



SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

2019 HMP UPDATE CHANGES

- Section 1, Introduction, was updated to reflect the organization of the 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) update.

1.1 BACKGROUND

A Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is a living document that communities use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards. It forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and creates a framework for decision making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters. Examples of mitigation projects include home acquisitions or elevations to remove structures from high risk areas, upgrades to critical public facilities, and infrastructure improvements. Ultimately, these actions reduce vulnerability, and communities are able to recover more quickly from disasters.

In response to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Burlington County, and the cities, townships, and boroughs located therein, have developed this multi-jurisdictional HMP, which is an update of the 2014 *Burlington County New Jersey Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazards Mitigation Plan*. The DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and is designed to improve planning for, response to, and recovery from disasters by requiring state and local entities to implement pre-disaster mitigation planning and develop HMPs. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has issued guidelines for HMPs. The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) supports plan development for jurisdictions in New Jersey.

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk and effects that can result from specific hazards.

FEMA defines a *Hazard Mitigation Plan* as the documentation of a state or local government evaluation of natural hazards and the strategies to mitigate such hazards.

Burlington County has been included in 26 FEMA (major and emergency) declarations since 1954.

Specifically, the DMA 2000 requires that states, with support from local governmental agencies, update HMPs on a five-year basis to prepare for and reduce the potential impacts of natural hazards. The DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities, prompting them to work

together. This enhanced planning will better enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

1.1.1 DMA 2000 Origins -The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

In the early 1990s, a new federal policy regarding disasters began to evolve. Rather than simply reacting whenever disasters strike communities, the federal government began encouraging communities to first assess their vulnerability to various disasters and proceed to take actions to reduce or eliminate potential risks. The logic is simply that a disaster-resistant community can rebound from a natural disaster with less loss of property or human injury, at much lower cost and, consequently, more quickly. Moreover, other costs associated with disasters are minimized, such as the time lost from productive activity by business and industries.

The DMA 2000 provides an opportunity for states, tribes, and local governments to take a new and revitalized approach to mitigation planning. The DMA 2000 amended the Stafford Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions (Section 409) and replacing them with a new set of requirements (Section 322). This section



sets forth the requirements that communities evaluate natural hazards within their respective jurisdictions and develop an appropriate plan of action to mitigate those hazards, while emphasizing the need for state, tribal, and local governments to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

The amended Stafford Act requires that each local jurisdiction identify potential natural hazards to the health, safety, and well-being of its residents, and identify and prioritize actions that can be taken by the community to mitigate those hazards—before disaster strikes. For communities to remain eligible for hazard mitigation assistance from the federal government, they must first prepare, and then maintain and update an HMP (this plan).

Responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of Section 322 of the Stafford Act and administering the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program has been delegated to the State of New Jersey, specifically to NJOEM. FEMA also provides support through guidance, resources, and plan reviews.

1.1.2 Benefits of Mitigation Planning

The planning process will help prepare citizens and government agencies to better respond when disasters occur. In addition, mitigation planning allows Burlington County as a whole, as well as the participating municipalities, to remain eligible for mitigation grant funding for mitigation projects that will reduce the impact of future disaster events. The long-term benefits of mitigation planning include:

- An increased understanding of hazards faced by Burlington County and its communities;
- Building a more sustainable and disaster-resistant county;
- Increasing education and awareness of hazards and their threats, as well as their risks;
- Building relationships by involving residents, organizations, and businesses;
- Financial savings through partnerships that support planning and mitigation efforts;
- Focused use of limited resources on hazards that have the biggest impact on the community; and
- Reduced long-term impacts and damages to human health and structures and reduced repair costs.

National Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) Per Peril <small>*BCR numbers in this study have been rounded</small>		Beyond Code Requirements	Federally Funded
Overall Hazard Benefit-Cost Ratio		\$4:1	\$6:1
	Riverine Flood	\$5:1	\$7:1
	Hurricane Surge	\$7:1	Too few grants
	Wind	\$5:1	\$5:1
	Earthquake	\$4:1	\$3:1
	Wildland-Urban Interface Fire	\$4:1	\$3:1

Natural hazard mitigation saves \$6 on average for every \$1 spent on federal mitigation grants (FEMA 2018).

