

APPENDIX F
PLANNING PROCESS

*Introduction
Why we have contacted*

1 **Hazard Mitigation Planning**

November 5th, 2009

2 **What is Mitigation?**

- Mitigation focuses on breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigation efforts provide value to the American people by creating safer communities and by reducing loss of life and property.

3 **What is Mitigation Planning?**

- Mitigation planning is a process through which communities assess risks and identify actions to reduce vulnerability to hazards through hazard mitigation.

4 **What is a Mitigation Plan?**

- A Mitigation Plan is a community-driven, living document that communities use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- A pre-disaster plan written to demonstrate how a jurisdiction will lower its risk and exposure to disasters

5 **What are the goals of the Hazard Mitigation Plan?**

- Help Coshocton County to identify and assess:
 - Risk of loss of life, injury and property damage due to natural hazards;
 - Options for mitigation to remove or eliminate these risks; and
 - Available resources and capabilities to implement mitigation measures.As part of on-going efforts to create a more sustainable community!

6 **Why Prepare Hazard Mitigation Plans?**

- Disaster recovery costs will continue to rise due to:
 - inflation
 - population increase
- For every dollar spent on mitigation
 - \$4 would have been spent on responding or recovering from a disaster.

7 **Benefits from Hazard Mitigation Plans**

- Reduced loss of life, damage to property, maintains essential services, critical facilities, and avoids economic disruption
 - Reduced short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction costs
 - Eligibility for pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding

- A roadmap for coordinating hazard mitigation planning efforts
- Creates a more disaster resistant community

8 **What are the penalties for noncompliance?**

- Noncompliant state and local governments will be ineligible for:
 - Pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding (Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, Pre-disaster Mitigation Program)
 - Post-disaster hazard mitigation funding (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, HUD Disaster Grants)

9 **EXAMPLE**

- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's FEMA recently released \$541,885 through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) to the town of Sugar Creek, Wisc., for the acquisition and removal of five structures.
- Through HMGP, FEMA did pay 75 percent of the project cost. The remaining 25 percent was covered from the state of Wisconsin and Sugar Creek.

10 **EXAMPLE Cont.**

- This project ensured the health, safety and welfare of these homeowners by relocating them.
- The acquisition did help prevent future structural losses and emergency repair costs, and did lessen the financial obligations of federal, state and local governments.
- HMGP funds were used to remove these homes from a flood-prone area, returning the area to open location.

11 **Overview of the**

Hazard Mitigation

Planning Process

12 **Hazard Mitigation Plans Contain**

- Plan Process Documentation
- Hazard Identification
- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy

- Plan Maintenance
- Plan Adoption

13 **The Planning Process**

- Conduct baseline assessments to identify and characterize hazards and capabilities of Coshocton.
- Determine and evaluate alternative mitigation actions
- Develop the Mitigation Plan
- Develop and implement a strategic plan of action

14 **Hazard Identification, Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment**

- Identify hazards that threaten the County
- Determine their probability of occurrence and what areas they can affect
- Identify community assets that may be affected
- Estimate the losses that may result from the hazard

15 **Hazard Identification
Cont.**

- Natural hazards that threaten Coshocton County for example include but are not limited to:
 - Flooding
 - Tornadoes/Wind Storms
 - Winter Storms
 - Landslides/Subsidence
 - Earthquakes
 - Wildfires

16 **Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions**

- The mitigation plan might include options like structural solutions such as dams, levees, or building storm shelters
- Regulatory solutions like building codes, permits, or land use policies.
- Non-structural solutions
 - Like acquisition, retrofit of buildings, stream restoration or vegetative management

17 **Develop the Mitigation Plan**

- Requires citizen input about what's important – character of the community, landmarks, etc....
- Research options for addressing the risks
- Prioritization of recommended mitigation activities based on risk assessment, capability assessment, community input.

18 **Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress**

- Develop a detailed implementation schedule of short, medium, and long-

range priorities and mitigation projects

- Develop a way to monitor the progress of the plan and to make changes to it as necessary

19 **Public Participation Process**

What we need from you!!

- Assessing vulnerability
- Setting priorities
- Identifying and evaluating mitigation actions, and
- Following through on implementation.

