Assessment of Local Mitigation Plans

The 2023 plan considers risks identified outside this process to be more aware of the hazards facing local jurisdictions. **Chapter 5: Coordination of Local Mitigation Planning**, covers in detail, hazards identified and addressed in over 44 local plans. Generally, the hazards selected and profiled in this plan coincide well with the highest-ranked local hazards.

A review of the 44 local hazard mitigation plans was conducted to determine which hazards are of concern to local communities. This review concluded that the nine hazards of concern – flood, hurricane, wildfire, tornado, extreme winter weather, earthquake, drought, severe weather, and dam/levee failure – are included in over 59% of the local plans. All local jurisdictions are concerned about tornados, floods, and wildfires; and for other hazards identified in local plans but not in the HMC ranking, a threshold was established. If 45% or fewer of the local plans identified the hazard, it was deemed to pose no significant threat at a state-wide level. The results of the local hazard identification review are summarized in the table below.

Natural Hazards	Percent of Plans Included	Natural Hazards	Percent of Plans Included
Flood	100%	Dam/Levee Failure	97%
Tornado	100%	Expansive Soils	79%
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	97%	Extreme Heat	29%
Thunderstorms/High wind/Hail/Lightning	94%	Storm Surge	3%
Wildfire	100%	Erosion	21%
Severe Winter Storms/Extreme Cold/Ice Storms	94%	Land Subsidence	18%
Earthquake	94%	Tsunami	3%
Drought	94%	Sea Level Rise/Climate Change	3%

A review of local plans revealed severe weather (thunderstorms, hail, lightning, and wind) was identified and addressed by 94% of the local plans. This hazard is best addressed at the local level and is addressed under Section 3.13 Non-Profiled Hazards. In addition, components of these hazards are addressed in the tropical cyclone and tornado section of this plan as applicable.

Drought was addressed in 94% of the local plans and included as a limited profiled hazard as it can have statewide impacts but is best mitigated by local practices. In some cases, drought was profiled in combination with extreme heat. Erosion is included as a non-profiled hazard and determined to pose no significant statewide threat to Mississippi and little or no threat to state-owned or critical facilities. Expansive soils were identified and addressed by 79% of the local plans. It was determined that this hazard is best addressed at a local level.