

Planning Process



Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Process

Staff from the Mitigation and Recovery Section of the Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division (EMD) led the effort to review and revise the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).

Section staff managed the plan review process; convened meetings of the State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team (SHMAT); wrote drafts of revised sections and facilitated their review; assisted state agencies with review and revision of facility data and their mitigation actions; reviewed local plans for information to include in state plan; and facilitated adoption of the standard SHMP by the EMD Director. Additionally, the division's Analysis and Plans Section assisted with development and analysis of the state agency facilities database and identification of at-risk facilities. The division's Hazard Mitigation Strategist led and directed this planning effort.

I. Documentation of the Planning Process

Requirement 201.4.c.1: *To be effective the plan must include a description of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how other agencies participated.*

Review, Revision of State Plan

The following process was used to review the various sections of the SHMP:

- Introduction / Assurances – The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff reviewed and revised this section of the plan. Further review by other parties was not necessary, as the primary purpose of this section is to provide a restatement of required assurances outlined in 44 CFR 201.4.c.7.
- Planning Process – The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff reviewed and revised this section of the plan to reflect the process used to review the 2004 plan and make revisions for the 2007 plan. Further review by other parties was not necessary, as the primary purpose of this section is to document the plan review and revision process.

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- Plan Maintenance – The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff reviewed and revised this section of the plan. SHMAT reviewed revisions proposed by section staff, and team members made recommendations for the 2007-2010 plan maintenance process.
- Coordination of Local Planning – The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff revised this section of the plan following review by SHMAT of information from an analysis of local plans by section staff. Most of the nearly 60 local plans reviewed were adopted after the state plan received FEMA approval on July 1, 2004. The analysis examined local plan mitigation goals, determinations of vulnerability to natural hazards, and how communities made those determinations. The analysis showed that most mitigation goals in many local plans generally were aligned with the goals in the state plan, and that the hazards of greatest concern to local communities (earthquake, flood and severe storm) were among those of greatest concern to the state as determined by the advisory team (earthquake, flood, severe storm and wildfire). Advisory team members concluded based on the analysis of local plans that major change was not required to the state plan's goals and objectives, or with the hazards of greatest concern.
- Risk Assessment – SHMAT, as noted below, reviewed and made recommendations for revisions to the Risk Assessment, particularly the hazard profiles and a determination on the hazards of greatest concern to the state. The Mitigation and Recovery Section staff revised text of the Risk Assessment Introduction to discuss how changes were made in determining facilities vulnerable to various hazards; updated most hazard profiles to include information on recent hazard events and new hazard zone maps, as available, and oversaw review of profiles by hazard experts; and revised the profiles of the nine Home Security regions of the state. More information is in the Risk Assessment Introduction, Tab 5.
- Mitigation Strategy – SHMAT, as noted below, reviewed the mitigation action matrix and revisions made for the 2007 plan by participating agencies. The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff revised and updated the text of the state and local capability assessments after review by members of the advisory team and appropriate state agencies, as well as the separate matrices of state and federal programs that have a hazard mitigation component. Additionally, the staff combined the state agency mitigation actions lists into the action matrix that is part of this chapter, and updated the remainder of the text in the chapter.

Plan Adoption

The 2007 SHMP, standard plan, as defined in 44 CFR 201.4, will be adopted by a promulgated memorandum to agencies of state government by the State EMD Director. This will be done following receipt from FEMA of a notice of “pre-adoption” approval of the plan. FEMA will receive a copy of the adoption / promulgation memorandum

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immediately upon its issuance. Copies of documentation showing FEMA's formal approval of the plan and state adoption of the plan become part of the plan upon their issuance.

State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team

The EMD Mitigation and Response Section assembled and convened SHMAT to provide guidance and assist with review and revision of the SHMP. The team functions as an advisor to the State Hazard Mitigation Strategist on hazard mitigation efforts, including ongoing review of the SHMP and its revision every three years.

