

City of Paramount

Hazard Mitigation Plan

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ES.1 Plan Requirements and Objectives

The City of Paramount (City) Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is a living document that reflects ongoing hazard mitigation activities. Hazard mitigation involves strategies to reduce short- and long-term vulnerability to identified hazards. This document serves as the framework for the ongoing identification and implementation of hazard mitigation strategies developed in the City.

The City adopted its original All-Hazard Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2004 and updated the Plan in 2015. This serves as an update to the 2015 Plan.

Background Information

In 2000, the Congress of the United States determined that disasters and, more importantly, lack of preparedness for disasters, were significant causes of loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, property loss and damage. Further, because disasters often disrupt the normal functioning of governments and communities and adversely affect individuals and families with great severity, special measures designed to assist the efforts of the affected States in expediting the rendering of aid, assistance, and emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas, were necessary. As a result, Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 200), or Public Law 106-390, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This provides an opportunity for States, Tribal governments, and local jurisdictions to apply for assistance from the Federal government in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which results from such disasters by:

- a. revising and broadening the scope of existing disaster relief programs;
- b. encouraging the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations by the States and by local governments;
- c. achieving greater coordination and responsiveness of disaster preparedness and relief programs;
- d. encouraging individuals, States, and local governments to protect themselves by obtaining insurance coverage to supplement or replace governmental assistance;
- e. encouraging hazard mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including development of land use and construction regulations; and

- f. providing Federal assistance programs for both public and private losses sustained in disasters.

DMA 2000 allows State, Tribal, and local jurisdictions to obtain Federal assistance through pre-disaster hazard mitigation planning. As part of the requirements for receiving Federal grants for improving a locality's resistance to disasters, each locality must determine their existing vulnerabilities and develop a plan to reduce or eliminate these vulnerabilities and must have this plan approved by the appropriate State officials. Upon approval of this plan, each locality is eligible to receive various types of pre- and post-disaster assistance, such as the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) under the Stafford Act.

The PDM program provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation actions prior to a disaster event. These grants are funded and approved through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on a competitive basis. The HMGP provides grants to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. These grants are funded by FEMA but are distributed by the State. In California, that agency is the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES).

FEMA has developed guidance to assist communities in developing both the vulnerability assessments and plans to reduce or eliminate their vulnerabilities to disasters. These tools, coupled with techniques from the safety and security industries were used to develop the City HMP. Additional information regarding the HMGP and PDM programs can be found in FEMA's "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" document, located in FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance portal (<http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>). Additional information including guidance and regulations can be found at the California Emergency Management Agency's Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Program portal (http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/plan/local_hazard_mitigation_plan_lhmp).

In order to be eligible for certain Federal disaster assistance and mitigation funding, the City of Paramount is required to have a CalOES- and FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan in place. As a result, the City obtained grant funding to update this document to fulfill CalOES and FEMA requirements and provide direction and guidance on implementing hazard mitigation actions on a hazard-level, probability, and cost-priority basis. The overall goal of the HMP is to reduce the potential for damage to critical assets from natural and man-made hazards. In addition, the Plan describes past and current hazard mitigation activities and philosophies and outlines future mitigation goals and strategies.

FEMA Requirements

FEMA requires that the HMP meet certain requirements. First, the planning process must be open and public, and must allow the public to have an opportunity to comment during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval. Second, the process must allow other local jurisdictions to be involved in the planning process. Third, the Plan must incorporate, if appropriate, existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

FEMA expects that each HMP have the following information:

1. Documentation of the ***planning process*** used to develop the plan
2. A ***risk assessment*** that provides a factual basis for upgrades and recommendations
3. A ***description of the natural hazards*** that can affect the jurisdiction
4. A ***description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability*** to these natural hazards
5. A ***description of land usage***, and an ***estimate of losses*** should a disaster occur
6. A ***mitigation strategy***
7. A plan ***maintenance process***
8. ***Documentation*** that the plan has been adopted by the jurisdiction's governing body
9. ***Review*** by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer

ES.2 Mitigation Definition

Mitigation is the ongoing effort to prevent or lessen future emergency or disaster incidents, and the impacts they might have on people, property, and the environment. Examples of mitigation activities include the following:

- Legislation, laws and regulations;
- Variances;
- Zoning and land use management;
- Engineering and building codes;
- Hazard mitigation plans & teams;
- Technical guidance & assistance;
- Financial assistance;
- Hazard Identification;
- Risk Analysis;
- Evaluation;
- Research; and
- Education.

Mitigation decreases the demand for emergency response resources, reduces the principal causes of injuries and deaths, enables a quicker lifesaving response and economic recovery because the community infrastructure remains intact, and it reduces the societal impacts of the emergency because it results in less disruption to the social environment. In essence, mitigation is the foundation of sustainable community development.

ES.3 Planning Process Summary

Hazard mitigation planning is a dynamic process built on realistic assessments of past and present information that enables the City to anticipate future hazards and provide mitigation strategies to address possible impacts and identified needs. The overall approach to the HMP included developing a baseline understanding of the natural and man-made hazards, determining ways to reduce those risks, and prioritizing mitigation recommendations for implementation.

To complete these objectives, the City compiled a qualified team with various expertise, including risk management, public safety and health, engineering and public works, water infrastructure, and emergency response agencies to participate on a Steering Committee to guide the development of the comprehensive City HMP. In addition, the Steering Committee solicited public involvement throughout the planning process, including inviting participation on the Steering Committee, allowing the public to comment during the drafting stage, and making the draft Plan available to allow the public to comment on the Hazard Mitigation Plan content. Chapter 1: Planning Process, contains descriptions of the Planning process, including information on the Steering Committee and public involvement.

ES.4 Hazard Analysis

The City is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human-made hazards that threaten life and property. In order to identify the hazards that the City and neighboring communities perceive as the largest threat, each member of the Steering Committee participated in the Hazard Identification Exercise during the first Steering Committee Meeting. The Committee brainstormed potential hazards based on past incidents that have impacted the City and information incorporated from other studies. Each identified hazard was then qualitatively ranked based upon hazard probability/frequency, consequence/severity, and the City's overall vulnerability using an interactive model. Section 3.2 Hazard Identification, contains detailed information regarding the hazard ranking. Table ES.1 provides a summary of the hazard ranking.

Table ES.1: Hazard Ranking Summary

Hazard Rank
High
Earthquake
Moderately High
Adversarial Events
Moderate
Utility Loss
Hazardous Materials Release
Homelessness
Moderately Low
Urban Fire
Pipeline Failure
Flood/Dam Failure
Destructive Winds
Drought
Disease Outbreak
Low
Civil Unrest
Transportation Accident/Incident

Asset Inventory and Loss Estimates

In addition to the hazard profiles, the Risk Assessment contains a detailed asset inventory that lists the City's assets, such as buildings, parks, public facilities, and critical non-City assets, such as hospitals and schools. This asset inventory was used in the vulnerability assessment to estimate potential losses for each hazard. The Steering Committee reviewed each hazard and assigned a potential percentage of damage expected. This also included loss of function values for lifeline and emergency service interruptions. Section 3.17 Loss Estimates, includes a detailed breakdown of the vulnerability assessment calculations.

Table ES.2: Loss Estimate Summary

Hazard	Estimated Losses
Earthquake	\$138,559,000
Hazardous Materials Release / Industrial Accident / Refinery Explosion Hazards	\$17,988,000
Adversarial Events	\$36,910,000
Pipeline Failure	\$10,104,000
Urban Fire	\$22,858,000
Transportation Accident / Incident	\$3,602,000
Drought	\$2,516,000
Dam Failure	\$478,000
Utility Loss	\$15,676,000
Flood	\$4,630,000
Severe Weather and Destructive Winds	\$4,938,000
Biological / Human Disease	\$874,000
Civil Unrest / Riots	\$6,334,000

Note: A total value is not included since it is not expected for all hazards to occur simultaneously.

ES.5 Mitigation Strategies and Implementation Plan

Plan Goals and Objectives

As part of the development process, Plan goals and objectives were revalidated to provide a framework for mitigating hazards and proposing potential mitigation actions. The goals are consistent with the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the LA County Hazard Mitigation Plan and were developed by the Steering Committee. Paramount's overall Plan goals are:

1. Protect lives and property
2. Support the priorities of the City of Paramount, its mandate, employees, students, residents, and the business community
3. Promote development consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by the City of Paramount and its agencies and/or organizations
4. Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety and the welfare of all residents in the City of Paramount
5. Support the mitigation efforts of residents, non-profit organizations, community-based organizations and private business throughout the City
6. Ensure all codes and standards are consistent with hazard mitigation

In addition to the overall Plan goals, individual objectives were developed that more specifically address mitigation strategies. Section 4.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives contains the full list of the Plan goals and objectives.

Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation strategies are administrative and/or engineering project recommendations to reduce the vulnerability to the identified hazards. The Steering Committee identified specific mitigation actions to reduce the impact or likelihood of the hazards. The specific objectives served as a starting point for developing the mitigation actions, and additional actions were taken from the City's Capital Improvements Plan.

Implementation Plan

Following the identification of mitigation actions, a simplified Benefit-Cost Review was applied in order to prioritize the mitigation actions for implementation. The priority for implementing mitigation actions depended upon the overall cost effectiveness of the action, when taking into account monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits associated with each action. Additionally, the following questions were considered when developing the Benefit-Cost Review:

- How many people will benefit from the action?
- How large an area is impacted?
- How critical are the facilities that benefit from the action?
- Environmentally, does it make sense to do this project for the overall community?

The Benefit-Cost Review yielded a relative priority ranking (High, Medium, or Low) for each mitigation action. Mitigation actions identified as high-priority are typically implement before lower ranked action. Results from the Benefit-Cost Review are located in Chapter 4.4 Prioritization of Mitigation Recommendations. The Steering Committee considered responsible departments, funding resources, and estimated implementation timeframe when developing the implementation plan.

Chapter 4 Mitigation Strategies contains additional information regarding the mitigation strategies and implementation plan. Table ES.3 on the following pages provides a summary of each mitigation action, including the hazard(s) mitigated, responsible agency/department, and relative priority rank taken from the Benefit-Cost Review.

Table ES.3: Mitigation Action Summary

Action ID	Mitigation Action	Hazards Mitigated	Responsible Agency/Department	Priority
LHMP.2015.01	Consider performing a seismic evaluation of City buildings and perform seismic retrofits accordingly.	Earthquake	Engineering Building and Safety	High
LHMP.2015.02	Consider performing a seismic evaluation of the water pumping stations and water pipelines and perform seismic retrofits accordingly.	Earthquake	Engineering Public Works	High
LHMP.2015.03	Continue to coordinate with LA County to ensure sewer systems and local connections are assessed accordingly.	Earthquake	Public Works	Medium
LHMP.2015.04	Consider upgrading the Maintenance Building to function as a dedicated secondary EOC.	Earthquake	Public Safety Planning	High
LHMP.2015.05	Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Progress Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	Earthquake	Planning Parks and Recreation	Medium
LHMP.2015.06	Consider configuring the secondary shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	Earthquake	Planning Parks and Recreation	Medium
LHMP.2015.07	Consider providing public education materials to residents in mobile home parks in regards to urban fires.	Urban Fires	Public Safety	Low
LHMP.2015.08	Continue to coordinate between Hazardous Materials Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies.	Hazardous Materials Release	Public Safety	Medium
LHMP.2015.09	Consider configuring critical City locations (e.g., major intersections, refinery, City buildings, Community Building, Plaza) with appropriate surveillance equipment.	Terrorism	Public Works Planning	High

Action ID	Mitigation Action	Hazards Mitigated	Responsible Agency/Department	Priority
LHMP.2015.10	Continue to coordinate with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous materials pipelines.	Pipeline Failure	Public Works	Medium
LHMP.2015.11	Consider contracting with Jankovic and a secondary contract (e.g., DeWitt) to obtain backup fuel supplies for the City fleet.	Utility Loss	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.12	Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local businesses are continually updated.	All	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.13	Consider providing training to City personnel on how to access priority phone services in the event of an emergency.	All	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.14	Consider configuring the EOCs with 2-way communication capabilities to facilitate emergency communications with the Paramount School District.	All	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.15	Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority.	Flood	Public Safety	Low
LHMP.2015.16	Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (e.g., mobile home park) to mitigate the effects of severe wind.	Severe Weather and Destructive Wind	Administrative Services	Low
LHMP.2015.17	Consider providing education to the public on the effects of drought.	Drought	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.18	Consider evaluating the merits of implementing an incentive program for residents to develop alternative landscaping.	Drought	Administrative Services	High
LHMP.2015.19	Consider evaluating the merits of upgrading the reclaimed water service area to encompass all City resources.	Drought	Public Works	Low

Action ID	Mitigation Action	Hazards Mitigated	Responsible Agency/Department	Priority
LHMP.2015.20	Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e. Reverse 9-1-1 System) is used as needed.	Dam Failure, Earthquake, etc.	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.21	Continue to coordinate with first responders (e.g., Fire Departments, California Highway Patrol, etc.) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.	Transportation Accidents	Public Safety	Medium
LHMP.2015.22	Continue to coordinate with LA County Sheriff's Department to ensure adequate communications are maintained in the event of civil unrest.	Civil Unrest	Sheriff's Department Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.23	Consider ensuring EOC training is provided to key City personnel as necessary.	All	Public Safety	High
LHMP.2015.24	Consider ensuring that new development complies with applicable building codes and considers hazard mitigation.	All	Planning	Low
LHMP.2015.25	Consider coordinating efforts for resurfacing and retrofitting the LA Bridge in accordance with the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).	Earthquake	Public Works	Medium

ES.6 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is a living document that reflects ongoing hazard mitigation activities and requires monitoring, evaluating, and updating to ensure the mitigation actions are implemented. To facilitate the Hazard Mitigation Planning process and adhere to regulatory requirements, the Plan will be reviewed annually and any major revisions will be incorporated into the five-year update. In addition, public involvement will be requested when applicable. Chapter 5 Plan Maintenance outlines the update requirements and Planning Mechanisms the City has in place for ongoing hazard mitigation.

1 PLANNING PROCESS

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1.1 Narrative Description of the Planning Process

§201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
- (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

§201.6(c)(1): [The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

Hazard mitigation planning is a dynamic process built on realistic assessments of past and present information that engages the City of Paramount (City) to anticipate future hazards and provide meaningful strategies to address possible impacts and identified needs. The hazard mitigation planning process involves the following tasks:



- Organizing resources
- Assessing risks
- Developing mitigation strategies, goals, and priorities
- Adopting a plan
- Implementing the plan
- Monitoring progress
- Revising the plan as necessary

The overall approach to updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan included building off the baseline understanding of the natural hazards as defined in the original 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan and determining ways to continue reducing those risks and prioritizing

those recommendations for implementation. The following task descriptions provide a detailed narrative of the overall project progression.

Organize Resources

Identify Stakeholders and Compile Steering Committee

Steven Coumparoules, Management Analyst for the City Public Safety Department, contacted local and public groups to form a Steering Committee and invited and coordinated participation from the appropriate law enforcement, emergency response, health organizations, City representatives, and public representatives. The Steering Committee was responsible for providing essential insight into the past natural hazard events, current natural hazard vulnerability (including specific locations), critical assets, and possible mitigation projects. The invitations were sent out via email and the first Steering Committee Meeting was advertised on the City's website. The following groups were invited to participate in the plan development:

- City Key Personnel (Finance, City Planning, Public Safety, Recreation, Analytical, and Recreation)
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Kindred Hospital
- The American Red Cross
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
- Paramount Unified School District
- City Residents

Public Process

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires an "Open and Public Process" for developing the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This process requires, at a minimum, that the public be allowed to comment on the Plan during the drafting phase and prior to adoption. In addition to soliciting public involvement in the Steering Committee, the City conducted a public meeting to allow for the public comment during the drafting stage of the Plan prior to submittal of the plan for FEMA review. The public meeting was held on October 4, 2022. Documentation of public outreach is provided in Appendix D.

Identify Hazards

This task was designed to identify all the natural and human-made hazards that *might* affect the City and then narrow the list to the hazards that are most likely to occur. The hazards included natural, technical, and human-caused events, with an emphasis on the effect of natural disasters on the City's critical facilities. In order to compile the list, the Project Team built upon the list of hazards identified in the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan and then continued to research newspapers, historical records, and websites to determine any additional hazards. In addition, the Steering Committee reviewed a list of hazards that have affected the City in the past with specific information regarding frequency, magnitude, and associated consequences. A Hazard Identification exercise was conducted during the first Steering Committee Meeting to identify and evaluate each selected hazard. The following hazards were included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Earthquake
- Adversarial Event
- Urban Fire
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Homelessness
- Utility Loss
- Pipeline Failure
- Flood/Dam Failure
- Destructive Winds
- Drought
- Disease Outbreak
- Civil Unrest
- Transportation Accident/Incident

This list is not all-inclusive to the hazards discussed during the Hazard Identification exercise. Hazards not thought to pose significant risk to the City were not included. In addition, some items were captured as sub-items of the hazards listed above. For

example, climate change is discussed with hazards where the impact of changes in weather patterns could act as a catalyst for those scenarios.

Profile Hazard Events

The hazard event profiles consist of either a map indicating the area impacted by each hazard or an important piece of data regarding the characteristics of hazard events within the City and surrounding area. To update the detailed hazard profiles, the Project Team researched and reviewed relevant open-source natural hazard studies and mapping projects. In addition, the City supplied any hazard studies that have been developed specifically for the City. This task determined the hazard magnitude, frequency, and location characteristics (e.g., predicted ground acceleration values, fault locations, flood plains, etc.) that were used as the design-basis for the loss estimates and hazard ranking.

Asset Inventory

The purpose of this task was to determine the quantity of City facilities and assets that lie in the different hazard areas and what proportion of the City this represents. The asset inventory was compiled with data taken from the City's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan during a Steering Committee meeting and including any new or recently acquired facilities. The completed asset inventory enabled the Planning Team to estimate losses resulting from hazard events and to determine where resources should be allocated to address mitigation issues.

Loss Estimates

The Project Team developed loss assessment tables for each specific hazard that identify potential damages with the City, critical infrastructure, and buildings. This task was crucial in determining which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages and which hazard event is likely to produce the greatest potential losses. The conclusion of this task precipitated a comprehensive loss estimate (vulnerability assessment) for each identified hazard for each specific asset in terms of damages, economic loss, and the associated consequences.

Mitigation Strategy Development

Develop Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Project Team, based upon information provided by the Steering Committee, discussed the mitigation features and resources that the City currently has in place. These mitigation features provided a framework to determine where practical improvements

could be made and where sufficient improvements would be prohibitive due to cost, schedule, or impracticality of implementation.

For each of the hazard events, mitigation goals and objectives were developed with the intention of reducing or eliminating the potential hazard impacts. The mitigation goals and objectives were developed at a Steering Committee Meeting to provide the basis for determining the associated mitigation projects.

Identify and Prioritize Mitigation Actions

Mitigation strategies are administrative and/or engineering project recommendations to reduce the vulnerability to the identified hazards. It was imperative to have City Planners and community developers involved in this phase of the Plan in order to develop strategies and projects that will mitigate the hazards cost-effectively, as well as ensure consistency with the City's long-term mitigation goals and capital improvements. At a Steering Committee Meeting, a team-based approach was used to brainstorm mitigation projects based on the identified hazards and associated loss estimates. The evaluation and prioritization of the mitigation actions produced a list of recommended mitigation actions to incorporate into the mitigation Plan. A separate Steering Committee meeting was held to conduct a Benefit-Cost Review for each proposed mitigation action to determine the relative priority level of the recommendation.

Implementation & Monitoring

Prepare an Implementation Strategy

The Project Team developed an action plan to detail how the mitigation recommendations will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the City. During the Hazard Mitigation Plan creation process, the Project Team coordinated with the Steering Committee to determine the mitigation project implementation strategy (including identifying responsible departments, funding resources, and estimated implementation timeframe).

1.2 Steering Committee & Public Involvement

While the City and Risk Management Professionals had lead responsibility for the update of the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan, neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, and other interested parties were invited to participate on the Steering Committee to review the Hazard Mitigation Plan during each phase of the document development. In order to compile a list of Steering Committee participants, the Project Team assessed community support through active community leaders and invited

public participation during each of the planning meetings. Each member of the Steering Committee participated in all aspects of the planning process.



§201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
- (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and

§201.6(c)(1): [The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

1.2.1 Steering Committee Participant Solicitation

The City solicited participation in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee by contacting both internal and external stakeholders. Internal stakeholders included members of various City departments. External stakeholders were comprised of representatives from local agencies and neighboring communities, including the Los Angeles County Fire and Sheriff's Departments, the Red Cross, Paramount Unified School District and Kindred Hospital. Emails were sent out to key players requesting their participation on the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee. In addition, members of the public were invited to attend the Steering Committee Meetings.

1.2.2 Steering Committee Participants

The City brought together personnel from management, finance, City planning, public safety, and recreation departments to ensure the Steering Committee included all departments and provided a mechanism for receiving input from each participant. Additionally, the City compiled historical hazard data, provided relevant planning documents for incorporation into the Plan, and coordinated participation with the public. Each draft chapter was reviewed by the Steering Committee and specific comments and input were incorporated into the plan. The multidisciplinary Steering Committee assembled enabled the City to work together and incorporate each individual's expertise to provide for a comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed with assistance and advice from participants from the City and several neighboring agencies. Table 1.1 provides a list of the Steering Committee participants. Individuals are listed in alphabetical order by last name.

Table 1.1: Steering Committee Participants

Name	Affiliation	Title	SCM 1	SCM 2	SCM 3	SCM 4	SCM 5
Ryan Bray	Risk Management Professionals	Senior Technical Consultant	X	X	X	X	X
Chris Campbell-Jay	Red Cross	Disaster Program Specialist	X	X	X		X
John Carver	City of Paramount Planning Department	Planning Director	X	X			
Steven Coumparoules	City of Paramount Public Safety	Management Analyst	X	X	X	X	X
Danny Elizarraras	City of Paramount Public Safety	Management Analyst	X	X		X	X
Sarah Ho	City of Paramount Public Works	Assistant Director	X		X	X	X
John King	City of Paramount Planning Department	Assistant Planning Director			X	X	
Norman Mamea	City of Paramount Public Works	Water Superintendent	X		X		
Anthony Martinez	City of Paramount	Management Analyst II	X	X	X		
Bill Pagett	Contract – City Engineer	Deputy City Engineer	X	X		X	
Alex Rodriguez	Kindred Paramount Hospital	Safety Officer	X				

The Steering Committee met five times during the course of the project to discuss project progress and obtain valuable input and information for documenting the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The meetings are detailed over the subsequent pages. Appendix D – Public Participation contains copies of the presentations used at each meeting, specific meeting handouts, and sign in sheets.

1.2.3 Steering Committee Meeting Descriptions

Steering Committee Meeting #1 – Project Initiation, Hazard Identification, and Information Collection

July 22, 2021

Meeting Attendees:

- Ryan Bray
- Chris Campbell-Joy
- John Carver
- Steve Coumparoules
- Danny Elizarraras Reál
- Sarah Ho
- Norman Mamea
- Anthony Martinez
- Bill Pagett
- Alex Rodriguez

During the Project Initiation, Hazard Identification, and Information Collection Meeting of the Steering Committee, Risk Management Professionals presented an overview presentation that detailed the objectives and scope of the project. After a review of the project schedule and key tasks, the Steering Committee discussed each participant's areas of expertise, resultant member responsibilities, and the community meeting process.

The Steering Committee discussed the hazards to include in the Plan. To effectively characterize the City's risk and vulnerability, Risk Management Professionals facilitated a discussion of the historical hazards with the Committee members during this meeting.

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CO A B C D

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK RANKING

	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
1			
2			
3			5
4	Earthquake	Probability/Frequency	5
5		Consequence/Severity	5
6		Vulnerability	Probable event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics
		Risk Rank	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years
		Comments	Extreme event - occurs less than once every 100 years and once every 10 years (historic)
7			5
8			
9			
10	Wildfire	Probability/Frequency	5
11		Consequence/Severity	5
12		Vulnerability	5
13		Risk Rank	Not a Hazard
14		Comments	5
15			
16			
17	Flood	Probability/Frequency	5
18		Consequence/Severity	5
19		Vulnerability	5
20		Risk Rank	Not a Hazard
		Comments	5

Microsoft Excel - La Habra, CA, 10/1/2014

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CO A B C D

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK RANKING

Earthquake

Wildfire

Flood

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK RANKING

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HAZARD

This meeting also served as a forum to discuss information for the Plan's background information and asset inventory.

The Steering Committee determined the initial hazard profile ranking through a facilitated workshop using an automated interactive software spreadsheet that asked specific questions on potential hazards and then assigned a relative value to each potential hazard accordingly, including numerical rankings (1-5) of the following criteria:

- **Consequence/Severity** – How wide spread is the impact area?
- **Secondary Effects** – Could the event trigger another event and separate response?
- **Probability/Frequency** – Historical view of how often this type of event occurs locally and projected recurrence intervals.
- **Warning/Onset** – Advance warning of the event, or none.
- **Duration** – Length of elapsed time in which response resources are active.
- **Recovery** – Length of time until lives and property return to normal.

Chapter 3: Risk assessment outlines the methodology used for hazard rankings. All Steering Committee participants were requested to provide existing plans and technical studies, GIS data, and identify existing mitigation features as part of a detailed information request.

Steering Committee Meeting #2 – Hazard Risk Rank Review, Mitigation Goals and Objectives

August 12, 2021

Meeting Attendees:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| • Ryan Bray | • Steve | • Anthony Martinez |
| • Chris Campbell-Joy | Coumparoules | • Bill Pagett |
| • John Carver | • Danny Elizarraras | |
| | Reál | |

The hazard risk ranking from Steering Committee Meeting #1 was reviewed, updated, and validated by the Steering Committee with a review of the hazard profiles. Additionally, the Plan's mitigation goals and objectives were updated with the intention of reducing or eliminating the potential hazard impacts, which also provided the basis for determining the associated mitigation projects. The Steering Committee reviewed the goals and objectives from the City's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the 2018 California State Multi-Hazard

Mitigation Plan, and the 2019 Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a baseline for determining the City's current mitigation goals and objectives.

Steering Committee Meeting #3 – Asset Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment

September 9, 2021

Meeting Attendees:

- Ryan Bray
- Steve Coumparoules
- Sarah Ho
- John King
- Norman Mamea
- Anthony Martinez

The asset inventory was developed to determine the quantity of buildings, facilities, and other assets in the City that lie in the different hazard areas and what proportion of the City this represents. The asset inventory included locations and specifications for general buildings: city well sites, civic buildings, parks, hospitals, schools, and other facilities. The asset inventory was reviewed by the Steering Committee for completeness and assignments we given to those who could retrieve missing information.

Asset Inventory Summary – City of Paramount								
Type	Name	Address	Square Footage	Cost / Square Foot	Structure Value	Contents Value %	Contents Value	TOTAL
Public Buildings	City Hall	16400 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	15,195	112.94	1,716,123	100%	1,716,123	\$3,273,487
Public Buildings	City Yard	15300 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	38,455	130.71	5,026,453	100%	5,026,453	\$6,221,004
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount Ca 90723	42,450	112.94	4,794,303	100%	4,794,303	\$5,537,089
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	3,778	90.30	341,153	100%	341,153	\$3,100,136
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	6500 San Juan, Paramount CA 90723	620	90.30	55,986	100%	55,986	\$439,716
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	7700 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	282	90.30	25,465	100%	25,465	\$100,308

The asset inventory was then used to develop loss estimates for all hazard scenarios. The hazard probabilities and recurrence intervals were applied to the City assets to determine which assets were subject to the greatest potential damages and which hazard events were likely to produce the greatest potential losses.

Additionally, each Steering Committee participant was given a Mitigation Activity Identification worksheet to document potential projects to be discussed during Steering Committee Meeting #4.

Steering Committee Meeting #4 – Mitigation Action Identification

October 28, 2021

Meeting Attendees:

- Ryan Bray
- Steve Coumparoules
- Danny Elizarraras Reál
- Sarah Ho
- John King

The purpose of this meeting was to identify potential mitigation actions and projects that will reduce the impact of identified hazards. First, the mitigation goals and objectives from Steering Committee Meeting #2 were reviewed and validated with the Steering Committee. Then, during the meeting, the Steering Committee participants brainstormed possible projects and actions to mitigate the effects of the identified hazards. This was done using the hazard profiles, hazard-specific objectives, and asset-specific loss estimates as starting points. In addition, the Capital Improvements Plan was reviewed as necessary to see if any capital improvement projects considered hazard mitigation.

