MITIGATION MATTERS:

Reducing Disaster Risk in Larimer County



CLIMATE SMART FUTURE Ready

FOCUS AREAS



Built Environment, Circular Economy, and Business and Jobs

Connection
Between
Focus Areas

Natural Environment, Water, and Agriculture Mobility of People, Goods, and Services

THE APPROACH



What is the County's Approach and Role?

- Zoom out and look beyond local government boundaries to what is happening in our County and region
- Consider sustainable (environmental, economic, and social) needs and impacts
- Discover gaps and overlaps
- Nurture and enhance partnerships
- Align priorities as much as possible

Partners Making It Happen!!



























www.larimer.gov/csfr

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EM Program: Defined

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is the managerial function within Larimer County government that is charged with creating and maintaining the framework within which our community reduces vulnerability to hazards and copes with disaster.

Pursuant to Chapter 18 of the Larimer County Code of Ordinances, Colorado Disaster Emergency Act (C.R.S. § 24-33.5-707), Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act (as amended), and other local, State and Federal authorities as applicable.











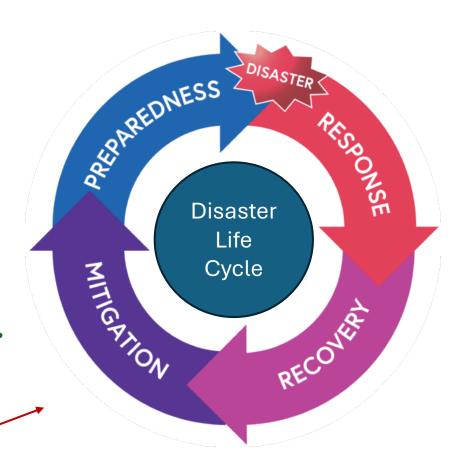


OEM Vision & the Disaster Life Cycle



A connected and resilient community.

OEM is responsible for ensuring the creation of programs and management of services related to all phases of the disaster life cycle: mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery.



Oversimplified? Disasters are complex, non-linear.

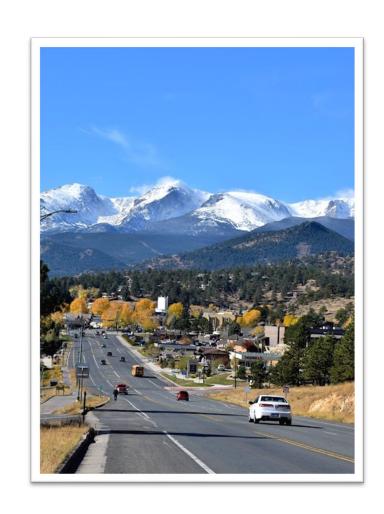
OEM: The "Why"



A connected and resilient community.

Why do we do what we do?

- ☐ Save lives and protect from injury.
- Minimize property damage and economic loss.
- ☐ Protect the environment & natural resources.
- ☐ Elevate the community to a state of existence that makes it more resilient than before.





What is "Mitigation"?

- "Mitigation": Any activities that eliminate or reduce the probability of occurrence of disaster.
 Sec. 18-82, Larimer County Code of Ordinances
- "Mitigation": Sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.
 C.R.S. § 24-33.5-703
- [Hazard] "Mitigation": Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazard events and their effects.

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program & Policy Guide (2025)

What is "Mitigation"?

- [Natural Hazard] "Mitigation": Advance action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.

 "Natural Hazard Mitigation: Recasting Disaster Policy and Planning", Godschalk et al. (1999)
- o [Climate Change] "Mitigation": Human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

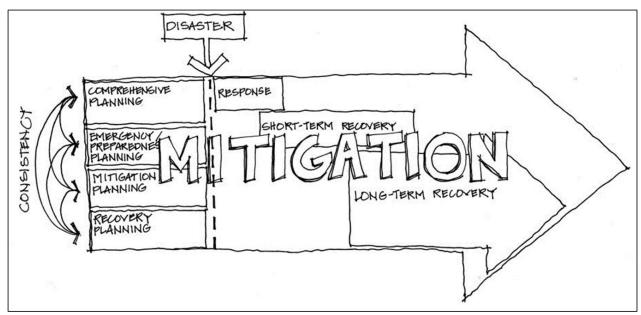
 [Environmental] "Mitigation": Measures addressing adverse environmental impacts by (a) avoiding them, (b) minimizing their effects, (c) rectifying or repairing the affected environment, (d) reducing or eliminating them over time, and (e) compensating for them by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

- [White House] Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), re: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

What is "Mitigation"?