The purpose of SHMAT is to:

- Assist with preparing and revising the SHMP by.
 - Assisting with review of profiles of natural hazards and of geographic regions of the state.
 - Reviewing previous hazard mitigation planning, and identifying progress made on actions recommended in the 2004 Mitigation Strategy.
 - Developing goals, objectives and strategies for an updated SHMP.
- Provide ongoing monitoring of the hazard mitigation efforts after state adoption and FEMA approval of the plan.
- Assist in the annual review of the SHMP, and in the revision of the plan every three years.

Members of the team provide a variety of expertise and perspective to the planning process, including emergency management, natural hazards, land-use planning, building codes, transportation, and infrastructure. Most members are from state agencies. Members are:

State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team

Representing / Expertise	Name, Organization
State Hazard Mitigation Strategist	Mark Stewart (team convener until 11/30/06) / Andrea Pudlo (after 9/24/07), State EMD
State Hazard Mitigation Officer / State Hazard Mitigation Programs Manager	Marty Best (until 11/30/06) / Mark Stewart (after 12/1/06), State EMD
Mitigation and Recovery Section Manager	Chuck Hagerhjelm, State EMD
Local Emergency Managers	Luke Meyers, Pierce County EM
Growth Management / Land-Use Planning	Leonard Bauer, Department of Community Trade and Economic Development, Growth Management Division
Building Codes	Tim Nogler, State Building Code Council.
Transportation	John Himmel, Department of Transportation

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State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team

Representing / Expertise	Name, Organization
Lifelines (water / power utilities, pipelines)	Doug Kilpatrick, Utilities and Transportation Commission
Information Services / Telecommunications	Doug Mah, Department of Information Services
Public Health	David Owens, Department of Health
Geologic Hazards / Tsunami	Tim Walsh, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources
Wildfire Hazard	Jennifer Bammert, Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division
Flood Hazard	Dan Sokol, Department of Ecology
Severe Weather	Ted Buehner, Warning Coordination Meteorologist, National Weather Service Seattle Forecast Office
Insurance	Joan Scofield, State Office of the Insurance Commissioner

SHMAT met several times during the review and revision of the SHMP:

- March 2006 – The team discussed the plan review and revision process; conducted an initial review and discussion of state plan goals; discussed potential federal plan review requirements that might impact revision of the 2007 plan; discussed the findings of a Mitigation and Recovery Section staff analysis of local plan mitigation goals, determinations of vulnerability to natural hazards, and the impact information in local plans should have on an updated state plan; and discussed whether a new methodology was needed to determine which natural hazards are of greatest concern to the state. Additionally, the team suggested adding pandemic flu/disease outbreak as one of the natural hazards to be addressed in the future, and suggested adding a discussion on how climate change might affect future natural hazard events to the risk assessment.
- September 2006 – The team continued its review and discussion of plan goals and objectives, a process to establish hazards of greatest concern in the risk assessment, and reviewed the mitigation strategy's narrative on the state capability assessment. The team discussed the hazard profiles contained in the Risk Assessment and made recommendations on possible changes to the profiles. The team also discussed how an initiative on the November 2006 ballot might impact the implementation of state land-use planning requirements, particularly regulations dealing with critical areas, and with the implementation of the International Building Code (note: the ballot measure, which would have required compensation to land owners adversely impacted by land-use regulations adopted after 1995, did not pass). Out of the team's discussions came the following recommendations:
 - Maintain the 2004 mitigation plan's five goals, and maintain the plan's objectives with a few modest language changes that did not impact their intent.

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- Not to use a methodology developed by the Mitigation and Recovery Section staff in conjunction with hazard experts during the summer of 2006, and instead stick with the 2004 plan's determination on hazards of greatest concern (see Risk Assessment Introduction, Tab 5).
- A list of state programs to add to the state's capability assessment in the mitigation strategy.

Note: Due to time constraints discussed in the Plan Maintenance chapter, Tab 4, EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff was unable to research and implement some of the changes recommended for the hazard profiles and state capability assessment. These recommendations will be reviewed for implementation in the annual plan review planned for 2008.

- January 2007 – The team completed its review of state mitigation goals and objectives, and began discussing various elements of the enhanced section of the state plan.

Outside of these meetings, SHMAT participated in a development of a proposed hazard vulnerability ranking system (note: the system, developed between the March 2006 and September 2006 meetings ultimately was not used because the team could not agree on the ranking parameters); reviewed and provided feedback on a combined mitigation strategy matrix for the plan that included actions identified in the mitigation strategy chapter of the plan and from state agency annexes to the 2004 plan; and reviewed the plan maintenance process proposed for the 2007-2010 period.

II. Coordination Among Agencies and Program Integration

Requirement 201.4.b: *The mitigation planning process should include coordination with other State agencies, appropriate Federal agencies, interested groups, and be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing State planning efforts as well as other FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives.*

State Agency Participation in the Washington SHMP

Participation of state agencies was important in the revision of the state plan. The following agencies participated by updating information about their facilities used to determine vulnerability to various hazards, reviewing actions identified in the 2004 SHMP and providing a report card on progress, and identifying potential mitigation actions for the 2007-2010 period to respond to identified vulnerabilities.

Agencies that participated in the review and revision of the SHMP are:

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State Agencies Participating in State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Agency	Participating Staff
Department of Agriculture	James Wood
Office of the Attorney General	Le Perry
Clark College	Jim Green
Department of Employment Security	Arthur Florence
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council	Desiree Monroy
Environmental Hearing Office	Robyn Bryant
Department of Health	David Owens
Higher Education Coordinating Board	Donald Alexander
Department of Information Services	Mary Beth Sweeten
Department of Labor and Industries	Valerie Gray
Department of Licensing	John Reda, Oscar Green
Liquor Control Board	Mike Wolfe
Marine Employees Commission	Kathy Marshall
Military Department	Chuck Hagerhjelm
Department of Natural Resources	Tim Walsh, Bob Bannon
Office of the Insurance Commissioner	Joan Scofield
Department of Revenue	Linda Allen
State School for the Blind	Rob Tracey
Department of Social and Health Services	Solomon Uwadiale
South Puget Sound Community College	Tony Simone
State Auditors Office	Katie Bennett
Department of Transportation	John Himmel
University of Washington	Elenka Jarolimek
Utilities and Transportation Commission	Doug Kilpatrick
Washington Horse Racing Commission	Robert Lopez
Western Washington University	Gayle Shipley

Review of Hazard Profiles

To ensure the accuracy and completeness of information on hazards, validate criteria to identify local jurisdictions most vulnerable to each hazard, and ensure conformity to federal hazard mitigation planning requirements, each revised Hazard Profile was review by at least one hazard expert. The EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section

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directed and managed the review process. Hazard experts from a variety of state and federal organizations and academic institutions conducted a review of each profile.

Participating experts, by hazard, are listed below:

Avalanche

- Dr. Mark Moore, Director and Avalanche Meteorologist, Northwest Weather and Avalanche Center.

Drought:

- Eric Hurlbert, Domestic Marketing and Economic Development Chief, Washington Department of Agriculture.

Earthquake

- George Crawford, Earthquake and Tsunami Program Manager, Emergency Management Division, Washington Military Department.
- Tim Walsh, Chief Geologist, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Washington Department of Natural Resources.
- Craig Weaver, Seismologist, U.S. Geological Survey.

Flood

- Dan Sokol, National Flood Insurance Program State Coordinator, Washington Department of Ecology.
- Jerry Franklin, National Flood Insurance Program Mapping Specialist, Washington Department of Ecology.

Landslide

- Dr. Dave Montgomery, Professor, Department of Earth and Space Sciences, and Director, Quaternary Research Center, University of Washington.

Severe Storm

- Ted Buehner, Warning Coordination Meteorologist, National Weather Service, Seattle Forecast Office.
- Tyree Wilde, Warning Coordination Meteorologist, National Weather Service Portland, OR, Forecast Office.
- Kerry Jones, Warning Coordination Meteorologist, National Weather Service Spokane Forecast Office.
- Josiah Mault, Assistant State Climatologist, Office of the State Climatologist, University of Washington.

Tsunami

- Tim Walsh, Chief Geologist, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Washington Department of Natural Resources.
- Brain Atwater, Research Scientist, U.S. Geological Survey, and Affiliate Professor, Quaternary Research Center, Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Washington.

