

MEMORANDUM



DATE: April 14, 2015

TO: Michael Herring, City Administrator

FROM: *MG* Mike Geisel, Director of Public Services

RE: All Hazard Mitigation Planning

As you are aware, in August of 2014, City Council approved Resolution #406 which expresses the City's intentions to participate in the regional All Hazards Mitigation Plan update. Participation in the plan is required for the City to be eligible for Federal or State Disaster Mitigation Project Funds. A copy of that resolution is attached for your convenient reference.

I am pleased to advise you that the All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015-2020 for Missouri has been completed and is available online at www.ewgateway.org/download/AllHazMit. The entire plan, by its nature, is voluminous. For our purposes, I recommend that we focus on the section that includes recommended actions pertinent to local governments: Chapter 4 - The St. Louis Region's Hazard Mitigation Strategy - Action Strategy, which is available online, but I've also provided the text of that chapter attached hereto. www.ewgateway.org/download/AllHazMit/Chapter4ActionSteps.pdf.

Accordingly, I have prepared the attached resolution for Council's consideration, which adopts the referenced plan and would thereby make the City of Chesterfield eligible for any disaster mitigation funding that may be available for our specific interests.

I recommend that this information be forwarded to the Planning and Public Works Committee for review and in hopes of a favorable recommendation for passage of the attached ordinance adopting the All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2015-2020.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please advise.

Cc Ray Johnson, Police Chief
 Steve Lewis, Police Captain
 Jim Eckrich, Public Works Director \ City Engineer

ohid
JMS
 4/15/15

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CHESTERFIELD ADOPTING THE ST. LOUIS REGIONAL ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2015-2020 (UPDATED 2015)

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Chesterfield; and,

WHEREAS the City of Chesterfield has participated in the preparation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the St. Louis Regional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015-2020 (hereafter referred to as the Plan) in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and,

WHEREAS, the Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of Chesterfield from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and,

WHEREAS the City of Chesterfield recognizes that land use policies have a major impact on whether people and property are exposed to natural hazards, the City of Chesterfield will endeavor to integrate the Plan into the comprehensive planning process; and,

WHEREAS adoption by the City of Chesterfield demonstrates a commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning and Public Works Committee of City Council has reviewed and recommended adoption of the Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHESTERFIELD AS FOLLOWS:

This resolution passed ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Passed and approved this ____ day of _____, 2015.

Mayor

Date

ATTEST:

City Clerk

**St. Louis Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Update for 2015-20**

**Prepared for Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis Counties and the
City of St. Louis**

Prepared By

East-West Gateway Council of Governments

**Final Draft Plan
Chapter 4 of 4 chapters**

March 20, 2015

**314-421-4220
One S. Memorial Drive, Suite 1600
St. Louis, MO 63102**

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Chapter 4 – The St. Louis Region’s Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Preface

In consultation with the Plan Working Group, with county emergency managers, and with municipal and school district representatives who attended workshops, the action steps in this chapter were developed, revised, and prioritized. The chapter provides a list of proposed actions. The priorities by individual jurisdiction are found in the spreadsheet following chapter 4. These priorities are subject to change as disasters occur, as community leadership changes, and as actions are completed.

The chapter begins with a list of overall goals for the plan. The chapter then provides recommended actions to address the various problems identified in Chapter 3 of the plan.

Hazard Mitigation Goals Requirement 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(i)

The regional goals for the Hazard Mitigation Plan are as follows:

1. Prepare communities in advance of a natural disaster to prevent loss of life, minimize injury and illness
2. Preserve and maintain property, including public and private infrastructure, businesses, and individual homes, and improve community vitality
3. Encourage regional, county and local planning and development that is consistent with the hazard mitigation plan and that reduces future risk from natural disaster.

Because there are many general actions that will support community preparation for all natural disasters, and there are also many specific related actions for specific hazards, the action steps first include actions that address multiple natural disasters and then actions the address specific natural disasters.

Action Steps to address Natural Disaster Mitigation (Requirement 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

This plan addresses two related aspects of hazard mitigation, the actions that reduce the impact of the immediate disaster, and actions that can reduce the harmful after effects of a natural disaster. These actions were reviewed by the Working Group and formed the basis for the Hazard Mitigation Plan workshops held in seven locations in the region. Participating municipalities and school districts and their representatives have identified the priority level (high, medium or low) for each action, and have further described whether work on each action is on-going, complete or deferred (not yet begun). These priority rankings are in the spreadsheet at the end of this section.

