Hall, Emporia State University.		
LOWTHER NORTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL TABLETOP	5/6/2004	

EXERCISE		
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller held a "BOMB THREAT" Tabletop exercise for school officials and teachers at 7:45 a.m. in the library of Lowther North.		
LEPC MEETING	4/6/2004	
Citizen Corp Council was discussed with LEPC members. Lyon County Emergency Management as well as Sheriff's Office, Red Cross, Emporia Fire and Emporia Police were on hand at the Safety Mitigation Fair, Flint Hills Mall.		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	4/6/2004	
Location was American Legion, Olpe, Kansas from 7:00 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.		
STORM SPOTTER TRAINING	3/3/2004	
Location was Lyon County Sheriff's Office from 7:00 p.m. to 9:15 P.M.		
FLINT HILLS COMMUNITY HEALTH TABLETOP EXERCISE	1/21/2004	
Tabletop Anthrax exercise with local disciplines.		
LEPC MEETING	1/6/2004	
Jim Bohrer, Tyson Foods gave an overview of the Process Safety Management Program at Tyson Foods, Tyson Foods Emergency Response Plan, Standard Operating Procedures, Tyson's Incident Command System, and Tyson Foods in-house, fully equipped Hazmat truck and 50 Hazmat Team members.		
DEBRIS REMOVAL MEETING	12/10/2003	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller held the 1st meeting with local disciplines to prepare.		
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE MEETING	12/9/2003	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller pulled disciplines together to begin the process of creating a FAD plan.		
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE MEETING	9/29/2003	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller held our first FAD meeting from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the basement of the Lyon County Sheriff's Office. 17 disciplines were present. Dr Paul Grosdidier, KAHD Livestock Commissioner, George Teagarden, and KAHD Livestock Inspector, Ray Burgett were on hand to present as well.		
CITY OF EMPORIA EOP PLAN FULL SCALE EXERCISE	8/11/2003	
Lyon County and the City of Emporia had a full-scale exercise to test the City's EOP concerning a Tornado.		
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER MEETING	6/30/2003	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller held a PIO meeting with local PIO's AT 10:00 a.m. in the basement of the Lyon County Sheriff's Office		
DEBRIS REMOVAL MEETING	6/25/2003	
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator, Jackie Miller held the 2nd meeting with local disciplines to prepare.		
SERTOMA CLUB OF EMPORIA		
Lyon County Emergency Management Coordinator Rick Frevert did a powerpoint presentation to the Sertoma Club of Emporia on Hurricane Katrina.		

1.4 Other Interested Party Involvement

This section describes the Involvement of other interested parties in Plan development.

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A number of officials at both the state and local government level were also contacted throughout the planning process for specific

information and technical expertise (KDEM, FEMA-Region VII, KDHE, KDA/DWR, NOAA, Westar, Lyon-Coffey Rural Electric, City Mayors). Neighboring Counties will be invited to the June 26, 2007 meeting of the LEPC for discussion of Hazard Mitigation Plan. See section 1.2 and notice organizations represented by the members of the LEPC group that acted also as the Planning Team for this plan.

1.5 Review of Technical and Fiscal Resources

This section describes the review of technical and fiscal resources:

Lyon County has a well-staffed organizational capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies.

Lyon County is governed by a three-member Board of County Commissioners who bear the responsibility of serving the people and improving the quality of life in the county. The county is divided into eleven townships (Pike-Plymouth, Americus, Agnes City, Fremont, Waterloo-Miller, Ivy, Reading, Jackson, Elmendaro, Center, and Emporia). Commissioners are elected through voter precincts (number of voters determined through district mapping) rather than as representatives of each township. Terms on the board are four-year terms and are staggered with elections held every two years. The County as well as local municipalities, have a number of professionally staffed departments to serve the residents of Lyon County and to carry out day-to-day administrative activities.

