



Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience

Planning Webcast Consortium: October 30, 2015

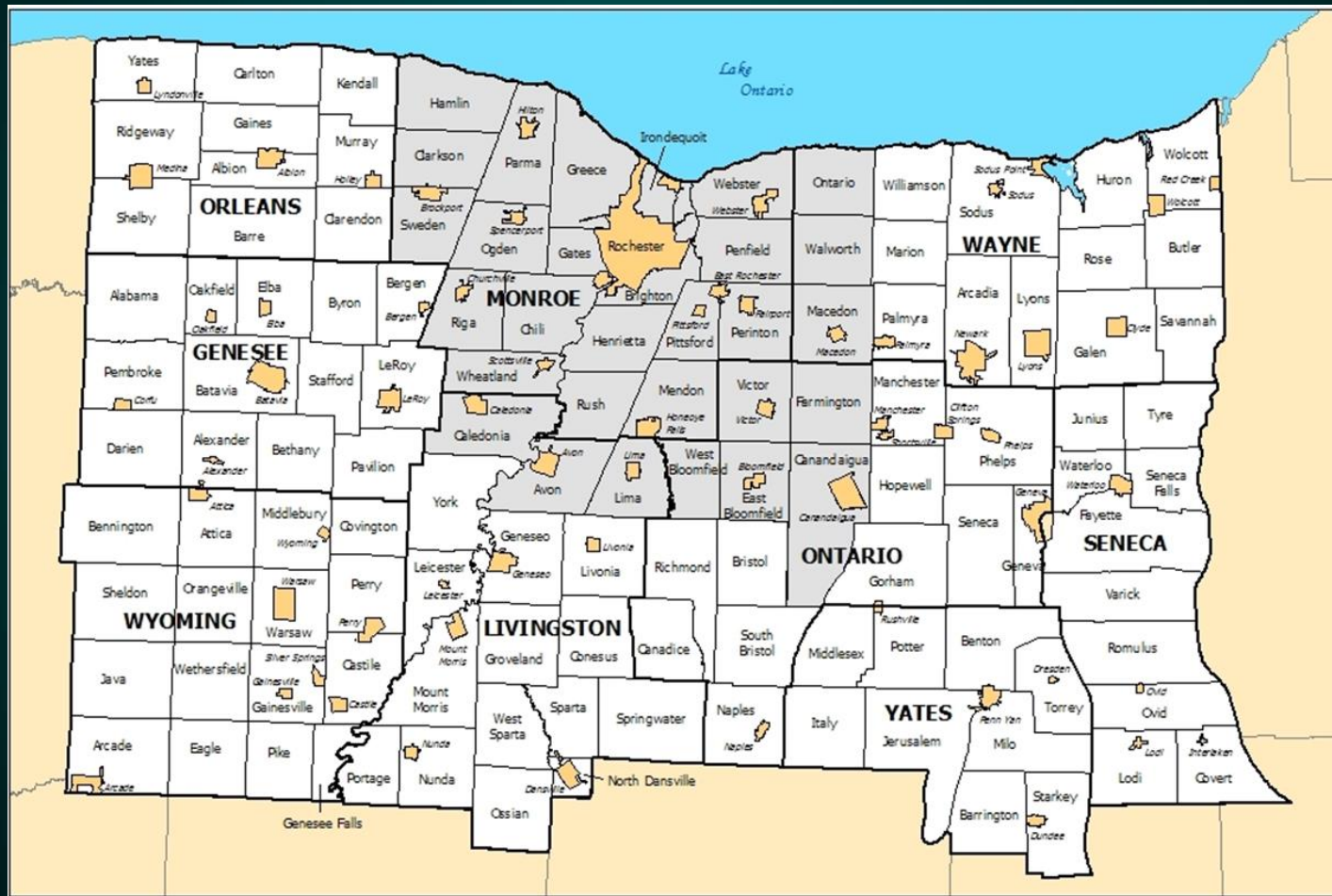
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Goals of today's webinar

1. Emergency Operations Plan, Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Recovery Plan?
2. APA's Model Recovery Ordinance
3. NYS Community Risk and Resiliency Act
4. Example land use audits
5. Higher Regulatory Standards
6. Community Rating System

Who is G/FLRPC?



