Northern and Eastern Dutchess County Communities Regional

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Project





Our Team: Partners in Protecting our Communities



Town of Amenia Town of Beekman Town of Dover Town of Milan Village of Millerton Town of North East Town of Pawling Village of Pawling Town of Pine Plains

+ support from our consultants at URS





What is hazard mitigation?

Hazard mitigation measures are actions you can undertake today to reduce your susceptibility to damages in the future.

Mitigation Disaster Resistance



Mitigation Measures – Some Examples





- Elevating a house to reduce flood damages.
- Installing hurricane clips to a roof to reduce wind damage.
- Imposing setback distances to reduce erosion damages.
- Modifying building codes to incorporate hazardresistant design.



It simply costs too much to address the effects of disasters only after they happen.



One study reports that, nationwide, hazard mitigation projects save an average of \$4 for every \$1 spent.



Mitigation Works!



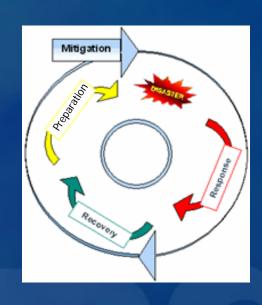
Gilchrist, Texas:
Home rebuilt in 2006 to
withstand a Category 5
Hurricane. Shown here
after Hurricane Ike (Cat2,
110 mph winds).







- Study natural hazards,
- Evaluate hazard effects, and
- Identify hazard mitigation projects that will reduce risks.









- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires it!
- Plan preparation is funded by a FEMA grant
- No out-of-pocket cost to local municipalities





- **\$\$** Once the plan is approved by FEMA, participating jurisdictions will be eligible to apply for mitigation project grants.
- **\$\$** Good projects will be "on the shelf" for fast turnaround when LOI's are requested.

Mitigation Works!



Elevated homes in Sweet Lake, LA (near Lake Charles) after Hurricane Rita (09/24/05).



Overview of the Plan Development Process: Key Steps

- Researching a full range of natural hazard events to determine which are the most prevalent;
- Identifying the location and extent of hazard areas;
- Identifying assets located within these hazard areas;





Overview of the Plan Development Process: *Key Steps*

- Characterizing existing and potential future assets at risk;
- Assessing vulnerabilities to the most prevalent hazards; and
- Evaluating and prioritizing goals, objectives, and mitigation actions to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the most prevalent hazards.



Table XXX Flood Data by Municipality: Improved Property Values in Identified Flood Hazard Areas (Source FEMA Q Flood Data)						
Municipality	Total Improved Value (millions)	Value in High Flood Risk Areas (millions)		Value in Moderate Flood Risk Areas (millions)	Value in Moderate Flood Risk Areas (millions)	
Amenia	\$404	\$80	20%	50	0%	
Beekman	\$1,196	\$81	7%	\$0.62	0.19	
Dover	\$115	\$19	16%	90.34	0.39	
Milan	\$260	\$0	3%	\$0	01	
Northeast	\$263	\$36	14%	50	01	
Pawling	\$121	\$17	14%	\$0	03	
Pine Plains	\$38	\$3	7%	\$0	01	
V. of Millerton	\$63	\$6	11%	\$0	01	
V. of Pawling	\$32	\$14	44%		01	
Total	\$2,412	\$263	11%	\$3.96	0.041	





Natural Hazards Being Evaluated

Summary Results of the Hazard Identification and Evaluation Process					
ATMOSPHERIC Avalanche Extreme Temperatures Extreme Wind Hailstorm Hurricane and Tropical Storm Lightning Nor'easter Tornado Winter Storm HYDROLOGIC Coastal Erosion Dam Failure Drought Flood Ice Jams Storm Surge Wave Action	GEOLOGIC ☐ Earthquake ☐ Expansive Soils ☐ Landslide ☐ Land Subsidence ☐ Tsunami ☐ Volcano OTHER ☑ Wildfire				

 \square = Hazard considered significant enough for further evaluation through the multi-jurisdictional hazard risk assessment.

23 natural hazards evaluated
13 considered significant enough for further evaluation through risk assessment



Project Progress Timeline to Draft Plan

Kickoff Meeting: September 2008

Plan Development:
Ongoing

Local Feedback:
Ongoing

Risk Assessment Interim Deliverable: March 2009

Risk Assessment Q&A Session:
March 2009

Mitigation Strategy Working Session: April 2009

Draft Plan:
May 2009

Questions and Answers