1.1.3 Organizations Involved in the Mitigation Planning Effort

Burlington County and the participating jurisdictions intend to implement this HMP with full coordination and participation of county and local departments, organizations and groups, as well as by coordinating with relevant state and federal entities. Coordination helps to ensure that stakeholders have established communication channels and relationships necessary to support mitigation planning and mitigation actions included in Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) and Section 9 (Jurisdictional Annexes). In addition to Burlington County, all municipalities have participated in the planning process (Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1).

Table 1-1. Participating Jurisdictions in Burlington County

Jurisdictions		
City of Beverly	Township of Florence	Township of Southampton



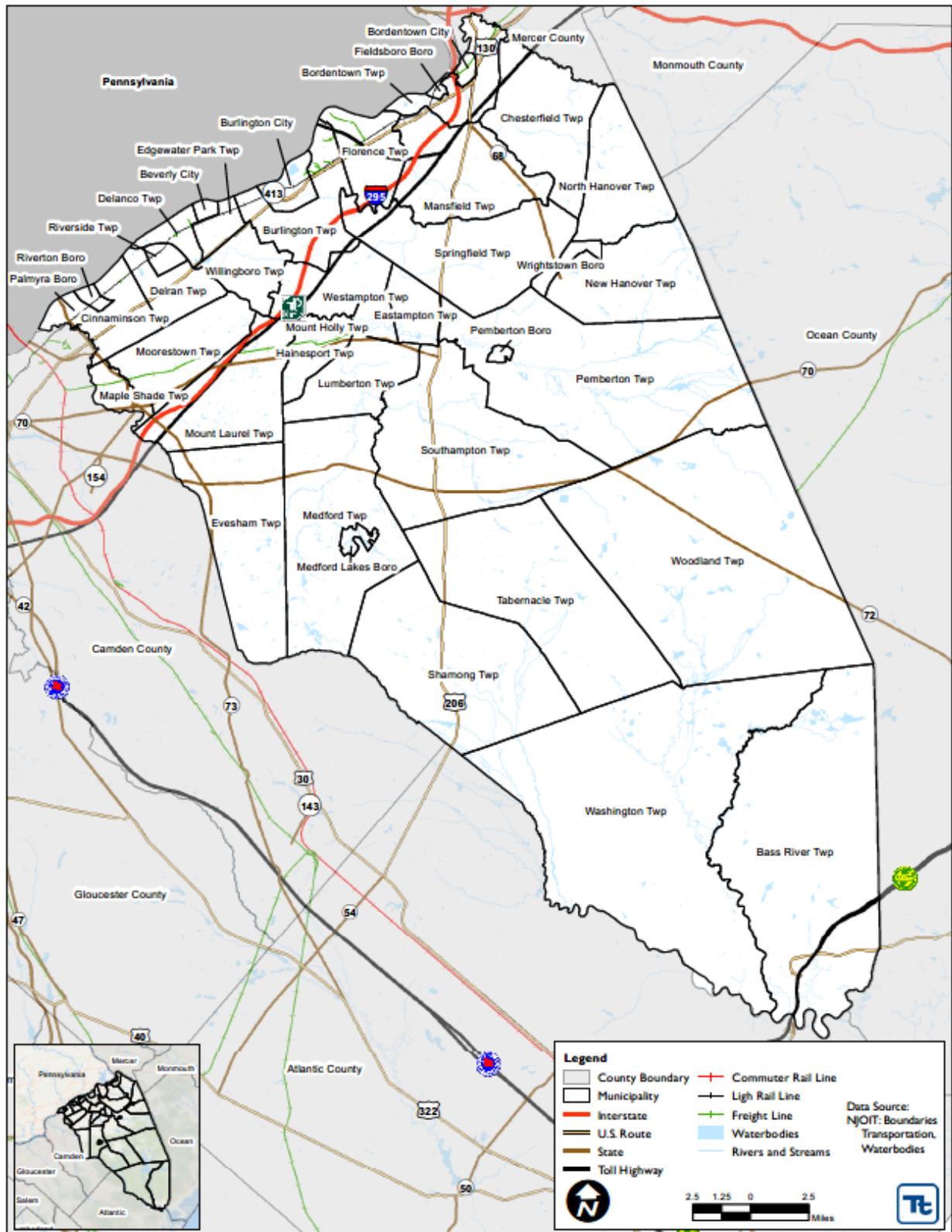


SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Jurisdictions		
City of Bordentown	Township of Hainesport	Township of Springfield
City of Burlington	Township of Lumberton	Township of Tabernacle
Township of Bass River	Township of Mansfield	Township of Washington
Township of Bordentown	Township of Maple Shade	Township of Westampton
Township of Burlington	Township of Medford	Township of Willingboro
Township of Chesterfield	Township of Moorestown	Township of Woodland
Township of Cinnaminson	Township of Mount Holly	Borough of Fieldsboro
Township of Delanco	Township of Mount Laurel	Borough of Medford Lakes
Township of Delran	Township of New Hanover	Borough of Palmyra
Township of Eastampton	Township of North Hanover	Borough of Pemberton
Township of Edgewater Park	Township of Pemberton	Borough of Riverton
Township of Evesham	Township of Riverside	Borough of Wrightstown
	Township of Shamong	



Figure 1-1. Burlington County, New Jersey Mitigation Plan Area





Multiple Agency Support for Hazard Mitigation

Primary responsibility for the development and implementation of mitigation strategies and policies lies with local governments. However, local governments are not alone; various partners and resources at the regional, state, and federal levels are available to assist communities in the development and implementation of mitigation strategies. Within New Jersey, NJOEM is the lead agency providing hazard mitigation planning assistance and guidance to local jurisdictions. In addition, FEMA provides grants, tools, guidance, and training to support mitigation planning.

Additional input and support for this planning effort was obtained from a range of agencies and through public involvement, as discussed in Section 3 (Planning Process). Under the project management of the Burlington County Office of Emergency Management (Burlington OEM), oversight for the preparation of this HMP was provided by the Burlington County Hazard Mitigation Steering and Planning Committees. Details regarding the roles and responsibilities of the Steering and Planning Committees are also further discussed in Section 3. The Steering Committee, consisting of representatives from county departments, has been formed to plan, guide, expedite, and implement the planning process. A list of Steering Committee and Planning Committee members is provided in Section 3.

This HMP update was prepared in accordance with the following regulations and guidance:

- FEMA *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook*, March 2013
- FEMA *Integrating Hazard Mitigation into Local Planning*, March 1, 2013
- FEMA *Plan Integration: Linking Local Planning Efforts*, July 2015
- *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide*, October 1, 2011
- DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000)
- 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 201 and 206 (including: Feb. 26, 2002, Oct. 1, 2002, Oct. 28, 2003, and Sept. 13, 2004 Interim Final Rules)
- FEMA *How-To Guide for Using HAZUS-MH for Risk Assessment*. FEMA Document No. 433, February 2004
- FEMA *Mitigation Planning How-to Series* (FEMA 386-1 through 4, 2002), available at: <http://www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm>.
- FEMA *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards*, January 2013

Table 1-2 summarizes the requirements outlined in the DMA 2000 Interim Final Rule and where each of these requirements is addressed in this HMP.

Table 1-2. FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Plan Criteria	Primary Location in the 2019 HMP
Prerequisites	
Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5)	Volume I, Section 2.0; Appendix A
Planning Process	
Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)	Volume I, Section 3.0
Risk Assessment	
Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)	Volume I, Section 5.2
Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)	Volume I, Section 5.4
Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)	Volume I, Section 5.4
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)	Volume I, Section 4.0 Volume I Section 5.4
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)	Volume I, Section 5.4



Plan Criteria	Primary Location in the 2019 HMP
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)	Volume I, Section 4.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Mitigation Strategy	
Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)	Volume I, Section 6.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)	Volume I, Section 6.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)	Volume I, Section 6.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)	Volume I, Section 6.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Plan Maintenance Process	
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: §201.6(c)(4)(i)	Volume I, Section 7.0
Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)	Volume I, Section 7.0; Volume II, Section 9 Annexes
Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)	Volume I, Section 7.0

1.1.4 Organization

The Burlington County HMP update is organized as a two-volume plan to facilitate use of this plan as a resource for each participant. Volume I provides information on the overall planning process, and the natural hazard profiling and vulnerability assessments which served as a basis for the understanding of risk and identification of appropriate mitigation actions. As such, Volume I is intended for use as a resource for on-going mitigation analysis. Volume II consists of an annex dedicated to each participating jurisdiction. Each annex summarizes the jurisdiction’s legal, regulatory, and fiscal capabilities; vulnerabilities to natural hazards; status of past mitigation actions; and provides an individualized mitigation strategy. The annexes are intended to provide an expedient resource for each jurisdiction for implementation of mitigation projects and future grant opportunities, as well as place for each jurisdiction to record and maintain their local aspect of the countywide plan.

Goals and Objectives

The planning process included a review and update of the prior mitigation goals, and the addition of all new objectives as a basis for the planning process and to guide the selection of appropriate mitigation actions addressing all hazards of concern. Further, the goal development process considered the mitigation goals expressed in the State of New Jersey HMP, as well as other relevant county and local planning documents, as discussed within Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy).

The six goals of the Burlington County HMP:

- Goal 1: Protect Life
- Goal 2: Protect Property
- Goal 3: Promote a Sustainable Economy
- Goal 4: Protect the Environment
- Goal 5: Increase Public Awareness
- Goal 6: Support Continuity of Operations

Hazards of Concern

Burlington County and participating jurisdictions reviewed the natural hazards that caused measurable impacts in the planning area and updated the list of hazards of concern based on events, losses, and information available since the 2014 HMP. Burlington County and participating jurisdictions evaluated the risk and vulnerability due to each of the hazards of concern on the assets of each participating jurisdiction. Although the resulting hazard risk rankings varied for each jurisdiction, the summary risk rankings corresponded with that of Burlington County and are indicated in each jurisdictional annex. The hazard risk ranks were used to focus and prioritize individual jurisdictional mitigation strategies.



Plan Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

Plan integration is the process by which jurisdictions look at their existing planning framework and align efforts with the goal of building a safer, smarter, and more resilient community. It is specific to each community and depends on the vulnerability of the built environment. Community-wide plan integration supports risk reduction through various planning and development measures, both before and after a disaster. Plan integration involves a community's plans, policies, codes, and programs that guide development and the roles of people and government in implementing these capabilities. Successful integration occurs through collaboration among a diverse set of stakeholders in the community (FEMA 2015).

Effective mitigation is achieved when hazard awareness and risk management approaches and strategies become an integral part of public activities and decision-making. Within the county there are many existing plans and programs that support hazard risk management, and thus it is critical that this HMP integrate and coordinate with, and complement, those mechanisms.

The *Capability Assessment* in Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides a summary and description of the existing plans, programs, and regulatory mechanisms at all levels of government (federal, state, county and local) that support hazard mitigation within Burlington County. Within each jurisdictional annex (Section 9), Burlington County and each participating jurisdiction identified how they have integrated hazard risk management into their existing planning, regulatory, and operational/administrative framework ("integration capabilities"), and how they intend to promote this integration ("integration actions").

A further summary of these continued efforts to develop and promote a comprehensive and holistic approach to hazard risk management and mitigation is presented in Section 9 (Jurisdictional Annexes).

1.1.5 Implementation of the 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) and Section 9 (Jurisdictional Annexes) of the plan present the status of the mitigation projects identified in the 2014 Burlington County HMP. Numerous projects and programs have been implemented that have reduced hazard vulnerability to assets in the planning area. The county and municipal annexes, and plan maintenance procedures in Section 7 (Plan Maintenance), have been developed to encourage specific activities such as review of the HMP during update of codes, ordinances, zoning, and development to ensure that a more thorough integration, with its related benefits, will be completed within the upcoming five-year planning period.