The list of actions with description is below, followed by the spreadsheet which identifies the priorities for each of the responding communities. The communities prioritized the action steps or delegated their planning to their county emergency management agencies, which prioritized based on the needs of communities they represent throughout their county. The School Districts that did not attend the workshops delegated their planning to EducationPlus, the Cooperating School Districts, which prioritized actions based on the regional needs of the school districts.

This list of numbered actions provides a framework for collaboration and planning that will continue through the five years of this plan update. Community leaders can also use the list to compare priorities with other communities in the region.

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Public Information and Awareness for Mitigating Natural Disasters

Problem Statement: In planning to mitigate for any hazard, a common concern is that the public is poorly informed about how to respond to a serious disaster. Since the ability to respond quickly to a disaster can greatly reduce the risk to human life or human injury, the community needs a well-informed public and a plan for both individual response and responsibility and for coordinated agency response to disasters of any kind. The problem of building awareness is high when there have been no recent disasters, and the public and volunteer agencies can be complacent and unprepared when an event occurs. Engaging volunteers who can be prepared is an important step in addressing any or all of the potential hazards the region faces. Special populations have specific needs and challenges and agencies can work to help them be prepared. Likewise communities that train volunteers to respond to disasters can minimize the secondary impact of a disaster.

1. **Public Awareness and Involvement: Using newsletters, websites and other means of communication, local government and school district can effectively educate and inform the public and encourage advance preparation to mitigate the impact of natural disasters.** Public awareness and preparation can be important to addressing both pre-disaster preparation and warning and post disaster impacts. It is in this general area that the St. Louis Metropolitan region has seen the most significant progress during the last five years. Organizations that have been involved in long term recovery planning and action have now come together in both a regional and local COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disasters) groups that are making great strides to inform the public of disasters and prepare for immediate respond in order to reduce the immediate impact of any type of disaster. Municipal governments and school districts have a unique opportunity to link hazard mitigation efforts with the COADs to support overall disaster planning, prevention and response. (low cost based on current initiatives)
 - a. **Create and strengthen Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD):** COAD groups are identifying needs and responsible parties to address each type of need. Therefore, as an important action in this updated hazard mitigation plan, EWG has been informing municipalities and school districts of the importance of the COADS, how to become involved and bring active COADs into their communities, and how to promote involvement in the COADs of local social service organizations. (While some seed money for organizing work is definitely helpful, this activity relies primarily on voluntary organizations. Costs to municipalities are low because they can join initiatives already underway in each county.)
 - b. **Participate in All Ready Campaign:** In the last five years, the American Red Cross of Eastern Missouri, City of St. Louis Office on the Disabled, Paraquad, and LINC, in partnership with EWG St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS), has begun promoting the All Ready Campaign which encourages those with functional and access needs to be prepared to address their own needs in the aftermath of a disaster. Advance preparation of this type can be a significant factor in reducing loss of life. In addition to supporting the functional and access needs population, municipalities can publicize advance preparation for all citizens. (The work of the All Ready Campaign has been developed, and promotional materials exist, so costs to advance the program are low.)
 - c. **Participate and support emergency training for citizen volunteers:** St. Charles County has the most fully organized COAD as this plan is being written, and the regional steering committee for the COADs is using the St. Charles model to support expanded initiatives in the other counties in the region. The target goal for this five year plan is to have municipalities, school districts, police

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and fire departments fully informed and aligned with the regional and local COADs by 2020. Participation in and support for Citizen Emergency Response Training (CERT): Local governments have been involved in training volunteers to assist in natural disaster response for many years. New training initiatives under the CERT have strengthened the training initiatives and offer unique opportunities to inform citizens of hazard mitigation as well as hazard response actions. Trained volunteers who are aware of risks before natural disaster strikes and be valuable resources in advance preparation as well as valuable aids to reduce impact when a disaster hits by helping to identify the population impacted and in need of assistance. (Costs are low, and training volunteers can reduce costs to local government for staff in times of disaster.)

