

Hazard Mitigation Strategy for Federal Disaster #1237: **1998 Detroit Area Windstorm**

The objective of mitigation is to reduce future disaster losses through acquisition and relocation of hazard-prone property, structural retrofitting, mitigation education of community officials and residents, wise land use and land development practices, prudent use of resources and funding, and encouragement of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) implementation and compliance, to name just a few measures that have been successful. To assist communities in Michigan in their recovery from the straight-line winds and rain storms that struck Wayne and Macomb Counties on July 21-22, 1998, so that the rebuilt environment is safer and has a reduced risk from wind and flood damage, the following objectives must be accomplished:

1. Mitigation opportunities will be identified and selected;
 1. A rebate program for local residents to buy NOAA weather radios.
 2. Community outreach and education to promote urban forestry practices.
 3. Community outreach to promote wind resistant construction techniques.
 4. Burying utility lines where appropriate and technically feasible.
 5. Building code enforcement.
 6. Acquisition and relocation or retrofitting and flood proofing (including elevation) of substantially damaged structures located in special flood hazard areas.
2. Financial resources, including disaster assistance programs, HMGP, and the funds from state and federal programs, will be maximized.
3. Long-term mitigation will be ensured through comprehensive and prudent life saving measures, urban forestry practices, local building practices, and floodplain management.

The mitigation strategy for promoting and achieving mitigation of the hazards from this disaster will be focused in the following areas:

- Life safety measures.
- Community mitigation education and outreach.
- Coordination with the Public Assistance Grant Program.
- Community-administered structural retrofitting education and grant programs.
- Enhancement of urban forestry programs and practices.
- Mitigation project development.
- National Flood Insurance Program mitigation opportunities and promotion.
- Building and Infrastructure Design and Construction.

Life safety measures

- Assist community officials in identifying deficiencies in weather warning systems and come up with solutions that will ensure public safety is enhanced.

Community mitigation education and outreach

- Coordinate with professional associations for groups such as building code officials and insurance companies for development of wind resistant building codes and practices.

Coordination with the Public Assistance Grant Program

- Coordinate with the Public Assistance Grant Program (PAPG) staff to ensure that appropriate structural wind engineering and flood proofing measures are allowed and specified for public buildings and infrastructure being repaired under the Public Assistance Grant Program.
- Coordinate with the Public Assistance Grant Program staff in creating mitigation measures that will reduce debris clearance.

Community-administered structural retrofitting education and grant program

- Invite communities to establish and administer a locally-based structural retrofitting program that would provide public education on proper wind engineering techniques and components, and provide grants to individual home and business owners wishing to retrofit their structures to reduce future wind damage. The program could be implemented and administered by an existing local department, such as the building, planning or public works department, who would be responsible for disbursing grants, monitoring work, providing technical assistance, and providing program status to the State.

Enhancement of urban forestry programs and practices

- Develop and provide guidance materials to forestry, public works, utility and other appropriate local departments on proper urban forestry techniques and practices.
- Conduct workshops for home and business owners, design professionals and other interested parties, on proper tree selection and urban forestry techniques and practices.
- In communities without an urban forestry program, encourage local officials to establish a program.

Mitigation project development

- Information from the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) will be used to help identify and select the communities which should be contacted concerning the possibility of mitigation opportunities under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); and other state and federal programs.
- Review the potentially damaged structure inventory from the PDA, concentrating primarily on structures that may have been substantially damaged.
- Review the NFIP State Coordinator's information concerning the flood hazard identification and participation status of communities in the NFIP.
- Coordinate with the Michigan Jobs Commission, the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, and other appropriate state agencies concerning communities with a substantial investment of state financial resources.
- Whenever possible, incorporate mitigation projects into larger, ongoing or planned community projects (as long as the larger project will be completed in a timely manner and mitigation benefits can be fully retained) (on-going).

NFIP mitigation opportunities and promotion

- MDEQ staff will provide technical assistance to local floodplain administrators as needed (on-going).
- MDEQ staff will, as needed, conduct NFIP briefings to inform local floodplain administrators of NFIP responsibilities (on-going).
- FEMA will mail letters to affected communities regarding immediate substantial damage determinations (not applicable for this disaster).
- FEMA will identify priorities for possible enforcement actions (on-going).
- MDEQ, EMD, and FEMA will review repetitive loss data for potential acquisition, elevation or flood proofing sites.

Building and Infrastructure Design and Construction

- Enhance building codes to ensure public and private structures are more structurally sound to handle severe wind events.
- Promote burying of utility lines in communities where it is appropriate and technically feasible (Only public and non-profit utility companies are eligible for grant funding).