

What We'll Cover

- Benefits of integrating water quality and hazard mitigation planning
- Connection between nature-based solutions and hazard mitigation
- Brief overview of FEMA policy approach, Hazard Mitigation Plans, and HMA grants
- Case study example: Meramec River Watershed pilot



Benefits of Collaborating Across Hazard Mitigation and Water Quality Programs



Integrated planning processes – water quality and hazard mitigation – more efficient



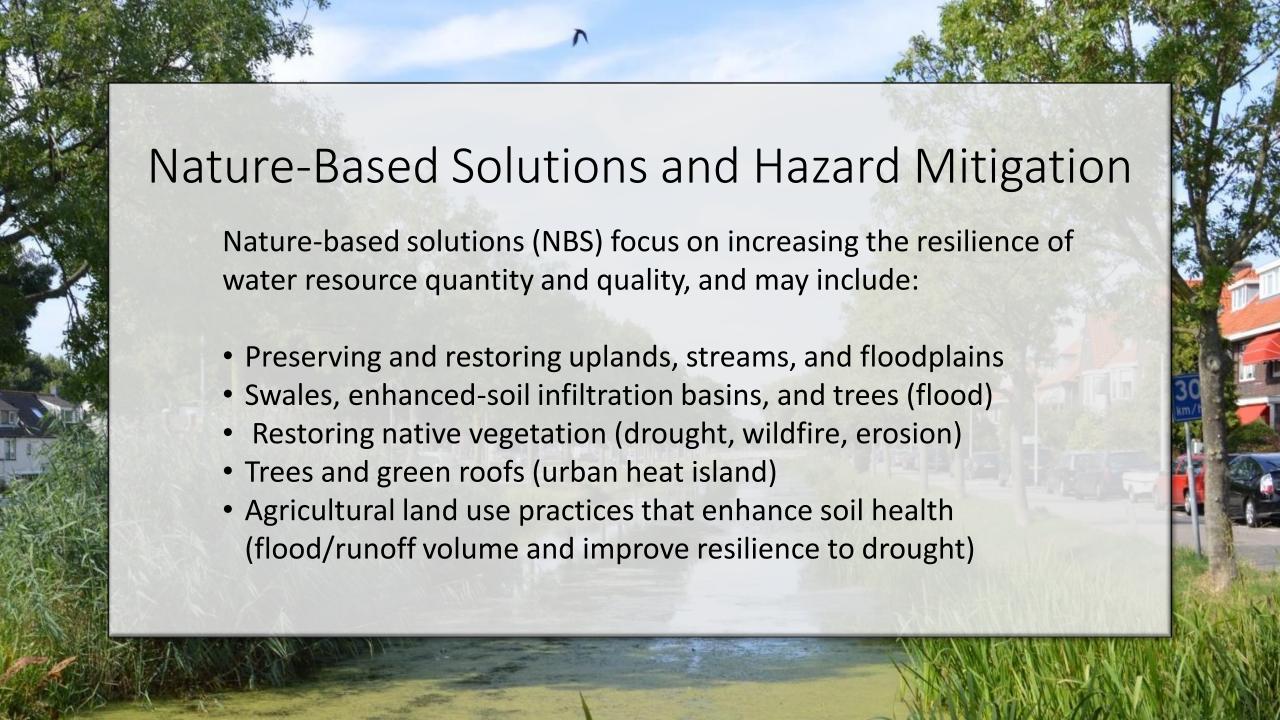
Leveraging of hazard mitigation and water quality funds

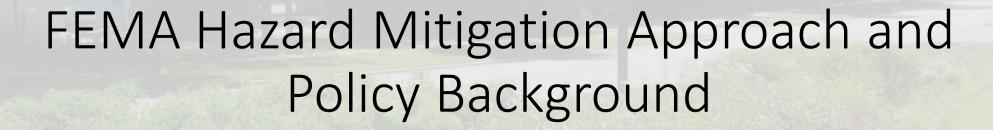


Water quality programs offer access to technical expertise on nature-based solutions to hazards



Adopted broadly, water quality practices can help reduce risk from hazards



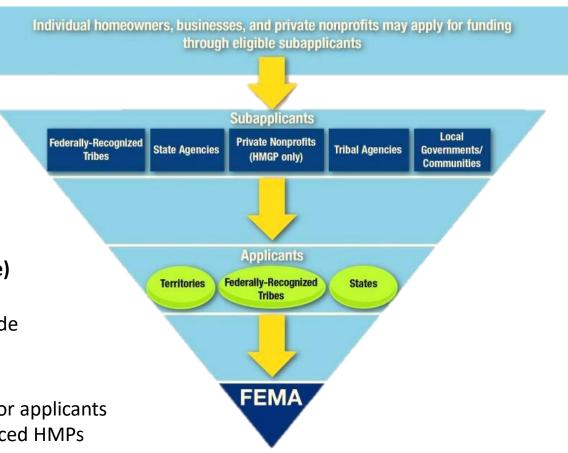


- Historically focused on response and recovery, but since the early 1990s has become increasingly focused on pre-disaster mitigation and resilience.
- FEMA's efforts include building resilience into urban and rural infrastructure and mitigation solutions that promote sustainable water supplies and functioning ecosystems.
- FEMA funds several grant programs to support pre-disaster mitigation efforts as well as post-disaster recovery.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)

Four FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Funding Programs

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) (competitive):
 - Pre-disaster mitigation grant 6% set aside from disaster funds ~\$1 billion in FY21
 - Support for integrated planning and nature-based solutions
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) (competitive)
 - For planning and projects ~ \$160M
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) (non-competitive)
 Post disaster
 - After Presidential Declaration ~15 20% of total statewide
 FEMA-funded recovery costs
- HMGP Post Fire
 - Post-fire recovery after disaster declaration ~\$580,000 for applicants with standard HMPs and ~770,000 for those with enhanced HMPs



FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plans: Overview

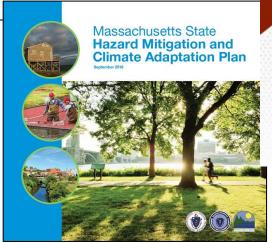
- The Stafford Act (1988) directs that each state have a HMP to be eligible for certain types of FEMA funding, including HMA funds.
- These plans focus on pre-disaster planning and address all natural hazards that can impact states and communities.
- Jurisdictions and Tribal governments may also maintain local HMPs.
- FEMA grant applicants must have a FEMAapproved HMP and projects must be consistent with the plan to receive funding.

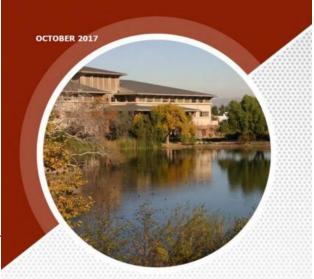


Support and Statute Subs

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management







Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



HMP Elements and Planning Process

All HMPs include:

- Goal setting and 5-year planning process
- Natural hazard identification and risk assessment
- Mitigation Strategy to address identified risks
- Consideration of current and potential resources and capabilities to address natural hazards
- Identification of action items

Identify Resources and Implement Mitigation Strategy and Monitor Progress

Organize State Resources



5-Year State HMP
Planning Cycle



Develop the Mitigation Plan



Assess Risks

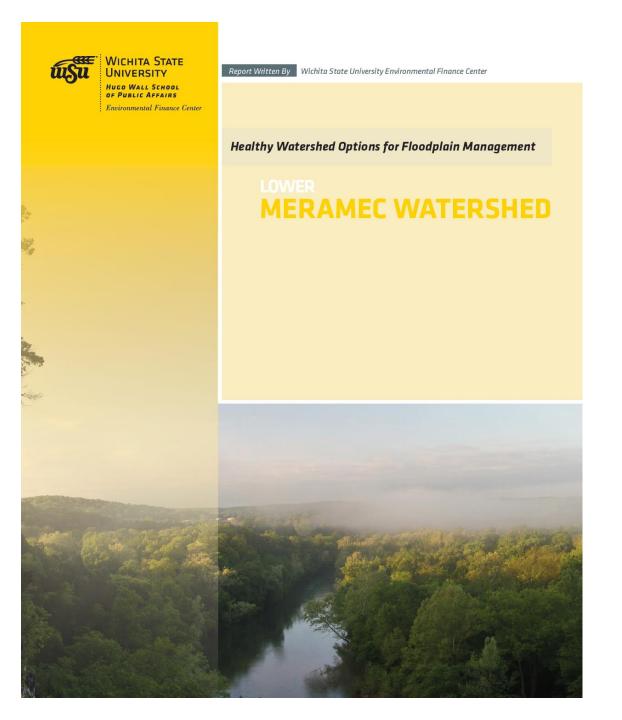
FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Requirement



- FEMA grant applications require a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA). A project is considered cost-effective when the benefit/cost ratio is 1.0 or greater.
- FEMA's 2013 Mitigation Policy includes a cost-benefit analysis consideration of environmental improvements in combination with avoiding losses to properties and critical facilities/infrastructure.
- Nature-based solutions may be eligible for funding intended for environmental protection as well as hazard mitigation.



- Goal: Build regional EPA/FEMA relationships and explore how green infrastructure (GI)/low impact development (LID) practices may be integrated with FEMA hazard mitigation planning to achieve hazard resilience and water quality cobenefits
- Pilots conducted in 9 EPA regions across the country

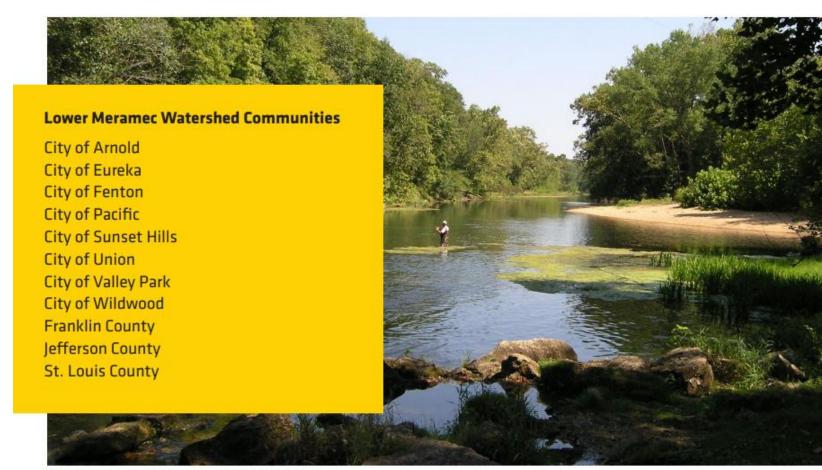


Region 7: Meramec River Watershed, MO

- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 Silver Jackets initiated a Floodplain Management
 Plan for the flood-prone Meramec River
 watershed.
- EPA Region 7 partnered with the Wichita State
 University (WSU) Environmental Finance Center
 (EFC) to produce the <u>Healthy Watershed Options</u>
 for the <u>Meramec River</u> report.
- The <u>Online funding search tool</u> was developed to support community parters in identifying potential funding opportunities for nature-based projects.

Cost Benefit Analysis Focus Areas

- Flood Prone
 Property Acquisition
- Floodplain Restoration
- Green Open Space Preservation



Meramec River, Photo by East-West Gateway.

CBA Conclusions

- Over a 20-year period, the benefits of floodplain restoration and/or preservation of open green space are greater than the costs.
- Investment in flood-prone property acquisition paired with floodplain restoration OR acquisition paired with parks, open space and trails is cost effective and provides long-term environmental, financial, safety and quality of life benefits to the community.
- First step: Acquire the flood-prone properties in the 1% AEP.
- Pair flood-prone property acquisitions with floodplain restoration or enhancement (parks, open space, trails, etc.)

Missouri Watershed Funding Search Tool

MISSOURI WATERSHED FUNDING DATABASE

Match your project with the right funding stream.

Looking for help funding your healthy watershed project? We've curated all the funding opportunities in one place, and organized them by tags in our searchable database.

- Search Funding Opportunities »
- Excel Download of Funding Options Quicklist »
- Cost-Benefit Analysis Report »
- Lower Meramec Healthy Watershed Options
 Presentation Slides >>
- Watch Project Overview Video »
- # EFC Homepage >>



Helps match project funding sources based on organization type and desired funding category