More Bang for Your Buck: Coordinating CRS and Hazard Mitigation Planning Activities to Increase Impact

Amanda Sharma; Cathleen Carlisle; French Wetmore



Introduction

Why We Are Here: More Bang for Your Buck



Amanda Sharma
FEMA HQ,
Mitigation Planning

Why You Should
Care about
Mitigation Planning



FEMA HQ,
Mitigation Planning

How to Save: Mitigation Planning and the CRS Key Topics Bulletin



Resilience Action
Partners



Why We are Here

Amanda Sharma



FEMA's Moonshots



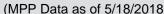
Mitigation Planning and the NFIP

	NFIP Participating Communities			NFIP Non-Participating Communities		
	Communities			Communities		
	w/o	Communities		w/o	Communities	
	Mitigation	w/ Mitigation	Community	Mitigation	w/ Mitigation	Community
Region	Planning	Planning*	Total	Planning	Planning*	Total
Grand Total:	1,414	20,904	22,318	245	1,844	2,089

(Data used from the MPP as of 5/18/2018 and CIS as of 5/21/2018)

- Over **31,000** jurisdictions and special districts currently have an Approved or Approved Pending Adoption (APA) mitigation plan or have participated in a mitigation plan in the past
 - Approximately 4,500 (14%) are special districts
 - More than **50**% of jurisdictions are cities and towns.
 - Total of 346 American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and villages

Jurisdiction Type	% of Total
Alaska Native Village	0.17%
City	31.40%
Consolidated Government	0.06%
County	8.17%
County Subdivision	0.01%
District	0.32%
Incorporated City	4.01%
Municipality	0.11%
Municipio	0.29%
Organized Borough	4.47%
Parish	0.24%
State/District/Territory	0.20%
Town	23.68%
Township	11.45%
Tribal	1.10%
Unincorporated	2.86%
Unorganized Territories	0.18%
Village	11.28%
Grand Total:	100.00%
(MPP Data as of 5/18/2018)	

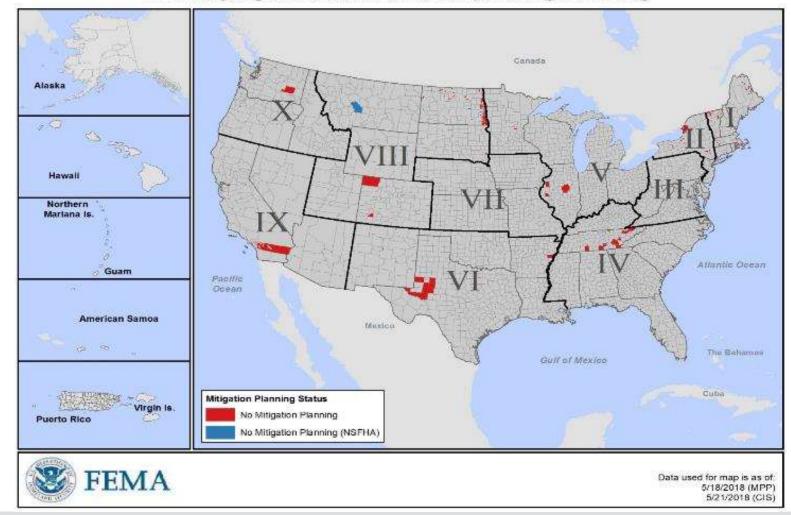




^{*}Count of communities with mitigation planning include all plan statuses and historical plans

Mitigation Planning and the NFIP

NFIP Participating Communities that do not Participate in Mitigation Planning

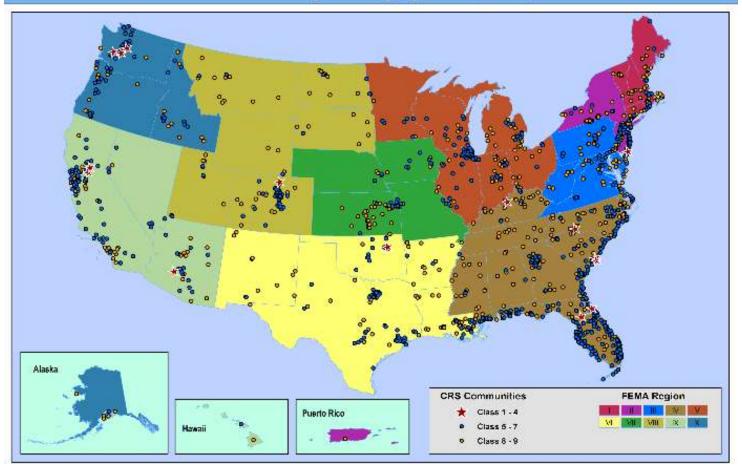




The NFIP and the Community Rating System

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS)

May 2018





Mitigation Planning and the CRS

NFIP Participating Communities with CRS

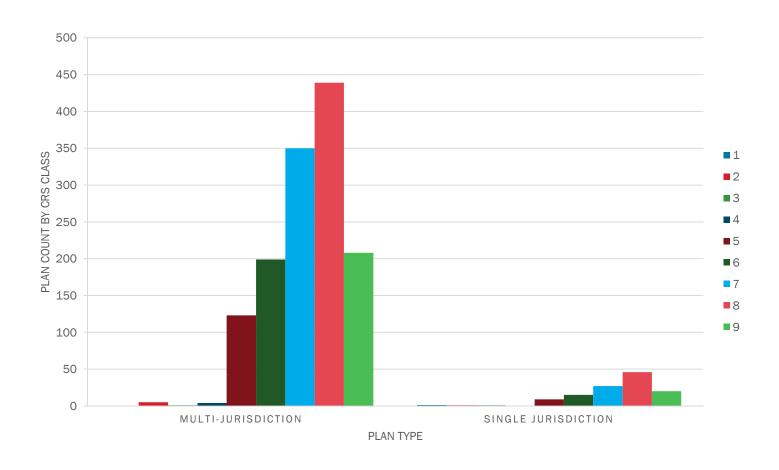
Region	Communities w/o Mitigation Planning and CRS	Communities w/ Mitigation Planning and CRS	
1	1	70	
2	1	128	
3	-	88	
4	2	517	
5	-	160	
6	3	144	
7	-	64	
8	1	92	
9	1	130	
10	1	83	
Grand Total:	10	1,476	

(Data used from the MPP as of 5/18/2018 and CIS as of 5/21/2018)

- 12% of the communities with credit have their scores capped at 50 points for having missed one of the 10 planning steps.
- Some communities have both a hazard mitigation plan and a flood management plan
- Mitigation Planning trend is multi-jurisdictional
- Local trend is to save on insurance and to join CRS

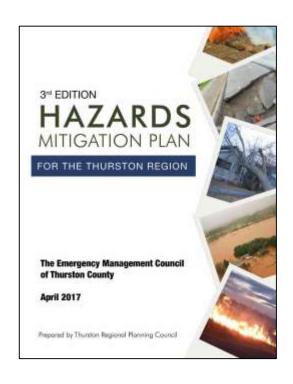


Jurisdiction by Plan Type and CRS Class





The Tale of Two Plans



Over the last 20-years, our region adopted three FEMA approved multijurisdictional hazard mitigation plans and three county Community Rating System flood plans. The county's flood planning and mitigation efforts has paid off, earning it a class 2 CRS rating. These plans are undeniably critical for bolstering our communities' resiliency. However, [...] two separate FEMA regulated mitigation plans is time consuming and often redundant with local and state planning requirements.

Looking ahead, communities like Thurston County will continue to rely on their State Floodplain Managers, State Hazard Mitigation Officers, and FEMA regional offices to provide sound, cost effective, best management practices and resources that recognize and leverage the unique local and state laws.

-Paul Brewster, Thurston County Regional Planning Council



Local Mitigation Planning and the CRS

Two Programs
Same Objectives

Different Rules
One Plan can do it all!





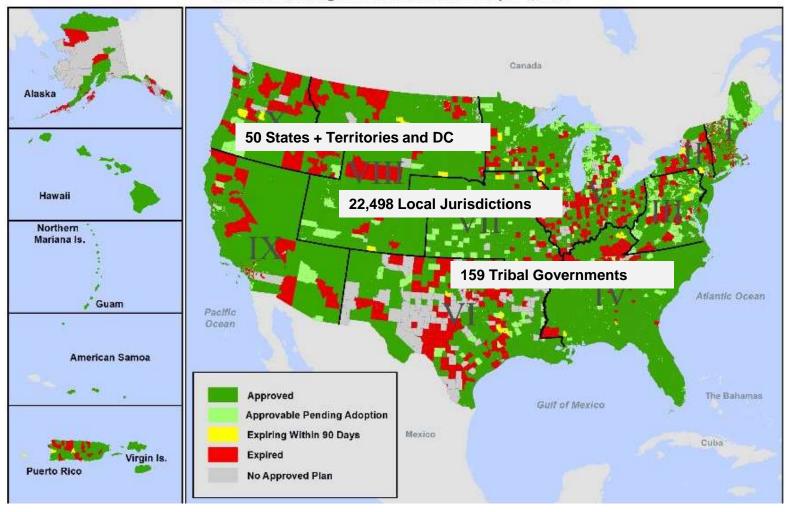
Why You Should Care about Mitigation Planning

Cathleen Carlisle



Hazard Mitigation Plans

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Status as of April 1, 2018





The purpose of mitigation planning is for State, local, and Indian tribal governments to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources.

-44 CFR §201.1(b)





Preserve life and safety

■ Identifying risk reduction actions with stakeholders and the public

Focusing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities.

■Build and strengthen partnerships – internal and external

- Increasing education and awareness of threats and hazards, as well as their risks.
- Preserve the unique character of your community

■ Integrate mitigation strategy into other community plans



Funding/Financial Incentives



FEMA HMA Grants Eligibility

NFIP Discount -CRS Credits





The Planning Process and the Planning Team

Example - Planning Team at the Local Level

Emergency Mgr Floodplain Mgr.

Public Information Office

Comm
PlannerLand Use

Public Works

Parks-Open Space

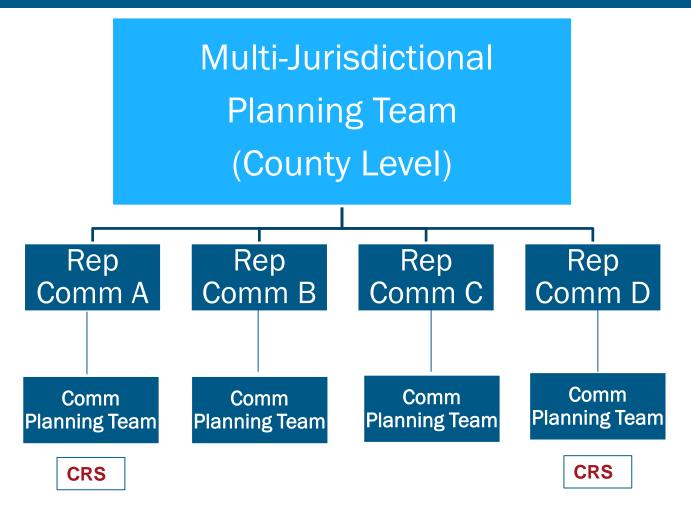
Building Code Enforcement

DOT

Environment-Stormwater

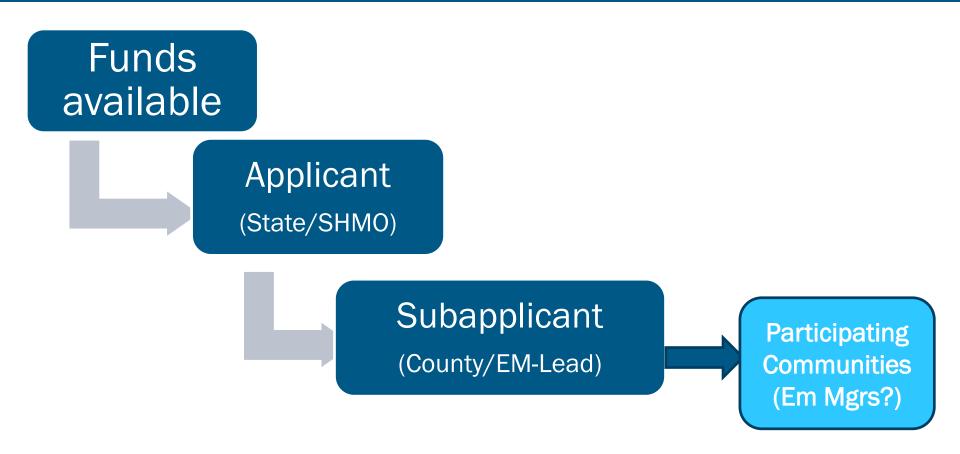


Planning Process and the Planning Team





Planning for the Mitigation Plan





Planning for the Mitigation Plan

Coordinate with the multi-jurisdictional plan lead in your community to determine a strategy for the Mitigation Plan Update. If possible, do this before the grant application is developed and submitted

Represent your community on the Multi-jurisdictional planning team

Work with the community lead to establish the planning team at the community level – bring back information and coordinate with the community team