These include the following:

- City of Emporia Building Inspections Department
- City of Emporia Water Department
- City of Emporia Public Works Department
- City of Emporia Fire Station 1 & 2
- City of Emporia Emergency Medical Services
- City of Emporia Zoning Department
- City of Emporia Building & Maintenance Department
- City of Emporia GIS Department
- Emporia Police Department
- Emporia State University
- Flint Hills Technical College
- Lyon County Sheriff's Office
- Lyon County Treasurer's Office
- Lyon County Clerk's Office
- Lyon County Extension Office
- Lyon County Register of Deeds
- Lyon County Appraiser's Office
- Lyon County GIS Department
- Lyon County District Court
- Lyon County Zoning Department
- Lyon County Road & Bridge Department
- Lyon County Building and Maintenance Department
- Lyon County Fairgrounds Administrator
- Lyon County Emergency Management Office
- Lyon County Health Department

Flint Hills Community Health Center
SRS Office
Fire District # 1 (Olpe)
Fire District # 2 (Admire / Allen)
Fire District # 3 (Miller)
Fire District # 4 (Emporia)
Fire District # 5 (Hartford / Neosho Rapids)
Reading Benefit Fire District JT # 1
Americus Volunteer Fire Department

The Building Inspections Department enforces building code compliance in the City of Emporia and also that portion of unincorporated Lyon County within the Metropolitan Growth Area for City of Emporia.

Separate Zoning and Floodplain Management departments exist for City of Emporia and Lyon County. Each is responsible for the National Flood Insurance Program, the Community Rating System, and other applicable local codes through a program of inspection and permitting within their jurisdiction. The City of Americus has it's own Floodplain Manager.

The Lyon County Clerk, Lyon County Register of Deeds, Lyon County Treasurer and the Lyon County Sheriff are elected every four years. The Clerk of the District Court is over both Lyon County and Chase County judicial districts and serves in an appointed position. The Register of Deeds and the Sheriff operate on a budget approved annually by the Board of County Commissioners.

The Lyon County Public Health Department (Flint Hills Community Health Center) seeks to help protect individuals, families, and communities from communicable disease. A wide variety of health related services are available from the Lyon County Health Department, 420 West 15th Avenue, Emporia, Kansas. The Flint Hills Community Health Center Board of Directors approves the hiring of staff for the Lyon County Health Department. Flint Hills Community Health Center provides primary care services.

The Lyon County Emergency Management Office is responsible for the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations that deal with both natural and man-made disaster events. The formation of an emergency management office in each county is mandated under state and federal statutes.

The Lyon County Controller and the Lyon County Treasurer are responsible for the oversight and management of the County's budget and fiscal programs.

Of the listed County departments, the following are actively involved in mitigation activities or hazard control tasks: Emergency Management, Lyon County Health Department, Zoning, Floodplain Management, GIS Department, Board of County Commissioners, and Building Inspections Department. Each of these departments have

been involved in the development of mitigation planning for the county in order to identify gaps, weaknesses or opportunities for enhancement of potential mitigation programs.

TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

Lyon County identified a need to improve their technical capability to stay abreast with the latest technologies to compliment community capital improvement and planning needs, and is continually working to develop methods and means to promote coordinated efforts in future mitigation strategies.

Technical Expertise

Lyon County has a full-time Emergency Management Coordinator and Zoning Administrator on staff to administer the county's hazard mitigation programs. There is support from the City of Emporia's Code Services Department. Additionally, Lyon County has it's own County Engineer and the City of Emporia also has a licensed engineer on staff to meet the planning needs of the community to perform a majority of any required technical work.

Information Technology (IT)

Lyon County and the City of Emporia have Information Technology (IT) capabilities to enhance, develop and maintain a state-of-the-art hazard mitigation program. Information technology is also an important tool to interconnectivity of departments, communities, and outside resources. Lyon County's IT department was incorporated in 1982 to develop and implement community Internet needs for the government offices and citizens of Lyon County.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GIS systems can best be described as a set of tools (hardware, software and people) used to collect, manage, analyze and display spatially referenced data. Many local governments are now incorporating GIS systems into their existing planning and management operations. Lyon County, in a partnership with City of Emporia, are co-sharing the position of a GIS Coordinator to assist in the areas of mapping. GIS is used to create maps of areas effected by emergencies, flood maps, and routing maps for emergency personnel as a means to accomplish identified hazard mitigation goals.

