

## **6 Hazard Identification**

### **6.1 Overview of Hazards**

This Plan identifies twenty-seven priority hazards that could potentially cause significant loss of life or property in the County. The hazards include:

1. Air pollution
2. Animal disease outbreak, blight, or infestation
3. Building, dwelling, or vessel fire
4. Civil disorder
5. Coastal flooding
6. Communication failure
7. Critical fuel shortage
8. Cyber crime
9. Dam failure and release
10. Drought
11. Earthquake
12. Extreme heat
13. Hazardous materials incident (fixed facility)
14. Hurricane, nor'easters, or tropical storm
15. Landslide or Slope Failure
16. Mass transportation accident
17. Pipeline accident
18. Public health emergency
19. Riverine flooding
20. Severe thunderstorm or hailstorm
21. Severe winter weather
22. Terrorism or sabotage
23. Tornado
24. Transportation accident
25. Utility disruption
26. Weapons of mass destruction attack
27. Wildfire

Of the twenty-seven hazards identified, fourteen are more likely to occur in predictable areas of the county with defined areas of risk. Thirteen of the potential hazards do not have defined geographic areas and can generally occur anywhere or everywhere in the county. Table 6-1 identifies those hazards with, and without defined risk areas.

**Table 6-1. Potential Hazards Facing Anne Arundel County**

<b>Hazards with Defined Geographic Areas of Risk</b>	<b>Hazards without Defined Geographic Areas of Risk</b>
Coastal Flooding	Air Pollution
Civil Disorder	Animal Disease Outbreak, Infestation, or Blight
Communication Failure	Building, Dwelling, or Vessel Fire
Critical Fuel Shortage	Cyber Crime
Dam Failure	Drought
Hazardous Materials Incident (Fixed Facility)	Earthquake
Landslide or Slope Failure	Extreme Heat
Mass Transportation Accident	Hurricane, Nor'easter, or Tropical Storm
Pipeline Accident	Public Health Emergency
Riverine Flooding	Severe Storm or Hailstorm
Terrorism or Sabotage	Severe Winter Weather
Transportation Accident	Tornado
Utility Disruption	Wildfire
Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack	

These twenty-seven hazards differ in important ways, such as in their predictability, length of warning time, speed of onset, magnitude, scope, duration of impact, and the possibility of secondary impacts. However, many of the demands they place on the County's emergency management infrastructure arise not from their differences, but from their commonalities.

Section 8.1 of this Plan provides multi-hazard mitigation actions that pertain to all twenty-seven hazards. Sections 8.2 through 8.28 identify mitigation strategies that are unique to each of the individual hazards. Sections 8.2 through 8.28 also present an overview of each hazard, a record of the hazard's history in the County, results of the vulnerability and risk assessment, potential dollar losses, and mitigation actions and implementation plans. These hazards appear generally in order of priority, based on potential losses in terms of loss of life and property and other community concerns.

## **6.2 Hazard Identification**

Twenty-seven hazards were identified that have, or that could potentially, affect Anne Arundel County. These hazards were identified based upon a review of historical records, national data sources, existing plans and reports, and discussions with local, regional, state, Federal and national experts.

An initial list of thirty-two hazards was compiled. To generate this list, other all-hazard mitigation plans from around the country were examined. Additionally, the Maryland state plan was consulted and FEMA guidance materials were extensively used. Once a comprehensive list of potential hazards was created, it was circulated among County employees for comment and feedback. The final list upon which this plan is based was the result of these efforts.

Each of the hazards is addressed individually in Sections 8.2 through 8.28 of this Plan.

## **6.3 Hazard History**

Past occurrences of hazard events are likely predictors of future events. A review of the hazard history for Anne Arundel County, therefore, helps to provide a better understanding of the hazards to which the County is most susceptible. Detailed descriptions of the historic hazard events are presented in Appendix C.

Table 6-2 identifies Federally declared disaster declarations in the County.

