

## Section 7: Mitigation Strategy

The *Mitigation Strategy* section provides the blueprint for the participating jurisdictions in Monterey County to follow to become less vulnerable to the negative effects of the hazards identified and addressed in this Plan. It is based on the general consensus of the Monterey County Planning Team and the findings and conclusions of the *Hazard Analysis, Vulnerability Analysis, and Capability Assessment*. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 7.1 Overview
- 7.2 Mitigation Goals
- 7.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques
- 7.4 Selection of Mitigation Techniques
- 7.5 Plan Update Requirement

### 7.1 Overview

The intent of the *Mitigation Strategy* is to provide Monterey County and its participating jurisdictions with a vision and overall goals that will serve as guiding principles for future mitigation policy and project administration, along with an analysis of mitigation techniques deemed available to meet those goals and reduce the impact of identified hazards. It is designed to be comprehensive, strategic, and functional in nature:

- In being comprehensive, the development of the *Mitigation Strategy* included a thorough review of all hazards and identifies extensive mitigation measures intended to not only reduce the future impacts of high risk hazards, but also to help Monterey County and its participating jurisdictions achieve compatible economic, environmental, and social goals.
- In being strategic, the development of the *Mitigation Strategy* ensures that all policies and projects proposed for implementation are consistent with pre-identified, long-term planning goals.
- In being functional, each proposed mitigation action is linked to established priorities and assigned to specific departments or individuals responsible for their implementation with target completion deadlines. When necessary, funding sources are identified that can be used to assist in project implementation.

The first step in designing the *Mitigation Strategy* was to create a Mission Statement that was created and agreed upon by the Planning Team to represent the overall intended outcome of the MJHMP. This Mission Statement is to:

***Protect the public health, safety, quality of life, environment, and economy of Monterey County by reducing the long-term risk of damage and loss to known hazards through coordinated planning, partnerships, capacity building, and implementation of effective risk reduction measures.***

This first step also included the identification of six mitigation goals. Mitigation goals represent broad statements that are achieved through the implementation of more specific mitigation actions. These actions include both hazard mitigation policies (such as the regulation of land in known hazard areas through a local ordinance), as well as hazard mitigation projects that seek to address

specifically targeted hazard risks (such as the acquisition and relocation of a repetitive loss structure).

The second step involves the identification, consideration, and analysis of available mitigation measures to help achieve the identified mitigation goals. This is a long-term, continuous process sustained through the development and maintenance of this Plan. Alternative mitigation measures will continue to be considered as future mitigation opportunities are identified, as data and technology improve, as mitigation funding becomes available, and as the Plan is maintained over time.

The third and last step in designing the *Mitigation Strategy* is the selection and prioritization of specific mitigation actions for the participating jurisdictions (found in Appendix H through Appendix U). Each participating jurisdiction has its own *Mitigation Action Plan* (MAP) that reflects the needs and concerns of that jurisdiction. The MAP represents an unambiguous and functional plan for action and is considered to be the most essential outcome of the mitigation planning process.

The MAP includes a prioritized listing of proposed hazard mitigation actions (policies and projects) for the participating jurisdictions to complete. Each action has accompanying information, such as those departments or individuals assigned responsibility for implementation, potential funding sources, and an estimated target date for completion. The MAP provides the departments or individuals responsible for implementing mitigation actions with a clear roadmap that also serves as an important tool for monitoring success or progress over time. The cohesive collection of actions listed in the MAP can also serve as an easily understood menu of mitigation policies and projects for local decision makers who want to quickly review the recommendations and proposed actions of the Monterey County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In preparing each *Mitigation Action Plan*, officials considered the overall hazard risk and capability to mitigate the effects of hazards as recorded through the risk and capability assessment process, in addition to meeting the adopted Mission Statement and mitigation goals and unique needs of the planning area. Prioritization of the proposed mitigation actions was based on the factors outlined in subsection 7.1.1.

### **7.1.1 Mitigation Action Prioritization**

The priority for each mitigation action was determined by the participating jurisdiction by identifying each action as high, moderate, or low priority. In order to make this decision, local government officials reviewed and considered the findings of the *Hazard Analysis, Vulnerability Analysis, and Capability Assessment*. Other considerations included each individual mitigation action's effect on overall risk to life and property, its ease of implementation, its degree of political and community support, its general cost-effectiveness, and funding availability (if necessary).

## **7.2 Mitigation Goals**

The primary goal of all local governments is to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. In keeping with this standard, the participating jurisdictions have developed six goal statements for local hazard mitigation planning in Monterey County. In developing these goals, the previous county level plan, as well as the original stand-alone plan for the City of Seaside, were reviewed to determine areas of consistency. The project consultant reviewed the wide range of

strategies, goals, and actions from each of the previous planning documents and a determination was made to review and discuss previous goals but to move forward with a newly crafted set of goals to better reflect the current needs and concerns of Monterey County as a whole. These goals are presented in **Table 7.1**.

