

All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013







For the Town of Blooming Grove and its Inclusive Municipalities



What is Hazard Mitigation?

"Mitigation" -

Sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event

-Or -

Any action taken to reduce future disaster losses





Why are we Preparing these Plans?

- To establish a framework under which we can fulfill our mission -"to serve and protect"
- To reduce our losses from natural hazards to make our communities more "disaster resistant"
- To become eligible for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation projects and planning
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation-Competitive Program (PDM-C)

A Local Mitigation Plan demonstrates a jurisdiction's commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.



What does the All-Hazard Plan provide?

 A detailed action plan communities will implement to reduce risk to natural hazards

"provides the blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and local ability..." (CFR).

- A comprehensive, factual assessment of risk to support why proposed mitigation strategies are appropriate
- Access to Federal Pre-Disaster Mitigation funding (HMGP and PDM)
- Coordination of mitigation efforts with other local, county, regional, state and federal entities



Who must have a "Plan" under Federal law?

- All "local governments"
 - States New York has a "Basic" Plan
 - Counties (for county assets)
 - Municipalities (cities, towns, villages)

The Hazard Mitigation Plan

 By regulation, local HMPs must be formally approved by FEMA, and adopted by all jurisdictions every 5 years.

The Town of Blooming Grove is facilitating the planning process for the Town and Villages.



Why is Hazard Mitigation Planning Important?

- These Plans are intended to guide and direct risk reduction activities – thus they need to stay relevant.
- Our Exposure and Vulnerability to natural hazard risk changes:
 - As nature (or man's effects on nature) changes
 - As man does things to increase or decrease our vulnerability
 - As our capabilities to manage risk change (knowledge about risk, funding, etc.)
- How we propose to continue to manage natural hazard risk at the Local and Personal levels continually needs to be monitored, assessed and adjusted.



History of Hazard Events (Last 5 years)

Event Type	Date(s) of Event	FEMA Declaration	Orange County Designated?
Severe Storm / Inland and Coastal Flooding (also identified as a Nor'Easter)	April 14-17, 2007	DR-1692	Yes
Severe Storms and Flooding	March 13-31, 2010	DR-1899	Yes
TSTM/Wind	June 24, 2010	N/A	N/A
Lightning	July 19, 2010	N/A	N/A
Lightning	July 21, 2010	N/A	N/A
Flood	March 7, 2011	N/A	N/A
Hail	July 29, 2011	N/A	N/A
Hurricane Irene	August 26-September 5, 2011	DR-4020	Yes
Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	September 7-11, 2011	DR-4031	Yes
Hurricane Sandy	October 27 – November 8, 2012	DR-4085	Yes



Summary NFIP Information

Community Name	Total	Closed Losses	Open Losses	CWOP Losses	Total
	Losses				Payments
T. Blooming Grove	156	123	0	33	\$1,985,968.53
V. South Blooming Grove	10	3	0	7	\$ 31,483.91
V. Washingtonville	238	215	1	22	\$4,461,002.85

Loss Stats - http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm

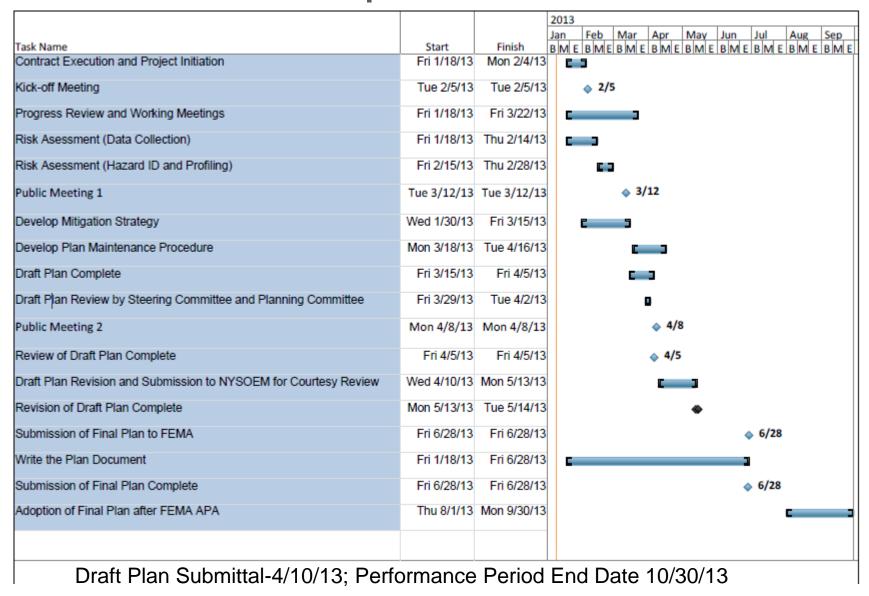
Community Name	Policies in	Insurance In-	Written
	Force	Force Whole \$	Premium In-
			Force
T. Blooming Grove	90	\$20,653,300	\$ 91,391
V. South Blooming Grove	86	\$9,015,300	\$ 30,844
V. Washingtonville	105	\$23,139,000	\$136,390