"Mitigation": Advance action that reduces unacceptable, long-term disaster risk and future demand for response & recovery to adverse impacts.

- Yours Truly (continually evolving!)



same difference

Another way of saying "whatever". It is often confused with "same thing", but you're really saying "OK, I admit that they're not the same thing, but they're not different enough for me to really care about it."

Often shortened to same diff.

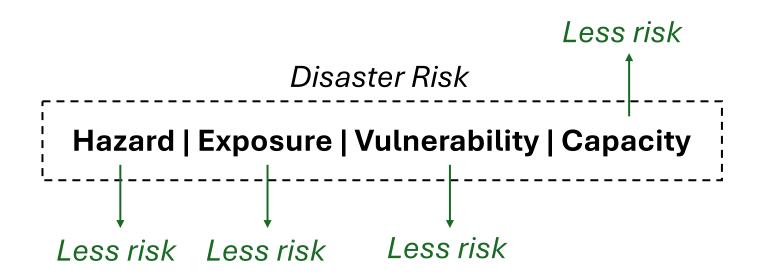
"Same difference" and "same thing" are not the same thing, but hey, same difference.

Source: Masterson et al, 2014; Modified from Schwab, 1998; Lindell, Prater, and Perry, 2007

A little more about "Disaster Risk"....

Disaster Risk: The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction





Elevated home on the coast in the FL Keys

Mitigation



Trinity River levee in Dallas, TX

Mitigation





Buy-out homes in landslide danger, southern CA

Mitigation

Safe room in tornado country

Mitigation

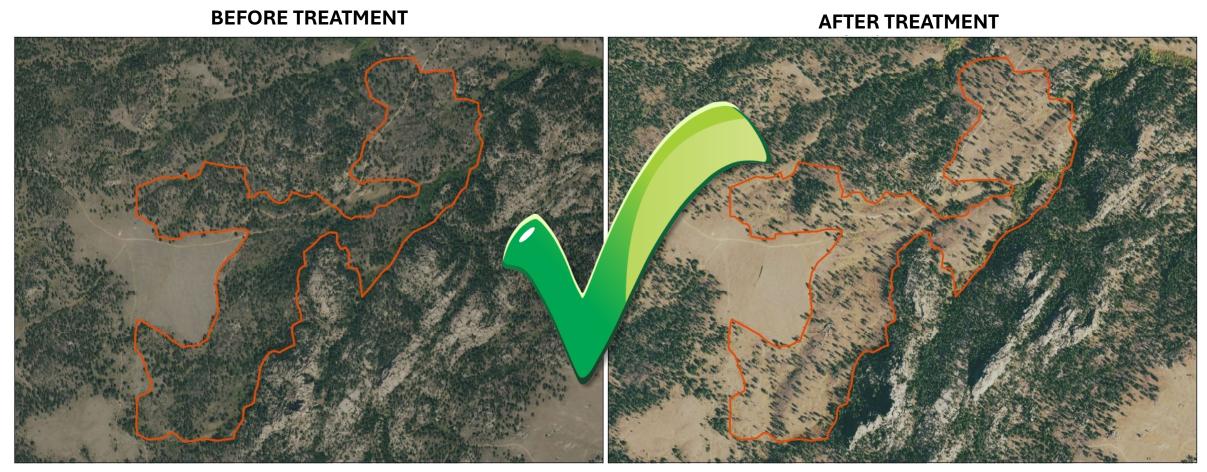




Acquiring new command vehicle for response agency coordination

Preparedness, not mitigation

Training & exercise for crews **Preparedness, not mitigation**



Larimer Conservation District (LCD) forest restoration treatment.

Aerial imagery shows treatment footprint prior to treatment (left) and 1 year post-treatment (right).

Mitigation



Home hardening and creation of defensible space, Boulder County

Mitigation

BEFORE AFTER



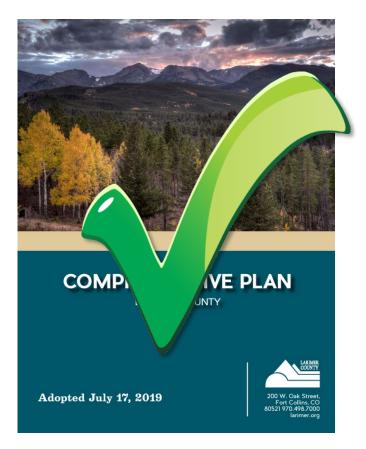
Flood mitigation project in Boulder County

Mitigation



Elevation of road in Fort Collins

Mitigation



Adoption of Land Use Plan & Building Codes

Mitigation



Grant program for community mitigation projects

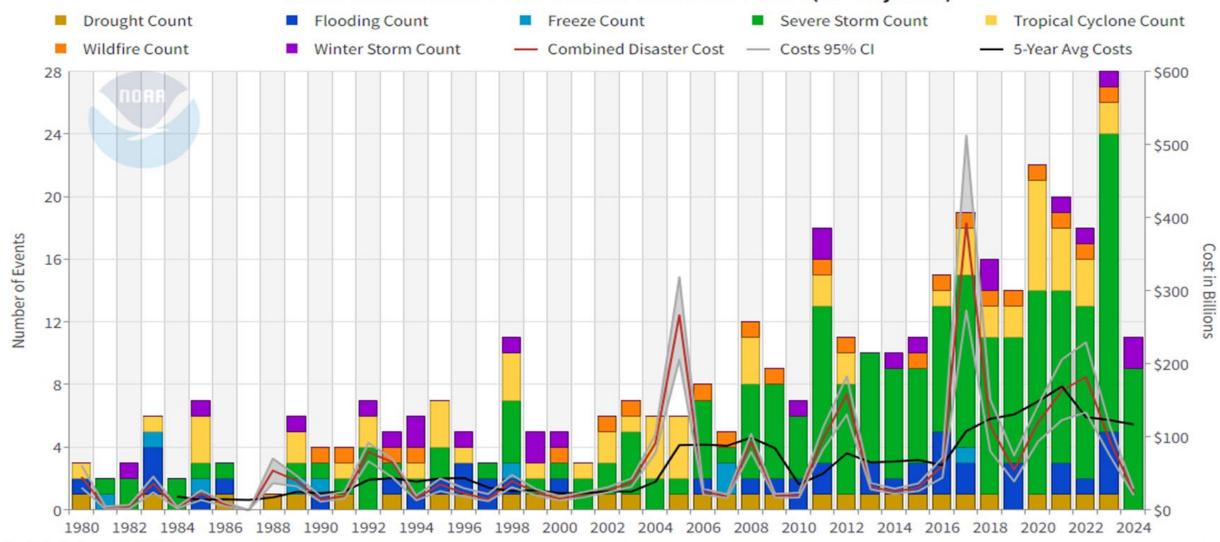
Mitigation

The frequency and intensity of disasters are increasing.

- Hazard occurrence and severity increasing.
- Exposure is increasing (i.e., population, living in hazard areas).
- Vulnerability is increasing (i.e., dependence).
- Capacity may be increasing, but not at a commensurate rate.
- Disaster response and recovery costs are increasing.



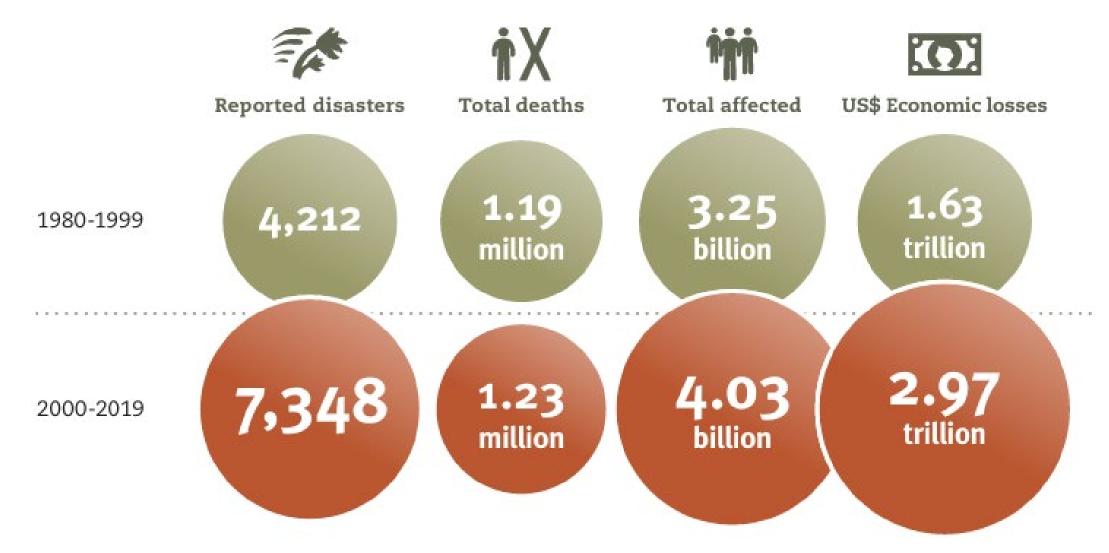
United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Events 1980-2024 (CPI-Adjusted)



Updated: June 10, 2024

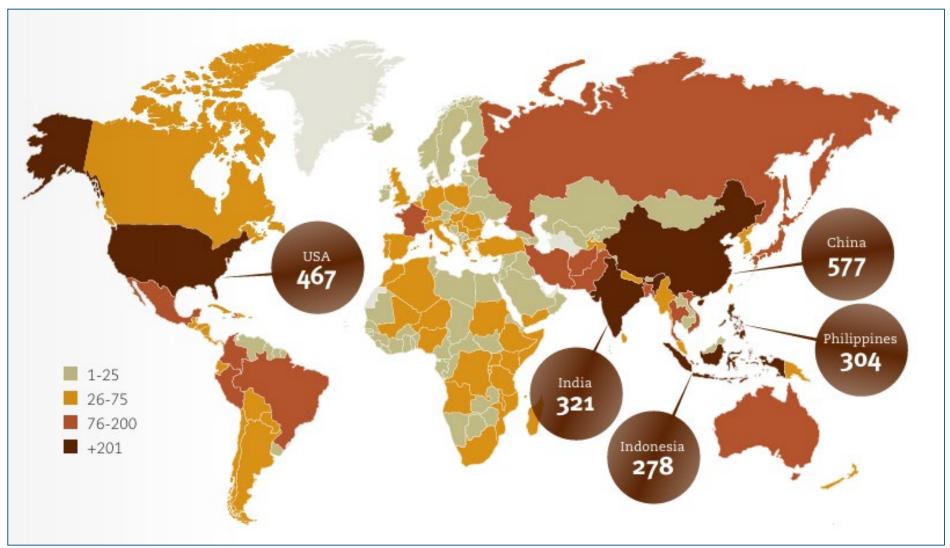
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Disaster Impacts: 1980-1999 vs. 2000-2019



- "Human Cost of Disasters: An Overview of the Last 20 years (2020), Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Number of Disasters Reported per Country / Territory (2000-2019)



- "Human Cost of Disasters: An Overview of the Last 20 years (2020), Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Disasters are disruptions of the functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to loss and impact.

Disaster are social constructs.

There is no such thing as a "natural disaster".

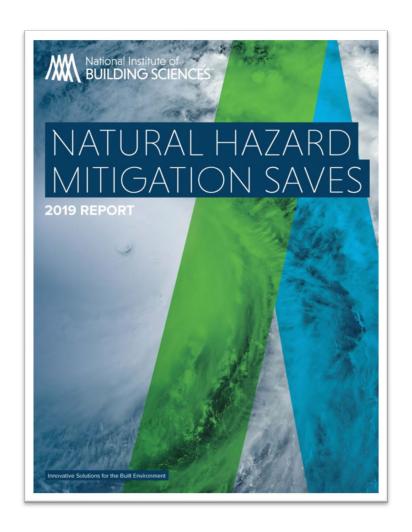




Mitigation saves.

- Mitigation saves lives, prevents injury and protects our environment (built & natural).
- Mitigation saves money; it's a sound financial venture with a positive benefit-cost and an efficient return on investment.
- Proven through peer reviewed science!

If a tree falls in the forest and no one is around to hear it... does it make a sound?



National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES Overall Benefit-Cost Ratio Cost (\$ billion) Benefit (\$ billion)	11:1 \$1/year	4:1 \$4/year \$16/year	#UILDING RETROPIT 4:1 \$520 \$2200	4:1 \$0.6 \$2.5	6:1 \$27 \$160
Riverine Flood	6:1	5:1	6:1	8:1	7:1
Hurricane Surge	not applicable	7:1	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
을 Wind	10:1	5:1	6:1	7:1	5:1
Earthquake	12:1	4:1	13:1	3:1	3:1
Wildland-Urban Interface Fire	not applicable	4:1	2:1		3:1
Copyright © 2019 The National Institute of Building Sciences					

Shared Stewardship

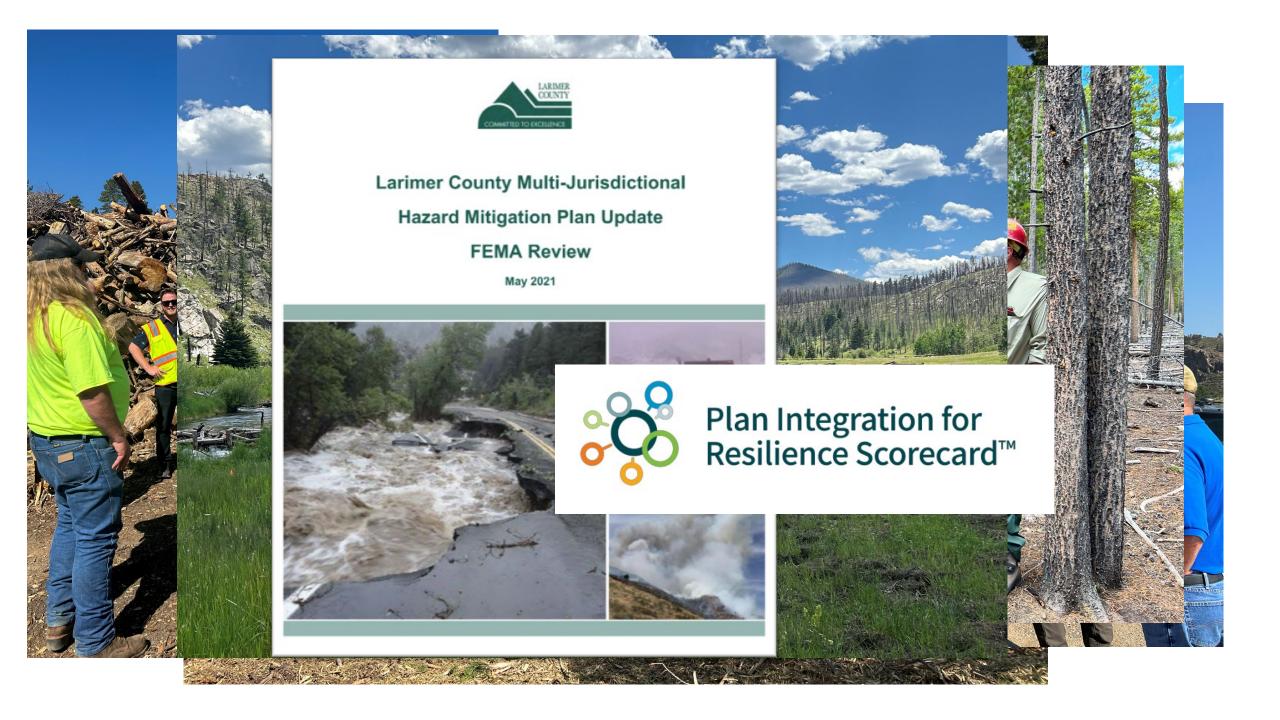
Mitigation saves lives & money, so... WE SHOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

"Risk" is complex, non-linear. It involves systemic causality.

- It's not your fault. It's not my fault. It's OUR fault.
- We must get out of this mess the same way it was created –

TOGETHER!





Q & A

Questions?

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