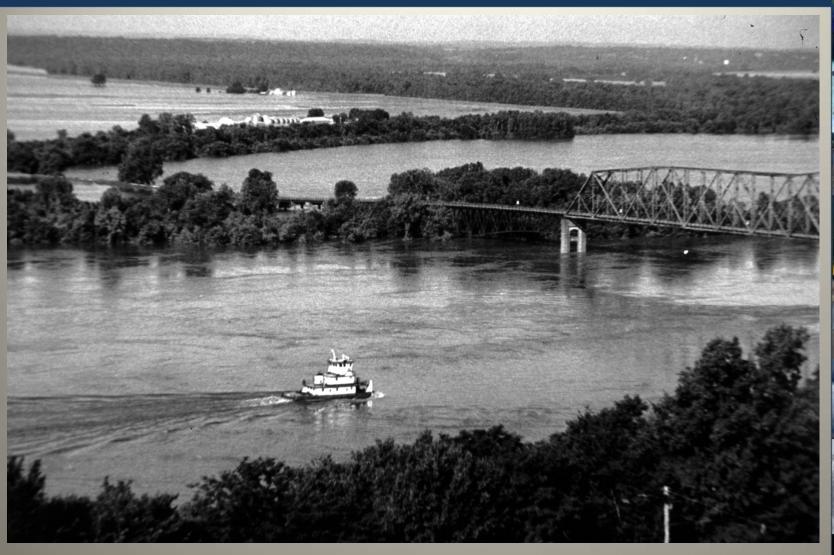


Hazard Mitigation Planning









Hazard Mitigation Planning

ॐ FEMA

 Break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and reoccurring damage











Section 1: Risk Assessment

Risk assessment provides the foundation for the rest of the mitigation planning process.

•The purpose of the risk assessment is for jurisdictions to gather existing risk information that enables them to identify and assign value to risk in order to prioritize mitigation actions and appropriate resources to reduce losses from all natural hazards.









Risk Assessment

Three basic components of risk assessment:

- 1. Identify Hazards
- 2. Profile Hazard Events
- 3. Estimate Losses









Hazards to Consider

- Severe Storms
- Tornadoes
- Flooding
- Severe Winter Storms
- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Earthquakes

- Dam or Levee Failure
- Mine Subsidence
- Lake Michigan Storm
 Surge







Boundaries vs. Planning-area wide Hazards



Remember that not all hazards have a defined hazard boundary within the planning area

- Boundaries: Hazard has definable limits
- Planning-area wide: Could impact any jurisdiction

Boundaries	Planning-Area Wide
Flooding	Thunderstorms
Dam Failure	Hail
Levee Failure	Tornadoes
Wildfire	Winter Storms
Shoreline Erosion	
Land Subsidence/Abandoned Mines	



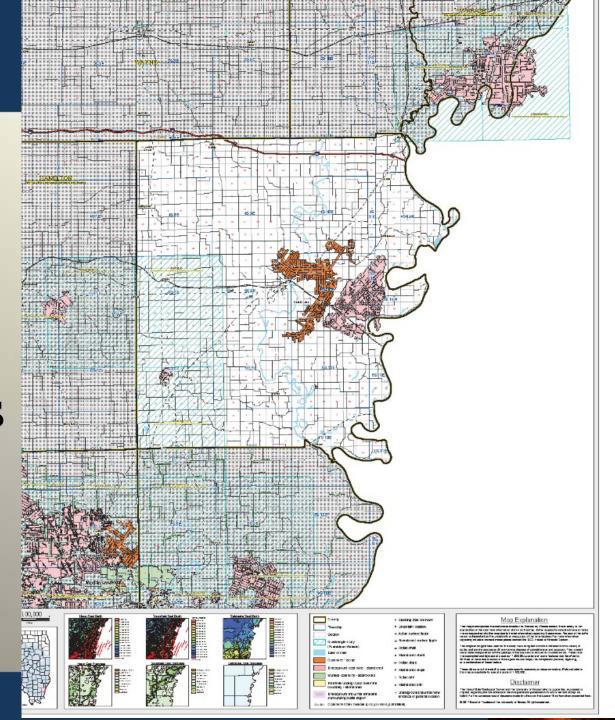


Plan Status By County

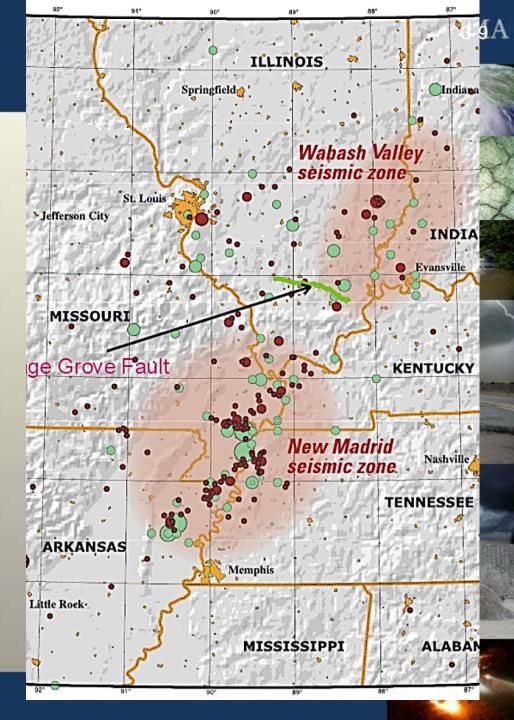
County Name	Date of Plan Approval	Date Plan Expires	Planning Grant
Clay	No Plan	No Plan	
Coles	January 15, 2010	Expired	Yes
Cumberland	June 15, 2015	June 15, 2020	
Edwards	July 13, 2009	Expired	Yes
Effingham	No Plan	No Plan	
Jasper	May 22, 2012	May 22, 2017	
Richland	January 31, 2013	January 31, 2018	
Shelby	No Plan	No Plan	Yes
Wayne	No Plan	No Plan	Yes
White	January 15, 2010	Expired	Yes

