Bay Area Resilience Planning
Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plans

Association of Bay Area Government’s Resilience Program

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s Adapting to Rising Tides Program
Agenda

9:00  Registration
9:30  Welcome and Process Update
9:40  Strategy Implementation with FEMA Assistance
9:50  Round Robin Check-in
10:10 Mitigation + Adaptation Strategy Development
10:55 Break & Strategy Open House
11:15 Mitigation + Adaptation Strategy Evaluation
12:00 Lunch
12:45 Mitigation + Adaptation Strategy Implementation
1:00  Submittal & Review Process
1:15  Wrap Up and Next Steps
1:30  Adjourn
Workshop 3 Objectives

• Learn about resources for implementation of strategies
• Learn how to choose appropriate strategies based on goals and risk statements
• Identify prioritization criteria and develop strategy work plans
• Understand how to make strategies actionable through compelling storytelling and engagement
• Outline plan submission and review process and discuss funding/financing options
Natural hazards impact our communities

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Tsunamis
- Drought
Hazard Mitigation Planning + Climate Adaptation Planning

Consider current hazards and the effect climate change will have on them

Assess vulnerability of assets

Assess risk from current and future hazards to assets

Develop resilience strategies that mitigate hazards and adapt to future conditions
Legislative Context

State policy is starting to require a more integrated, innovative resilience approach

SB 379 (presented to governor) – Requires safety element + hazard mitigation plan to address climate change

SB 1241 (passed) - Requires safety element to be reviewed and updated to address fire hazard when housing element is updated.

SB 602 (passed) – Allows California Earthquake Authority to use voluntary financing tool for homeowners to retrofit their homes

Guidance for state mitigation plans updated to require consideration of climate change effects
Benefits of planning for current and future hazards

- Protect public safety and prevent loss of life and injury
- Reduce damage to buildings and infrastructure
- Reduce the economic and financial impact of disasters
- Protect community’s unique economic, cultural and environmental resources
- Speed community recovery
- Plan to reduce long-term risks from hazards associated with climate change.
Benefits of a hazard mitigation plan

- Mitigation grants (CalOES)
- Flood insurance premium reductions under CRS
- Waive 6.25% local match for Public Assistance money *if plan is aligned with general plan safety element.*
Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

March 2013

Process and people

- TASK 1: Determine the Planning Area and Resources
- TASK 2: Build the Planning Team
- TASK 3: Create an Outreach Strategy

Analysis and decisions

- TASK 4: Review Community Capabilities
- TASK 5: Conduct a Risk Assessment
- TASK 6: Develop a Mitigation Strategy
- TASK 7: Keep the Plan Current
- TASK 8: Review and Adopt the Plan

Resources for implementation

- TASK 9: Create a Safe and Resilient Community
Desired outcomes of the planning process

- Robust local plans
- Streamlined plan development process
- Inclusive community engagement process
- Assess current and future conditions (climate change and land use)
- Focus on strategy and implementation
- Integration with other planning efforts
ABAG and BCDC assistance - process

Workshops

1. Community engagement
2. Hazard and risk
3. Mitigation and adaptation strategies

Individualized technical assistance
## ABAG and BCDC assistance – plan development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Data Website</th>
<th>Risk Landscape Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard maps – GIS layers</td>
<td>List of state and federal declared disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional level asset data – hospitals, schools, infrastructure, etc.</td>
<td>Language characterizing natural hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historic hazard occurrences and future probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replicable methodology for risk assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mitigation and adaptation compendium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://resilience.abag.ca.gov/projects/2016-mitigation-adaptation-plans/
Local responsibility - LHMP

- Develop plan that meets FEMA requirements
- Submit plan to CalOES for review and FEMA approval
- Get plan adopted by governing board
- Integrate the plan with other long-range and comprehensive plans
- Maintain and implement the plan
Process Check-in

• What challenges to implementation do you think your jurisdiction will have?
• What successes have you experienced?
### State Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caltrans</td>
<td>• Bridge retrofit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>• Funding for residential retrofit, Brace and Bolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Hazard</td>
<td>• Various state sources for flood mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire Hazard</td>
<td>• CalFIRE &amp; California Fire Safe Councils Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>• Various other departments have grants available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information is available in the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan.
## National Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Funding Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>• Water quality, wetlands protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>• Coastal zone management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USACE</td>
<td>• Water resource issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>• CDBG, NSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>• Wildfire safety and prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>• Various grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>• Emergency preparedness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information is available in the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - funding for eligible mitigation projects following a major disaster

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
  - funding for hazard mitigation planning and projects on an annual basis

- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program
  - Funding for projects to reduce/eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP on an annual basis
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

• Eligibility
  – Local governments are considered sub-applicants and must apply to the applicant State (CalOES)
  – Eligible Mitigation Actions

• Grant application review criteria
  – Cost-effectiveness review
  – Feasibility and effectiveness review
  – Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Review

Table 3: Eligible Activities by Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Activities</th>
<th>HMGF</th>
<th>PDM</th>
<th>FMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mitigation Projects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Elevation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation Reconstruction</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generators</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Room Construction</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Resistant for One- and Two-Family Residences</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Retrofit</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Stabilization</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire Mitigation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Disaster Code Enforcement</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Assistance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Percent Initiative Projects</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous/Other</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hazard Mitigation Planning</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Related Activities</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technical Assistance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Management Cost</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Miscellaneous/Other indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.
Mitigation Actions Implementation

• FEMA is increasing efforts to work with communities to identify **AND** implement mitigation actions
• FEMA and CalOES are resources for communities and can provide information on:
  – FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs
  – Other Federal and State Funding Sources
• FEMA can also provide communities with Technical Assistance
  – Benefit Cost Analysis
  – Tools and Job Aids
  – Hazus
  – Grants management principles and practices
• Plan Maintenance Meetings/coordination across agencies/departments and other organizations
  – Identify synergies between hazard mitigation planning/resilience planning with other funding sources
Planning Process

1. Establish Team
2. Identify and Assess Hazards and Assets
3. Develop and Evaluate Strategies
4. Adopt the Plan
5. Implement the Plan

Community Engagement
1. Set or Revisit Goals
2. Revisit Problem Statements
3. Identify Appropriate Strategies
4. Evaluate and Prioritize Strategies
5. Develop Implementation Plans

Strategy Selection and Evaluation
Strategy Outcomes

- 3-5 prioritized, implementable strategies that tie back to community goals, problem statements, and other local actions
- Implementation plans for strategies
- A case that decision makers and funders can use to support strategy implementation
- Community buy-in
What does FEMA require?

C4. 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?

C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction?

C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate?
Set or Refine Goals

Identify community goals to help frame and guide the assessment. These goals can be based on existing community goals or developed specifically based on the risk assessment.

- Make decisions about prioritizing your strategies
- Get stakeholders and the public on board
- Meet FEMA plan check requirements (goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards)
Now’s the time to use those Key Issue Statements!

- Highlight critical planning issues that have emerged in your assessment
- Prioritize and focus on areas in greatest need of mitigation
- Bring stakeholders together on issues that require collaborative decision making, shared funding, or changes in laws, regulations, policies or other processes
- Lead directly to mitigation strategies
What is a robust strategy?
Getting beyond the list

- Connect each strategy directly to the outcomes of the assessment, i.e., key issue or problem statement
- Characterize the strategy by problem statement it addresses, hazard, and type
- Highlight responsible agencies, possible partners, and processes that may be involved in implementation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy Name</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem Statement</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard(s) Addressed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process/Implementation Mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Responsible Agency</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partners</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Example strategies – Berkeley LHMP

### 2014 URM

**Proposed Activities**

- Complete the ongoing program to retrofit all remaining non-complying Unreinforced Masonry (URM) buildings.

  - Begin by working with owners of remaining potentially hazardous URM buildings to obtain structural analyses of their buildings and to undertake corrective mitigation measures to improve seismic resistance or to remove the buildings and replace them with safer buildings.
  - Apply available legal remedies, including but not limited to citations, to owners who fail to comply with the URM ordinance.
  - Maintain program notification to building occupants and owners.

**Related Natural Hazard(s)**
Earthquake

**Associated LHMP Objective(s)**
- A. Reduce the potential for loss of life, injury and economic damage to Berkeley residents and businesses from earthquake, wildland-urban interface fire, landslide, flood, tsunami, climate change, and the cascading impacts of these hazards.

**Related Policies from the General Plan or Climate Action Plan**
General Plan Policy S-20, Action A

**Special Environmental Concerns**
All building upgrade activities will include efforts to minimize impacts to existing residential and commercial tenants, and historic resources.

