

Appendix F: Potential Mitigation and Protective Measures

This appendix provides a detailed listing of mitigation strategies and measures identified by the LMS, sorted by hazard type in partial fulfillment of the following FEMA requirements:

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there **must** be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

Potential mitigation measures are also addressed in Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. Specific references are given by number for each mitigation initiative listed.

Section 2.0 of this appendix presents an annotated bibliography of data sources for all mitigation measures and initiatives. This bibliography identifies, describes, and, where possible, cross references data sources with funding sources for the proposed mitigation measures. (Additional data sources are being compiled as Plan enhancements are being developed)

1.0 Potential Mitigation and Protective Measures

Natural Hazards

Hurricane

- Encourage neighborhood preservation/revitalization for flood and wind damage retrofitting (48)
- Provide information to contractors and homeowners on the risks of building in hazard-prone areas (48)
- Develop a list of techniques for homeowner self-inspection and implementation of mitigation activities (48)
- Implement dune restoration programs (48)
- Acquire shorefront land for open space (48)
- Develop a comprehensive sheltering system with funding provided for the acquisition and construction of shelters (48)
- Identify refuges of last resort for those unable to reach shelters (48)
- Implement a Tree Hazard Management Program to encourage responsible planting practices and minimize future storm damage to buildings, utilities, and streets (2)

- Encourage building inspection by a hazard mitigation professional (2,15)
- Practice a tree trimming maintenance program (48)
- Re-landscape with native species (48)
- Distribute hurricane preparedness information including pet sheltering plans (9)
- Encourage the purchase of flood insurance (9)
- Enforce building codes (28)
- Encourage insurance premium credits (28)
- Retrofit:
 - Wet floodproofing (allowing water to enter uninhabited areas of the house) (33)
 - Dry floodproofing (sealing the structure to prevent floodwaters from entering) (33)
 - Install backflow valves on sewer systems (48)
 - Venting on roofs (3)
 - Garage doors with stiffer horizontal members (3,23)
 - Glider tracks and track supports should be strengthened (3,23)
 - In-place shutters (3,9,15,23)
 - Hurricane straps and hurricane clips (15)
 - Reinforcement of concrete block wall; concrete tie-columns at all corners (3)
 - Bracing with struts or pilaster columns in walls perpendicular to freestanding walls (3)
 - Elevation of structures by piers, posts and columns, and pilings (3)
 - Adequate connection or anchoring of each element to the adjacent element (3)
 - Add shutters for glazed openings (3,23)
 - Install impact resistant glass, armor screen other approved wind protection products (3,23)
 - Re-nail sheathing (3)
 - Create a secondary water barrier (33)
 - Provide support for sliding glass doors and double doors opening to the outside (3,23)
 - Improve anchorage of windows to openings (3)
 - Add ridge ventilators to reduce uplift of wood sheathing (3)
 - Strengthen garage doors and particularly double-wide garage doors (3,23)
 - Anchor adjacent structures, including privacy fences, pool enclosures, and patio roofs (3)
 - Improve connections of porch roofs and overhangs (3)
 - Reinforce entry doors (3,32)
- Manage development/building policies and practices in Coastal High Hazard Area
- Modify building codes:
 - Hip roofs instead of gable (3,23,32)
 - Metal panels that simulate tile instead of tile roofs (3)
 - Consistent mortar pad placement (3)
 - Full 10-inch mason's trowel of mortar on tile roofs (3)
 - 4 to 6 inch nail spacing on sheathing panel (3,32)
 - Venting on roofs (3,32)
 - Garage doors with stiffer horizontal members (3,32)
 - Multiple-panel sliding glass doors and windows should be avoided (3)
 - Individual panel width should be no more than 3 feet (3)
 - Total window and door openings should be no more than 30% of a wall's total area (3)
 - Shatter-resistant transparent material (3,32)
 - Improved adherence to adequate attachment procedures (3)

- Hurricane straps and hurricane clips (3,32)
- Reinforcement of concrete block walls; concrete tie-columns at all corners (3)
- Bracing with struts or pilaster columns in walls perpendicular to freestanding walls (3)
- Walls sufficiently anchored in the foundation or story below (3)
- Adequate connection or anchoring of each element to the adjacent element (3)
- Require hurricane shelters on multi-unit housing (48)
- Construction products examined by independent laboratories under the guidance of the county compliance office (32)
- Contractors must install high-quality shutters or strong “impact” glass, like that found in car windshields in each new single family home (32)

Flood

- Encourage neighborhood preservation/revitalization for floodproofing techniques (48)
- Elevate structures above the 100-year flood level (48,33)
- Maintenance program to clear debris from stormwater drainage areas (48)
- Provide information to contractors and homeowners on the risks of building in hazard-prone areas and mitigation (48)
- Provide the public with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps (48)
- Develop a list of techniques for homeowner self-inspection and implementation of mitigation activities (48)
- Incorporate a hazard disclosure requirement for deed transfers, leases, or other contracts for sale or exchange of property in flood hazard areas (48)
- Install backflow valves in sewer systems (48)
- Improve storm drainage areas (48)
- Develop sediment control to prevent clogged drainage systems such as street sweeping, curb and gutter cleaning, paving dirt roads, and planting vegetation on bare ground (1,39,44)
- Investigate the use of flood prone areas as open space (28,38,40,44,45,48)
- Retrofit critical facilities (48)
- Purchase flood insurance (7,15)
- Know evacuation routes (7)
- After a flood, inspect foundations of buildings for cracks and other damage (7)
- Make sure buildings are not in danger of collapsing after a flood (7)
- Encourage building inspection by a hazard mitigation professional (2,15)
- Regulate development in the floodplain (38,44)
- Enforce building codes (28)
- Insurance premium credits (28)
- Retrofit:
 - Elevate the lowest floor above the 100-year flood level (33)
 - Wet floodproofing (allowing water to enter uninhabited areas of the structure) (33)
 - Dry floodproofing (sealing the structure to prevent flood waters from entering) (33)
 - Levees and floodwalls (constructing a barrier around the structure to keep out flood waters) (33)
 - Demolition (tearing down the structure and rebuilding with appropriate floodproof

- techniques or relocating the structure) (7)
- Elevate the main breaker or fuse box (15)

Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning

- Clear dead or rotting trees and branches (12)
- Public information on when to turn off gas, electricity, and water; how to develop an emergency communication plan; and actions to take during a severe thunderstorm such as avoiding bathtubs, water faucets, and sinks (12)
- Secure outdoor objects that could become projectiles (12)
- Install lightning rods (12)
- Encourage purchase of flood insurance (12)

Wildfire

- Acquire land susceptible to fire for conversion to open space (42,46,48)
- BEHAVE (Fire Behavior Predication and Fuel Modeling System) (30)
- METAFIRE (National information system that transmits daily severity index values for every climate division in the country) (30)
- Move shrubs and other landscaping away from the sides of the structure (15)
- Clean brush and dead grass from the property (13,15)
- Public information on safe fire practices (build away from nearby trees or bushes, fire extinguisher availability) (13,28)
- Building code modification:
 - Fire-resistant materials when renovating, building, and retrofitting (13,28)
 - Create a safety zone between the structure and combustible plants and vegetation (stone walls, swimming pools) (13)
 - Install power lines underground (13)
 - Install tile, fire-retardant shingles, asphalt, fiberglass, concrete tile, or metal on the roof (4,13,15)
 - Plant trees in clusters so that there are gaps in the tree branch canopies overhead (4)
 - Use alternatives to wood and other combustible materials such as brick, stone, or metal when building walls (4)
 - Adequate water supply (28)
 - Access for fire trucks (a turnaround) (28)
- Prescribed burns (20,22,42)
- Keep trees trimmed so there is no contact with power lines or other wires (16)
- Cut back tree limbs that overhang the structure (4)
- Remove combustible debris from around the structure (4)
- Adopt the wildland/urban interface building code (28)

