

PLANES DE MITIGACIÓN CONTRA PELIGROS NATURALES

Resiliencia Planificada



JUNTA DE PLANIFICACIÓN

2021

# Municipality of Canóvanas

Executive Summary

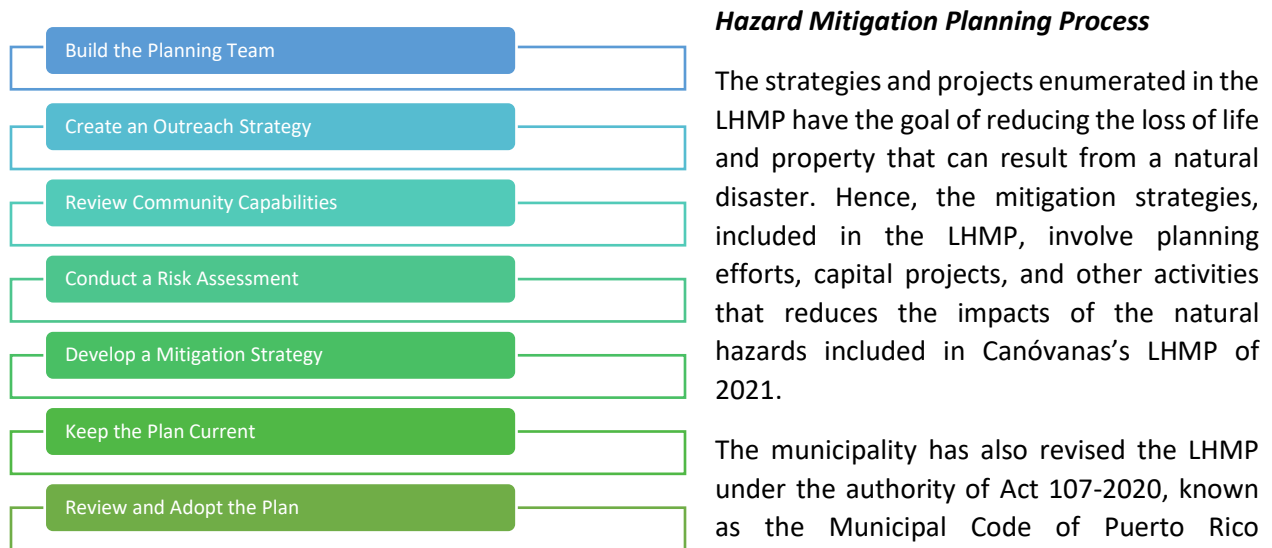


# 1 Introduction

The Municipality of Canóvanas has revised its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)<sup>1</sup> in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), which was signed into law to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. One of the requirements that this legislation establishes is that in order for the municipality to receive federal mitigation funds, it must elaborate and adopt a Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) approved LHMP.<sup>2</sup> Also, the DMA2K promotes that the local government, together with the State, work on pre disaster planning and encourages the development of sustainable hazard mitigation activities.

These LHMPs must be revised and updated every five (5) years to remain in compliance with regulations and Federal mitigation grant conditions. This updating requirement offers the municipality an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the implementation of mitigation strategies included in the previous Plan, monitor the impact of mitigation actions that have been implemented, and determine if any changes to the Plan need to be incorporated. This Plan complies with said regulations.

Figure 1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Process



Municipalities Act of 1991. Section 1.010 of said Act, *supra* (former section 2.004 of Act 81-1991), states that the municipality can carry out any activity that establish programs or adopt convenient and useful measures to prevent and fight fires, aid the community in cases of emergency or natural disasters, catastrophic accidents of fires and for the civil protection in general.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the 2021 Revised HMP was written in Spanish as per agreement between the Municipality, the Planning Board, the Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) and FEMA.

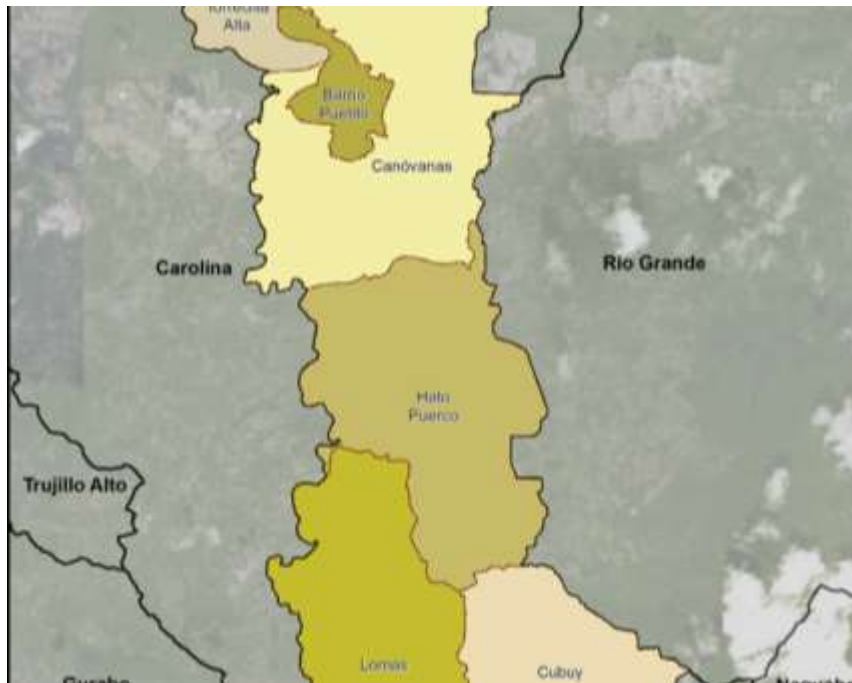
<sup>2</sup> 42 U.S.C 5165; 44 C.F.R. § 201.6.

This Executive Summary will provide an overview on:

- Canóvanas's population characteristics;
- The public participation and outreach efforts with the community during the LHMP planning process;
- Canóvanas's risk assessment;
- A review of the mitigation strategies, goals and LHMPs action plan; and
- Plan maintenance, and how to keep the Plan current.

## 2 Canóvanas' Profile: Main Population Characteristics

Figure 1 Canóvanas and its wards



The Municipality of Canóvanas is located in the northeastern region of Puerto Rico. To the north, it is adjacent to the Municipality of Loíza, to the east, with the Municipalities of Río Grande, to the south, with the municipalities of Las Piedras and Juncos, and to the west, with the Municipality of Carolina. The Municipality of Canóvanas has a territorial area of approximately 85.0 km<sup>2</sup> (32.8 mi<sup>2</sup>). The municipality also allocates three main rivers: (1) Canóvanas; (2) Cubuy; and (3) Canovanillas, amongst others.

The Puerto Rico Planning Board, according to the most recent area delimitation, divides the island into eleven areas, grouping the different municipalities by their demographic trends and human settlements, infrastructure endowment, socioeconomic variables, sociodemographic characteristics, internal cohesion, and the resources and development potential of each. The Autonomous Municipality of Canóvanas belongs to the Functional Area of Canóvanas, which is composed of the municipalities of Canóvanas, Guaynabo, Bayamón, Cataño, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Loíza, Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Dorado, Naranjito, Vega Alta, Corozal and Canóvanas.

The municipality has six (6) official *barrios* or wards: (1) Torrecilla Alta; (2) Lomas; (3) Hato Puerco; (4) Cubuy; (5) Canóvanas; and (6) barrio Pueblo

Table 1: Population by age group: 2010 and 2018

Population	2010 Census	2018 ACS Estimate	% Rate of Change
Younger than 5 years age	3,203	2,368	-26.07%
5 to 19 years of age	11,046	9,053	-18.04%
20 to 64 years of age	27,650	27,392	-0.93%
65 years of age and older	5,749	7,295	26.89%
<b>Total</b>	47,648	46,108	-3.23%

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2010; American Community Survey 2014-2018 Estimates

According to the 2010 Census, Canóvanas has a population of 47,648. The American Community Survey (ACS) of 2018 estimated that the population of Canóvanas had decreased to 46,648. This represents a reduction of 3.23%. All of its barrios reflected a reduction, except for Canóvanas barrio.

Further details, regarding the profile of the municipality, can be found in Chapter 3, Section 3.2 of the updated 2021 LHMP.

### 3 Outreach and Public Participation

In order to guide the development of this Plan, Lornna J. Soto Villanueva, Mayor of Canóvanas, appointed the following officials to constitute the Mitigation Planning Committee (henceforth, the Planning Committee). The Planning Committee is comprised by representatives from several dependencies with key roles and experience in community planning, public works, and emergency management to serve as key components in the planning process. Please refer to Section 2.5 on the LHMP.

Table 2 Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Name	Position	Dependency	E-mail
Leslie R. Rivera Domenech, PPL	Interim Director	Oficina de Planificación y Desarrollo Económico	lrivera.opd@gmail.com
Rubén Martorell Natal	Special Helper	Oficina de la Alcaldesa	rubenmartorell2012@gmail.com
Hommy Vázquez Apellaniz	Director	Oficina Municipal de Manejo de Emergencias y administración de Desastres (OMMEAD)	hommyvazquez@gmail.com
Francheska Rivera Luciano	Director	Oficina de Gerencia de Proyectos	fjrl_eng@gmail.com
José D. Candelario	Director	Oficina de Obras Públicas	jdandelario@yahoo.com
Eyla Cardona Guadalupe	Municipal Secretary	Oficina de Secretaría Municipal	eylacardona@hotmail.com

Lilliam Rodríguez García	Director	Oficina de Finanzas	stekar2@yahoo.com
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The Planning Committee activities included: (1) updating the list of the municipality assets and local critical facilities; (2) updating the status of the previous LHMP mitigation strategies; (3) determine possible new mitigation strategies for the 2021 LHMP; (4) development and implementation of public participation and outreach activities and stakeholders at large such as neighboring municipalities, governmental agencies; (5) announce the municipality’s LHMP efforts to agencies, stakeholders and public feedback for Canóvanas’s 2021 LHMP draft version and incorporate such comments on the Plan.

An initial notice was published on a local newspaper (Primera Hora) on July 16, 2020. Said notice informed the public about the first Public Participation meeting to be held in Canóvanas on July 31, 2020. A second notice was published on March 2, 2021 regarding the publication of the 2021 LHMP draft version for review providing a 25-day period for review, submit comments, and the opportunity to participate in a second community meeting held on March 17, 2021 held virtually via YouTube. A draft version of the 2021 LHMP was made available on the Puerto Rico Planning Board’s (PRPB) website (jp.pr.gov), as well as the municipalities webpage.

#### 4 Canóvanas’ Risk Assessment

After reviewing the natural hazards identified as priorities on the previous Canóvanas’s 2015 LHMP, the Municipal Emergency Response Plan, the municipality’s disaster history, and other literature related to potential future hazards, the Planning Committee identified the following hazards in the 2021 LHMP; (1) Sea Level Rise, (2) Drought, (3) Earthquakes, (4) Flooding, (5) Landslides, (6) Strong Winds (Tropical Cyclones), (7) Tsunami (8) Storm Surge, and (9) Wildfire. Discussion of these natural hazards are included in the 2021 LHMP’s Chapter 4. In addition, the 2021 LHMP includes a quantitative vulnerability analysis based on the best available data for Canóvanas and Puerto Rico accounting for future development to assess mitigation strategies to prevent repetitive and severe property loss.

This assessment served as a key tool for the Planning Committee and the public to identify and prioritize potential mitigation strategies by focusing attention on areas that present the greatest risk of damages to people, critical facilities, and normal municipality operations. The analysis for earthquake, flood, landslides, and high winds was performed by assessing the potential impacts from each hazard using geographic information system data (GIS).

By ranking each section, the municipality was in position to determine an overall risk classification. It is important to mention that this classification exercise resulted from the municipality’s 2021 LHMP technical risk assessment along with a capability gap analysis and the local community input, which is based on previous natural events experienced by the Planning Committee and the residents and business owners of Canóvanas.

The following table provides a summary of the risk classification for each identified hazard. Part of the process of completing the next appraisal required input from the community as well as from the Committee. Beyond the risk analysis, this table presents the municipality’s prioritization analysis.

Table 3: Natural Hazard Ranking

Natural Hazard	Risk to people	Risk to facilities	Risk to operations	Classification
Sea Level Rise	High	High	Moderate	High
Drought	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Earthquake/Liquefaction	High	High	High	High
Flooding	High	Moderate	High	High
Landslide	High	Moderate	High	High
Strong Winds/Tropical Cyclones	High	High	High	High
Tsunami	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate
Storm Surge	Low	Low	Low	Low
Wildfire	Moderate	Low	Low	Low

Source: Planning Committee 2020-2021

Currently, the potential risks with the highest classification or greater impact identified for the municipality are: (1) Sea Level Rise, (2) Drought, (3) Earthquake/Liquefaction, (4) Flooding, (5) Landslides, and (6) Strong Winds.

A ranking methodology was adopted to develop the mitigation strategies based on these risks as discussed on Chapter 6 and are divided into the following categories: (1) Prevention, (2) Property Protection, (3) Natural Resources Protection, (4) Structural Projects, (5) Emergency Services, and (6) Education and Public Awareness. The strategy category with most mitigation actions is “Structural Projects” with a total of 42 mitigation projects, followed by “Prevention” with a total of 29 mitigation projects.

## 5 Mitigation Strategies, Goals, and Action Plan

The municipal capabilities, along with the risk assessment, serve as a foundation for the design, development and implementation of mitigation strategies. Mitigation strategies, found in Chapter 6, consist of a broad amount of local goals and strategies. The local mitigation actions were gathered from the 2012 LHMP and were incorporated into the current LHMP. This chapter provides information about the assigned implementation mechanisms and target completion dates. The sections in this chapter are designed to make the Plan strategic by identifying long-term goals, and functional, by identifying short term and immediate actions that will guide the daily local decision-making process and project implementation.

Mitigation goals consist of general guidelines that explain what the Municipality of Canóvanas wants to achieve in terms of hazards and mitigation. Thus, the goals included in the 2021 LHMP, offer the Planning Committee and the communities a framework for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing actions to reduce the risks associated to natural hazards at Canóvanas.

Mitigation strategies are activities, projects, measures, or processes that Canóvanas will adopt in order to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards. Consequently, Canóvanas reviewed and

revised the criteria adopted in the 2015 LHMP to analyze and prioritize potential mitigation strategies for the municipality. In order to develop the actions, the Planning Committee used the following criteria: (1) the potential of the strategy to reduce expected future damages and/or losses; (2) the capacity of the municipality to implement the action within the 5-year cycle of the Plan; (3) support from the public, agencies, municipal departments, amongst others; and (4) the potential of the action to increase resiliency of Canóvanas and its residents. Accordingly, the Planning Committee adopted these criteria, the results from the risk assessment, and the feedback from local and neighboring communities to prioritize each mitigation strategy that was contained in this LHMP.

Most of the strategies and projects in the action plan target the continuity of municipality services after a hazard event. The strategies intended to mitigate these hazards are depicted within the Plan (Refer to Section 6.5 of the LHMP, pages 383-453.). Additionally, the Municipality of Canóvanas provided a broad description of each on section 6.5.1

## 6 Maintenance to Keep the Plan Current

Chapter 7 details the revision and monitoring process in great extent. The formal maintenance process, identified by the Planning Committee, aims to keep the document viable and current, as it is a living document that shall reflect the hazards and realities affecting its community, and how to plan and prepare ahead in the event of a natural disaster. The plan maintenance process provides the procedures for evaluation and review every third quarter of each fiscal year during its 5-year life cycle. Evaluation will include a review of the mitigation action plan implementation, continued public involvement through the Plan's life cycle, as required by federal legislation. As part of the review process, the members of the Planning Committee. In the event of a major natural disaster affecting the island and/or municipality, an emergency meeting must be scheduled, and the Plan should be updated or amended, as necessary, bypassing the 5-year term. The Municipal Administrator will coordinate with other municipal dependencies, as needed, to achieve the goals and objectives stated in this LHMP.

Finally, the municipality will promote continued public participation during the plan maintenance by, including, but not limited to (Refer to Section 7.3 and 7.7 of the LHMP) in accordance to the 2021-2026 Calendar:

- Making sure to coordinate meetings between those involved in the Plan maintenance process, which will take place at the beginning of the third quarter of each fiscal year and after each natural disaster occurring in the jurisdiction of Canóvanas.
- Prepare the Work Plan and assign responsibilities for the Evaluation and Plan Update to take place within 60 days of that first meeting.
- Prepare the Reports of the Plan Progress Analysis, which will be presented and discussed in meetings with the people involved in the Plan maintenance process.
- In coordination with the Mayor's Office, review whether there were changes in the Act, regulatory agency regulations, which affect the Plan in one way or another, as well as budget allocations that may affect the development of projects programmed for communities.
- Ensure that applications for funds for the development of the activities described in the Plan to be made by the municipality are included in the budget of the relevant fiscal year.
- Identify opportunities to access funds.
- In coordination with the Municipal Department of Public Works to achieve the implementation of the projects set out in the Plan.
- Establish the program-specific Work Plan, based on the schedule and goals set out in the Plan.

## 7 Plan Approval and Adoption

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) completed review of the Municipality of Canóvanas's Hazard Mitigation Plan, based on the standards pursuant to title 44 C.F.R. Section 201 as authorized by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2k). The Plan received a satisfactory rating for all required criteria and was approved as approvable pending adoption (APA) on August 4, 2021. Accordingly, the Municipality of Canóvanas, adopted said Plan on August 6, 2021 via Executive Order No. 4, Series 2021-2022.

Upon receiving the record of adoption from the municipality, FEMA approved Plan by August 10, 2021 and issued an official approval letter to municipality stating the jurisdiction has adopted said Plan thus approved and eligible for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The approval letter establishes the expiration date 5 years from the date of approval, or until August 9, 2026.