

VI. POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES

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Since this plan is a regional plan intended for applicability to all jurisdictions within the Charleston County area, specific project selection, for the most part, is not included within this plan. (An exception to this pertains to those projects that are on-going within the region and are therefore already funded through designated sources.) Separate committees consisting of interested parties from the jurisdictions, businesses, non-profit sector, and/or the public at large have been established to actually select projects to be performed and to identify potential funding sources for those projects that are not on-going projects. The individual jurisdictions have also been encouraged to identify and implement projects applicable to their jurisdictions as they deem appropriate.

The chart in Attachment VI-A to this section provides a summary of the project prioritization factors as indicated by the questionnaire respondents. The average results for this prioritization assessment indicate that activities should be evaluated and prioritized according to the following criteria.

1. Property affected by project is a repetitive loss property (flood).
2. Environmental considerations.
3. Property owners are in agreement with/support the project.
4. Jurisdiction is in agreement with/supports the project.
5. Project technical feasibility.
6. Use of the structure.
7. Historic nature of the property.
8. Location of the projects (e.g. spread projects across the region).
9. Nature of the structure (e.g. foundation type, framing type, reinforcement, etc.)
10. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first).
11. Ability to recover expenditures (e.g. liens).
12. FEMA cost benefit analysis software used for ranking projects.
13. Other (e.g. need for assistance, area growth rate, available funds, meets regulatory requirements).

The questionnaire that was distributed during 2006-2007 again asked the respondents to rank order the project prioritization factors. The results of this latter survey reflected revisions to the ordering from the original survey as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Use of structure.
4. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property
5. Environmental considerations.
6. Nature of structure.
7. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
8. Ability to recover expenditures.
9. Historic nature of property.
10. Location of project.
11. FEMA cost benefit analysis used to rank projects.
12. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first)

These prioritization factors from both questionnaire surveys, are, with the exception of the repetitive flood loss property factor, not hazard-specific, so consequently would apply to all hazards identified in the quantitative risk assessments (e.g. *State of South Carolina Hazards Assessment* (SCEMD, 2002 and 2005) and the frequency/severity of hazard events risk assessment methodologies) discussed in the Problem Assessment section of this plan. The ranking of the repetitive flood loss property prioritization factor, although lower in the latest survey compared to its original ranking, is still relatively high and is generally consistent with the high ranking of the flood hazard in this plan. These prioritization factors are utilized by the multiple committees who provide input into this plan as criteria for assigning a 1 to 4 priority rating for action items in the action plans for the adopting entities (*1 through 4 with 1 being the highest*). The members of the committees also conduct a cost benefit review of the action items in determining these priority ratings (1 to 4). This review includes, but is not limited to, discussion of which action items have the lowest cost for the highest benefit, and funding availability for the types of projects, and whether the proposed activity/project is in compliance with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements (*and local flood ordinances when these exceed NFIP requirements*). The highest ranking items were deemed to be the most beneficial.

Several of these project prioritization factors are specific to a particular type of activity. The following sections of this plan describe the factors that are applicable to the six categories of activities (e.g. preventive activities, property protection, natural and beneficial functions of floodplains, emergency services, structural projects and public information activities) used to classify potential hazard mitigation projects.

A. PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

Preventive activities include such items as floodplain management regulations, beachfront management regulations, stormwater management regulations, building-related codes, fire prevention codes, wetlands protection regulations, water quality regulations, stream-dumping regulations, coastal erosion regulations, and the preservation of open space. Public information activities will be discussed in the section of this plan specifically designated to this topic.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity in the order of importance per the 2006-2007 questionnaire survey results are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Use of structure.
4. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property
5. Environmental considerations.
6. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
7. Historic nature of property.

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as preventive activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Floodplain Management Regulations	Local jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Natural Resources, US ACOE	General Fund
Fire Protection Regulations	Local jurisdictions, State Fire Marshal	General Fund Insurance Reserve Fund
Wetlands Protection Regulations	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, S. C. DHEC Office of Coastal & Resource Management	General Fund
Other Management Regulations (e.g. Building Code Enforcement Assistance, flood	S.C. Dept. of Insurance, S. C. Dept. of Natural Resources, S. C. Sea Grant Consortium, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding Donations

mapping/delineation, Environmental Review, hazards research)		
Preservation of Open Space	Charleston County Parks & Recreation Commission, Local Jurisdictions, wetlands banks	General Fund Bond Funding
Stormwater Management Regulations	S. C. DHEC Office of Coastal and Resource Mgmt., Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE	General Fund
Wind Building Regulations	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
Coastal Erosion Regulations	S. C. DHEC Office of Coastal and Resource Mgmt., Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE	General Fund
Earthquake Building Regulations	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
Beachfront Management Regulations	SC DHEC Office of Coastal and Resource Mgmt.	General Fund
Water Quality Regulations	SC DHEC, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources	General Fund
Stream Dumping Regulations	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund

Additional preventive activities which may be considered by the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area include, but are not limited to, the following:

- X Considering areas subject to repetitive flooding for acquisition for parks and other permanent open space.
- X Revising floodplain management ordinances to include a one (1) foot freeboard in areas without other restrictions that make the requirement for an extra foot of elevation impractical (e.g. historic buildings, areas with zoning ordinances with height limitations, etc.).
- X Adopting voluntary standards for single-family residence construction that exceed minimal building code requirements for wind and seismic design.
- X Adopting stream-dumping ordinances.
- X Modernizing flood insurance rate maps.
- X Restricting newly located manufactured housing from Velocity (“V”) flood zones.

- X Developing maps to indicate areas where radon protection would be recommended.
- X Sponsoring educational programs for design professionals, contractors, building code officials, insurance agents, etc. on regulations and codes.
- X Developing a monitoring program for known repetitively flooded properties to verify that substantial improvements are not being performed without proper permitting in an effort to avoid elevating the structures.
- X Encouraging a standardized system to collect data on flood events throughout the region for future flood studies.
- X Participating in a “Drainage Awareness Campaign” to educate citizens regarding effects of dumping foreign materials into drainageways.
- X Encouraging development reviewers to consider provisions for “no adverse impact” when development is proposed within floodplain areas.
- X Encouraging young people to learn more about hazard prevention through engineering solutions by sponsoring awards at the Lowcountry Science Fair.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION

Property protection includes but is not limited to such items as educating or assisting citizens regarding retrofitting existing structures to be more resistant to hazards (e.g. hurricane, flood, earthquake, tornado, wildfire, hazardous material incidents, and/or terrorism), elevating existing structures so that the finished floor/lowest horizontal structural member is at or above the base flood elevation or freeboard elevation, demolishing structures below the base flood elevation which can not be cost effectively elevated or retrofitted, relocating structures in areas subject to repetitive flooding to areas not within the special flood hazard area, educating citizens regarding hazard safe interior rooms for tornado shelters, educating property owners regarding glazing protection in the event of a hurricane, providing information regarding hazard insurance to citizens, and insuring public owned facilities against hazards.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity per the 2006-2007 questionnaire survey in the order of importance are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Use of structure.
4. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property

5. Environmental considerations.
6. Nature of structure.
7. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
8. Ability to recover expenditures.
9. Historic nature of property.
10. Location of project.
11. FEMA cost benefit analysis used to rank projects.
12. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first)

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as property protection activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table (the order of the activity in the table corresponds to the prioritization of these activities from most important to least important per the average of the questionnaire responses):

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Providing information re: flood insurance to citizens	Local Jurisdictions, SC DNR, FEMA, Sea Grant Consortium, US ACOE	Grant Funding General Fund Donations
Designing new publicly owned buildings to exceed minimal hazard resistance design criteria	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer, SC DOT, US ACOE	Bond funding Grant Funding General Fund
Purchase flood insurance for publicly owned buildings	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer	General Fund
Elevating/Retrofitting repetitively damaged property	Local Jurisdictions, S. C. Sea Grant Consortium, SC DNR, FEMA, US ACOE, SC DOT	Grant Funding General Fund Donations
Retrofitting existing publicly owned structures to meet minimal hazard resistance design criteria	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer, SC DOT, US ACOE	Bond Funding Grant Funding General Fund Donations
Purchase earthquake insurance for	Local Jurisdictions, State	

publicly owned buildings	Engineer	General Fund
Demolition of repetitively damaged properties (flood)	Local Jurisdictions, SC DNR, FEMA, SC DOT, SC DHEC OCRM	Grant Funding General Fund
Purchase wind insurance for publicly owned buildings	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer	General Fund
Provide information re: earthquake insurance to citizens	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA	Grant Funding General Fund
Acquisition/Relocation of repetitively damaged property	SC DNR, FEMA, US ACOE, SC DOT, SC DHEC OCRM	Grant Funding General Fund

The chart included as Attachment VI-B provides a summary of the effectiveness rating by respondent type for these property protection measures.

The Charleston Regional Hazard Mitigation Program Committee determined that there should be some consideration of the nature of the flooding problem in the entire neighborhood in addition to a structure-by-structure approach in determining projects to be undertaken. It was discussed that there may be certain situations where, for example, a drainage improvement project may be the most cost effective mechanism of addressing a neighborhood flooding problem where multiple structures are flooding (with or without flood insurance claims), and others where retrofitting/elevating/demolishing one structure with repetitive flooding may be the most effective mechanism for addressing the problem. A broad based neighborhood approach is recommended for project selection in this regard.

Activities the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going projects for property protection include but are not limited to the following:

- X Encouraging lenders to provide low interest rate loans for retrofitting structures for hazard resistance.
- X Encouraging local building material/hazard resistant product suppliers to donate or provide supplies at a reduced cost for retrofitting existing structures for hazard resistance.
- X Encouraging local volunteer agencies/contractors/design professionals to donate or provide services at a reduced cost for retrofitting existing structures for hazard resistance.
- X Educating citizens regarding hazard safe interior room construction.
- X Establishing a volunteer network to assist elderly/infirm property owners with installing glazing protection when a hurricane warning is issued.

- X Supporting projects designed to enhance the distribution of information regarding hazard mitigation/preparation to the citizens (e.g. 113 Calhoun Street, development of displays for information distribution at public events/facilities, Hazard Awareness Week, etc.)
- X Utilizing available software for conducting vulnerability analyses to various types of natural or man-made hazards (e.g. HAZUS, CAMEO, Consequences Assessment Tool set, etc.)
- X Develop a voluntary set of specifications that exceed minimal code to encourage builders and property owners to construct or retrofit their homes in a more hazard resistant manner.
- X Develop educational materials to educate residents about hazard resistant construction techniques and protecting property from hazard-related damages.
- X Retrofitting existing critical facilities for enhanced hazard-resistance.
- X Supporting demonstration projects where residents may learn how to protect their homes from hazard events.
- X Developing programs where eligible residents receive assistance in repairing/renovating their homes for enhanced hazard resistance.
- X Developing a detailed inventory of the most vulnerable and most critical structures to the types of hazard events experienced in the community for archival records in the event of a loss due to a hazard event.

C. NATURAL AND BENEFICIAL FUNCTIONS OF FLOODPLAINS/RESOURCE PRESERVATION

Floodplains in the Charleston County area may contain wetland areas or primary ocean front dunes, which serve important functions. Specifically, wetlands may moderate flooding, enhance water quality, enhance ground water recharge, and often serve as habitats for wildlife. Primary ocean front dunes serve as a buffer against minor wave height fluctuations and against beach erosion. Activities geared towards the protection of natural and beneficial functions of floodplains include but are not limited to wetlands protection through permitting processes, dune protection through permitting processes, building set-back lines for wetlands and/or the ocean, beach renourishment, tree protection ordinances, erosion-control requirements for commercial construction, and installation of environmentally sensitive wastewater treatment facilities. Although historic structures are not generally thought of as performing a function beneficial to floodplains, the Charleston area has a long history of considering these structures as beneficial resources to the community. Therefore, the preservation and rehabilitation of these structures for improved resistance to natural hazard strikes could be considered an activity with benefit for the other types of hazards facing this area.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity in the order of importance are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Environmental considerations.
4. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
5. Ability to recover expenditures.
6. Historic nature of property.
7. Location of project.
8. FEMA cost benefit analysis used to rank projects.
9. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first)

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as natural and beneficial function protection activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Beach Renourishment	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA	Grant Funding General Fund
Permitting of wastewater treatment facilities	SC DHEC Env. Health	General Fund
Erosion Control	Local Jurisdictions, SC DHEC OCRM, contractors	General Fund Contractor Expense
Permitting for wetland disturbance	SC DHEC OCRM, US ACOE	General Fund
Tree protection/landscaping ordinances	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund

Dune protection	Local Jurisdictions, SC DHEC OCRM	General Fund
Designation of wildlife preservation areas	US DOI, SC DNR	General Fund
Preservation/retrofitting of Historic sites/structures for hazard resistance	Local Jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Archives, US DOI	General Fund Bond Funding Grant Funding Donations
Reviewing/Preparing Environmental Impact Statement (SPA at Daniel Island)	US ACOE	General Fund
National Water Quality Assessment Program	USGS, US ACOE	General Fund
Bioremediation assessment	USGS, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, US ACOE	General Fund
Biological and Ecological studies	USGS, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, US ACOE	General Fund
Preservation of open space as parks	Local Jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Recreation, US ACOE	Bond Funding General Fund Donations

Activities the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going projects for natural and beneficial function protection include but are not limited to the following:

- X Educating citizens regarding hazard resistant landscaping and coastal and endangered species.
- X Participating in a “Garden Spot for Kids” program.
- X Considering purchasing COBRA zone properties for parks.
- X Developing programs to encourage young people to take an interest in preserving natural and historic resources.
- X Creating new beachfront dunes through “Build-A-Dune” projects.

- X Encouraging wetlands preservation through educating the public about wetlands buffer zones or regulating these buffer zones through development ordinances.
- X Encouraging citizens to preserve natural and historic resources at appropriate existing public venues and parks.
- X Encouraging wildfire-prone local communities to become “Firewise communities”, to the extent feasible.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency services includes but is not limited to post hazard event activities such as damage assessment, search and rescue, treatment of injuries, traffic control, crime control, fire fighting, hazardous material cleanup/control, debris removal, road clearing, distribution of emergency supplies, and disposition of debris. Emergency services also includes the provision of emergency shelters, emergency mass transportation, evacuation procedures, and emergency warning.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity per the 2006-2007 questionnaire survey in the order of importance are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Use of structure.
4. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property
5. Environmental considerations.
6. Nature of structure.
7. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
8. Historic nature of property.
9. Location of project.
10. FEMA cost benefit analysis used to rank projects.

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as emergency services activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Emergency Health Care Services Provision	Local Jurisdictions, Hospitals, Ambulance companies, American Red Cross	General Fund Insurance Direct payment for services Donations
Emergency Warning (Emergency Broadcast System)	Local jurisdictions, media, NOAA NWS, US ACOE	General Fund
Distribution of Emergency Supplies	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, FEMA, US ACOE	General Fund Donations Grant Funding
Evacuation Shelters	American Red Cross, Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE	General Fund Donations
Fire suppression	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund Insurance Reserve Fund
Hazardous Material cleanup/control	Local Jurisdictions, Transporters/storage location operators of hazardous materials	General Fund Enterprise Fund Bond funding
Crime Control	Local Jurisdictions, SLED, US FBI	General Fund
Debris removal/disposition	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA	General Fund Grant Funding Enterprise Fund
Coordination of Volunteer services (post-event)	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Salvation Army	General Fund Donations
Hurricane Surge Mapping	US ACOE, USGS	General Fund
Flood forecasting	NOAA NWS, US ACOE	General Fund

Gathering and providing hydrologic data	USGS, State Hydrologist, US ACOE	General Fund
Sandbagging for flooding	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
Maritime firefighting program	Local jurisdictions, SPA, maritime industry	General Fund Enterprise Fund Donations
Hazardous material training	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund Grant Funding
Terrorist response/preparation training	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund Grant Funding
Staffing Emergency Operation Centers	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, media providers, US ACOE	General Fund Bond Funding

Activities the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going projects for emergency services include but are not limited to the following:

- X Retrofitting existing critical facilities for hazard resistance.
- X Identifying evacuation shelters for areas currently not within reasonably close proximity to a shelter for humans and pets/domestic animals.
- X Making provisions for emergency warning during normal sleep hours (particularly for hazards with little warning such as tornadoes).
- X Making provisions for transportation to emergency shelters for those in need of transportation.
- X Constructing new critical facilities to the extent practical in such a manner as to exceed minimal standards for hazard resistance and to be located in areas that are the least prone to damage by hazard events (e.g. not in the special flood hazard area if possible and still meet the service needs for the facility).
- X Obtaining information regarding/ assisting with the preparation of emergency plans for places of large assembly (e.g. Aquarium, Coliseum, Athletic stadiums, etc.) and tourist activity centers.
- X Adopting the Terrorism Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan.

- X Educating medical providers on emergency service topics such as decontamination procedures.
- X Providing resources to enable emergency shelters to be opened quickly in the event of a hazard with little or no warning.
- X Providing assistance to the marine assistance pact and the anti-terrorism task force.
- X Making applications to nationally recognized programs that promote emergency preparedness, such as the “Storm Ready” program of the National Weather Service.
- X Providing updated weather radios to schools for early warning of pending hazard events.
- X Promoting hazard awareness through media campaigns using weather radios as give-away items.

E. STRUCTURAL PROJECTS

Structural projects include, but are not limited to, drainage improvement projects, stream channel modification/dredging, dam construction, and infrastructure construction/modification/repair. Since Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are potentially valuable tools for use in structural projects, GIS related projects are included within this section of the plan.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity per the 2006-2007 questionnaire survey in the order of importance are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Use of structure.
4. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property
5. Environmental considerations.
6. Nature of structure.
7. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
8. Ability to recover expenditures.
9. Historic nature of property.

10. Location of project.

11. FEMA cost benefit analysis used to rank projects.

12. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first)

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as structural project activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Drainage Improvement Projects <i>(See list provided in Attachment VI-C to this section)</i>	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE	Grant Funding Enterprise Funding General Fund Bond Funding
Drainage studies <i>(See list provided in Attachment VI-C to this section)</i>	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding Enterprise Funding
Drainage System Maintenance	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT	General Fund Enterprise Fund
Installation of dry fire hydrants in rural areas	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
GIS Mapping	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE, NOAA Coastal Resources, BCD COG, SC DNR, USGS, FEMA	General Fund Grant Funding
Establishing elevation reference marks	US ACOE, FEMA	General Fund Grant Funding
Inspecting elevation reference marks	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
Channel dredging	Local Jurisdictions, SPA, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding Bond Funding

Road/bridge construction/repair	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding Bond Funding
Utility right-of-way permitting/construction	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT, utility service providers, US ACOE	General Fund Utility use collections Bond Funding
Coastal Erosion Study	USGS, SC DHEC OCRM, S. C. Sea Grant Consortium, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding
Topographic Mapping	USGS, US ACOE	General Fund
Hydrologic Data Collection	USGS, State Hydrologist, US ACOE	General Fund
Stormwater Master Planning	Local Jurisdictions	Enterprise Funds

Activities the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going structural projects include but are not limited to the following:

- X Updating or developing a master drainage, stormwater or watershed plan.
- X Implementing drainage improvement projects consistent with results of the drainage studies.
- X Implementing a Drainage Awareness Campaign program.
- X Developing a system for recording flood damages as a result of inadequate drainage in a consistent manner across jurisdictions.
- X Developing a schedule for placing existing above ground utilities under ground where feasible, particularly along evacuation routes, major arteries, and highly congested areas.
- X Developing a schedule to repair/replace existing roads/bridges, which based upon vulnerability analyses and inspection results are least likely to withstand hazard events.
- X Developing a system for the sharing of GIS maps and support data amongst the jurisdictions to minimize duplication of effort.
- X Installing signs indicating anticipated flood elevation levels over major roadways in the event

of a hurricane or severe flood event.

- X Educating residents on proper generator usage.
- X Educating residents on procedures to follow to underground their utilities going to their individual properties.
- X Implementing a stormwater section to address water quality and NPDES requirements and to address water quantity issues to reduce flooding potential.

F. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Public information activities include but are not limited to mailing brochures regarding hazards to residents, providing literature regarding hazards to citizens at offices/public libraries, television advertisements, participating in hazard awareness weeks, newspaper advertisements, providing speakers for schools/groups, conducting inspections of structures at the request of residents to verify hazard resistant construction, maintaining lists of contractors qualified to perform hazard mitigation-related construction, and radio advertisements.

The project prioritization factors applicable to this type of activity in the order of importance are as follows:

1. Project technical feasibility.
2. Jurisdiction/agency in agreement with/support project.
3. Property affected by project is a repetitive (flood) loss property
4. Property owners are in agreement with/support project.
5. Location of project.
6. Ability of property owners to afford mitigation measure (lower income first)

On-going projects within the Charleston County area which would be classified as public information activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Funding Mechanism</i>
Mailing hazard brochures to all residents	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, SC DNR, US ACOE	General Fund Grant Funding

Providing literature to citizens at offices/places of business	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, SC DNR, US ACOE, USGS, American Red Cross, S. C. Sea Grant Consortium, DHEC OCRM, media providers	General Fund Grant Funding Donations
Television Advertisements	FEMA, media providers, Corporate sponsors	General Fund Grant Funding Donations
Participating in Hazard Awareness Weeks	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Corporate sponsors, US ACOE; National Weather Service	General Fund
Newspaper advertisements	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, American Red Cross, SC DOT, DHEC OCRM	General Fund
Providing speakers for schools/groups	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE, SC DNR, DHEC OCRM, FEMA, American Red Cross, SC DOT, S.C. Sea Grant Consortium, USGS; National Weather Service	General Fund Grant Funding
Mailing hazard brochures to floodplain residents	Local Jurisdictions	General Fund
Participating in hazard-related/product expos	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, media providers, National Weather Service	General Fund Grant Funding
Providing courses for school children re: hazard preparedness	FEMA, Earthquake Education Center, State Fire Marshal, SC EPD, Local Jurisdictions,	General Fund

Providing hazard-related information on internet web pages	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, NOAA NWS, SC DNR, US ACOE, USGS, American Red Cross, SC DOT, Sea Grant Consortium, media providers	General Fund
Providing post-disaster educational services, such as but not limited to, literature distribution, media announcements, speaking to groups of residents, etc.	American Red Cross, Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, ACOE, SC DOT, media providers	General Fund Grant Funding

Activities the jurisdictions in the Charleston County area may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going public information projects include but are not limited to the following:

- X Participating in a study of the residents of the Charleston County area regarding their knowledge level of hazards facing this area.
- X Participating in “Project Impact” public information activities to the extent feasible.
- X Participating in contractor hazard resistant building techniques workshops.
- X Participating in a children’s hazard awareness program.
- X Participating in the development of a mobile hazard-related educational display.
- X Participating in hazard mitigation techniques demonstration projects.
- X Establishing an information sharing resource centrally located so that all the jurisdictions have access to hazard-related information when needed.
- X Encouraging local restaurants and/or movie cinemas to participate in public education campaigns targeted for these establishments.
- X Participating in hazards expos and other events designed to educate citizens about hazard preparation and protection.
- X Assisting with the development and/or distribution of printed materials to residents or visitors on hazard-related topics.
- X Participating in the speaker’s bureau and/or asking speakers to present hazard-related topics at local functions or events.
- X Encouraging young people to learn more about hazard preparations through activities and programs aimed at this audience.

- X Working with media outlets to provide hazard-related information to local citizens.
- X Distributing an “Electronic Bulletin Board” of public education events and other activities to committee members and supporters.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to select projects they intend to participate in for their respective action plans to include with this plan.