**Lead Organization and Staff Lead**
Planning Department - Building and Safety Division
  
  Staff Lead: Program and Administration Manager

**Priority**
High

**Timeline**
- Engage all remaining URM building owners by January 2015
- Complete all remaining URM retrofits/demolitions by
### Example strategies – ABAG/BCDC

**Stronger Housing, Safer Communities**

#### 27. Reduce flood risk through integrated watershed management

Develop a program to work with public and private landowners to decrease the risk of flooding by advancing watershed management projects that reduce and store runoff during rainfall events, including the installation of green infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) practices, and improve the condition in the floodplain, for example through floodplain restoration or improvement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Scale of Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Development Type</th>
<th>Hazard Addressed</th>
<th>Community Vulnerability Addressed</th>
<th>Vulnerable Housing Type Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Ground Shaking</td>
<td>Liquefaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Language &amp; Ethnicity</th>
<th>Cost Burdened</th>
<th>Housing Tenure</th>
<th>Access to Resources</th>
<th>Single or Two Family</th>
<th>Multi-family</th>
<th>Cripple Wall</th>
<th>Soft Story or House over garage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Categories</th>
<th>Other Related Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Program/Operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Prerequisite Strategies | None | None |

**Description**

This strategy recommends developing an integrated watershed management program to reduce the risk of coastal and riverine flooding. The program would encourage watershed-wide solutions, including engineered and nature-based watershed management approaches such as the installation of green infrastructure, use of Low Impact Development (LID) practices, and improving the condition of the floodplain through restoration or maintenance. This strategy will help protect both existing and future housing located in coastal and riverine floodplains as well as adjacent low-lying areas that will be susceptible to flooding during storm events as sea level rises.
### Example strategies – BCDC

**Adapting to Rising Tides**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Number</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Action Type</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Possible Actors</th>
<th>Action Characterization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O11.2</td>
<td>Conduct vulnerability assessments of critical infrastructure and land uses in areas exposed to sea level rise and liquefaction to identify strategies that can improve resilience to both hazards</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Long-range Planning, New Initiative</td>
<td>ABAG, Caltrans, MTC, BCDC, ABAG, Special Districts, Cities, County, Private Sector</td>
<td>Do It Yourself, Unlocking, Multi-benefit, Local, Regional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where to find strategies

• Pull from existing city documents (general plan, climate action plan, etc)
• Previous LHMPs and/or ABAG’s previous plans
• Other ABAG/ART documents
• State Hazard Mitigation Plan
• FEMA Mitigation Ideas Book
Get stakeholder input

Hold a facilitated “open house”

- A relatively rapid way for stakeholders to gain familiarity with the format and content of the strategies

- Is interactive yet self-paced, participants are free to spend time with the information they are most interested in

- Allows project team members to document and clarify feedback, and explore questions or ideas in greater depth with stakeholders
What are evaluation criteria

- An essential tool that agencies, organizations, and communities can use to develop a balanced hazard mitigation + climate adaptation plan to help achieve community goals

- A robust set of evaluation criteria provide perspective on how different strategies affect society and equity, economy, environment, and governance. The balance of these “four frames” helps highlight benefits and trade-offs, which can be very useful when gathering political, community, and financial support for implementation

Society & Equity
Effects on communities and services on which they rely, with specific attention to disproportionate impacts due to inequalities.

Economy
Economic values that may be affected such as costs of physical and infrastructure damages or lost revenues during periods of recovery.

Environment
Environmental values that may be affected, including ecosystem functions and services, and species biodiversity.

Governance
Factors such as organizational structure, ownership, management responsibilities, jurisdiction, mandates, and mechanisms of participation that affect vulnerability to impacts.
Evaluate and Select

Lay a path towards action implementation

- Develop criteria to evaluate strategies against community goals and the four frames
- Use this process to help decision-makers and community members understand tradeoffs and consequences of different strategies
- Determine which strategies are high priority for implementation based on the agreed upon criteria
## Evaluation criteria worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Social Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td><strong>Access</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Support</td>
<td>Life Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Champion</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adminstrative</td>
<td><strong>Social Capacity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Residents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td><strong>Recreation</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- With existing or expected funding sources
- Likelihood of political support
- Supported by a strong advocate or local champion
- With existing operation s or procedures
- With existing technology or know-how
- With existing authoritie s or policies
- Protects access to jobs or services
- Protects residents lives and prevents injuries
- Increases public awareness
- Builds social networks and communit y capacity
- Protects especially vulnerabl e communit y members
- Maintains recreation al or education al opportuni ties

### Economic Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Commuter Movement</th>
<th>Reduces Disruption</th>
<th>Reduces Damage</th>
<th>Habitats and Biodiversity</th>
<th>Water Quality</th>
<th>GHG</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Energy Use</th>
<th>Community Objectives</th>
<th>Existing Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotes or retains jobs</td>
<td>Maintains commuter movement</td>
<td>Reduces service or network disruptions</td>
<td>Reduces asset damage, e.g., to structures or infrastructure</td>
<td>Creates or maintains habitat and biodiversity</td>
<td>Maintains or improves water quality</td>
<td>Reduces GHG emissions</td>
<td>Reduces water use</td>
<td>Reduces energy use</td>
<td>Advances other community objectives</td>
<td>Supports existing plan objectives, e.g., general plan policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotes or retains jobs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supports existing plan objectives, e.g., general plan policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table top exercise

• Choose one of the three strategies used as examples earlier (handout)

• Groups of two – choose 1 “frame” of criteria and score them (choose another if you have time)

• Share among your table how you chose your scores

• Lightning round report back
Strategy Implementation

• Evaluate your strategies
• Select 3-5 priority strategies to develop implementation plans for
• How to choose strategies if they all evaluate similarly
  • Is there a champion?
  • Is there alignment with other ongoing or planned efforts?
• Is it an “easy win?” (easy to achieve, high benefit)
• Is it “unlocking?” (opens the door to other action)
# Strategy Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority (Evaluation Score)</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actions/Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff Lead</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost Estimate</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefits (losses avoided)</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential Funding Sources</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related Policies</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority (Evaluation Score)*</th>
<th>12 (out of 23) = High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Actions/Activities           | • Begin by working with owners of remaining potentially hazardous URM buildings to obtain structural analyses of their buildings and to undertake corrective mitigation measures to improve seismic resistance or to remove the buildings and replace them with safer buildings.  
• Apply available legal remedies, including but not limited to citations, to owners who fail to comply with the URM ordinance.  
• Maintain program notification to building occupants and owners. |
| Staff Lead                   | Program and Administration Manager |
| Cost Estimate*               | Low cost |
| Benefits (losses avoided)*   | High benefit |
| Potential Funding Sources*   | General operations budget |
| Timeline*                    | Engage all remaining URM building owners by January 2015 |
| Related Policies*            | General Plan Policy S-20, Action A |
Plan Review Process

1. CalOES reviews/works with community and submits to FEMA
2. FEMA reviews and consults with CalOES for clarifications (as needed)
3. FEMA sends Plan Review Tool to community
   - FEMA will notify the community if revisions are required; will work with the community to assist with plan revisions

Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide
October 1, 2011
FEMA
Plan Submittal: What to Submit

- Hazard Mitigation Plan
  - 1 hard copy
  - An electronic copy

- Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool
  - POC information
  - Plan location information
Plan Adoption

• Recommend adopting the Plan after receiving “Approval Pending Adoption” Status (APA) from FEMA

• Adoption must take place within 1 calendar year upon receipt of FEMA APA status
  – If not adopted within this timeframe, the Plan must be updated and resubmitted for State and FEMA review

• FEMA Formal Approval Letter sent once FEMA receives adoption resolution
  – Official Approval Date
  – Expiration Date (5-year approval period)
Plan Integration

• Other Planning Mechanisms
  • Building codes
  • CIPs/Budgets
  • Emergency Management/Operations Plans
  • Continuity of Operations Plans
  • Floodplain Ordinances
  • Long-Range Transportation Plans
  • Parks/Opens Space/Greenways/Recreation Plans
  • Post-Disaster Development Plans
  • Stormwater Management Plans
  • Subdivision/Land Development/Zoning Ordinances

• Comprehensive/General Plans
• Across Agencies and Departments

Plan Integration: Linking Local Planning Efforts
July 2015
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Next Steps – Local Jurisdictions
## Next steps – ABAG/BCDC

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<th>September</th>
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<tr>
<td>Strategies Sources Guide</td>
<td>Ad-hoc technical assistance</td>
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<td>Final Risk Landscape</td>
<td>Submit your Plan!</td>
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Stay informed

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<tr>
<th>Twitter</th>
<th>@ABAG_Resilience</th>
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<tr>
<td>ABAG resilience newsletter - quarterly</td>
<td>Sign up at bit.ly/1FU0ehe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation and Adaptation Planning mailing list</td>
<td>abag.ca.gov/resilience/resilience_planning.html</td>
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Adapting to Rising Tides — the ART Project — is a collaborative planning effort to help San Francisco Bay Area communities adapt to sea level rise and storm event flooding. Led by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Services Center, the ART Project has engaged local, regional, state and federal agencies and organizations, as well as non-profit and private associations. Together, the ART Project team and its partners are working towards the project goal of increasing the Bay Area’s preparedness and resilience to sea level rise and storm events while protecting critical ecosystem and community services.

Watch the video to learn more about the ART Project.
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