- d. **Educate the Public and local government staff and elected officials about relevant hazards:** With the support of STARRS, the emergency managers in each county and the non-profit organizations involved in the St. Louis Area Coalition of COADS (SLARCC), All Ready and other initiatives, local governments can expand training public awareness and preparation. As a part of the 2014 planning process, EWG has encouraged communities to put Hazard Mitigation Planning on the agenda of the elected boards and councils. (Costs can vary widely, but education and training is available for low cost,)
- e. **Promote awareness about the 211 Service:** the United Way has developed a rapid information sharing system through a 2-1-1 phone information line. In cooperation with the All Ready Campaign, the United Way is able to refer regional residents to agencies who can help them prepare for disasters. In addition, they can connect residents to agencies and resources to assist them after a disaster. Local governments can encourage use of this service by publicizing it in newsletters and on their websites. (The cost to promote this service is very low.)

Creating Effective Response to Any Natural Disaster

Problem Statement: Citizens expect immediate and effective response to any disaster, no matter how unexpected, or how severe. Local governments and school districts face a challenge to be prepared for any disaster, and to be able to respond effectively. Many response efforts must begin with good communication, especially to provide advance notice of a disaster whenever possible. In addition, public facilities are often the best locations to provide relief to people in need immediately following a disaster, so communities must be prepared to make cost-effective preparations in advance of a natural disaster. Communications among departments and between emergency management, police, fire, and health departments as well as communications among communities affected can be stressed during a disaster, especially if normal electric power sources are cut off. Therefore, planning for effective warning systems, and for effect communications immediately following a disaster is a high priority.

2. **Public Actions to prepare for Natural Disasters: Local governments and school districts should take certain steps in advance of a variety of natural disasters.**
 - a. **Build safe rooms that can also serve as relief centers:** When local governments or school districts are building new buildings, this is a perfect time to design and build safe rooms that can withstand tornado or earthquake and also serve as a refuge for citizens who lose their homes or who lose power in a heat or cold weather event. (Cost to build safe rooms is very high; in many cases it is prohibitive. Cost to staff such facilities is also a concern of local governments and school districts.)
 - b. **Create and improve early warning systems for all disasters, including sirens, and targeted response such as Reverse 9-1-1, Code Red, Nixle, etc.:** Over the past five years, a number of communities have adopted one or more of these systems to assist in communications. There are also apps that can now alert people of tornado watches and warnings including the American

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Red Cross's Tornado app (<http://www.redcross.org/mobile-apps/tornado-app>). (Because these initiatives are already being developed the costs for individual communities is low.)

- c. **Integrate communications systems to provide rapid communication and response:** This action item is nearly complete in the St. Louis region through the work and leadership of the STARRS program. (The cost is high but the expense is being covered in large part by STARRS through U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant funding.)
- d. **Conduct assessment of risk for all natural disasters:** Local governments and school districts and other agency can focus on specific risk assessment and then update operation procedures to meet identified risks. Most local governments and school districts have assessments in place, and this plan serves as a reminder that such assessments need to be reviewed and updated, preferably on an annual basis. (Costs vary widely depending on need, whether an assessment has been done in the past, and whether a plan is already a part of the ongoing community activity, or whether it is something new for a community or school district.)
- e. **Review opportunities for joint purchases of supplies and equipment:** Local governments and school districts can implement joint purchase agreements where possible. A number of communities are purchasing road salt through a cooperative agreement that ensures supply and keeps cost low. Cooperative planning for auxiliary power may also have potential payback for communities. (There is an initial cost of time and effort to identify opportunities, but the long term impact will be a net gain by reducing costs of supplies.)

Mitigation Needed to Prepare for Tornadoes

Problem Statement: Because Tornadoes can strike quickly and unexpectedly, communities must be prepared in advance with emergency shelter both to provide protection to school populations and other groups that might be at greater risk in a tornado event and also to provide shelter immediately following a severe event, where people may have lost their homes or where homes have been made unsafe. Communication is also important to help citizens to know when to take shelter and how to shelter.

3. **Prepare for Tornado: Local governments and school districts should cooperate to enhance community safety.** In addition to the above described actions, two specific steps are recommended for tornado mitigation.
 - a. **Build safe rooms for schools, community centers and for mobile home communities:** Local governments and school district can designate existing facilities that are already constructed or they can build new facilities and prepare advance plans for staffing of such facilities. Communities have indicated that a challenge is staffing facilities in a timely manner, and this is an area where regional cooperation during the next five year plan can solve this challenge. (This cost is high and often prohibitive for school districts or local governments.)
 - b. **Develop early warning systems to target specific, vulnerable communities:** For example, MoDOT has developed a connection with the National Weather Service and is exploring ways to use highway lighted traffic sign boards to convey information. Communities can also explore use of apps for cell phone users. STARRS continues to explore regional solutions to support these initiatives. (The regional solution holds the most promise for providing a lower cost option for local governments and school districts.)

