

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Opportunities



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What is Hazard Mitigation?

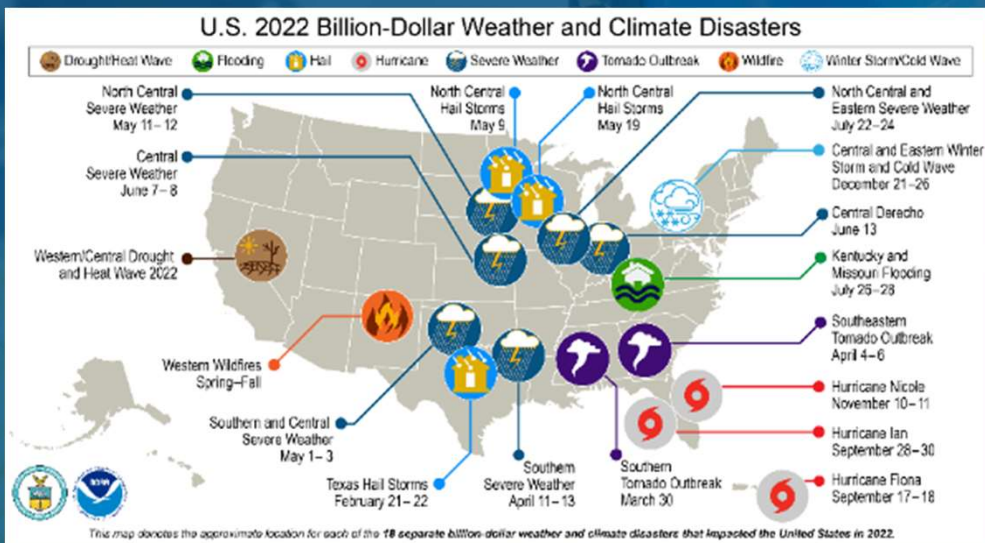


Mitigation is any sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects.

In short, it's preventing damage from future events.

Why Mitigate?

Disasters are Costly



NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters (2022). <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/>

Mitigation Saves





Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Opportunities

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- **\$2.295 billion available in FY2022**
 - \$2M State/Territory Allocation per applicant
 - \$50M Tribal Set-Aside
 - \$2.133B National Competition

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- **\$800M available Nationwide FY 2022**

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) –
Based on federal disaster assistance
funding**

Who is Eligible to Apply for BRIC and FMA?

- **Applicants – must have current FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan**
 - **States, U.S. territories, District of Columbia** – must have received a major disaster declaration in the 7 years prior to start of annual grant application period
 - **Federally recognized tribal governments** – must have either received a major disaster declaration in 7 years prior to start of annual grant application period or entirely or partially within a state that meets this requirement
- **Subapplicants – applies through applicant – must have current FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan for certain project types**
 - Local governments
 - Tribal governments
 - State agencies
 - Tribal agencies



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Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- After a Presidentially Declared Disaster
- Available Statewide (not limited to declared counties)
- Requires FEMA-Approved Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Available funds
 - 15% of total disaster grants *awarded by FEMA for States with approved Standard State Plan (20% for Enhanced State Plan)
 - Iowa is an Enhanced State and receives 20% for HMGP
- Cost Share is 75% Federal and 25% Non-Federal
 - In Iowa, the state covers half of the non-federal share, or 12.5%
- Administered by the Iowa Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management



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Eligible Activities by Program

Capability- and Capacity Building

Eligible Activities	HMGP	HMGP Post Fire	BRIC	FMA
New Plan Creation and Updates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Planning-Related Activities	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Project Scoping/ Advance Assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial Technical Assistance	No	No	No	Yes
Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance	No	No	Yes	No
Partnerships	No	No	Yes	Yes
Codes and Standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Innovative C&CB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mitigation Projects

Eligible Activities	HMGP	HMGP Post Fire	BRIC	FMA
Property Acquisition	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Structure Elevation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Localized Flood Risk Reduction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes**
Stabilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dry Floodproofing Non-Residential Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safe Room	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wildfire Mitigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Retrofit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Secondary Power Source	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Warning System	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aquifer Recharge, Storage, and Recovery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes***
Innovative Mitigation Project††	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

IRA 2022 and HMA

- Section 70006 authorizes HMGP and BRIC to fund costs associated with low-carbon materials even when the costs are higher than conventional materials
- Applies to HMGP for major disaster declarations issued after March 20, 2023
- Will be included in future BRIC notices of funding opportunity (NOFO)
- For more info, please visit <https://www.fema.gov/grants/policy-guidance/low-carbon-goals>



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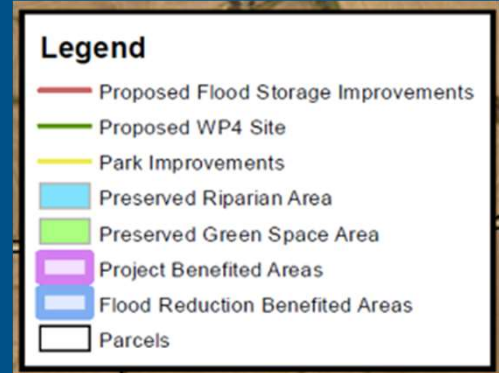
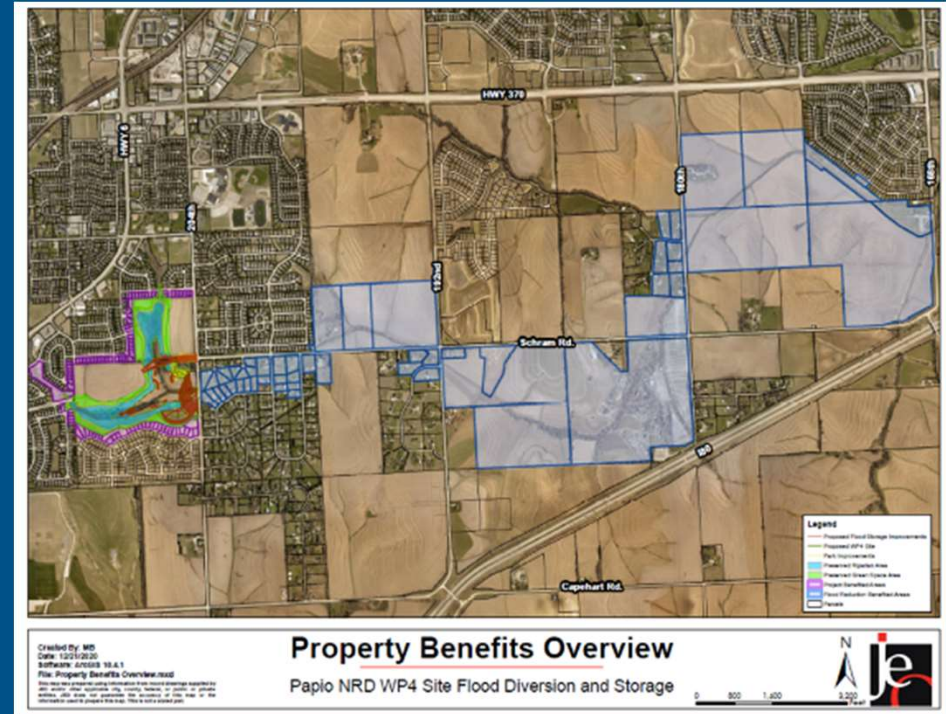
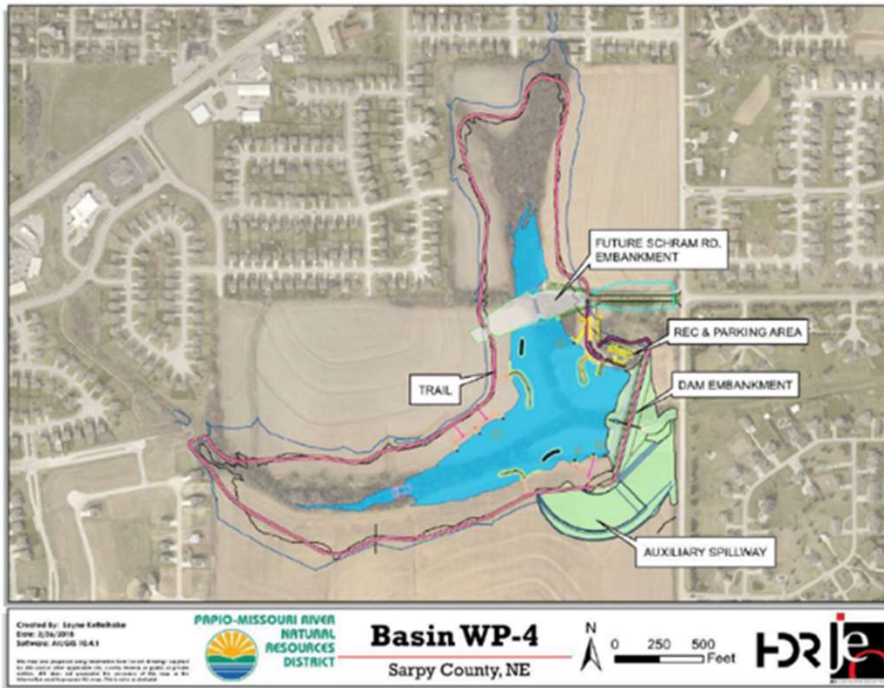
Questions?

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Flood Detention/Retention Papio-Missouri River NRD - Nebraska

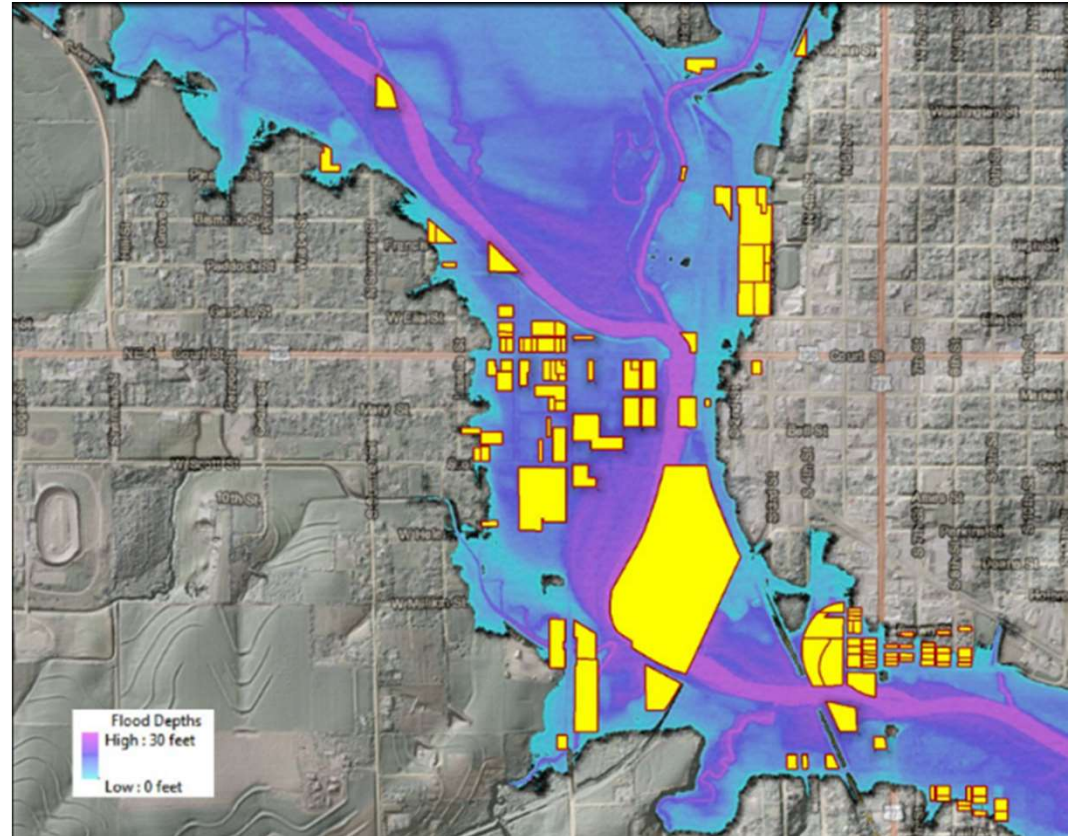


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Floodprone Property Acquisition Beatrice, Nebraska



Flood of record 1973



After more than 45 years of purchasing floodprone property, the City of Beatrice witnessed firsthand the benefits of the program, when in May of 2015, the Big Blue River reached its third highest flood stage on record. The yellow highlight shows the properties that were in the 2015 flood inundation area that had been acquired by the time the flood occurred.



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Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Protection – Lincoln, Nebraska

- 6-foot brick and concrete wall constructed to protect the substation
- Fitted with an entrance that could be blocked with “stop logs” (removable flood shields) after a flood warning has been issued for the region.
- Elevated the existing electrical transformer by 3 feet above the 100-year flood elevation
- Retrofits to plant’s below-grade stairwells



Lincoln, NE's Theresa Street Wastewater Treatment Plant

Source: <https://www.lincoln.ne.gov/city/itu/wastewater/treatment.htm>



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Power Line Strengthening, Wind/Winter Storm Mitigation – Kiowa, Kansas

- Photos/description coming



Ice covers electrical sources

Source: Shutterstock



Serious storm damage on a high voltage power line after a strong storm

Source: Shutterstock

Floodprone Property Acquisition / Rain Garden – Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

The City of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio used Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding to buy and remove four homes that had flooded repeatedly. The resulting open space was used to create The Rain Garden Reserve, a beautifully landscaped public space. The Reserve also serves as a stormwater retention area, reducing flood risk for neighboring homes.



Rain garden in Euclid Creek Watershed, OH. Photo: Cuyahoga Soil & Water Conservation District