

Appendix 8-C: Glossary

100-year flood means a flooding condition which has a one percent chance of occurring each year. The 100-year flood level is used as the base planning level for floodplain management in the National Flood Insurance Program. See base flood elevation and National Flood Insurance Program below.

409 Plan means the state natural hazards mitigation plan that was called for by Section 409 of the Stafford Act. This requirement has been superseded by Section 322 of the Stafford Act as created by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) amended the Stafford Act, including: establishing a national program for pre-disaster mitigation; streamlining the administration of disaster relief; changing FEMA's post-disaster programs for individuals and families, including creating the Individuals and Households Program; establishing minimum standards for public and private structures; requiring local and state natural hazards mitigation plans that meet a FEMA standard (Section 322); revising - in part - FEMA funding for the repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities (Section 406); revising FEMA's participation in the costs of WUI fire suppression through an expanded and renamed Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (Section 420); removing the requirement for post-disaster IHMT or HMST meetings and reports; and other amendments.

Disaster Resistant Community is a concept whereby individuals, businesses, private nonprofit organizations, and government work in partnership by preparing in advance and taking actions to reduce the impact of natural hazards that will likely occur. In Oregon the key initiative towards disaster resistant communities is the *Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resistance*: <http://www.oregonshowcase.org/>

Floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary or other water body that is subject to flooding. These areas, if left undisturbed, act to store excess flood water.

Floodplain Administrator means the person designated by the governing body in a flood-prone community who is responsible for making floodplain determinations for construction sites, issuing building permits for floodplain construction, ensuring compliance, and other floodplain management activities.

Floodway is the channel of a river and the portion of the floodplain that carries most of the flood flow. Floodways are usually the area where water velocities and forces are the greatest and most destructive. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) definition of floodway is the channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. NFIP regulations, adopted in local ordinances, require that floodway be kept open so that flood flows are not obstructed or diverted onto other properties.

Goal 7 of the statewide land use planning program calls for local comprehensive plans to include inventories, policies, and implementing measures to guide development in hazard areas thereby reducing losses from flooding, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, coastal erosion, and wildfires.

Hazard is any situation that has the potential of causing damage to people, property, or the environment.

Hazard mitigation means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. (44 CFR 201.2)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program means the program authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act... and implemented at 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N, which authorizes funding for certain mitigation measures identified through the evaluation of natural hazards conducted under Section 322 of the Stafford Act. (44 CFR 201.2)

Major disaster means any natural catastrophe including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or drought, or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance... to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. (44 CFR 206.2)

National Flood Insurance Program means the program run by the federal government to improve floodplain management, to reduce flood-related disaster costs, and to provide low cost flood insurance for residents of flood-prone communities.

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan means a plan resulting from a risk assessment of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards present in a geographic area and actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to those hazards, especially a plan developed and adopted which meets the requirements of 44 CFR Part 201.4/5/6.

Public Assistance is that part of the disaster assistance program in which the federal government supplements the efforts and available resources of state and local governments to restore certain public facilities or services. Public Assistance includes emergency assistance, debris removal, community disaster loans, and the permanent repair, restoration, or replacement of public and designated private nonprofit facilities damaged or destroyed by a major disaster and is further described under Section 406 of the Stafford Act.

Special Flood Hazard Area The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood and is where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced; also the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Stafford Act means the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 100-707, which amended PL 91-606 and PL 93-288; then was further amended by PL

106-390, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and PL 109-295, the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act).

State Hazard Mitigation Officer is the official representative of state government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act. In Oregon, this person is on the staff of Oregon Emergency Management.

State Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team means that team of state agency officials who, in 1997, Governor Kitzhaber directed Oregon Emergency Management to make a permanent body and establish regular meeting dates in order to understand losses arising from natural hazards and coordinate recommended strategies to mitigate loss of life, property, and natural resources.

Vulnerability is the susceptibility of life, property, or the environment to damage if a hazard manifests to potential.