



Hazard Mitigation Planning



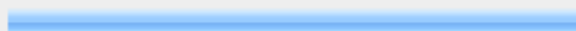
Crow Wing County

October 22nd, 2008

Welcome!

- Why are we here?
 - Explain Hazard Mitigation

4. How familiar do you feel you are with Hazard Mitigation Planning?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Very Familiar 	2.6%	22
Somewhat Familiar 	21.8%	182
Not Familiar 	75.6%	632
	<i>answered question</i>	836
	<i>skipped question</i>	24

- Explain the Planning Process
- Seek your involvement on the Planning Team

Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401



Purpose of The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- Amend Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)
- Establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation
- Control Federal costs of disaster assistance
- Streamline administration of disaster relief
- Requires a mitigation plan for release of HMGP funds



Fast Facts

- As of July 31, 2008, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, 6 Territories and 88 Tribes have approved Mitigation Plans. Over 17,000 local jurisdictions currently have approved (or approvable pending adoption) Local Mitigation Plans that cover approximately 73% of the nation's population.

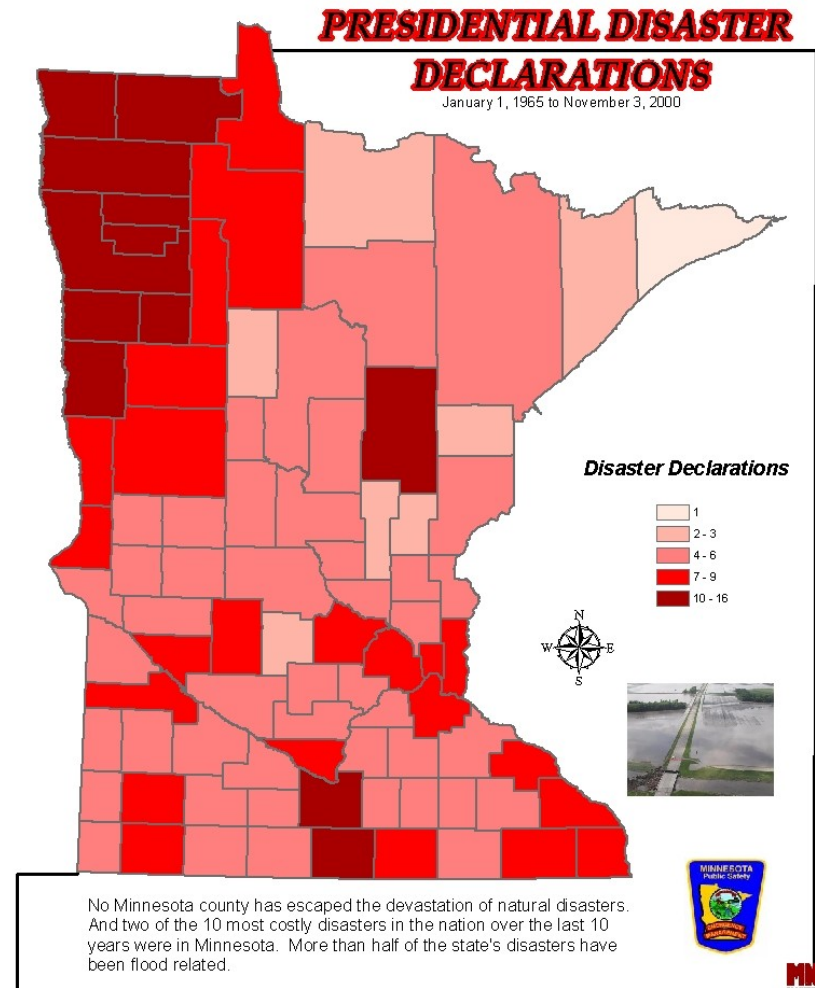


Mitigation Plans

- Required as a condition of receiving mitigation assistance
- Effective November 1, 2004, Tribes and communities must have mitigation plans in place to be eligible for mitigation funding
- Multi-jurisdictional plans accepted, as long as the jurisdiction has participated in the process and adopted the plan



Not One Minnesota County has Escaped the Impact of a Natural Disaster



Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!

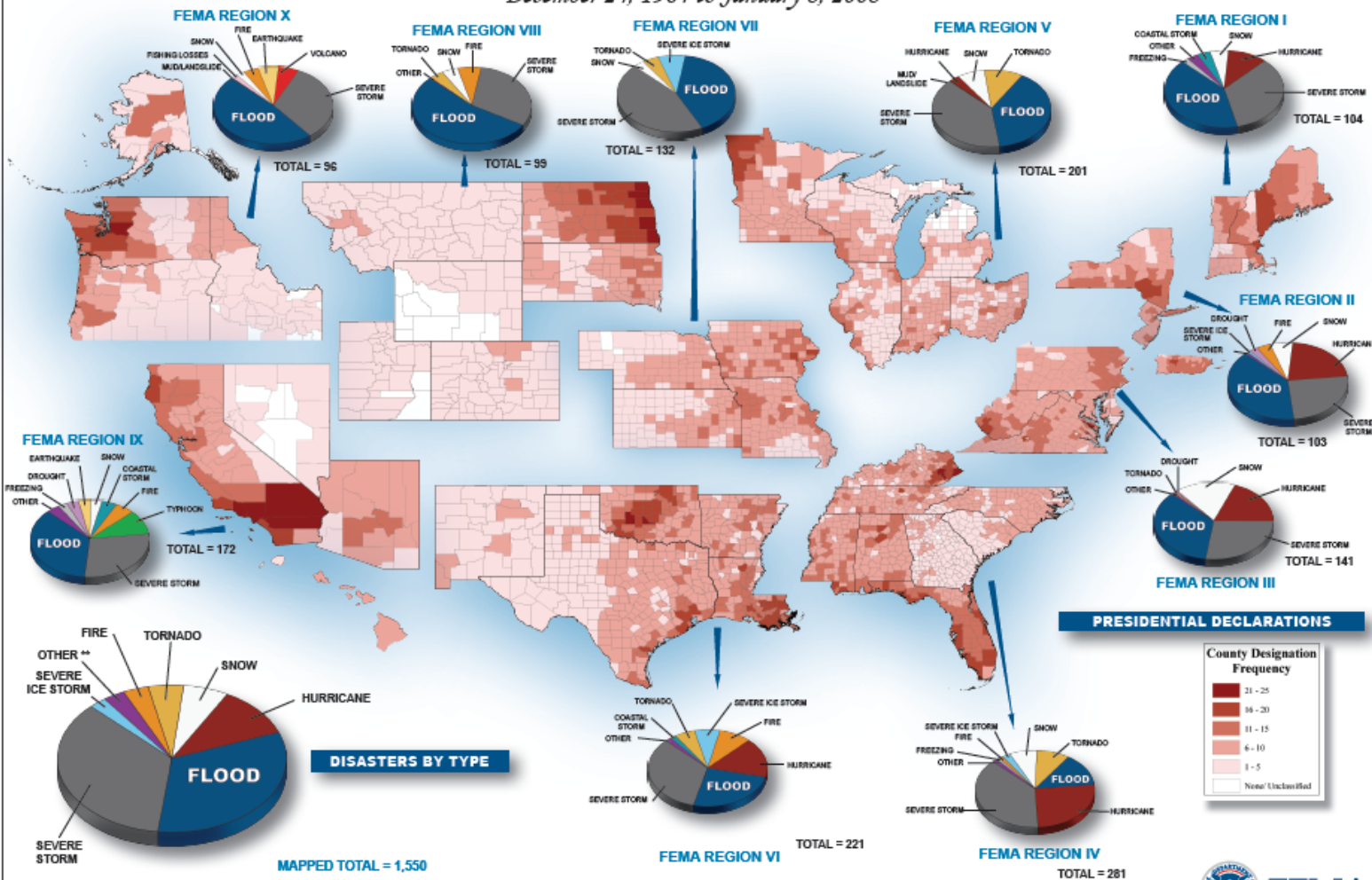


CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401

Region Five
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

December 24, 1964 to January 8, 2008



* Prior to December 24, 1964, 179 Disaster Declarations did not have county designations. Therefore, of the total Declared Disasters (1,729), only 1,550 are included in the Mapped Total. Reduction in the Total Count of Disaster Declarations is due in part to the recent changes in data capture and classification at the sub-county political jurisdiction level. The improved processing has reduced the number of double counts for certain counties that had sub-political jurisdictions stored with incorrect county FIPS information.

** Other Includes: Coastal Storm, Dam/Leevee Break, Drought, Earthquake, Fishing Losses, Freezing, Human Cause, Mud/Landslide, Terrorist, Toxic Substances, Typhoon, Volcano, and Other.

