

Making Mitigation Matter: Factors Enhancing Mitigation Policy and Strategy Usage Among Texas Coastal Jurisdictions

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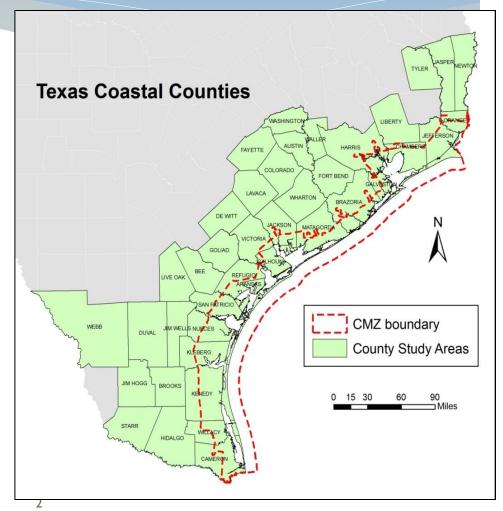


Hazard Mitigation Policies and Strategies

* Target Area and Sample:

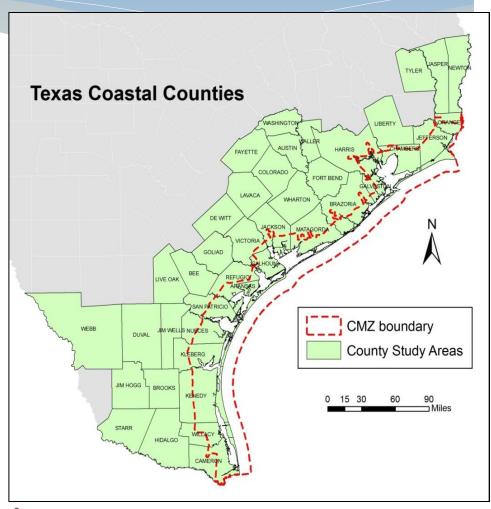
- * Targeted 267 coastal jurisdictions (41 counties and 226 municipalities).
- * Final sample was 124 jurisdictions (26 counties and 98 municipalities)
- * Response rate of 46.4%

Population	Targeted	Responding	Response
Size	Jurisdictions	Jurisdictions	Rates
< 1,000	44	11	25.0%
1,000-4,999	94	35	37.2%
5,000 - 14,999	65	38	58.5%
15,000 - 49,999	40	23	57.5%
50,000 - 99,999	14	10	71.4%
100,000-299,999	7	4	57.1%
300,000 - 499,000	1	1	100.0%
> 1,000,000	2	2	100.0%
Total	267	124	46.4%

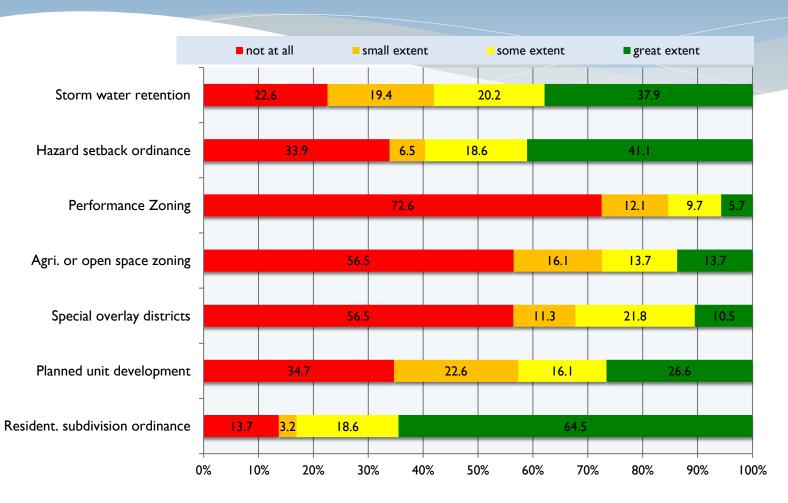


Hazard Mitigation Policies and Strategies Among Texas Coastal Jurisdictions

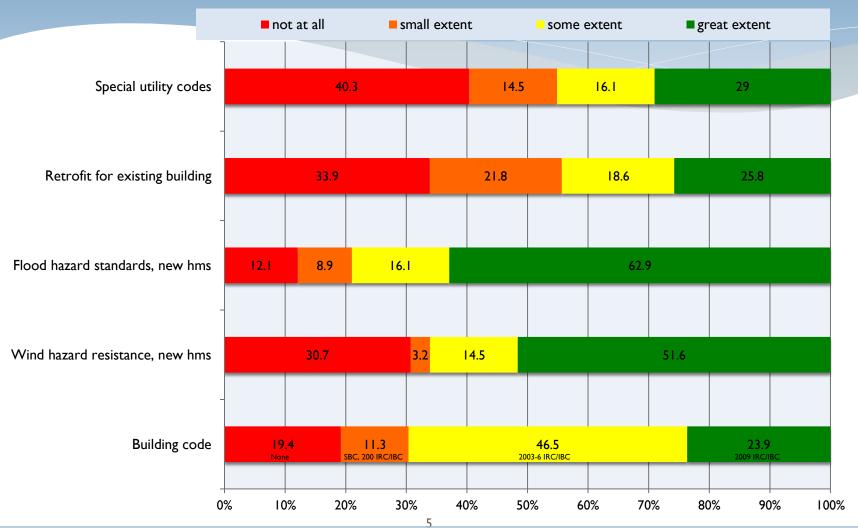
- Last major study was in 1987, published in 1989 (Godschalk, Brower, and Beatley)
- Examine 10 categories of HM policies and strategies (44)
 - Development Regulation and Land Use Management (7)
 - 2. Limiting shoreline development and activities (3)
 - 3. Building Standards (5)
 - 4. Natural Resource Protection (5)
 - 5. Public Information and awareness (5)
 - 6. Incentives tools for environmentally sensitive/hazardous area (5)
 - 7. Property acquisition programs (3)
 - 8. Financial tools (3)
 - Critical public & private facility policies
 (3)
 - 10. Private-public sector initiatives (5)