20 **Public Participation Process (Cont.)**

- Coshocton County EMA develops Vulnerability Assessment and Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan using available data
- Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) disseminates this information to jurisdictions several times during the process
- Jurisdictions review draft plan and recommend changes
- HMPC and jurisdictions work together to resolve differences and finalize the plan

21 **Spelling it out**

- We need you to take the information we have given you today and assess Coshocton County's vulnerabilities. Come back with ideas of what areas in the county are vulnerable to natural hazards, such as flooding. Then determine what would be the best course of action to STOP that area from being affected by that hazard.
- For example last year on September 14, 2009 Coshocton County had hurricane forced winds that the county had not experienced before. As you saw the destruction of the county, what weakness did you see through out the county that needs to be corrected or recognized?

22 **What are the next steps?**

- Preparation of Vulnerability Assessment
- Development of public participation plan
- Development of Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan for review by the HMPC
- Soliciting participation from individual jurisdictions.

23 **Following Meetings**

- Formal in-progress review meeting where draft hazard vulnerability assessment is reviewed, along with draft goals, objectives and action items.
 - Meeting expected to take place November 17, 2009 at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at 12:00pm.
 - Look to change the date to Friday the 13, 2009 at 12:00pm.
- Public Meeting informing the public of draft hazard vulnerability assessment, along with draft goals, objectives, action plans and prioritizing proposed mitigation actions.
 - Meeting expected to take place November 19, 2009 at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at 5:00pm.
- Final public meeting to present the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

24 **QUESTIONS????**

Jordan Seib

From: Sue Vance
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 10:19 AM
To: Curtis Lee; Endsley, Larry; Everhart, Lori lakepark@clover.net; Fischer, Gary (garyfischer@coshocotoncounty.net); fred wachtel; Hasseman, Kirby; Jerry Stenner (jerry.stenner@cityofcoshocoton.com); Kapp-Salupo, Deborah (deborah.kapp-salupo@omeres.net); Lonsinger, Steve; McClain, Brian; McDonald, John; Mercer, Mayor Steve; Scherbel, Paul; Seib, Jordan; Shryock, Dane; Smailes, Ken; Talbot, Dean (talbot5840@roadrunner.com); Van Horn, James (jamesvanhorn@coshocotoncounty.net); Vance, Sue; WTNS Radio
Subject: Hazard Mitigation Meeting Reminder - Thursday, November 5, 2009
Good Morning, Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee . . .

A reminder of this **Thursday's Noon Lunch Meeting on November 5, 2009**, here at the County Services Building, 724 S. 7th Street, lower level, Room B-100.
We would **welcome your RSVPs by end of today** (if you haven't done so) to allow us to plan lunch accordingly.

Many thanks to the following members, who have already confirmed their attendance...your thoughtfulness is very much appreciated:

- Steve Lonsinger
- Andy Jones
- Kirby Hasseman
- Lori Everhart
- Dean Talbot
- John McDonald
- Debbie Kapp-Salupo
- James T. Van Horn
- Jordan Seib

The EMA office is pleased that you are interested and supportive of the Hazard Mitigation Planning project.

Sue Vance

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11/9/2009

COSHOCTON COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

724 South Seventh Street
Coshocton, Ohio 43812
Phone 740-622-1984 Fax 740-623-6510

November 5, 2009

Dear Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee,

As part of the planning process the Emergency Management Agency must, every five years, assess the natural hazards that can affect the county and the infrastructures in the county. The purpose of this assessment is to identify “Critical Infrastructure” risks in the county and once identified to assess the protection each has or needs based on its critical nature. In addition this assessment needs to include “Natural Hazards” that may affect the county. These hazards need to be identified and rated as to which are more of a threat to the county.

To help you identify “Critical Infrastructures” in Coshocton County, use the following criteria for rating facilities in the county.

An asset in Coshocton County would be considered “Critical” if it is:

1. Essential to conducting government functions;
2. Necessary for the public sector to provide the services and activities needed in the county;
3. Necessary for the commercial / Industrial sector to continue operations;

The suggested measure for rating something as “Critical” would be something like:

If it was destroyed or taken out of service for an extended period would it reduce the ability of governments or the critical public or private organizations from continuing to deliver vital services necessary to protect the safety, health, welfare, and economic activities within Coshocton County?

Please rate the facilities on the list and add any additional infrastructures you think would meet the criteria. Please don't forget to include your reason on why the infrastructure should be listed. You may have a better perspective of a hazard on the county.