Tornadoes

- Telephone warning system (29)
- Community warning sirens (29)
- NOAA weather radio tone alerts (29)
- Underground shelter actions to be taken during hurricanes and tornadoes need better distinction, especially among elderly residents (29)

- Retrofit structures to include reinforced safe room (14)
- Modify building codes:
 - Include an interior reinforced “safe room” in all new structures (14)
 - Shingles around the edges of the roof should be set into a special mastic (27)
 - Roof sheathing: the plywood or particle board should be nailed securely to the rafters; nails should be 6 in. on center at the edges, and 12 in. on center elsewhere (27)

Extreme Temperatures

- Install window air conditioners snugly (6)
- Install temporary reflectors, such as aluminum foil covered cardboard to reflect any heat back outside (6)
- Consider keeping storm shutters up all year (6)
- Conserve electricity (6)
- Public information on heat-related disease prevention (drink plenty of water, avoid strenuous outdoor activities) (6)

Soil/Beach Erosion

- Sand management (36)
- Relocation of threatened facilities (36)
- Threatened real estate may be set aside as open space (36)
- Vegetation replenishment program (34,37)
- Cooperative approach (vs. individual i.e., one property will have a seawall, another property will have a groin, etc.) (35)

Agricultural Pest and Disease

- Prompt removal of citrus trees infected by citrus canker (18)
- Prompt removal of tomato plants infected with tomato yellow leaf curl virus (19)
- Eliminate breeding spots of insects (31)
- Patch screens and other places where pests enter greenhouses (31)

Drought

- Create cooperative Federal/non-Federal drought contingency plans for rapid implementation during water shortages (26)
- Develop an early warning system (26)
- Evaluate the current use of ground water (26,44)
- Establish new data collection networks (26)
- Study public willingness to pay more for more reliable water supplies (26)
- Study effectiveness of conservation measures (26,44)
- Monitor vulnerable public water supplies (26)
- Pass legislation to protect and manage ground water (26)
- Provide funds for water recycling projects (26)
- Organize drought information meetings for the public and media (26)
- Implement water conservation awareness programs (26)
- Assist water agencies in developing contingency plans (26)

- Establish stronger economic incentives for private investment in water conservation (26)
- Implement water metering and leak detection programs (26)
- Adopt an emergency water allocation strategy to be implemented during severe drought (26)
- Evaluate worst-case drought scenarios for possible further actions (26)

Epidemic

- Anthrax vaccine is available (17)
- Rodent control (24)
- Mosquito control (24)
- Regular maintenance of cooling and plumbing systems (24)
- Wellfield protection, water purification maintenance (24)
- Adequate sanitation control measures (24)
- Proper food processing (24)
- Regulate widespread use of antibiotics (24)

Technological Hazards

Nuclear Disaster

- Prepare a community accident response plan (10)
- Install community sirens (10)
- Install a telephone warning system (10)
- Distribute tone alert radios (10)
- Conduct public information meetings (10)
- Disseminate emergency information throughout the community (in-place sheltering) (10)

Power Failure

- Voluntary conservation public information (bill inserts) (21)
- Electrical Emergency Contingency Plan (21)

Hazardous Materials Accident

- Public information on detecting a spill/release (8)
- Public information on response/evacuation plans (8)
- Install a telephone warning system (8)
- Install community sirens (8)
- Retrofit seal gaps and air-conditioning systems (8)

Transportation System Accident

- Develop accident contingency plans (47)
- Response training (47)

Wellfield Contamination

- Have water tested by EPA (25)
- Maintain isolation distances from potential contamination sources (25)
- Inventory potential sources of contamination (25)
- Develop water supply contingency strategy (5)
- Reward landowners who do not conduct activities that could contaminate the water supply by easing their taxes (5)
- Investigate growth management programs to ensure that wellfield protection programs are in place before development occurs (5)

Societal Hazards

Terrorism and Sabotage

- Encourage public education programs on terrorism including information on potential targets, visible targets, etc. (11)
- Drills for people who work in large buildings including knowing where fire exits are located, keeping fire extinguishers in working order, learning first aid (11)
- Develop a bomb threat plan (11)
- Develop an explosion plan for building (cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth, stay below smoke, exit building as quickly as possible, tap on a pipe if trapped so rescuers know where to look) (11)

