



SECTION 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Natural and manmade hazards pose a threat to every citizen and community within Scott County on some level and frequency. Often, the reality of potential hazards to a community are not fully understood or realized until a major disaster occurs. It is then that a community experiences the extreme hardship of significant human and economic losses. The process of hazard mitigation planning is a critical part of any community's planning program. Because most hazards occur infrequently, mitigation programs for hazards are usually initiated and funded as a reaction to recover from the most recent disaster event. This form of hazard mitigation response is more costly, both in property and human losses than is pre-disaster planning and mitigation.

Scott County and its jurisdictions received a Pre Disaster Mitigation Grant in 2007 to prepare a countywide hazard mitigation plan that will re-shape Scott County and local communities into a more resilient framework, enabling it to recover more quickly and easily from disasters.

SCOTT COUNTY VISION STATEMENT Scott County is the best public service provider and employer in the business.
SCOTT COUNTY'S MISSION STATEMENT: "To deliver quality public services to all citizens in an effective, professional and efficient manner."
SCOTT COUNTY VALUES STATEMENTS Respect for the Dignity, Rights and Values of Every Citizen Progressive and Visionary Leadership and Planning Fiscal Responsibility Open and Honest Communication Ethics and Integrity Employee Creativity and Innovation Team Work Positive Relations with the Community Excellence Environmental Responsibility
SCOTT COUNTY'S ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MISSION: To work with Scott County's communities and townships and local emergency responders to develop a pro-active and results-oriented plan by identifying measures that will prevent loss of life and damage to property as well as reducing future risks for Scott County.

The process of all-hazard mitigation planning is the first step toward protecting a community from losses associated with hazards and resulting disasters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with regard to hazard mitigation planning provides the following definitions:

Hazard mitigation - Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



Planning - The act or process of making or carrying out plans, specifically, the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit.

This Plan provides a framework on which to base comprehensive mitigation of hazards for all Scott County jurisdictions. The hazard risk analysis determines which areas of the community are affected by hazards, how likely it is that a disaster may occur, and what impact a disaster might have. Then by assessing the vulnerability countywide, it can be determined which government and private facilities are at risk and to what degree they may be impacted.

1.2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BACKGROUND

Over the past fifty years, the meaning and scope of emergency management has evolved in response to changes in political, military, and natural environments. Emergency management has grown from a narrow civil defense focus, to its present position of providing a wide array of services in response to natural and manmade hazards, including aspects of homeland security.

Historically, federal and state perspectives have shaped the focus, scope, and policy of emergency management. Prior to and extending through the 1930s, emergency management programs did not exist except for some “New Deal” social programs, administered by federal agencies, that provided assistance in response to specific disasters.

Emergency Management found its beginning immediately after World War II as a response to military attack. The federal government created a nationwide shelter program under the provisions of the Civil Defense Act. The first federal assistance to state and local governments was provided under civil defense programs. At the federal level, response and recovery from natural and manmade disasters were perceived to be within the jurisdiction of state and local governments. These disasters were philosophically and legally separate from “war-related” emergencies until the late 1970’s.