As the mitigation projects were identified, the Steering Committee discussed the mitigation action implementation plan according to the following characteristics:

- Mitigation Action Category – Prevention, Property Protection, Public Education and Awareness Natural Resource Protection, Emergency Services, and Structural Projects
- Corresponding Goals and Objectives
- Responsible Department – Building and Safety Division of the Planning Department, Engineering Division of the Public Works Department, Administrative Services, Planning, Public Works, etc.
- Resources – General Fund, Grant Programs, Staff Time, Capital Improvements etc.
- Implementation Timeframe – Ongoing, Short-Term (within two years), Medium-term (between three and ten years), and Long-Term (greater than ten years)
- Whether or not the project protects new or future buildings

Steering Committee Meeting #5 – Mitigation Action Benefit-Cost Review

January 13, 2022

Meeting Attendees:

- Ryan Bray
- Chris Campbell-Joy
- Steve Coumparoules
- Danny Elizarraras Reál
- Sarah Ho

During the fifth Steering Committee Meeting, the identified mitigation actions from Steering Committee Meeting #4 were reviewed and validated with the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee then performed a high-level benefit-cost review on each of the identified mitigation actions. The review consisted of identifying all benefits and costs associated with implementing each mitigation action. Typical benefits include:

- Avoided physical damages (e.g., to buildings, infrastructure, and equipment)
- Avoided loss of function costs (e.g., loss of utilities and lifelines)
- Avoided casualties
- Avoided emergency management costs (e.g., emergency operations center costs, evacuation/rescue costs, and other management costs)

Actions	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
Floodproof 10 businesses in the downtown area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of 1 loss of life every 20 years (casualties reduced by half) - Saving of \$90,000 in private damages and \$5,000 in public cost - Loss of use of 10 downtown businesses completely eliminated - Community's problem of business interruption solved - Federal grants like FMA and FEM can be applied for to implement the proposed floodproofing - Will help improve CRS rating in the long term (so entire community's flood insurance premium will be reduced) - More than half the members of the City Council are opposed to buy-outs; it might be easier to get their support for an alternative to buy-outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floodproofing cost = \$10,000 X 10 = \$100,000 - Need at least 3 people to administer (after obtaining technical assistance from the State) - Need a year to implement 	High (Priority no. 1)
Build safe rooms for a neighborhood of 50 homes without basements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of 5 lives lost every 20 years (casualties reduced by half) - Public and political support for mitigating this hazard exists (due to regular recurrence of tornadoes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City will share 50% of the cost per existing home = \$2,000 X 50 = \$100,000 - Administrative cost per home = \$1,000 X 50 = \$50,000 - Need 3 years to complete - Tornadoes are unpredictable; they may never strike this exact area again 	Medium (Priority no. 2)
Broadcast educational video on local channel on hazard mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local channel might be willing to broadcast free of cost - Publicity would spread awareness about mitigation methods as well as what to do in an emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of preparing video = \$5,000 - Only 5% of population might notice the broadcast - Only 5% of that 5% might actually consider acting on individual mitigation methods 	Low (Priority no. 3)

Once the benefits and costs were estimated, a relative priority was assigned for each action based upon the evaluation.

1.2.4 Public Meetings & Outreach

The City actively solicited public involvement through several advertisements and other media. The City posted an advertisement on its website to invite the public to participate in Steering Committee Meetings and all Steering Committee Meetings were open to the public. Although residents were invited to each meeting, no residents participated in any of the Steering Committee meetings.

Members of the public were also able to provide direct input for Plan development and attend the Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting in order to review the Plan during the drafting stage with the Steering Committee Meeting and provide comments.

The Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting was held on October 4, 2022. Copies of the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan were available for interested members of the public and a presentation was prepared to provide an overview of the planning process and the results of the analyses. However, no members of the public attended.

Following the Public Meeting, the draft Plan was posted on the City's website for a comment period. Members of the public were instructed to submit specific comments to the Project Team via phone.

By the close of the comment period, no comments had been received from the public. Additional information on the Public Meeting, including the sign in sheet and presentation, can be found in Appendix D.

1.3 Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans

§201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

While developing the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Project Team reviewed existing plans (detailed below) and incorporated relevant information into the planning efforts.

City of Paramount 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan is crucial in comparing the previous mitigation ideas and attitudes to the City's current needs and concerns. The project team referred to this Plan constantly throughout the updating process. The Plan provides insight into hazard ranking, hazard history, previously proposed mitigation projects, etc.

City of Paramount General Plan

The City of Paramount 2007 General Plan, with several 2022 revisions, contains guidelines and policies that serve as the City's vision for future planning and development. Mitigation projects defined in the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be required to align with the objectives outlined in the General Plan. Proposal mitigation actions are found in Chapter 4 of this Plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is identified in the Health and Safety Element of the General Plan, and Health and Safety Policy Element 43 sets regular updates to the Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the level of injury, property damage, and community disruption. Policy EJ-3.5 of the Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan states "Coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation activities with emergency operations plans and procedures."

Paramount Urban Water Management Plan

The City's Urban Water Management Plan is updated every five years to monitor water supply issues and mitigate drought situations. It was updated most recently in 2021. As part of the Urban Water Management Plan updates, the City will review the drought hazard profile in the Hazard Mitigation Plan and incorporate the drought mitigation actions identified in the plan.

Paramount Climate Action Plan

The City Council adopted the Paramount Climate Action Plan in 2021. The Climate Action Plan outlines strategies, goals, and actions for reducing City’s municipal and community-wide greenhouse gas emissions and for preparing the community for the anticipated impacts of climate change. Strategy CR3 of the Resilient Community Adaptation Actions of the Climate Action Plan is to “Ensure that emergency planning, public health planning, and adaptation efforts prioritize vulnerable populations.”

City of Paramount Emergency Operations Plan

The City periodically updates the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP, last updated in 2017, includes specific response procedures for earthquake, hazardous material incident, flooding, etc. In order to ensure the plan includes an appropriate response, the City will incorporate the Risk Assessment element of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Emergency Operations Plan update as appropriate.

State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018)

The Hazard Mitigation Plan was reviewed to ensure consistency between the State and City Plan, with respect to identified hazards and vulnerability, goals and objectives, and mitigation actions. The State goals served as the basis for developing the goals at the City level. City goals and objectives are outlined in Chapter 4.

County of Los Angeles 2019 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

LA County’s All-Hazards Mitigation Plan was reviewed to ensure consistency between the County and City Plan. The County Plan, updated in 2019, outlines the County’s approach to hazard mitigation, focusing on natural hazards, human-caused events, and technological emergencies.

California Fire Plan

The State Board of Forestry and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection have developed the Fire Plan for wildland fire protection in California. The plan defines a level of service measurement, considers assets at risk, incorporates the cooperative interdependent relationships of wildland fire protection providers, provides for public stakeholder involvement, and creates a fiscal framework for policy analysis. This information was used when developing the Urban Fire hazard profile.

California Water Plan

The state updated the California Water Plan in 2018 in order to address drought hazard mitigation over the long term. This Plan outlines the state’s approach to integrated water

management and sustainability. This information was used when developing the drought hazard profile.

California Adaptation Planning Guide 2020

FEMA, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and the California Natural Resources Agency developed the California Adaptation Planning Guide to assist municipalities in recognizing local climate change and to provide guidance with addressing potential vulnerabilities. The information was used to identify potential hazards and to provide background information that allowed the Steering Committee to make educated decisions regarding mitigation actions designed to alleviate the effects of climate change.

2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE

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2.1 Region Description

The City of Paramount (City) is a municipality characterized by a combination of residential, industrial, and commercial developments. The City was incorporated in 1957 as a General Law City. Paramount is located in the southwestern part of Los Angeles County, California, about 16 miles southwest of the City of Los Angeles. The City is bordered by Compton, Lynwood, and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west, South Gate and Downey to the north, Bellflower to the east and south, and Long Beach to the south. The City is located near four of the major Los Angeles County freeways, including Interstates 105, 710, 605 and California State Route 91. Additionally, the City is in close proximity to Los Angeles International Airport, Long Beach Municipal Airport, the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and is about 16 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The City has a total area of 4.8 square miles or 3,072 acres.

The City's climate is consistent with coastal southern California and is generally characterized by warm summers and cool winters. According to National Center for Environmental Information, average temperatures range from the average high at 76.5 degrees to the average minimum annual temperature at 55.5. Precipitation occurs mainly in the winter months with an average annual rainfall of 11.46 inches. December, January, and February are the wettest month on average with ~2.5 inches of rainfall each month.

Figure 2.1 provides an overview of Paramount.

