



Evaluation of Policies for Climate Resilience in the Town of North East Summary Report

**Funded in part by the Climate Smart Community Grant Program,
Title 15 of the Environmental Protection Fund
through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**

**Prepared and Delivered by The Housatonic Valley Association
November 19, 2021**





Housatonic Valley Association

150 Kent Road
PO Box 28
Cornwall Bridge, CT 06754
T: (860) 672-6678

Merwin House
14 Main Street
PO Box 496
Stockbridge, MA 01262
T: (413) 298-7024

37 Furnace Bank Road
PO Box 315
Wassaic, NY 12592
T: (845) 442-1039



Town of North East Climate Smart Communities Certification Program

*Pledge Element 7: Enhance Community Resilience to Climate Change
Action Item: Evaluate Policies for Climate Resilience*

Introduction

Climate change related hazards, such as extreme temperatures, drought, severe storms, and flooding, are on the rise across the globe – with the Ten Mile River watershed and the greater Harlem Valley being no exception. Communities throughout the region will benefit from local governments and stakeholders implementing proactive measures in preparation for these hazards. Incorporating climate change preparedness into the Town of North East’s plans, codes, policies, and projects will ensure that the Town is more prepared and more resilient when climate-related disasters strike.

New York State established the Climate Smart Community (CSC) Program in 2009 to provide local governments with guidance on how to prepare their communities for the impacts of climate change while improving health and safety, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and saving tax dollars. The Town of North East has been actively working towards certification since 2018. In 2019, the Town hired the Housatonic Valley Association (HVA) to complete two actions under Pledge Element (PE) 7: a vulnerability assessment of the Towns’ road-stream crossings, and an evaluation of existing plans, regulations, and policies to identify opportunities for building climate resilience.

The action item *Evaluate Policies for Climate Resilience* (under PE 7) allows local governments to examine their community’s vulnerabilities and identify opportunities for resilience-building. For this action, the CSC Program developed the Climate Smart Resiliency Planning (CSRP) tool as a first step in climate adaptation planning. The CSRP procedure uses a questionnaire (in the form of an Excel checklist) that is designed to stimulate ideas and collaboration among local decision makers. This checklist identifies risks and vulnerabilities (which are opportunities to build climate change resilience) in the Town of North East’s policies, plans, and regulations.

In addition to reviewing the Town of North East’s policies, plans, and regulations, and elements of county, regional and state plans germane to climate resilience that encompass North East, HVA facilitated discussions among municipal staff and officials to populate the CSRP questionnaire with the best available information. The completed CSRP questionnaire was used to prepare this document, which describes gaps and vulnerabilities that currently exist in the Town’s planning.

While the Town of North East has worked diligently to develop plans, policies, and projects to strengthen their community, there are opportunities to consider climate resilience in future planning, regulation, programming, and community outreach. A logical next step on the Town’s path towards climate resilience is to use this document and the CSRP tool to develop climate

adaptation strategies and use every opportunity to integrate those strategies into Town planning and operations.

Climate Smart Resiliency Planning

The Climate Smart Resiliency Planning procedure consists of 6 sections:

1. Preparing for the Assessment
2. Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessments
3. Public Outreach and Engagement
4. Integration of Municipal Plans
5. Disaster Preparedness and Recovery
6. Hazard Mitigation Implementation

The following sections (sections 2-6 from above) outline the vulnerabilities and gaps in existing plans, policies, and projects that were identified by HVA through the CSRP procedure.

2. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Vulnerability assessments can help to identify at-risk populations, businesses, infrastructure, and natural resources. They can also help plan for future development and land conservation. Assessing the risk of climate hazards builds knowledge in municipal staff and officials and informs hazard mitigation planning.

The Town of North East worked cooperatively with Dutchess County and TetraTech LLC to prepare the Dutchess County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which contains a Town of North East Municipal Annex. Current and future climate hazards were identified in Chapter 3 of the Dutchess County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and the probability of future occurrences was determined. General details were provided but specifics such as cost estimates, number of people affected, etc. are only given for certain hazards due to insufficient data.

The following gaps in planning emerged through HVA's review of these documents:

- In the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan, conditions that could amplify the effect of a hazard are not currently identified.
- Adaptation strategies should include and categorize cost and efficacy and could be linked to capital budget and rehabilitation cycles.
- Existing maps included in the Dutchess County Hazard Mitigation Plan, Town of North East Annex should be expanded to spatially define vulnerable populations, buildings, and natural resources in relationship to risk.

3. Public Outreach and Engagement

Inclusive public outreach and engagement is essential for creating a community that is resilient to climate hazards. Communicating with vulnerable residents early and often about climate hazards (and ways they can minimize their risk) will lead to better outcomes when disaster strikes.

Residents often have extensive knowledge of past natural disasters. Engaging the community in the identification of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities can build support and strengthen preparedness to ensure the safety of the community when a disaster occurs. Public education on

the threat of local climate hazards and informing the public on the municipality's emergency response plans are essential to reducing the vulnerability of a community.

The following opportunities emerged through HVA's review of relevant documents, webpages, and social media, as well as conversations with municipal staff and officials:

- Engage residents to document local knowledge of historic natural disaster impacts and define an acceptable level of natural-hazard risk.
- Consider using NY-Alert (alert.ny.gov) to deliver information about acute natural hazards to residents. This will require coordination with NYS Office of Emergency Management, and an outreach push to encourage residents to sign up.
- Build disaster preparedness outreach into standing meetings (Town Board, Planning Board, etc.), and explore using other media to reach as many residents as possible with this information (community events, radio, public access television, etc.)
 - Outreach should include (but not be limited to):
 - flood prone areas (consider the installation of high-water mark signs in public areas to educate the community about flood risk),
 - evacuation routes,
 - evacuation bus pick up locations,
 - locations of severe weather shelters,
 - locations of pet shelters (including ASPCA's disaster preparedness steps for domesticated animals),
 - FEMA's "Are You Ready?" Guide, and
 - strategies for protecting homes against flooding, wildfires, severe storms, and other climate hazards.
 - Outreach should be designed for inclusivity (eg. multilingual and culturally sensitive approaches where appropriate and necessary for connecting with residents).