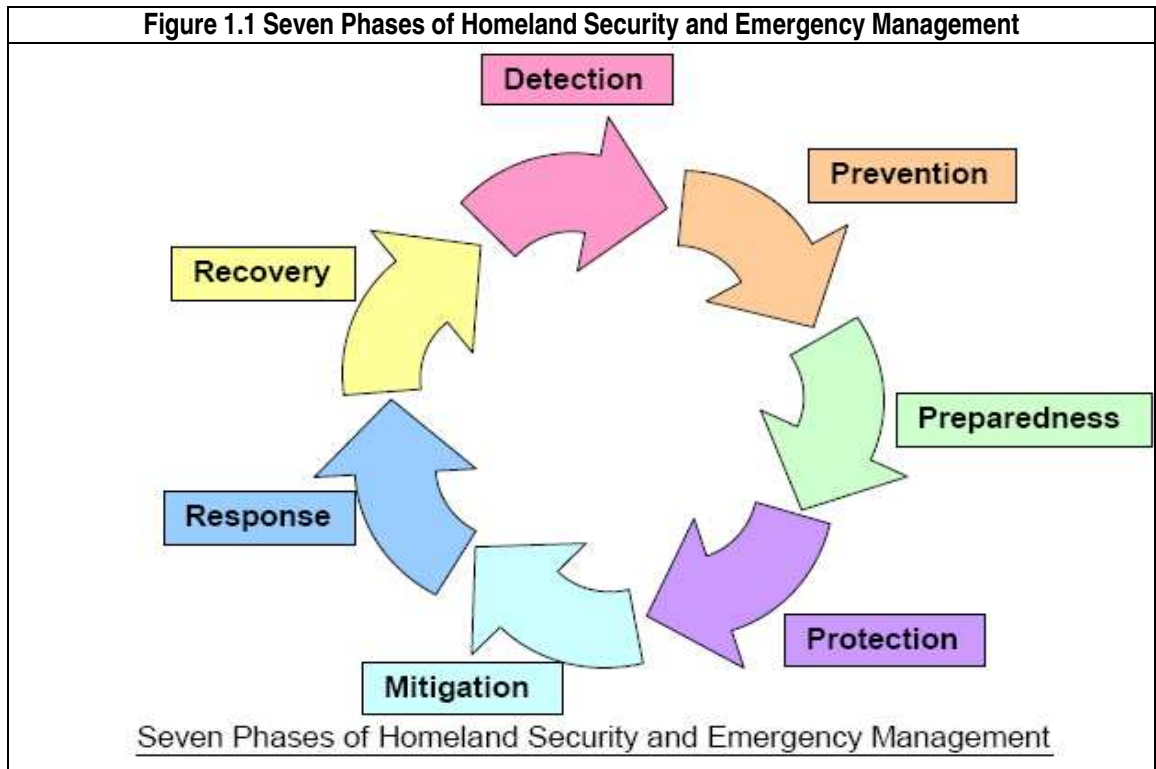
In 1979, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was established to assist in responding to war caused emergencies, nuclear events and natural and manmade disasters. In the 1980s, response and recovery efforts from other than war caused disasters became eligible for federal funding. This was the first effort to view emergency management as a comprehensive set of services encompassing four phases - mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Emergency Management also experienced a key policy shift. Focus shifted from one of nuclear war preparedness to a more balanced focus on natural and manmade hazards and disasters. An “all-hazards” approach was emphasized. Federal assistance became available for preparedness, response and recovery efforts. The increasing demand on federal funds for disaster recovery assistance prompted changes in federal policy to emphasize mitigation and provide technical assistance to build state and local government capabilities to more independently deal with emergencies and disasters that occur within their jurisdictions.

This evolution has resulted in a shift from federal based initiatives to one of fostering local and state developed and delivered programs. Within this framework, local emergency management organizations work to implement local, state, and federal emergency management and homeland security policy. By working collaboratively with governmental agencies, private industry, and citizens, and by providing technical assistance and support, local emergency management organizations are expanding capabilities to contribute a broad spectrum of professional services.

In the 1990s, federal, state, and local governments recognized the increasing threat of terrorism. Domestic and foreign events, including the bombing of the New York World Trade Center in February 1993; the April 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma County; the bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia in June 1996; and the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen in October 2000, demonstrated terrorists' willingness to use weapons of mass destruction. Federal agencies began to examine the causes and effects of these events, to shape U.S. policy, and fund domestic anti-terrorism preparedness activities.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon was a defining moment in the war on terrorism. The restructuring of domestic and foreign policy, and the development of nationwide initiatives to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and protect national critical infrastructure and systems witness this. At the federal level, anti-terrorism activities resulted in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security. This expanded the view of emergency management as a comprehensive set of services encompassing seven phases – detection, prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.



1.3 HAZARD MITIGATION LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

To support the expanded role of emergency management, Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, (DMA2K), commonly known as the Stafford Act. Section 322, an amendment to the Act deals with the development of local hazard mitigation plans. DMA2K was signed into law on October 30, 2000 (Public Law 106-390). The Interim Final Rule for planning

provisions (44 CFR Part 201) was published in the Federal Register in February 2002, and again in October 2002. Local hazard mitigation planning requirements are implemented in 44 CFR Part 201.6. The purpose of DMA2K is to amend the Stafford Act to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline administration of disaster relief and control federal costs of disaster assistance. Congress envisioned that implementation of these new requirements would result in the following key benefits:

- Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- Prioritization of hazard mitigation planning at the local level, with an increased emphasis placed on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical services/facilities survive a disaster.
- Establishment of economic incentives, awareness and education to state, tribal, and local governments that result in forming community based partnerships, implementing effective hazard mitigation measures, leveraging additional non-federal resources, and establishing commitments to long-term hazard mitigation efforts.

