Hazard Mitigation Planning: A Seat at the Table

Lorena Reyes, CFM
FEMA RV HM Community Planner

Rebecca Leitschuh, AICP
ISWS – Mitigation, Planning, Outreach
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
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.
Plan Requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Enabling Legislation</th>
<th>Funding Authorization</th>
<th>Grantee Status</th>
<th>Sub-grantee Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Assistance (PA) (Categories A, B: e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures)</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Presidential Disaster Declaration</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Assistance (Categories C-D: e.g., repairs to damaged infrastructure, publicly owned buildings)</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Presidential Disaster Declaration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual Assistance (IA)</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Presidential Disaster Declaration</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Management Assistance Grants</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Fire Management Assistance Declaration</td>
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<td>No Plan Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Planning Grant</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Presidential Disaster Declaration</td>
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<td>No Plan Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>HMGP Project Grant</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Presidential Disaster Declaration</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Planning Grant</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Annual Appropriation</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
<td>No Plan Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDM Project Grant</td>
<td>Stafford Act</td>
<td>Annual Appropriation</td>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</td>
<td>National Flood Insurance Act</td>
<td>Annual Appropriation</td>
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https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-plan-requirement

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.
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?

- Pull from your initiatives.
- Get involved early.
- Stay involved.
- Hazard identification (cascading hazards).
- Risk Assessment.
- Advance your goals!
- Policy, Education, Projects.
Integration

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Comparison of the Planning Processes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mitigation Planning Elements</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Planning Process</td>
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<td>B. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</td>
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<td>C. Mitigation Strategy</td>
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<td>D. Plan Update</td>
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<td>E. Plan Adoption</td>
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* The planning elements are per Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide and its Plan Review Tool
** The 10 steps are detailed in Activity 510, Section 512.a, Floodplain Management Planning (FMP) in the CRS Coordinator’s Manual
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.
FEMA RV expects to release an updated guide in Spring 2020

Go.illinois.edu/riskresource
Questions?
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Lorena Reyes, CFM
FEMA REGION V
HM Community Planner
202-805-6352
Lorena.reyes@fema.dhs.gov

Rebecca Leitschuh, AICP
Illinois State Water Survey
Mitigation, Planning, Outreach
217-300-7368
rleits@Illinois.edu