



FEMA

Connecting Floodplain Management to Hazard Mitigation Plans

2011 USACE Flood Risk Management and Silver Jackets Workshop

Sharing Experience in Driving Down Flood Risk

Thursday, August 18, 2011

RiskMAP

Increasing Resilience Together



Overview

- What is Mitigation Planning?
- Mitigation Planning Process
- Benefits of Mitigation Planning
- Questions?

What is Mitigation Planning?

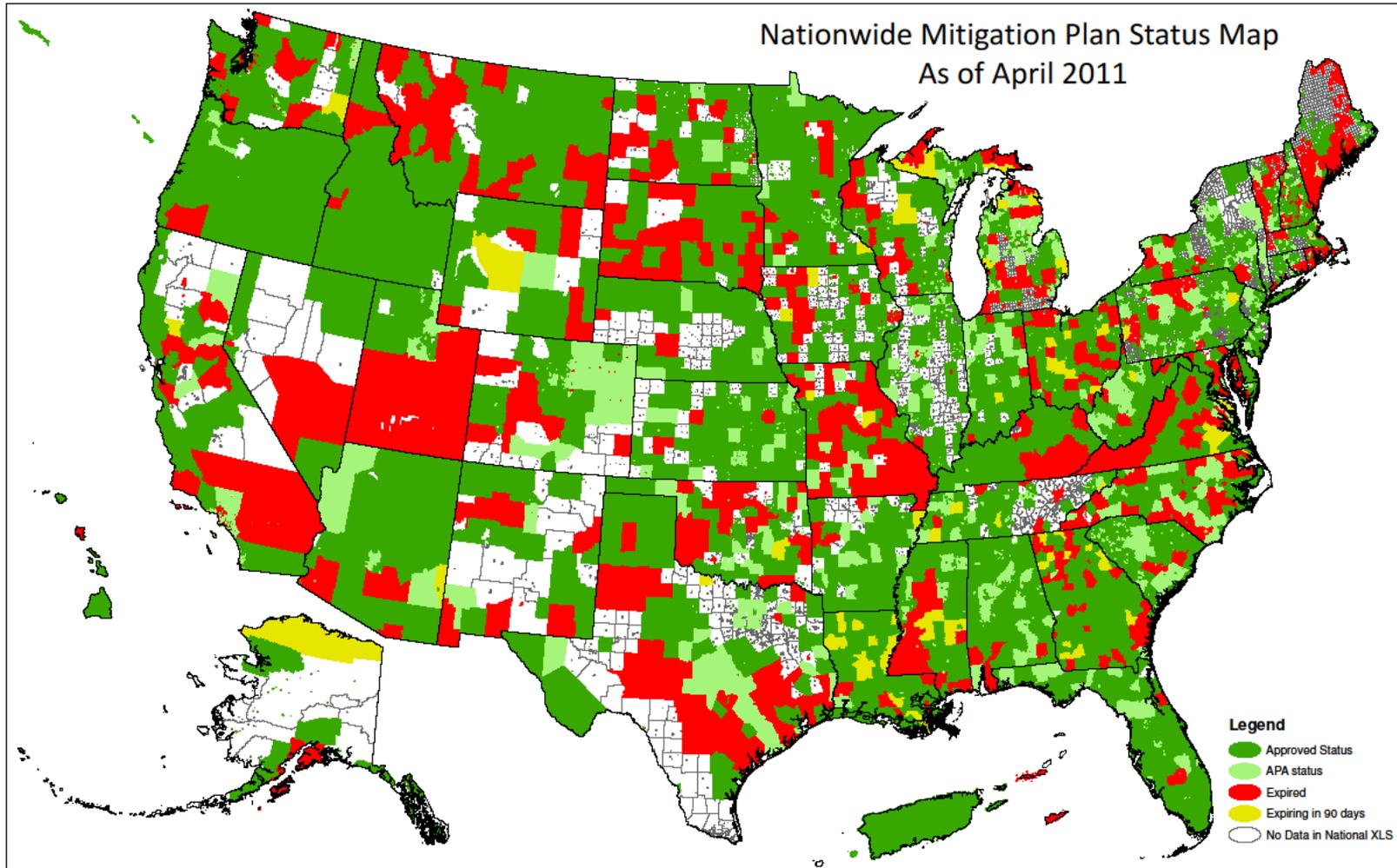
- **Process** - The process State, local, and tribal governments use to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and to develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property in future hazard events.
- **Multi-hazard** – Natural hazards required; Man-made, climate change, etc not required
- **Community-wide** – Single jurisdiction, Multi-jurisdictional, Watershed, etc.
- **Voluntary** - Under the Stafford Act, State, local and tribal governments are required to develop a hazard mitigation plan as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance.

Types of Mitigation Plans

Plan Type	Update Requirement	CFR
State Mitigation Plan – Standard or Enhanced*	3 years	44 CFR 201.4 44 CFR 201.5
Local Mitigation Plan	5 years	44 CFR 201.6
Tribal Mitigation Plan– Standard or Enhanced*	5 years	44 CFR 201.7

** Enhanced Plans must meet more robust plan requirements that demonstrate a greater commitment to mitigation; States / Tribes with Enhanced Plans qualify for higher amounts of FEMA funds*

Approved Mitigation Plans



Mitigation Planning Process

- Encourage sound decision-making based on a good understanding of hazards and vulnerabilities; and stakeholder values and priorities



Planning Process CRS Alignment

Mitigation Plan Requirements 44 CFR	CRS Planning Steps
Phase 1: Planning Process	
201.6(c)(1)	1. Organize
201.6(c)(1)	2. Involve the Public
201.6(b) (2) & (3)	3. Coordinate
Phase 2: Risk Assessment	
201.6 (c)(2)(i)	4. Assess the hazard
201.6 (c)(2) (ii) & (iii)	5. Assess the problem
Phase 3: Mitigation Strategy	
201.6 (c)(3) (i)	6. Set Goals
201.6 (c)(3) (ii)	7. Review possible activities
201.6 (c)(3) (iii)	8. Draft an action plan
Phase 4: Plan Maintenance	
201.6 (c)(4)	10. Implement, evaluate, revise
Adoption	
201.6 (c)(5)	9. Adopt the plan

Benefits of Mitigation Planning

- **Ongoing planning process can help raise risk awareness and reduce disaster losses**
 - 👍 Citizens and Tribal members can learn more about what to do now to protect its members and assets, and minimize risk in the future (new development)
- **May develop or update plan to identify high risk areas for planning**
 - 👍 Floodplain management plans for site-specific activities
 - Data can also assist with emergency management
 - Mitigation Actions vs. Response Actions
- **Can help implement NFIP and CRS activities**
 - 👍 Mitigation plans must address NFIP compliance
 - 👍 CRS communities can coordinate flood risk and multi-hazard planning activities to earn credits

Benefits of Mitigation Planning

- **Mitigation planning can be combined with other ongoing planning and risk reduction processes**
 - 👍 Floodplain management, watershed management, comprehensive planning, land use, zoning, building codes
 - 👍 Do not have to recreate the wheel - May use risk assessment information from other planning activities such as floodplain management plan, COOP, emergency response
 - Plans can be multi-jurisdictional, watershed, etc.
- **Access resources available in the recovery process to rebuild to mitigate future losses**
 - Better positioned to apply for grant and project funds with an approved plan if a disaster affects a jurisdiction
 - 👍 Regular update of mitigation plan is a strong incentive to demonstrate mitigation and risk reduction measures
- **Mitigation is cost-effective; save \$4 for every dollar spent**

Questions?