

**2010 TRI-COUNTY PRIORITIZED MITIGATION
ACTIONS**

**2010 Tri-County Regional Planning Commission Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Table VII-6. Tri-County Prioritized Mitigation Actions**

Priority	Action Number	Action Title	Category	Hazard	Objective(s) Addressed	Funding Sources	Responsibility Assigned to	2004 Target Date	2010 Target Date	Background	Reporting on 2010 Actions	
											Project Status Narrative	Project Status
High	1	Target FEMA's Repetitive Loss Properties throughout the Tri-County area for potential mitigation projects.	Property Protection	Flood	1.2 2.3	FEMA PDM FEMA HMGP FEMA FMA	MAC	6/1/2008	Continuous	Currently, over 40,000 of the four million properties insured under the National Flood Insurance Program have been identified by FEMA as repetitive loss properties. The known repetitive loss properties are those that have sustained flood damage and received flood insurance claim payments on multiple occasions. The City of Peoria and Peoria County have the largest number of repetitive loss properties in the Tri-County area. Both jurisdictions have participated in acquisition programs in the past to remove these properties from vulnerable areas. However, funding for additional is not always available. There are currently 236 repetitive loss acquisition activities properties identified by FEMA in the Tri-County area.	Woodford County has completed a project for this action.	Completed & In Progress
High	2	Distribute 100 NOAA weather radios to residents that are most vulnerable to wind events. Determine which facilities currently have radios and feasibility of hard-wiring. Further instigate StormReady programs.	Emergency Services	Wind	1.30	FEMA IEMA	MAC Local EM Agencies	1/5/2005	1/5/2011	The Tri-County area is located in a geographic region of the United States which is very susceptible to tornado activity. During the May 2003 tornado outbreak, nine persons died and millions of dollars in property damage was sustained when three confirmed tornadoes touched down in the area. Early warning for residents can save lives in future events.	Woodford County & Tazewell County have completed the StormReady community project. Woodford County has completed the weather radio project.	Completed & In Progress
High	3	Target FEMA's Repetitive Loss Properties for educational outreach and mitigation activities.	Public Information & Awareness	Flood	2.30	FEMA IEMA IDNR	MAC Local Gov't	10/31/2004	Continuous	FEMA is currently conducting a specific attitudinal study to determine why repetitive loss property owners accept or decline assistance offers. Information gained as a result of the study will help to more effectively implement existing mitigation programs. Tri-County owners of repetitive loss properties should be engaged by representatives from local governmental jurisdictions so they may better understand the advantages of removing themselves and their property from harm's way. FEMA, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service and other agencies provide informational brochures and pamphlets on property protection measures at no cost to local governments.	Peoria is in the process of completing this project	In Progress
High	4	Obtain official recognition of the Mitigation Advisory Committee by the Tri-County communities in order to help institutionalize and develop an ongoing mitigation program.	Public Information & Awareness	All	3.30	N/A	MAC, TCRPC	6/1/2004	10/1/2010	After the passage of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), local governments are required to develop and to adopt all hazards mitigation plans to be eligible for certain types of future disaster assistance including funds for mitigation activities. Nationwide, many communities have formed committees, councils or citizen groups to assist in developing and implementing plans. In the case of multijurisdictional plans, "mitigation advisory committees" are often formed and are comprised of local officials and residents from the participating jurisdictions. One way to assure the effectiveness of such committees is to bestow official status to them.	This Action was eliminated for 2018.	
High	5	Universal siren protocol for Tri-County area. Coordinate among all agencies to ensure rapid and comprehensive dissemination of necessary information and of response operations.	Public Information & Awareness	All	4.50	Local government annual budgets for information technology	MAC	---	12/1/2010	Currently a variety of agencies and public officials respond separately to natural hazards. Coordination of these various agencies will increase the likelihood of appropriate preparations. The agencies and officials could include Fire Chief, IDOT, Sheriff's Department, Ambulance, County Road and Bridge, Electric Company, school districts, IEMA and the Red Cross. As part of this coordination effort, the MAC can produce and distribute family and traveler emergency preparedness information.	This Action was eliminated for 2018.	