Policy Stats - http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1011.htm

Losses/Claims: as of 10/31/2012 Policies: as of 10/31/2012



Conceptual Schedule





Plan Process Steps

- Organize Resources
- Assess the Risk
- Develop the Mitigation Plan
- Develop Procedures for Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Update
- NYSOEM / FEMA Approval
- Adopt the Plan

Engage a Wide Range of "Stakeholders"

- Federal, State, Regional and Local Agencies
- Business and Civic Groups
- Academic Institutions
- Other "local governments"
- > The Public



Organize the Resources

- Municipal Planning Partnership organizational structure
- Letter Of Intent to document municipal participation
 - Identifying municipal participation expectations
 - Authorizing a Steering Committee to act on their behalf as appropriate

Municipal Involvement will be encouraged and promoted by:

- Planning partnership meetings
- Data collection and annex tools, templates, surveys and Collaborative Website
- Planning process execution and municipal training programs builds local capability
- Local public outreach including RL/SRL outreach



Planning Committee Composition

* from NYSOEM Hazard Mitigation Planning Standards

- County Hazard Mitigation Coordinators and Floodplain Professionals
- County Emergency Managers
- County Planners & GIS staff
- County Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- Regional & Metropolitan (Transportation) Planning Organizations
- Delaware and Susquehanna River Basin Commissions (if applicable)
- Local Hazard Mitigation Coordinators and Floodplain Managers
- Local Code Enforcement Officials
- Local Emergency Management (Emergency Manager, Fire & Police Chiefs)
- Local Planners and planning consultants (if applicable)
- Local Engineers and engineering consultants (if applicable)
- Local Public Works or Highway Superintendents



Municipal Planning Partnership

- All municipalities are encouraged to participate (and continue to be covered by the Town-wide Plan), and all have indicated their interest.
- FEMA has greatly expanded their scrutiny of "participation"...
 Municipalities are required to <u>actively</u> participate.
- All municipalities who wish to join the mitigation planning process must formally indicate their intent to participate.



Municipal Participation

- Attend planning partnership meetings/workshops
- Provide data and information in a timely manner
- Support public and stakeholder outreach
- Assist with the development of your mitigation strategy
- Review and provide feedback on Draft and Final Plan documents
- Facilitate the adoption process Governing Body must pass an Adoption Resolution
- Implement and Maintain the Plan



Assess the Risk – Hazards of Concern Identification

Hazards of Concern (HOCs)- Those natural (and other) hazards that pose significant risk to the Planning Area – and we can address through mitigation rather than only through preparedness, response and recovery.

- We want to review those "hazards of concern" that we will include in the planning process.
- Our effort should be proportional to the risk the hazards pose.
- Each municipality has differing risk to the HOCs.
- We are generally limiting this plan to natural hazards.



Potential Hazards of Concern

Drought	
Flood	
Earthquake	
Extreme Temperature	
lce Jam*	
Ice Storm**	
Landslide***	
Land Subsidence***	
Severe Storm	
Severe Winter Storm**	
Wildfire	



Assess the Risk – Hazard Profiling

- Hazards are profiled (characterized) according to:
 - Background and local conditions
 - Historic frequency and probability of occurrence
 - Severity
 - Historic losses and impacts
 - Designated hazard areas
- What hazard events have occurred?
- What local losses have occurred as a result of these events?



Assess the Risk - Inventory of Assets

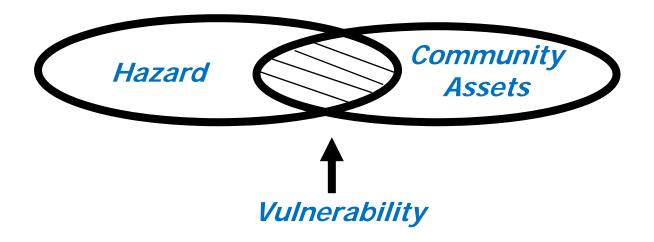
What is at risk? People, Property, Economy, Environment

- Population and Demographics
- Building Stock (Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Educational, etc.)
- Facilities (critical and essential facilities, utilities, transportation features, highpotential loss facilities and user-defined facilities)
 - Police, Fire, Emergency Services
 - Hospitals and Medical Care Facilities
 - Schools and Care Facilities
 - Sheltering Facilities
 - Infrastructure (Transportation Systems, Utilities)
 - High-Potential Loss Facilities (Dams, Military Installations, Haz-Mat)



<u>Assess the Risk – Vulnerability Assessment</u>

 Vulnerability Assessment - What do we predict our suffering to be if we do nothing to mitigate our risk:





Proposed Mission Statement

The mission of the Town of Blooming Grove Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify and reduce, through cost-effective and sustainable mitigation efforts, our vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards. In doing so, the Town seeks to create an informed and prepared community while protecting its health, safety, property, economy, quality of life, and environment.



Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Goals: General guidelines that state what we want to achieve.

Should be consistent with the State goals and other local

goals.