**Table 6-2. Federal Disaster Declarations in Anne Arundel County**

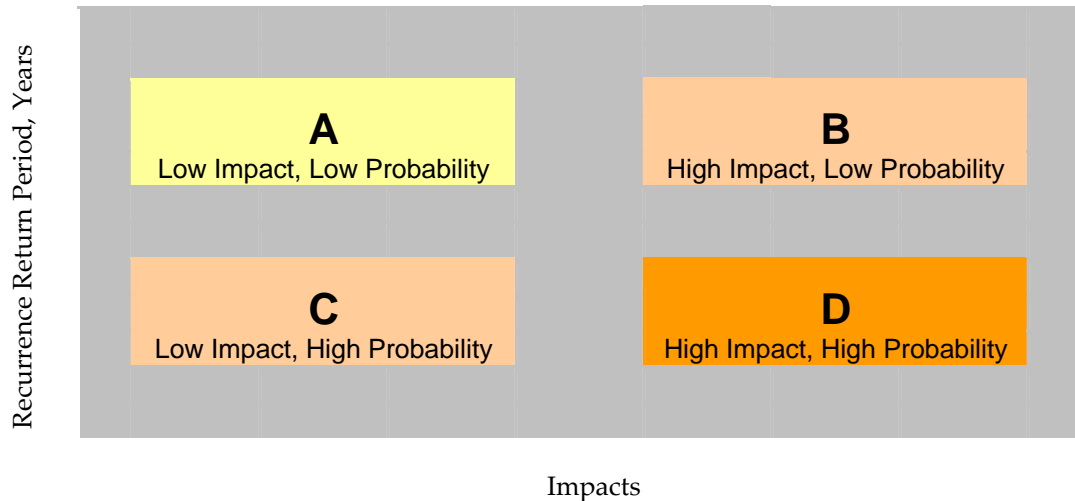
	<b>Event</b>	<b>Declaration Date</b>	<b>Individual Assistance/Public Assistance</b>	<b>Disaster Number</b>
Anne Arundel County	Severe storms & flooding	August 17, 1971	PA	309
Anne Arundel County	Tropical storm Agnes	June 23, 1972	IA/PA	341
Anne Arundel County	Heavy rains & flooding	October 4, 1975	IA/PA	489
Anne Arundel County	Severe storms, tornadoes & flooding	September 14, 1979	IA/PA	601
Anne Arundel County	Severe winter storm	March 16, 1994	PA	1016
Anne Arundel County	Blizzard of 1996	January 11, 1996	PA	1081
Anne Arundel County	Hurricane Floyd	September 24, 1999	IA/PA	1303
Anne Arundel County	Severe winter storm	April 10, 2000	PA	1324
Anne Arundel County	Severe snowfall	March 14, 2003	PA	3179
Anne Arundel County	Tropical storm Isabel	September 19, 2003	IA/PA	1492
Source: Maryland Emergency Management Agency: <a href="http://www.mema.state.md.us/docs/pio/feddeclaration.pdf">http://www.mema.state.md.us/docs/pio/feddeclaration.pdf</a>				

## 6.4 Hazard Ranking

To understand the relative risk between hazards one must understand that a hazard risk is relative to its return period. Figure 6-1 provides a framework for evaluating relative risk. It was obtained by combining the event frequency with the likely impact of a particular hazard, an analysis that was performed in the County's Hazard Identification/Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA). Each quadrant represents an area of concern based on the probability of a hazard occurring and its impacts.

Hazards that occupy the lower right hand quadrant of the chart, quadrant D, are of high probability and high impact (high damage). Therefore, these are likely to be of greatest concern to the community and will provide an impetus to focus mitigation planning on those hazards.

Figure 6-1. Framework for Evaluating Risk



Hazards that fall into quadrants A, B, and C are more difficult to prioritize and depend on the level of risk tolerance or importance a specific hazard has to the County. Hazards in quadrant B have a low probability of occurrence with great impact, while those in quadrant C have a high probability of occurrence with minimal impact. Hazards categorized in quadrant A are likely to be of lowest relative concern because they are predicted to have both a low probability and a low impact; however, the hazard ranking analysis does not necessarily negate the importance of hazards that fall into quadrant A. The hazard ranking merely provides a systematic framework from which to compare and prioritize hazards. Public perception and other community-specific factors will affect the final hazard prioritization scheme.