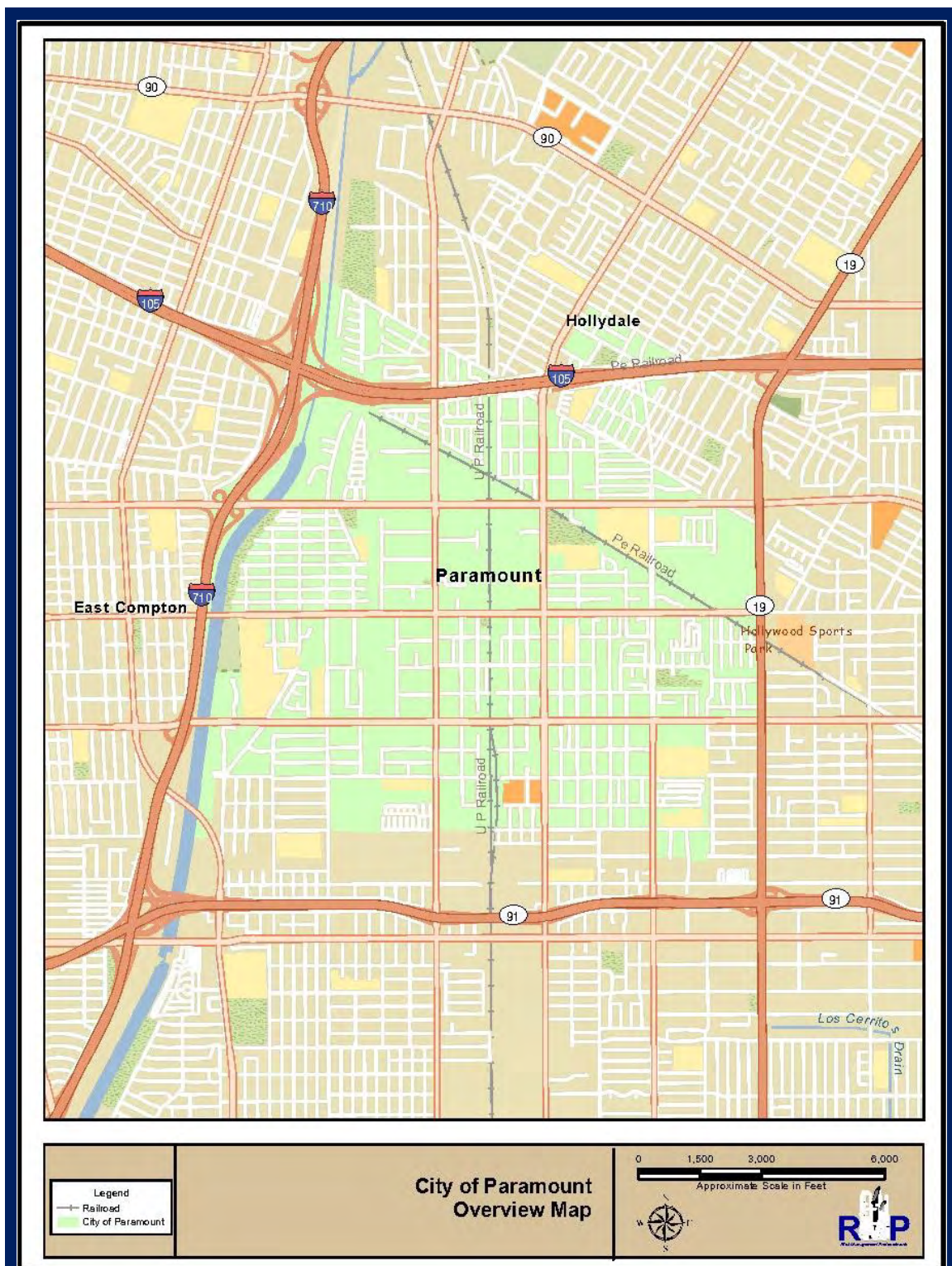


Figure 2.1: City of Paramount Overview Map

2.2 Development Trends

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

The City is 4.73 square miles in area. The following describes land use designations for Paramount. These descriptions are excerpted from the City General Plan (2007) in an attempt to designate the proposed general distribution and intensity of uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, public facilities, and other categories of public and private uses.

At the time of this report, there were no plans for land use redistribution or large capital projects that would impact the City's vulnerability.

Residential Land Uses

Single-Family Residential

- Land uses within this designation are characterized by single-family detached residential development. This land is intended to provide for the maintenance and preservation of the existing single-family neighborhoods in the City and to permit new infill development. The maximum development intensity permitted under this land designation is 8 dwelling units per acre.

Multiple-Family Residential

- This land use designation provides for higher density residential development at intensities of up to 22 dwelling units per acre.

Commercial & Industrial Land Uses

Commercial

- This land use designation applies to a wide range of land uses involved in retail sales and services. Development included in this land use designation may be characterized by smaller neighborhood commercial establishments, community shopping centers, office developments, and other service-related activities.

Industrial

- The industrial land use classification includes those land uses involved in manufacturing, processing, and warehousing activities.

Business Park

- The Business Park land use designation promotes planned development that integrates light industrial, limited retail commercial, and office uses into contemporary development designs. Commercial and office uses should be of a type that serve and reinforce the light manufacturing establishments that are part of the development.

Public/Quasi-Public (P/PQ)

- This designation includes publicly owned lands and properties for quasi-public institutions containing existing or proposed support uses for local community-wide or regional support facilities. Examples of land uses include, but are not limited to, schools, parks, power line easements, flood control facilities, churches, and similar uses that are ancillary to quasi-public uses.

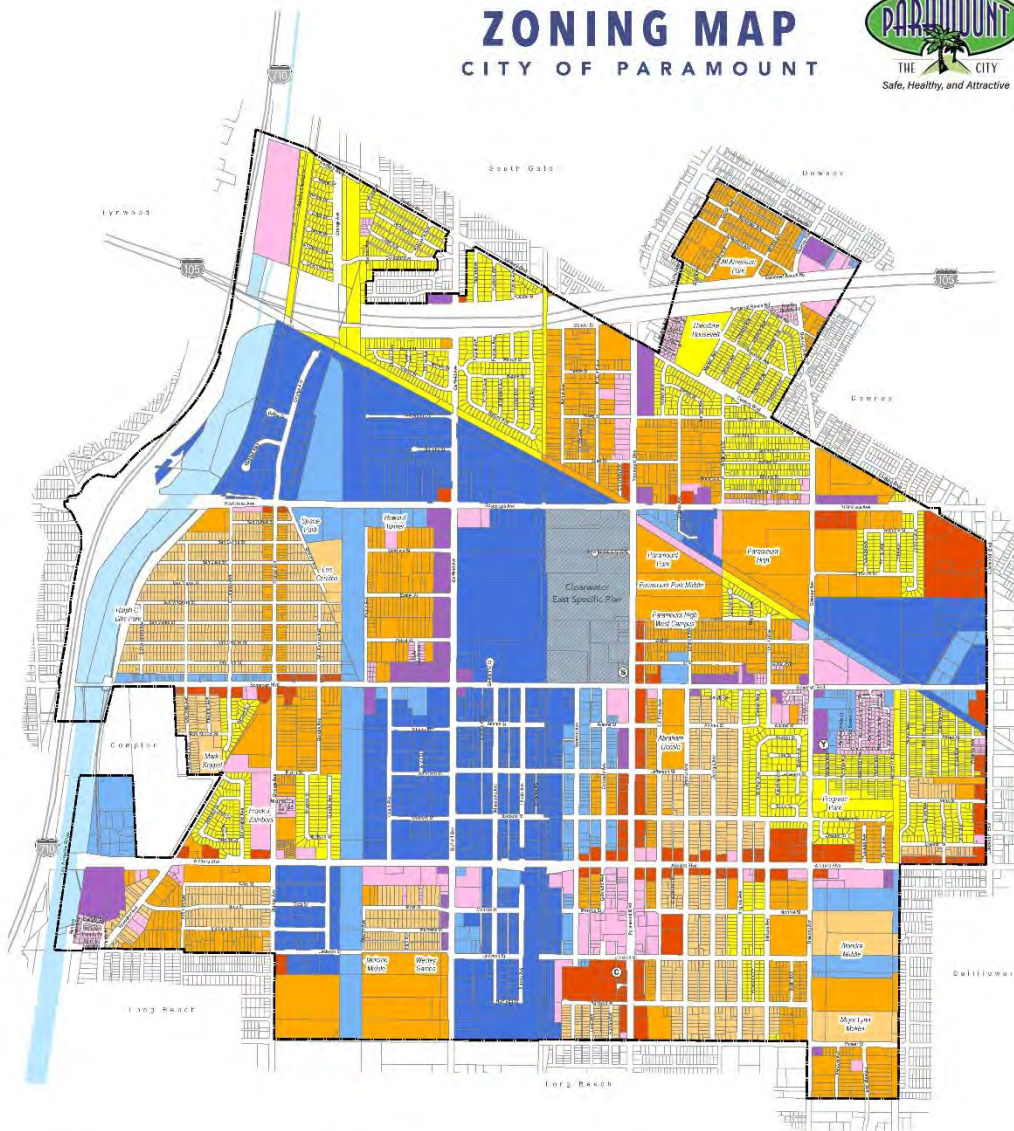
Specific Area Plans

- There are six Area Plans that have been developed for key neighborhoods and districts in the City. These Area Plans are designed to establish more specific policies to selected area of the City, including areas targeted for special revitalization and redevelopment opportunities. The six area designations are:
 - Central Business District Area Plan;
 - Central Industrial District Area Plan;
 - Clearwater East Area Plan;
 - Clearwater North & Howe/Orizaba Area Plan; (consolidation into North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan currently in progress)
 - Clearwater West Area Plan; and
 - Somerset Ranch Planned Community.

Figures 2.2 and 2.3 illustrate the City of Paramount's land use (zoning) and area plan designations, respectfully, and were update in 2022 from the 2007 revision of the General Plan.

ZONING MAP

CITY OF PARAMOUNT



Zoning Districts

Residential Zones

- R-1 Single-Family Residential
- R-2 Medium Density Residential
- R-M Multiple-Family Residential

Commercial Zones

- C-3 General Commercial
- C-M Commercial-Manufacturing

Industrial Zones

- M-1 Light Manufacturing
- M-2 Heavy Manufacturing

Specific Plans and Planned Developments

- CESP Clearwater East Specific Plan
- PD-PS Planned Development with Performance Standards

Base Map Features

- Paramount City Boundary
- Water
- Ⓒ City Hall
- Ⓔ Sheriff's Station
- Ⓥ City Yard

Amendments

Date	Ordinance or Resolution No.

This map does not represent a legal document. Information on this map is not warranted for accuracy. The information is based on the City's current GIS data. Because the status of layers shown on the map can change, and the GIS data may contain errors, omissions or inaccuracies, the information provided in this map is for reference only, not intended for any other use and should not be relied on for any other purpose.