All Hazards

- Map vulnerable areas and distribute information about the hazard mitigation strategy and projects (48)
- Provide information to contractors and homeowners on the risks of building in hazard-prone areas (48)
- Develop a list of techniques for homeowner self-inspection and implementation of mitigation activities (48)
- Organize and conduct professional training opportunities regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation (48)
- Distribute NOAA weather radios (school superintendents, etc.) (48)
- Sound land use planning based on known hazards (48)
- Enforcing effective building codes and local ordinances (28,48)
- Increasing public awareness of community hazards (48)
- Provide sites that are as free as possible from risk to natural hazards for commercial and industrial activities (28,48)
- Consider conservation of open space by acquisition of repetitive loss structures (28,48)
- Ensure a balance among residential growth, conservation of environmental resources through a detailed analysis of the risks and vulnerability to natural hazards (28,48)
- Joint planning and sharing of resources across regions, communities, and states (28,48)
- Establish a hazard mitigation council (48)
- For future proposed development design guidelines, incorporate hazard mitigation provisions, including improved maps. (28,48)

- Add a safe room requirement for all new buildings (14,23)
- Establish incentives to encourage business owners and homeowners to retrofit buildings with hazard-resistant features (28)
- Teach disaster and hazard awareness in schools (28)

Section 2.0: Annotated Bibliography for Mitigation Measure Data Sources

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
1	The Indian River Lagoon's problems are as common as dirt. Indian River Lagoon Update. Winter 1998.	Describes the detrimental effects that uncontrolled sediment can have on local waterways and drainage areas; also presents potential mitigation projects to control sediment.	
2	Alachua County Office of Emergency Management. Hazard mitigation page. http://www.co.alachua.fl.us/~acem/mitigati.htm (26 Jun 1998)	Defines mitigation and provides examples of community-wide and individual mitigation practices.	FDCA, FDEP, FL Dept. of Health, FL Dept. of Ag., FEMA, USDOE, US Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev.
3	Ayscue, J. Natural Hazards Research Center. Hurricane damage to residential structures: risk and mitigation. (Nov 1996) http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/wp/wp94/wp94.html#intro	Describes potential hurricane hazards from wind and water; discusses building techniques that can mitigate hurricane damage.	
4	Boulder County. Wildfire hazard identification and mitigation system for Boulder County, Colorado. http://www.boco.gov/gislu/whims.html (25 Jan 1999)	Contains a summary of the WHIMS project, detailed maps from the project, and mitigation suggestions to protect structures from wildfire.	...multiple local, state, and federal government inter-agencies...
5	Browning, C. Community wellhead protection programs. http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/water_quality/documents/oef-890.ok.ascii (13 Nov 1998)	Describes each element of a community wellfield protection program.	
6	Federal Emergency Management Agency."Fact sheet: extreme heat." (15 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/heatf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Mitigation measures related to extreme heat; most are individual actions.	

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
7	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: floods and flash floods. (13 Jan. 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/floodf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Describes activities that may prevent a flood emergency, reduce the chance of a flood emergency happening, or lessen the effects of unavoidable emergencies. Activities are categorized as before, during, and after a flood event.	
8	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: hazardous materials accidents. (10 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/hazmatf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Contains information on preparing for and detecting a hazardous material accident.	
9	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: hurricanes. (14 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/hurricaf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Describes measures to be taken before, during, and after a hurricane to prevent loss of life and property.	
10	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: nuclear power plant emergency. (27 Feb 1997) http://www.fema.gov/library/radiolo.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Explains the nature of a nuclear disaster and describes related mitigation measures.	
11	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: terrorism. (10 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/terrorf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Mitigation measures related to various terrorist attacks.	
12	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: thunderstorms and lightning. (30 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/thunderf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Contains mitigation measures relating to thunderstorms and lightning.	
13	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Fact sheet: wildland fires. (10 Jan 1998) http://www.fema.gov/library/wildlanf.htm (2 Dec 1998)	Mitigation practices for before, during, and after a wildfire event.	
14	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Taking shelter from the storm: building a safe room in your house. http://www.fema.gov/mit/tsfs01.htm (25 Nov 1998)	Contains two sections; one is a description of hazards that may threaten a structure, the second is how to plan and construct a safe room.	

