

SUMMARY OF THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT of 2000 DMA 2000

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DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Planning

- Hazard Mitigation Planning is a collaborative effort process whereby:
 - Hazards are identified(HVA)
 - Vulnerability to the hazards is assessed
 - “Consensus” is reached on how to minimize or eliminate the hazards effects
 - Note those areas as constraints where consensus cannot be reached
 - Major or sensitive areas may have to be addressed at executive Level

Federal Plan Instructions

- Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 instructed FEMA to establish criteria for mitigation plans
- Mitigation Plans are required of both State and local governments as well as multitude of special districts considered in the requirements as local governments
- February 26, 2002, FEMA published in the Federal Register 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 – Hazard Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program: Interim Final Rule

Considerations

- The law specifically refers to “natural hazards”
- Note: FEMA strongly recommends that States and local governments also consider Technological and man made disasters including WMD
- We recommend you do a multi-hazard plan

Local & Special District Planning Requirements

- Outlines short- and long-range mitigation goals and objectives
- Documents ongoing mitigation activities.
- Documents local commitment to mitigation-(needs to address level and ability)
- Demonstrates how a jurisdiction will carry out mitigation
- Special Districts are included as local governments in the planning requirements

State and Local Planning Requirements

Plans should be completed and approved by FEMA no later than November 1, 2004, however, FEMA will review and approve late plans

- Jurisdictions without mitigation plans will be ineligible for future mitigation funding from FEMA (pre-and post- disaster) until a plan is approved after November 1, 2004. The Los Angeles County area alone as received over \$500,000.00 in Hazard Mitigation funding.

Where To Begin?

The Planning Process

- Open public involvement in the planning process is required
 - Opportunity for the public to comment during drafting and final approval
 - Opportunity for neighboring communities, businesses, academia etc. to provide comment.
 - Public input can be done in numerous ways, does not require formal hearings.
 1. questionnaires
 2. meeting participation
 3. Special information fairs
 4. community actions groups and more
 5. Website participation

• Constraint – How to involve the public and protect post 911 sensitive information

- Involves jurisdictions and community representative planning body

- Review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information
- All must be fully documented within plan-
 - Reference and not list sensitive material that is included in the plan
 - Must include how plan prepared – who participated, how public was involved

Three Prerequisites for Review and Approval by State and FEMA

- Formal adoption documentation – by governing body
- Multi – Jurisdictional Plans
 - Each jurisdiction must adopt
 - Multi-jurisdiction –strategies document each jurisdiction has participated and has their own risk analysis and mitigation
 - Statewide plans are not accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans

Where to Begin

- Select and brief/train participants –planning group/steering committee/ multi-jurisdictional (however you decide to proceed)
- Develop you group operating procedures, mission statement, goals and objectives Note: - you may change these as needed during the process
- Develop participants task statement, assign subcommittees and work plan
- Begin Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
- Investigate existing documents and information-Check out community Master Plan Goals- describe the basis for goals

Support:

- Insurance, construction and utility industries have key roles
- Determine stakeholders/ who do you serve and prioritize importance of services
- Include broad representation

Select Planning Group

- Select a facilitator and chair/ both/either or
- Participants willing to participate-its hard work – Its really hard work
- Represent community interests
- Have specific knowledge to contribute to the Plan

Local Hazard Mitigation Team

- Multi-agency and multi-disciplinary.
- Meet regularly to review changes in statewide hazard vulnerability and mitigation priorities
- Review and update Plan to rank potential HMGP projects.
- Group will be a reflection of the political will of the Community/organization
- Group will reflect politically sensitive areas
 - Land use planning
 - Building Codes
 - Integration with master planning
- State and Federal requirements/community services
- Group will need the support of Elected Officials

Full Time Members/ Adjunct Members (Planning Resources)

- Some jurisdictions have appointed a small core of Mitigation Committee Members:
 - Brought on additional expertise as needed as adjunct members
 - May have Committee advisors
 - May have Committee Liaisons
 - May have Committee legal advisors
 - May have Technical Expertise
 - Need to connect with special need populations

Risk Assessment – Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

- 201.6(c)(2) requires specific information
 - Sufficient to identify risks & prioritize actions
 - Detailed description of hazards and analysis of vulnerability
 - Structures, dollar losses and land use trends should be included -
 - Multi-jurisdiction plans – address specific risks separately
- Identify data information sources – list in the plan
- Provide Information for Hazard rating or elimination: (radon gas) if exists but not an issue then document that fact.
- Relationship to land use- and development

Hazard Identification

- Need to Identify, document and Prioritize Hazards
- Need to develop a composite map of hazards
- Not geologic – identify risk intensity and Potential effects
- Describe the analysis process used
 - Historic occurrences
 - Technical geologic Identification
 - Potential based on growth and changes

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- How will the District’s and community’s assets be affected by the hazard event? Analysis of community assets for high priority risks
- How will the regions assets be affected
- How will the jurisdictions assets
 - **Tax base**
 - **Services**
 - **Resources**
 - **Transportation Links**

Forecast Impact Effects

- Housing and development/existing and future and how the risks impact your service area
- Information list based on an “inventory of existing and proposed”
- Include Critical Facilities/ and Critical Service areas...those areas and facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and are especially important post hazard event – shelter, police, fire, hospitals, water waste water treatment
 - Shelters, hospitals, schools, utilities, roadways, communication, emergency response capabilities, water and wastewater treatment, local services, jails

Forecasting and Analysis

- If this information is not currently available what are your options?
 - Best analysis with existing data
 - Identify a mitigation strategy to develop a better forecasting ability
 - Prioritize areas where forecasting is the most important vs. the hazard and concentrate efforts on priorities
 - Explain limitations/constraints

Example Prioritization of Hazards for Consideration

- Potential Deaths/injuries
- Property Damage
- Disruption of Critical Services
- Future Development and Planning
- Political Impact and Agenda
 - Public Safety
 - Prevention
 - Environmental
 - Economic
 - Community Cultural Considerations

Examples Mitigation Strategy Development

- Development of a blueprint/strategies for reducing the potential losses identified in the Risk Assessment
 - Description of mitigation goals
 - Identification and Analysis of a comprehensive range of actions and projects
 - Action Plan describing how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized, implemented, and administered
 - Look at existing documents that have already identified goals and Strategies

Mitigation Factors to Consider and Apply to Vulnerability Study Individual Disaster Risks

- Magnitude
- Duration
- Distribution
- Area Affected
- Frequency
- Probability
- Degree of Vulnerability
- Community Priorities

Types of Regulatory Examples for Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- Plans
- Zoning
- Regulations

- Codes
- Disclosure
- Moratoria
- Financing/Insurance requirements-ever changing market
- *Taxation measures
- *Open Space Planning
- *Federal ID of Hazard Zones
 - Flood Mapping
 - *Land Slide Mapping
 - Fire Mapping

Types of Mitigation Strategies to Consider

- Altering Hazard
 - Berms
 - Create buffer zones
 - Sandbagging
- Averting Hazard
 - Redirecting Impact
 - Channel Flow
 - Structural-Terrace
 - Land Treatment
 - **Vegetation**
- “Public Works Measures”
- Adapting to Hazard
 - *Seismic retrofit
 - New construction
 - *Anchoring homes
 - Site Modification
 - Drainage Systems
 - **Terraces**
- Avoiding Hazard
 - *Fault/Flood Setbacks
 - Regulations
 - Acquisition
 - Relocation

Other Strategies

- Public Education is a strategy
- Public Information is a strategy

- Public Hearings on risks are a strategy
- Surveys and Polls
- Public Incentives
 - Tax Breaks for mitigation implementation
 - Interest Breaks for mitigation implementation
 - Loans for mitigation implementation
 - Community Action to Implement Strategies
 - Volunteers
 - Private funding and donations

Risk Assessment

- Assessment of hazards apparent to the community on the current and future built environment
 - Type, location, and extent of all hazards that can affect the community
 - Vulnerability to these hazard, including types and numbers of buildings (current and future), infrastructure, and critical facilities
 - Estimate of potential dollar losses of those structures considered vulnerable
 - Description of land uses and development trends for future land use and decisions

Plan Development Considerations

- Plans can be written at a multi-jurisdictional level
 - County-wide, Watersheds or River Authorities, Planning Districts, etc.
- Plan would include a specific annex for each participating jurisdiction
- Must be adopted by all jurisdictions sited in the plan.

Resources

Additional Planning Resources Include.....

- Local Planning Departments
- Regional Planning Councils
- Universities
- Individual Contractors State level of Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Insurance Companies -
- Others

Cohesive, Ongoing Planning Means.....

- Creating an integrated State and local mitigation process.
- Keeping the State Plan current by frequently updating results of local hazard and risk assessments and mitigation priorities.
- Identifying potential mitigation actions the State would support at the local level.
- Documenting the mitigation activities taking place Statewide and linking activities to maximize resources and results.
- Conducting planning “throughout the year” including planning for post-disaster recovery.

State, local and special district plans should be comprehensive plans. How do the risks and services needs affect

- Services
- Land Use
- Economic Development
- Capital Improvements
- Historic Preservation
- Cultural Preservation
- Environment
- Natural Hazards

Plan Maintenance

- Plans must be monitored, evaluated, and updated every 5 years for local plans.
- Include a review for incorporating the plan considerations into comprehensive or capital improvement plans.
- Public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Adoption by Local Governing Body and Submission

- Formal adoption and codification by appropriate governing board
- Commissioners, Court, Quorum, Police Jury, City Council, School Board, Special Districts etc.
- Formal submission of plan to the State for review and coordination
- Formal submission of the plan to FEMA Regional office for review and approval