Source: City of Paramount
Map Updated: June 2022

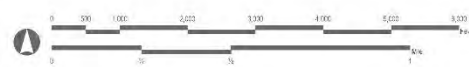


Figure 2.2: City of Paramount General Plan Zoning Map

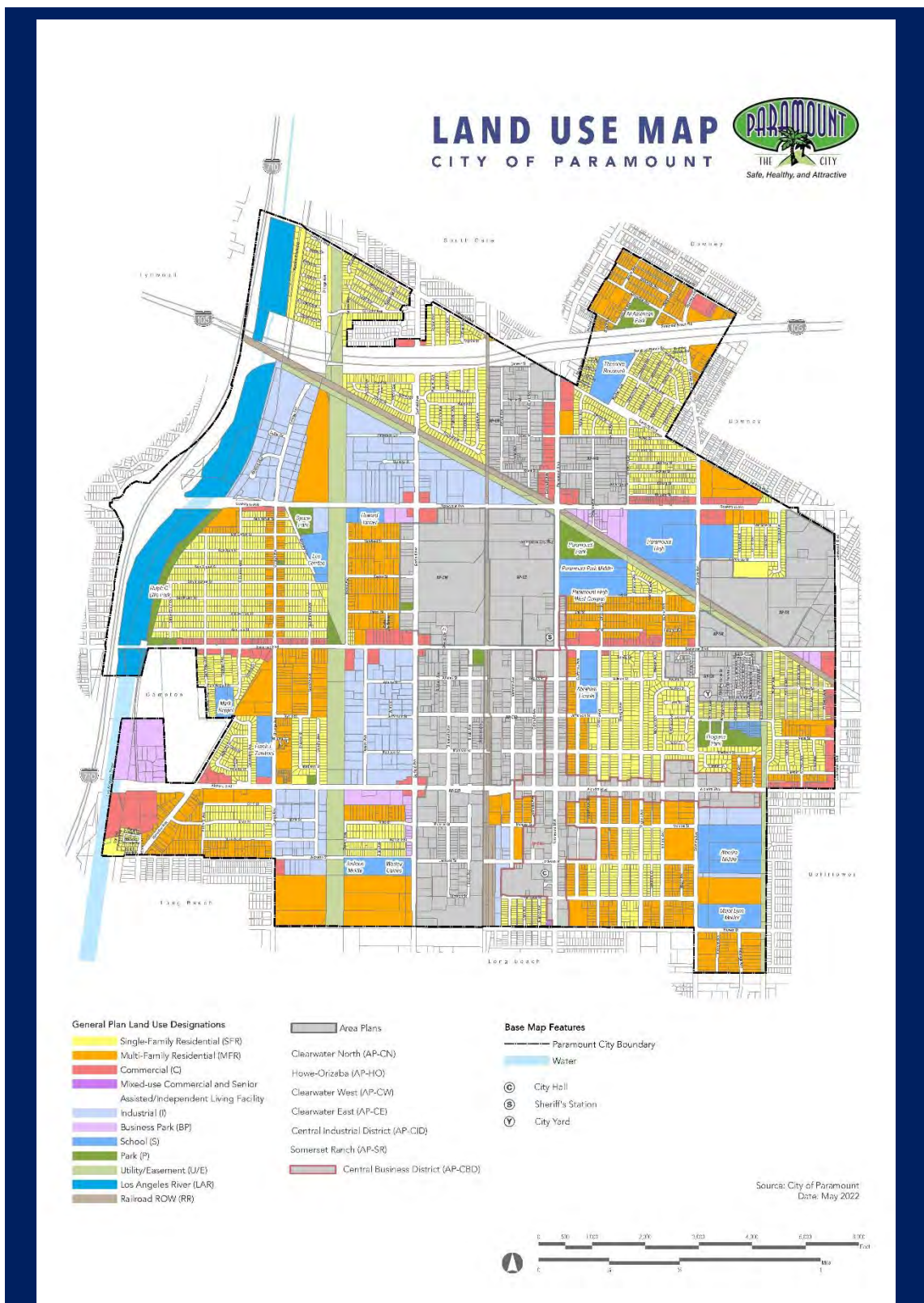


Figure 2.3: City of Paramount Area Plans Map

2.3 Population

Since its incorporation in 1957, the City's population has increased by an annual rate of about 2.46% from 1960 to 1970. After a decade of decreased growth from 1970 to 1980, the City boomed between 1980 and 2005, growing 60% in those years due to City development efforts. The City's population is expected to increase by only 9.5% between 2020 and 2040. Population growth is expected to grow slowly as development opportunities become increasingly limited and the City reaches its potential for building out. Table 2.1 provides the City's projected population growth to 2040.

Table 2.1: Projected Growth for the City of Paramount

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	55,461	57,404	58,919	60,218	61,266

Source: E-1 Cities, Counties, and the State Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change (1/1/2020) and P-2A Total Population for California and Counties (2010 – 2060)

2.4 Demographics

When considering the impacts of hazard scenarios on the community, the City is cognizant that some portions of the community will be impacted to a greater extent than others. A better understanding of how disasters impact the community, even disproportionately, can help guide resiliency efforts to better serve the entire community. Although other factors may be present, this section will focus on how low economic status and age can exacerbate the impacts of a hazard scenario. At the time of this report, economic status and age are the clearest indicators of increased/reduced suffering during a disaster situation based on the information available.

Economic Status

The July 2017 issue of the [Supplemental Research Bulletin](#) published by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSA) states that disasters are experienced differently by people in poverty, even at the preparedness stage. The Supplemental Research Bulletin also notes, according to a 2004 report by Fothergill and Peek, impoverished people are likely to have less access to education regarding

vulnerabilities to disasters and are therefore, typically not able to be as prepared. It is also speculated that preparedness actions may be costly, and possibly too expensive, for people with low incomes to be able to implement. Furthermore, the poor generally are assumed to have to live in homes with lower quality construction which are more susceptible to the impacts of disasters. The bulletin also cites a 1983 report (Rossi, Wright, Weber-Burdin, & Pereira) which found higher rates of injury during natural disasters for lower income households. This also may be tied to the high cost of preparedness measures leaving the poor at a higher rate of vulnerability. World Bank and GFDRR report authors note that people in poverty around the world are more likely than others to live in areas at high risk of disaster impacts. They explain that this may be the case because these more dangerous areas are less expensive, or simply more available, in parts of the world with limited space for housing (Hallegatte et al., 2017).

Age

According to a statement from the [Red Cross](#), “new research has found that older adults are more vulnerable and experience more casualties after natural disasters compared to other age groups”. While not universal, older adults are more likely to have a greater prevalence for chronic conditions, multi-morbidity, cognitive impairment, and medical concerns than other age groups. Generally, older adults are more likely to be dependent on assistive devices and caregivers, more likely to be isolated, more likely to have gaps in preparedness, and potentially be at higher risk for psychological distress. All of these factors increase the potential for injury during a disaster event.

Youth can also be a factor in determining the impacts of disasters on the community; especially long-term. According to the [Center for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#), children may experience anxiety, fear, sadness, sleep disruption, irritability, difficulty concentrating, and anger outburst following a disaster. Furthermore, the CDC states children under 8 years of age are at particular risk for long-term mental health issues after experiencing a disaster.

City Vulnerability

To estimate the impacts of low income and population age on the City, Table 2.3 summarizes some of the applicable estimates provided by the 2020 United States Census regarding the economic status of the community.

Table 2.3: Demographic Estimates

Estimate Category	Census Estimates
Population (2020)	53,733
Persons under 5 years	6%
Persons under 18 years	27.4%
Persons 65 years and over	8.6%
Households (2015-2019)	14,207
Persons per household (2015-2019)	3.82
Households with a computer (2015-2019)	91.1%
Households with a broadband internet subscription, percent (2015-2019)	79.8%
High School graduate or higher, percent of persons aged 25 years+ (2015-2019)	64.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher percent of persons aged 25 years+ (2015-2019)	11.3%
Median Household income (in 2019 dollars, 2015-2019)	\$55,670
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2019 dollars 2015-2019)	\$18,073
Persons in poverty, percent	16.7%

Source: [United State Census Bureau](#)

Although many inferences could be made based on the table above, it is clear 16.7% of the community is recorded being at or below poverty level. Additionally, 8.6% of the community is over the age of 65 while 6% are under the age of 5. While each of these groups represent a small portion of the City, it can be assumed this percentage of the public will be impacted by disasters at a higher degree than the rest of the community. As the City moves forward, considerations for these small sectors of the population should be made to provide effective resilience measures.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

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3.1 Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment is the foundation of the hazard mitigation planning process. As noted in FEMA’s “State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide,” Risk Assessment is the process of measuring the potential impacts of hazards by estimating the existing vulnerability to the identified hazards.

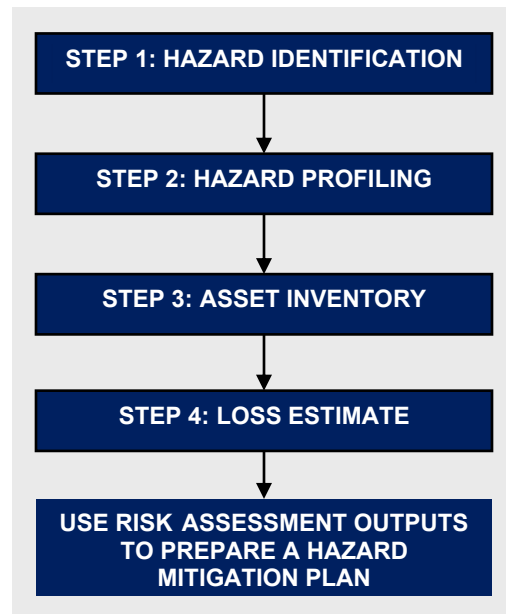
The Risk Assessment consists of four key steps: Hazard Identification, Hazard Profiling, Asset Inventory, and Loss Estimates. This chapter includes the Hazard Identification and Hazard Profiling steps to evaluate the hazards of primary concern to local decision-makers to provide a basis for the Loss Estimates. Additionally, the Risk Assessment provides a basis for the evaluation of mitigation projects and measures that can help reduce the impacts of a hazard when one occurs.

Step 1: Identify Hazards

This step identified all the natural and human-made hazards that might affect the City of Paramount (City) and then narrowed the list to the hazards that are most likely to occur. These hazards included natural, technical, and human-caused events, with an emphasis on the effect of natural disasters on critical facilities, services, and roadways (e.g., government buildings, schools, hospitals, and public services including police and fire). The Steering Committee participated in a Hazard Identification Workshop during the first Steering Committee Meeting to identify and rank the potential hazards within the City.

Step 2: Profile Hazard Events

The hazard event profiles consist of either a map indicating the area impacted by each hazard or key information regarding the characteristics of hazard events within the planning area. To develop detailed hazard profiles, relevant open-source natural hazard studies and mapping projects were reviewed and documented within this report. In addition, the City supplied natural hazard studies (e.g., microbursts, flood, etc.) that included specific hazard and emergency information. This planning step determined the natural hazard magnitude, frequency, and location characteristics (urban fire, fault locations, flood plains, etc.) that were used as the design-basis for the loss estimates.



Step 3: Inventory Assets

The purpose of this step was to determine the quantity of buildings, people, and assets in the City that lie in the different hazard areas and what proportion of the City this represents. The asset inventory was completed using spatial Geographic information Systems (GIS) asset locations and specifications for the following assets:

- General Buildings: City Well Sites, Civic Buildings, Parks, etc.
- Critical Facilities: Hospitals and Schools.

The development of the comprehensive inventory facilitated the development of loss estimates for all hazard scenarios.

Step 4: Loss Estimates

The loss estimate step relied on detailed information regarding the hazard probability and maps that were completed as part of the hazard profiles. This information was used to apply the hazard probabilities and recurrence intervals to the assets and inventory (buildings and infrastructure) of the City. This step was critical in determining which assets were subject to the greatest potential damages and which hazard event was likely to produce the greatest potential losses.

The HAZUS-MH software package, which implements the FEMA-developed methodology and runs on a GIS platform, was used to map, and display earthquake hazard data, as well as the results of damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure within the City. To estimate potential losses for the other hazards, detailed spreadsheets, including the asset inventory and potential hazards, were used to estimate the monetary impact of each hazard to the City.

In estimating losses, HAZUS-MH and the spreadsheets take into account various impacts of a hazard event such as:

- Physical damage: damage to public buildings, schools, critical facilities, and infrastructure;
- Economic loss: lost jobs, business interruptions, repair, and reconstruction costs; and
- Social impacts: impacts to people, including requirements for shelters and medical aid.

The conclusion of this step precipitated a comprehensive loss estimate (vulnerability assessment) for each identified hazard for each specific asset in terms of damages, economic loss, and the associated consequences for the City.

3.2 Hazard Identification and Profiling

§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods.

§201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment **must** assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

The hazard identification and ranking were obtained from the hazard identification exercise which took place during the initial Steering Committee meeting. Each hazard profile includes a summary of the hazard identification exercise identified risk factors and overall rank for each hazard, in addition to the detailed hazard description, historical occurrences, and projected future probability, magnitude, and frequency.

The hazard identification exercise was conducted during the first Steering Committee Meeting to identify the potential hazards within the City. Since this is an update to the City's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the original Plan was used as the starting point for discussing the hazards that can potentially affect the City. The Steering Committee also reviewed hazards discussed in FEMA's "State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide." Chapter 1 and Appendix D include additional information (e.g., presentation, sign-in sheets, etc.) on the first Steering Committee Meeting.

The hazard identification exercise was facilitated using an automated interactive spreadsheet program that asked specific questions on potential hazards and then ranked them accordingly. These questions guided the Committee in the correct facilitation and application of the program. Table 3.1 summarizes the hazard identification exercise risk factors, lists the descriptions of each factor, provides the specific descriptor choices for each risk factor and description, and their associated values used for ranking. It should be noted that the hazards were qualitatively ranked against each other, and the probability/frequency, consequence/severity, or vulnerability may not accurately reflect any actual hazard occurrence.

Table 3.1: Risk Factors for Hazard Identification

Risk Factor	Description	Descriptors	Value
Probability/ Frequency	Prediction of how often a hazard will occur in the future	Infeasible event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics	0
		Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	1
		Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
		Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	3
		Frequent event - occurs more than once a year	4
Consequence/ Severity	Physical Damage - structures and lifelines Economic Impact – loss of function for power, water, sanitation, roads, etc.	No damage	1
		Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines	2
		Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours)	3
		Moderate building damage, lifeline loss (less than 24 hours)	4
		Extensive building damage, widespread loss of lifelines (water, gas, electricity, sanitation, roads), loss of life	5
Vulnerability	Impact Area - area impacted by a hazard event Secondary Impacts - Capability of triggering additional hazards Onset - Period of time between initial recognition of an approaching hazard and when the hazard begins to impact the community	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
		Localized damage area	2
		Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
		Moderate damage area, moderate secondary impacts, moderate warning time	4
		Widespread damage area, significant secondary impacts, no warning time	5

Each profile includes a ranking of the hazard, ranging from low hazard to high hazard. The hazard rankings were determined by assigning each hazard the appropriate risk factors as described above. The risk factors were then used with a hazard ranking matrix to determine the final hazard score. Table 3.2 provides the matrix used for determining each hazard's score.

Table 3.2 Hazard Ranking Matrix

Probability/Frequency Description		Hazard Ranking Matrix						
Rare Event: Occurs less than once every 50 years	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	1	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	1	2	3	4	5	
		2	2	4	6	8	10	
		3	3	6	9	12	15	
		4	4	8	12	16	20	
		5	5	10	15	20	25	
Infrequent Event: Occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	2	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	2	4	6	8	10	
		2	4	8	12	16	20	
		3	6	12	18	24	30	
		4	8	16	24	32	40	
		5	10	20	30	40	50	
Regular Event: Occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	3	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	3	6	9	12	15	
		2	6	12	18	24	30	
		3	9	18	27	36	45	
		4	12	24	36	48	60	
		5	15	30	45	60	75	
Frequent Event: Occurs more than once a year	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	4	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	4	8	12	16	20	
		2	8	16	24	32	40	
		3	12	24	36	48	60	
		4	16	32	48	64	80	
		5	20	40	60	80	100	

The hazard scores from the Hazard Ranking Matrix were compared to the hazard rank criteria to finally categorize each hazard with a hazard ranking. Table 3.3 provides the value determinations for each hazard ranking.

Table 3.3: Hazard Rank Categorization

Hazard Ranking	Matrix Value
High Hazard	50 to 100
Moderately High Hazard	25 to 49
Moderate Hazard	15 to 24
Moderately Low Hazard	5 to 14
Low Hazard	1 to 4

3.2.1 Hazard Profiles

The following sections present additional information regarding the hazards of concern as hazard profiles. The hazard profiles are designed to assist communities in evaluating and comparing the hazards that can impact their community by comparing a number of hazard factors. Each type of hazard has unique characteristics, and the impact associated with a specific hazard can vary depending on the magnitude and location of each event. For the purposes of this report, a hazard event is a specific, uninterrupted occurrence of a particular type of hazard. Furthermore, the probability of occurrence of a hazard in a given location impacts the priority assigned to that hazard. Finally, each hazard will impact different communities in different ways, based on geography, local development, population distribution, age of buildings, and mitigation measures already implemented. Table 3.4 provides the hazard ranking summary for the City.

Table 3.4: City of Paramount Hazard Ranking Summary

Hazard Rank	Score
High	
Earthquake	50
Moderately High	
Adversarial Events	32
Moderate	
Hazardous Material Release	18
Urban Fire	18
Homelessness	18
Moderately Low Hazard	
Utility Loss	12
Pipeline Failure	9
Flood/Dam Failure	8
Destructive Winds	8
Drought	6
Disease Outbreak	6
Low Hazard	
Transportation Accident/Incident	3
Civil Unrest/Riots	2

3.3.1 Trends in Perceived Vulnerability

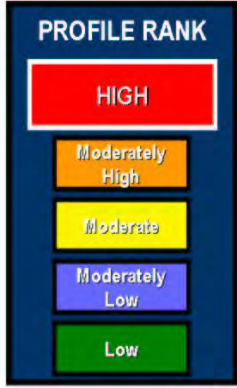
As illustrated above, the Steering Committee reviewed its perceived vulnerability to determine the potential impact of each hazard to the City. The Steering Committee began with the hazards identified in the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan and used the lists as a springboard in determining current perceived vulnerability. For example, the City redefined the Terrorism hazard as Adversarial Events to broaden the scope to include office/school violence. City staff are cognizant of the increasing frequency of adversarial events, although the City has never experience one. In response, the Steering Committee increased its perceived vulnerability to Adversarial Events. Secondly, the City included homelessness as an identified hazard. Continued reports of increased homelessness throughout Los Angeles County coupled with increasing hazards to those experiencing homeless and the surrounding community prompted the City to take action in identifying homelessness as a perceived hazard in order to take action to protect the community.

The 2020 Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan considered the potential for Tsunami and Wildfire, but these were deemed not to be applicable to the City due to a lack of proximity to the ocean and the lack of open “wild areas”. As a result, Tsunami was not included in the Plan and Wildfire was adapted to Urban Fire to be more in line with the City’s vulnerabilities

3.3 Earthquake Hazard Profile

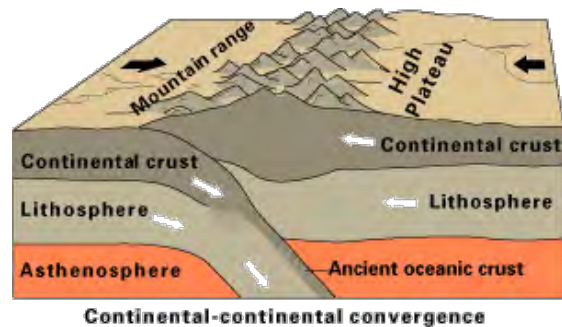
Earthquake Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Rank: High

Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Extensive building damage, widespread loss of lifelines (water, gas, electricity, sanitation, roads), loss of life	
Vulnerability:	Widespread damage area, significant secondary impacts, no warning time	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	50	

3.3.1 Earthquake Hazard Information and Background

Plate tectonics is a starting point for understanding the forces within the Earth that cause earthquakes. Plates are thick slabs of rock that make up the outermost 100 kilometers of the Earth. The term "tectonics" describes the deformation of the Earth's crust, the forces producing such deformation, and the geologic and structural



features that result. The constant motion of the plates causes stress in the brittle upper crust of the Earth. These tectonic stresses build as the rocks are gradually deformed. The rock deformation, or strain, is stored in the rocks as elastic strain energy. When the strength of the rock is exceeded, rupture occurs along a fault. The rocks on opposite sides of the fault slide past each other as they spring back into a relaxed position. The strain

energy is released partly as heat and partly as elastic waves called seismic waves. The passage of these seismic waves produces the ground shaking in earthquakes.