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
15	Federal Emergency Management Agency. What can homeowners do to reduce their risk from disasters? (24 Aug 1996) http://www.fema.gov/mit/lowcost.htm	Low-cost mitigation measures related to floods, seismic events, wind events, and wildfire.	
16	Federal Emergency Management Agency. Wildfire - wildland/urban interface. (17 Oct 1996) http://www.fema.gov/mit/wfmit.htm (30 Oct 1998)	Examples of how to create a "Safety Zone" around a home or business.	
17	Findlay, S. USA Today. Clinton sees little anthrax threat to civilians. (17 Dec 1997) http://home.eznet.net/~kenberry/materials/usatodayarticle.htm (12 Aug 1998)	Article found on the internet states that an Anthrax vaccine is available.	
18	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Citrus canker - the threat to Florida agriculture - Frequently Asked Questions. http://doacs.state.fl.us/canker/faqs.htm (4 Nov 1998)	Identifies citrus canker and the procedure to eradicate the disease.	
19	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The latest on tomato yellow leaf curl virus. (26 Aug 1997) http://www.ifas.ufl.edu/~entweb/updatetyl.htm (3 Nov 1998)	Describes symptoms of TYLCV and methods of eradication.	
20	Florida Department of Emergency Management. Review of efforts to optimize management and production of timber on State lands and review of the prescribed burning policy of the Division of Forestry. (Oct 1998) http://www.state.fl.us/comaff/DEM/gwfrmrc/gwrmrc.htm (21 Dec 1998)	Reviews the benefits and drawbacks of prescribed burning.	Federal Rural Community Fire Protection Program
21	Florida Reliability Coordinating Council. Generating Capacity Shortage Plan. http://www.frcc.com/capacityemergencyplan.htm.#gca	Plan for when generating capacity is tight, also suggestions for voluntary conservation.	
22	Hickenlooper, B. Fire damaged lands begin to heal. Stream Lines. Winter 1998, p.4	Prescribed burning is used to control wildfire outbreaks on St. Johns River Water Management District land, and this article describes its many benefits.	

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
23	Manatee County Emergency Management. Hazard mitigation. http://www.co.manatee.fl.us/em_html/haz_mit.htm (20 Nov 1998)	Hurricane mitigation suggestions.	
24	McNeill, W. Emerging infectious diseases plan. (1976) http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/publications/eid_plan/summary.htm (11 Nov 1998)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Strategic Plan emphasizing surveillance, applied research, and prevention activities to maintain a strong defense against infectious diseases.	
25	Minnesota Dept. of Health. Wellhead protection for Minnesota. (23 Sep 1998) http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/whp_mn2.html (13 Nov 1998)	Wellfield protection plans.	
26	National Drought Mitigation Center. Drought mitigation tools for states. (15 Nov 1995) http://enso.unl.edu/ndmc/mitigate/policy/tools.htm	Drought Mitigation tools for governments based on two surveys of states.	
27	National Science Foundation. Tornadoes - protecting your home from the mighty twister. http://whyfiles.news.wisc.edu/013tornado/strong_house.html (4 Feb 1999)	Suggestions for protecting your home against a tornado.	
28	Nelson, L. 1997. Emergency management - a legislator's guide. National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, CO. 47 pp.	Explains how Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa purchased lands from homeowners whose homes were repetitive damage structures; describes how building code enforcement prevented damage from wildfires, floods, and earthquakes; explains how insurance premium credits work; mentions the development of a wildland/urban interface building code, etc.	FEMA, CDBG, state government, state government competitive grant money from the Emergency Management and Assistance Trust Fund