Emergency Operations Plan



Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101

Version 2.0

November 2010



FEMA

Hazard Mitigation Plan



Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

March 2013



FEMA



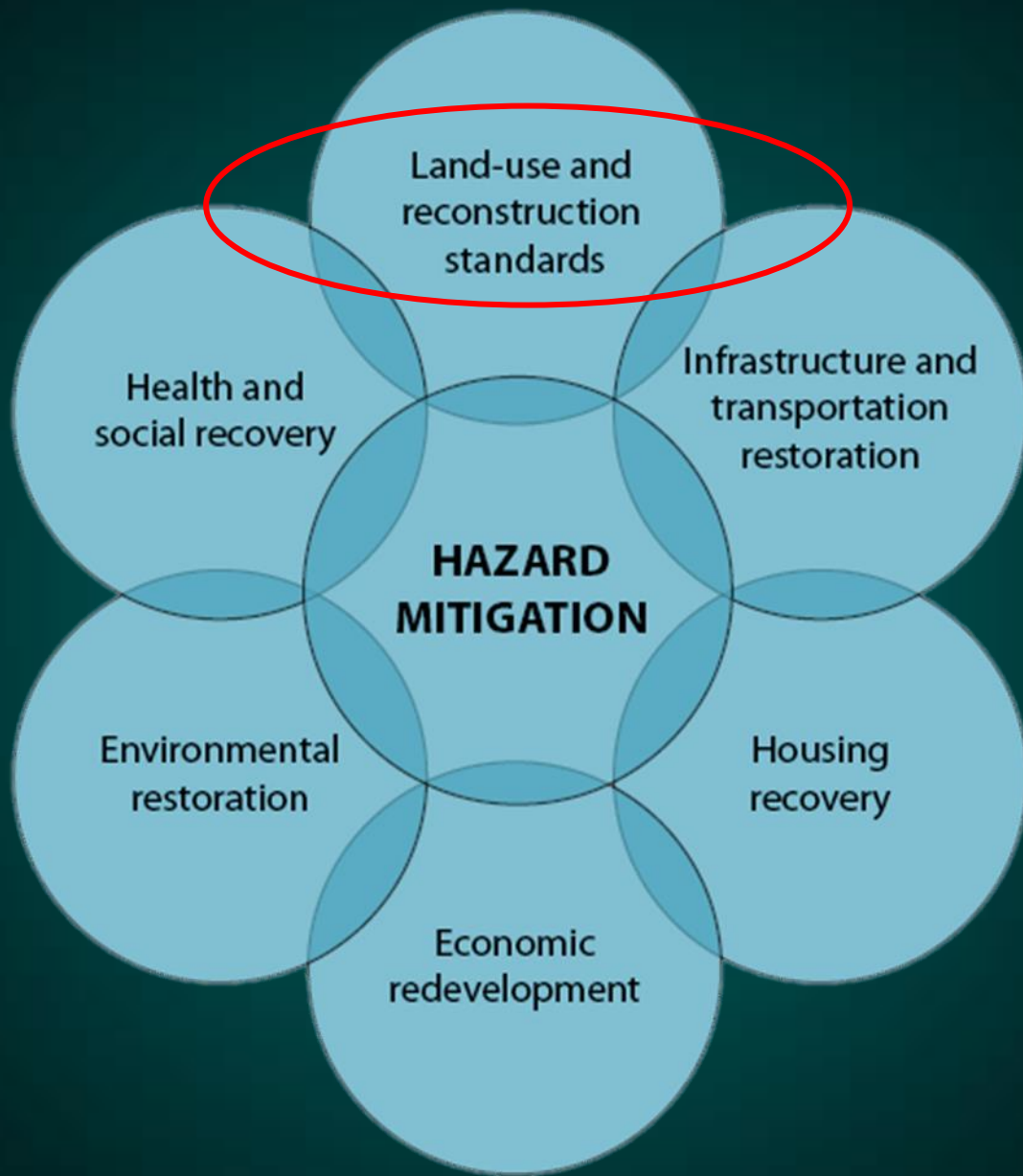


Recovery Plan

1. Regain a sense of normalcy as soon as possible
2. Effective use of resources
3. Increase the opportunity for community betterment



Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery: Next Generation
https://www.planning.org/pas/reports/pdf/PAS_576.pdf



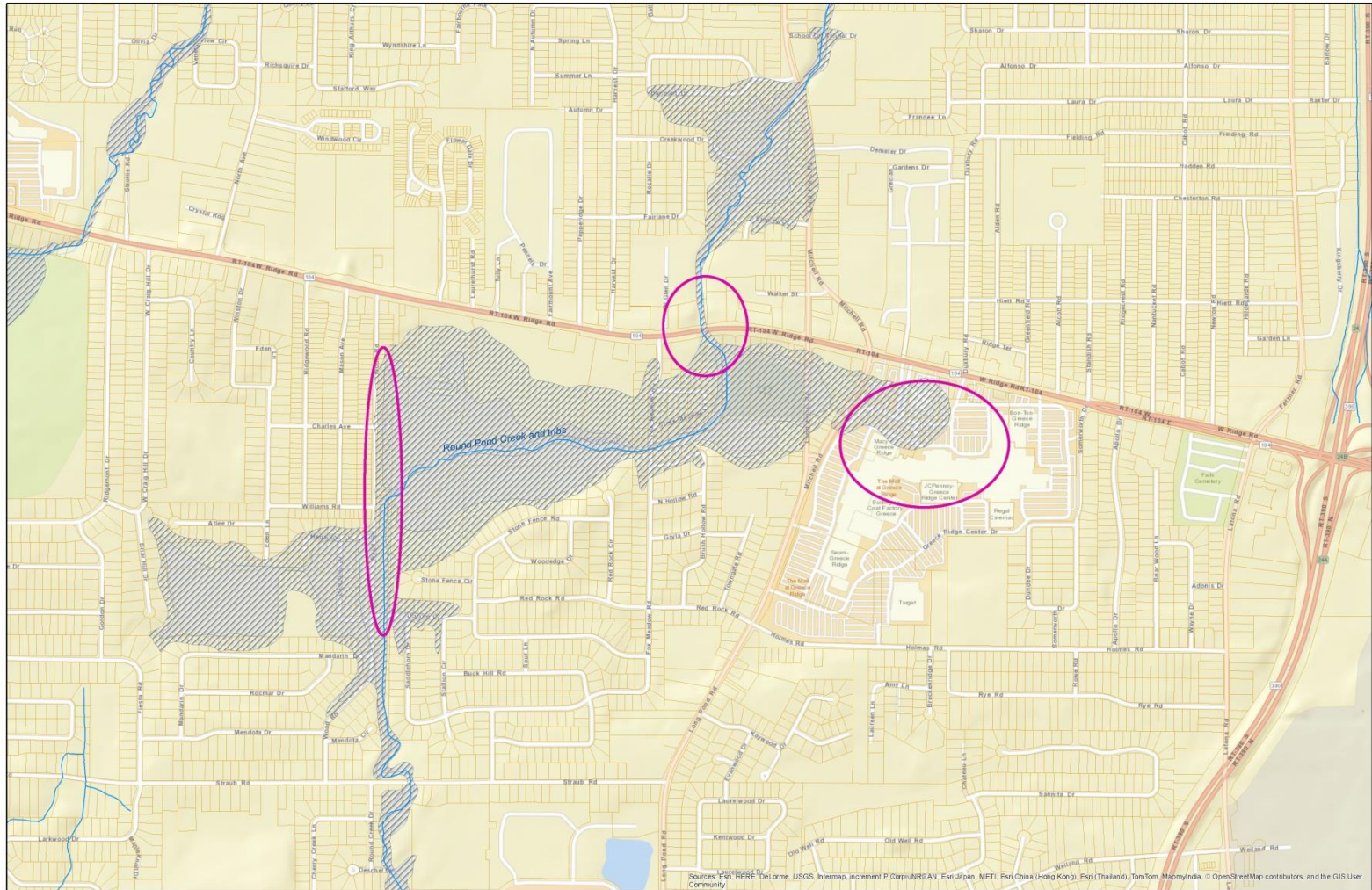
Land Use and Reconstruction/Redevelopment Standards

