

Hazard
Mitigation
Planning: A Seat
at the Table



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Poll Questions

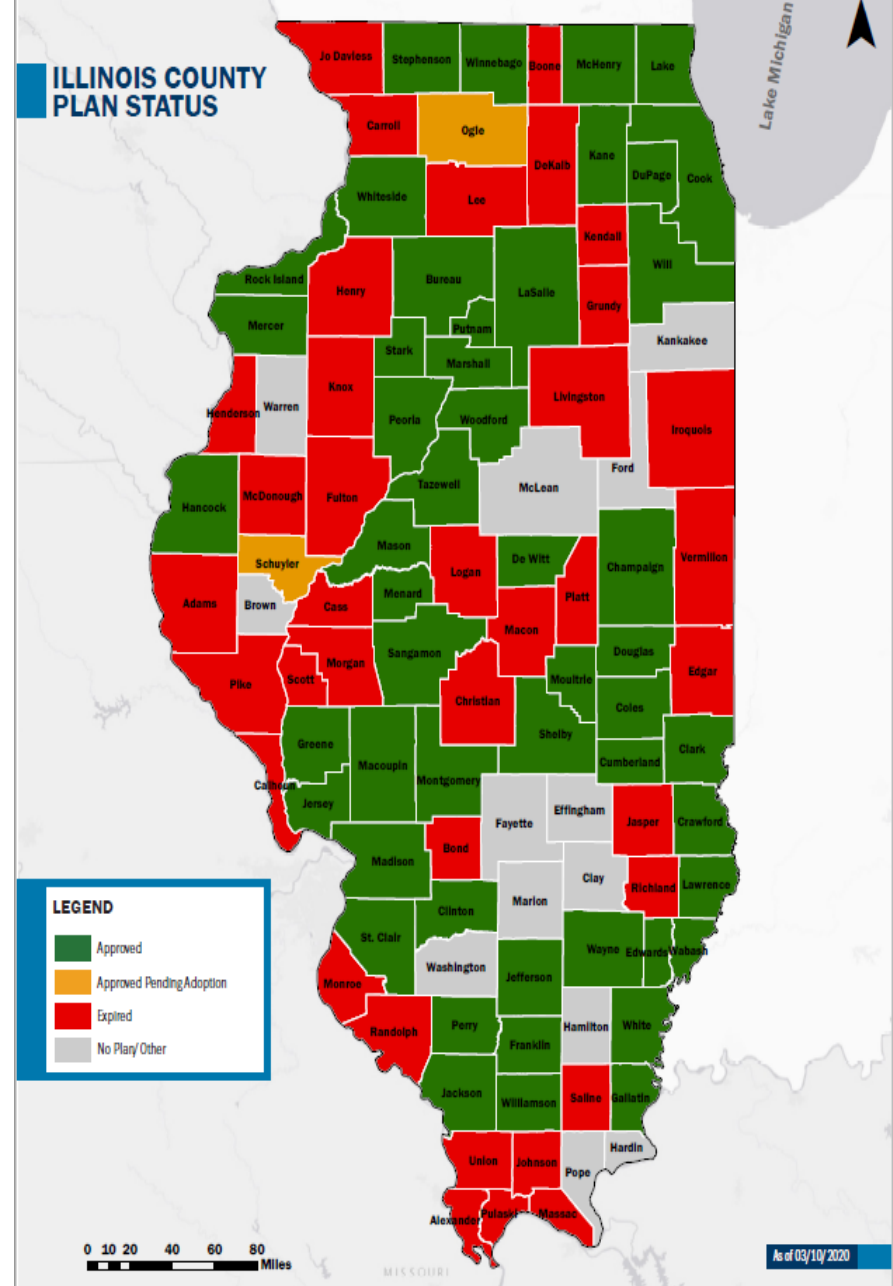
- How many of you are floodplain managers? How many of you are local officials?
- How many of you have been involved in mitigation planning?
- How many CRS participating communities are in attendance?
- Raise your hand if your local mitigation plan includes considerations of changing weather and climate?