Internet Access

Lyon County provides its employees with DSL Internet access. Additionally, private sector enterprise offers this service to the citizens of the county through cable and satellite services. Internet access opens up an enormous door for local officials to keep abreast of the latest information relative to their work and makes receiving government services more affordable and convenient. Information technology offers increased economic opportunities, higher living

standards, more individual choices, and wider and more meaningful participation in government and public life. Simply put, information technology can make distance less a factor than it used to be. It is believed that internet access will help further the County's hazard mitigation awareness programs, but should be supplemented with more traditional (and less technical) means as well.

FISCAL CAPABILITY

Lyon County has reported that they have limited fiscal capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies due to the general economic environment, including fiscal budget pressures in the county to provide basic services for its citizens. For fiscal year 2006, Lyon County budgeted total expenditure of \$26,438,628. The majority of these funds are obligated to basic county support services, human services and education. Lyon County received \$11,111,578 of its revenues through Ad Valorem taxes with the remaining revenues coming from various other sources. It is unlikely that Lyon County could afford to provide the local match 25% for the existing hazard mitigation grant programs if the State of Kansas does not allow a soft money grant match of some type. Considering the current budget issues at both the state and local government level in Kansas, combined with the apparent increased reliance on local accountability by the federal government, this is a significant and growing concern for Lyon County.

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FEMA has made special accommodations for small and impoverished communities, who will be eligible for a 90% Federal share, 10% non-federal cost split for projects funded through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program. Unfortunately, according to the current Interim Final Rule for Section 322 of the Act, Lyon County does not qualify as a small and impoverished community. The definition is restricted to "communities of 3,000 or fewer individuals" that is identified by the state as a rural community.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Local governments in Kansas have a limited range of tools available to them for implementing mitigation programs, policies and actions. A hazard mitigation program can utilize any or all of the four broad types of government powers granted by the State of Kansas, which are (a) Regulation; (b) Acquisition; (c) Taxation; and (d) Spending. The scope of this local authority is subject to constraints; however, Kansas political subdivisions must not act without proper delegation from the State. The state constitution vests all power in the state and can only be exercised by local governments to the extent it is delegated. Thus, this portion of the capabilities assessment will summarize Kansas enabling legislation that grants the four types of government powers listed above within the context of available hazard mitigation tools and techniques.

GENERAL POLICE POWER

Kansas local governments have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. Kansas General Statutes bestow the general police power on local governments, allowing them to enact and enforce ordinances that define, prohibit, regulate or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, and to define and abate nuisances (including public health nuisances). Since hazard mitigation can be included under the police power (as protection of public health, safety and welfare), towns, cities and counties may include requirements for hazard mitigation in local ordinances. Local governments may also use their ordinance making power to abate nuisances, which could include, by local definition, any activity or condition making people or property more vulnerable to any hazard.

Lyon County has enacted and enforces regulatory ordinances designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

BUILDING CODES AND BUILDING INSPECTION

Many structural mitigation measures involve constructing and retrofitting homes, businesses and other structures according to standards designed to make the buildings more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards. Many of these standards are imposed through local adoption of building codes. Kansas does not have a state mandatory building code, however, municipalities and counties may adopt codes for their respective areas as approved by local government and its citizens. Local governments in Kansas are also empowered to carry out building inspections. Kansas statute empower cities and counties to create an inspection department, and enumerates its duties and responsibilities, which include enforcing state and local laws relating to the construction of buildings, installation of plumbing, electrical, heating systems, etc.; building maintenance and other matters. Lyon County does not have building codes or building inspection. The City of Emporia has adopted the Uniform Building Codes (UBC) and Uniform Housing Codes (UHC) for their jurisdiction, and has established a Building Inspections Department to carry out its building inspections. These building codes apply also to that portion of unincorporated Lyon County falling within the Metropolitan Growth Area for the City of Emporia. City of Olpe adopted the UBC codes in July of 1997. City of Americus also has building codes. The incorporated towns of Hartford, Allen, Admire, Reading, Neosho Rapids and Bushong do not have zoning regulations in place at this time. As these communities adopt building codes, in the future, this plan will be amended.