1.3.2 Regulation 44CFR Part 201

FEMA has implemented the various hazard mitigation-planning provisions through regulations at 44 CFR Part 201. These regulations reflect the need for States, Tribal, and local governments to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a condition of pre- and post-disaster assistance. State, local and Tribal governments must have a FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Plan in order to receive FEMA hazard mitigation assistance and to apply for and/or receive project grants under the following assistance programs:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)
- Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)
- Community Rating System (CRS)

FEMA may also require a Local Mitigation Plan under the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program that applies to those governments that apply for and/or receive assistance under the RFC program. Each hazard mitigation plan must be submitted to and approved by the state and FEMA. Each plan must, at minimum, address or include the following items:

- Plan Adoption by All Jurisdictions
- Planning Process including Public Involvement
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Implementation and Maintenance Procedures
- Any Specific State Requirements

The mitigation plan requirements in 44 CFR Part 201 emphasize greater interaction between State and local mitigation activities, and highlight the need for improved linkage between State

and Local Mitigation Plans. Under 44 CFR §201.4(c)(4), States are required to coordinate mitigation planning with Indian Tribal and Local jurisdictions, and document the funding and technical assistance they will provide to these jurisdictions. The information contained in Local Mitigation Plans is also useful for States in developing their State Mitigation Plans. States should refer to Local Mitigation Plans to improve the level of detail and comprehensiveness of statewide risk assessments and coordinate State hazard mitigation goals and objectives with local goals and objectives. Similarly, local governments may refer to their State's mitigation plan where information may be useful for local mitigation strategy development.

1.3.3 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

In 1988, Congress established the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) by enactment of Section 404 of the Stafford Act. In 2002, regulations pertaining to the HMGP to reflect the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 were changed by 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N. An Interim Final Rule was issued in October 2002, wherein the final compliance date was set to November 1, 2004 for all governments to have a FEMA approved mitigation plan. The HMGP assists states and local communities to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures by providing federal funding after a major disaster declaration. Eligible applicants include state and local agencies, tribal organizations, and certain non-profit organizations. Examples of HMGP projects include:

- Property acquisition and relocation projects
- Structural retrofitting to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- Elevation of flood-prone structures
- Vegetative management programs

1.3.4 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program was authorized by section 203 of the 2000 Stafford Act, 42 USC (Public Law 106-390). Funding for the program is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to assist state, local, and tribal governments in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program. Two types of grants are offered under the PDM Program.

Planning Grants - Allocated funds to be used for hazard mitigation plan development.

Competitive Grants - Distributed funds using a competitive application process.

The minimum eligibility requirements for jurisdictions receiving competitive PDM funds include:

- Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Must not be suspended or on probation from the NFIP
- Must have a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan

1.3.5 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in

exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the costs of repairing buildings and their contents caused by floods. The goals of the NFIP is to:

- Improve basic knowledge about flood hazards;
- Coordinate and plan new developments in the floodplain;
- Better indemnify individuals for flood losses through insurance;
- Reduce future flood damages through State and community floodplain management regulations;
- Reduce Federal expenditures for disaster assistance and flood control.

In 1994, Congress amended the 1968 Act and the 1973 Act with the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA). The 1994 Act included measures, among others, to:

- Increase compliance by mortgage lenders with the mandatory purchase requirement and improve coverage;
- Increase the amount of flood insurance coverage that can be purchased;
- Provide flood insurance coverage for the cost of complying with floodplain management regulations by individual property owners (Increased Cost of Compliance coverage);
- Establish a Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program to assist States and communities to develop mitigation plans and implement measures to reduce future flood damages to structures;
- Codify the NFIP Community Rating System; and
- Require FEMA to assess its flood hazard map inventory at least once every 5 years.

1.3.5.1 The “100-year/500 year” Standard

In order to assess and manage the flood risk, a national standard the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which initially administered the NFIP before FEMA established the 1-percent-annual-chance of flooding (also referred to as the 100-year or “Base Flood”) to be used as the standard for the NFIP. The 1-percent-annual-chance flood (or 100-year flood) represents a magnitude and frequency that has a statistical probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, or, stated alternatively, the 100-year flood has a 26 percent (or 1 in 4) chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage. The 500-year standard (0.2-percent-annual-chance) flooding was also established.

1.3.5.2 Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP. FMA funding is provided by the National Flood Insurance Fund and provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to:



- Reduce the number of repetitively or substantially damaged structures and the associated claims on the National Flood Insurance Fund;
- Encourage long-term, comprehensive mitigation planning;
- Respond to the needs of communities participating in the NFIP to expand their mitigation activities beyond floodplain development review and permitting;
- Complement other federal, state and local mitigation programs with similar, long-term mitigation goals.