1.1.6 Implementation of the Planning Process

The planning process and findings are to be documented in local HMPs. To support the planning process in developing this HMP update, Burlington County and the participating jurisdictions have accomplished the following:

- Developed a Steering Committee and Planning Committee
- Reviewed the 2014 *Burlington County HMP*
- Identified/reviewed hazards that are of greatest concern to the county (hazards of concern) to be included in the update
- Profiled these hazards
- Estimated the assets at risk and potential losses associated with these hazards
- Reviewed and updated the mitigation goals and added objective
- Reviewed the 2014 mitigation strategy and actions to indicate progress



- Developed new mitigation actions to address reduction of vulnerability of hazards of concern
- Involved a wide range of stakeholders and the public in the HMP update process
- Updated mitigation plan maintenance procedures to be executed after obtaining approval of the plan from NJOEM and FEMA

As required by the DMA 2000, Burlington County and participating jurisdictions have informed the public on the planning process and provided opportunities for public comment and input. In addition, numerous agencies and stakeholders have participated as core or support members, providing input and expertise throughout the planning process.

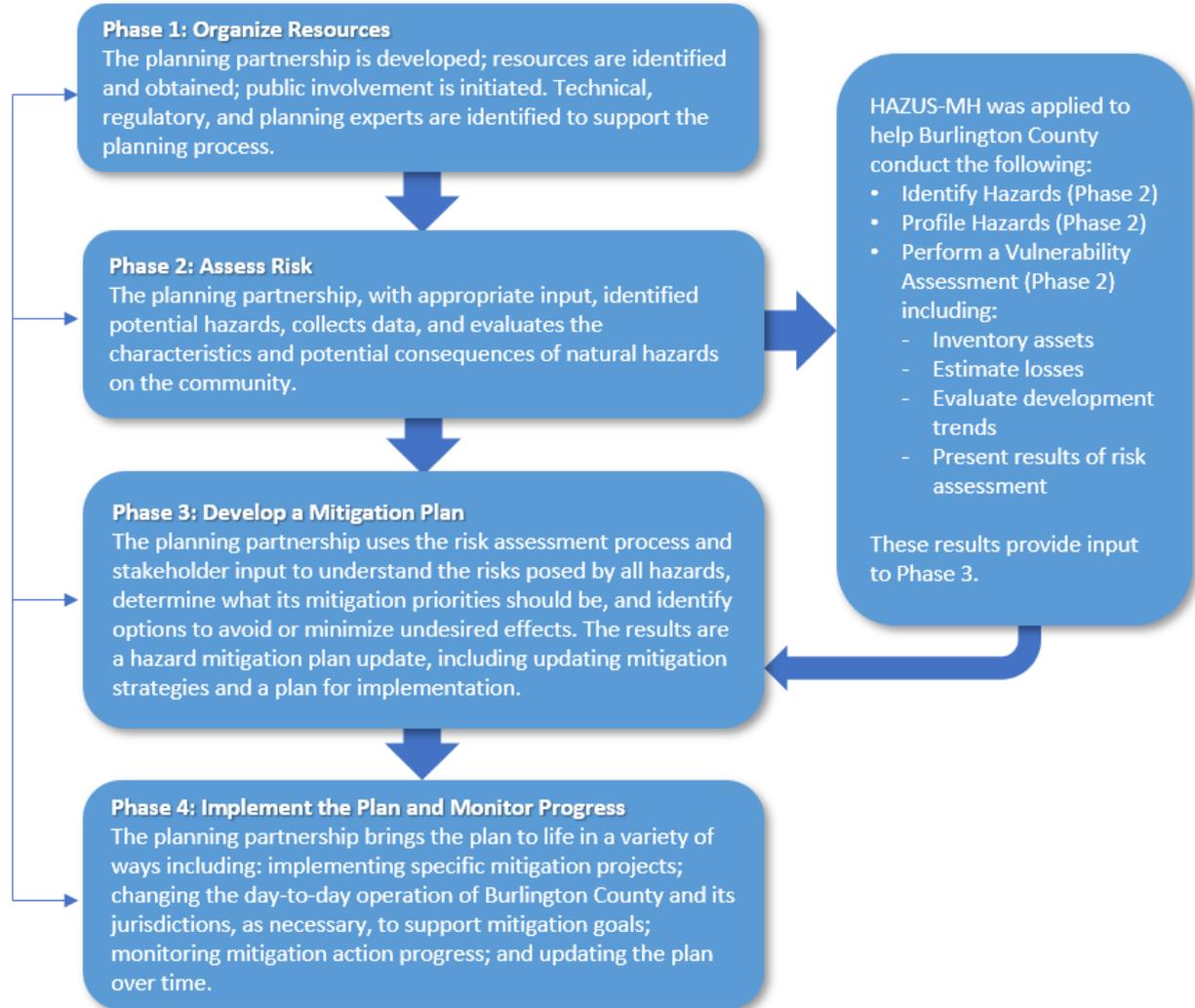
This HMP update documents the process and outcomes of Burlington County and the jurisdictions' efforts. Section 2 (Plan Adoption) includes documentation that the prerequisites for plan approval have been met. Section 3 (Planning Process) includes additional information on the process to develop this plan update.