LAND USE

Regulatory powers granted by the state to local governments are the most basic manner in which a local government can control the use of land within its jurisdiction. Through various land use regulatory powers, a local government can control the amount, timing, density,

quality, and location of new development. All these characteristics of growth can determine the level of vulnerability of the community in the event of a natural hazard. Land use regulatory powers include the power to engage in planning, enact and enforce zoning ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and subdivision controls. Lyon County and the City of Emporia have adopted ordinances to control / restrict land use patterns in Lyon County.

PLANNING

In order to exercise the regulatory powers conferred by the general statutes, local governments in Kansas are required to create or designate a planning agency. The planning agency may perform a number of duties, including: make studies of the area; determine objectives; prepare and adopt plans for achieving those objectives; develop and recommend policies, ordinances, and administrative means to implement plans; and perform other related duties. The importance of the planning powers of local governments requires that zoning regulations be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan. While the ordinance itself may provide evidence that zoning is being conducted "in accordance with a plan", the existence of a separate planning document ensures that the government is developing regulations and ordinances that are consistent with the overall goals of the community. Lyon County has established a planning board made up of seven volunteer members. The City of Emporia has its own planning board and a joint board resides over the Metropolitan Growth Area. Lyon County and the City of Emporia each have a current comprehensive plan for development within the county.

ZONING

Zoning is the traditional and most common tool available to local governments to control the use of land. Broad enabling authority for municipalities in Kansas to engage in zoning is granted for counties and local municipalities, and cooperation between multiple counties is often found across the state. The statutory purpose for the grant of power is to promote health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community. Land 'uses' controlled by zoning includes the type of use (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) as well as minimum specifications for use such as lot size, building height and set backs, density of population, etc. Local governments are authorized to divide their territorial jurisdiction into districts, and to regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures, or land within those districts. Districts may include general use districts, overlay districts, and special use districts or conditional use districts. Zoning ordinances may consist of maps and written text. Lyon County does enforce countywide zoning.

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

Subdivision regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. Flood-related subdivision controls typically require that sub-dividers install adequate drainage facilities and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination. They prohibit the subdivision of land subject to flooding unless flood hazards are overcome through filling or other measures, and they prohibit filling of floodway areas. Subdivision regulations require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the division/sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures. Lyon County has adopted subdivision regulations.

FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

The new statute requirements affects local governments by directing government entities to:

- (1) designate a one hundred-year floodplain;
- (2) adopt local resolutions/ordinances to regulate uses in flood hazard areas;
- (3) enforce those resolutions/ordinances, and
- (4) grant permits for use in flood hazard areas that are consistent with the ordinance. The act also makes certain that local ordinances meet the minimum requirements of participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The incentive for local governments adopting such ordinances is that they will afford their residents the ability to purchase flood insurance through the NFIP. In addition, communities with such ordinances in place will be given priority in the consideration of applications for loans and grants from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund. Additional points may be awarded for actions taken toward the implementation of a comprehensive land-use plan, such as the adoption of a zoning ordinance or any other measure that significantly contributes to the implementation of the comprehensive land use plan and the flood hazard prevention ordinance.

The state establishes minimum standards for local ordinances and provides for variances for prohibited uses as follows:

(a) Flood hazard prevention ordinance adopted by a county or city pursuant to this part shall, at a minimum:

- (1) Meet the requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and of this section.
- (2) Prohibit new solid waste disposal facilities,

hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities in the 100-year floodplain, except as authorized under subsection (b) of this section.