Development Regulation and Land Use Management

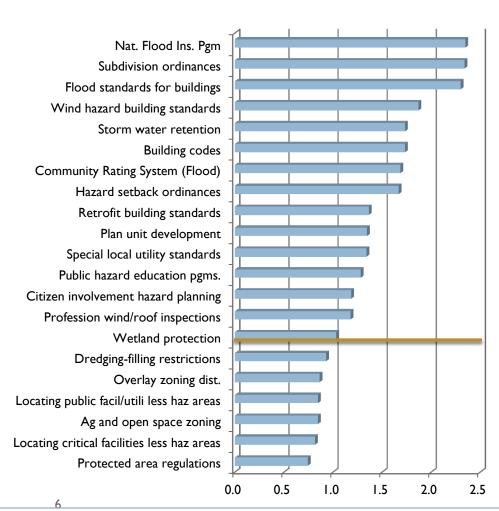


Building Standards

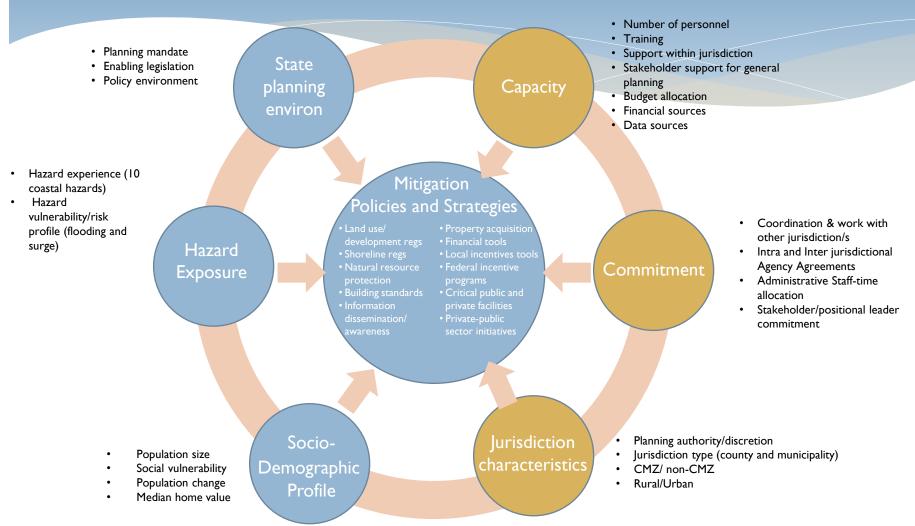


Top 21 Policies

- * Top 3:
 - * NFIP
 - Subdivision ordinances
 - * Flood Standards
- * Top 10:
 - * 3 building codes
 - * 2 federal programs
 - * 3 land use policies
- * Only 15 of 44 had average scores above one
 - limited portfolio and usage levels.
 - * Wetland protection is the last that is I or above.



Factors Influencing Mitigation



Jurisdictional Characteristics

- * Planning Authority/Discretion
 - * Home rule: considerable variation across states
 - * Counties and Municipalities (large and small)
 - * Large municipalities much more comprehensive
 - * Land Development approaches
 - * Building codes
- * Comprehensive planning versus no planning
 - * Jurisdictions with comprehensive/general plans displayed more comprehensive HM policies/strategies
- * Hazard Mitigation Plans; do they make a difference?
 - * Limited to no difference between jurisdictions with or without a LHMP



Capacity

- * Capacity: essentially the ability of a community and its organizations to do what "it" needs or wants to do; undertake actions, develop and implement policies and strategies; ability to respond effectively to change, etc.
- * Typical indicators: financial, human, physical and social capital/resources.
 - * We employed:
 - * budget,
 - * personnel,
 - * training,
 - * intra governmental support,
 - * community support for planning,
 - * additional financial resources,
 - * data and informational resources.



Capacity

Findings:

- * Capacity has a positive effect on the overall extent to which HM policies and strategies are utilized
 - * Particularly significant for: Building standards/codes; implementing federal incentives, and property acquisition programs
 - * Rough order of indicator importance.
 - * data and informational resources,
 - * additional financial resources
 - * community support for planning
 - * intra governmental/agency support
 - * training
 - * budget, personnel



Commitment

- Commitment: essentially concerned with "buy-in" to the goals of mitigation, endorsement, investment of resources, involvement, promoting actions toward mitigation goals
- * Typical indicators are diverse: capturing the degree of dedication, engagement, or buy in by jurisdictional and extra-jurisdictional agencies and constituencies.
 - * We employed:
 - * inter-jurisdictional agreements,
 - * intra-governmental involvement,
 - * MOUs among community organizations/associations,
 - * involvement with state agencies
 - * FTE allocation of agency personnel.



Commitment

* Findings:

- * Commitment: positive and extremely important impact on the overall extent to which HM policies and strategies are utilized
 - * Findings suggests increasing payoff for commitment
 - * Particularly significant for: development regulations, resource protection, information dissemination, incentives, property acquisition, facility policies, pub-private initiatives, building professionals (8 of 10).
 - * Rough order of indicator importance:
 - * intra-governmental involvement
 - * inter-jurisdictional agreements
 - * FTE allocation of agency personnel
 - * involvement with state agencies
 - * MOUs among community organizations



Making Mitigation Matter: Summary

Recognize variability in planning authority/discretion

- * Promoting appropriate programs and strategies depending on authority
- * Consider and promote upgrading of authority/discretion when appropriate
- * Promote comprehensive planning and inclusion of mitigation/recovery elements
- * Enhance Jurisdictional capacity
 - * Data/information, additional financial resources, and community support for planning
- * Enhance jurisdictional commitment
 - Intra-governmental involvement, inter-governmental agreements, dedication of agency time, involvement with state agencies
- * Seek the double and triple bottom line
 - * Environmental restoration, mitigation, social vulnerability, transportation, water conservation etc., etc.



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