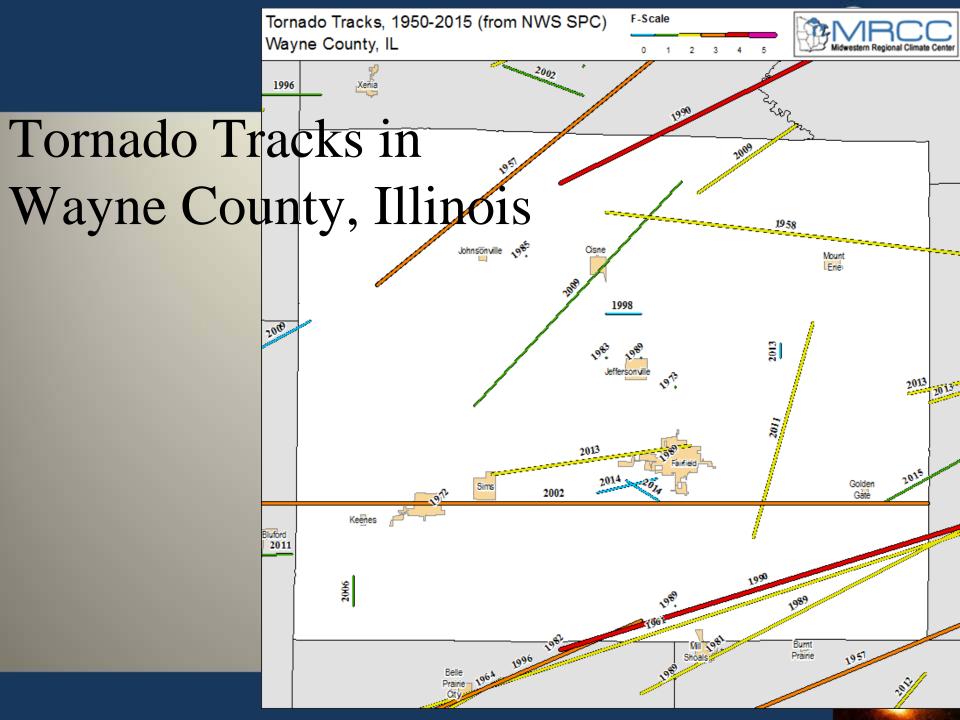


Active and
Abandoned
Mines Near
Carmi, Illinois



Earthquake Risks in Watershed





In April-May, 2002 the Little Wabash Watershed experienced flooding. A record discharge of water was recorded at the Little Wabash River near Effingham. This was determined to have been a 500 year flood event. In many locations the flood stage lasted 14 days. The Little Wabash River at Carmi, Illinois was above flood stage for 23 days. See Flooding in Illinois, April-June

2002, Open File Report 02-487, USGS

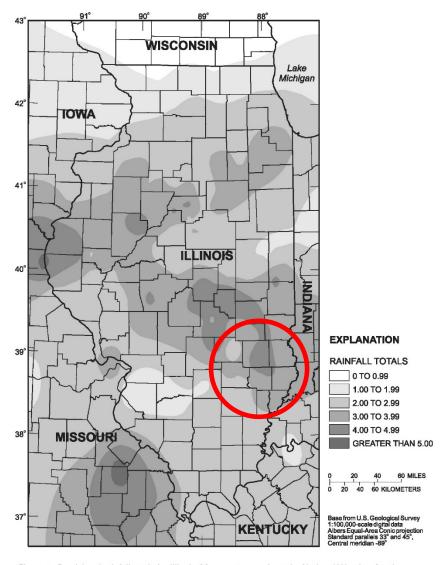


Figure 4. Provisional rainfall totals for Illinois, May 11-13, 2002, from the National Weather Service Cooperative Observer Network.

Record Snowstorms Occurred in Winter of 1978-79© FEM2A Storms in January, 2014 Closed Roads and Highways.





Area Suffered Drought in 2012

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 24, 2012 Valid 7 a.m. EST

Illinois

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	and grant and the street of the street						
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.07	70.80	7.10	
Last Week (07/17/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.07	8.28	1.45	
3 Months Ago (04/24/2012 map)	57.77	42.23	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Start of Calendar Year (12/27/2011 map)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Start of Water Year (09/27/2011 map)	45.76	54.24	30.76	14.68	0.00	0.00	
One Year Ago (07/19/2011 map)	76.77	23.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu











Released Thursday, July 26, 2012 Richard Heim, National Climatic Data Center, NOAA





Map the Properties At-Risk



Flooding in Illinois April, 2011

Local Officials Focus on Community Buildings, Utilities, Infrastructure



🎒 FEM

Community Facilities Housing Vulnerable Populations

Hospitals, Day Care and Pre-School Facilities, Housing for the Elderly, Housing for Low Income Families

Public Assembly Buildings

Schools, Community Centers, Movie theaters, Auditoriums, Churches, Social Hall

Emergency Services

Fire Stations, Ambulance Centers,
 Police Stations

Water Supply Systems

- Water Treatment Plants, Sewer Treatment Plants, Water Supply Wells/Reservoirs
- Primary Delivery Pipelines, Booster or Pump Stations, Storage Tanks, Water Towers