(3) Provide that a structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to a use that is allowed under this section or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a 100-year floodplain only if the structure or tank is either elevated above base flood elevation or designed to be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

(b) Flood hazard prevention ordinance may include a procedure for granting variances. According to the model ordinance 603.d provided by Kansas Department of Agriculture/Division of Water Resources when a variance is given the applicant will be notified in writing in writing over the signature of a community official that: (a) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25.00 for \$100.00 of insurance coverage and (b) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required by this ordinance. A county or city may grant a variance upon finding that all of the following apply:

(1) the use serves a critical need in the community.

(2) No feasible location exists for the location of the use outside the 100-year floodplain.

(3) The lowest floor of any structure is elevated above the base flood elevation or is designed to be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

(4) The use complies with all other applicable laws and regulations.

Lyon County is in good standing with the National Flood Insurance Program. A successful CAV audit by FEMA was conducted in September of 2006. Lyon County is a class 9 CRS Community.

ACQUISITION

Acquisition can be a useful tool for pursuing local mitigation goals. Local governments may find the most effective method for completely "hazard-proofing" a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property (either in fee or a lesser interest, such as an easement), thus removing the property from the private market and eliminating or reducing the possibility of inappropriate development occurring. Kansas legislation empowers cities, towns, counties to acquire property for public purpose by gift, grant, devise, bequest, exchange, purchase, lease or eminent domain.

To date, Lyon County has not used acquisition as a local mitigation tool. The approval of this Hazard Mitigation Plan is the first step to become eligible for grant funds to be used for acquisition.

TAXATION

The power to levy taxes and special assessments is an important tool delegated to local governments by Kansas law. The power of taxation extends beyond merely the collection of revenue, and can have a profound impact on the pattern of development in the community. Communities have the power to set preferential tax rates for areas which are more suitable for development in order to discourage development in otherwise hazardous areas.

Local units of government also have the authority to levy special assessments on property owners for all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending or otherwise building or flood protection works within a designated area. This can serve to increase the cost of building in such areas, thereby discouraging development.

Because the usual methods of apportionment seem mechanical and arbitrary, and because the tax burden on a particular piece of property is often quite large, the major constraint in using special assessments is political. Special assessments seem to offer little in terms of control over land use in developing areas. They can, however, be used to finance the provision of necessary services within municipal or county boundaries. In addition, they are useful in distributing to the new property owners the costs of the infrastructure required by new development.

Lyon County does levy property taxes, but does not use any preferential tax districts or special assessments for purposes of guiding growth and development.

SPENDING

The fourth major power that has been delegated from the Kansas Legislature to local governments is the power to make expenditures in the public interest. Hazard mitigation principles can be made a routine part of all spending decisions made by the local government, including the adoption annual budgets and a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). A CIP is a schedule for the provision of municipal or county services over a specified period of time. Capital programming, by itself, can be used as a growth management technique, with a

view to hazard mitigation. By tentatively committing itself to a timetable for the provision of capital to extend services, a community can control growth to some extent especially in areas where the provision of on-site sewage disposal and water supply are unusually expensive. In addition to formulating a timetable for the provision of services, a local community can regulate the extension of and access to services. A CIP that is coordinated with extension and access policies can provide a significant degree of control over the location and timing of growth. These tools can also influence the cost of growth. If the CIP is effective in directing growth away from environmentally sensitive or high hazard areas, for example, it can reduce environmental costs.

POLITICAL WILLPOWER

Most Lyon County residents are knowledgeable about the potential hazards that their community faces, and in recent years, they have become more familiar with the practices and principles of mitigation. It is strongly believed that tangible and visual changes within the community will eventually create a greater sense of awareness among local residents, and that hazard mitigation will be a concept that the community will accept. Because of this fact, coupled with Lyon County's history with natural disasters, it is expected that the current and future political climates are favorable for supporting and advancing future hazard mitigation strategies.

Emporia, City of:

In 1974 and 1990 the City of Emporia had millions of dollars in damages from tornado events. The city is located between two rivers that have experienced past flooding. It is expected that the political climate exists in Emporia favorable to hazard mitigation strategies.