There are three types of grants available under FMA:

FMA Planning Grants are available to states and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans.

FMA Project Grants are available to states and NFIP participating communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project Grants.

Technical Assistance Grants Up to 10% of the Project Grant funding is made available to the states for technical assistance. These funds may be used to help administer the program.

In order to be eligible for project funds under the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, communities are required under 44 CFR §79.6(d)(1) to be participating in the NFIP and have a mitigation plan that addresses flood hazards. Although communities are not required to have a multi-hazard mitigation plan for the FMA program, they are encouraged to consider all hazards that could impact their community. First, a multi-hazard risk assessment may reveal effects or relationships between different hazards. For example, hurricanes have a combination of flood and wind impacts. Second, addressing all hazards will allow a community to be eligible for a wider range of federal mitigation assistance programs.

On October 31, 2007 FEMA published amendments to the 44 CFR Part 201 at 72 Fed.1 Reg. 61720 to incorporate mitigation planning requirements for the FMA program. The amendments impacted 44 CFR §201.6, Local Mitigation Plans, as follows:

- Combined the Local Mitigation Plan requirement for all hazard mitigation assistance programs under 44 CFR §201.6 to include the FMA as well as the HMGP, PDM and SRL programs, thus eliminating duplicative mitigation plan regulations;
- Incorporated the requirement for communities with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured properties that have been repetitively damaged from floods to address such properties in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy; and
- Incorporated the requirement for communities that participate in the NFIP to include a strategy for continued compliance with the NFIP.

1.3.5.3 NFIP Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. The long-term goal of RFC is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF). RFC funds may only mitigate



structures that are located within a State or community that cannot meet the cost share or management capacity requirements of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

Applications will be accepted for any insured property that has one or more claim payments for flood damages and is located within a State or community that can not meet the requirements of the FMA program for either cost share or capacity to manage the activities stipulations. RFC awards will prioritize projects that create the greatest savings to the NFIF based on a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).

1.3.5.4 NFIP Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program

The SRL program was created pursuant to Section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (or" the Act"), 42 U.S.C. 4102A, as amended by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108-264, with the goal of reducing flood damages to SRL properties. The SRL program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss residential structures insured under the NFIP. The definition of severe repetitive loss as applied to this program was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. An SRL property is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:

- a. That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or
- b. For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

The long-term goal of the SRL program is to reduce or eliminate NFIP claims. The SRL program will fund mitigation projects, which will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time, based on a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-approved methodology to conduct the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).

Participation in this program is voluntary. The SRL program differs from other FEMA mitigation grant programs in that those property owners who decline offers of mitigation assistance will be subject to increases in their insurance premium rates.

1.3.5.5 Community Rating System (CRS)

The CRS was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 codified the Community Rating System. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

The Community Rating System (CRS) provides a flood insurance premium discount in participating communities that implement floodplain management activities above and beyond the minimum criteria of the NFIP. Policyholders receive 5 - 45% discounts on premiums, depending on their flood zone and the community's CRS classification. The more communities



do to prevent and reduce flood losses, the more their residents benefit with reduced premiums. The CRS recognizes 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories: Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

Communities can develop a CRS plan to improve their CRS rating. The CRS 10-step planning process is consistent with the multi-hazard planning regulations under 44 CFR Part 201. However, the CRS provides additional points for activities that communities take during the planning process that exceed the minimum. An approved multi-hazard mitigation plan under 44 CFR Part 201 that addresses floods could qualify for CRS credit. Communities are not required to participate in CRS in order to receive approval of a Local Mitigation Plan; however, FEMA encourages jurisdictions to integrate the CRS planning steps into their hazard mitigation plan.

Effective May 1, 2008, FEMA instituted a new CRS policy. Flood insurance policies for buildings having the lowest floor one foot or more below the base flood elevation will no longer be eligible for the community's CRS discount. Some clarifications:

- In most cases, the affected structures are non-compliant, i.e., in violation of the NFIP construction criteria. They may have received a variance from the community. If so, the variance applicant was advised that “the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance”.
- This new policy only affects elevation-rated buildings. Typically, these are new construction or “post- FIRM buildings, not older buildings that qualify for the pre-FIRM “subsidized” rates.
- Only buildings in the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area are affected. Buildings in B, C, or X Zones are not rated based on the elevation of their lowest floors.
- It does not affect those V-Zone properties that have approved breakaway walls surrounding unfinished enclosures used only for building access, storage, and parking, but that were rated based on the enclosed area's being the lowest floor.

