



National Mitigation Investment Strategy (NMIS)

Status as of 5/4/17

Mitigation Framework
Leadership Group (MitFLG)

MitFLG Membership

Primary Federal Membership (by Department)

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Environmental Protection Agency
- General Services Administration
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Small Business Administration
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Treasury

Other Federal Membership

- Other Federal agencies and departments can elect to join the MitFLG. The NSC, OSTP, CEQ, OMB and other White House Offices, are consulted in MitFLG proceedings.

State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Membership (SLTT)

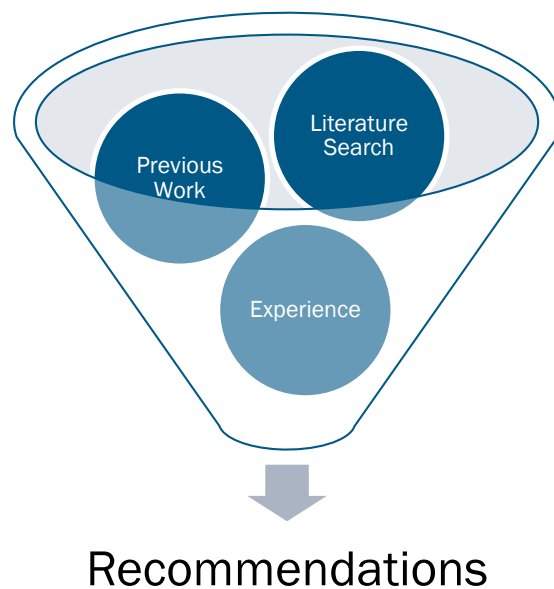
- State Senator, Louisiana
- Georgia Environmental Finance Authority, Energy Resource Division
- Tillamook County, OR
- Cherokee of Georgia Tribal Council
- Escambia County, FL
- Delaware Department of Transportation
- Abington, PA Emergency Management

What is the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG)?

- Provides coordinating structure for mitigation nationally
- Framework under PPD8 on National Preparedness
- Creating national culture shift to encourage/incentivize risk management/resilience in national planning, decision making, development
- In 2017, MitFLG is focused on following priorities:
 1. Developing a NMIS in response to a GAO post-Sandy recommendation (issued in GAO 15-515)
 2. Hosting Joint MitFLG-RSFLG Disaster Operations Subcommittee to advance resilience in disaster recovery process, & flagship Resilient Recovery Planning Pilot Project under Louisiana DR 4277 (Severe Storms & Flooding, 8/16)

NMIS Focus

- NMIS recommendations intended to increase effectiveness of existing federal programs in reducing disaster losses/increasing resilience, & to incentivize significantly greater SLTT & private sector responsibility & contributions to long-term risk reduction
- Recommendations will provide guidance to federal agencies & departments, as well as SLTT entities & private sector, to consider in making resource allocation decisions
- Recommendations not requirements & no public or private entity will be bound by any recommendation
- Recommendation will focus on use of existing programs



NMIS Research – Policy Outcomes

NMIS research/resulting recommendations structured around 6 outcomes:

1. The built environment—including grey and green infrastructure, buildings and homes—becomes more resilient
2. Improved coordination among state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) entities and between SLTT entities and the federal government leading to increasingly proactive mitigation of risk at both the local and regional level
3. SLTT entities increasingly share fiscal responsibility and accountability for risk reduction with the federal government
4. The private sector increases its investments in, and innovations related to, resilience and mitigation
5. The federal government provides SLTT and private sector entities with greater access to federal data and digital services, and greater use is made of these resources
6. Individuals and communities have the appropriate risk information to make informed mitigation investments

NMIS Research – Recommendations winnowed down based on mandatory & “prioritization” criteria

Mandatory Criteria

- **Actionable.** Recommendations must be feasible and “detailed enough to be actionable.”
- **Targeted.** Recommendation is not so “high-level” that almost everyone can satisfy it, but not so detailed that it is only relevant for a particular agency or project.
- **Clear Benefits (Defensible/Transparent).** Must be able to articulate how recommendation will either (a) reduce overall loss, enhance resilience, or catalyze additional mitigation investments, or (b) meet other public policy goals or provide benefits beyond mitigation.
- **Trackable.** Must be able to gauge whether a recommendation has been implemented and, if appropriate, track or measure progress in implementing recommendation after NMIS publication.
- **Within existing statutory authorities.** Does not require legislative action by Congress or state legislatures, but not foreclosing the possibility of rulemaking/ formal guidance or similar SLTT action.

