



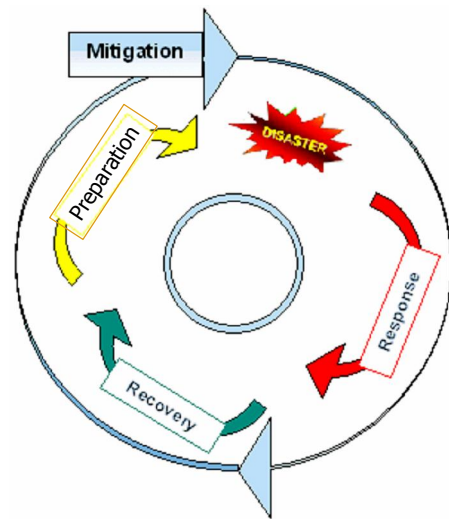
## Northern and Eastern Dutchess County Regional All-Hazard Mitigation Action Items “Tip Sheet”

- ✚ Each participating jurisdiction must identify at least one hazard mitigation action. Without doing so, FEMA will not recognize your municipality’s participation.
- ✚ Don’t pick action items arbitrarily! Information in the Risk Assessment Interim Deliverable (R.A.I.D) explains in great detail your risks, and arms you with the information that you will need to make sound decisions regarding action items for your municipality. Don’t begin evaluating action items until you have perused the R.A.I.D. And be sure to select mitigation actions that will address the hazard(s) posing the greatest risk in your municipality. There is also an entire chapter in the R.A.I.D. dedicated to presenting types of mitigation actions for various hazards.
- ✚ Public awareness activities can be one of your actions, but they cannot be the only action you identify. Also, be aware that FEMA mitigation project funding streams are not viable sources of outside funding for this type of activity.
- ✚ In general, FEMA mitigation project funds may be used to facilitate projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem. In addition, a project’s potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project.
- ✚ Responding better is not the same as mitigating. For example, buying additional motorboats to evacuate flooded residents is not flood mitigation; it is flood response. You want to select actions that truly reduce or eliminate impacts/damages in their own right, and reduce the likelihood of a future need to respond at all. For example, elevating or acquiring flood prone buildings. Response activities can be one of your actions, but they cannot be the only action you identify. And FEMA mitigation project grants are not the place to seek outside funding.
- ✚ Sometimes a municipality may identify a good project at a location for which the municipal government has no jurisdiction (i.e., a privately-owned business or residential structure). FEMA allows your municipality to apply on behalf of certain property owners. Your actions would be to:
  - Meet with the facility owner to advise them of the problem.
  - Support the facility owner to identify feasible alternatives to mitigate the problem (this may require a consultant/engineer to conduct a detailed evaluation of the site and specific construction details of the facility).
- If requested by the facility owner, apply on the owner’s behalf for federal mitigation project funding for the most cost-effective mitigation alternative (albeit through local operating budgets, or if needed through funding streams at the state or federal levels).
- ✚ Under some FEMA grant funding streams, studies are eligible components of a larger mitigation project (where completion of the project is guaranteed regardless of study findings), but studies alone are not fundable mitigation projects. Conducting a study may be one of your actions, but FEMA mitigation project funding streams are not viable sources of outside funding for this type of activity.
- ✚ Large scale structural projects such as levees and floodwalls are typically not eligible under FEMA mitigation project funding streams unless there is a critical facility within the protected area.
- ✚ If large scale or other mitigation measures are being considered in your area for implementation by another agency (such as the Army Corps of Engineers), bear in mind that the full completion of such projects is never guaranteed and often can take many years. Projects and studies are often contingent upon: receiving funding in annual budget appropriations; receiving concurrence of study findings at various points in the process from stakeholders; the ability to purchase any lands needed for the project; and the local community’s ability to fund any matches required for the various parts of the project. In such cases, a jurisdiction must consider whether or not it can accept the risk of damage if such projects do not come to fruition, or during the interim period before they are completed.
- ✚ Your municipality can say that it will move forward with a project contingent upon local and/or grant funding being secured.

✚ One of the benefits of having a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan is that your jurisdiction will be eligible to apply to FEMA for hazard mitigation project funding. Thus, **while a jurisdiction could select virtually any mitigation action, it would seem to be in your best interest to incorporate at least one or more actions that are eligible types of projects under the FEMA funding streams for which your plan will make you eligible to apply for (PDM, HMGP, FMA, RFC, and SRL).**

✚ Additional information on FEMA's **HMGP** can be found in the HMGP Desk Reference at: [www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1472](http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1472)

✚ Additional information on FEMA's **PDM, FMA, RFC and SRL** programs can be found in the Unified HMA Program Guidance at: [www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3309](http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3309)



✚ **Examples of types of projects that are generally eligible under FEMA funding streams (such as PDM, HMGP, FMA, RFC, SRL) include but are not limited to:**

- Acquisition of real property for willing sellers and demolition or relocation of buildings to convert the property to open space use
- Elevation of flood prone structures
- Mitigation reconstruction
- Retrofitting structures and facilities to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- Development and initial implementation of vegetative management programs
- Minor flood control projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies
- Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems, that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities
- Post-disaster building code related activities that support building code officials during the reconstruction process
- Localized minor flood reduction projects
- Dry floodproofing of residential property

- Dry floodproofing of nonresidential structures
- Stormwater management
- Infrastructure protection measures
- Vegetative management / soil stabilization
- Safe room construction

✚ **Examples of other types of activities related to mitigation from FEMA's Mitigation Planning How-To Guide #3 include:**

- Building codes
- Density controls
- Design review standards
- Easements
- Environmental review standards
- Floodplain development regulations/zoning
- Forest fire fuel reduction
- Hillside development regulations
- Open space preservation
- Performance standards
- Setback regulations
- Special land use permits
- Stormwater management regulations
- Subdivision and development regulations
- Transfer of development rights
- Acquisition of hazard prone structures
- Construction of barriers around structures

- Elevation of structures
- Relocation out of hazard areas
- Structural retrofits (reinforcement/bracing, shutters, etc.)
- Hazard information centers
- Real estate disclosure
- Dune and beach restoration
- Forest and vegetation management
- Sediment and erosion control regulations
- Stream corridor restoration
- Stream dumping regulations
- Urban forestry and landscape management
- Wetlands development regulations
- Critical facilities protection
- Emergency response services
- Hazard threat recognition
- Hazard warning systems
- Health and safety maintenance
- Post-disaster mitigation
- Channel maintenance
- Dams and reservoirs
- Levees and floodwalls
- Safe rooms and shelter
- Seawalls and bulkheads

Additional information including descriptions of these actions can be found at:

<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1886>