1.1.7 Organization of this Mitigation Plan

This HMP update was organized in accordance with FEMA and NJOEM guidance. The structure of this HMP update follows the four-phase planning process recommended by FEMA and is summarized in Figure 1-2.



Figure 1-2. Burlington County Hazard Mitigation Planning Process



As noted earlier, the HMP is organized into two volumes: Volume I includes all information that applies to the entire planning area (Burlington County); and Volume II includes participating jurisdiction-specific information.

Volume I of this HMP includes the following sections:

Section 1: Introduction: Overview of participants and planning process.

Section 2: Plan Adoption: Information regarding the adoption of the HMP update by Burlington County and each participating jurisdiction.

Section 3: Planning Process: A description of the HMP update methodology and development process; Steering Committee, Planning Committee, and stakeholder involvement efforts; and a description of how this HMP update will be incorporated into existing programs.

Section 4: County Profile: An overview of Burlington County, including: (1) general information, (2) economy, (3) land use trends, (4) population and demographics, (5) general building stock inventory and (6) critical facilities.



Section 5: Risk Assessment: Documentation of the hazard identification and hazard risk ranking process, hazard profiles, and findings of the vulnerability assessment (estimates of the impact of hazard events on life, safety and health; general building stock; critical facilities; and the economy). Description of the status of local data and planned steps to improve local data to support mitigation planning.

Section 6: Mitigation Strategy: Information regarding the updated mitigation goals and objectives identified by Burlington County; capability assessment; and mitigation strategy development and update are included in this section.

Section 7: Plan Maintenance: The system established by Burlington County to continue to monitor, evaluate, maintain, and update the HMP.

Volume II of this plan includes the following sections:

Section 8: Planning Partnership: Description of the planning partnership, and jurisdictional annexes.

Section 9: Jurisdictional Annexes: A jurisdiction-specific annex for each participating municipality and Burlington County containing their hazards of concern, hazard risk ranking, capability assessments, new/updated mitigation actions, action prioritization specific only to Burlington County or that jurisdiction, progress on 2014 mitigation actions, and an overview of plan integration into local planning processes.

Appendices include:

Appendix A: Resolutions of HMP Adoption: Resolutions from the county and each jurisdiction will be included as they formally adopt the HMP update.

Appendix B: Meeting Documentation: Agendas, attendance sheets, minutes, and other documentation (as available and applicable) of planning meetings convened during the development of the HMP.

Appendix C: Participation Matrix: A matrix is presented to give a broad overview of who attended meetings and when input was provided to the HMP update.

Appendix D: Public and Stakeholder Outreach Documentation: Documentation of the public and stakeholder outreach effort including webpages, informational materials, public and stakeholder meetings and presentations, surveys, and other methods used to receive and incorporate public and stakeholder comment and input to the plan update process.

Appendix E: Mitigation action worksheet template, instructions.

Appendix F: FEMA 386-4 Guidance Worksheets: Examples of plan review templates available to support annual plan review.

Appendix G: FEMA Plan Review Tools: Examples of plan review templates available to support annual plan review.