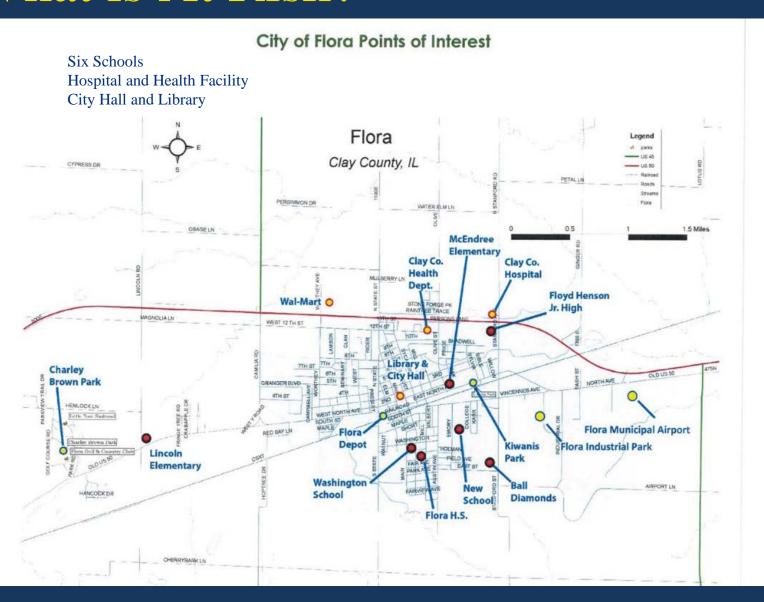
Communications/Power Infrastructure

- Fiber Optic Lines, Radio, Cellular, andor Microwave Towers
- Electrical Power Distribution Systems
- High Voltage Transmission Lines
- Transform Substations, Generation Stations, Nuclear Facilities



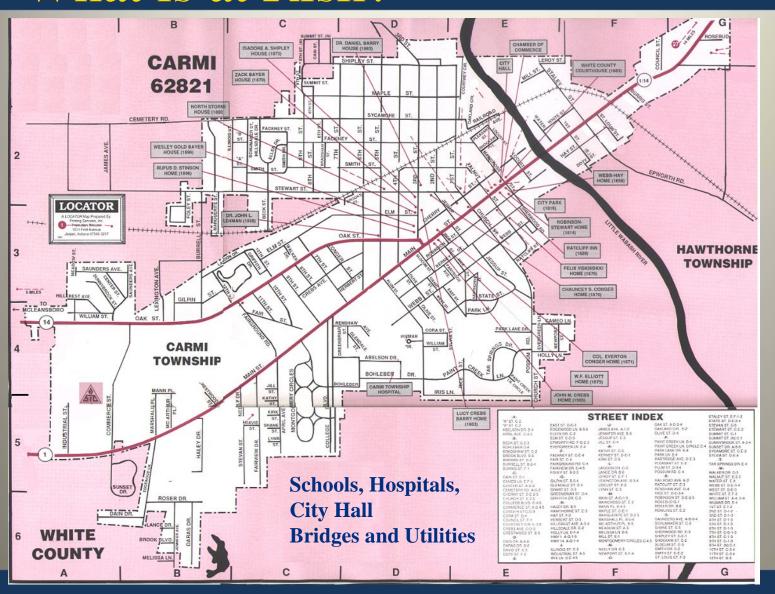


What is At Risk?





What is at Risk?







What is At Risk?

More than 12 schools,
Several hospitals and
care facilities, public
water and sewage facilities,
police and fire facilities





Assess Vulnerability - Describe the Impact of Each Hazard



The new or updated plan must address the impact of each hazard on each jurisdiction.

For <u>each hazard</u>, and for <u>each jurisdiction</u>, discuss:

- Types of damage
- Extent of damage to
 - Structures
 - Infrastructure
 - Critical facilities
 - Major employers
 - Cultural, historical, environmental assets
 - Public assembly or public meeting facilities





Planning Tip

Inventory those community assets that may be uniquely vulnerable to specific hazards.

- □ Hospitals
- ☐ Schools and Colleges
- Recreation Centers
- ☐ Assisted Living Center and Nursing Homes





Ultimate Sources: Handbook/Ideas Book

- The Local MP Handbook and the Mitigation Ideas publication provide more detail including the following subsections:
 - Identifying Hazards
 - Profiling Hazards
 - Assessing Vulnerability: Overview
 - Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures
 - Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses
 - Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends
 - Identify Mitigation Strategies
 - Identifying Mitigation Actions







Mitigation Ideas

A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards

January 2013





⊗ FEMA

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