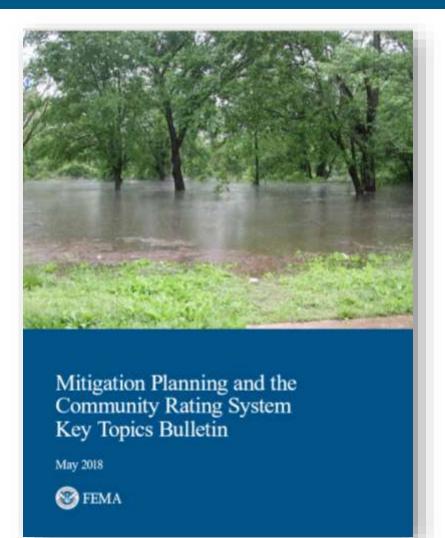
Team up with other communities that are interested in meeting the CRS requirements



How to Save

French Wetmore





WHO SHOULD USE THIS BULLETIN?

This bulletin is designed for the people who prepare local mitigation plans and who want to improve the flood mitigation components of their plans and help reduce the cost of flood insurance in the CRS communities covered by their plans.

This bulletin assumes the reader is familiar with FEMA guidance for mitigation planning.



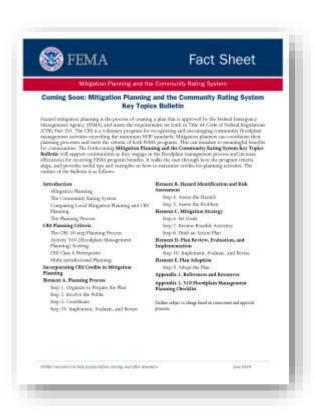


Table of Contents

Introduction

CRS Planning Criteria

Incorporating CRS Credits in Mitigation Planning

Element A. Planning Process

Element B. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Element C. Mitigation Strategy

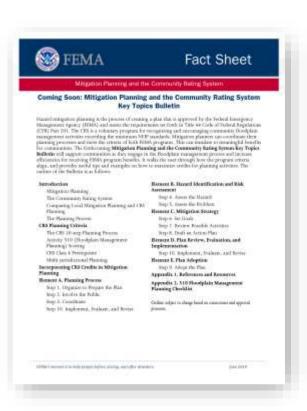
Element D. Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation

Element E. Plan Adoption

App. 1. References and Resources

App. 2. 510 Floodplain Management Planning Checklist





CRS Planning Criteria

The CRS 10-step Planning Process

Repetitive Loss Properties

Activity 510 (Floodplain Management Planning) Scoring

CRS Class 4 Prerequisite

Plan Maintenance

Multi-jurisdictional Planning



Incorporating CRS Credits in Mitigation Planning Regulation Checklist

ELEMENT

REQUIREMENTS

A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction?

44 CFR 201.6(c)(1)

Intent: To inform the public and other readers about the overall approach to the plan's development and serve as a permanent record of how decisions were made and who was involved. This record also is useful for the next plan update.

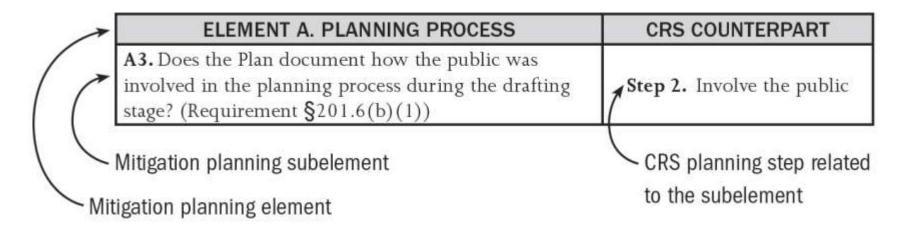
a. Documentation of how the plan was prepared must include the schedule or timeframe and activities that made up the plan's development as well as who was involved. Documentation typically is met with a narrative description, but may also include, for example, other documentation such as copies of meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or newspaper articles.

<u>**Document**</u> means provide the factual evidence for how the jurisdictions developed the plan.

- b. The plan **must** list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval.
- c. The plan **must** identify who represented each jurisdiction. The



Incorporating CRS Credits in Mitigation Planning



The CRS's definition of public involvement is more structured than what is provided in the local mitigation plan guidance. CRS Step 2 provides four ways to get CRS credits.

a. Include members of the public on the planning committee. Full credit (60 points) is provided if at least half the committee members represent the public or are "stakeholders." The points are prorated based on the percentage of public members on the committee.



Reason #5 Didn't follow the process

- A program based on a well-thought out plan is better than an ad hoc program
- Agencies want plans but can't dictate what the plan recommends
- They have to trust the results if the community followed a good planning process

"Process is as important as the plan itself. In mitigation planning, as with most other planning efforts, the plan is only as good as the process and people involved in its development." Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, page 1-2.