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
29	Schmidlin, T., et al. Natural Hazards Research Center. Risk factors for death in the 22-23 February 1998 Florida tornadoes. (1998) http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/qr/qr106/qr106.html (7 Aug 1998)	Draws conclusions toward tornado mitigation from surveys, interviews, and damage reports from the 22-23 February 1998 Florida tornadoes.	
30	Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction. Agency success stories in natural disaster reduction. (18 Oct 1995) http://www.usgs.gov/sndr/success.html (30 Dec 1998)	Briefly describes the BEHAVE and METAFIRE prediction/modeling systems.	
31	The National Food Safety Database. Controlling insects. (June 1993) http://www.foodsafety.org/dh/dho45.htm (14 Dec 1998)	Suggestions for insect control, and insect control after a natural disaster.	
32	Tibbetts, J. Sea Grant Haznet. Racing to catch up: south Florida's hurricane threat and building codes. (6 Aug 1998) http://www.haznet.org/text/sflhurricane.html (9 Nov 1998)	Reveals the changes made in south Florida's building codes since hurricane Andrew.	
33	United States Army Corps of Engineers. Local floodproofing programs. June 1994, 28 pp.	Provides examples and photographs of projects financed by local governments and also identifies lessons learned that can help communities interested in financing floodproofing projects.	
34	United States Army Corps of Engineers. New planting. http://superior.lre.usace.army.mil/shore.protection/nwplntng.html (4 Nov 1998)	Explains how vegetation can be used as an erosion control device.	
35	United States Army Corps of Engineers. Planning considerations. http://superior.lre.usace.army.mil/shore.protection/plncns.html (4 Nov 1998)	Cooperative measures against beach erosion are detailed.	
36	United States Army Corps of Engineers. Solutions to coastal erosion. http://www.rain.org/~pjenkin/point/growing/solution.html (4 Nov 1998)	Examples of general solutions, hard solutions, soft solutions, and retreat as coastal erosion mitigation.	

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
37	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - conservation plant material. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Explains the Conservation Plant Material Center Program's purpose as providing native plants that can help solve natural resource problems such as erosion.	Conservation Plant Materials Center Program
38	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - resource conservation and development program (RC&D). http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Describes the RC&D Program.	Resource Conservation and Development Program
39	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - conservation reserve program. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	The Conservation Reserve Program encourages farmers to convert highly erodible land to vegetative cover.	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
40	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - flood risk reduction program. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Describes the Flood Risk Reduction program; who is eligible and what the requirements of the program are.	Flood Risk Reduction Program
41	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - forestry incentives program. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Explains the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), it supports good forest management practices on privately owned non-industrial forest lands nationwide.	Forestry Incentives Program
42	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - stewardship incentives program. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Qualifications to participate in the program, and benefits provided.	Stewardship Incentives Program
43	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - watershed and river basin planning and installation public law 83-566 (PL566). (26Oct 1998) http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/pl566/WHIP.html (2 Feb 1999)	Lists the purposes of watershed projects and describes the program.	Watershed and River Basin Planning and Installation Public Law 83-566

#	Reference	Description	Funding Source
44	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - watershed surveys and planning. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Overview of the Watershed Surveys and Planning Program.	Watershed Surveys and Planning Program
45	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - wetlands reserve program. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html (2 Feb 1999)	Overview of this voluntary program to restore wetlands.	Wetlands Reserve Program
46	United States Department of Agriculture. USDA conservation programs - wildlife habitat incentives program (WHIP). (8 Oct 1997) http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/pl566/WHIP.html (2 Feb 1999)	Description of the WHIP program, benefits, and requirements.	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
47	United States Environmental Protection Agency. Preparing for spill. (7 Oct 1998) http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/prepare.htm (3 Nov 1998)	EPA oil spill preparedness program highlights.	
48	Watson, L. et al. 1998. Strategy for reducing risks from natural hazards in Pawtucket, Rhode Island: A multi-hazard mitigation strategy. Rhode Island Sea Grant. Narragansett, RI 44 pp.	Section 1 explains why communities are writing hazard mitigation strategies and describes the hazard assessment that was completed by city officials. Section 2 uses the risk assessment from Section 1 to determine potential mitigation actions for high-risk areas.	