

Section VIII

Individual Jurisdictional Plans

This section of the plan contains the individual jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans that constitute a key part of the Santee-Lynches Hazard Mitigation Plan. These individual jurisdiction mitigation plans include all of the technical analyses done by or for each jurisdiction, including identification of the hazards that threaten each jurisdiction and an estimate of the risk these hazards pose. (The methodology used to estimate risk is detailed in each jurisdiction assessment). The individual jurisdiction plans also include the vulnerability assessments conducted to date of the neighborhoods and facilities in each jurisdiction, an analysis of the jurisdictions policy framework for mitigation, and the mitigation initiatives proposed by the local agencies and organizations serving that jurisdiction. The approach of the Santee-Lynches HMPC is to catalogue the results of the planning efforts jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction, in order to provide information and analysis that will support the jurisdiction's efforts to implement their priority mitigation initiatives.

There may be differences among the amount of information, analysis or number of proposed initiatives contained in each separate jurisdictional mitigation plan. This may be a result of the differing characteristics of the jurisdictions, the information and data available to use in the analysis, and the time available for the jurisdiction's representatives to conduct the planning process.

Each jurisdictional plan consists of an identifying cover, an approval or endorsement signature sheet, an explanation of the purposes and uses of the plan for the jurisdiction, and available reports and maps displaying the relevant information. Several important features of the individual jurisdictional plans must be emphasized:

- Each plan identifies the jurisdiction's organizations and agencies that are actively participating in the planning process, as well as the individuals representing them.
- Each plan provides a profile of the specific jurisdiction and documents, when information is available, the jurisdiction's unique demographic characteristics, land uses, and development trends.
- Each jurisdiction's fundamental, existing mitigation capabilities have been documented. Information such as the existence of an adopted land use plan and/or building code, as well as the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System has been included. (See Appendix F)
- The critical facilities important to the jurisdiction's functioning and well-being have been identified and documented and, when possible, subjected to vulnerability assessments.
- Each jurisdiction's plan includes its own separate and unique analysis of the hazards that threaten it, the estimated risk posed by each, and, if applicable, any available data regarding the impacts of past disaster events on that jurisdiction. Also, if available, GIS-based maps are included for each jurisdiction that illustrate basic hazard data regarding flooding and high winds in relation to vulnerable or important facilities and infrastructure components.

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- Each jurisdiction's plan includes a number of vulnerability assessments of important facilities in order to support development of specific proposals for needed mitigation initiatives to address those vulnerabilities.
- Based on the vulnerability assessments completed, or other experiences and knowledge on the part of representatives of each jurisdiction, a number of specific mitigation initiatives have been proposed and approved for incorporation into the jurisdiction's plan.
- As applicable, any previously proposed activities incorporated into the plan and now completed by that jurisdiction are documented as well in the individual jurisdictional plan.
- A listing of the mitigation-related policies and programs for each jurisdiction are also presented, when data is available, for use in the HMPC's overall analysis process to identify weaknesses in the policy framework and to propose mitigation initiatives to correct such identified problem areas.
- When available, information for each jurisdiction regarding the value of property at risk, and the number of people at risk, for each identified hazard is given.

Clearly, the intent of the Santee-Lynches planning process is to use an effective, stepwise process to address the unique needs and characteristics of each participating jurisdiction. This process first identifies the hazards threatening each jurisdiction and the specific vulnerability to those hazards, and assesses the adequacy of the policy framework to manage those vulnerabilities. Then, when indicated, the defined vulnerabilities or apparent inadequacies in the policy framework are addressed by the jurisdiction's representatives through proposing mitigation initiatives for incorporation into the plan. Then, based on a coordinated schedule established by the Steering Committee representing all jurisdictions, and identified in Section 7 of this plan, the proposed initiatives can be implemented by the sponsoring organization.

It should also be noted that the Santee-Lynches mitigation planning process is intended to be a "goal-based planning process" which encourages each jurisdiction to propose mitigation initiatives that, when implemented, would further the efforts to achieve the specific goals and objectives established by the planning group as a whole. Therefore, each of the initiatives proposed by a jurisdiction's organizations is also evaluated for its relationship to the established goals and objectives in order to support a coordinated process for "goal-based" planning throughout the entire planning area. (Note that, because the relationship of individual initiatives to achieving the goals and objectives actually pertains to the entire planning organization, this association is documented in Section 7 of the plan rather than in individual jurisdictional plans.)

While there is variability in each of the individual jurisdiction mitigation plans presented in this section, depending on the needs and available resources of the each, the overall intention of the Santee-Lynches planning process is to assist each participant with the continuing development and expansion of their own mitigation plan. This effort will be coordinated through the planning efforts and activities to be undertaken in the next planning cycle as discussed in more detail in Section 7.

In summary, it is the expectation of the Santee-Lynches HMPC that each local jurisdiction or key organization with a separate mitigation plan will promptly adopt or endorse their plan and undertake efforts to initiate the mitigation initiatives or actions proposed therein. This will mean that the agencies and organizations representing the

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jurisdictions will seek to obtain or allocate the resources for implementation of their proposed initiatives, and, once these resources are available, will begin implementation of the initiatives on a timely basis. Through such individual efforts by the jurisdictions participating in development of the Santee-Lynches Hazard Mitigation Plan, the ultimate goal of creating disaster-resistant communities throughout the planning area can be achieved.