What is Hazard Mitigation Planning

Mitigation planning provides a framework for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to reduce the impacts of natural disasters. By encouraging whole community involvement, assessing risk, and using range of resources, communities can employ mitigation planning strategies to implement long-term risk reduction actions that protect people, economies, and natural environments.

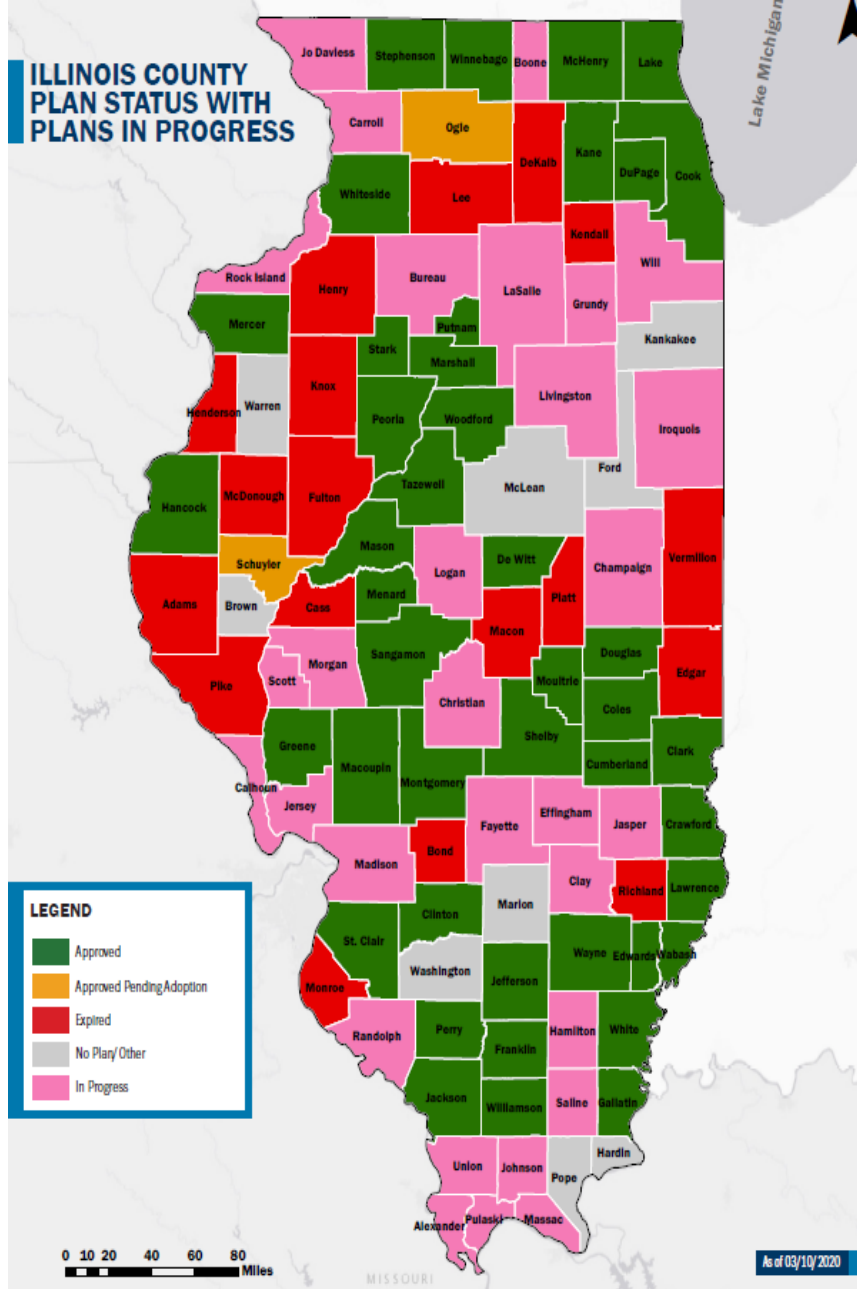
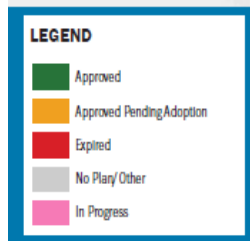


Illinois County Plan Status Map

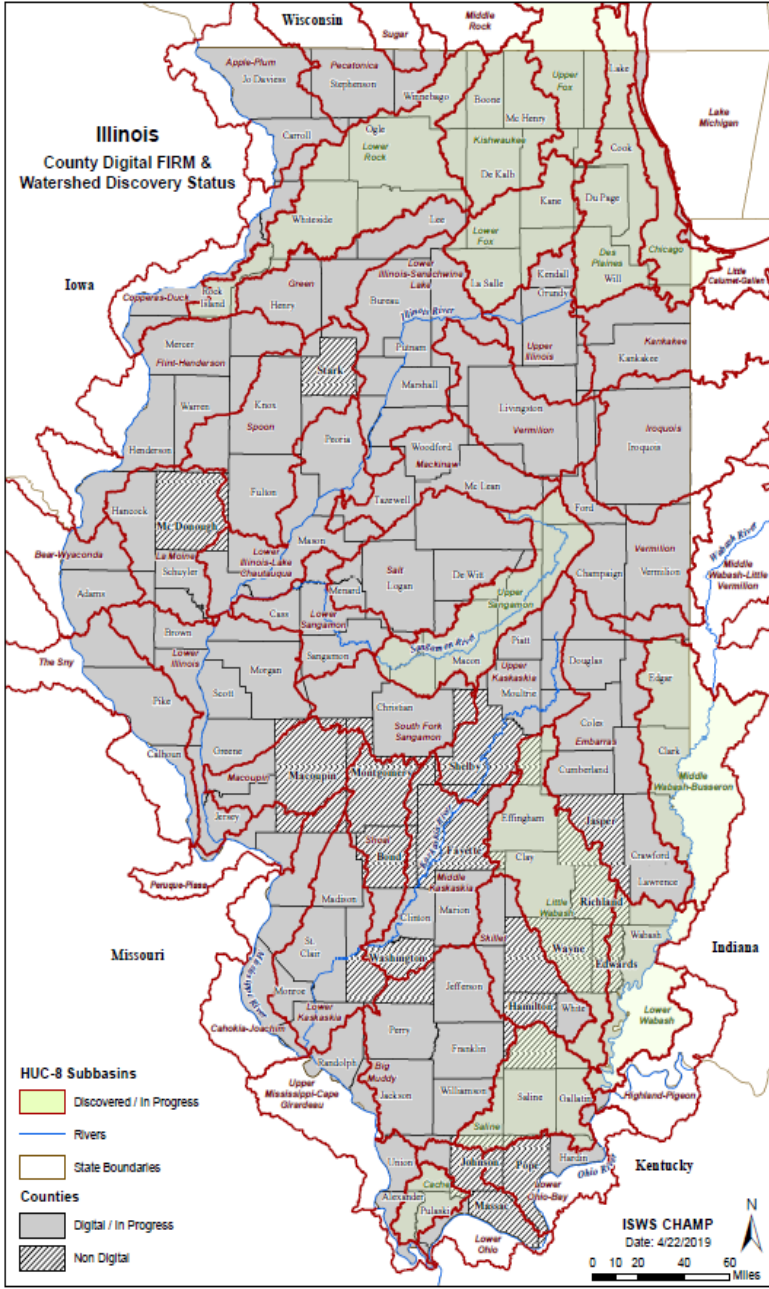
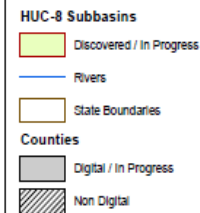


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ILLINOIS COUNTY PLAN STATUS WITH PLANS IN PROGRESS



Illinois County Digital FIRM & Watershed Discovery Status



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Federal Planning Regulations

- Robert T. Stafford Act, as amended by Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
 - Emphasizes the need for State, Tribal and local entities to coordinate planning efforts
 - Establishes eligibility for FEMA HMA
- Title 44 CFR 201
 - Publishes requirements for approval of a local, state, and tribal hazard mitigation plans.
 - FEMA Policy – State Mitigation Plan Review Guide, Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide, Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Guide.

Plan Requirement

Program	Enabling Legislation	Funding Authorization	Grantee Status	Sub-grantee Status
Public Assistance (PA) (Categories A, B: e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures)	Stafford Act	Presidential Disaster Declaration	No Plan Required	No Plan Required
Public Assistance (Categories C-G: e.g., repairs to damaged infrastructure, publicly owned buildings)	Stafford Act	Presidential Disaster Declaration	✓	No Plan Required
Individual Assistance (IA)	Stafford Act	Presidential Disaster Declaration	No Plan Required	No Plan Required
Fire Management Assistance Grants	Stafford Act	Fire Management Assistance Declaration	✓	No Plan Required
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) <u>Planning</u> Grant	Stafford Act	Presidential Disaster Declaration	✓	No Plan Required
HMGP Project Grant	Stafford Act	Presidential Disaster Declaration	✓	✓
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Planning Grant	Stafford Act	Annual Appropriation	No Plan Required	No Plan Required
PDM Project Grant	Stafford Act	Annual Appropriation	✓	✓
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	National Flood Insurance Act	Annual Appropriation	✓	✓

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

- A Plan must be in effect at time of award for project applications

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant

- A Plan must be in effect at time of application deadline and at time of award for project sub-applications

Flood Mitigation Assistance

- A Plan must be in effect at time of application deadline and at time of award for project sub-applications

<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-plan-requirement>



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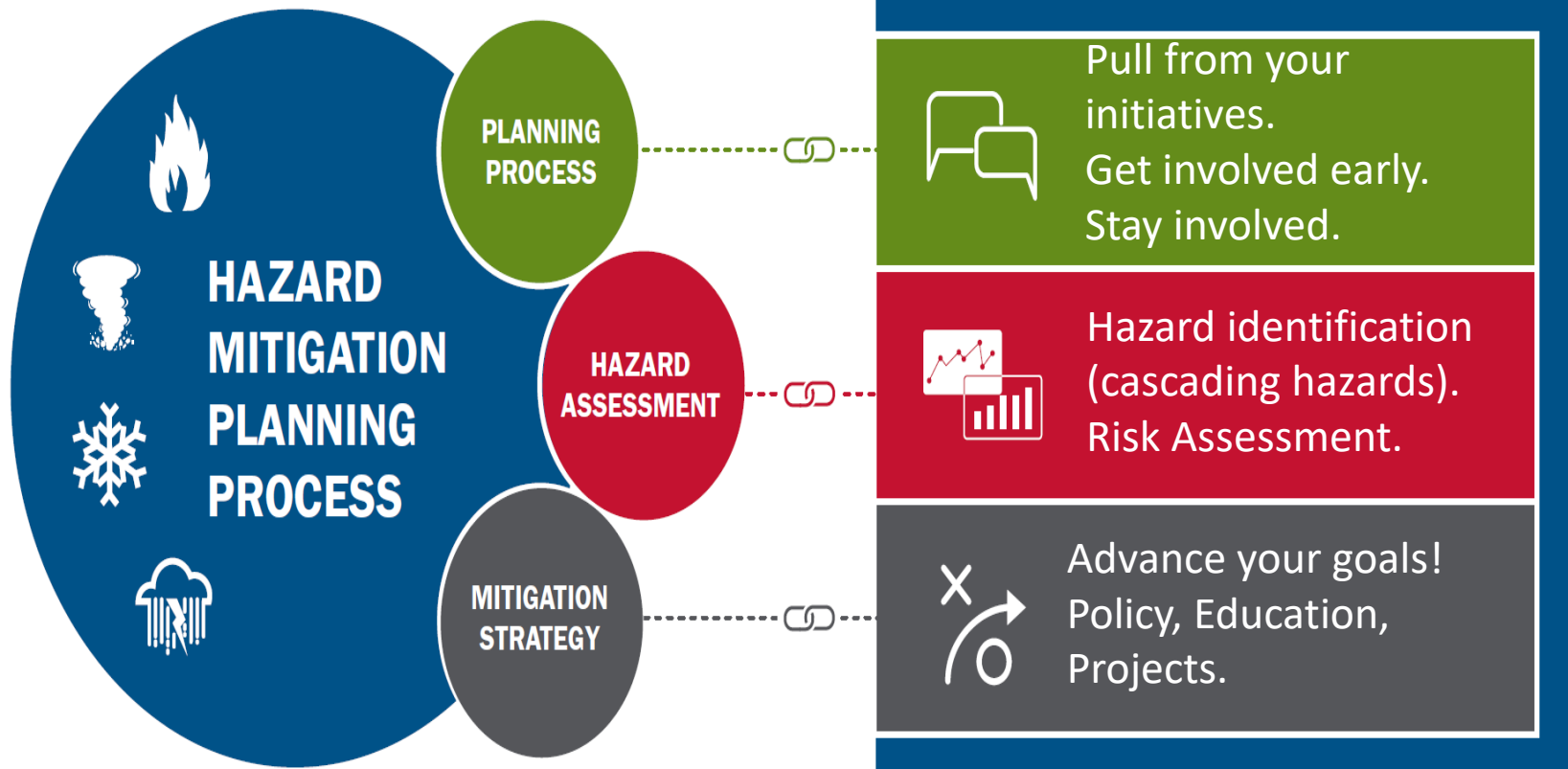
Your Expertise

