

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

3:00 pm Thursday, August 17, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

AGENDA

1. Overview of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) Requirements
2. Overview of the MHMP Planning Process and Project Timeline
3. Identify Local Hazards
4. Identify Critical Facilities
5. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

3:00 pm Thursday, August 17, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

Meeting Summary

Planning Committee Members Present:

Rich Diombola, Code Enforcement Commissioner
Stan Dostatni, Vice President, Board of Public Works
Gary Gleason, Hammond Street Department
Dave Hamm, Chief, Hammond Fire Department
Becky McKinley, GIS Manager, Hammond City Sanitary Department
Ron Novak, Director, Hammond Department of Environmental Management
Rodrigo Panares, Health Officer, Hammond City Health Department
Sharon Szany, Office Manager, Mayor McDermott's Office
Tony Vicari, Hammond Emergency Management Agency
Marty Wielgos, Chief of Staff, Mayor McDermott's Office
Stan Zatorski, Distribution Supervisor, Hammond City Water Department

Others Present

Siavash Beik, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd (CBBEL)
Sheila McKinley, CBBEL

1. Overview of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) Requirements

CBBEL staff explained that the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires both the state and local communities to prepare for disasters through pre and post disaster planning. This process reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and the need for communities to plan for a disaster before it occurs in order to reduce the physical, social, and economical impact.

In order for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt either their own MHMP or participate in the development of a multi-jurisdictional MHMP. The development of a MHMP is the necessary first step of a multi-step process to implement programs, policies, and projects to mitigate the effect of hazards in the City of Hammond. The intent of this planning effort is to identify the hazards, the extent of damage, and to determine what type of mitigation strategies or projects may be undertaken to mitigate for these hazards. The MHMP prepared for the City of Hammond by CBBEL will meet the requirements of DMA 2000 and eligibility requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (PDMC) Grant, as well as other FEMA programs including the NFIP's Community Ratings System (CRS), however, additional detailed studies will need to be completed prior to applying for these grants or programs.

2. Overview of the MHMP Planning Process and Project Timeline

Planning Committee members introduced themselves. CBBEL staff explained that the MHMP Planning Committee is composed of a diverse group of local leaders and decision-makers. Members of the Planning Committee are knowledgeable about various hazards and/or have tools necessary to reduce the impact of the hazards.

These members may include representation from:

- Planning/Community Development
- Engineering
- GIS
- Emergency Management
- Public Information/Community Relations
- Public Safety/Police/Fire
- Public Works/Streets/Highway
- Building/Zoning/Code Enforcement
- Parks/Recreation
- Residents/Business Owners/Stakeholders

A 15 month project timeline was distributed to the Planning Committee. This includes 9 months to prepare a draft MHMP, 1 month for local stakeholder review and comment, 3 months for IDHS and FEMA to review and comment, , and 2 months for local adoption. The participation of the Planning Committee will be predominantly from August 2006 through February 2007.

As indicated in the projected timeline, the Planning Committee members will meet in August, October, December, and February. From August through December 2006, CBBEL will research and compile historic hazard data necessary to prepare the MHMP. In December 2006, a media release describing the development of the MHMP will be distributed to local media outlets. In April 2007, CBBEL will provide the draft Hammond MHMP to the Planning Committee for their review and comment. A public meeting will be scheduled in May 2007 to present the draft Plan to the public and other interested parties. Public comments will be accepted through the end of May 2007 and then the Plan will be forwarded to IDHS and FEMA for their review and comment. Comments from IDHS and FEMA will then be incorporated into the draft Plan and reviewed by the Planning Committee. Local adoption of the MHMP by the City of Hammond is slated for in October 2007.

3. Identify Local Hazards

CBBEL staff presented a list of hazards that FEMA Region V has identified for potential study. The Planning Committee reviewed the list of hazards and determined which hazards affect the City of Hammond and which hazards they would like to study in detail as part of this MHMP effort. Additional hazards were added to FEMA's list and considered for detailed study. The Planning Committee agreed to study levee failure, earthquake, extreme temperature, flooding, ice storm, severe winter storm, thunderstorms, tornados, windstorm, and hazardous materials (storage and transport).

List of Hazards	Hazards with Local Impact	Hazards for Detailed Study
Dam/Levee Failure	Yes	Yes
Earthquake	Yes	Yes
Extreme Heat	Yes	Yes
Flooding	Yes	Yes
Ice Storm	Yes	Yes
Landslide	No	No
Severe Winter Storm	Yes	Yes
Thunderstorm	Yes	Yes
Tornado	Yes	Yes
Wildfire	No	No
Windstorm	Yes	Yes
<i>Haz-Mat (Storage and Transportation)</i>	Yes	Yes

4. Identify Critical Facilities

One hundred and sixty-four critical facilities have been identified within the City of Hammond. FEMA defines critical facilities as:

- Government Facilities – essential services, data & communication, key government complexes
- Essential Facilities – hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire, emergency operations centers, evacuation shelters, and schools.
- Transportation Systems – airports, highways, railways, and waterways.
- Lifeline Utility Systems – potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, and communication systems.
- High Potential Loss Facilities – nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.
- Hazardous Material Facilities – storage and/or transport of corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Others to consider:

- Local government services
- Vulnerable populations – non-English speaking, very young, elderly, restricted mobility, or incarcerated populations
- Economic elements – major employers or financial centers
- High density residential, commercial, or industrial developments
- Support facilities – grocery, hardware, gas stations
- Historic, cultural, and natural resource areas

Large 24" x 36" maps of critical facilities including emergency facilities, hospitals, schools, and power facilities, in the City of Hammond were presented to the Planning Committee. The locations of these critical facilities came from a national database available through FEMA's HAZUS GIS program and the Polis Center and have been verified using aerial photography and local GIS data. The Planning Committee came up with several additions, deletions and corrections to the critical facilities that were identified on the maps.

5. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

The next Planning Committee was scheduled for Thursday October 12, 2006 at 2:00pm at City Hall.

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

2:00 pm Thursday, October 12, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

AGENDA

1. Review Updated Critical Facilities List and Maps
2. Review Historic Hazard Data, Assets, and Estimated Potential Losses
3. Rank Hazards Based on Probability, Magnitude, Warning Time, and Duration of Event
4. Discuss Community Capability Assessment
5. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

3:00 pm Thursday, October 12, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

Meeting Summary

Planning Committee Members Present:

Allen Arendt, Hammond Department of Environmental Management
Jeff Guotee, Hammond Street Department
Kevin Margraf, Hammond Fire Department
Dave Milen, Hammond Fire Department
Becky McKinley, GIS Manager, Hammond City Sanitary Department
Don Novak, Hammond City Zoning Department
Brian Poland, Hammond City Planning Office
Scott Mitchell, Hammond Sanitary Department
Sharon Szany, Office Manager, Mayor McDermott's Office
Stan Zatorski, Distribution Supervisor, Hammond City Water Department

Others Present

Zach Bishton, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd (CBBEL)
Sheila McKinley, CBBEL

1. Review Updated Critical Facilities List and Maps

An updated critical facilities map and list were reviewed by the Planning Committee. Changes to the critical facility list from the first Planning Committee meeting included the addition of the School City Administration Building to the list of Government Facilities, the removal of two hospitals (Illiana Surgery Center and Community Service Center), the removal of three schools (A L Spohn Elementary/Middle School, James Whitcomb Riley Elementary, and the School City Administration Building), the addition of 2 schools (Baptist Schools and St. Adalbert School), and the removal of one wastewater treatment plant (Sewer Maintenance Department). In addition, several changes were made to the list of Hazardous Materials facilities. Upon the completion of additional research, only facilities identified as Tier II facilities in the Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act, and facilities classified as large quantity generators are classified as hazardous materials facilities.

Based on Planning Committee discussions the following changes were also made to the list of critical facilities presented at this meeting, the removal of two hospitals (Community Hospital and Hammond Clinic), the addition of two hospitals (DaVita Comprehensive Renal Care and the Catherine McCauley Clinic), and the addition of US Highway 12 and 20.

2. Review Historic Hazard Data, Assets, and Estimated Potential Losses

The Planning Committee reviewed the list of hazards to study in detail as part of this planning process. These include: earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, levee failure, hazardous materials storage/transport, severe winter storm/ ice storm, thunderstorm/ high winds, and tornado.