Representatives from the following communities have expressed interest in learning more about hazard mitigation strategies.

Admire, Allen, Americus, Bushong, Hartford, Neosho Rapids, Olpe and Reading

Admire, City of

The City of Admire, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year 2007 of \$20,051. Almost all of these moneys are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, Admire will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

Admire has a five member council and a mayor.

Allen, City of

The City of Allen, Kansas has a fiscal budget or the year 2007 of \$228,530. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In

order to reach mitigation goals, Allen will need to rely on grants to use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Allen has a five member council and a mayor.

Americus, City of

The City of Americus, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year of 2007 of \$1,506,300. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, Americus will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Americus has a five member council and a mayor.

Bushong, City of

The City of Bushong, Kansas has a small fiscal budget for the year of 2007. Almost all of the money is already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals Bushong will need to rely on grants that use a soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Bushong has a five member council with a mayor.

Emporia, City of

For the Fiscal year of 2007, the City of Emporia budgeted total expenditure was \$15,486,651.00. The majority of these funds are obligated to pay basic City support services and expenses. The City of Emporia received \$3,474,413.00 of it's revenues through Ad Valorum taxes with the remaining revenues coming from other sources. Because of existing expenses it is unlikely the City could provide for a 25% grant match for the hazard mitigation grant program without a soft money grant match of some kind.

The City of Emporia has a four member council and a mayor.

Assistant City Manager - Mark McAnarney

City Engineer - Keith Beatty

Chief of Police - Mike Heffron

Fire Chief - Jack Taylor

Public Works Director - Ron Childers

City Attorney - Blaise Plummer

Municipal Court Judge - Ted Hollembeak

City Clerk - Susan Mendoza

City Treasurer - Janet Harrouff
City Prosecutor - Laura Miser
Director of Administrative Services - Larry Bucklinger
Director of Court Services - Phil Martin
Human Relations Director - Patty Gilligan
David Traylor Zoo Of Emporia Director - Steve Trebilcock
Airport Manager - Don Tevis
Golf Shop Manager - Rich Jaggard
Facilities Manager - Ed Rathke
Underground Utilities Supervisor - Gary Sadowski
Water Treatment Plant Supervisor - Ron Rhodes
Waste Water Plant Supervisor - Pete Murphy
Golf Course Maintenance Supervisor - Rodney Williams
Sanitation Supervisor - Keith Senn
IT Supervisor - Aric Kenyon

Hartford, City of

The City of Hartford, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year of 2007 of \$424,738. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, Hartford will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Hartford has a five member council with a mayor.

Neosho Rapids, City of

The City of Neosho Rapids, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year 2007 of \$65,264. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, the city will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Neosho Rapids has a 5 member council with a mayor.

Olpe, City of

The City of Olpe, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year 2007 of \$532,238. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, Olpe will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Olpe has a 5 member council with a mayor.

Reading, City of

The City of Reading, Kansas has a fiscal budget for the year 2007 of \$120,441. Almost all of these monies are already budgeted. In order to reach mitigation goals, Reading will need to rely on grants that use soft money or in kind grant match.

The City of Reading has a 5 member council with a mayor.

1.6 Review of Existing Plans

This section describes the review and incorporation if appropriate of existing plans, policies, and ordinances:

This section describes the review and incorporation of existing plans, policies, and ordinances:

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for Lyon County.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

In 2006 Lyon County removed an unauthorized private levee and stabilized a stream to prevent flooding problems in an area southwest of Emporia. Public outreach steps were taken to educate the public about flood hazards and emergency safety. These mitigation efforts are documented with the application for approval to the CRS program. Steps have also been taken to begin addressing the source problems that afflict many communities. These activities are generally statutory in nature but are an important step in mitigation planning.

