

PLANES DE MITIGACIÓN CONTRA PELIGROS NATURALES
Resiliencia Planificada



JUNTA DE PLANIFICACIÓN

2020

Municipality of Lares

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Executive Summary



1 Introduction

The Municipality of Lares has revised its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)¹ 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.² 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



Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

The strategies and projects enumerated in the LHMP have the goal of reducing the loss of life and property that can result from a natural disaster. Hence, the mitigation strategies, included in the LHMP, involve planning efforts, capital projects, and other activities that reduces the impacts of the natural hazards included in Lares’ LHMP of 2020.

The municipality has also revised the LHMP under the authority of Act 107-2020, known as the Municipal Code of Puerto Rico derogating Act 81-1991, Autonomous 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.

This Executive Summary will provide an overview on:

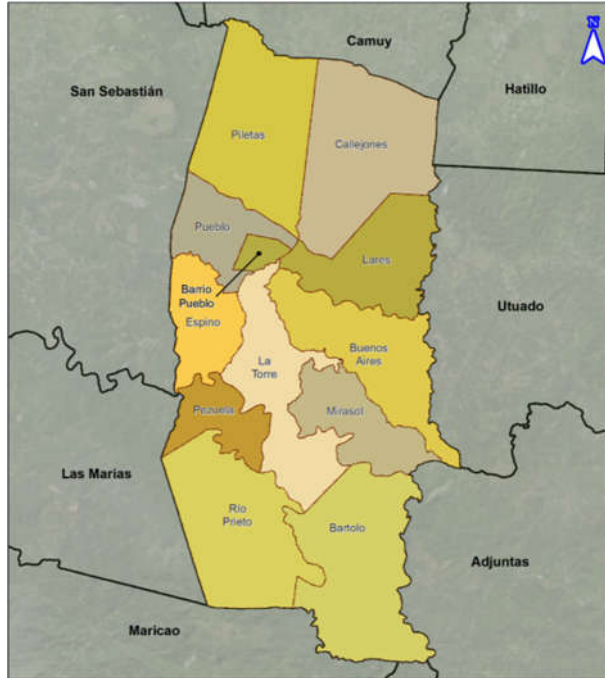
- Lares’ population characteristics;

¹ Please note that the 2020 Revised HMP was written in Spanish as per agreement between the Municipality, the Planning Board, the Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) and FEMA.

² 42 U.S.C 5165; 44 C.F.R. § 201.6.

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

2 Lares’ Profile: Main Population Characteristics



The Municipality of Lares is part of the Central Region of Puerto Rico,

The municipality has twelve (12) official *barrios* or wards: Bartolo, Buenos Aires, Callejones, Espino, Lares, Lares Pueblo, La Torre, Mirasol, Pezuela, Piletas, Pueblo, and Río Prieto.

The topography of Lares is a rugged one with very few seed lands. It has declines ranging from 35% to 15% inclination, allowing scenic views from higher areas. Among the highest hills that Lares has are Cerro La Torre (519 meters) in the Marisol neighborhood and Cerro Santo Domingo (680 meters) located in the Bartolo neighborhood. Seed topography is found in the Pueblo and Lares neighborhoods, with declines ranging from 0% to 35%.

Table 1: Population by age group: 2010 and 2018

Population	2010 Census	2018 ACS estimate	% Rate of Change
Younger than 5 years age	1,714	1,266	-26.14%
5 to 19 years of age	6,603	4,679	-29.14%
20 to 64 years of age	17,925	15,424	-13.95%
65 years of age and older	4,511	5,082	12.66%
Total	30,753	26,451	-13.99%

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

According to ACS estimates, the total population of the Municipality of Lares fell from 30,753 at the 2010 Census to 26,451 in 2018. This loss of 13.99% of its inhabitants is in line with averages in the country during that period. Compared the population data for 2010 with the estimates of the 2018

Community Survey, we have to have the population loss 13.99%. As it emerges from the table, the neighborhood with the largest population for 2010 is the Piletas neighborhood with 5,671 inhabitants, followed by the Pueblo neighborhood with 4,838 inhabitants. For its part, by 2010, the neighborhood with the least population is the Pezuela neighborhood with 474 inhabitants, followed by the Río Prieto neighborhood with 567 inhabitants. Outreach and Public Participation

In order to guide the development of this Plan, José Rodríguez Ruiz, then Mayor of Lares, appointed the following officials to constitute the Mitigation Planning Committee (henceforth, the Planning Committee). The Planning Committee is comprised by representatives from several departments and citizen

involvement 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	Agency	email
Luis Lozano	Director	Emergency and Disaster Management Office	ommeadlares@yahoo.com
Tahiri Ruiz	Director	Office of Federal Programs	fedprogtruiz@gmail.com
Mark a. Curzo Álvarez	POC FEMA & COR3	Municipio de Lares	mark.fedprog@gmail.com

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 2020 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 Lares LHMP 2020 draft version and incorporate such comments on the Plan.

An initial notice was published on two local newspapers (Metro and Primera Hora). Said notice informed the public about the first Public Participation meeting to be held in Lares on March 13, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, that meeting was indefinitely postponed. That meeting was rescheduled for July 27, 2020 and was announced on Primera Hora on July 10, 2020. On October 5, 2020 A second notice was published regarding the publication of the 2020 LHMP draft version for review providing a 25-day period for review, submittal of comments, and the opportunity to participate in a second community meeting on October 20, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both meetings were held remotely via Youtube Live. A draft version of the 2020 LHMP was made available on the Puerto Rico Planning Board’s (PRPB) website (jp.pr.gov), and the municipality also posted the document on its official website caborojopr.net. Lares’ Risk Assessment

After reviewing the natural hazards identified as priorities on the previous Lares’ 2014 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 2020 LHMP; (1) Extreme Heat, (2) Drought, (3) Earthquakes, (4) Flooding, (5) Landslides, (6) Strong Winds (Tropical Cyclones), (7) Wild Fire. Discussion of these natural hazards are included in the 2020 LHMP’s Chapter 4. In addition, the 2020 LHMP includes a quantitative vulnerability analysis based on the best available data for Lares 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 2020 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 Lares.

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
Climate Change/ Extreme Heat	Low	Low	Low	Low
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Low
Earthquake/Liquefaction	High	High	High	High
Flooding	High	High	High	High
Landslide	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Strong Winds/Tropical Cyclones	High	High	High	High
Wildfire	Low	Low	Low	Low

Source: Planning Committee 2019-2020

Currently, the potential risks with the highest classification or greater impact identified for the municipality are: (1) earthquake/liquefaction, and (2) flooding.

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 “Prevention” with a total of 5 mitigation projects. Landslide and flooding are the natural hazards that are most addressed within the mitigation actions.

3 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 2014 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 Lares wants to achieve in terms of hazards and mitigation. Thus, the goals included in the 2020 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 Lares.

Mitigation strategies are activities, projects, measures, or processes that Lares will adopt in order to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards. Consequently, Lares reviewed and revised the criteria adopted in the 2014 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 Lares 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 repair of bridges and road structures during a hazard event. The following summarizes some of the strategies intended to mitigate these hazards:

- Rehabilitation of bridges in Seburuquillo and Pezuela communities.
- Debris removal.
- Installation of storm shutters in Community Centers.
- Flood prevention.
- Community training for emergency response and natural hazard awareness.

4 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 of the LHMP):

- Making sure to coordinate meetings between those involved in the Plan maintenance process, which will take place at during June and December and after each natural disaster occurring in the jurisdiction of Lares.
- 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.

5 Plan Approval and Adoption

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) completed review of the Municipality of Lares' 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 February 16, 2021. Accordingly, the Municipality of Lares, adopted the Plan on March 17, 2021 via Resolution No. 47, Series 2020-2021.

Upon receiving the record of adoption from the municipality, FEMA approved the Plan on June 9, 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 June 8, 2026.