Mitigation Needed to Prepare for Floods

Problem Statement: Because flood risk areas are identified, communities can move to reduce risk both for humans and property by effective advance planning. Of course in addition to mapping flood risk

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areas, educating citizens about the nature of the risk and the appropriate actions to reduce risk is a critical part of the plan. An area that is flood prone, but where a flood has not occurred in recent years can be especially high risk because property owners can become complacent and unprepared should a flood occur. Flash flooding on small streams is a serious risk, because there are many properties next to streams where development has already taken place and where flood waters are rarely seen. Another risk lies in areas protected by dams or levees, where the public assumes property is safe because it is protected by these structures. Failure of a dam or levee can create a very high hazard, due to the speed with which water can inundate a previously protected area.

4. **Reduce risk of flood damage: Communities should take special action to reduce flood damage.**
 - a. **Protect stream buffers from development:** Most of the larger municipalities have already implemented stream buffer ordinances, or intend to do so, in part to meet NPDES Phase II standards. Other communities can implement stream development setbacks or buffer ordinances in order to reduce risk of flash flood damage to property, especially along smaller streams which tend to experience flash flooding. (The cost is low in most cases.)
 - b. **Municipalities should use floodplain best management practices:** Specifically, municipalities can prohibit building permits for residences within floodplains. (Costs may vary widely, but communities with extensive flood plain areas will have greater costs; and communities with more legacy development in flood plains can expect greater cost to improve safety of properties.)
 - c. **Join the FEMA Community Rating System (CRS):** Communities that want to enhance flood protection and already have developed property in flood plains can join the FEMA Community Rating System and work to implement best practices. [See section X for more detail on specific actions taken as part of Community Rating System and a list of communities that are part of the CRS.] (There is cost associated with staff to fill out the paper work and track aspects of the program, but many other costs are already part of doing businesses for local governments.)
 - d. **Use Green Infrastructure to manage stormwater where it falls:** Municipalities and counties have control over land use decisions. The use of green infrastructure requirements in new and renewed construction permits can facilitate capture and temporary storage of rainwater where it falls and help to reduce flash flooding and erosion. (If added to development requirements this tool is low cost to municipal governments.)
 - e. **Buy out frequently flooded properties:** The cost of insurance and claims is an on-going burden usually born by individual property owners and federal taxes, but the cost of serving homeowners during a flood is born by local governments. Reducing flood damage through buyouts may provide more resources for other needs at the local level. (High cost. Some communities may use flood buy-out funds from FEMA to purchase frequently flooded properties, but the matching cost requirement is still substantial and is often serious hurdle to overcome.)

Mitigation Needed to Prepare for Various Kinds of Extreme Weather

Problem Statement: Although heat and cold present different kinds of problems, these extreme weather events tend to hit low income communities and the elderly harder than the general population. These weather events also tend to be region-wide, and therefore broad-based planning is more effective in addressing these challenges. When power is disrupted through storms (sometimes accompanied by high demand for electricity especially in heat waves), extreme hot or cold weather can rapidly put very large

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numbers of citizens at risk. Developing a response plan in advance is therefore paramount to effective management of that risk.

5. **Prepare for Extreme Weather (heat and cold, thunderstorms or drought): The most serious problems arise when extreme weather is accompanied by power outages. Local government can provide both advance preparation and rapid response.**
 - a. **Create and support neighborhood initiatives:** Communities should prepare for and respond quickly to extreme weather. Local governments should encourage neighborhood watch programs to check in on the elderly or special needs populations; provide training and support for neighborhood organizations and promote neighborhood resiliency. Support organizations already exist in some counties and can be a catalyst for developing grassroots initiatives. (This is a low cost alternative for most local governments.)
 - b. **Establish relief centers and encourage the public to use the centers:** The key element identified by a number of municipalities is the need to have both the center and the operational plan for the center in place. Residents can call 2-1-1 to find the locations of heating/cooling centers in their area. (Staffing costs may be substantial and a barrier for some communities.)