Anne Arundel County ranked the hazards based upon community values, the potential loss of life from each hazard, the current status of preparedness, and potential dollar losses. By its nature, the results are subjective. Individual readers may draw different conclusions from the same body of evidence. Taking all these factors into consideration, the priorities for this Plan were generally determined as follows:

**Quadrant D**

Priority 1 Extreme Heat

Priority 2 Public Health Emergency

**Quadrant B**

Priority 3 Hurricane, Tropical Storm or Nor'easter

Priority 4 Terrorism or Sabotage

Priority 5 Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack

**Quadrant C**

Priority 6 Air Pollution

Priority 7 Building, Dwelling, and Vessel Fires

Priority 8 Riverine Flooding

Priority 9 Severe Storm/Hailstorm

Priority 10 Utility Disruption

Priority 11 Wildfire

**Quadrant A**

Priority 12 Animal Disease Outbreak, Blight, or Infestation

Priority 13 Civil Disturbance

Priority 14 Coastal Flooding

Priority 15 Communication Failure

Priority 16 Critical Fuel Shortage

Priority 17 Cyber Crime

Priority 18 Dam Failure and Releases

Priority 19 Drought

Priority 20 Earthquake

Priority 21 Hazardous Materials Incident (fixed facility)

Priority 22 Landslide or Slope Failure

Priority 23 Mass Transportation Accident

Priority 24 Pipeline Accident

Priority 25 Severe Winter Storm

Priority 26 Tornado

Priority 27 Transportation Accident

Additional information regarding the risk due to a particular hazard is addressed individually in sections 8.3 through 8.29 of this Plan. The HIVA upon which the preceding list is based may be viewed in Appendix C.

#### **6.4.1 Methodology**

To perform a hazard vulnerability and risk analysis for Anne Arundel County, certain assumptions are required. In a perfect world, there would be sufficient information to determine exactly what the County's risks are, and how great they are. Since it is impossible to say "an extremely hazardous event will occur on a particular day, in a particular location," informed judgments are made about the probability that a hazardous event or disaster will occur.

To assess the probability that an event will occur, the best predictor is history. Consequently, a great deal of time and effort has been expended in determining when and where past disasters have occurred in the county. This involved interviewing numerous people, searching databases of information, and reading various reports. This information has been compiled into tabular form for ease of manipulation and standardization (see Appendix C).

Risk is not simply a probability that an event will occur, however. There is another component to risk, and that is the potential impact that a specific hazardous event will have upon a community. For the purposes of this analysis, the County defined the impact as the cumulative effects an event has on the economy, environment, disruption of essential government services, health and welfare, and quality of life of Anne Arundel County and its residents.

Moreover, these cumulative effects are not equal. We acknowledge that some have more importance than others. Therefore, weights were assigned to each of the identified factors. To assign weights to each factor, a survey was submitted to a representative group of county officials for their informed feedback. The results were then compiled.

After weighting was accomplished, the same group of individuals was asked to take a list of specific natural and man-made hazards that had been assembled earlier and assign a value from 1 (low) to 5 (high) for each of the specific factors. These values were intended to gauge the degree of negative impact to the county's economy, environment, essential government services, health and welfare, and quality of life as a result of a hazard event.

By combining the weighting factors and the risk values, a balanced representation of the county's exposure to risk was obtained. Subsequently, the risk factor was combined with the probability figure and placed into the previously described matrix (Figure 6.1). The matrix was used to prioritize the hazards to be addressed.

#### **6.4.2 People and Property at Risk**

The HAZUS-MH model and HAZUS-like modeling techniques examined the impact of various hazards on the built environment, including the general building stock (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.), critical facilities, infrastructure, and lifelines. These techniques were also used to examine the impact of various hazards on the residents of the County, including total population and at-risk populations.

Using standard GIS techniques, the impacts of hazards were modeled by overlaying a reasonable geographical area of effect over other layers of census data and building data. There are limitations to the data since the modeling was performed at the Census block level rather than the individual property level. Different individuals looking at the data may reach different conclusions.

##### **6.4.2.1 General Building Stock**

Local tax assessor information was used to develop a detailed inventory of the built environment. Buildings are grouped into general occupancy classes (such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc.). This grouping resulted in a distribution of particular building types for each census block, across the entire County.

##### **6.4.2.2 General Population**

Census 2000 data were used to develop a distribution of people across the County. The Census grouped people into general categories (such as race, age, home owner, etc.). This grouping resulted in a distribution of people for each census block, across the entire County.

##### **6.4.2.3 Critical Facilities**

Critical facilities are those facilities that provide services to the community and should be functional after a hazard event. For this project, Anne Arundel County considers the following facilities to be critical: 911 dispatch facilities; operations centers for the health department, public works department, board of education, and the County emergency operations center; general fuel depots; police precincts; hospitals; County communications towers; designated shelters;

information technology center; waste water treatment plants; and water treatment plants (See Table 6-3).

