

Components Used to Prioritize Potential Mitigation Measures

PARAMETER	DEFINITION
Suitability	
Appropriateness of the measure	The extent to which a measure reduces identified vulnerabilities and conforms to stated Local Mitigation Strategy goals, objectives and plans.
Community Acceptance	The likelihood of the measure being accepted or perceived as positive by all, most, or only some of a community. The “not in my back yard” theory is a negative.
Environmental Impact	An indicator of whether the measure will have a positive, negative, or neutral effect on the environment.
Legislation, Regulation and Policy	An indication of whether the measure can be implemented within existing laws and regulations, or if it will require legislative action or senior management level policy changes to be adopted.
Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities	A measure of conformance with existing planning documents and stated goals and objectives of a municipality or other jurisdiction.
Risk Reduction Potential	
Scope of Benefits	The extent to which a measure benefits multiple communities, more than half of a community, or less than half of the community.
Potential to Save Lives	How many lives, if any, will the measure save or protect.
Importance of Benefits	The effect of a measure on essential services, such as life safety, human health, and the basic necessities of life.
Level of Inconvenience or “Nuisance Factor.”	The extent to which completion of a measure can avoid problems in the community, or cause problems such as traffic congestion, delays, loss of power, etc.
Economic Effects and Property Damage Avoided	A measure of economic effects avoided, including both property damage and economic losses suffered by businesses and residents such as business closings and jobs affected or lost during the life of the project.
Number of People to Benefit	A measure of the number of people expected to benefit from a measure: More than 100,000; more than 10,000; less than 10,000?
Cost	
Initial Costs of the Project	Actual anticipated total (federal plus local share) dollar costs of a proposed mitigation measure.
Ability to Maintain and Operate	Measures the ability of a municipality to maintain and operate the equipment or facility after it is completed or acquired.
Benefit to Cost Ratio	A measure of total anticipated benefits divided by total costs, discounted appropriately and evaluated using accepted benefit/cost methodology.
Ease of Financing	The extent to which resources are available to finance the cost of the measure, including sources of potential grants and matching funds.
Affordability	An assessment of the measure’s cost in relation to available resources.
Repetitive Damages	The potential for a measure to reduce the frequency of repetitive damages at a facility. Past damages must have occurred and have been documented.