Mitigation Needed to Prepare for Wildfires

Problem Statement: Although fire can be a serious threat, the region does not typically experience wildfires that affect significant acreage or large numbers of people. In order to maintain a low risk of wild fire, a coordinated effort to respond to any fire is more important than special planning for the very unusual event. With improve communications, and with equipment that can be shared easily among jurisdiction, emergency service, police and fire districts are better able to coordinate rapid response.

6. **Prepare for and contain wildfires:**
 - a. **Continue coordinated response efforts among fire districts and fire departments to address any fire:** While not a major problem in most communities, the primary reason fire is not a problem is that fire districts already coordinate response efforts effectively to address any kind of fire. (Low additional cost , because this service is provided largely by existing fire district operations.)
 - b. **Restrict open burning:** Most municipalities and counties in the region restrict open burning and require permits for special circumstances. (Low cost to implement.)

Mitigation Needed to Prepare for Earthquakes

Problem Statement: Although there is a low probability in any given year, there is very high potential for severe, widespread damage from a large earthquake. Earthquake damage zones have been identified, but communities cannot truly protect themselves from an earthquake. What communities can do is to be prepared with effective communications systems in the event of widespread power outages, and with effective construction ordinances that require buildings to be constructed to withstand earthquakes. In addition, the public is generally unaware of the risk and what individuals can do to be prepared in advance as well as immediately after an earthquake.

7. **Prepare for Earthquakes:**
 - a. **Improve Early Warning systems:** (Workshop attendees recommended removing this item, but since it was in the spreadsheet that community representatives used to document their

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- priorities, we have left it in the list of actions in order to have a consistent numbering and lettering system.) (High cost, not currently feasible in a significant way.)
- b. **Review and Update Building Codes:** Regionally most municipalities and counties moved to the 2009 building code. Based on past experience, within the next five years most communities will move to the next standard. (Low cost; but this element requires regional cooperation to be successful as communities seek to have similar requirements for new construction.)
 - c. **Integrate communications systems for Rapid response:** The regional microwave communications system should be complete by the end of 2014 with training and integration to continue through 2015. (High cost to begin with, this system will soon be in place and operate at low cost to communities.)
 - d. **Promote individual and household preparation:** Communities should encourage owners of older homes to make structural improvements and encourage all residents to develop emergency kits. Encourage participation in the annual Great ShakeOut: (<http://www.shakeout.org/centralus/>). Costs for this action fall mainly on building owners and can vary widely. Cost to communities directly is low.)

Mitigation Needed to Address Risk of Failure in Dams and Levees

Problem Statement: Like any structure, a dam or levee must be maintained to reduce risk of failure. Failure can be catastrophic, since those downstream, or protected, may be suddenly inundated. Regular inspections of dams and levees can go a long way to identify shortcomings and deficiencies so that they can be addressed in a timely manner. In addition, many dam owners are unaware of the need to maintain a dam and their liabilities and responsibilities. Owners of dams may be unaware of the risks, liability and repair needs. Local governments can play an important role in requiring inspection of dams, and in educating dam owners about their responsibilities.

8. Reduce risk of dam or levee failure

- a. **Encourage annual inspection of dams and levees** that are not covered under the state permitting requirements. Local governments can identify key structures and contact owners to encourage external inspection, or implement their own inspection programs. (Most communities have few structures to inspect, so costs will be relatively low.)
- b. **Improve structural integrity of dams, using incentives where possible.** (Cost will be high to implement, especially if it includes incentives.)
- c. **Educate owners about responsibilities and liabilities:** Communities should provide dam owners with information about the need to maintain level of service of any dam. (Low cost to implement.)

Individual Community Action Strategies

Requirement 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(iv)

All community representatives that attended a workshop were invited to complete the priorities worksheet. In some communities, more than one representative completed the worksheet and identified priorities, based on the agency they work for within the community. In other cases, the community representatives filled out one priority form for the community. Where municipalities have authorized the county emergency management officials to be their representatives in the plan development, the county priorities also represent the municipal priorities. In St. Louis County a large percentage of municipalities have contracted with the county for planning and ordinance development, and in St. Charles County, most of the smaller communities contract for emergency management services through the county, therefore, county priorities effectively represent these municipalities. Communities with smaller staff capacity are generally supported by the county emergency management agencies, and this is an important factor in developing a regional hazard mitigation plan. In Franklin and Jefferson Counties, emergency managers already work closely with municipalities and collaborate on many strategies.