Table 1.1 CRS Ratings			
Credit points earned, classification awarded and premium reductions for communities in the NFIP CRS rating system			
Credit Points	Class	SFHA	Non-SFHA
4500+	1	45%	10%
4,000 - 4,499	2	40%	10%
3,500 - 3,999	3	35%	10%
3,000 - 3,499	4	30%	10%
2,500 - 2,999	5	25%	10%
2,000 - 2,499	6	20%	10%
1,500 - 1,999	7	15%	5%
1,000 - 1,499	8	10%	5%
500 - 999	9	5%	5%
0 - 499	10	0%	0%
SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area			

1.4 PLAN PURPOSE

This plan provides a framework on which to base comprehensive mitigation of hazards for all Scott County political jurisdictions. Risk management tools were used to prioritize and identify vulnerabilities to hazards. The overall hazard analysis determines which areas of the community are affected by hazards, how likely it is that a disaster may occur, and what impact a disaster might have. By assessing the vulnerability countywide, it can be determined which government and private facilities are at risk and to what degree they may be impacted.

Natural and manmade hazards pose a threat to every citizen and community within Scott County on some level and frequency. Often, the reality of potential hazards to a community are not fully understood or realized until a major disaster occurs. It is then that a community experiences the



extreme hardship of significant human and economic losses. The process of all-hazard mitigation planning is the first step toward protecting a community from losses

The key purposes of this plan are:

- To involve members of the county, cities, townships, public and other agencies to draft and adopt an action plan that serves as the blueprint for future development and preparedness activities across the county;
- To identify the possible risks and hazards that may affect Scott County through a systematic hazard identification and risk assessment process;
- To prioritize loss reduction and emergency preparedness activities for disasters;
- To determine areas within Scott County that may be vulnerable to various hazards;
- To develop strategies and the best practices to avoid and mitigate the impact of hazards.

1.5 PLAN SCOPE

This Hazard Mitigation Plan will be updated and maintained by Scott County Emergency Management to continually address hazards determined to be of high and moderate risk through the detailed risk assessment. Other hazards that pose a low or negligible risk will continue to be evaluated for future updates to the Plan. The geographic scope for the Plan includes all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Scott County

Table 1.2 Participating Jurisdictions

Scott County	Louisville Township
Belle Plaine	Mdewakanton Sioux Tribal Area
Belle Plaine Township	New Market Township
Blakeley Township	New Prague
Cedar Lake Township	Prior lake
Credit River Township	St. Lawrence Township
Elko-New Market	Sand Creek Township
Helena Township	Savage
Jackson Township	Shakopee
Jordan	Spring Lake Township

1.6 PLAN AUTHORITY

This Plan was developed in accordance with Federal, state and local rules and regulations governing local hazard mitigation plans. The Plan authority will be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the following provisions, rules, and legislation:

Table 1.3 Plan Authority

Authority	Authority Description	Authority Date
Federal	The U.S Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968	1968
Federal	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101)	1994



Federal	Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390)	10/30/2000
Federal	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program was authorized by section 203 of the 2000 Stafford Act, 42 USC (Public Law 106-390).	10/30/2000
Federal	FEMA's Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Part 201 and 206	02/26/2002
State	Minnesota Statutes, 2007 Chapter 12. (Delineates Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management [HSEM] responsibilities.)	2007
State	Governor's Executive Order 07-14. (Assigns emergency responsibilities [including hazard mitigation] to state agencies.)	09/07/2007
County	Scott County Resolution	

1.7 PLAN OUTLINE

Section 1: Executive Summary provides an introduction and overview of the plan including the purpose, scope, authorities and section summaries.

Section 2 Scott County Profile describes the jurisdictions in terms of geography, history, population, economy and significant characteristics. This section also provides descriptions of the general makeup of Scott County and its local jurisdictions, including prevalent geographic, demographic, economic characteristics and land use patterns. Scott County recognizes that social, environmental, and economic factors have a role in determining community vulnerability to hazards.

Section 3: The Planning Process describes the process used to develop the Scott County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazards Mitigation Plan. The description provides a general overview of local hazard mitigation planning and the specific procedures used by Scott County to prepare its Plan. It includes who was involved as members of the planning team, and documents the outcomes of meetings. It also demonstrates the opportunities for the public and other stakeholders to participate in the plan development process. Finally section 3 documents how each section of the previous plan was reviewed and specifics on how each section was updated.