CRS Planning Steps**		
1. Organize to prepare the plan		
2. Involve the public		
3. Coordinate		
10. Implement, evaluate, revise		
4. Assess the hazard		
5. Assess the problem		
6. Set goals		
7. Review possible activities		
8. Draft an action plan		
10. Implement, evaluate, revise 5-year update		
9. Adopt the plan		



Reason #4 Missed a step

Most plans:

Miss 1 step → no credit

FEMA approved HM plans:

- Miss 1 step → max 50 points
- Miss 2 steps → no credit

69 communities are capped at 50 points

Average for the rest: 186

CRS Planning Steps**			
1. Organize to prepare the plan			
2. Involve the public			
3. Coordinate			
10. Implement, evaluate, revise			
4. Assess the hazard			
5. Assess the problem			
6. Set goals			
7. Review possible activities			
8. Draft an action plan			
10. Implement, evaluate, revise 5-year update			
9. Adopt the plan			

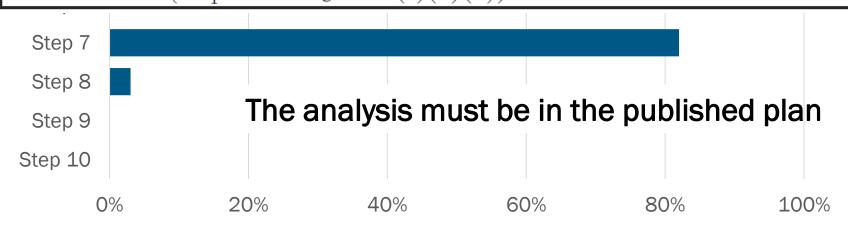


Reason #4 Missed a step

Steps Missing from Mitigation Plans



C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))





Reason #3 Multi-jurisdictional plan

- Good reasons for a multi-jurisdictional plan
- But: Don't want the community lost in the large group
- CRS communities must participate on a committee
 - > 2 representatives from the community
 - > $\frac{1}{2}$ of the representatives must be at all meetings
 - Committee must meet ≥ 5 times





Reason #2 Didn't involve the public

- Experienced planners say public involvement is most important
 - \rightarrow More points under Step 2. Involve the public (120)
- Most points in Step 2 is for a planning committee
 - Max if > ½ the members from public or stakeholders
 - Meets multi-jurisdictional plan criteria, too





Reason #2 Didn't involve the public

Sample Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Committee Membership						
County	Big City	Small Town A	Small Town B			
Emergency manager	Comm. development	Building official	Public works/drainage			
(emergency services)	(property protection)	(preventive)	(flood control projects)			
Planning/zoning	Park naturalist (nat.	Police officer	Volunteer fireman			
(preventive)	resource protection)	(emergency services)	(emergency services)			
Sheriff	Mayor's public info officer	Stakeholders	Stakeholders			
(emergency services)	(public info)	Building contractor	Insurance agent			
Stakeholders	Stakeholders	School district	Floodplain resident			
Forestry/lumber co.	Community activist	Small Town C	Small Town D			
Farmers organization	Community college	City clerk	Public works			
Floodplain resident	Banker	City council member	City council member			
Marina operator	Homeowners' Assoc.	Stakeholders	Stakeholders			
		Fire district	Citizen			
		Hardware store	Real estate agent			

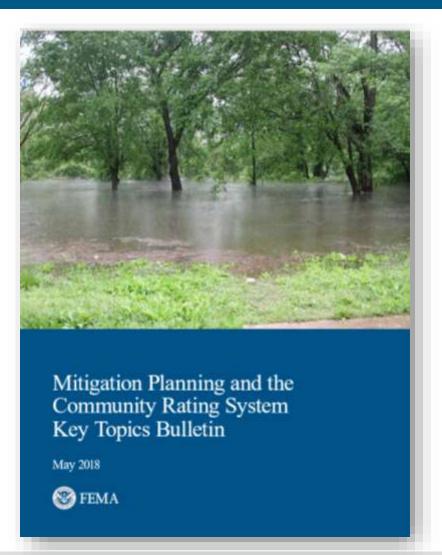


Reason #1 Didn't follow the process

Remember – the credit is for the planning process. The CRS steps are specific and need to be met. Once the process starts, it may be too late to change it.

Read the book(s) before starting





Why you don't score well

- 5. Didn't follow the process
- 4. Missed a step
- 3. Multi-jurisdictional plan
- 2. Didn't involve the public
- 1. Didn't follow the process



Thank You!