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- Hal Mofjeld, Affiliate Professor, School of Oceanography, University of Washington.
- Dr. Aggeliki Barberopoulou, Researcher, Tsunami Research Center, Viterbi School of Engineering, University of Southern California.

Volcano

- William Scott, Scientist-in-Charge, Cascades Volcano Observatory, U.S. Geological Survey.

Wildland Fire

- Jennifer Bammert, Natural Resource Program Coordinator, Resource Protection Division, Washington Department of Natural Resources.
- Bob Bannon, Natural Resource Program Section Administrator, Resource Protection Division, Washington Department of Natural Resources.

Public Outreach

As part of the process to update the SHMP, the EMD Mitigation and Recovery Section staff conducted a two-step process to reach out to organizations outside of state government with an interest in hazard mitigation.

First, the section conducted four workshops around the state in October 2006 to solicit comment and input from a variety of hazard mitigation stakeholders. These four workshops were conducted in October 2006 in Ellensburg (Oct. 10); Spokane (Oct. 11); Olympia (Oct. 13); and Mount Vernon (Oct. 24). Second, the section sent out questionnaires seeking comment from those invited to the workshops, but unable to attend.

The section sent email to about 800 individuals inviting them to participate in these workshops. Those invited represented a cross-section of organizations with an interest in hazard mitigation, including the following:

- Local emergency managers
- Indian tribes
- Local land use planners
- Local transportation departments
- Local public works departments
- Local schools
- Architects and engineers
- American Red Cross
- Business continuity planners
- Hazard experts from state and federal agencies
- State transportation officials, including those from state ferry system
- State four-year colleges and universities

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In the four workshops, 26 individuals attended from the following organizations:

- Benton County Emergency Management
- Kittitas County Emergency Management / Sheriff's Office
- Washington State University
- Grant County Emergency Management
- City of Renton Fire Department / Emergency Management
- City of Centralia
- Alkai Consultants, Silverdale (environmental and geo-technical consultants)
- Clark (County) Regional Emergency Services Agency
- Washington Emergency Management Division
- FEMA Region 10
- Seattle Chapter of the American Red Cross
- Thurston County Emergency Management
- City of Bellevue Fire Department / Emergency Preparedness
- City of Seattle Emergency Management
- Starbucks Coffee Company, Seattle
- FM Global Insurance, Bellevue
- Island County Emergency Management
- City of Everett Fire Department / Emergency Management
- San Juan County Emergency Management
- Whatcom County Sheriff / Emergency Management
- Emergency Services Coordinating Agency (NW King / SW Snohomish Counties)

Staff from the following organizations submitted completed questionnaires via email:

- Port of Anacortes
- Aspect Consulting, Bainbridge Island and Seattle (water, environmental and geo-technical consultants)
- The Boeing Company, International Security and Disaster Preparedness Unit, Seattle
- Bonneville Power Administration
- Columbia Geotechnical, Vancouver (geologic consulting)
- Port of Everett
- Ferry County Counseling Services
- Gallagher Risk Management Services, Bellevue (insurance company)
- Good Samaritan Hospital, Puyallup
- Hoh Indian Tribe
- King County Emergency Management, on behalf of the 37 jurisdictions that are part of the county's multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan
- Klickitat County Emergency Management
- PACCAR Inc., Renton (heavy truck manufacturer)
- Pacific County Emergency Management
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland

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- Pickets Engineering, Kirkland
- Pierce County Emergency Management
- Port of Port Angeles
- Shannon & Wilson Inc., Seattle (geo-technical and environmental consultants)
- Snohomish County Risk Management / Emergency Management
- Spokane Chapter of the American Red Cross
- Spokane Indian Tribe
- City of Vancouver
- Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle

An agenda for the workshops, questionnaires and follow-up questions appear on pages 16-19 of this chapter. The questionnaires and follow-up questions were used to solicit input from and to start a discussion with those who attended the workshops or responded via email. The questionnaires were based on a survey on natural hazards, preparedness and mitigation taken in the State of Oregon several years ago. Follow-up questions asked of both workshop participants and email respondents solicited further discussion and comment.

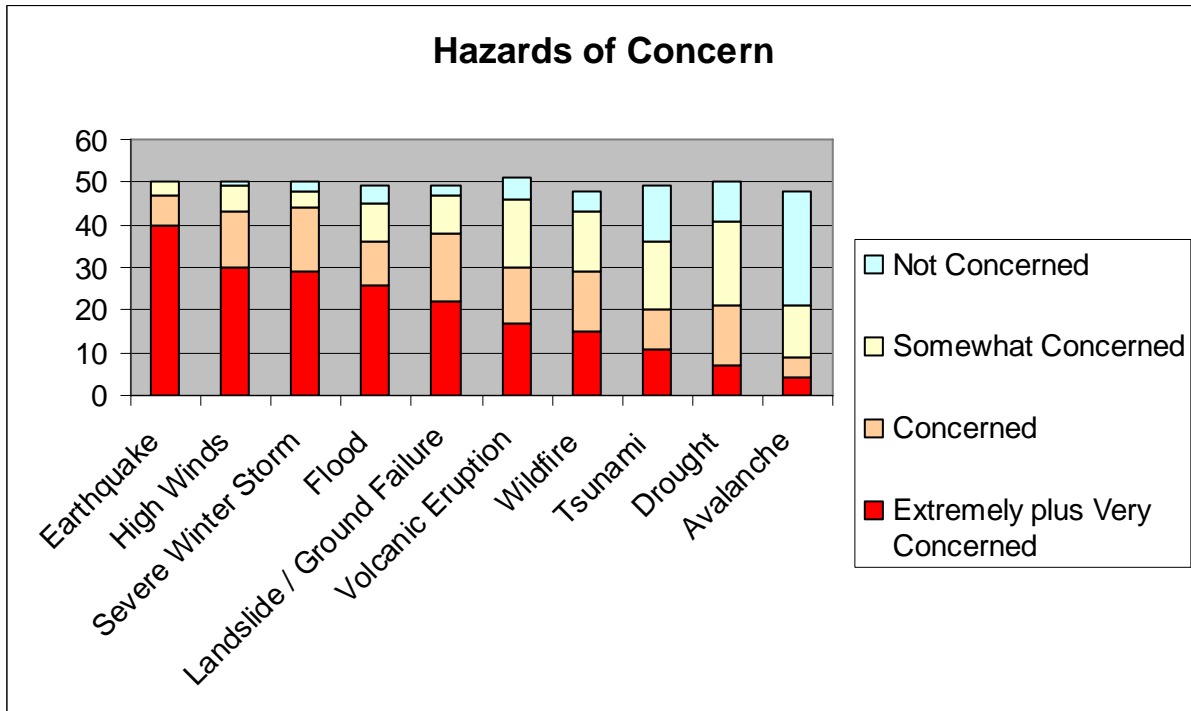
Outreach Findings

The following sections provide a synopsis of outreach findings in two important areas – hazards of concern and mitigation strategies / priorities.

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Hazards of Concern

To provide a clearer picture of the level of concern for each natural hazard, responses from the extremely concerned and very concerned categories were combined (see graph below).



Hazards in order of concern, starting with the hazard of greatest concern:

1. Earthquake
2. High Winds
3. Winter Storm
4. Flood
5. Landslide / Ground Failures
6. Volcanic Eruption
7. Wildfire
8. Tsunami
9. Drought
10. Avalanche

It generally appears that those hazards that occur most frequently are of the greatest concern to outreach participants. Exceptions:

1. Earthquakes, which occur less frequently but result in significant damaging events about once every 30 years in Western Washington. The potential for much larger events (i.e., Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake or Seattle Fault

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event) that would have a major impact on more of the state is considerable but they occur much less frequently.

2. Wildland fire, which occurs much more frequently and burns far more acreage in Eastern Washington; it appears the level of concern in this hazard is lower because the bulk of the workshop participants and email respondents were from Western Washington, while the bulk of the wildfires in recent years have been in Eastern Washington.
3. Volcanic Eruption, which occur much less frequently than most hazard events, but resulting lahars that could be very destructive to a significant number of urban areas and their infrastructure in river valleys below the state's five volcanoes.