**Table 6-3. Critical Infrastructure**

Critical Facilities	Number	Source
911 Dispatch Centers	2	County Data (July 2004)
Police Precincts	4	County Data (July 2004)
Operations Centers	5	County Data (July 2004)
Hospitals	2	County Data (July 2004)
Information Technology Centers	1	County Data (July 2004)
Shelters	4	County Data (July 2004)
County Communications Towers	5	County Data (July 2004)
Fuel Depots	7	County Data (July 2004)
Water Treatment Plants	9	County Data (July 2004)
Waste Water Treatment Plants	7	County Data (July 2004)

#### 6.4.2.4 Total Exposure

The total net worth of the building stock in Anne Arundel County is estimated to be \$32.9 billion. That is, \$32.9 billion in property is at risk from hazards. Table 6-4 below shows the total exposure, by occupancy class, and the source of the data.

**Table 6-4. Total Exposure**

Parameter	Value / #	Source
People	489,656	Census 2000
Housing Units	186,937	Census 2000
Residential Exposure	\$27.9 billion	HAZUS-MH
Commercial and Industrial Exposure	\$5.0 billion	HAZUS-MH

## 6.5 Hazards to be Addressed in Next Iteration

The following hazard was determined to have a potential impact on Anne Arundel County. Data will be compiled to address this hazard for inclusion in the next iteration of the County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- Land and Water Pollution

## **6.6 Hazards Considered but Not Addressed**

The following hazards were considered but not included in the Plan for a number of reasons: the specific hazard has not occurred in the county, the probability of the hazard occurring is so minimal as to be considered zero, or the planning horizon for the hazard makes it impractical to include in this plan. The following four hazards fall into one of the aforementioned categories:

- Asteroid impact,
- Rising sea due to global warming,
- Tsunami,
- Volcano.

## 7 Mitigation

### 7.1 *Adopting and Maintaining the Mitigation Plan*

The planning process undertaken in 2003 and 2004 was just the beginning of an effort to make Anne Arundel County more disaster resistant. It is important for the plan to remain an active and relevant document and that there is continued interest, knowledge, and support from the community for hazard mitigation.

#### 7.1.1 Plan Adoption

In order to be eligible for future Hazard Mitigation Grant funding, this Plan must be adopted by November 1, 2004. Before meeting this deadline, Anne Arundel County took a number of steps.

After the Office of Emergency Management had reviewed the draft version of the plan, county employees and Emergency Management personnel in neighboring jurisdiction also reviewed the document. The document was made available for public comment in several locations. A reasonable number of public meetings were held to discuss the plan and receive feedback. While public comment was being received, the plan was forwarded to the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) for an initial review. After a short time, the Plan was returned to the County and the state's concerns addressed.

The County formally adopted the plan, following appropriate procedures. The finalized plan was forwarded to MEMA who will submit it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

When the plan is submitted to the State and FEMA, there may be revisions requested by those organizations. Should revisions be necessary, the Office of Emergency Management will do the following:

- **Minor Revisions** - Questions about the location of background material or editorial comments regarding spelling and sentence structure that are minor in nature will be handled internally.
- **Technical Revisions** - Requests for changes that would alter the technical content of the Plan such as additions or deletions of data will be the responsibility of Emergency Management.
- **Substantive Revisions** - Significant changes to the document or analysis would require a meeting of the all hazard mitigation plan work group.

Depending on the complexity and scope of the changes, re-adoption of the mitigation plan may be justified.

After any revision to the plan, copies of the reply to the State and FEMA along with supporting analysis and revised plan pages will be sent to all of the entities and holders of the Plan by the Office of Emergency Management.

### **7.1.2 Maintenance and Review**

The OEM will be responsible for overall Plan monitoring and maintenance. This Office will review the Plan every two years to consider changes in land development, population growth, or recent programs and activities that may affect mitigation initiatives. These activities will at least include:

- Evaluate progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 24 months
- Update the Plan to reflect mitigation accomplishments in projects, programs, and policies
- Identify new mitigation needs
- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented.

Additionally, should Anne Arundel County be impacted by a disaster that receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration or as circumstances warrant, OEM will begin a review of the Plan to capture any “lessons learned” for the purpose of continuing development of this Plan. This analysis will begin within 60 days of the end of the disaster. The biannual update process described above will also be used following a major disaster. However, post-disaster deliberations will also consider the following:

- Determine “Lessons Learned” from the disaster, and what new initiatives should be added to the plan to help reduce the likelihood of similar damage in the future
- Evaluate follow-up needed on relevant items from any After Action reports produced
- Integrate mitigation into the recovery process.

