



Eligible uses of HMGP funding

Cost effective hazard mitigation projects	Advanced assistance	Management and administrative costs	5% initiative
Acquisition/demolition/elevation of hazard prone structures	Applicants can develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner	Applicants can request a flat percentage rate of 5% of the projected eligible program management and administrative costs	Applicants can use up to 5% of their total HMGP funding for projects that are difficult to evaluate with a traditional Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) but otherwise meet requirements
Community and individual safe room programs	Advanced Assistance applications can earn higher points for BRIC applications		Can be used for warning systems, outreach and education activities, and other special projects
Structural retrofits to make a buildings, utilities and other infrastructure more resistant to floods, earthquakes, wind, wildfire and other natural hazards			
Slope stabilization projects to prevent and reduce losses to structures			
Drainage improvement projects to reduce flooding			
Post-disaster code enforcement			
Developing and adopting hazard mitigation plans			

**HMGP recommendations**

This unique funding opportunity presents options to explore climate change and unmet mitigation needs, as well as flexible local match alternatives. ICF recommends that eligible applicants and subapplicants consider FEMA climate change and ecosystem service guidance, in addition to local matching fund availability, to choose eligible and competitive projects.

**FEMA climate change guidance**

FEMA continues to recognize the growing challenges presented by climate change and has incorporated nature-based solutions and sea level rise benefits into benefit-cost analyses (BCA) required by the program. The FEMA BCA Toolkit Version 6.0 allows applicants to apply estimated sea level rise projections to current 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year flood elevations and effectively account for future conditions for flood protection projects. Additionally, FEMA recently

announced that they will allow applicants to incorporate ecosystem service benefits into the BCA for all proposed mitigation projects (previously, a project could only include ecosystem services in a BCA if the mitigation project had a Benefit-Cost Ratio of 0.75 or above). **These two BCA policies allow applicants and sub-applicants to quantify project benefits that account for future conditions caused by climate change, better justify the benefits of nature-based solutions.**

**Program match**

Applicants and subapplicants must provide a 25% local cost share for any mitigation planning or project activities. Also known as local match, this is typically met using local cash funding, donating in-kind services, or through matching from other eligible federal grant programs. FEMA HMGP offers a flexible matching solution through their Global Match program. Global Match leverages local investment in mitigation projects



to offset the local match requirement for HMGP-funded work. This effectively reduces the local cost share for applicants and subapplicants who use this matching option. **Each state has the discretion to implement Global Match. Check with your State Hazard Mitigation Officer to understand if this option is available in your area.**

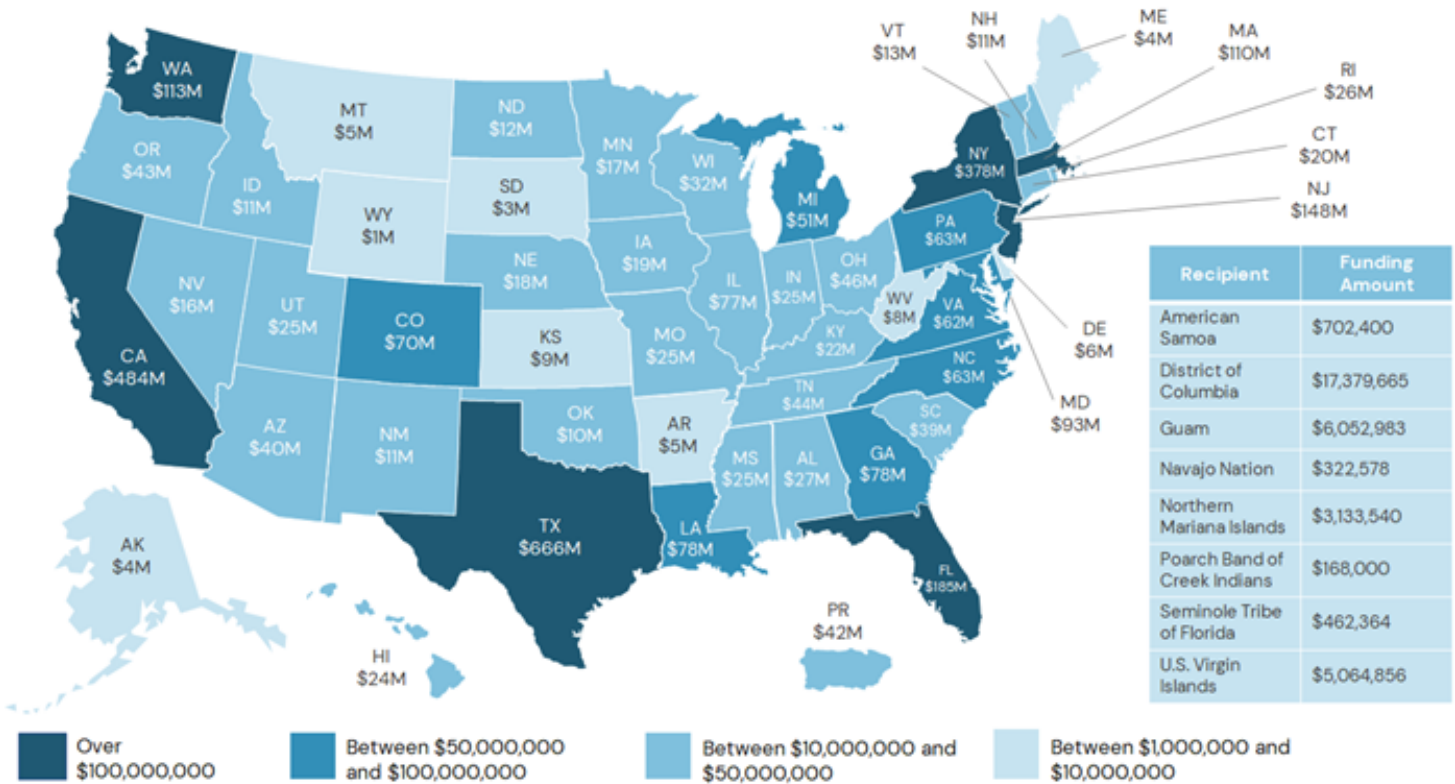
**Consider matching funding sources**

FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have implemented Flexible Match guidance to match HMGP more efficiently with Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery or Mitigation funds. Called the Flexible Match

initiative, this allows applicants and subapplicants to leverage funds while eliminating some limiting compliance requirements. Additional funding sources that can be used for HMGP match may include state revolving loan funds and state-funded grant programs.

**Funding allocations**

FEMA has allocated the available HMGP funds to 59 recipients: all fifty states, five territories, three tribes, and the District of Columbia. Grant amounts range from \$168,000 to over \$666 million; seven states received more than \$100 million for mitigation and resilience projects.



**How ICF can support**

We bring together best-in-class planning, implementation, compliance, environmental review, construction management, risk management, data analytics, and grants management staff to provide solutions for swift resolution to our clients’ most complex problems. With a demonstrated track record of driving results, we can help you navigate the complicated funding and mitigation landscape. Let ICF show you how to maximize every dollar to achieve your goals and provide your community a more resilient future.



## Hazard mitigation planning and advance assistance

Use an integrated approach to identify and evaluate strategies and projects that reduce risk and increase resiliency.

## Benefit-cost analysis

Quantify risk reduction benefits and cost-effectiveness through FEMA-approved methodologies and tools.

## Grant application support

Take advantage of our extensive knowledge of application process, requirements, and global match.

## Grant management

Leverage every dollar to build in resilience and reduce risk knowing that all federal requirements will be met on time.

## ICF case study

### FEMA Mitigation Action Portfolio: ICF's Camptonville biomass plant project

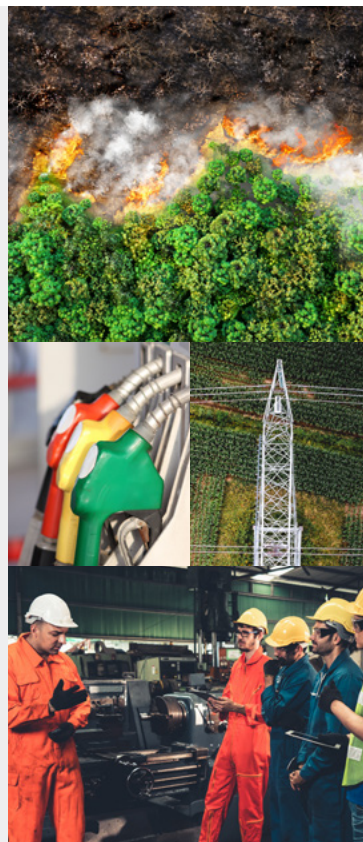
Project cost: \$5.1 Million

#### PRIMARY HAZARD

Wildfires

#### PRIMARY LIFELINES

Energy (power & fuel)  
Safety & Security



### Incentivizing wildfire mitigation activities and providing power generation and economic development

"Forestry best management practices routinely include the removal of dead material and other forest waste production, particularly in dense forests susceptible to tree die-off. While this is effective at reducing the amount of fuel that wildfires feed on, it can be costly and time consuming. This project offers a financial incentive to offset the costs of material removal while providing a mechanism to use collected materials for power generation, ultimately decreasing loads on the existing grid."

— FEMA Mitigation Action Portfolio, 2020

## Contact us

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