This order of concern is similar to one developed by SHMAT for the *2004 Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan*; the team suggested a focus on those hazards which produce the greatest impacts and occur at least once every generation (20-30 years). These hazards are – in no order of priority – earthquake, flood, severe storm (high winds and winter storm), and wildland fire.

Mitigation Strategies / Priorities

Outreach participants expressed concern over building in hazard areas but expressed mixed opinions on how best to deal with the issue. There was more support for incentives that would foster mitigation than for providing direct government funding to property owners for them to avoid building in hazard zones.

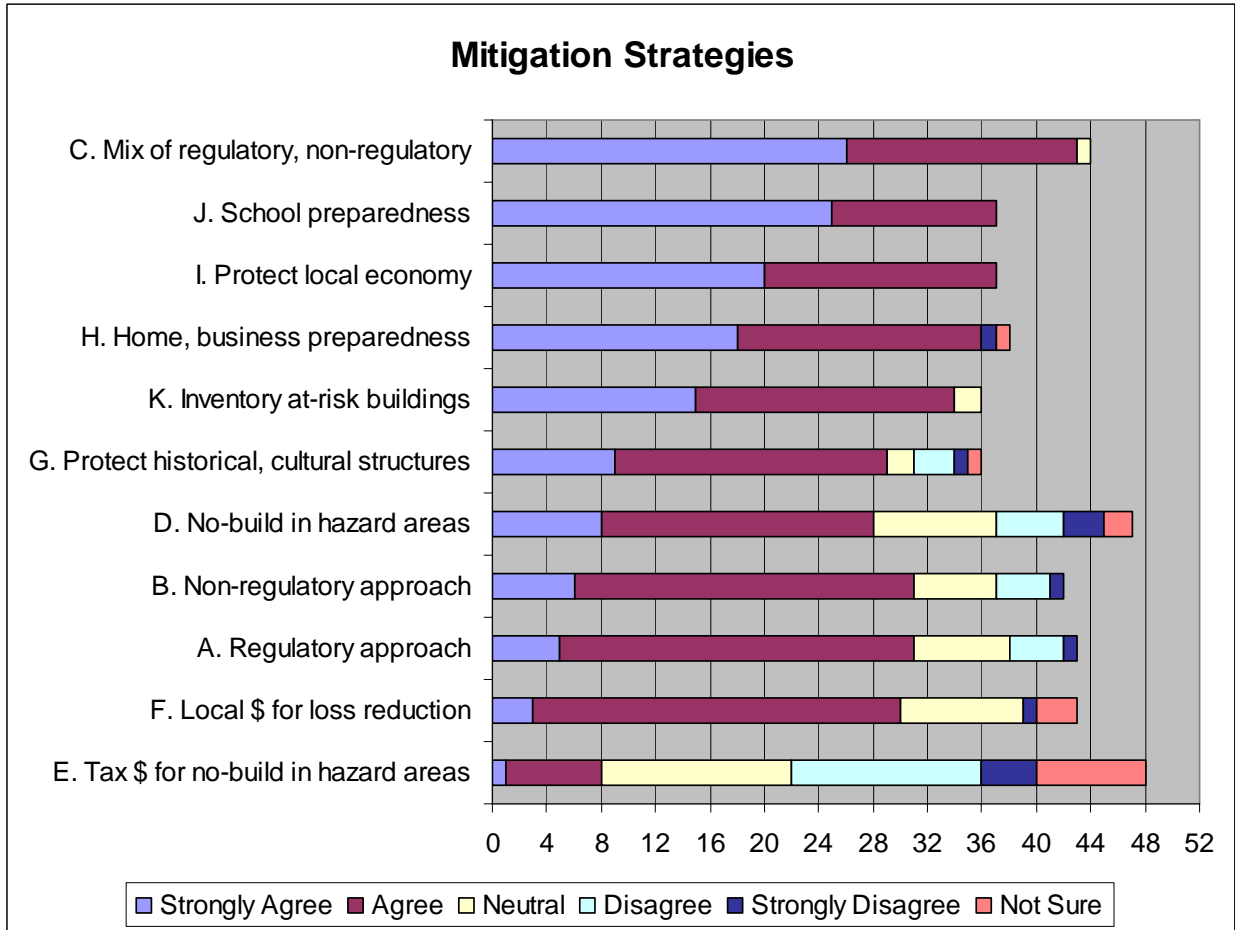
Outreach participants “strongly agreed” with three mitigation strategies proposed in the questionnaire (see below). The “strongly agreed” strategies and the rationale for their support are as follows:

- Strategy J – School preparedness: Schools need to be safe, and schools are seen as a natural place to begin public education efforts because kids take home the preparedness message.
- Strategy C – Mix of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches: Regulatory approaches have limited impact.
- Strategy I – Protect local economy: The faster the local economy recovers following a hazard event, the quicker all aspects of the community recover.

Two other strategies received strong support from nearly half of the workshop participants:

- Willingness to make home or business more disaster resilient (Strategy H).
- Preparing an inventory of at-risk buildings (Strategy K).

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The following are themes that developed during the discussions on mitigation strategies and priorities; they are not in any particular order:

- Public education – increase it:
 - Many comments noted that additional public education is necessary to increase awareness of impact of hazards on individuals, families, businesses, etc., because the public does not recognize the impact hazards have on them personally. Suggestions include:
 - Focusing on personal preparedness both at home and away from home
 - Learning why people do not mitigate and change the mitigation message to address
 - Presenting simple / do-able mitigation actions to home and business owners
 - Changing the perception that “it (the big disaster) won’t happen here”
 - Providing continuity of operations training / information to business

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- Providing hazard science information in a way that people will better understand the threat and their vulnerability and that drives them to prepare / mitigate
- Targeting vulnerable populations
- Several participants agreed that public officials need better education on hazards and mitigation. Comments included:
 - Public officials “don’t get it” (the value of mitigation)
 - Public officials need to understand the benefit of hazard reduction efforts for their communities
 - Public officials need to be directed to funds for mitigation actions.
- Participants noted that property owners’ awareness of the hazards that may be on their property (e.g., the frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas which local critical area regulations are required to identify and regulate) needs to increase, and that those who build on hazard areas should not expect public assistance if their buildings are damaged by a hazard event. There currently exist no consequences for people who build in hazard areas, according to other comments. Property owners also need to know that building codes are for life safety (allowing people to get out of damaged buildings) not for protecting the economic investment in the building itself.
- Another suggestion is for the state to develop templates for public education and media messaging which local communities can use / implement.
- Helping communities: Several workshop participants said communities need help developing hazard mitigation plans and with mitigation actions and initiatives they cannot do themselves.
 - Planning help: Washington EMD has provided mitigation grant funds, computer software, and one-on-one technical assistance in the past, and continues technical assistance on an ongoing basis. One participant suggested a “circuit rider” approach used by other state agencies to reach out and help communities. One way might be for state staff to spend a concentrated period with communities to help them assemble information for their plan and help them write it.
 - Initiative help: While the workshop facilitators did not explore this explicitly, this can mean assistance in developing and writing mitigation grant funding applications
- Mitigation incentives: Several respondents suggested the state establish a set of economic incentives to encourage the implementation of mitigation measures. Such incentives mentioned included potential tax breaks, lower-cost insurance and cheaper building permits. Such initiatives exist elsewhere in the country.