Likewise the school districts were represented in the planning by EducationPlus, the Cooperating School Districts office. A few filled out their own priorities, but most have gone with the regional priorities as identified by the Cooperating School Districts. This approach will enable to more focused approach from the regional level and serve to build awareness and steady progress.

The spreadsheet at the end of this chapter details the priorities and current state of action for participating municipalities and school districts. Those which do not appear individually are represented by the county plan priorities. By adopting the plan, municipalities and school districts

Note: The numbers and letters on the spreadsheet correspond with the numbers in the action plan. This spreadsheet includes the identifiable action items for specific jurisdictions

Incorporating Plans into other planning mechanisms over the next five year period. 44CFR §201.6(c)(4)(ii)

Over the next five years, local communities working with the county emergency managers, the Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COADs), and STARRS will be able to address the specific actions and incorporate relevant actions into other local government activities. The specific actions and priorities identified are already included in the STARRS plans and in many of the county and municipal planning initiatives. The Hazard Mitigation Plan is also included in the regional OneSTL plan adopted by East-West Gateway's Board of Directors in December 2013. With an annual review and presentation at the STARRS meetings, and with an annual presentation at the SLARCC meetings this plan should advance more completely than in previous periods.

Evaluation and assessing changes in priorities

44CFR §201.6(d)(3)

This new five year plan update is based on the changing conditions in the region. The advancement of STARRS and the regional security initiative to form COADs is the single most important advance in the

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last five years. This opportunity is now available to all municipalities and provides a means to address a wide range of issues in community preparedness and education at low cost to governments and school districts while at the same time building the capacity of non-profit and religious organizations to respond to natural disasters.

Built into this plan is an annual review of the plan at the regional level through STARRS and all emergency response agencies.

Community Action Strategies Spreadsheet

See attached separate spreadsheet document – The column codes (1A, 2A, 2B, etc.) correspond to the numbers and letters of the action steps in this chapter.

The spreadsheet includes a list of priorities for municipalities and school districts in the region that chose to set their own priorities.

Other municipalities (not currently listed separately) have delegated their planning in this process to their specific county emergency management officials and are represented by the county priorities.

Other school districts have delegated their planning in this process to EducationPlus (the Cooperating School Districts office) and are represented by the priorities given by EducationPlus.



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I, Vickie J. Hass, City Clerk for the City of Chesterfield, do hereby certify that the document attached hereto is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 406 passed by City Council on August 4, 2014, at an official meeting of said City Council. I further certify that the signatures contained therein are genuine signatures of persons authorized to act on behalf of the City of Chesterfield.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as City Clerk this 5th day of August, 2014.

Vickie J. Hass

Vickie J. Hass, City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield recognizes that no community is immune from natural hazards whether it be flooding, severe weather, tornadoes, winter storms or earthquakes, and they recognize the importance to its residents and to its businesses of enhancing its ability to resist natural hazards, and the importance of reducing the human suffering, property damage, interruption of public services and economic losses caused by those hazards; and

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield has previously pursued measures such as building codes, fire codes, flood plain management regulations, zoning ordinances, and storm water management regulations to minimize the impact of natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, by participating in the *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*, the City of Chesterfield will be eligible to apply for pre-disaster mitigation funds; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State Emergency Management Agency have developed all-hazard planning programs that assist communities in their efforts to become Disaster Resistant Communities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield desires to commit to working with local schools, businesses, non-for-profit organizations, and government partners to develop a Disaster Resistant Community Program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield intends to make a good faith effort in implementing mitigation projects or programs by incorporation into other community planning mechanisms where appropriate.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHESTERFIELD AS FOLLOWS:

The City of Chesterfield will use its best efforts to become a disaster-resistant community by supporting and participating in The All Hazard Plan and hazard identification and risk assessment to implement mitigation practices that can reduce vulnerability for citizens and property.

This resolution passed ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Passed and approved this 4th day of AUGUST, 2014.

Bob Rattini
Mayor

8/4/14
Date

ATTEST:

Vickie Haas
City Clerk



**EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments**

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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Ed Hillhouse
Assistant Executive Director

James M. Wild

June 13, 2014

Ms. Vickie Haas
City Clerk
City of Chesterfield
690 Chesterfield Pkwy.
Chesterfield, MO 63017

Dear Ms. Haas:

In 2009, your community's input and participation was instrumental in the development of the regional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. Louis counties and the city of St. Louis.