Every five years, OEM will conduct a comprehensive review and update, with appropriate public involvement. If the review schedule for the County General Development Plan is such that it is being revised before 2009, the Comprehensive

Review of this plan will begin in order to merge these documents. The comprehensive review process will include the following:

- Announce that the plan is under review
- Establish a work plan, budget, and time frame for updating the Plan
- Review progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 60 months
- Review hazards and risk analysis
- Note the current status of the mitigation initiatives including actions undertaken to obtain funding, permits, approvals or other resources
- Record mitigation initiatives that have been completed
- Engage in public involvement activities
- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented
- Provide additional information or analysis that has been developed that would modify the priority originally assigned to the mitigation initiative when it was incorporated into the plan and may include new hazards that put the county at risk
- Integrate relevant feedback and circulate revised Plan
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, submit it to the County Council for adoption by resolution
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, submit revised Plan to FEMA via the Maryland State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

### **7.1.3 Schedule of Review**

The Anne Arundel County Office of Emergency Management will oversee the Hazard Mitigation Plan Monitoring and Update Schedule presented in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1. Plan Monitoring and Update Schedule 2005-2009**

Date	Action
September 2006	Review All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.
November 2006	Update plan; move completed projects to appropriate mitigation capacity section. Add any new projects. Remove any initiatives that will no longer be implemented.
September 2008	Review All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.
November 2008	Update plan; move completed projects to appropriate mitigation capacity section. Add any new projects. Remove any initiatives that will no longer be implemented.
May 2009	Announce that the plan is under review. Establish a work plan, budget, and time frame for updating the Plan.
June 2009	Review mitigation projects. Review hazards and HIVA. Update plan; move completed projects to appropriate mitigation capacity section. Add any new projects. Remove any initiatives that will no longer be implemented.
August 2009	Engage in public involvement activities.
September 2009	Integrate relevant feedback and circulate revised Plan.
October 2009	Submit to the County Council for adoption by resolution.
November 2009	Submit revised Plan to FEMA via the Maryland State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

## **7.2 Anne Arundel County’s Mitigation Capacity**

Anne Arundel County has a number of resources at its disposal for implementing hazard mitigation initiatives. The following table summarizes the local government capabilities the County possesses that will facilitate implementation of the mitigation strategy and provides a snapshot of basic mitigation capabilities based on existing codes and ordinances.

**Table 7-2. Existing Mitigation Capabilities**

<b>Capability</b>	<b>County Possesses?</b>
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
- with integrated Hazard Mitigation	No
Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plan	No
Flood Plain Management Ordinance	Yes
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code	Yes
Building Official	Yes
- Inspections?	Yes
Early Warning?	
- NOAA Weather Radio	Yes
- Cable Override?	Yes
- Reverse 911?	Yes
Structural Projects	Yes
Property Protection	Yes
Critical Facility Protection	Some
Natural and Cultural Resources Department	Yes
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Yes
Public Information Program	Yes
Environmental Education Program	Yes

The Planning Team that helped develop this Plan was an integral part in determining the existing capabilities of the County. The feedback and information supplied by the agencies represented on the team included: Planning and Zoning Department, Department of Public Works, Health Department, Fire Department, Police Department, Office of Information Technology, Office of Emergency Management, County Executives Office, and others as needed.

Building codes are important in mitigation because codes are developed for regions of the country in consideration of the hazards present within that region. Consequently, structures that are built to applicable codes are inherently

resistant to many hazards like strong winds, floods, earthquakes, and fires. This has the additional benefit of making buildings resistant to other hazards like thunderstorm and winter storms.

Generally, there are three pieces of legislation, which are all related to land use and development and complement and reinforce the goals and objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. They are the Comprehensive Plan, Subdivision Regulations and the Zoning Ordinance.

The County can adopt an ordinance to prohibit, regulate, or abate acts, omissions, or conditions, detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of its citizens, and the peace and dignity of the County, and may define and abate nuisances.

### **7.2.1 Zoning**

Zoning is a tool available to local governments to control the use of land. Land "uses" controlled by zoning include the type of use such as residential, commercial, industrial as well as minimum specifications for uses such as lot size, building height and set backs, and density of population. Districts may include general use districts, overlay districts, and special use districts or conditional use districts.