4. Integration of Municipal Plans

The Town of North East has developed a number of planning documents as detailed in Section 1 of the Town of North East CSRP questionnaire. Planning that is completed in an integrated manner, with climate resiliency in mind, can help to direct development away from high-hazard areas and preserve areas of natural and cultural importance.

HVA's review identified the following opportunities for building climate resilience into municipal planning:

- The Town of North East's 2019 Comprehensive Plan does *not* currently:
 - Reference the Dutchess County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan or the Dutchess County Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.
 - Explain the roles that emergency managers, floodplain managers, or public works officials play in resilient community development.
 - Make recommendations to reduce hazard vulnerability through land-use planning.

- Emphasize non-structural pre-disaster mitigation measures such as acquiring flood-prone lands and adopting No Adverse Impact flood plain regulations; or
 - Outline strategies to determine whether to not relocate structures that have been repeatedly flooded, including identifying an equitable approach for community involvement in relocation decisions and potential funding sources.
- The Town of North East’s Comprehensive Plan and zoning regulations do *not* currently:
 - Plan for opportunities that will help connect people to the river *and* accommodate water during floods.
 - Zone floodways and other frequently flooded areas for open space or recreation.
 - Revise non-conforming use and structure standards to encourage safer rebuilding in flood-prone areas.
 - Plan for costs associated with the follow-up inspection and enforcement of land development regulations and building codes;
 - Incorporate community-adopted policies to encourage development in these safer use areas.
 - Audit land development regulations to ensure that development in safer areas meets the community's needs for off-street parking, building height and density, and front yard setbacks; or
 - Upgrade building codes to promote more flood-resistant building in safer locations.
- The Town of North East does *not* currently:
 - Formally follow guidelines for No Adverse Impact to floodplains, developed by the Association of State Floodplain Managers.
 - Have a local ordinance to protect wetlands that are important for flood storage.
 - Have an open space or other natural resource management plan that incorporates floodplain protection.
 - Formally incorporate hazard mitigation into existing planning mechanisms (e.g., land-use planning, capital investments, etc.)
 - Have a Floodplain Management Plan that identifies opportunities for reducing risk to property and infrastructure.
 - Have a Certified Floodplain Manager as their Floodplain Administrator
 - Have a Stormwater Management Plan that considers the flood risk impacts of reaching full build-out, based on existing land-use regulations.
 - Have a comprehensive list of critical facilities that require structural protection because options for relocation, elevation or employment of non-structural measures are not feasible.

5. Disaster Preparedness and Recovery

When a natural disaster occurs, effective emergency response is critical to maintaining a resilient community.

HVA’s review identified the following opportunities for building climate resilience into emergency response and recovery:

- The municipality has not yet been recognized as a Storm Ready Community.
- Lack of early flood warning system – consider NY-Alert.

- Municipal staff and officials should be familiar with - and have access to – Dutchess County’s Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.
- There is currently no emergency evacuation plan or designated storm shelter within the community.
- The community does not currently
 - maintain a formal special needs registry;
 - have a portable communications system that can operate under poor weather conditions and when electrical power is not available; or
 - use an adequate heat-warning system or offer a cooling-center program that considers potential problems such as transportation obstacles, effects of power outages or flooding and other needs of vulnerable populations/communities.
- No continuity of operations plan. This should include:
 - guidance on post-disaster waste management and debris removal.
 - relocation of machinery for debris to areas outside of flood hazard areas.
 - passable routes to waste-disposal facilities in the event of a flood.
 - temporary waste-disposal staging areas; and
 - procedures to conduct habitability and substantial damage assessments.
- The Town should ensure that FEMA elevation certificates are stored outside of flood-hazard areas.
- No long-term recovery plan. This could include:
 - redevelopment opportunities outside of flood-hazard areas.
 - advocating the use of advisory flood maps to define post-disaster redevelopment building elevations.
 - identifying opportunities to retrofit or relocate existing structures or infrastructure in hazard-prone areas.
 - utilizing risk and vulnerability mapping to determine the location of future development.
 - identifying the lines of coordination in transitioning from short-term to long-term recovery.
 - an organizational framework that facilitates the effective coordination and use of state, federal, and NGOs resources in a manner that provides maximum benefit for the disaster area.
 - identifying roles and functions of elected and appointed officials, state and federal agencies, and NGOs; and
 - provisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from reconstructed areas through improved energy efficiency, use of renewable sources of energy and application of smart-growth principles.
- More community supported pre-disaster mitigation measures are needed. Landowners and other residents should be encouraged to:
 - store hay bales and equipment in areas less likely to be flooded,
 - install ponds or swales to capture storm water,
 - plant vegetation that can tolerate inundation, and
 - use land management practices to improve the capability of the soil on their lands to retain water.

6. Hazard Mitigation Implementation

Hazard mitigation is defined as taking sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards. This should involve coordination across multiple Town departments and create a plan for implementation and funding.

HVA's review identified the following opportunities for building climate resilience:

- The municipal building codes meet, but do not exceed the state's 2-foot freeboard above base flood elevation requirement.
- Building and permitting officials have not completed training on retrofitting flood-prone residential buildings.
- Town staff and officials have not completed post-flood stream intervention trainings.
- The community does not provide property owners with guidelines to retrofit existing development for flood and wind risks.
- The municipality does not utilize the following tools to manage development in hazard-prone areas:
 - Protective riparian and/or wetland buffer ordinances
 - Rolling easements
 - Buyouts of vulnerable properties
 - Land-acquisition programs to purchase land-conservation easements in hazard-prone areas.
 - Impact fees, accommodation taxes or user fees to acquire properties in hazard areas.
 - A plan for shoreline stabilization.