1.2 THE PLAN UPDATE – WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

Burlington County’s initial HMP was approved by FEMA and adopted by participating jurisdictions in 2008. The plan was subsequently updated, approved by FEMA, and adopted by participating jurisdictions in 2014. The 2019 update builds on the 2014 plan and specifically includes the following changes or enhancements. This plan differs from its predecessor for a variety of reasons:



- Updated data and tools provided for a more detailed and accurate risk assessment. The risk assessment was prepared to better support future grant applications by providing risk and vulnerability information that would directly support the measurement of “cost-effectiveness” required under FEMA mitigation grant programs.
- The plan identified implementable actions rather than strategies, with enough information to serve as the basis for policy and funding decisions and represent measurable impacts on resiliency and mitigation progress. Strategies provide direction, but actions are fundable under grant programs.

Table 1-3. Plan Changes Crosswalk

44 CFR Requirement	2014 Plan	2019 Updated Plan
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;</i></p> <p>(2) <i>An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information.</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan followed an outreach strategy utilizing multiple media developed and approved by the Steering Committee. This strategy involved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation on an oversight Steering Committee. • Establishment of a plan informational website. • Press releases. • Use of a public information survey. <p>Stakeholders were identified and coordinated with throughout the process. A comprehensive review of relevant plans and programs was performed by the planning team.</p>	<p>Building upon the success of the 2014 plan, the 2019 planning effort deployed the same public engagement methodology. The plan included the following enhancements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using social media. • Web-deployed survey. <p>As with the 2014 plan, the 2019 planning process identified key stakeholders and coordinated with them throughout the process. A comprehensive review of relevant plans and programs was performed by the planning team.</p>
<p><i>§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan included a comprehensive risk assessment of hazards of concern. Risk was defined as (probability x impact), where impact is the impact on people, property, and economy of the planning area. All planning partners ranked risk as it pertains to their jurisdiction. The potential impacts of climate change are discussed for each hazard.</p>	<p>The same methodology, using new, updated data, was deployed for the 2019 plan update.</p>
<p><i>§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment] shall include a) description of the ... location and extent of all-natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan presented a risk assessment of each hazard of concern. Each section included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard profile, including maps of extent and location, previous occurrences, and probability of future events. • Climate change impacts on future probability. • Impact and vulnerability on life, health, safety, general building stock, critical facilities, and economy. • Impact on people, property, and critical facilities. 	<p>The same format, using new and updated data, was used for the 2019 plan update. Each section of the risk assessment includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard profile, including maps of extent and location, previous occurrences, and probability of future events. • Climate change impacts on future probability using the best available data for the State of New Jersey. • Vulnerability assessment includes: impact on life, safety, and health, general building stock, critical facilities, and the



44 CFR Requirement	2014 Plan	2019 Updated Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future growth and development. • Additional data and next steps. • Overall vulnerability assessment. 	<p>economy, as well as future changes that could impact vulnerability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vulnerability assessment also includes changes in vulnerability since the 2014 plan.
<p><i>§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment] shall include a] description of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i). This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.</i></p>	<p>Vulnerability was assessed for all hazards of concern. The HAZUS-MH computer model was used for the severe storm, earthquake, and flood hazards. These were Level 2 analyses using county data. Site-specific data on county-identified critical facilities were entered into the HAZUS-MH model. HAZUS-MH outputs were generated for other hazards by applying an estimated damage function to an asset inventory extracted from HAZUS-MH-MH.</p>	<p>The same methodology was deployed for the 2019 plan update, using new and updated data.</p>
<p><i>§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods.</i></p>	<p>A summary of NFIP insured properties and the identification of repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties in each jurisdiction was included in the plan.</p>	<p>The same methodology was deployed for the 2019 plan update using new and updated data.</p>
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area.</i></p>	<p>A complete inventory of the numbers and types of buildings exposed was generated for each hazard of concern. The Steering Committee defined “critical facilities” for the planning area, and these were inventoried by exposure. Each hazard profile provides a discussion on future development trends.</p>	<p>The same methodology was deployed for the 2019 plan update using new and updated data.</p>
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.</i></p>	<p>Loss estimates were generated for all hazards of concern. These were generated by HAZUS-MH for the severe storm, earthquake, and flood hazards. For the other hazards, loss estimates were generated by applying a regionally relevant damage function to the exposed inventory. In all cases, a damage function was applied to an asset inventory. The asset inventory was the same for all hazards and was generated in HAZUS-MH.</p>	<p>The same methodology was deployed for the 2019 plan update using new and updated data.</p>
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.</i></p>	<p>There is a summary of anticipated development in the County profile, as well as in each individual annex.</p>	<p>The same methodology was deployed for the 2019 plan update using new and updated data.</p>
<p><i>§201.6(c)(3):[The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan contained a mission statement, goals, objectives and actions. The mission statement, goals and objectives were regional and covered all planning partners. Each planning partner identified actions that could be implemented within their</p>	<p>The same methodology for setting goals, objectives, and actions was applied to the 2019 plan update. The Steering Committee reviewed and reconfirmed the mission statement, goals, and objectives for the plan. Each planning partner used the</p>