Zoning ordinances consist of maps and written text. The County has several building ordinances that have been adopted.

### **7.2.2 Planning**

The planning agency may perform a number of duties, including: make studies of the area; determine objectives; prepare and adopt plans for achieving those objectives; develop and recommend policies, ordinances, and administrative means to implement plans; and perform other related duties. Future development in the County is guided by the General Development Plan, the sixteen Small Area Plans, the Glen Burnie Urban Renewal Plan, the Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems, the Solid Waste Management Plan, and the Parole Urban Design Concept Plan.

These documents allow the County to control the amount, timing, density, quality and location of new development. Land use regulatory powers include the power to engage in planning, enact and enforce zoning ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and subdivision controls.

### **7.2.3 Flood Plain Regulation**

The state delegated the responsibility for flood plain management in Anne Arundel County. The County established a floodplain district that includes the areas in the County subject to inundation by the waters of the 100-year flood. The County is empowered to grant permits for development in the flood plain, provided adequate measures will be taken to minimize the adverse environmental impact of the proposed development. No permit is required for certain uses, including agriculture, wildlife, and related uses.

### **7.2.4 Subdivision Regulation**

Though the County's subdivision regulations do not pertain to lots shown on a subdivision plat recorded on or before January 15, 1970, they do regulate the building of developments on certain parcels of land. They prohibit the building of subdivisions on land that is in the flood plain and require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures. The subdivision regulation ensures that storm water management, tree preservation or restoration, and habitat protection are considered in the development.

## **7.3 Goals and Objectives**

*Overall Goal: To reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life and property damage from the full range of natural and man-made disasters.*

### **7.3.1 Goal 1: Protect the residents of Anne Arundel County from natural and man-made hazards.**

- **Objective 1.1:** Advise the public and implement activities related to health and safety precautions that protect lives by making homes, businesses, critical infrastructure facilities, and other property more resistant to hazards.
- **Objective 1.2:** Target owners of properties within identified hazard areas for additional outreach regarding mitigation and disaster preparedness.
- **Objective 1.3:** Evaluate existing shelters to determine adequacy for current and future populations.

- **Objective 1.4:** Maximize the use of the latest technology to provide adequate warning, communication, and mitigation of hazard events.
- **Objective 1.5:** Continue to develop hazard data for Anne Arundel County to meet new threats and refine knowledge of existing threats.

**7.3.2 Goal 2: Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation.**

- **Objective 2.1:** Develop education and outreach programs and materials to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural and man-made hazards.
- **Objective 2.2:** Educate the public on actions they can take to prevent or reduce the loss of life or property from natural and man-made hazards.
- **Objective 2.3:** Cultivate a spirit of cooperation between County residents and County government that ensures an ongoing commitment to future mitigation activities.

**7.3.3 Goal 3: Protect existing and new properties.**

- **Objective 3.1:** Reduce losses and repetitive damages from chronic hazard events by encouraging adequate and well-understood insurance coverage, including separate personal property coverage, among property owners.
- **Objective 3.2:** Use cost-effective approaches to protect existing buildings and public infrastructure from hazards.
- **Objective 3.3:** Ensure that development will not put people in harm's way or increase threats to existing properties.

**7.3.4 Goal 4: Build and support local capacity and commitment to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards.**

- **Objective 4.1:** Build and support local partnerships to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards.
- **Objective 4.2:** Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

- **Objective 4.3:** Ensure adequate training, exercise, and resources for emergency organizations and personnel.
- **Objective 4.4:** Build a cadre of committed volunteers to assist in safeguarding the community before, during, and after a disaster.
- **Objective 4.5:** Continue to foster collaboration with County departments so that hazard mitigation concerns are consistently incorporated into normal County operations (i.e. budgeting, planning, and zoning).

**7.3.5 Goal 5: Maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation.**

- **Objective 5.1:** Strengthen communication and participation between public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, businesses, and industry to facilitate the mitigation process.
- **Objective 5.2:** Maximize the use of outside sources of funding.
- **Objective 5.3:** Encourage maximum participation of property owners, community associations, and special tax districts in protecting their property.

**7.3.6 Goal 6: Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the county's historic assets.**

- **Objective 6.1:** Identify and protect historic assets throughout the County that are at risk from natural and man-made hazards.

**7.3.7 Goal 7: Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the county's natural systems**

- **Objective 7.1:** Balance natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation techniques.
- **Objective 7.2:** Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural ecosystems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.