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM ACTIVITIES

Communities that regulate development in floodplains are able to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In return, the NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance policies available for properties in the community. The Community Rating System (CRS)

was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. There are ten CRS classes: class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; class 10 receives no premium reduction. Lyon County participates in the NFIP program and has only recently been accepted as a Class 9 Community in the Community Rating System. In a letter from the Insurance Services Office dated October 23, 2006 it was stated that flood insurance premium discounts associated with CRS will become effective on October 1, 2007.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration located in Topeka, Kansas sent representatives to Lyon County on June 30, 2006, for a brief ceremony recognizing Lyon County as a 'Storm-Ready Community". This status is good for a three-year period. This significant step allows the county to participate in credit point awards with the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO).

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The Plan was adopted in January, 2004 and is currently under revision. The Plan describes the County's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Plan does not specifically address hazard mitigation, but generally addresses codification issues regarding mitigation activities. The LEOP identifies the specific operations to be undertaken by the County to protect lives and property immediately before, during and immediately following an emergency. There are no foreseeable conflicts between this Hazard Mitigation Plan and Lyon County's Local Emergency Operations Plan, primarily because they are each focused on two separate phases of emergency management (mitigation vs. preparedness and response). The Plan does identify the major departments that will serve in lead roles in the long-term reconstruction phase following a disaster - which presents a unique window of opportunity for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. However, none are specified within the Lyon County Emergency Operations Plan.

Land Use Plan

Existing building and zoning codes restrict structures from the flood plain, require minimum set-backs and land area, mandate safe and secure construction; and outside the corporate cities, define 'high density' housing that is required to have adequate storm sheltering. Community development regulations indirectly consider high vulnerability areas by requiring land developers to file appropriate land use and zoning plans in order to meet requirements of Zoning Regulations, Subdivision Regulations, and Comprehensive Plan. Lyon County reviews its Comprehensive Plan annually. The City of Emporia

began rewriting the City's Comprehensive Plan in 2006. That portion of Lyon County within the City of Emporia and the City's extra-territorial jurisdiction area supports enforcement of the adopted UBC and UHC Building Codes and the requirements of construction standards to meet wind resistive factors to wind velocity. Lyon County supports the National Flood Insurance Program, as well as the use of best management practices recommendations of the United States Soil Conservation Service. Coordination with Soil Conservation and Watershed Districts is a requirement of the County's Comprehensive Plan.

Lyon County currently has a separate floodplain management resolution as part of the NFIP program. It is intended that this Hazard Mitigation Plan will fulfill part of the Community Rating System (CRS) planning requirement when it is adopted, and will be maintained as such. City of Emporia and City of Americus are also members of National Flood Insurance Program.

Storm water Management Plan

The City of Emporia has an adopted storm water management plan, which includes their subdivisions. According to the City of Emporia Zoning Department, lands subject to flooding, irregular drainage conditions, excessive erosion and other reasons unsuitable for residential use shall not be platted for residential use unless the hazards can be and are corrected. For major subdivisions, a storm water drainage plan must be prepared and necessary storm water drainage improvements must be completed before final plat approval. Lyon County Zoning requires subdivisions to meet the regulations used by the City of Emporia in the event a subdivision is annexed at a future point in time.

County Resolutions

Lyon County has adopted several resolutions that are relevant to hazard mitigation. The following is an inventory of these resolutions, along with specific information to be considered when developing this Plans Mitigation Strategy. For each resolution a quantification of its 'mitigation effectiveness' is listed (high, moderate or low). This list will continue to be revisited by Lyon County when considering how to strengthen its existing mitigation program through local resolution.

*Resolution 33-06 - adopted May, 2006 - (high) Lyon County Flood Damage Prevention Resolution. County wide resolution for all unincorporated areas. This resolution spells out requirements for development in flood hazard areas. *Ordinance 973 - adopted September, 1979 - (high) Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. City wide ordinance for City of Emporia and Metropolitan Growth Area. This ordinance sets the requirements for development in flood hazard areas.

*Resolution 09-03- adopted March, 2003 - (moderate) Lyon County Zoning Regulations. This resolution specifies zoning requirements. Encourages development close to incorporated areas and discourages

development in flood zones and breach inundation areas below watershed dams. *Resolution 0008 and 12-00 - adopted February, 2000 - (moderate) City of Emporia Zoning Regulations

*Code of Ordinances for Olpe -adopted July, 1997- (low)

*City of Olpe adopted 1997 UBC codes for construction and a zoning ordinance primarily for fire prevention in the downtown area.