Section 4: Hazard Risk Assessment - Identification is identifying hazards that have and may, in the future impact Scott County and its participating jurisdictions.

Hazard Identification identifies the hazard threats that have historically occurred in and across the county as well as hazards that may impact the communities in the future. Hazard Identification provides background information for these hazards. It is important that all hazards, including hazards identified in the State Plan, be initially considered for relevance in advancing through the hazard mitigation planning process.

Section 5 Hazard Risk Assessment - Hazard Profiling focuses on hazards that are of significant concern to Scott County. The profiles provide specific historical event information and identify the potential for a hazard event to occur in the future. This includes identifying location and spatial extent of the event and best available data regarding the impact on the county and participating jurisdictions.

Section 6: Risk Assessment - Assessing Hazard Vulnerability consists of Hazard Risk and Vulnerability assessments that builds on available historical data from past hazard occurrences, establishes hazard loss profiles



A Loss Estimation Methodology is used in evaluating some known hazard risks by their relative long-term cost in expected damages. The risk assessment also defines any hazard risks that may uniquely or exclusively affect the individual municipal jurisdictions. Communities must determine the most appropriate mitigation actions to pursue and implement as this information enables communities to prioritize and focus their efforts on those hazards of greatest concern and those structures or areas facing the greatest risk.

This section also includes a Land Use and Development Trend Analysis that identifies and describes future land use based on growth and jurisdiction planning.

Section 7: Scott County Mitigation Strategy consists of a capability assessment and a comprehensive mitigation strategy.

The capability assessment provides a comprehensive examination of Scott County and the participating local jurisdictions' capacity to implement meaningful mitigation strategies and identifies existing opportunities to increase and enhance that capability. Capabilities addressed in this section include planning and regulatory capability, technical capability, and fiscal capability. Information was obtained through the use of detailed survey questionnaires for local officials and an inventory and analysis of existing plans, ordinances, and relevant documents. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts in programs or activities that may hinder mitigation efforts, and to identify those activities that should be built upon in establishing a successful and sustainable community hazard mitigation program. The community profile, risk assessment, and capability assessment collectively serve as a basis for determining the goals for the Hazard Mitigation Plan, each contributing to the development, adoption, and implementation of a mitigation strategy that is based on accurate background information.

The comprehensive mitigation strategy is a list of strategic goals and objectives and mitigation actions. The strategic goals consists of broad, countywide goal statements for each local jurisdiction participating in the planning process to strive to achieve, as well as a general description of the mitigation tools and techniques available for further consideration. The comprehensive strategy provides the foundation for identifying and prioritizing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions are specific to each local jurisdiction, and link proposed mitigation strategies to locally assigned implementation mechanisms and target implementation dates. This section makes the Plan both strategic, through the identification of long-term goals, and functional, through the identification of short-term and immediate actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

Section 8: Contains plan monitoring, maintenance and updating strategies that Scott County and its participating jurisdictions will take to ensure the Plan's continuous long-term implementation. The maintenance procedures include the manner in which the Plan will be regularly evaluated and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.

Section 9: Contains acknowledgements, Mitigation meetings information and Adoption Resolutions

Annex 1: Supporting Information Annex: Includes detailed hazard historic information and lists of critical, Tier II and Terrorist Target facilities, which is considered sensitive information. Reference Maps are included in this section along with documents supporting the planning and adoption process.

Annex 2: Individual Mitigation Action Plans Annex: This annex contains individual municipal mitigation plans.



Individual jurisdiction profiles, which describe each municipality's geography and history and provides information on its population, demographics, households, earnings and employment.

Individual capability assessment provides a comprehensive examination of the participating local jurisdictions' capacity to implement meaningful mitigation strategies and identifies existing opportunities to increase and enhance that capability. Capabilities addressed in this section include planning and regulatory capability, technical capability, and fiscal capability. Information was obtained through the use of detailed survey questionnaires for local officials and an inventory and analysis of existing plans, ordinances, and relevant documents. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts in programs or activities that may hinder mitigation efforts, and to identify those activities that should be built upon in establishing a successful and sustainable community hazard mitigation program.

Individual comprehensive mitigation plans contain a mitigation strategy for each participating jurisdiction. The mitigation strategy consists of specific goals, objectives and action items for each jurisdiction participating in the planning process. The strategy provides the foundation for identifying and prioritizing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions are specific to each local jurisdiction, and link proposed mitigation actions to locally assigned implementation mechanisms and target implementation dates. This section makes the Plan both strategic, through the identification of long-term goals, and functional, through the identification of short-term and immediate actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