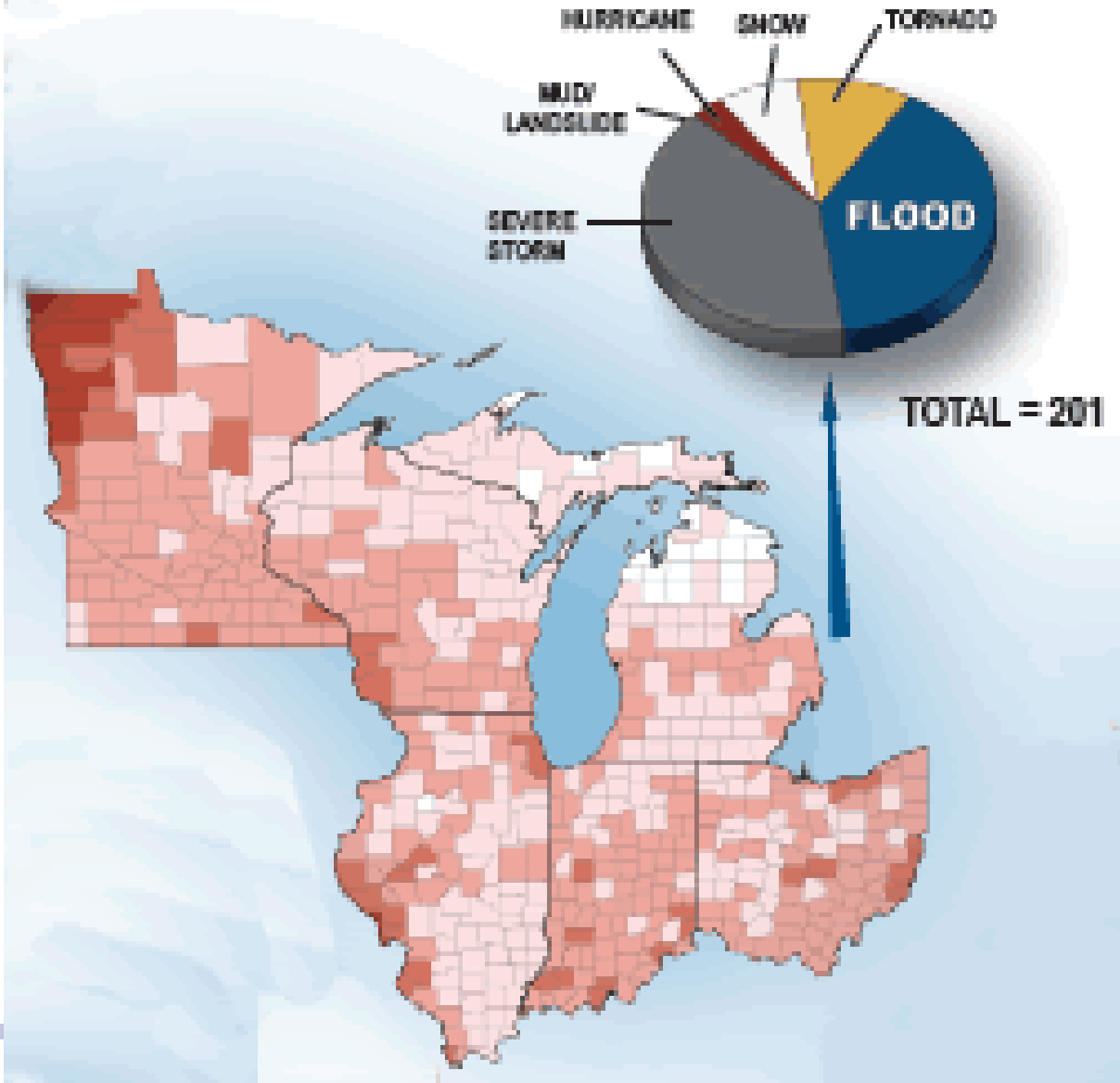
Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401



FEMA REGION V



Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401



A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a **STRATEGY** that will:

- Reduce future damages
- Meet community needs
- Achieve multiple objectives
- Promote public participation
- Increase funding eligibility
- Guide post disaster recovery
- Promote cooperation



Components

■ ALL-HAZARD

- Natural Hazards
- Technological Hazards
- Human Induced Hazards

■ MITIGATION

- Pre-disaster
- Post-disaster





Why do hazard mitigation planning?

Six Reasons. . .

#1: Preserve the life, health and safety of the residents of the community

- Ultimate goal of all Plans
- This plan will assist in the assessment of risks and identification of areas to work on so that the community is less susceptible to disasters



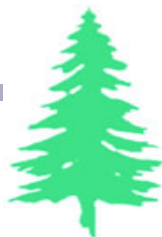
#2: Protect Your Community's Economic Health

- By preparing and anticipating, there will be less business disruption and fewer municipal delays required after a disaster strikes.
- Mitigation helps to focus the community on long-term goals of economic development, environmental preservation, redevelopment, sustainability and safety.



#3: Preserve the Unique Character of Your Community

- By reviewing hazards and reducing risks, a community can re-enforce its positive features.
- Mitigation can also re-enforce patterns or features that make the community unique including building types, development patterns, and the diversity of the population.



#4: Reduce Your Community's Vulnerability to Disaster

- By evaluating and understanding your community's geology, geography, climatology, economics, land-use controls, building codes, engineering and local construction, you can better understand its vulnerabilities.
- By designing against risk, you can better protect the built environment from potential damage.



#5: To Speed Your Community's Recovery Process After a Disaster

- Links State and local mitigation planning projects
- With a plan in place, financial and technical assistance for mitigation can come more quickly



#6: To Save Valuable Tax Dollars

- Mitigation actions, not only reduce risks to individuals, families, and businesses, but they can also reduce and/or eliminate costs for disaster response and recovery, which are tax dollars paid by us all
- Property values frequently increase when hazard protection or resistance is included during construction
- Mitigation planning can be used as an integrated, comprehensive approach to disaster reduction, instead of dealing with disasters in a piecemeal fashion





Hazard Mitigation Planning

Public Participation

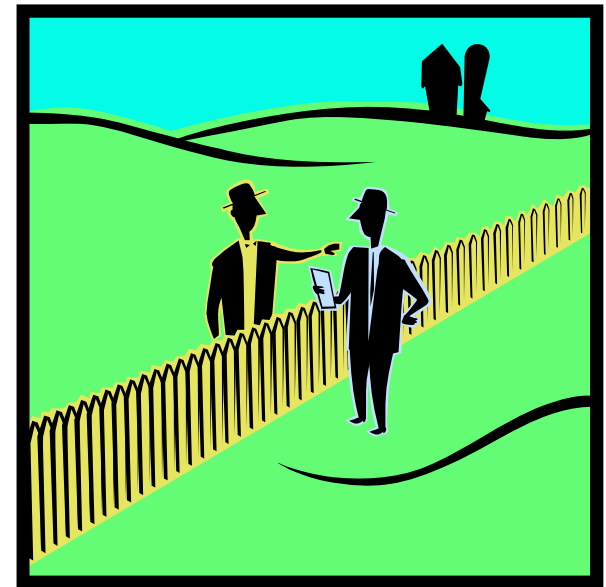
Why a Public Participation Process?

- Required by law
- Gives public a voice
- Ensures greater ownership and support
- Ensures that key issues are identified
- Improves chances for successful implementation



Coordination is Important

- Required by law
- Inform others
- Neighboring mitigation efforts
- Avoid duplication
- Mitigation sharing
- **Disasters are not confined to jurisdictional boundaries**



Who Should be Involved?

- A diverse cross-section of the public
- Business
- Religious
- Education
- Developers
- Government
- Health Care
- Chamber of Commerce
- Citizens



Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401



Who Should be Involved (continued)

- Cities, counties and townships
- State agencies
- Federal agencies
- Non-profit organizations
- Business community
- Local government staff





Hazard Mitigation Planning

Frequently Asked Questions

When does the Plan need to be complete?

- The Hazard Mitigation Plan needs to be submitted to by FEMA by February 1, 2010



What role do Townships play?

- Here in Minnesota we do not separate Townships from Cities when defining what a "municipality" is (jurisdiction), they both hold equal powers when it comes to planning, zoning, subdivision, and even building code adoption and enforcement. Thus, any jurisdiction / municipality (city or Township) that foresees the need to apply for funding under HMGP should participate and officially adopt the county's mitigation plan or consider completing a plan of their own if they so choose



To what extent do we need to address human-caused hazards?

- The state of Minnesota is no longer requiring that these plans go beyond natural hazards and include human-caused hazards. Particularly in terms of human-caused hazards, the **goal** of mitigation is to **decrease the need for response** and not necessarily to increase response capabilities.



Who takes control of the plan when it is completed? Where does it reside?

- That ultimately depends on the community. Logically, if it were a county plan for example, the county administrator would identify which agencies would implement what sections of the plan or which particular strategy, etc.



How often must the plan be updated?

- Every 5 years (state updates its plan every 3). Note that in the event of a disaster the affected community must assure that the mitigation activity is covered in the plan; if not, it must be amend via a resolution.





Hazard Mitigation Planning

What Does a Plan Look Like?

Outline

- Purpose & Introduction
- Community Profile
- Hazard Assessment
- Action Plan (Goals, Objectives, Strategies & Funding)
- Appendix



Hazard Assessment

To quantify risk assessment information gathered for each identified hazard, color coding is used according to the following:

Frequency		
Future timeframe event most likely to occur		
	Highly Likely	Near 100% probability in next year
	Likely	At least 1 chance in next 10 years
	Occasional	At least 1 chance in next 100 years
	Unlikely	Less than 1% Probability in next 100 years

Warning		
Amount of warning time prior to hazard event occurring		
	None to Minimal	None to three hours of warning time
	3 to 6 Hours	Three to six hours of warning time
	6 to 12 Hours	Six to twelve hours of warning time
	More than 12 Hrs	More than twelve hours of warning time

Impact		
Measures the perceived level of impact on the entire County		
	Substantial	Widespread injury, loss of life and property damage
	Major	Significant property damage, great injury and loss of life
	Minor	Limited property damage, minimal injury and loss of life
	Limited	Cosmetic property damage, no loss of life, minimal injury



Hazard Assessment

Area		
Total area of Sector effected including all cities and townships		
	Catastrophic	Majority or all of the sector effected
	Critical	Twenty-five to fifty percent of sector effected
	Limited	Ten to twenty-five percent of sector effected
	Negligible	Localized area of sector effected

Duration		
Length of duration of hazard event limited to the event itself or length of time the event can cause injury to persons, loss of life, and/or potential property damage		
	More than 24 Hrs	Over 24 hours
	12 to 24 Hours	Twelve to twenty-four hours
	1 to 12 Hours	One to twelve hours
	Less than 1 Hour	Less than one hour

Risk to Life/Injury and Risk to Property		
Measures the perceived risk to bodily harm or injury and/or property damage in the immediate proximity where the specific hazard occurs.		
	Very High	Total loss of life and destruction of property
	High	High loss of life, injury or property damage
	Limited	Small loss of life, injury, and property damage
	Minimal	No loss of life, cosmetic property damage if any



Sample Goal & Objectives

Goal 2: Minimize impacts of flash floods on life and property

Objectives	P	Timeframe							Cost
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Ongoing	
2a: Provide public education on dangers of flash flooding Task Leader: Emergency Management Director	5							X	LOW
2b: Encourage municipalities to require the development of new storm sewer infrastructure capable of handling a ten to twenty year rain event in new subdivisions Task Leader: Planning & Zoning Administrator, Emergency Management Director	1			X					HIGH
2c: Keep culverts and drainage ditches free of debris Task Leader: County Highway Engineer, Town Boards, City of Wadena Public Works	2							X	MODERATE
2d: Educate property owners on landscaping methods Task Leader: Planning & Zoning Administrator, Wadena County SWCD	5	X							LOW

Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401





Hazard Mitigation Planning

Next Steps

Convene Planning Committee

- Hold 2 to 4 meetings
- Determine potential hazards within the County
- Classify hazards and set sub-committees
- Review sub-committee information
- Review plan information before drafting
- Review draft plan



Planning Committee – Meeting 1

- Process Review
- Survey Review
- Brainstorm Hazards
- Classify Hazards
- Break Into Sub-Committees
 - Set Sub-Committee Dates



Sub-Committee Meetings

- 2 to 3 Meetings
- Evaluate hazards and prepare risk assessments
- Develop goals, objectives, policies and strategies
- Associate costs and delegate tasks in carrying out goals



Who is the contact for the Crow Wing County Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- John Bowen

- Crow Wing County Emergency Management Director

- 218-824-1044

- John.Bowen@co.crow-wing.mn.us

- Chris Etzler

- Region Five Development Commission

- 218-894-3233

- cetzler@regionfive.org



Interested in playing a role in this process?

Find a purple sign up sheet and sign up today!



QUESTIONS?

Preparing for Tomorrow... Today!



CROW WING COUNTY
BRainerd, MINNESOTA 56401