Appendix A
Completed CSRP Planning Tool

Section 1: Community Plan Checklist		Yes	No	Adoption Year	Update Frequency	Notes
1.1	Municipal Master Plan	x		2019	10 yrs	
1.2	Zoning Ordinance	x		1977		2019 Comp Plan lists zoning audit (2018)
1.3	Subdivision Ordinance	x		2019		Village code adopted 1987
1.4	Open Space Plan	x		2019		Additionally 2016 NYS plan; 2015 County Ag Plan
1.5	Natural Resource Conservation Plan	x		2019		
1.6	Stormwater Management Plan		x			
1.7	Coastal Plan or Element in Other Plan		x			n/a
1.8	Shoreline Restoration Plan		x			n/a
1.9	Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Ordinance		x			n/a
1.10	Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	x		2016		FEMA-approved County Plan for Village & Town
1.11	Floodplain Management Plan		x			NYS developed model framework in 2019
1.12	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	x		2012		
1.13	Evacuation Plan		x			
1.14	Emergency Response & Short-term Recovery Plan		x			
1.15	Continuity of Operations Plan		x			NYS produced planning resource doc in 2018
1.16	Disaster Recovery Plan	x		2016		(County)
1.17	Long-term Recovery Plan		x			NYS has planning guidance doc
1.18	Economic Development Plan/Strategy	x		2019		Additionally: State plan available
1.19	Capital Improvements Plan	x		2019		Comp Plan outlines goal to develop 5-year plan; 2019 County Plan available
1.20	Metropolitan Transportation Plan	x		2015	25yrs	(County)
1.21	Historic Preservation Plan	x		2019		in Comp Plan; 2015-2020 NYS plan available as well
1.22	Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan		x			NYS DOS guidance manual published March 2019
1.23	Climate Action Plan		x			2013 Mid-Hudson Plan Available
1.24	Other:					
1.25	Other:					

Section 2: Vulnerability & Risk Assessments		Yes	No	Notes	Definitions	References
2.1	Does the municipality have a localized hazard risk and vulnerability assessment?	x		North East: Section 9.13 of County Plan; Millerton: Section 9.26 of County Plan (2016)		https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/Docs/Section-9-13-North-East-T.pdf https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/Docs/Section-9-26-Millerton-V.pdf
2.2	Have current and future climate hazards been identified?	x		Climate hazards identified and ranked in County Plan	Climate hazards include higher temperatures, heavy precipitation, sea-level rise, storm surge & flooding, disruption of natural resource life cycles and a variety of human health risks.	https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/Docs/Section-5-3-Hazards-Ranking.pdf
2.3	Have potential risks been prioritized as follows?					
2.3.1	Likelihood of a given effect, e.g. virtually certain/already occurring, high, moderate, low	x		Probability of Occurrence		
2.3.2	Magnitude of consequence, e.g., disruption of internal operations, capital and operating costs, number of people affected, public health, economy, and environment.	x		Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures		
2.3.3	Are conditions identified that could amplify the effect of a hazard, e.g. storm surge inundation at a high tide or erosion of stabilized shorelines?		x	Conditions not specifically identified, but both sections list Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives		
2.4	Have municipal employees utilized any of the following vulnerability assessment modalities?					
2.4.1	HAZUS-MH				HAZUS-MH - a tool developed by FEMA to help communities estimate potential losses from natural disasters.	HAZUS-MH
2.4.2	Other:					
2.5	Are municipal employees trained in the use of FEMA's HAZUS-MH?	x		Building Inspector (Village of millerton only; p 9.26-7); town officials trained as well		
2.6	Have adaptation strategies been identified and categorized as follows:					
2.6.1	Type	x				
2.6.2	Administration	x				
2.6.3	Condition	x				
2.6.4	Timing	x				
2.6.5	Geography	x				
2.7	Have adaptation strategies been evaluated and prioritized as follows:					
2.7.1	Strategy cost	x				
2.7.2	Strategy feasibility		x			
2.7.3	Timing of Implementation	x				
2.7.4	Efficacy		x			
2.7.5	Co-benefits	x				
2.8	Have stakeholders linked adaptation strategies to the capital budget and rehabilitation cycles?		x			
2.9	Are maps used to spatially define the following vulnerabilities in relationship to risks?					
2.9.1	Populations, e.g., elderly, children, poor, disabled		x			
2.9.2	Buildings, e.g., business and residential		x			
2.9.3	Infrastructure, e.g. roads, schools, wastewater treatment facilities, hospitals, public works, power plants, drinking water treatment facilities	x				
2.9.4	Natural resources, e.g. wetlands, critical habitats, rare species, dunes, beaches, bluffs		x			
2.9.5	Cultural resources, e.g., historic districts, properties, and landmarks, libraries, museums, recreational areas	x				
2.10	Have the following been identified as climate risks to the community?					
2.10.1	Extreme precipitation and riverine flooding	x				
2.10.2	Landslides	x		Included under "Earthquakes"		https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/Docs/Section-5-4-6-Severe-Storm.pdf
2.10.3	Sea-level rise		x			
2.10.4	Coastal storms, storm surge, and coastal flooding	x				
2.10.5	Extreme temperatures and heat waves	x				
2.10.6	High winds	x		Included under "Severe Storms"		https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/Docs/Section-5-4-6-Severe-Storm.pdf
2.10.7	Heavy snow and/or ice storms	x				
2.11	Are municipal planners and emergency managers trained in the use of the following risk-mapping tools?					

