Hazard Mitigation Made Local: learning from each other.

Pennsylvania Statewide Conference on Heritage
Harrisburg, PA

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Do it now rather than later....
Identify the Risk

- Natural disaster: Hurricane, flood, tornado, earthquake, etc.
- Man-made disaster: Fire, terrorism, car accident, etc.

Must include all the risks (natural hazards) as well as estimate repetitive loss properties within the hazard areas.
Create a Plan

- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation’s official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. Properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures is a listing of the state’s significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Indiana’s residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts, and historic and archeological sites.

Table 3.34 lists the properties in Vanderburgh County that are on both the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana State Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Place And Location</th>
<th>Date of Construction</th>
<th>Date listed on the State or National Register</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alhambra Theatorium, 50 Adams Avenue</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>National (10-1-79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Mounds State Memorial, 5 miles southeast of Evansville</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>National (10-15-66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayard Park Historic District: Roughly bounded by Gum, Kentucky, Blackford and Garvin Streets</td>
<td>1895-1935</td>
<td>National (6-27-85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bedford, Sr., House, 839 Washington Avenue</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>National (11-28-78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernardin-Johnson House, 17 Johnson Place</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>National (6-29-89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why do Mitigation Planning?

- States must have Mitigation Plan as a condition of Federal pre- and post-disaster assistance.
  - Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288), as amended, provides legal basis to undertake a risk-based approach to reducing risks from natural hazards through mitigation planning.
- State, Tribal and local gov’ts are required* to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for mitigation assistance:
  - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
  - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
  - Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)
Mitigation Planning Continued.

- Floods: to get funds under the Flood Mitigation Assistance program from the Flood Insurance Action of 1968, amended, must have a mitigation plan that addresses flood hazards.

- Community Rating System (CRS): When communities go beyond the minimum standards for floodplain management, discounts may be available on flood insurance premiums for policy holders in those communities.
Survey what is left but work fast....

Rapid Assessment Form - NCPTT
Downtown?
Making your local concerns mesh with Agency interests

Undertakings: Construction, rehab and repair, elevations, relocation, demolition, licenses and permits, loans and loan guarantees, grants through Public Assistance, HMGP, Unmet Needs, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Federal Assistance to Individuals and households, acquisition.

****Check with SHPO/THPO to see your Programmatic Agreement for historic properties under a disaster declaration.**********
Expedited Review

- Make sure that Programmatic Agreements (PA) are in place in advance of the disaster with QUICK turn around review timelines established:
  - Three days or less for life safety needs
  - One week for recovery actions by Federal Agencies

- The PAs should address the big questions so you are not trying to sort them out post disaster:
  - Elevations with an elevation protocol or mitigation strategy developed
  - Moving, demolition, and salvage protocols
  - Exemptions for geographic areas, state managed properties, etc.
NFIP Advocacy

- Do your state agencies and your local land use officials (code departments, historic commissions, planning commissions, etc.) know about the historic properties exclusion?
- Implications of taking the exclusion (insurance rate increase, future loss, community rating, etc.)
- Biggert Waters (now Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act) delay/changes
FEMA’s Red Tag List
Improving Survey

- Enhance process by creating, maintaining, and distributing an inventory
- Must be done in advance and accessible when you have no power
- Won’t change hearts and minds in tragedy
Historic Preservation Response Network

- Identify historic preservation professionals and organizations
- Designate point person(s)
- Set Teams such as recovery assistance, damage assessment, etc.
- What is process to activate?
- Identify locations for travel and living arrangements?
Expedited Review procedures within Local Historic Districts

- ID types of stabilization and repair that can be done without review
- Authorize architectural review board staff to take over certain types of review—if applicable
- Accept 106 review in lieu of local review
Integration into local, state, and federal response

- Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
- Likely to be SHPO at state level
- Could be review board at local level, or city planner as lead.
- Conduct mock training to be sure all partners understand concerns
Integrate HP training, expertise and assistance into the local response team (ask Fire department to help with drills at historic property.)
Site specific Emergency Response Plans

- Help the property owner think beyond just museums, public records, etc.
- Identifying repairable material, education
- The Emergency Response and Salvage Wheel
Debris Sites and Staging Areas
Local Ordinance Should Address

- Temporary Housing and Infill
- “Improvements” to properties to withstand future disasters: elevations, storm shutters, safe rooms, tie downs, etc.
- Demolitions and salvage protocols
Lessons from Disaster Deployment

- Huge property maintenance issues going into the storm
- Lag time between funding and work, open building envelop issues
- Coordination with local permitting (local review commissions included)
Outreach Needs in Advance

- Property owner resources and capacity development
- Contractor and craftsman resources
- Elected officials and governmental leaders
- Nonprofit, churches, volunteers, etc.
Property Owner Needs

Psychological Stress and Distress
Property Insurance
Financial Incentives
Trade/Craft Resources
Competing Agency Agendas
Experience Your America

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior