

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This section briefly describes hazard mitigation planning requirements, associated grants, and this 2018 Standard State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) update's composition.

HMPs define natural hazards, their nature or characteristics, historical events, potential structure and infrastructure impacts, and the State's strategy to guide future activities. It acts as a roadmap to reduce or prevent natural hazard damage impacts. Mitigation actions are best if taken pre-disaster or before emergency, injury, death occurs. However, mitigation actions also occur post-disaster in historically unlikely locations. Either pre- or post-disaster activities seek to reduce future disaster damage probability.

### 1.1. PURPOSE

The Alaska SSHMP identifies and coordinates risk mitigation efforts with State, Federal, and local partners to fulfill the requirements outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 "Emergency Management and Assistance," Part 201 "Mitigation Planning", Subsection 4 "Standard State Mitigation Plans." (44 CFR 201.4):

*Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. This definition distinguishes actions that have a long-term impact from those that are more closely associated with immediate preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage reconstruction, and repeated damage. As such, States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and communities are encouraged to take advantage of funding provided by HMA programs in both the pre- and post-disaster timeframes. Source: FEMA 2018*

### 1.2. AUTHORITIES

On October 30, 2000, Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) (P.L. 106-390) which amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (Title 42 of the United States Code [USC] 5121 et seq.) by repealing the act's previous mitigation planning section (409) and replacing it with a new mitigation planning section (322). Section 322 directs state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. Additionally, it establishes the hazard mitigation plan requirement for Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA). Specific information regarding the Stafford Act may be found at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/15271>.

On October 2, 2015, FEMA published the Mitigation Planning Final Rule in the Federal Register, [Docket ID: FEMA-2015-0012], 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201, effective November 2, 2015. Planning requirements for local and tribal entities are described in detail in Section 201.6 and Section 201.7 The Alaska SHMP addresses and fulfills these planning requirements in appropriate sections throughout this SHMP. Locally adopted and FEMA approved local and tribal hazard mitigation plans qualify jurisdictions for several Federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs. This Alaska SHMP complies with the 2018 Title 44 CFR and applicable FEMA guidance documents. Additional statutory and regulatory authorities for this plan are listed in Appendices 13.22 and 13.23.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44 *Emergency Management and Assistance*, states that Hazard Mitigation planning:

*...is for State, local, and Indian tribal governments to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. Source: eCFR 44 2018*

FEMA describes hazard mitigation as:

*... the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. In order for mitigation to be effective we need to take action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring against risk). It is important to know that disasters can happen at any time and any place and if we are not prepared, consequences can be fatal.*

*Effective mitigation requires that we all understand local risks, address the hard choices, and invest in long-term community well-being. Without mitigation actions, we jeopardize our safety, financial security and self-reliance.*

*Disasters can happen at anytime and anyplace; their human and financial consequences are hard to predict.*

*The number of disasters each year is increasing but only 50% of events trigger Federal assistance.*

*FEMA's mitigation programs help reduce the impact of events—and our dependence on taxpayers and the Treasury for disaster relief.*

*FEMA's Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and implements a variety of programs authorized by Congress to reduce losses that may result from natural disasters. Effective mitigation efforts can break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. FEMA's mitigation and insurance efforts are organized into three primary activities that help states, tribes, territories and localities achieve the highest level of mitigation: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction, and Risk Insurance. Through these activities and FEMA's day-to-day work across the country, communities are able to make better mitigation decisions before, during, and after disasters. Source: FEMA 2018*

FEMA's most current State Mitigation Plan Review Guide (2015) states:

*Hazard mitigation is sustained action to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Natural hazard mitigation planning is a process used by state, tribal, and local governments to engage stakeholders, identify hazards and vulnerabilities, develop a long-term strategy to reduce risk and future losses, and implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. A state mitigation plan demonstrates commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision makers for reducing the effects of natural hazards as resources are committed.*

*FEMA supports hazard mitigation planning as a means to:*

*Foster partnerships for natural hazard mitigation;*

*Promote more resilient and sustainable states and communities; and*

*Reduce the costs associated with disaster response and recovery.*



*This State Mitigation Plan Review Guide (Guide) is FEMA’s official policy on and interpretation of the natural hazard mitigation planning requirements. The intended use of the Guide is to facilitate consistent evaluation and approval of state mitigation plans, as well as to facilitate state compliance with the mitigation planning requirements when updating plans. Separate local and tribal mitigation planning guidance is available from the FEMA Mitigation Planning website. Source: FEMA 2015*

### 1.3. STATE ASSURANCES

The State supports 44 CFR 201 and assures compliance with all applicable federal statutes and regulations (Figure 1.1). The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO), with assistance from the State Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee (SHMAC), is responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44 CFR 201.4(c)(5)(i). The SHMO will monitor the plan continually, evaluate the plan annually and update the plan every 5-years, or within 90 days of a presidential declared disaster (if required), or as necessary to reflect changes in state or federal law. The Alaska SHMP Annual Progress Report and Alaska SHMP Annual Evaluation Form are used as plan review tools (Appendix 13.6). The SHMO determines when significant changes warrant an update prior to the scheduled date.

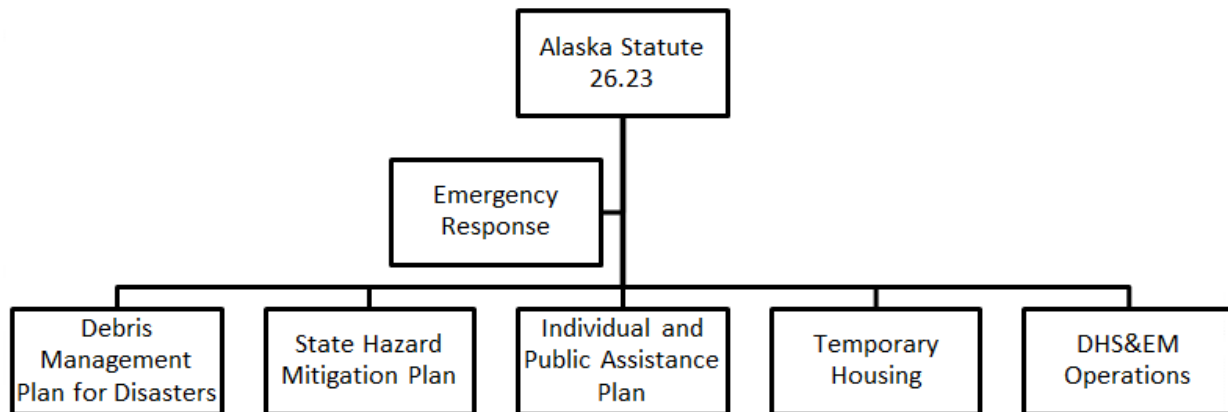


Figure 1-1 State’s Emergency Management Structure

Specific FEMA programs, such as Public Assistance categories C through G, Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) are detailed in Chapter 6, “Resources.”

### 1.4. TRIBAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) 42 U.S.C. 5165, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) (P.L. 106-390), provides for state, local, and Indian tribal governments to undertake a risk-based approach to reducing risks to natural hazards through mitigation planning. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq., as amended, further reinforces the need and requirement for mitigation plans, linking flood mitigation assistance programs to state, tribal, and local mitigation plans.

FEMA has implemented the various hazard mitigation provisions through 44 CFR Part 201. This regulation emphasizes the need for state, local, and Indian Tribal governments to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts, in addition to describing the requirement for a state, local, or tribal mitigation plan as a condition of pre- and post-disaster assistance.

In recognition of tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship that FEMA has with Indian Tribal governments, FEMA amended 44 CFR Part 201 at 72 Fed. Reg. 61720, on October 31, 2007, and again at 74 Fed. Reg. 47471, on September 16, 2009, to consolidate and clarify the requirements for Indian Tribal governments, to establish tribal mitigation plans separately from state and local mitigation plans, and finalize the mitigation planning rule.

Indian tribal governments with an approved Tribal Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44 CFR 201.7 may apply for assistance from FEMA as a grantee. If the Indian Tribal government coordinates with the State for review of their Tribal Mitigation Plan, then the Indian Tribal government also has the option to apply as a subgrantee through a state or another tribe. A grantee is an entity such as a state, territory, or Indian Tribal government to which a grant is awarded and that is accountable for the funds provided. A subgrantee is an entity, such as a community, local, or Indian Tribal government; state-recognized tribe; or a private non-profit (PNP) organization to which a subgrant is awarded and that is accountable to the grantee for use of the funds provided.

If the Indian Tribal government is eligible as a grantee or subgrantee because it has an approved Tribal Mitigation Plan and has coordinated with the state for review, it can decide which option it wants to take on a case-by-case basis with respect to each presidential disaster declaration, and for each grant program under a declaration, but not on a project-by-project basis within a grant program. For example, an Indian Tribal government can participate as a subgrantee for Public Assistance (PA), but as a grantee for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) under the same Declaration. However, the Indian Tribal government would not be able to request grantee status under HMGP for one HMGP project, then request subgrantee status for another HMGP project under the same declaration.

Under the Stafford Act and the National Flood Insurance Act, state, local, and tribal governments must have an approved, adopted hazard mitigation plan to meet the eligibility requirements for certain assistance types, which will differ depending on jurisdictional authorities and whether the jurisdictions intend to apply as a grantee or subgrantee. Table 1-1 defines mitigation plan requirements for state, tribal, and local governments applying for certain FEMA Grants.



**Table 1-1 Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan Requirements**

Enabling Legislation	FEMA Assistance Program		Is Mitigation Plan Required?	
			State / Tribal Applicant	Tribal / Local-Applicant
Stafford Act	Individual Assistance (IA)		No	No
	Public Assistance	Categories A and B (e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures)	No	No
		Categories C through G (Permanent work – e.g., repairs to publicly owned buildings)	Yes	No
	Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)		Yes	No
	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Planning grant	Yes+	No
		Project grant	Yes+	Yes++
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	Planning grant	No	No
		Project grant	Yes*	Yes**
National Flood Insurance Act	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	Planning grant	Yes*	No
		Project grant	Yes*	Yes**
Notes	+ At the time of the Presidential major disaster declaration and at the time of obligation of HMGP grant funds.			
	++ At the time of obligation of HMGP grant funds for mitigation projects.			
	* By the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the PDM or FMA award.			
** By the application deadline and at the time of obligation of PDM or FMA grant funds for mitigation projects.				

Source: FEMA 2017

## 1.5. HMA MITIGATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS EQUAL RISK REDUCTION

FEMA HMA grant programs provide funding to states, tribes, and local entities that have a FEMA-approved state, tribal, or local mitigation plan. Two of the grants are authorized under the Stafford Act and DMA 2000, while the remaining three are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act and the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act. Excerpts from FEMA’s 2015 HMA Guidance, Part I, is as follows:

*The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FEMA HMA programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards, while simultaneously reducing reliance on Federal disaster funds. On March 30, 2011, the President signed Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness, and the National Mitigation Framework was finalized in May 2013. The National Mitigation Framework comprises seven core capabilities, including:*

- Threats and Hazard Identification
- Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
- Planning
- Community Resilience
- Public Information and Warning
- Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction
- Operational Coordination



*HMA programs provide funding for eligible activities that are consistent with the National Mitigation Framework's Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction capability. HMA programs reduce community vulnerability to disasters and their effects, promote individual and community safety and resilience, and promote community vitality after an incident. Furthermore, HMA programs reduce response and recovery resource requirements in the wake of a disaster or incident, which results in a safer community that is less reliant on external financial assistance.*

*Hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. This definition distinguishes actions that have a long-term impact from those that are more closely associated with immediate preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Accordingly, States, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local communities are encouraged to take advantage of funding that HMA programs provide in both the pre- and post-disaster timelines.*

*In addition to hazard mitigation, FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) Program provides communities with education, risk communication, and outreach to better protect its citizens. The Risk MAP project lifecycle places a strong emphasis on community engagement and partnerships to ensure a whole community approach that reduces flood risk and builds more resilient communities. Risk MAP risk assessment information strengthens a local community's ability to make better and more informed decisions. Risk MAP allows communities to better invest and determine priorities for projects funded under HMA. These investments support mitigation efforts under HMA that protect life and property and build more resilient communities.*

*The whole community includes children, individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs; those from religious, racial, and ethnically diverse backgrounds; and people with limited English proficiency. Their contributions must be integrated into mitigation/resilience efforts, and their needs must be incorporated as the whole community plans and executes its core capabilities.*

## **WHOLE COMMUNITY**

### **A. HMA Commitment to Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation**

*FEMA is committed to promoting resilience as expressed in PPD-8: National Preparedness; the President's State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience; the Administrator's 2011 FEMA Climate Change Adaptation Policy Statement (Administrator Policy 2011-OPPA-01); and the 2014–2018 FEMA Strategic Plan. Resilience refers to the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies. The concept of resilience is closely related to the concept of hazard mitigation, which reduces or eliminates potential losses by breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects, efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines, risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards and climate change, and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.*



*FEMA is supporting efforts to streamline the HMA programs so that these programs can better respond to the needs of communities nationwide that are addressing the impacts of climate change. FEMA, through its HMA programs:*

- *Develops and encourages adoption of resilience standards in the siting and design of buildings and infrastructure*
- *Modernizes and elevates the importance of hazard mitigation*

*FEMA has issued several policies that facilitate the mitigation of adverse effects from climate change on the built environment, structures and infrastructure. Consistent with the 2014–2018 FEMA Strategic Plan, steps are being taken by communities through engagement of individuals, households, local leaders, representatives of local organizations, and private sector employers and through existing community networks to protect themselves and the environment by updating building codes, encouraging the conservation of natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, investing in more resilient infrastructure, and engaging in mitigation planning. FEMA plays an important role in supporting community-based resilience efforts, establishing policies, and providing guidance to promote mitigation options that protect critical infrastructure and public resources.*

*FEMA encourages better integration of Sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act), Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) 5121 et seq., to promote more resilience during the recovery and mitigation process. FEMA regulations that implement Sections 404 and 406 of the Stafford Act allow funding to incorporate mitigation measures during recovery activities. Program guidance and practice limits Section 406 mitigation to the damaged elements of a structure. This limitation to Section 406 mitigation may not allow for a comprehensive mitigation solution for the damaged facility; however, Section 404 funds may be used to mitigate the undamaged portions of a facility.*

*Recognizing that the risk of disaster is increasing as a result of multiple factors, including the growth of population in and near high-risk areas, aging infrastructure, and climate change, FEMA promotes climate change adaptation by:*

- *Incorporating sea level rise in the calculation of Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)*
- *Publishing a new HMA Job Aid on pre-calculated benefits for hurricane wind retrofit measures, see HMA Job Aid (Cost Effectiveness Determination for Residential Hurricane Wind Retrofit Measures Funded by FEMA)*
- *Encouraging floodplain and wetland conservation associated with the acquisition of properties in green open space and riparian areas*
- *Reducing wildfire risks*
- *Preparing for evolving flood risk*
- *Encouraging mitigation planning and developing mitigation strategies that encourage community resilience and smart growth*
- *Encouraging the use of building codes and standards (the American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute [ASCE/SEI] 24-14, Flood Resistant Design and Construction) wherever possible. Source: FEMA 2015*

## 1.6. HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (HMA) GRANT PROGRAMS

Table 1-2 lists HMA eligible grant program activities:

**Table 1-2 HMA Eligible Activities**

Activities	HMGP	PDM	FMA
<b>1. Mitigation Projects</b>	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	✓	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Generators	✓	✓	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	✓	✓	✓
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	✓	✓	✓
Safe Room Construction	✓	✓	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	✓	✓	
Infrastructure Retrofit	✓	✓	✓
Soil Stabilization	✓	✓	✓
Wildfire Mitigation	✓	✓	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	✓		
Advance Assistance	✓		
Five Percent Initiative Projects	✓		
Miscellaneous/Other <sup>(1)</sup>	✓	✓	✓
<b>2. Hazard Mitigation Planning</b>	✓	✓	✓
Planning Related Activities	✓		
<b>3. Technical Assistance</b>			✓
<b>4. Management Cost</b>	✓	✓	✓

<sup>(1)</sup> Miscellaneous/Other indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

(Source: FEMA 2015)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a competitive, disaster-funded, grant program. Whereas the other Unified Mitigation Assistance Programs: Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), although competitive, rely on specific pre-disaster grant funding sources, sharing several common elements. The 2015 HMA Guidance provides the following programmatic information:

*HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster.*

*HMGP funding is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. Federally-recognized tribes may also submit a request for a Presidential major disaster declaration within their impacted areas (see <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/85146>). The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based on the estimated total Federal assistance, subject to the sliding scale formula outlined in Title 44 of the Code of*



*Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 206.432(b) that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under Presidential major disaster declarations. The formula provides for up to 15 percent of the first \$2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance, up to 10 percent for amounts between \$2 billion and \$10 billion, and up to 7.5 percent for amounts between \$10 billion and \$35.333 billion. For States with enhanced plans, the eligible assistance is up to 20 percent for estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance not to exceed \$35.333 billion.*

*The Period of Performance (POP) for HMGP begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the close of the application period.*

*PDM is designed to assist States, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. Congressional appropriations provide the funding for PDM.*

*The total amount of funds distributed for PDM is determined once the appropriation is provided for a given fiscal year. It can be used for mitigation projects and planning activities.*

*The POP for PDM begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the date of subapplication selection.*

*FMA is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994. The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141) consolidated the Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss grant programs into FMA. FMA funding is available through the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) for flood hazard mitigation projects as well as plan development and is appropriated by Congress. States, territories, and federally-recognized tribes are eligible to apply for FMA funds. Local governments are considered subapplicants and must apply to their Applicant State, territory, or federally-recognized tribe.*

*The POP for FMA begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the date of subapplication selection. Source: FEMA 2015b*

## **1.7. A GUIDE TO THIS PLAN**

This plan focuses on mitigation as part of the State's emergency management efforts. The plan contains ten sections:

1. Introduction
2. State Overview
3. Planning Process
4. State Adoption (Governor's Promulgation)
5. Hazard Analysis
6. Natural Hazard Profiles
7. Other Hazards
8. Risk Analysis
9. Mitigation Strategy
10. References



11. Attachments
12. Appendices

### **Section 1 Introduction**

This section defines the State Hazard Mitigation Plan's, purpose, requirements, and authorities. It introduces the FEMA programmatic resources, grant programs, and historical funding levels.

### **Section 2 Alaska Background Information**

This section describes the State's general history, historical population trends, demographic, and economic conditions that have shaped it.

### **Section 3 Planning Process**

This section describes the SHMP update's planning process, identifies the planning team members and stakeholders, and participant meetings throughout the planning process. This section explains data gathering; hazard refinement processes, and other appropriate information data utilized for SHMP development; actions the State plans to implement to assure continued guidance to local and tribal jurisdictions, state agencies, and special service area integration; and the State's methods and schedule for keeping the plan current.

This section also describes the planning team's formal plan maintenance process to ensure that the SHMP remains an active and applicable document throughout its five-year lifecycle. The process includes monitoring, reviewing, evaluating (Appendix 13.6 – Annual SHMP Review Tools and blank SHMP Maintenance Forms), updating the SHMP; and implementation initiatives.

### **Section 4 State Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption (Promulgation)**

This section describes the State Governor's formal SHMP adoption or promulgation. Support documents are located in Appendix 13.2

### **Section 5 Hazard Analysis Process**

This section describes the process through which the planning team identified, screened, and selected significant hazards for profiling during the 2018 SHMP update process.

### **Section 6 Natural Hazards**

Each hazard profile describes its characteristics or nature, previous occurrences (history), location, extent, impact, and future event recurrence probability. In addition, historical impact and hazard location figures are included where available.

### **Section 7 Other Hazards**

This section describes other hazards no longer addressed within the SHMP

### **Section 8 Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment**

This section identifies Alaska's potentially vulnerable assets—critical facilities, and infrastructure as well as its people, residential and non-residential buildings (where available). The hazard profiles will seek to include the full range of hazardous situations that Alaskan's could face and their potential damages, social impacts, and economic losses.

## **Section 9 Mitigation Strategy**

This section defines the State’s mitigation strategy; a blueprint for reducing potential disaster event related losses identified in the vulnerability analysis. This section lists the State’s governmental authorities, policies, programs, and resources.

The planning team developed a list of mitigation goals and potential actions to address the risks facing Alaska. Mitigation actions include preventive actions, property protection techniques, natural resource protection strategies, structural projects, emergency services, and public information and awareness activities. Mitigation strategies were developed to address community level National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) activities focused to reduce flood damage to flood-prone structures while encouraging jurisdictional NFIP program participation.

## **Section 10 Enhanced SHMP Commitment Requirements**

This section provides an overview of how easily the State could convert this Standard SHMP into an Enhanced SHMP.

## **Section 11 References**

All project reference materials and resources were relocated to Appendix 13.26.

## **Section 12 Attachments**

## **Section 13 Appendices**



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