1. Do building and land development regulations address post-disaster rebuilding?
2. How will permitting processes stand up to post-disaster pressures?
3. Is there a temporary building moratorium ordinance prepared?
4. Are value thresholds established for rehabilitation versus reconstruction?
5. Will rebuilding be allowed in areas or prohibited in other areas?
6. Has a value been established for public acquisition of private property?

| Value of Structures In the 100-year Floodplain (SFHA) | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Completely within SFHA | | | |
| <i>Property Type</i> | Greece | Hilton | Parma | Grand Total |
| <i>Commercial</i> | \$ 579,000 | \$ 448,259 | | \$ 448,259 |
| <i>Community Services</i> | \$ 1,439,700 | | | \$ 1,439,700 |
| <i>Public Services</i> | | | | |
| <i>Recreation/Entertainment</i> | | | | |
| <i>Residential</i> | \$ 10,782,876 | \$ 55,600 | \$ 10,739,700 | \$ 21,578,176 |
| <i>Vacant</i> | \$ 30,588 | | \$ 33,300 | \$ 63,888 |
| Grand Total | \$ 10,954,076 | \$ 448,259 | \$ 9,393,700 | \$ 20,796,035 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Number of Structures In the 100-year Floodplain (SFHA) | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|
| | Completely within SFHA | | | |
| <i>Property Type</i> | Greece | Hilton Village | Parma | Grand Total |
| <i>Commercial</i> | 4 | 3 | | 3 |
| <i>Community Services</i> | 4 | | | 4 |
| <i>Public Services</i> | | | | |
| <i>Recreation/Entertainment</i> | | | | |
| <i>Residential</i> | 104 | 2 | 120 | 226 |
| <i>Vacant</i> | 6 | | 6 | 12 |





Map 10. Problem flooding areas with parcels and FEMA mapped floodplains

Map created: December 9, 2014

Funding provided by: NOAA Community-Based Restoration Program

Disclaimer: This map was prepared by The Nature Conservancy under award #NA12OAR4170113. The statements, findings, conclusions and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of NOAA or the U.S. Department of Commerce.



TABLE 6.1 POTENTIAL LOCAL PLAN LINKAGES BY RECOVERY POLICY AREA

| Recovery Policy Area | Comprehensive Plan Elements | Emergency Management and Hazard Mitigation Plans | Other Local and Regional Plans |
|--|--|--|--|
| Land Use and Reconstruction Standards | Land-use, housing, and coastal/safety elements | Local hazard mitigation plan and community wildfire protection plan goals/projects for building retrofit and land acquisition; emergency operations plan damage assessment protocols and emergency support function for long-term community recovery | Zoning, building, subdivision, and land development codes; sector, master, or neighborhood plans; transfer of development rights ordinance; historic preservation; disaster recovery or temporary moratorium ordinance |



ADOPT A PRE-EVENT RECOVERY ORDINANCE

In the immediate days and weeks following a disaster, it may be difficult to assemble a quorum of the governing body to enact emergency authorizations organizing and directing initial recovery efforts. One action a community can take in advance of a disaster to avoid this common impediment and move toward better management of post-disaster crises is adoption of a pre-event recovery ordinance.

The American Planning Association's Model Recovery Ordinance outlines a foundation for local strategic action by which a community can organize to efficiently manage short- and long-term recovery either in advance of or after a disaster. If possible, the recovery ordinance should be prepared and adopted before disaster strikes, and then updated periodically as necessary. The purpose of the Model Recovery Ordinance is to provide legal authority for actions commonly found useful in expediting recovery, together with emergency powers protecting public health and safety and fostering desired beneficial long-term recovery outcomes.

KEY POINT #1

The Model Recovery Ordinance creates overall guidance for local post-disaster recovery facilitation and intervention on behalf of planned outcomes.

KEY POINT #2

The ordinance authorizes a recovery management organization designed for cooperative action with federal, state, and local emergency management and stakeholder entities.