CBBEL staff presented initial hazard research on each of the hazards studied in detail as part of this planning effort. Information provided by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) was the most comprehensive source of historic hazard information relative to the City of Hammond. NCDC data was also supplemented with information collected through a review of electronically archived newspaper articles. The following summarizes this discussion.

Earthquake

No historic earthquake information specific to the City of Hammond has been identified. However, in the event of an earthquake occurring in or around the City of Hammond, all critical and non-critical facilities are at risk of being impacted. CBBEL used the GIS-based HAZUS-MH Earthquake Model to estimate losses from a 5.0 earthquake occurring in Lake County. HAZUS-MH concluded that 252 buildings will be slightly damaged, 62 buildings will be moderately damaged, 7 buildings will be extensively damaged, and 1 building will be damaged beyond repair. It is estimated that in the event of a magnitude 5.0 earthquake the City will realize \$5.48 M in economic losses, which include structural losses, capital losses, and infrastructure losses.

Extreme Temperatures

According to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), 6 recorded cases of extreme temperatures affected the City of Hammond between 1994 and 2004. Included in those events were 2 extreme heat events and 4 extreme cold events. The extreme heat events have accounted for 15 deaths and more than \$1 M in property damages. The extreme cold events have accounted for 3 deaths and \$5 M in property damages. Extreme temperature events impact large regional areas and losses associated with the events discussed above are not limited to the City of Hammond. All critical and non-critical facilities could be adversely affected by extreme temperatures (power shortages, economic losses, etc). Vulnerable populations in the City of Hammond include but are not limited to outdoor laborers, young people, elderly populations, people in poor physical condition, and people without adequate heating and cooling systems.

Flooding

According to the NCDC, there have been 14 floods in Lake County since 1993. Of those events, 9 have been flash floods and 5 have been floods. These events have accounted for an estimated \$6 million in property damages. According to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources there are approximately 11 repetitive loss structures in the City of Hammond. Since 1978, 180 claims totaling more \$284,500 have been paid. In an effort to determine the number and value of structures currently at risk of being impacted by flood events within the City of Hammond, preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMS) were overlaid onto the City's building footprint layer to determine the total number of structures that are located within the City's floodplains. Residential structures smaller than 700 square feet in size were assumed to be garages and were not included in the analysis.

Based on this analysis, no critical or non-critical facilities are located in the City's floodways. There are approximately 9 critical facility structures and 2,599 non-critical facility structures located in the 100-year floodplain. There are 11 critical facility structures and 3,695 non-critical facility structures located in the 500-year floodplain.

In order to estimate potential losses associated with a 100-year flood event, it was assumed that 25% of structures in the floodplain would be 100% damaged, 35% of structures would be 50% damaged, and 40% of structures would be 25% damaged. Based on these assumptions, it was determined that a 100-year flood event would result in approximately \$2.9 M in damages to critical facilities and \$187.9 M in damages to non-critical structures.

Levee Failure

The Little Calumet River Flood Control and Recreation Project is currently under construction. It is anticipated that the properties from Cline Avenue to Northcote Avenue will be removed from the Little Calumet River 100-year floodplain by November 2008. It is estimated that the Little Calumet Flood Control and Recreation Project will provide flood protection to 7 critical facilities and 1,299 non-critical facilities once it is completed. However, in the event that there is a total levy failure once the project is completed, it is estimated that approximately \$128 M in damages could result. This estimate is based on the assumption that 25% of structures in the levy protection area would be 100% damaged, 35% of structures would be 50% damaged, and 40% of structures would be 25% damaged.

Hazardous Materials

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, there were an estimated 41,800 highway related hazardous materials accidents between 1983 and 1990, which resulted in 79 deaths and more than 1,500 injuries. FEMA also estimates that there were 7,886 railway related hazardous materials incidents over the same period, which resulted in one death and 423 incidents. All infrastructure and facilities nearby to transportation routes are at risk of being affected by a hazardous materials event. All fixed sites who store, utilize in production, or transport hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are at risk for a spill or release of such materials or wastes.

In an effort to identify the total number of structures at risk of being impacted by a hazardous materials event, all structures within 250 yards of railways, interstates, highways and fixed facilities storing hazardous materials were considered to be at risk of being impacted by a hazardous materials event. There are 75 critical facilities and approximately 8,100 non-critical facilities located within 250 yards of railways. There are 55 critical facilities and approximately 9,200 non-critical facilities located within 250 yards of highways. In addition, there are 62 critical facilities and approximately 2,100 non-critical facilities located within 250 yards of fixed site facilities.

Severe Winter Storm/ Ice Storms

According to the NCDRC, 23 snow and ice storms have impacted Lake County since 1950. Thirteen of those events were considered heavy snow events, 8 were considered winter storm events, 1 was classified as a blizzard, and 1 was classified as an ice storm. However, Planning Committee members recalled a 1967 snow

storm as the largest event to impact the area. This event was not identified by the NCDC

Given the regional nature of winter storms it is difficult to predict the potential damage that can be associated with them. However, according to the NCDC, other portions of Indiana have seen damage estimates associated with winter storms in excess of \$3 M. Other states, such as Ohio and Colorado have experienced severe winter storms that have resulted in between \$17 M and \$30 M in property damage respectively.

Thunderstorm/ High Winds

According to NCDC, 90 high wind events have been reported in Lake County since 1957. Seventy seven of those events were associated with thunderstorm winds. Total damage from these events is estimated at \$240,000. These events have resulted in 4 injuries and one death. The most severe event on record occurred in July of 2003 and resulted in approximately \$100,000 in damages. The event resulted in trees, large limbs, and power lines being blown down. Given the nature of thunderstorms/ high wind events all critical and non-critical facilities in the City of Hammond are identified as at risk. Based on passed events, it is estimated that the potential damage that can result from a thunderstorm/ high wind event can exceed \$100 K.

Tornado

According to the NCDC, 21 tornados have impacted Lake County since 1957 (2-F0, 9-F1, 7-F2, and 3-F3). Those events have resulted in 23 injuries and \$4.1 million in property damages. Historically, more tornados (7) have impacted Lake County during June than any other month of the year.

In order to predict the potential impact that a tornado event might have on the City of Hammond, a hypothetical tornado event was simulated. Utilizing GIS, a hypothetical tornado path was overlaid on the City of Hammond. The width of the path was determined by calculating the average historical width of Lake County tornados. Based on this hypothetical tornado, 578 non-critical structures were identified as being impacted. Based on the assumption that 25% of buildings will be 100% damaged, 35% of buildings will experience 50% damage, and 35% of buildings will experience 25% damage it was estimated that a tornado event could result in damages exceeding \$41.8 M.

3. Rank Hazards Based on Probability, Magnitude, Warning Time, and Duration of Event

The Planning Committee prioritized each of the hazards discussed above in terms of importance and potential for disruption to the community using the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI). The CPRI value can be obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to four categories (probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration) for each hazard, and then calculating an index value based on a weighting scheme. The following is how the index values are weighted and the CPRI value is calculated:
CPRI = Probability X 0.45 + Magnitude/Severity X 0.30 + Warning Time X 0.15 + Duration of Event X 0.10

The following table illustrates the ranking for the aforementioned hazards.

	Probability Unlikely Possible Likely Highly likely	Magnitude/ Severity Negligible Limited Critical Catastrophic	Warning Time > 24 hrs 12-24 hrs 6-12 hrs < 6 hrs	Duration of Event < 6 hrs < 1 day < 1 wk > 1 wk	CPRI
Flooding	Highly Likely	Critical	< 6 hrs	< 1 wk	3.60
Hazardous Materials	Highly Likely	Limited/Critical	< 6 hrs	< 1 day	3.35
Thunderstorm/ High Wind	Highly Likely	Negligible/Limited	< 6 hrs	< 6 hrs	2.95
Extreme Temperature	Highly Likely	Limited	> 24 hrs	> 1 wk	2.95
Winter/ Ice Storm	Likely	Limited	12-24 hrs	> 1day/ < 1 wk	2.50
Tornado	Possible	Critical	< 6 hrs	< 6hrs	2.50
Levee Failure	Unlikely/ Possible	Limited	< 6 hrs	< 1wk	2.18
Earthquake	Unlikely	Negligible/Limited	< 6hrs	< 6hrs	1.60

According to the CPRI exercise, a flood event is considered to be the hazard that poses the greatest threat to the City of Hammond, followed closely by hazardous materials and thunderstorm/ high wind. The CPRI considers the probability of an event to be the single most important criteria in determining risk. As discussed above, damages associated with a tornado event are expected to be greater than damages associated with a thunderstorm/ high wind event. Yet, because the CPRI process considers other criteria including probability, warning time, and duration, in the overall hazard ranking, a thunderstorm/ high wind event is considered to be a greater threat to the City than a tornado event.

4. Discuss Community Capability Assessment

CBBEL explained that the Community Capability Assessment is a review of existing programs, policies, and projects in the City of Hammond. A discussion on measures taken and actions currently being implemented by City Offices and Departments to reduce the risk associated with the studied hazards was held on December 5, 2006. The Community Capability Assessment is the foundation for the mitigation practices proposed as part of this planning effort.

5. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

The next Planning Committee meeting was scheduled for Thursday December 14th at 2:00pm in the Mayor's Office.

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

2:00 pm Thursday, December 14, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

AGENDA

1. Discuss Completed Sections of DRAFT MHMP
2. Review Media Release and Distribution of Hazard Survey
3. Identify and Prioritize Proposed Mitigation Practices
4. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

2:00 pm Thursday, December 14, 2006

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

Meeting Summary

Planning Committee Members Present:

Allen Arendt, Hammond Department of Environmental Management
Rich Diombola, Code Enforcement
Kevin Margraf, Hammond Fire Department
Becky McKinley, GIS Manager, Hammond City Sanitary Department
Dave Milen, Hammond Fire Department
Mike Opinker, Hammond Fire Department
Rodrigo Panares, Hammond City Health Department
Brian Poland, Hammond City Planning Office
Tony Vicari, Hammond Emergency Management Agency
Stan Zatorski, Distribution Supervisor, Hammond City Water Department

Others Present

Zach Bishton, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd (CBBEL)
Sheila McKinley, CBBEL

1. Discuss Completed Sections of DRAFT MHMP

CBBEL staff explained that development of the Draft MHMP continues and that the majority of work currently being completed is associated with Section 3 of the plan, which is the Risk Assessment. It was estimated that this portion of the Plan was approximately 50% completed, and that a completed draft plan will likely be ready for Planning Committee review in March of 2007.

2. Review Media Release and Distribution of Hazard Survey

The Planning Committee reviewed a media release intended for The Northwest Indiana Times. The hazard survey was included in the release and discussion was held regarding other potential outlets for the survey. Completed surveys are to be sent to Becky McKinley, and provided to CBBEL to be compiled and included in the MHMP. In addition, it was suggested that CBBEL explore the possibility of distributing the survey to City employees with their paychecks.

3. Identify and Prioritize Proposed Mitigation Practices

The Planning Committee participated in an extensive exercise to identify mitigation practices suitable for extreme temperatures, earthquakes, flooding, thunderstorm/high wind/tornado, levee failure, severe winter storm/ice, and hazardous materials. Many of the mitigation practices identified are on-going and would benefit from continued support or additional resources. Each mitigation practice was discussed and evaluated based on its overall priority. Projects identified by the MHMP Planning Committee to be of "high" local priority may be

implemented within 3-4 years from final Plan adoption. Projects identified to be of “medium” local priority may be implemented within 5 years from final Plan adoption, and projects identified by the Planning Committee to be of “low” local priority may be implemented within 5+ years from final Plan adoption. The successful implementation of these projects is dependent on grant opportunities and available fiscal resources. Implementation of high priority projects will be discussed at the next Planning Committee meeting. The following is a summary of mitigation practices discussed.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
Low	Advertise the location of public heating/cooling centers.
Medium	Develop an education and outreach campaign encouraging residents to keep in contact with their neighbors during times of extreme temperatures.

EARTHQUAKE

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
Low	Update HAZUS – MH Earthquake Model to include local soils data, structure values, etc to accurately predict damages and losses to the City of Hammond.

FLOODING

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
High	Conduct detailed studies (in such a way that would exclude wave run up) to determine Base Flood Elevations for waterways that are connected to Lake Michigan.
High	Reduce flood insurance premiums through participation in the Community Ratings System (CRS).
High	Use HAZUS-MH Flood Model to predict losses and “what if” scenarios in smaller watersheds. (Need to improve existing elevation data.)
High	Protect existing critical facilities in floodplains.
High	Limit development of new critical facilities in 100 & 500-year floodplains.
Medium	Increase flood preparedness and response upstream of and within the City of Hammond.
Low	Minimize impacts of flooding by diverting or retaining stormwater through regional detention.
High	Continue to maintain channels, and storm sewer system to prevent localized flooding.
Medium	Separate storm and sanitary sewers.

THUNDERSTORM AND HIGH WIND / TORNADO

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
High	Ensure that all outdoor existing warning sirens are fully operational and adequately maintained.
High	Add additional warning sirens near the intersection of I-94 and Indianapolis Boulevard.
High	Conduct a needs assessment study to determine the need for additional shelters/safe rooms in and around mobile home parks and developments lacking basements.
Medium	Require safe rooms/shelters in critical facilities and public facilities and where safe rooms are in place increase the general public's awareness of these locations.
Medium	Certify that mobile homes meet manufacturer's minimum installation standards.

LEEVE FAILURE

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
High	Conduct regular inspections and perform regular maintenance on all levees.
High	Develop a strong education program informing property owners within the "levee protection area" that their properties are still at risk for potential flooding.

SEVERE WINTER STORM

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
Medium	Add GPS to all snowplows
Medium	Designate snow routes with no street parking to allow for snow removal activities

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
High	Increase number of personnel certified to OSHA III Technician level
High	Enhance rail road warnings at key intersections between rail and road to reduce the potential for train/vehicular crashes.

ALL HAZARDS

Priority	Proposed Mitigation Project
High	Immunize all first responders and inspection staff.
High	Require NOAA weather radios in all critical facilities.
High	Add/require power back-up generators to all critical facilities.
High	Promote participation in existing Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
Medium	Require areas of new development or re-development to bury utility lines.
High	Implement a mobile messaging board system similar to dynamic messaging boards utilized on many Interstate Highways.
High	Continue to re-develop temporary shelter agreements within the City.
High	Increase participation in community events and outreach opportunities.
High	Continue to perform tree maintenance to reduce risk of downed utility lines and falling limbs.
High	Become certified as StormReady Community.
High	Enhance coordination and collaboration with the Red Cross of Northwest Indiana and the Salvation Army.

4. Schedule Next Planning Committee Meeting

The next Planning Committee Meeting was scheduled for February 8, 2007th at 2:00pm in the Mayor's Office.

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

2:00 pm Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

AGENDA

1. Discuss Completed Sections of DRAFT MHMP
2. Discuss Implementation of High Priority Mitigation Projects
3. Discuss Long-term Maintenance and Evaluation of Plan
4. Discuss Next Steps in Planning Process

City of Hammond Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Committee Meeting

2:00 pm Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mayor's Office, City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave, Hammond

Meeting Summary

Planning Committee Members Present:

Allen Arendt, Hammond Department of Environmental Management
Rich Diombola, Code Enforcement
Stan Dostatni, Hammond Board of Public Works
Kevin Margraf, Hammond Fire Department
Becky McKinley, GIS Manager, Hammond City Sanitary Department
Dave Milen, Hammond Fire Department
Brian Poland, Hammond City Planning Office
Sharon Szany, Mayor McDermott's Office
Stan Zatorski, Distribution Supervisor, Hammond City Water Department

Others Present

Zach Bishton, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd (CBBEL)
Sheila McKinley, CBBEL

1. Discuss Completed Sections of DRAFT MHMP

CBBEL staff reviewed the Planning process to date, and clarified that the purpose of today's meeting was to identify implementation action items that will be useful in ensuring that all "High" priority management measures identified at the December MHMP Meeting are implemented once the MHMP is approved by FEMA and adopted by the City. A draft version of the plan will be submitted to the Planning Committee for their review and comment in March of 2007.

2. Discuss Implementation of High Priority Mitigation Projects

The Planning Committee spent the majority of the meeting discussing implementation action items for high priority management measures. The table below identifies the "High Priority" mitigation measures discussed as well as responsible parties and implementation actions related to each measure.

3. Discuss Long-term Maintenance and Evaluation of Plan

The planning committee agreed that future long term maintenance of the plan will be completed through a joint effort between Hammond Civil Defense and the Hammond Sanitary District.

4. Discuss Next Steps in Planning Process

A draft plan will be submitted to the Planning Committee in March of 2007. Once the Committee has a chance to provide comments and is satisfied with the MHMP, the plan will be presented to the public at a Public Meeting in April of 2007.