“Prioritization” Criteria

- **Coordination.** Recommendation promotes coordinated funding or action by federal, SLTT, and/or private sector actors
- **No new research required.** Recommendation does not require additional independent research but rather is “based on existing research and studies” or MitFLG members’ expertise or stakeholder input.
- **No New Dollars.** Recommendation does not require new federal funding resources, i.e., does not require Congress to appropriate funds.
- **Multi-Hazard.** Recommendation addresses multiple hazards.
- **Replicable across sectors and/or regions.** Recommendation is not specific to one geographical region, or to one sector of the economy (e.g., only applies to transportation).

NMIS Research – Recommendations winnowed down based on “additional” criteria

- **Articulate Return on Investment.** Whether in terms of direct revenues, indirect revenues, efficiency gains, avoided losses, or non-monetary benefits (e.g., value for health or benefits beyond disasters), can articulate a “return on investment for the recommendation.
- **Measurable/ Demonstrable.** Recommendation supports investments that show measurable/demonstrable results. Results may be tangible or intangible.
- **No Additional Education Required.** Recommendation is clear enough that it can be readily understood and implemented by the relevant decision-maker(s), i.e., no need to educate user.
- **Existing Staff.** Recommendation is simple enough that it can be carried out by in-house/ existing staff and does not require hiring new staff or consultants to implement.
- **Science-Based.** Recommendation is supported by robust and commonly understood science-based estimates and scenarios as foundation for its resiliency funding assessments.
- **Open Source.** If software required, recommendation can be implemented using accessible, open source software.
- **Proactive/ Pre-Disaster.** Recommendation supports investments that are proactive and help communities prepare for, rather than only respond to, potential catastrophic events.
- **Risk-Informed Metrics.** Recommendation encourages use of risk-informed metrics.
- **Self-Replenishing.** Recommendation encourages funding that replenishes itself, e.g., loans instead of grants.
- **Incentives.** Recommendation encourages use of incentives for resilient investments by communities and individuals.
- **Addresses Costs.** Recommendation encourages investments that help fund the additional costs to make projects resilient.
- **Best Practices.** Recommendation encourages compliance with best practices, such as contemporary risk management standards.
- **Regional Sharing.** Recommendation supports interdependencies, information sharing, and analysis on regional sharing.
- **Social Vulnerability.** Recommendation supports investment that decrease social and economic vulnerability, along with vulnerability to natural hazards, and encourages resilient infrastructure projects and social structures in these more vulnerable communities.
- **Leverage Existing Resources.** Recommendation leverages (or catalyzes) current budget/ project flows to infrastructure and social enhancements, creating resilience with existing limited funding.
- **Positive Branding.** Recommendation can be framed in positively (e.g., resiliency investments) rather than in darker terms (e.g., catastrophe bonds).
- **Public/Private Partnerships.** Recommendation encourages projects that involve public/private partnership.
- **Balance.** As a whole, recommendations are balanced between outcomes, sectors, hazards, geographic areas, and populations.

NMIS Timeframe

- Initial NMIS “proof-of-concept” (Interim NMIS) will be advanced in the summer 2017 to provide early considerations for resourcing in FY19
- Interim NMIS will scope general strategic priorities for mitigation investment where NMIS Steering Committee believes will have the greatest impact in reducing disaster costs
- From July 2017-2018, the MitFLG will conduct research and stakeholder engagement across a wide range of citizens, organizations, and businesses to determine the viability of proposed strategies, pilot recommendations, and develop federal governmental action plans
- The goal is to begin implementing the strategy in 2019

Hazard Mitigation & Disaster Recovery (HMDR) Pilot

Draft Concept as of 4/19/17

Mitigation Framework
Leadership Group (MitFLG)

Resource Support Framework
Leadership Group (RSFLG)