- Does the Plan address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures, within each jurisdiction, that have been repetitively damaged by floods including structure type?
 - The local floodplain manager can verify if FEMA NFIP Repetitive Loss data is accurate and consistent with their records.
 - Consider identifying how many policies are in force compared to how many structures are in the floodplain.
- The Plan must describe changes in development that have occurred in hazard prone areas and increased or decreased the vulnerability of each jurisdiction.
 - You or your office issue permits for development in the community's floodplain and review proposed development.

Your Expertise

- The Plan must describe each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and describe their floodplain management program for continued compliance.
 - The best person to describe the local floodplain management program is the local floodplain manager.
 - The floodplain manager can provide the planning team with greater understanding of the NFIP requirements and should know what jurisdiction specific activities are needed to continue to comply.

How to contribute to this planning process?



Integration

94% of NFIP participating communities have a plan (2018)

99% of CRS communities also have a plan (2018)

Table 3. Comparison of the Planning Processes			
Mitigation Planning Elements*	CRS Planning Steps**	Max Points	Average
A. Planning Process	1. Organize to prepare the plan	15	10
	2. Involve the public	120	34
	3. Coordinate	35	10
	10. Implement, evaluate, revise	26	5
B. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	4. Assess the hazard	35	25
	5. Assess the problem	52	29
C. Mitigation Strategy	6. Set goals	2	2
	7. Review possible activities	35	20
	8. Draft an action plan	60	42
D. Plan Update	10. Implement, evaluate, revise 5-year update	See Element A	
E. Plan Adoption	9. Adopt the plan	2	2
		382	171
<p>* The planning elements are per Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide and its Plan Review Tool</p> <p>** The 10 steps are detailed in Activity 510, Section 512.a, Floodplain Management Planning (FMP) in the CRS Coordinator's Manual</p>			