Example: "Protect existing properties."

Objectives: Define strategies or implementation steps to

attain a stated goal.

<u>Example</u>: "Enact or enforce regulatory measures that ensure new development will not increase flood threats

to existing properties."

Actions: Specific activities that will achieve our goals and

objectives and manage natural hazard risk

The Steering Committee shall be reviewing and updating the Plan Goals and Objectives. Each municipality shall be reviewing and updating their Mitigation Action Plan.



Sample Goals

- Goal 1: Protect Life and Property
- Goal 2: Increase Public Awareness
- Goal 3: Encourage Partnerships
- Goal 4: Provide for Emergency Services



Capability Assessments

What resources do we have at our disposal to Mitigate Risk?

"Proposed mitigation actions will be evaluated against the backdrop of what is feasible in terms of your government's legal, administrative, fiscal and technical capacities" (FEMA 386-3)

- Serve to identify legal authority and administrative, technical and fiscal capabilities in the state, county and jurisdictions that will facilitate or hinder hazard mitigation goals and objectives.
- State Capability Assessment is in the State HMP
- Part of this Planning Process is to build Local Mitigation Capabilities
- Training, Workshops and Seminars



Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

- Mitigation actions need to be realistic, achievable and action-oriented.
- Will include both regional actions, as well as jurisdiction-specific.
- Will address both public and private property.
- For each proposed mitigation strategy, the following will be identified:
 - Implementation timeline
 - Estimated cost
 - Estimated benefits (avoided losses)
 - Potential funding sources
 - Lead agency or department
 - Supporting agencies



Mitigation Actions? Like What?

- Prevention. Measures such as planning and zoning, open space preservation, land development regulations, building codes, storm water management.
- Property Protection. Measures such as acquisition, relocation, storm shutters, rebuilding, barriers, floodproofing, insurance, and structural retrofits for high winds.
- Public Education and Awareness. Measures such as outreach projects, real
 estate disclosure, hazard information centers, technical assistance.
- Natural Resource Protection. Measures such as erosion and sediment control, stream corridor protection, vegetative management, and wetlands preservation.
- Emergency Services. Measures such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance.
- Structural Projects. Measures such as dams, levees, seawalls, bulkheads, retaining walls, channel modifications, storm sewers, and retrofitted buildings and elevated roadways.



Mitigation Action example

General Action: Retrofit vulnerable infrastructure.

Detailed Action:

The Village will address the replacement of the Jefferson Avenue Bridge, located in the center of the Village to avoid river flow restrictions created by the current design of the bridge. The current bridge has suffered extensive structural damage during past flooding events. The center piling of the bridge is located mid-stream in the Mamaroneck River and contributes to debris back-up and reduced flow capacity of the river.



Other Planning Tasks

- Assuring wide involvement and public participation
 - Notices and new releases on planning effort
 - HMP Webpage detailing effort, providing downloadable drafts of the plan, and providing a way for public input (local contact information and email link)
 - Public presentations and meetings
 - Public access to draft and final plan documents (incl. libraries, town halls)
 - Questionnaire (on-line and/or hard copy)
- Documentation of the Planning Process
- Plan implementation and maintenance procedures
- Adoption by local governments



Plan Implementation

- Your mitigation strategy section provides a "blueprint" to follow for progressively reducing your community's natural hazard risk.
- It will includes two type of initiatives/projects those that your community can "self fund", and those that will require outside (e.g. grant) funding.
- Mitigation grant opportunities open regularly:
 - The annual HMA grant window opens in June of each year.
 - HMGP funding comes in the wake of Declared Disasters in the State.
- The Town Hazard Mitigation Planning Coordinator will continue to alert planning partners of grant opportunities as they arise, including all guidance and instructions provided by NYSOEM and FEMA.



Why do I want to do this again? ...show me the money

- Grant applications across all mitigation programs are similar (almost identical) and can be submitted through e-Grants to more than one program (with the exception of HMGP), and re-submitted if not awarded the first time.
- The grant process starts with a simple "Letter Of Intent" (LOI). SOEM will review the LOI and advise the community whether they should move forward with their application.
- Projects often address private property (e.g. residential, commercial), however the town must apply on their behalf as the "sub-applicant".
- Grants typically require a 25% local match...for private property projects, the property owner is typically responsible for fronting the 75% reimbursable portion, along with providing the 25% local match.



Here's how it works...

Example: Consider a \$200,000 storm water improvement project in your 5-year Capital Budget for FY13

	No Grant	With Grant		
Base Project Cost:	\$ 200,000			
Project cost with grant support:		\$ 220,000		
Less 75% FEMA reimbursement:		<u>(\$ 165,000)</u>		
Net Project cost to Town:	\$ 200,000	\$ 55,000		
Savings:	\$ 145	\$ 145,000 (73%)		

...and this doesn't consider long term cost benefits



Immediate Action Items

- NFIP Data Request Letter (on CD)
- Municipal Letters of Intent (on CD)
- Press Release (on CD)
- Public Website



General Questions, Issues and Concerns