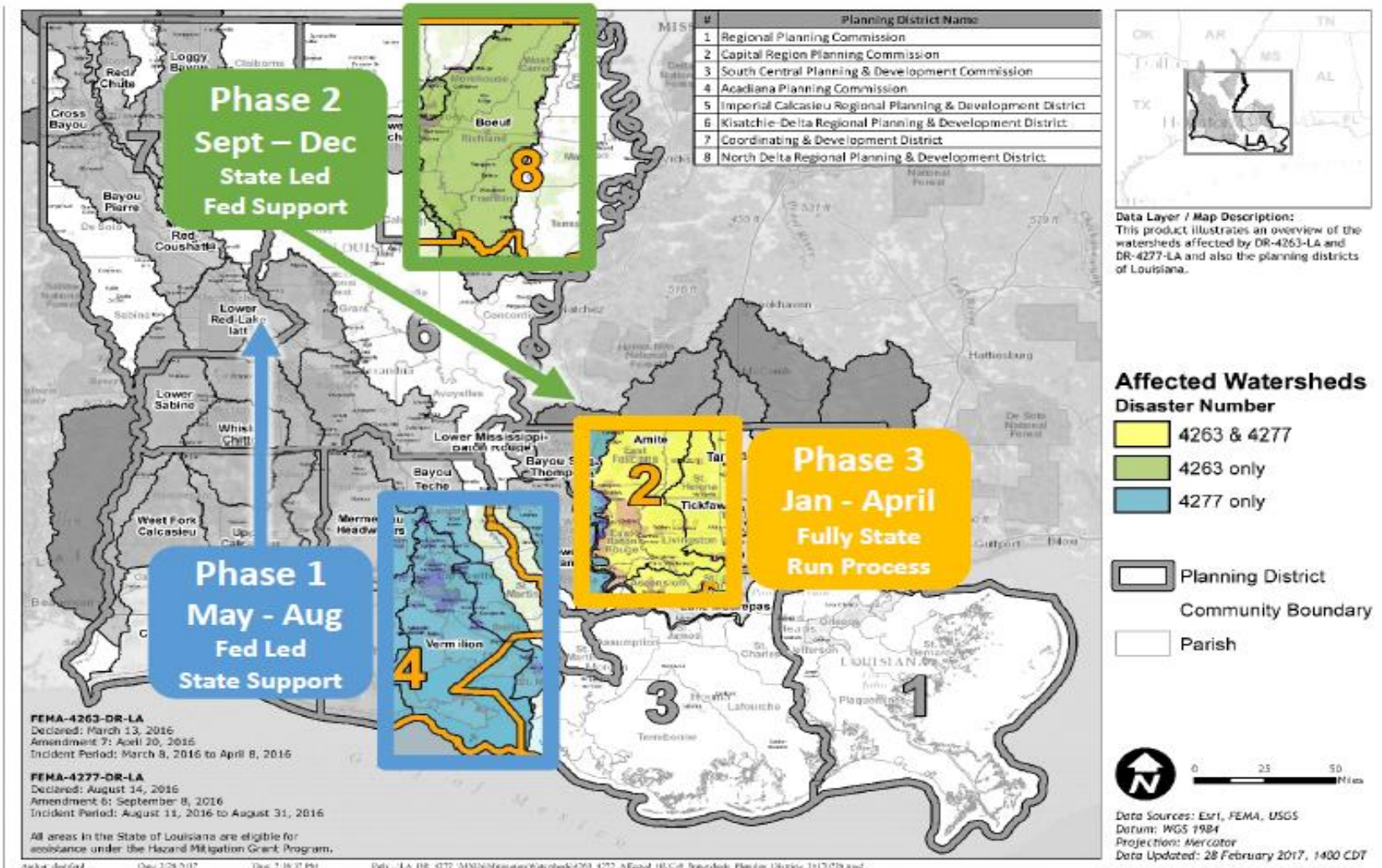
Origin of Focus on Resilient Long-Term Recovery Planning

- Recovery without resilience too expensive: Billion-dollar events have increased. NOAA found average number of billion-dollar events increased from 5.2 events/year in 1980-2015 to 10.8 events/year in 2011-2015, after adjusting for inflation
- MitFLG & RSFLG currently standing up a Joint Disaster Operations Subcommittee to advance resilience in the disaster recovery process
- Recommendations: The MitFLG/RSFLG Subcommittee will present a set of recommendations to improve the delivery of resilience through community recovery, focusing on the improved timing of mitigation delivery, improved risk communication and improved incentives
- The Subcommittee's recommendations will be informed by piloting a resilient recovery planning approach in Louisiana under DR 4277

Resilient Long-Term Recovery Planning Pilot / LA DR 4277

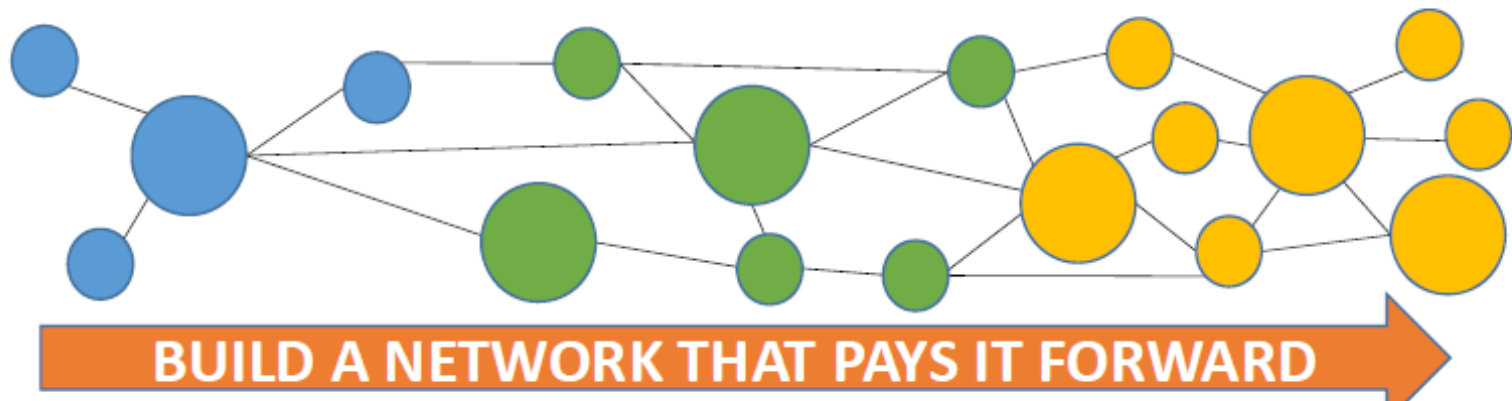
- Louisiana Pilot Project: The State-led pilot is *currently in development* and will focus on integrating resilience into the long-term recovery planning process with Louisiana communities:
 - Need: Communities often lack access to the training and technical assistance needed to successfully integrate mitigation into the recovery planning process.
- Solution: The JFO and the State will work collaboratively to i) choose the Pilot Communities and ii) support them with delivery of hands-on mitigation and planning technical assistance services to advance resilient long-term recovery outcomes.
- Timeframe: The pilots are in the scoping stage. The JFO is working in concert with the State to come up with a shared approach that will help determine timeline goals for 2017.
- Lessons Learned: The experience in Louisiana will be used to inform the development of the MitFLG/RSFLG Subcommittee's recommendations to advance more resilient recovery across the federal interagency.

LA DR 4277 – Draft Pilot Process Timeline



Draft Pilot Process Timeline – Federal Pilot to State-Run Process

May – Aug 2017	Sep – Dec 2017	Jan – Apr 2018
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
<i>Federal-Led w/State Support</i>	<i>State-Led w/Federal Support</i>	<i>Fully State-Run Process</i>
May - Jun: Scoping Jul 3: Summit Jul – Aug: Deployment	Sep – Oct: Scoping Nov 1: Summit Nov-Dec: Deployment	Jan - Feb: Scoping Mar 1: Summit Mar-Apr: Deployment
Staffed predominately through Federal resources with some State resources	Staffed through a mix of State, Federal, and Private Sector resources	Staffed by the State with support from a broad resource network



Draft – Task Force Work Timeline – 4 months per watershed

Months 1 – 2	1 Day	Months 3 – 4
Scoping Stage	Resilient Recovery Summit	Task Force Deployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed Outreach • Community Selection • Goals and Needs Assessment • Leverage Watershed Study Data • Plan for: Summit & Deployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-Off • Keynote • Networking • Partnership Agreements • Panel Talk • Gallery Walk • Break-Outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct TA from the Task Force to Participating Communities • Integrated Recovery and Resilience Planning • Workshops (if appropriate) • Community Deliverable: <u><i>Resilient Recovery Strategies</i></u>