These countywide goals were developed, discussed, and finalized by the Planning Team at the fourth, fifth, and sixth planning team meetings. Each goal, purposefully broad in nature, serves to establish the parameters that were used to review and update existing mitigation actions and to aid in formulating new ones. The consistent implementation of mitigation actions over time will ensure that these mitigation goals are achieved.

**Table 7.1: Countywide Mitigation Goals**

<b>Goal #1</b>	Promote disaster-resistance and <i>climate adaptation</i> strategies in <i>future development</i> .
<b>Goal #2</b>	Retrofit, reinforce, or otherwise protect <i>existing community assets</i> , especially <i>critical infrastructure</i> , for hazard resilience.
<b>Goal #3</b>	Encourage <i>natural systems protection</i> through plans and policies; vegetation, debris and sediment control measures; maintenance and restoration programs; ecosystem services; and other activities for areas such as the Salinas and Carmel rivers and the Monterey County coast.
<b>Goal #4</b>	Provide <i>regulatory tools</i> for applicable hazards and integrate hazard mitigation principles into appropriate <i>local plans</i> such as the General Plan during the next General Plan update.
<b>Goal #5</b>	Increase <i>public education and awareness</i> on hazard risks and available mitigation techniques for reducing hazard risk; build and support <i>personal preparedness</i> to enable the public to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
<b>Goal #6</b>	Improve <i>local government capacity</i> for disaster resiliency; facilitate <i>coordination</i> between participating jurisdictions and state and federal agencies, local utility companies, local businesses, non-profit organizations, and other stakeholders to promote hazard risk reduction.

### 7.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

In formulating the *Mitigation Strategy*, a wide range of activities was considered in order to help achieve the established mitigation goals, in addition to addressing any specific hazard concerns. These activities were discussed during the Planning Team meetings. In general, all activities considered by the Planning Team can be classified under one of the following four broad categories of mitigation techniques: local plans and regulations, structure and infrastructure projects, natural systems protection, and education and awareness programs. There is also a fifth common category of techniques which are described below as “Other Types of Actions.” These techniques support hazard mitigation but typically fall into other phases of emergency management, such as preparedness or response. All of these categories are described in detail below.

### **7.3.1 Local Plans and Regulations**

Mitigation actions that fall under this category include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples of these types of actions include:

- Comprehensive plans
- Land use ordinances
- Subdivision regulations
- Development review
- NFIP Community Rating System
- Capital improvement programs
- Open space preservation
- Stormwater management regulations and master plans

### **7.3.2 Structure and Infrastructure Projects**

Mitigation actions that fall under this category involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards. Many of these types of actions are projects eligible for funding through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program. Examples of these types of actions include:

- Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood prone areas
- Utility undergrounding
- Structural retrofits
- Floodwalls and retaining walls
- Detention and retention structures
- Culverts
- Safe rooms

### **7.3.3 Natural Systems Protection**

Mitigation actions that fall under this category minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples of these types of actions include:

- Sediment and erosion control
- Stream corridor restoration
- Forest management
- Conservation easements
- Wetland restoration and preservation

### **7.3.4 Education and Awareness Programs**

Mitigation actions that fall under this category inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady or Firewise communities. Although

this type of mitigation reduces risk less directly than structural projects or regulation, it is an important foundation. A greater understanding and awareness of hazards and risk among local officials, stakeholders, and the public is more likely to lead to direct actions. Examples of these types of actions include:

- Radio or television spots
- Websites with maps and information
- Real estate disclosure
- Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations
- Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas
- StormReady
- Firewise

### **7.3.5 Other Types of Actions**

Participating jurisdictions may wish to include other types of actions in their *Mitigation Action Plans* that do not fit into one of the categories listed above. In some cases, these may not be viewed as pure examples of mitigation, but they may be related in ways that make sense to the local government adopting the actions. Examples of these types of actions include:

- Warning systems
- Communications enhancements
- Emergency response training and exercises
- Evacuation management
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing temporary shutters for immediate wind protection
- Other forms of emergency services

## **7.4 Selection of Mitigation Techniques**

To determine the most appropriate mitigation techniques for the participating jurisdictions, the Planning Team thoroughly reviewed and considered the findings of the *Hazard Analysis*, *Vulnerability Analysis*, and *Capability Assessment* to determine the best activities for their respective communities.

Other considerations included the effect of each mitigation action on overall risk to life and property, its ease of implementation, its degree of political and community support, its general cost-effectiveness, and funding availability (if necessary).

## **7.5 Plan Update Requirement**

In keeping with FEMA requirements for plan updates, the mitigation actions identified in the previous county level plan and the previous City of Seaside plan were evaluated to determine their current implementation status. Updates on the implementation status of each existing mitigation action are provided as part of the jurisdiction-specific appendices (Appendix H-U).