*Lyon County Resolution 22-06 - adopted March, 2006 - (moderate) Lyon County resolution to require permits for burning in unincorporated Lyon County. Enacted to reduce danger of range fires during droughts.

The incorporated towns of Hartford, Allen, Admire, Neosho Rapids, Bushong, and Reading do not have zoning regulations in place at this time.

Admire, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities which decrease hazard vulnerability should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities which increase hazard vulnerability should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Admire, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have been no local hazard mitigation projects recently. The approval of this plan will make grant sources available for mitigation projects in the future.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not yet participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in CRS.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon

County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Admire does not have funding for Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.

Allen, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Allen, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have been no local Hazard Mitigation Projects recently. The approval of this plan will make grant sources available for mitigation projects in the future.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not yet participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in CRS.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Allen, Kansas does not have funding for Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.

Americus, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Americus, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have been no local Hazard Mitigation Projects recently. The approval of this plan will make grant sources available for mitigation projects in the future.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does participate in NFIP, but is not currently enrolled in CRS.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Americus does not have funding for Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.

Bushong, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of

Bushong, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have been no local Hazard Mitigation Projects recently. The approval of this plan will make grant sources available for mitigation projects in the future.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not yet participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in CRS.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Bushong, Kansas does not have funding for Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.

Emporia, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Emporia, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

The City of Emporia participated with Lyon County in the creation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Community Rating System Activities

This community does participate in NFIP, but is not currently

enrolled in CRS.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to the City of Emporia.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Emporia has full time Zoning staff. In 2006, the process of creating a new Comprehensive Plan for the City of Emporia began.

Hartford, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Hartford, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have not been any recent documented hazard mitigation efforts. Approval of this plan will make it possible for this community to apply for hazard mitigation grants in the near future. In 2007, Hartford took steps to enroll in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not currently participate in the CRS program.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in

January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Hartford uses local ordinances to encourage desired development.

Neosho Rapids, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Neosho Rapids, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

The City of Neosho Rapids pursued funding recently for a tornado siren. Neosho Rapids asked for materials for review to join the National Flood Insurance Program in 2007. By the time this plan is approved, the City of Neosho Rapids may be enrolled in the NFIP.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not yet participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in the CRS program.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Neosho Rapids does not have funding for

Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.

Olpe, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Olpe, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

There have not been any recent documented hazard mitigation efforts. Approval of this plan will make it possible for this community to apply for hazard mitigation grants in the future.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not currently participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in the CRS program.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Olpe uses local ordinances to encourage desired development.

Reading, City of

POLICY AND PROGRAM CAPABILITY

This part of the capabilities assessment includes the identification and evaluation of existing plans, policies, practices, programs, or activities that either increase or decrease the community's

vulnerability to natural hazards. Positive activities, which decrease hazard vulnerability, should be sustained and enhanced if possible. Negative activities, which increase hazard vulnerability, should become targeted for reconsideration and be thoroughly addressed within Mitigation Strategy for the City of Reading, Kansas.

Recent Hazard Mitigation Efforts

No recent hazard mitigation efforts have been documented. Once this plan is approved, the City of Reading will be eligible to apply for hazard mitigation grants.

Community Rating System Activities

This community does not yet participate in NFIP and therefore does not participate in the CRS program.

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (LEOP)

Lyon County has developed and adopted a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which predetermines actions to be taken by government agencies and private organizations in response to an emergency or disaster event. The plan was adopted in January 2004 and is currently under revision. The plan describes the county's capabilities to respond to emergencies and establishes the responsibilities and procedures for responding effectively to the actual occurrence of a disaster. The Lyon County LEOP also applies to this community.

LAND USE PLAN

The City of Reading does not have funding for Comprehensive Planning and Zoning. Local ordinances are used to encourage desired development.