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High	6	Examine the feasibility of designating schools and other public buildings as heating centers and emergency shelters. This includes determining safety of current shelters, long and short term shelter needs and retro-fitting existing facilities.	Emergency Services	All	3.50	Tri-County County road and bridge departments, the respective jurisdictions and their school districts.	Tri-County Emergency Managers, school districts.	---	Continuous	In addition to serving faculty, staff and students, schools can serve the broader community. During periods of severe winter weather, schools can serve as safe locations from extreme cold, snow and wind. The Tri-County jurisdictions, through membership in the MAC, can discuss with respective school districts how to overcome the difficulties involved in keeping schools open during such weather conditions. They can also discuss the feasibility of designating schools as heating centers and emergency shelters. In addition, the ten jurisdictions can examine the feasibility of designating county buildings, churches and other public buildings as heating centers and emergency shelters.	Woodford County is in the process of coordinating with the Red Cross, churches and schools to complete this project.	In Progress
High	7	Develop educational materials, both web-based and in paper form, that can be used to inform the Tri-County citizenry about the benefits of the National Flood Insurance Program and how it is administered locally.	Public Information & Awareness	Flood	2.4 3.7 4.41 4.5 4.7	FEMA, IEMA	MAC and Tri-County local floodplain managers	---	Continuous	The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established by Congress in 1968 to provide affordable insurance protection against floods. In exchange for the availability of flood insurance for its citizens, local governments must adopt a flood prevention ordinance and regulate all new development and substantial improvements in the identified Special Flood Hazard Area. Since employee turnover in local governments can be high, experience shows that knowledge about the NFIP is often minimal in participating communities. Educational programs for both citizens and local officials have demonstrated that the continuity of NFIP knowledge can be maintained and enhanced in participating communities.	Woodford County is in the process of completing this project.	In Progress
High	8	Update the 2010 Tri-County Regional Planning Commission Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan	Prevention	All	All	FEMA, IEMA	MAC and Tri-County local floodplain managers	---	Continuous, 2015	Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, provides the legal basis for State, local, and Indian Tribal governments to undertake a risk-based approach to reducing risks from natural hazards through mitigation planning. The local jurisdiction is required by 44 CFR §201.6(d)(3) to review and revise its plan, and resubmit it for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding. The first Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Tri-County area was developed in 2004. It needs to be updated in 2010 per the 5-year update requirement. Mitigation is commonly defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Hazard mitigation focuses attention and resources on community policies and actions that will produce successive benefits over time. A mitigation plan states the aspirations, goals and specific courses of action that a community intends to follow to reduce vulnerability and exposure to future hazard events. These plans are formulated through a systematic process centered on the participation of citizens, businesses, public officials, and other community stakeholders. A local mitigation plan is the physical representation of a jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards.	Tri-County Regional Planning Commission initiated the update to the 2010 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan in 2017.	In Progress

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Moderate	9	Locate and label all public hydrants in the Tri-County area to assist in street identification in the event of widespread destruction.	Emergency Services	All	1.70	DHS	Local Fire Depts. Public Works Depts.	6/1/2005	Continuous	Immediately following a disaster event, emergency services personnel are responding to critical needs in affected areas. Many times, street signs are submerged by floodwaters or blown away by high winds. Quick response coupled with accurate logistical information can be imperative when saving lives and performing recovery operations.	Peoria and Washington are in the process of completing this project.	Completed & In Progress
Moderate	10	Revise the Tri-County communities' floodplain ordinances that are outdated, continued compliance with NFIP, evaluate feasibility of joining CRS and/or increasing rating score.	Prevention	Flood	2.10	N/A	Local floodplain managers	6/1/2005	To coincide with adoption of FEMA DFIRMS	The two city and three county floodplain ordinances currently limit the definition of "substantial damage" and "substantial improvement" to one-time damage repairs or improvements. Communities can reduce flood damage by counting improvement and repair projects cumulatively, so that buildings will be brought into compliance with flood protection standards earlier in their life cycle. This will require the Tri-County jurisdictions to maintain a permit history so when cumulative repairs or improvements equal 50% of the building value, the building must be brought up to current codes for floodplain development.	Tazewell County and Washington have updated their floodplain ordinances. Woodford County is in the process of completing a project associated with this action.	Completed & In Progress
Moderate	11	Partner with Parent Teacher Associations and local schools to develop an annual children's and teacher's educational program which focuses on teaching children and adults about hazard seasons, effects, and mitigation opportunities.	Public Information & Awareness	All	4.40	FEMA IEMA IDNR IL Dept of Education	MAC Local School Boards PTAs	1/5/2005	5/5/2011	Most children have little experience with natural disasters given the frequency of such events. Nonetheless, children seem to be drawn to the power and grandeur of nature. Their innate curiosity provides a perfect opportunity to instill valuable lessons about natural hazards. Each year, schoolteachers prepare annual curriculums. Those months just prior to the start of a school year provide an opportunity to collaborate with teachers on curriculum development, thereby assuring that the values of learning about natural hazards are included in the classroom environment.	This Action was eliminated for 2018.	
Moderate	12	Develop "hazard information centers" on the Tri-County communities websites and in public libraries where individuals can find hazard and mitigation information.	Public Information & Awareness	All	4.70	Local government annual budgets	Local IT Depts.	12/31/2004	Continuous	As the Internet continues to become "the information super highway", more local governments around the country are using it as a primary means of official communication with community residents through the development and administration of websites. Today, many residents pay their water and power bills online, register to vote and even obtain driver's licenses over the Internet. Use of local government websites to educate community residents about natural hazards and mitigation opportunities is growing nationwide.	Has not been initiated.	Not Started
Moderate	13	Evaluate critical facilities and shelters to determine their resistance to all hazards. Examine and make recommendations as to ways in which the facilities can be strengthened or hardened.	Emergency Services, Property Protection, Public Information & Awareness, Prevention	All	1.1 1.5 1.7 1.11 1.13 2.10 3.2	FEMA, IEMA, Code Plus Grant Program	MAC, local facilities management agencies and local emergency management agencies	---	6/2012	Landslide and Land Subsidence: One police station, three emergency services, 24 schools and several communication centers have been located in or near undermined land and mine subsidence areas. Five schools and two airports are located in landslide areas in TCRPC. Peoria County is interested in hardening facilities to be wind and/or seismic resistant.	Washington is in the process of completing this project.	Completed & In Progress
Low	14	Contact NRCS regarding opportunities for technical assistance and financial assistance for drought preparedness and response.	Public Information & Awareness	Drought	4.50	NRCS	MAC, Tri-County Emergency Managers	---	4/2011	Contact Natural Resources Conservation Service regarding opportunities for technical assistance and financial assistance for drought preparedness and response.	This Action was eliminated for 2018.	

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Low	15	Pursue potential grants from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for wildfire mitigation plans	Natural Resource Protection	Wildfire	4.1 4.7	Illinois Department of Natural Resources, USDA	MAC	---	Continuous	Less than 10 percent of Illinois forest landowners have a written management plan on file with the Department of Natural Resources, yet they own 82 percent of the forestland in Illinois. The key to any successful forestry program is a formalized, written forest management plan. A forest management plan is a document prepared by a forester or qualified natural resource specialist to guide and direct the use and management of property. The plan should describe goals and objectives, along with the current conditions of the property, and culminate with a detailed, chronological outline of management activities.	This Action was eliminated for 2018	
Low	16	Pursue the U.S. Dept of Agri. Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project assistance programs, Publicize these programs and utilize existing wildfire maps to prioritize project areas in the Tri-County area.	Prevention, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information & Awareness	Wildfire	3.2 3.6 4.1 4.7	USDA through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	MAC	---	TBD	The program of work provides funding for three, four-member crews (12 crew members total) to conduct hazardous fuel reduction and ecosystem improvement projects on State Forests and State Park lands. Additionally, funds can be used to develop fire management plans for all State Parks and to fund wildfire mitigation projects in up to five communities to reduce the danger of wildland fires.	This Action was eliminated for 2018.	
Low	17	Pursue the utilization of emergency management mitigation measures to address hazards in the Tri-County area, including hazard mapping (GIS); critical facility and infrastructure mapping (GIS) and hardening. Continued HAZUS-MH analysis by TCRPC.	Prevention and Public Information & Awareness	Earthquake	4.1 4.7	IDOT, Federal Highway Administration	Tri-County Emergency Managers and road and bridge departments	---	6/2012	Seismic maps of earthquake hazards can be assembled utilizing data available from the U.S. Geologic Survey and the Illinois State Geologic Survey. These maps can be used to determine where infrastructure and infrastructure corridors are threatened by earthquake hazards. Locations where there is the need/potential for hardening of critical lifeline systems, i.e., critical public services such as utilities, roads, and bridges to meet "Seismic Design Guidelines and Standards for Lifelines," or equivalent standards, can substantially reduce earthquake impacts. IDOT and the Tri-County road and bridge departments can review construction plans for all bridges at risk to determine their susceptibility to collapse. Problem bridges can be retrofitted.	Woodford County, Peoria, Peoria Heights and Washington are in the process of completing this project.	Completed & In Progress
Low	18	Utilize the media and schools for public information promulgation about seismic risks.	Public Information & Education	Earthquake	1.5 4.4	FEMA NWS IDNR	Tri-County Emergency Managers	---	Continuous	Information regarding seismic risk in the Tri-County jurisdictions is available from the USGS and the Illinois State Geological Survey. This information includes mapping of risk zones, and descriptions of potential impacts of earthquake events. The Tri-County Emergency Managers can provide schools and the media with this information and request their assistance in disseminating it to the community.	Has not been initiated.	Not Started

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