KEY POINT #3

The ordinance guides preparation of short-term and long-term recovery plans in concert with local emergency management and community stakeholder organizations.

KEY POINT #4

Most importantly, the ordinance establishes emergency powers for extraordinary actions facilitating short-term recovery, intervening in matters affecting private property and protecting public safety, and ensuring desired long-term recovery outcomes.



American Planning Association
Making Great Communities Happen

The Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery: Next Generation Briefing Papers are published by the American Planning Association in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Association.



Recovery Ordinance Structure

1. Authority
2. Purposes
3. Definitions
4. Recovery Management Organization
5. Recovery Plan
6. Interim Recovery Strategy
7. Hazard Mitigation Program
8. General Provisions
9. Temporary Regulations
10. One-Stop Service Center
11. Emergency Contractor and Volunteer Certification
12. Temporary and Permanent Housing
13. Demolition of Historic Buildings
14. Severability

Community Risk and Resiliency Act

- ✓ DEC will have until January 2016 to adopt a set of sea-level projections, with updated projections every five years
- ✓ DEC/DOS to develop model climate change adaptation zoning laws for use by municipalities, and to adopt regulations establishing science-based state sea level rise projections based on NOAA predictions
- ✓ Certain state permitting and funding program applicants must consider impacts of extreme weather such as storm surge, sea level rise and flooding

Conduct a Land Use Audit

Safe Growth Audits

www.planning.org/zoningpractice/open/pdf/oct09.pdf

Resilient Communities Scorecard

<http://vnrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Whole-Scorecard-FINAL-full-color-REDUCED-SIZE.pdf>

Flood Resilience Checklist

www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-07/documents/flood-resilience-checklist.pdf

Climate Smart Resiliency Planning

www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration_pdf/csrptool.pdf

Coastal Resilience Index: Community Self-Assessment

www.southernclimate.org/documents/Coastal_Resilience_Index_Sea_Grant.pdf

FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST

Overall Strategies to Enhance Flood Resilience

(Learn more in Section 2, pp. 9-11 of

[Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont](#))

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Does the community's comprehensive plan have a hazard element or flood planning section? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| a. Does the comprehensive plan cross-reference the local Hazard Mitigation Plan and any disaster recovery plans? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| b. Does the comprehensive plan identify flood- and erosion-prone areas, including river corridor and fluvial erosion hazard areas, if applicable? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| c. Did the local government emergency response personnel, flood plain manager, and department of public works participate in developing/updating the comprehensive plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Does the community have a local Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the state emergency management agency? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| a. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan cross-reference the local comprehensive plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| b. Was the local government planner or zoning administrator involved in developing/updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| c. Were groups such as local businesses, schools, hospitals/medical facilities, agricultural landowners, and others who could be affected by floods involved in the Hazard Mitigation Plan drafting process? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| d. Were other local governments in the watershed involved to coordinate responses and strategies? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| e. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan emphasize non-structural pre-disaster mitigation measures such as acquiring flood-prone lands and adopting No Adverse Impact flood plain regulations? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| f. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan encourage using green infrastructure techniques to help prevent flooding? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| g. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan identify projects that could be included in pre-disaster grant applications and does it expedite the application process for post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program acquisitions? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Do other community plans (e.g., open space or parks plans) require or encourage green infrastructure techniques? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

- The purpose and limits of the regulatory authority
- Minimum regulatory standards
- Prerequisites for enacting or amending the ordinance
- Requirements for issuing variances or allowing special uses
- Prerequisites for the administering official

Freeboard
(FRB)

Lower
Substantial
Improvement
Threshold
(LSI)

Protection for
Critical
Facilities
(PCF)

Protection of
Floodplain
Storage
Capacity
(PSC)

Community Rating System

Goals:

1. Reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property.
2. Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP.
3. Foster comprehensive floodplain management.

CRS Classes, Credit Points, and Premium Discounts

| CRS Class | Credit Points (cT) | Premium Reduction | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | In SFHA | Outside SFHA |
| 10 | 0–499 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 500–999 | 5% | 5% |
| 8 | 1,000-1,499 | 10% | 5% |
| 7 | 1,500-1,999 | 15% | 5% |
| 6 | 2,000-2,499 | 20% | 10% |
| 5 | 2,500–2,999 | 25% | 10% |
| 4 | 3,000–3,499 | 30% | 10% |
| 3 | 3,500–3,999 | 35% | 10% |
| 2 | 4,000–4,499 | 40% | 10% |
| 1 | 4,500+ | 45% | 10% |

SFHA: Zones A, AE, A1–A30, V, V1–V30, AO, and AH.

Outside the SFHA: Zones X, B, C, A99, AR, and D.

Preferred Risk Policies are not eligible for CRS premium discounts because they already have premiums lower than other policies. Preferred Risk Policies are available only in B, C, and X Zones for properties that are shown to have a minimal risk of flood damage.

Some minus-rated policies may not be eligible for CRS premium discounts.

Premium discounts are subject to change.

CRS Creditable Activities

I. Public Information Activities (300 Series)

- 1) 310 Elevation Certificates
- 2) 320 Map Information Service
- 3) 330 Outreach Projects
- 4) 340 Hazard Disclosure
- 5) 350 Flood Protection Information
- 6) 360 Flood Protection Assistance
- 7) 370 Flood Insurance Promotion

II. Mapping and Regulations (400 Series)

- 8) 410 Floodplain Mapping
- 9) 420 Open Space Preservation
- 10) 430 Higher Regulatory Standards
- 11) 440 Flood Data Maintenance
- 12) 450 Stormwater Management

III. Flood Damage Reduction Activities (500 Series)

- 13) 510 Floodplain Management Planning
- 14) 520 Acquisition and Relocation
- 15) 530 Flood Protection
- 16) 540 Drainage System Maintenance

IV. Warning and Response (600 Series)

- 17) 610 Flood Warning and Response
- 18) 620 Levees
- 19) 630 Dams

CRS What-If

Application CRIS Code ZIP/POC Act/Policy Coverage Coverage What 6/14

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------|----------|
| Community: | ONTARIO, TOWN OF | State: | NEW YORK |
| County: | WAYNE COUNTY ▼ | CID: | 360895 |

Current CRS Class = 10

[\[Printable Version\]](#)

| | | TOTAL | SFHA * | X-STD/AR/A99 ** | PRP *** |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | PIF | 44 | 34 | 1 | 9 |
| | PREMIUM | \$45,394 | \$41,307 | \$930 | \$3,157 |
| | AVERAGE PREMIUM | \$1,032 | \$1,215 | \$930 | \$351 |
| CRS Class | | | | | |
| 09 | Per Policy | \$48 | \$61 | \$46 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$2,112 | \$2,065 | \$46 | \$0 |
| 08 | Per Policy | \$95 | \$121 | \$46 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$4,177 | \$4,131 | \$46 | \$0 |
| 07 | Per Policy | \$142 | \$182 | \$46 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$6,243 | \$6,196 | \$46 | \$0 |
| 06 | Per Policy | \$190 | \$243 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$8,354 | \$8,261 | \$93 | \$0 |
| 05 | Per Policy | \$237 | \$304 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$10,420 | \$10,327 | \$93 | \$0 |
| 04 | Per Policy | \$284 | \$364 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$12,485 | \$12,392 | \$93 | \$0 |
| 03 | Per Policy | \$331 | \$425 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$14,550 | \$14,457 | \$93 | \$0 |
| 02 | Per Policy | \$378 | \$486 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$16,616 | \$16,523 | \$93 | \$0 |
| 01 | Per Policy | \$425 | \$547 | \$93 | \$0 |
| | Per Community | \$18,681 | \$18,588 | \$93 | \$0 |

* SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1-A30, V, V1-V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.

** SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.

*** Preferred Risk Policies are not eligible for CRS Premium Discounts.

A Tool for Flood/Coastal Resilience

- ✓ CRS maintenance provides a way to measure and monitor
- ✓ Interest in lower insurance increases resilience
- ✓ More CRS points equals higher resilience

Questions?

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