According to Federal Law, this plan must be updated every five years, and that is why we are contacting you now. While your participation is voluntary, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that local governments adopt by resolution a FEMA approved All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in order for your community to be eligible to apply federal and state funds for disaster mitigation projects.

Hazard Mitigation covers work that can be done in advance of potential natural disasters to reduce the severity of the loss, improve public safety and create more resilient communities that are able to respond more quickly and effectively when disaster does strike.

The staff at East-West Gateway Council of Governments will be gathering information from local governments to help inform us with this five-year plan update. We are contacting you now, as we start our work, to let you know you will be hearing from us soon.

Here is what to expect over the next several months:

1. East-West Gateway will send you a short online survey, (tentatively scheduled for late June or early July), asking the following:
 - a. What hazards is your community vulnerable to;
 - b. What projects that you have completed in the last five years related to hazard mitigation efforts;
 - c. What natural disasters has your community experienced in the last five years;
 - d. What hazard mitigation projects does your community intend to initiate within the next five years?

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One Memorial Drive, Suite 1600
St. Louis, MO 63102-2451

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618-274-2750
Fax 314-231-6120

webmaster@ewgateway.org
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Ms. Vickie Haas
June 13, 2014
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2. We ask that your jurisdiction place a notice of the All Hazard Plan on the agenda of your jurisdiction's council meeting, in order to give all elected officials and the public advance notice that the final plan must be approved by resolution of the governing body for your community in order to be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Funding from FEMA. (Adoption of the plan will take place between January and April 2015)
3. Please send EWG the contact information (Name, email address and phone) for your local point of contact for the Hazard Mitigation Planning survey. You may e-mail gary.pondrom@ewgateway.org or call (314) 421-4220 and leave a message for Gary Pondrom with the name, e-mail and phone contact information of your municipal representative.
4. In approximately three months, East-West Gateway will hold a Workshop in your county, and request your community to send at least one representative to this county-wide public Workshop to discuss the planning process. This workshop will give you the opportunity to provide information that you feel is relevant to the plan.
5. East-West Gateway will inform you when the draft plan is completed, so that you can make public comment on the plan.
6. In early 2015, after completion of the plan, your governing body will have the opportunity to adopt the plan by resolution, thereby making your community eligible to apply for federal or state financial aid to assist you to implement hazard mitigation projects within your community.

East-West Gateway will be coordinating our work on the plan with each county's Emergency Management Agency and STARRS (the St. Louis Area Regional Response System), who will be in consultation with community emergency managers, other city staff and at their choice, elected officials.

Again, you may contact Gary Pondrom at gary.pondrom@ewgateway.org or call him at (314)-421-4220 with any questions you may have regarding this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

Thank you for your interest and participation.

Sincerely,



Edward Hillhouse,
Executive Director

**A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION IN
THE ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE.**

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield recognizes that no community is immune from natural hazards whether it be flooding, severe weather, tornadoes, winter storms or earthquakes, and they recognize the importance to its residents and to its businesses of enhancing its ability to resist natural hazards, and the importance of reducing the human suffering, property damage, interruption of public services and economic losses caused by those hazards; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield may have previously pursued measures such as building codes, fire codes, flood plain management regulations, zoning ordinances, and storm water management regulations to minimize the impact of natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, by participating in the *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*, the City of Chesterfield will be eligible to apply for pre-disaster mitigation funds; and,

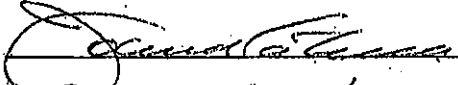
WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State Emergency Management Agency have developed all-hazard planning programs that assist communities in their efforts to become Disaster Resistant Communities; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield desires to commit to working with local schools, businesses, non-for-profit organizations and government partners to develop a Disaster Resistant Community Program; and

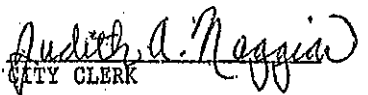
WHEREAS, the City of Chesterfield intends to make a good faith effort in implementing mitigation projects or programs by incorporation into other community planning mechanisms where appropriate.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHESTERFIELD AS FOLLOWS:

The City of Chesterfield will use its best efforts to become a disaster-resistant community by supporting and participating in The All Hazard Plan and hazard identification and risk assessment to implement mitigation practices that can reduce vulnerability for citizens and property.

Mayor  Date Nov. 2, 2009

City Administrator  Date 11/2/09

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK