

LAND USE PLANNING FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

Community Report for Polk County, Georgia



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS PAGE

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INTRODUCTION

In 2008 a presidential disaster declaration included 20 Georgia counties and 93 Georgia cities that were impacted by severe storms, tornadoes and flooding. To assist these counties and cities with their ability to prepare for future hazards and to be more disaster resilient by limiting the interruption of the hazards on the local community, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) conducted a comparative analysis and assessment of the affected communities' 5-year hazard mitigation plans and 20-year local land use plans (comprehensive plans). Applicable regional plans were also evaluated.

Results of the analyses for each county are presented in Community Reports. Each report provides a framework for understanding the benefits of coordinating land use planning with hazard mitigation planning, and is organized into the following sections:

1. How To: Principles for Integration of Land Use Planning and Hazard Mitigation Planning
2. Key Findings: Comparative Plan Analysis
3. Recommendations: Next Steps for Your Community and Regional Commission

This Community Report specifically addresses Polk County and the municipalities of Aragon, Cedartown, and Rockmart. Polk County and these municipalities are member jurisdictions of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC).

2008 PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION

SEVERE STORMS AND TORNADOES

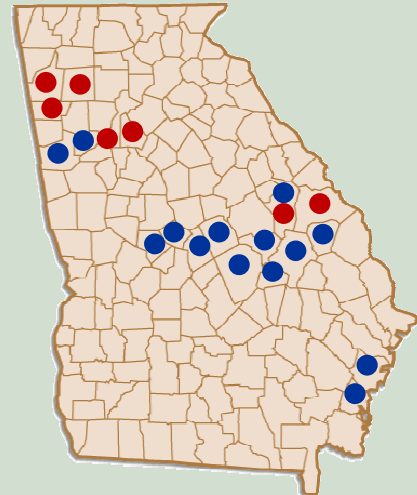
● Counties:

Bartow, Burke, DeKalb, Floyd, Fulton, Jefferson, Polk

SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING

● Counties:

Bibb, Carroll, Crawford, Douglas, Emanuel, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Laurens, McIntosh, Treutlen, Twiggs, Wilkinson



HOW TO: PRINCIPLES FOR INTEGRATING LAND USE PLANNING AND HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

The Role of Local Plans

Most communities in Georgia have an approved hazard mitigation plan in compliance with the requirements of the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA). An approved hazard mitigation plan under these regulations ensures a community's continued eligibility for federal pre- and post-disaster assistance.

Most communities in Georgia also have an adopted comprehensive land use plan that complies with DCA guidelines, as well as environmental regulations, zoning regulations and/or land development regulations that implement land use policies. These policies and ordinances are typically enacted to address a wide range of issues including those related to quality of life and economic development. But they can also play an important role in a community's preparedness for natural disasters.

The local planners and others who author comprehensive plans are typically less involved in hazard mitigation planning than comprehensive planning, if they are involved at all. This common gap in coordinated planning can limit a community's ability to fully analyze and reduce risks associated with disasters. Coordinated planning is needed to ensure consistency among local plans, policies and programs. In particular, a comprehensive plan's goals, policies and recommendations should relate to those of the hazard mitigation plan for the community.

Participation by emergency managers, floodplain managers, engineers and planners in planning processes can benefit both hazard mitigation plans and comprehensive plans by strengthening the relationship between the two. A hazard mitigation plan can identify existing vulnerabilities and the preparedness of suitable response and recovery operations in the near term, while a comprehensive plan affords an opportunity to

DEFINITION: HAZARD MITIGATION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines mitigation as “the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.” This is achieved through *risk analysis* (mapping, hazard mitigation plans), *risk reduction* (land use and building practices, regulations and mitigation practices) and *risk insurance* (flood insurance).

<http://www.fema.gov/mitigation#l>

The Code of Federal Regulation defines Hazard Mitigation as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.” (44 CFR 201.2)