Urban Flooding in Mitigation Plans

- How should mitigation plans capture urban flood risk?
 - soils data, topography, land cover and density of urban development
 - topographic wetness index (ISWS)
 - documented flooding problems or flooding
- Why floodplain managers should be part of the conversation.
 - You are the subject matter expert of flooding whether it is stormwater flooding or riverine flooding
 - Your records are vital to inform the risk assessment
 - Opportunity to align goals and priorities

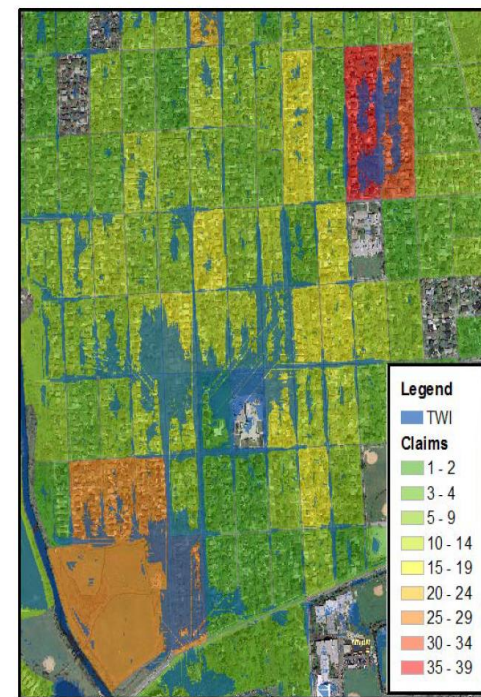
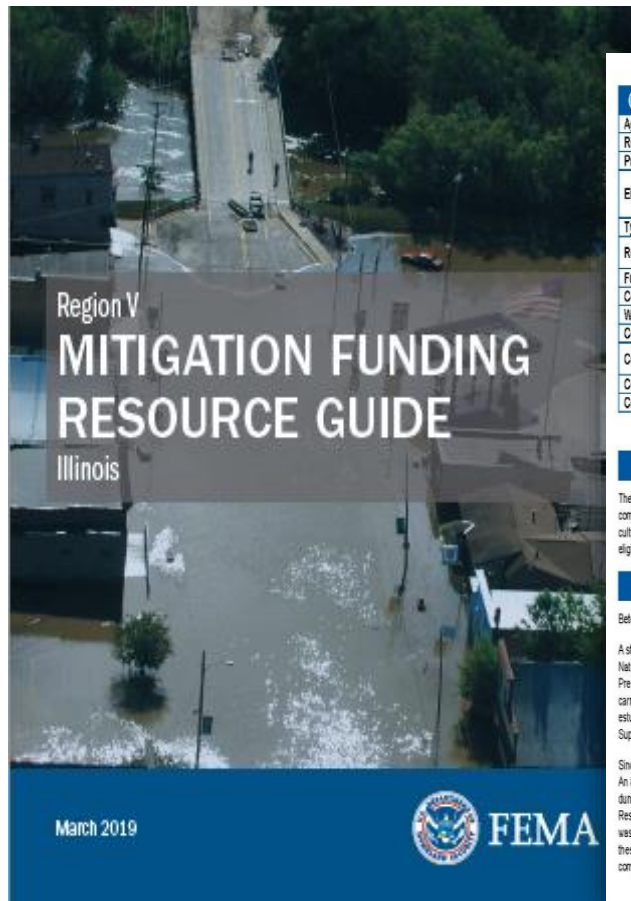


Figure 3.7: Example of a topographic wetness index compiled for DuPage County. The index was overlaid with the claims per census block.

Resource Guides



Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) Grants	
Agency or Organization	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Resource Type	Grant
Primary Recovery Function	Natural and Cultural Resources
Eligible Applicants	State of Michigan Departments, Local units of government, including cities, counties, villages and townships, Conservation Districts, State colleges and universities, Tribal governments
Type of Assistance Provided	Financial Assistance
Restrictions	Project criteria and eligibility can be found here: https://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,4561,7-135-3307_3515-381103_00.html
Funding Available	Maximum grant amounts are \$1,500,000. There is no minimum grant requirement.
Cost Sharing	1:1 local match required.
Website	https://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,4561,7-135-3307_3515-381103_00.html
Contact Name	Ronda Woychick
Contact Address	525 West Allegan St., PO Box 48009 Lansing, MI 48209
Contact Phone	517-284-5040
Contact Email	WUYCHECKR@michigan.gov

About the Resource

The goals of the program are to protect high quality, sensitive coastal areas; protect rare and threatened species and natural communities; maintain biodiversity and protect the coastal natural communities necessary to support diversity; maintain Michigan's cultural heritage; fulfill recreational needs; utilize previously created conservation and management plans to identify projects that are eligible for funding; ensure lands acquired under this program are effectively managed.

Case Study or Best Practice

Bete Grise South Preserve

A stellar and vital wetland along Lake Superior, this easement protects 1,040 acres that have been recognized by the Michigan Natural Features Inventory as the single most important coastal plain marsh remaining in the Upper Great Lakes region. The Preserve is biologically rich, with more than 300 species of plants, nesting sandhill cranes and bald eagles, lady's slipper orchids, carnivorous plants including sundews, bladderworts, and pitcher plants, and a high diversity of grasses and sedges. The intact estuarine marsh provides important habitats for fish and amphibians. The Bete Grise South Preserve has over 7,500 feet of Lake Superior shoreline, much of which is beautiful sandy beach unimpaired in the Keweenaw.

Since this important first step was taken, additional land has been protected by partner organizations within this critical target area. An 840-acre parcel, Bete Grise North, was purchased by HKCD shortly after. Another 1,475 acres of high-quality wetlands, sand dune uplands, and 3,500 feet of shoreline frontage on Lac La Belle was purchased in 2010 with funding from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) and other funding partners. 181 acres of land was purchased in 2013 with CELCP support, adding nearly 1.7 miles of Lake Superior shoreline around Point Isabelle. Together, these acquisitions provide significant advances toward the locally driven initiative to protect the larger 8,000+ acre coastal wetland complex.

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Illinois Natural Hazards

Introduction

This document can be used as a starting point for collecting hazard-specific information in preparation of local hazard mitigation plans, emergency operation plans, and other response/recovery plans and exercises. The resources are organized alphabetically according to hazard type (e.g., drought), and include a hyperlink and a description of the available information. The list also includes more general hazard resources and climate change resources.

General Resources

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>
The NCEI Storm Events Database contains various types of storm reports. Data are available as a searchable web interface or download in comma-separated files (CSV) from October 2006 to present, as entered by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS). The entire Storm Events Database (1950-present) is available as a Microsoft Access database.

National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Prediction Center (SPC) downloadable GIS data for Tornado, Hail, Severe Wind
<https://www.spc.noaa.gov/gis/svr/gis/>
The SPC provides downloadable GIS data for tornadoes (since 1950), plus severe hail and wind (since 1955) reports. This data is available as either paths/swaths, or initial points. These files are updated each year. Caveat: tornado paths are digitized as straight lines, connecting touchdown and liftoff points only.

The Midwest Climate Watch Record Maps
<https://mrcc.illinois.edu/climatewatch/watch.htm>
This resource provides climate summary maps of the past week and month for the Midwest, of variables such as maximum and minimum temperatures, precipitation, maximum wind, heat index, and freeze conditions.

Cli-MATE
<https://mrcc.illinois.edu/CLIMATE/index.jsp>
A tool to retrieve raw weather observations and a variety of value added information, including listing of observations above/below a given threshold, growing/heating/cooling degree days, and rankings of extreme events. Users must register, but most use is free of charge.

Prairie Research Institute
Illinois Natural Hazard Risk Assessment Resource Guide

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FEMA RV expects to release an updated guide in Spring 2020

Go.illinois.edu/riskresource



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Questions?



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