44 CFR Requirement	2014 Plan	2019 Updated Plan
<i>ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.]</i>	capabilities. The actions were jurisdiction-specific and strove to meet multiple objectives. All objectives met multiple goals and stand alone as components of the plan. Each planning partner completed an assessment of its planning, regulatory, technical, and financial capabilities.	progress reporting from the plan maintenance and evaluated the status of actions identified in the 2014 plan. Actions that were completed or no longer considered to be feasible were removed. The balance of the actions was carried over to the 2019 plan, and in some cases, new actions were added to the action plan. Those actions identified as ongoing capabilities were incorporated into the capability assessment of each jurisdictional annex.
<i>Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.</i>	The Steering Committee identified a mission statement, goals, and objectives targeted specifically for this hazard mitigation plan. These planning components supported the actions identified in the plan.	The same methodology for setting goals, objectives, and actions was applied to the 2019 plan update. The Steering Committee reviewed and updated the mission statement, goals, and objectives for the plan to include a focus on increased resiliency. This resulted in the finalization of six goals and nine objectives to frame the plan.
<i>Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.</i>	The 2014 plan includes a hazard mitigation catalog that was developed through a facilitated process. This catalog identifies actions that manipulate the hazard, reduce exposure to the hazard, reduce vulnerability, or increase mitigation capability. The catalog further segregates actions by scale of implementation. A table in the action plan section analyzes each action by mitigation type to illustrate the range of actions selected.	The mitigation catalog was reviewed and updated by the Steering Committee for the 2019 update. As with the 2014 plan, the catalog has been included in the 2019 plan to represent the comprehensive range of alternatives considered by each planning partner. The table with the analysis of mitigation actions was used in jurisdictional annexes to the plan.
<i>Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, and continued compliance with the program's requirements, as appropriate.</i>	All municipal planning partners that participate in the NFIP identified an action stating their commitment to maintain compliance and good standing under the program.	Ongoing participation in the NFIP for municipalities was included in ongoing capabilities for each participating municipality.
<i>Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy shall describe] how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.</i>	Each recommended action was prioritized using a qualitative methodology based on the objectives the project will meet, the timeline for completion, how the project will be funded, the impact of the project, the benefits of the project, and the costs of the project.	A revised methodology based on the STAPLEE criteria and using new and updated data was used for the 2019 plan update.
<i>Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.</i>	The 2014 plan detailed a plan maintenance strategy.	The 2014 plan maintenance strategy was carried over to the 2019 plan.



44 CFR Requirement	2014 Plan	2019 Updated Plan
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan details recommendations for incorporating the plan into other planning mechanisms.</p>	<p>The 2019 plan details recommendations for incorporating the plan into other planning mechanisms such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Plan • Capital Improvement and Municipal Budget • Municipal Codes and Ordinances
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.</i></p>	<p>The 2014 plan details a strategy for continuing public involvement.</p>	<p>The 2014 plan maintenance strategy was carried over to the 2019 plan. In addition, the county will use a proprietary online tool to support the annual progress reporting of mitigation actions.</p>
<p><i>Requirement §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).</i></p>	<p>40 planning partners participated in the 2014 planning process.</p>	<p>The 2019 plan achieves DMA compliance for 40 planning partners. Resolutions for each partner adopting the plan can be found in Appendix A of this volume.</p>