2.11.1 Flood insurance rate maps	x		NFIP Floodplain Administrator: Building Inspector (Town & Village)	Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or FIRMS, are official maps produced by FEMA that identify areas at risk of flooding, as well as National Flood Insurance risk premium zones in a community.	FIRMS	
2.11.2 Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from hurricanes		x	n/a	Storm Surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, often a hurricane.	SLOSH	
2.11.3 Shoreline change analysis		x	n/a	Shoreline changes through erosion or accretion can be analyzed in geographic information system (GIS).	NOAA Shoreline website	
2.11.4 Cumulative risk assessments		x	n/a	A tool to assist communities in understanding the aggregation of risks from multiple environmental stressors.	USEPA Cumulative Risk Assessment Framework	
2.11.5 Sea level rise inundation maps		x	n/a	Mapping tools to help communities visualize impacts from coastal flooding and sea-level rise.	NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer	
2.11.6 Other:						
2.12 Have vulnerability and risk assessments been directly shared with municipal planners, public work officials, transportation planners, and other appropriate municipal, county or state officials?	x		rscmp shared w board, highway dept, emergency services, and community center			
2.13 Has inland (riverine) flooding been identified as a hazard in this community? If yes, complete the following:	x					
2.13.1 Are emergency managers and planners aware of potential riverine flooding extents in the community?	x		fire and emt are aware of flooding from webatuck			
2.13.2 Are local planners, emergency managers and public works officials aware of the location of riverine repetitive loss properties?	x		Building Inspector & Consultant (Morris Associates)			
2.13.3 Does the community track riverine repetitive loss properties within the National Flood Insurance Program?	x			National Flood Insurance Program, or NFIP, a federally-subsidized insurance program aimed at reducing the impact of flooding on private and public structures.	NFIP	
2.13.4 Do any plans or reports describe the damage and cost of previous storms, riverine floods, or erosion?	x		County HMP			
2.13.5 Do any plans or reports estimate future financial losses that may result from riverine flooding?	x		County HMP			
2.14 Have sea-level rise, coastal storms, storm surge and coastal flooding been identified as hazards? If so, answer the following:		x				
2.14.1 Are emergency managers and planners aware of potential coastal flooding extents in the community?			n/a			
2.14.2 Are local planners, emergency managers and public works officials aware of the location of coastal repetitive loss properties?			n/a			
2.14.3 Does the community track riverine coastal loss properties within the National Flood Insurance Program?						
2.14.4 Do any plans or reports describe the damage and cost of previous coastal storms, floods, or erosion?						
2.14.5 Is a significant part of the community in a V-zone or A-zone as defined on a FEMA flood insurance rate map?						
2.14.6 Does the community contain lands within the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area?		x		Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas are coastal shoreline areas that are vulnerable to erosion, and are identified in maps produced by NYS DEC. Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas are regulated and permits are required for construction and other activities.	NYS DEC Coastal Erosion Hazard Management Program	
2.14.7 Have areas of the coastline most prone to erosion hazards been identified?			n/a			
2.14.8 Has the community used all available authorities to restrict or prohibit any activities, development or other actions in such erosion hazard areas, in order to minimize damage to property, and to prevent the exacerbation of erosion hazards?			n/a			
2.14.9 Has the community developed a build-out analysis using existing zoning ordinances? If so, answer the following:			n/a			
2.14.9.1 Has the build-out analysis been compared to the extent of storm surge scenarios?			n/a			
2.14.9.2 Has the build-out analysis been compared to projected sea-level rise scenarios?			n/a			
2.14.10 Do any plans or reports describe the damage and cost of previous coastal storms, floods, or erosion?			n/a			
2.14.11 Are emergency managers and planners aware of potential storm-surge heights in the community?			n/a			
2.14.12 Do any plans or reports estimate future financial losses that may result from sea-level rise?			n/a			

2.14.13 Has the community undertaken a vulnerability and risk assessments using the Department of State Asset Inventory Worksheet and Risk Assessment Tool?			n/a		Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
2.14.14 Has the community adopted the projections of sea-level rise from the State Sea Level Rise Task Force report or more recent studies for planning purposes?			n/a	NYS has adopted official sea-level rise projections.	NYS DEC Official SLR Projections NYS Sea Level Rise Task Force Report

Section 3: Public Outreach and Engagement	Yes	No	Notes	Definitions	References
3.1 Has the public been involved in the identification of historic storm effects, such as storm-surge elevations, flood-prone streets, beach erosion and overwash, or property loss through any of the following means?					
3.1.1 Participatory mapping		x	Hazard area extent & location map in County HMP	Participatory mapping is a process in which stakeholders create maps that indicate important environmental, cultural social and economic features. Often used in land use decision-making.	NOAA Participatory Mapping Guide
3.1.2 Public surveys		x	unknown		
3.1.3 Stakeholder meetings		x	unknown		
3.2 Does the municipality have publicly visible high water mark signs?		x	unknown	High Water Mark signs are a public awareness tool that indicate how high the water reached on a building, bridge or other infrastructure under flood conditions.	NOAA High Water Mark signs
3.3 Has the public been involved in defining an overall acceptable level of natural-hazard risk?		x	unknown		
3.4 Does the municipality provide the public with information on the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains, wetlands and green infrastructure?	x		yes through climate smart website		
3.5 Does the municipality provide access to floodplain maps?	x		100-year floodplain map included in Appendix of 2019 Comp Plan (p.28)		
3.6 Does the municipality publicize the availability of floodplain information to property owners and businesses?	x		yes through climate smart website		
3.7 Does the municipality publicize the availability of floodplain information to insurance agents, real estate agents, and lenders?	x		yes through climate smart website		
3.8 Does the municipality conduct storm-preparedness outreach to floodplain residents and businesses using the following methods?					
3.8.1 Website	x		unknown		
3.8.2 Brochures and newsletters	x		supervisor newsletter		
3.8.3 Community meetings		x	not yet		
3.8.4 Television or radio		x	not yet		
3.8.5 Other:					
3.9 Does the community provide easy access to coastal erosion area hazard maps?			n/a		
3.10 Does the community provide residents with guidance on the development of personal or family evacuation plans?	x		County website: https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/ER-emergency-preparedness.htm#Con6		
3.11 Does the municipality provide property owners information on what to include in the following?					
3.11.1 At-home emergency kit	x		County website: https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/ER-emergency-preparedness.htm#Con6		
3.11.2 Emergency supplies	x		County website: https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/ER-emergency-preparedness.htm#Con7		
3.11.3 Evacuation kit	x		County website: https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Emergency-Response/ER-emergency-preparedness.htm#Con8		
Section 3 – Public Outreach and Engagement					

3.12	Does the community have public-information plans in place to provide residents with the following information prior to the threat of a storm?				
3.12.1	Expected inundation areas		x		
3.12.2	Evacuation routes		x		
3.12.3	Evacuation bus pick-up locations		x	not yet	
3.12.4	Location of severe weather shelters		x	not yet	
3.12.5	Location of pet shelters		x	not yet	
3.13	Has the community informed residents of ASPCA's disaster preparedness steps for domesticated animals?		x	not yet	Tips for including pets in your family's disaster preparedness efforts. ASPCA Disaster Preparedness
3.14	Has the community informed residents of FEMA's "Are You Ready?" Guide?		x	not yet	FEMA "Are You Ready?" Guide
3.15	Does the community actively inform property owners of FEMA suggested means to protect their homes against storm and wind damage?		x	not yet	FEMA Guidance on Protecting Homes from Storms
3.16	Does the municipality provide the public with flood mitigation information?		x		
3.17	Does the municipality refer home builders to FEMA's coastal construction manual?		x	n/a	FEMA Guidance on Coastal Construction
3.18	Does the municipality employ multilingual and culturally sensitive approaches while providing residents with essential information?		x	Rich Stalzer is preparing to do his broadband survey in both English and Spanish	

Section 4: Integration of Municipal Plans		Yes	No	Notes	Definitions	References
4.1	Has the community adopted a comprehensive plan?	x		Updated 2019		
4.1.1	Does the comprehensive plan reference the local multi-hazard mitigation plan and disaster recovery plans?		x			
4.1.2	Does the comprehensive plan explain the support and involvement of emergency managers, floodplain managers, coastal managers and public works officials?		x			
4.1.3	Does the planning process documentation describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information, e.g., the multi-hazard mitigation plan, capital improvement plan?		x			
4.1.4	Did the preparation of the comprehensive plan involve a broad base of the community, such as public officials, civic organizations, businesses, and citizens?	x				
4.1.5	Does the comprehensive plan provide a clear explanation of participation techniques used in its development?	x				
4.1.6	Does the comprehensive plan identify resilience within its mission, vision, or goals?		x			
4.1.7	Are hazards addressed among the elements of the municipal master plan?		x			
4.1.8	Does the plan identify potential coastal-hazard effects on infrastructure, land uses, housing and community facilities?			n/a		
4.1.9	Does the plan make recommendations to reduce hazard vulnerability through land-use planning?		x			
4.1.10	Does the plan identify how often it should be updated?	x				
4.1.11	Does the comprehensive plan identify flood-prone areas and discourage development in those areas or require strategies to reduce flood damage to buildings?		x	Appendix of Plan references Flood Damage Prevention law		https://ecode360.com/28916421#28916421
4.1.12	Does the comprehensive plan encourage using green infrastructure techniques to help prevent flooding?		x			
4.1.13	Does the comprehensive plan emphasize non-structural pre-disaster mitigation measures such as acquiring flood-prone lands and adopting No Adverse Impact flood plain regulations?		x			
4.1.14	Does the comprehensive plan or hazard mitigation plan discuss strategies to determine whether to relocate structures that have been repeatedly flooded, including identifying an equitable approach for community involvement in relocation decisions and potential funding sources?		x			
4.2	Is the community planning for development (e.g. parks, river-based recreation) along the river's edge that will help connect people to the river AND accommodate water during floods?		x			
4.2.1	Are floodways and other frequently flooded areas zoned for open space or recreation?		x			
4.2.2	Does the community floodways and other frequently flooded areas zoned for open space or recreation?		x			
4.2.3	Have non-conforming use and structure standards been revised to encourage safer rebuilding in flood-prone areas?		x			
4.2.4	Do zoning or floodplain regulations require elevation of two or more feet above Base Flood Elevation?	x		code 95-16A		
4.2.5	Has the community adopted the International Building Code or American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) standards that promote flood-resistant building?			unknown		
4.2.6	Does the community plan for costs associated with the follow-up inspection and enforcement of land development regulations and building codes?		x			

4.2.7 Does the local comprehensive plan or hazard mitigation plan clearly identify safer growth areas in the community?	x			
4.2.8 Has the community adopted policies to encourage development in these areas?		x	currently under review by zoning review	
4.2.9 Has the community planned for new development in safer areas to ensure that it is compact, walkable and has a variety of uses?		x	currently under review by zoning review	
4.2.9.1 Has the community changed its land-use codes and regulations to allow for this type of development?		x		
4.2.9.2 Have land development regulations been audited to ensure that development in safer areas meets the community's needs for off-street parking requirements, building height and density, front yard setbacks and that these regulations do not unintentionally inhibit development in these areas?		x	currently under review by zoning review	
4.2.9.3 Do capital improvement plans and budgets support development in preferred safer growth areas (e.g., through investment in wastewater treatment facilities and roads)?			n/a	
4.2.9.4 Have building codes been upgraded to promote more flood-resistant building in safer locations?		x		
Section 4 – Integration of Municipal Plans				
4.3 Has the community adopted the concepts of No Adverse Impact of the Association of State Floodplain Managers?		x		No Adverse Impact, or NAI, is a floodplain management approach recommended by the Association of State Floodplain Managers that aims to help coastal communities achieve disaster resilience. "NAI is an approach by which the action of any community or property owner, public or private, is not allowed to adversely affect coastal resources or the property rights of others." NAI Handbook
4.3.1 Does the community have a local ordinance to protect dunes, bluffs or eroding cliffs from development or disturbance?		x		
4.3.2 Does the community have a local ordinance to protect wetlands?		x		
4.4 Does the community have an open space or other natural resources management plan?		x		
4.4.1 If so, does the plan identify floodplain management as a priority?				
4.4.2 Is actively managed open space maintained in a manner that provides flood protection?		x		
4.4.3 Is the plan adopted as part of the municipal comprehensive plan?		x		
4.4.4 Is the local open space plan updated in coordination with the state open space plan?		x		NYS Open Space Plan
4.4.5 Does the community participate in the state open space plan updates?		x		
4.5 Does the municipality have a FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plan?	x		county	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan, or HMP, formalizes community efforts to reduce loss of life and property from natural disasters. A FEMA-approved HMP is a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning
4.5.1 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan cross-reference with the local comprehensive plan?		x		
4.5.2 Was a certified floodplain manager included in the hazard-mitigation planning process?		x		
4.5.3 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan describe the support and involvement of local government departments and offices?		x		

4.5.4 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan provide a clear explanation of public participation used during its development?		x		
4.5.5 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan identify critical facilities and infrastructure that are located in vulnerable areas and should be protected, repaired or relocated (e.g., town facilities, bridges, roads, and wastewater facilities)?	x		could be more robust	
4.5.6 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan identify projects that could be included in pre-disaster grant applications and does it expedite the application process for post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program acquisitions?		x		
4.5.7 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan describe past mitigation efforts e.g., shoreline stabilization and land acquisition, along with their costs and effectiveness?		x		
4.5.8 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan provide a general explanation of the environmental, social and economic consequences of failing to address natural hazards?		x		
4.5.9 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan include municipal maps that indicate local hazard risks, such as flood zones, storm-surge inundation and erosion rates?		x		
4.5.10 Does the plan consider inland riverine erosion as a hazard?		x		
4.5.11 Does the plan identify shoreline erosion as a hazard?	x			
4.5.12 Does the plan identify sea-level rise enhanced storm surges as hazards?		x		
4.5.12.1 Are zoned land uses compatible with coastal hazards?		x		
4.5.13 Does the plan identify landslides as a hazard?	x			
4.5.14 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan consider high winds and tornadoes as hazards?	x			
4.5.15 Does the plan identify drought as a hazard?	x			
4.5.15.1 Does the plan identify specific conservation measures for acknowledged drought thresholds?	x			
4.5.16 Does the plan identify extreme temperatures and heat waves as hazards?	x			
4.5.17 Does the plan identify heavy snowfall as a hazard?	x			
4.5.18 Does the plan identify tropical storms, hurricanes and Nor'easters as hazards?	x			
4.5.19 Does the plan address transportation and other needs of particularly vulnerable populations, such as homeless, low income, elderly, special needs and disabled?		x		
4.5.20 Does the plan specify timelines for completing projects and achieving goals?	x			
4.5.20.1 Do mitigation goals correspond with measurable mitigation objectives?	x			
4.5.21 Is a process for intergovernmental coordination explained for mitigating natural hazards?	x			
4.5.22 Does the plan identify critical facilities and infrastructure that are located in vulnerable areas and should be protected, repaired or relocated?	x			
4.5.23 Have neighboring local governments been consulted to coordinate disaster responses and hazard-mitigation strategies?	x		confirm	
Section 4 – Integration of Municipal Plans				
4.5.24 Does the plan identify opportunities to incorporate hazard mitigation into existing planning mechanisms, e.g., land-use planning, capital investments, shoreline restoration projects?	x			

4.5.25 Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan identify projects that could be included in pre-disaster grant applications and does it expedite the application process for post-4.5.25. Does the multi-hazard mitigation plan identify projects that could be included in pre-disaster grant applications and does it expedite the application process for post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program acquisitions?	x			
4.6 Does the municipality have an adopted floodplain management plan?		x		
4.6.1 Is it incorporated as an element of the comprehensive plan?		x		
4.6.2 Is the floodplain plan incorporated in the open space plan?		x		
4.6.3 Is it incorporated in the stormwater management plan?			na	
4.6.4 Is it incorporated in the multi-hazard mitigation plan?		x		
4.6.5 Does the municipality have a certified floodplain manager on staff?		x	the town has a certified floodplain administrator but not manager	Certified Floodplain Manager, or CFM, is a program of the Association of State Floodplain Managers that recognizes continuing education and professional development of floodplain management professionals. CFM Program Information
4.6.6 Was a certified floodplain manager included in the planning process?				
4.6.7 Was a licensed professional planner included in the planning process?				
4.6.8 Does the municipality participate in the National Flood Insurance Program?	x			NFIP
4.6.9 Does the municipality have a flood damage prevention ordinance?	x			
4.7 Does the municipality have a stormwater management plan		x		NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual
4.7.1 Was a certified floodplain manager included in the planning process?			n/a	
4.7.2 Does the stormwater management plan include green infrastructure and low-impact development regulations to decrease runoff, e.g., tree protection ordinances, impervious cover limits, riparian buffers, vegetated drainage channels and cluster development?			n/a	
4.7.3 Does the plan identify runoff and drainage problems due to impervious surfaces?			n/a	
4.7.4 Has the community implemented strategies to reduce storm water runoff from roads, driveways, and parking lots?		x	Identified as goal in 2019 Comp Plan	
4.7.5 Does the plan identify constraints if the municipality reaches impervious coverage levels allowed by land-use and zoning designations?		x		
4.7.6 Has the community coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions to explore a watershed-wide approach to storm water management?		x		
4.7.7 Do storm water management regulations apply to areas beyond those that are regulated by federal or state storm water regulations?		x		
4.7.8 Does the plan describe the municipal responsibilities for inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities?		x	2019 Plan sets zoning goals for stormwater management (p. 45)	
4.7.9 Has the community developed a storm water utility to serve as a funding source for storm water management activities?		x		
4.7.10 Does the plan identify how often it should be updated?			n/a	
4.8 Does the community have a capital improvements plan?		x	2019 Plan sets goals for 5 yr capital improvement plan	
4.8.1 Were a licensed professional planner, engineer, and certified floodplain manager involved in the planning process?			n/a	

4.8.2 Does the plan consider the risk of flooding and coastal hazards and sea level rise when upgrading existing municipal infrastructure?			n/a		
Section 4 –Integration of Municipal Plans					
4.8.3 Does the capital improvement plan consider the risk of flooding and coastal hazards and sea level rise on proposed infrastructure projects?			n/a		
4.8.4 Does the capital improvement plan incorporate projections of flooding and sea level rise into risk assessments over the expected service life of municipal infrastructure?			n/a		
4.8.5 Does the plan incorporate, if appropriate, existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?			n/a		
4.8.6 Does the plan identify how often it should be updated?			n/a		
4.9 Does the municipality have an economic development plan or strategy?		x			
4.9.1 Does the plan identify economic vulnerabilities due to coastal hazards?			n/a		
4.9.2 Does the plan incorporate sea level rise and other climate change effects into its assessment of economic vulnerabilities?			n/a		
4.10 Does the community have a local waterfront revitalization plan, special area management plan, beachfront management plan or shoreline management plan?		x		Local waterfront revitalization plan, or LWRP, is a plan devised by a community for preferred and accepted land uses on their waterfront. This program is supported by NYS Department of State.	LWRP
4.10.1 Do these plans identify the threat of coastal storms and erosion?			n/a		
4.10.2 Do these plans identify the threat of sea level rise and other climate related hazards?		x			
4.10.3 Do these plans identify the vulnerability of wildlife and habitat to coastal hazards?			n/a		
4.11 Has the municipality developed a coastal resilience plan?			n/a		
4.11.1 Has the municipality strived to reduce vulnerability in coastal zones through non-structural measures wherever possible?			n/a		
4.11.2 Have areas of significant public investment, water dependent uses and critical infrastructure that require structural protection because options for relocation, elevation or employment of non-structural measures are not feasible been identified?		x			

Section 5: Disaster Preparedness and Recovery	Yes	No	Notes	Definitions	References
5.1 Is the municipality recognized as a Storm Ready Community?		x		Storm Ready is a program offered through the National Weather Service to help communities to take a proactive approach to preparing for extreme weather and natural disasters.	https://www.weather.gov/stormready/
5.2 Does the community have a general emergency warning system?	x		state: https://511ny.org/#:Alerts		
5.3 If the community is located along a river, does it have an early flood-warning system?		x			
5.4 Are emergency responders aware of real-time ocean and estuarine observing systems and stream gauging information?			n/a		
5.5 Does the community relay weather related threats to the public in at least two forms of communication?	x		unknowntown website and supervisor email		
5.6 Does the community have an emergency response and short-term recovery plan and/or a flood response plan that includes coastal flooding?	x		State: http://www.dhSES.ny.gov/planning/cemp/documents/NYS-CEMP-Vol2.pdf		
5.6.1 Does the plan describe a hierarchy of authority during emergencies?		x			
5.6.2 Does the plan identify first responders?		x			
5.6.3 Does the plan include a list of contacts for operators of municipal facilities?		x			
5.6.4 Is the plan a municipal plan (rather than county or state)?		x			
5.6.5 Does the plan indicate the required update frequency?		x			
5.6.6 Does the plan include steps for emergency protective measures e.g., sandbagging, erecting warning devices, and search and rescue?	x		https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/DBCH/Docs/HDWeatherEmergencies.pdf		
5.6.7 Does the plan include organizational framework to conduct a preliminary damage assessment?		x			
5.6.8 Are the best available projections concerning the frequency and severity of extreme storm events incorporated into the municipality's emergency response/operations plan?		x			
5.6.9 Does the emergency response/operations plan include coordination and communication among critical stakeholders such as community-based organizations, local businesses, local health departments, utilities and local government leaders?		x			
5.7 Does the community have a designated emergency operations center?		x			
5.7.1 Is it located outside of flood-hazard areas?		x			
5.7.2 Is it designed to withstand high winds?		x			
5.7.3 Does it have elevated back-up power?		x			
5.8 Does the community have adequate designated storm shelters?		x			
Section 5 – Disaster Preparedness and Recovery		x			
5.8.1 If the community does not have a designated storm shelter within the community, is there an established memorandum of agreement with a neighboring community or county to provide constituents shelter?		x			

5.8.2	Are storm shelters located outside flood-hazard areas, including storm-surge inundation areas?		x		
5.8.3	Are storm shelters designed to withstand high-wind effects?		x		
5.9	Does the community have an evacuation plan?		x		
5.9.1	Are responsibilities for municipal evacuation clearly defined?		x		
5.9.2	Does the plan identify the necessary time frame to evacuate residents and vacationers from storm-hazard areas?		x		
5.9.3	Does the plan identify where evacuation routes are prone to flooding?		x		
5.9.4	Is there more than one route identified to evacuate the community?		x		
5.9.5	Does the evacuation plan consider the possibility of evacuation of neighboring jurisdictions occurring concurrently?		x		
5.9.6	Does the evacuation plan identify and provide for groups that rely on public transportation (or lack private vehicles) for emergency evacuations?		x		
5.9.7	Does the plan identify the conditions that would initiate a traffic lane reversal?		x		
5.9.8	Does the plan identify local and state evacuation assistance programs for the following special needs?		x		
5.9.8.1	Hospitals		x		
5.9.8.2	Nursing Homes		x		
5.9.8.3	Prisons		x		
5.9.8.4	Residents without personal transportation		x		
5.9.8.5	Elderly		x		
5.9.8.6	Disabled		x		
5.9.8.7	Schools		x		
5.10	Does the community maintain and promote a special needs registry?		x		
5.11	Does the municipality inform residents of the NY-Alert program?		x	NY-Alert is a service offered by NYS to alert citizens of hazards and emergencies via email or telephone.	https://www.nyalert.gov/
5.12	Does the municipality have a volunteer community emergency response team?		x	Community emergency response teams, or CERT is a program offered by FEMA to train volunteers in basic response skills so that they can assist others in their communities following a disaster when professional emergency responders are not immediately available to help.	https://www.fema.gov/community-emergency-response-teams
5.13	Does the community have a portable communications system that can operate under poor weather conditions and when electrical power is not available?		x		
5.14	Is there an adequate heat-warning system in place?		x		
5.15	Is a cooling-center program established that considers potential problems such as transportation obstacles, effects of power outages or flooding and other needs of vulnerable populations/communities?		x		

5.16 Does the community have a continuity of operations plan?		x			
5.16.1 Does the plan provide guidance on post-disaster waste management and debris removal?		x			
5.16.1.1 Is machinery for debris removal located outside of flood hazard areas?		x			
5.16.1.2 Are routes to waste-disposal facilities passable in the event of a flood?		x			
5.16.1.3 Are temporary waste-disposal staging areas identified in the event of a disaster?		x			
Section 5 – Disaster Preparedness and Recovery		x			
5.17 In the event of a disaster, are procedures defined to conduct habitability and substantial damage assessments?		x			
5.18 Does the community store FEMA elevation certificates outside of flood-hazard areas?		x		FEMA elevation certificates provide documentation that buildings located in Special Flood Hazard Areas are properly elevated. Elevation certificates can be used by the property owner to obtain flood insurance.	https://www.fema.gov/elevation-certificate
5.19 Does the community have a long-term recovery plan?		x		A long-term recovery plan provides guidelines on steps the community will take to re-establish a pre-disaster condition or better, and enable to community to sustain itself.	http://www.dhss.ny.gov/planning/cemp/documents/NYS-CEMP-Vol.3-Long-Term-Recovery-2017.pdf
5.19.1 Does the plan identify redevelopment opportunities outside of flood-hazard areas?		x			
5.19.2 Does the plan advocate the use of advisory flood maps to define post-disaster redevelopment building elevations?		x			
5.19.3 Does the plan identify opportunities to retrofit or relocate existing structures or infrastructure in hazard-prone areas?		x			
5.19.4 Does the plan utilize risk and vulnerability mapping to determine the location of future development?		x			
5.19.5 Has the community identified the lines of coordination in transitioning from short-term to long-term recovery?		x			
5.19.6 Does the plan include an organizational framework that facilitates the effective coordination and use of state, federal, and NGOs resources in a manner that provides maximum benefit for the disaster area?		x			
5.19.7 Does the plan identify roles and functions of elected and appointed officials, state and federal agencies, and NGOs?		x			
5.19.8 Does the recovery plan include provisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from reconstructed areas through improved energy efficiency, use of renewable sources of energy and application of smart-growth principles?		x			
5.20 Has the community adopted floodplain development limits that prohibit or reduce any new encroachment and fill in river corridors and fluvial erosion hazard areas?		x			
5.21 Has the community encouraged agricultural and other landowners to implement pre-disaster mitigation measures, such as the following?		x			

5.21.1 Storing hay bales and equipment in areas less likely to be flooded?		x			
5.21.2 Installing ponds or swales to capture storm water?		x			
5.21.3 Planting vegetation that can tolerate inundation?		x			
5.21.4 Using land management practices to improve the capability of the soil on their lands to retain water?		x			
5.21.5 Have long-term recovery plans been developed for areas vulnerable to flooding and coastal storms?		x	n/a		
5.22 Does the local government have the authority to establish a temporary post-disaster building moratorium?		x			

Section 6 – Hazard Mitigation Implementation	Yes	No	Notes	Definitions	References
6.1 Has the municipality taken the Climate Smart Communities Pledge?	x			Climate Smart Communities is a network of NY communities engaged in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving climate resilience.	http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/50845.html
6.2 Has the municipality created a local Climate Action Plan?		x		A Climate Action Plan describes the policies and measures that a local government will enact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the community's resilience to climate change.	http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/67101.html
6.3 Is the municipality active in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System?			unknown	The FEMA Community Rating System is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceeds the minimum National Flood Insurance requirements.	https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system
6.4 Has the municipality proposed the relocation of public buildings, critical facilities, or infrastructure out of flood hazard areas as a result of the multi-hazard mitigation plan or other planning tools?	x		Relocating Highway Garage		
6.5 Has the municipality used its multi-hazard mitigation plan to propose retrofitting public buildings, critical facilities and other infrastructure to withstand flood damage?		x			
6.6 Do municipal building codes exceed the state's 2-foot freeboard above base flood elevation requirement?		x	the town meets but does not exceed the 2ft requirement		
6.7 Have building and permitting officials completed training on retrofitting flood-prone residential buildings?		x		Training on retrofitting floodprone buildings is available through FEMA.	https://training.fema.gov/emiacourses/crsdetail.aspx?cid=E279&ctype=R
6.8 Have building and permitting officials completed training in FEMA's Coastal Construction Manual?		x	n/a	Training on Residential Coastal Construction is available through FEMA.	Coastal Construction Manual
6.9 Have community officials competed post-flood stream intervention training?		x			
6.10 Does the community provide property owners with guidelines to retrofit existing development for flood and wind risks?		x			
6.11 Does the municipality utilize any of the following tools to manage development in hazard-prone areas?					
6.11.1 Transfer of development rights or purchase of development rights			unknown		
6.11.2 Conservation overlay districts or cluster development	x				
6.11.3 Zoning for open or recreational space	x				
6.11.4 Protective coastal, riparian and/or wetland buffer ordinances			unknown		
6.11.5 Rolling easements		x			
6.11.6 Buyouts of vulnerable properties		x			
6.11.7 Other:					
6.12 Does the municipality use land-acquisition programs to purchase land-conservation easements in hazard-prone areas?		x			
6.13 Does the community utilize impact fees, accommodation taxes or user fees to acquire properties in hazard areas?		x			
6.14 Does the municipality have a plan for shoreline stabilization?		x		Shoreline stabilization - protecting or restoring natural shorelines have many ecological and resilience benefits.	http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/50534.html
Section 6 – Hazard Mitigation Implementation					
6.15 Is the automatic replacement of hardened structures prohibited?		x			

6.16	Are sustainable enhanced methods of shoreline protection encouraged through incentives or regulation?		x		
6.17	Does the community inform property owners of preferred sustainable shoreline protection techniques, including non-structural and ecologically enhanced methods?		x		
6.18	Does the municipality have a plan in place to control invasive plant species, especially near the shoreline?		x		
6.19	Does the community engage in dune, wetland or shoreline restoration?		x		
6.20	Has the community established special area ordinances for habitat preservation?		x		
6.21	Does the community utilize impact fees, accommodation taxes or user fees to pay for shoreline protection and restoration, wetland restoration or riparian buffers?		x		
6.22	Are community flood control or other protective structures (e.g., levees, flood or sea walls) inspections on schedule?		x		
6.23	Has the community used any of the following grant programs to implement mitigation projects?				
6.23.1	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program			The purpose of the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential major disaster declaration.	https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program
6.23.2	FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Program			The FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Program is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program.	https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program
6.23.3	FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Program			The FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program provides resources to assist states, tribal governments, territories and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.	https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1455710459301-048a67862580037b30cd640a802a9053/FY16-FMA_Fact_Sheet.pdf
6.23.4	HUD Community Development Block Grants			The Community Development Block Grant, or CDBG, program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1209 general units of local government and States.	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs
6.23.5	Other:				