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- No public funds for private buildings: Several participants commented that government should not be spending public funds on private buildings and for repairing buildings in hazard zones that are damaged by hazard events.
- Better information and maps on hazards and assessment of risks so the public and others better understand their vulnerability. This will help move the public to implement preparedness and hazard reduction strategies, and help local planners and developers make better decisions about building in hazard areas.
- Using limited funds:
 - Focus on developing mitigation strategies or priorities that are multi-hazard in their approach
 - Focus on non-structural mitigation measures and those that are inexpensive to implement
 - Make the State EMD a clearinghouse for scientific hazard information that is understandable to the public and that will move them to implement hazard reduction strategies
 - Mitigate schools, transportation and public services (e.g., water, sewer) infrastructure
 - Public education
 - Remove structures from hazard areas
- Mitigation priorities, in no particular order (*and how they are addressed in 2007 SHMP Mitigation Strategy initiatives matrix*):
 - Focus strategies on life safety vs. specific hazards (*implicitly built into Mitigation Strategy initiatives matrix*)
 - Focus on strategies that are multi-hazard in their approach (*implicitly built-in to Mitigation Strategy initiatives matrix*)
 - Help communities that lack resources with mitigation planning and initiatives (*addressed in Strategy 3.1*)
 - Develop incentives (see discussions above) and best practice examples i.e., Firewise) to encourage local mitigation (*addressed in Strategy 3.1*)
 - Public education (*addressed in Strategy 5.3*)
 - Mitigate schools, transportation and public services (e.g., water, sewer) infrastructure (*addressed and implicitly built into Strategy 2.3*)
 - Reduce the number of structures in hazard areas (*addressed in Strategy 2.3*)
 - Develop better / more understandable information on hazards (*addressed in Strategy 5.1, 5.2, 5.3*)

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Hazard Mitigation Plan Workshop Agenda

October 10, 2006 – Ellensburg
October 11, 2006 – Spokane
October 13, 2006 – Olympia
October 24, 2006 – Mount Vernon
9:00 a.m. – 12 noon

Welcome / Why We Are Here

What is Hazard Mitigation? Why plan?

What are the State's Natural Hazards of Concern?

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Where Do We Go From Here?

Washington Emergency Management Division Staff

Chuck Hagerhjelm – Mitigation and Recovery Section Supervisor
c.hagerhjelm@emd.wa.gov, 253.512.7071

Marty Best – State Hazard Mitigation Programs Manager
m.best@emd.wa.gov, 253.512.7073

Mark Stewart – Hazard Mitigation Strategist
m.stewart@emd.wa.gov, 253-512-7072

EMD website: <http://emd.wa.gov>

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Questionnaire #1 – Natural Hazards

Name of your organization:

How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting your community?
(Place an X in the corresponding column for each hazard)

Natural Disasters	Extremely Concerned	Very Concerned	Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not Concerned
Avalanche					
Drought					
Earthquake					
Flood					
High Winds					
Landslide / Ground Failure					
Severe Winter Storm					
Tsunami					
Volcanic Eruption					
Wildfire					
Other:					
Other:					

Rationale for adding hazards above:

Why are you concerned or not concerned about particular hazard(s)? Please explain.

Other comments you would like to make:

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Questionnaire #2 – Mitigation Strategies

A number of activities can reduce your community / organization risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. An example of a regulatory activity is a policy that limits or prohibits development in a known hazard area such as a floodplain. An example of a non-regulatory activity would be to develop a public education program to demonstrate steps citizens can take to make their homes safer from natural hazards.

Place an X in the column that best represents your opinion of each of the following strategies to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

Community-wide Strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
A. I support a regulatory approach to reducing risk.						
B. I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk.						
C. I support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing risk.						
D. I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards.						
E. I support the use of tax dollars (federal, state and/or local) to compensate landowners for not developing in areas subject to natural hazards.						
F. I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters.						
G. I support protecting historical and cultural structures.						
H. I would be willing to make my home or business more disaster resistant.						
I. I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event.						
J. I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools.						
K. I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.						

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If you *Strongly Agree* with any of the strategies listed above, please explain why. Provide an explanation for each.

If you *Disagree* or *Strongly Disagree* with any of the strategies listed above, please explain why. Provide an explanation for each.

How should limited mitigation funding be used? On specific hazards (if so, please identify the hazard(s))? On specific strategies (if so, please identify the strategies)? In any other ways (please explain)?

Which mitigation strategies would you like to see implemented in your community or by your organization (please identify and explain why)?

Which mitigation strategies seems to work in your community or for your organization (please identify and explain why)?

Which mitigation strategies do not seem to work in your community or for your organization (please explain)?

Which groups should the state work with to reduce hazard losses (please identify)?

What should the state's mitigation priorities be?

For the state as a whole (please explain)?

For the local level (please explain)?

Anything else you would like the state to consider vis-à-vis hazard mitigation?