The following list should be considered in making your selection of additional items to include:

1. Water supply and distribution system
2. Food supply including the ability to resupply
3. Electrical energy
4. Gas and oil storage and the delivery system
5. Chemical facilities
6. Banking and finance facilities
7. Telecommunications including phone, fax, e-mail, internet, and mail service
8. Emergency Services, including EMS, Fire, Law enforcement, and Hospital services
9. Government operations

10. Government facilities
11. Public Health
12. Commercial facilities

Examples:

1. A single bank would not meet the criteria, but the entire banking system could.
2. A single food store would be an inconvenience, but would not meet the criteria.
3. The loss of one of the three bridges over the rivers would be an inconvenience but would not meet the criteria.
4. Loss of electrical service for several homes and businesses would not meet the criteria. Loss of electrical power for the City of Coshocton with no possibility of restoration for a week would.
5. Loss of telephone, cell phones, E-mail service for several homes and businesses would not meet the criteria. Loss of electrical power for the City of Coshocton with no possibility of restoration for a week would.
6. Coshocton County Court House because it houses the communications equipment for most of the county functions.

To help you identify “Natural Hazards” in Coshocton County, use the following criteria for rating natural hazards in the county.

1. How often does this natural event occur in the county;
2. How long could it affect the county... years, months, days, etc.
3. Would the effect of this event be catastrophic to the county or just daily normal routine?

Rating: Use a rating system high, medium and low. A rating of low would indicate not critical and a rating of high would indicate very critical to Coshocton County.

Reason for your decision: This will provide incite for the evaluation team in understanding why an item is designated as a “Critical Infrastructure” and a “Natural Hazard”.

**PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO THE EMA NEXT MEETING
NOVEMBER 13, 2009**

Thank you for your assistance on this important county planning task.

Mitigation Actions were evaluated by the HMCC and ranked

Mitigation Action	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority	TOTAL	Rank in Categories
FLOODING										
Educate residents in high risk area of "warning signs" of flash floods	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	18	5
Increase public awareness of flooding-especially flood prone areas	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	21	1
Evaluate stricter development standards and management of floodplains with countywide coordination	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	17	9
Determine areas of concern in regard to infrastructure that is continually being damaged or destroyed during a flood event	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	17	8
Increase service area able to cover with early warning detection for residents	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	17	6
Educate landowners as to their responsibility for stream maintenances	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	0	14	10
Create County Program (continuous) for stream maintenance	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	17	7
Look into techniques to prevent driving through water	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	18	4
Adopt county-wide flood plain areas	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	18	3
Update any county locations that need to be or are on NFIP	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	14	11
Set up at the annual fair educational information of NFIP	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	20	2
Work with existing floodplain residents to elevate or flood proof their structures, including obtaining funding assistance, create buy-outs, retrofit existing structures and/or utilities	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	0	14	12
SEVERE WEATHER										
Evaluate the storms that have hit Coshocton County and make the public aware of the hazards	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	14	3
Look to change building codes on structures, reinforce the infrastructure.	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	20	1
Increase awareness of wind storms	0	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	11	4
Trim down all trees in the county that could possibly affect power lines or road ways.	3	0	1	3	3	2	3	2	17	2
TORNADOES										
Increase public awareness of safe zone	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	18	1

structures throughout the county											
Increase public awareness of safe zone structures in mobile home parks	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	12	2	
DROUGHT											
Increase awareness and potential damaging effects of droughts.	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	18	2	
Determine damaging effect of development on aquifers	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	18	3	
Look at scenarios and potential damaging effect on the county	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	14	5	
EMA needs to develop action plan for droughts.	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	20	1	
Develop water rationing actions that will be implemented during a drought situation	3	0	1	3	3	2	3	2	17	4	
CLASS ONE DAMS											
Evaluate class one dams and plans	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	21	1	
Mohawk dam connect and work with staff to create an early warning system	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	18	2	
EARTHQUAKES											
Increase awareness and damaging effects of earthquakes	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	18	1	
Provide residents and builders with examples of how to build for earthquakes	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	0	14	2	
Notes											
1. Ratings: 0 = Poor, 1 = Fair, 2 = Good, 3 = Excellent											
2. Weighting based on number of county residents that are affected by hazard and the efficacy of the actions.											
3. Environmental and legal rankings are shaded because (with the exception of a few legal issues) they are all rated as 3.											