Faults are more likely to produce future earthquakes if they have rapid rates of movement, have had recent earthquakes along them, experience greater total displacements, and are aligned so that movement can relieve the accumulating tectonic stresses. Geologists classify faults by their relative hazards. “Active” faults, which represent the highest hazard, are those that have ruptured to the ground surface during the Holocene period (about the last 11,000 years). In contrast, “potentially active” faults are those that displaced layers of rock from the Quaternary period (the last 1,800,000 years). Determining if a fault is “active” or “potentially active” depends on geologic evidence, which may not be available for every fault.

Shaking

The amount of energy released during an earthquake is usually expressed as a magnitude and is measured directly from the earthquake as recorded on seismographs. An earthquake’s magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals (e.g., 6.8). Seismologists have developed several magnitude scales. One of the first was the Richter Scale, developed in 1932 by the late Dr. Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology. The most commonly used scale today is the Moment Magnitude (M_w) Scale. Moment magnitude is related to the total area of the fault that ruptured and the amount of offset (displacement) across the fault. It is a more uniform measure of the energy released during an earthquake.

The other commonly used measure of earthquake severity is intensity. Intensity is an expression of the amount of shaking at any given location on the ground surface. In general, it decreases with distance from the source of an earthquake, but it may be increased or decreased by several factors.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale and Corresponding Richter Scale Magnitudes

Shaking intensity is often described using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, which rates an earthquake’s effects based on human observation. While an earthquake has only one magnitude it may have many intensity values, which will generally decrease with distance from the epicenter. Table 3.5 lists the Modified Mercalli Scale’s various intensity levels and corresponding Richter Scale magnitudes.

Table 3.5: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Mercalli Intensity			Richter Scale Magnitude
I	Instrumental	Detected only by a seismograph	
II	Feeble	Noticed by sensitive people	0.1 to 3.4
III	Slight	Like the vibrations due to a passing truck	3.5 to 4.2
IV	Moderate	Felt by people while walking; rocking of loose objects, including standing vehicles	4.3 to 4.8
V	Rather Strong	Felt generally; most sleepers are awakened and bells ring	
VI	Strong	Trees sway and all suspended objects swing; damage by over-turning and falling of loose objects	4.9 to 5.4
VII	Very Strong	General alarm; walls crack; plaster falls	
VIII	Destructive	Car drivers seriously disturbed; masonry fissured; chimneys fall; poor constructed buildings damaged	5.5 to 6.1
IX	Ruinous	Some houses collapse where ground begins to crack, and pipes break	6.2 to 6.9
X	Disastrous	Ground cracks badly; many buildings destroyed, and railway lines bent; landslides on steep slopes	7.0 to 7.3
XI	Very disastrous	Few buildings remain standing; bridges destroyed; all services (railway, pipes, and cables) out of action; great landslides and floods	7.4 to 8.1
XII	Catastrophic	Total Destruction; objects thrown into air; ground rises and falls in waves	8.1 +

Amplification of Seismic Shaking

Although seismic waves radiate from their source like ripples on a pond, the radiation is not uniform due to the complex nature of an earthquake rupture, the different paths the waves follow through the earth, and the different rock and soil layers near the earth's surface. Large earthquakes begin to rupture at their hypocenter deep in the earth and the fault ruptures outward from that point. Because the speed of an earthquake rupture on a

fault is similar to the speed of seismic waves, waves closer to the epicenter can be compounded by waves from farther along the rupture, creating a pulse of very strong seismic waves that moves along the fault in the direction of the fault rupture. Seismic waves may also be modified as they travel through the earth's crust.

As seismic waves approach the ground surface, they commonly enter areas of loose soils where the waves travel more slowly. As the waves slow down, their amplitude increases, resulting in larger waves with frequencies that are more likely to damage structures. Waves can also be trapped within soft sediments between the ground surface and deep, hard basement rocks, their destructive energy multiplying as they bounce back and forth, producing much greater shaking at the ground surface.

Ground Failure

Fissuring, settlement, and permanent horizontal and vertical shifting of the ground often accompany large earthquakes. Although not as pervasive or as costly as the shaking itself, these ground failures can significantly increase damage and under certain circumstances can be the dominant cause of damage.

Fault Rupture

The sudden sliding of one part of the earth's crust past another releases the vast store of elastic energy in the rocks as an earthquake. The resulting fracture is known as a fault, while the sliding movement of earth on either side of a fault is called fault rupture. Fault rupture begins below the ground surface at the earthquake hypocenter, typically between three and ten miles below the ground surface in California. If an earthquake is large enough, the fault rupture will actually travel all the way to the ground surface, severely damaging structures built across its path.

Liquefaction

In addition to the primary fault rupture that occurs right along a fault during an earthquake, the ground many miles away can also fail during the intense shaking. One common type of failure occurs when soft, water-saturated soil settles, causing the water to eject sediment particles as it works its way to the ground surface. This phenomenon, known as liquefaction, turns the soil into a fluid, causing it to lose the ability to support buildings and other structures. Areas susceptible to liquefaction include places where sandy sediments have been deposited by rivers along their course or by wave action along beaches.



















Landslides
































Landslides are the result of the down-slope movement of unstable hillside materials under the influence of weathering and gravity over time. Strength of rock and soil, steepness of slope, and weight of the hillside material all play an important role in the stability of hillside areas. Weathering and absorption of water can weaken slopes, while the added weight of saturated materials or overlying construction can increase the chances of slope failure. Sudden failure can be triggered by heavy rainfall, excavation of weak slopes, and earthquake shaking, among other factors.
































3.4.2 Earthquake History









To indicate the potential for an earthquake event, Table 3.6 lists all significant recorded earthquakes in Southern California, and the associated magnitudes (excerpted from the Southern California Earthquake Data Center).

Table 3.6 Southern California Historical Earthquakes

	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4		Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4		Magnitude > 7.5
Magnitude		Year	Earthquake Name
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1922	Parkfield Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1923	North San Jacinto Fault Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1925	Santa Barbara Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1927	Lompoc Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1933	Long Beach Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1934	Parkfield Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1937	San Jacinto Fault ("Terwilliger Valley") Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1940	Imperial Valley Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1941	Santa Barbara Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1941	Torrance-Gardena Earthquakes
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1942	Fish Creek Mountains Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1946	Walker Pass Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1947	Manix Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1948	Desert Hot Springs Earthquake

	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4		Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4		Magnitude > 7.5
Magnitude		Year	Earthquake Name
	Magnitude > 7.5	1952	Kern County Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1952	Bakersfield Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1954	San Jacinto Fault Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1966	Parkfield Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1968	Borrego Mountain Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1970	Lytle Creek Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1971	San Fernando (Sylmar) Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1973	Point Mugu Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1975	Galway Lake Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1978	Santa Barbara Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1979	Malibu Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1979	Imperial Valley Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1980	White Wash Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1982	"Anza Gap" Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1986	North Palm Springs Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1986	Oceanside Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1987	Elmore Ranch/Superstition Hills Earthquakes
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1987	Whittier Narrows Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1988	Tejon Ranch Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1988	Upland Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1988	Pasadena Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1989	Malibu Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1989	Newport Beach Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1989	Montebello Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1990	Upland Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1991	Sierra Madre Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1992	Joshua Tree Earthquake

	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4		Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4		Magnitude > 7.5
Magnitude		Year	Earthquake Name
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1992	Landers Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1992	Big Bear Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1992	Mojave (Garlock) Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1993	Wheeler Ridge Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1994	Northridge Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	1995	Ridgecrest Earthquakes
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1996	Coso Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1997	Calico Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1998	Coso Earthquakes
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1998	Crafton Hills (Redlands) Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1998	San Bernardino Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	1998	Whiskey Springs (Big Bear City) Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	1999	Hector Mine Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2001	Anza Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	2002	Laguna Salad Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	2003	San Simeon Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2005	Mettler Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2008	Chino Hills Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2009	Inglewood Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	2009	Baja California Earthquake
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	2010	Sierra El Mayor Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2011	Calexico Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2012	Brawley Earthquakes
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2012	Westmoreland Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2013	Isla Vista Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2014	Brea Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2016	Borrego Springs Earthquake

	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4		Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4		Magnitude > 7.5
Magnitude		Year	Earthquake Name
	Magnitude 6.5 to 7.4	2019	Ridgecrest Earthquake
	Magnitude 5.5 - 6.4	2020	Searles Valley Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2020	Lone Pine Earthquake
	Magnitude 4.5 - 5.4	2020	South El Monte

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center](#)

Southern California Historic Earthquakes

One of the best indicators of earthquake potential is learning the earthquake history of the area. The following is a discussion on large earthquakes that affected the City and Southern California in general, which were also included in Table 3.6.

1857 Fort Tejon Earthquake

On January 9, 1857, one of the greatest recorded earthquakes in the United States occurred. The Fort Tejon earthquake measured 7.9 on the Richter Scale and left a surface rupture scare of over 350 kilometers along the San Andreas Fault. Strong shaking was said to have lasted for over a minute, and water from the Los Angeles River was reportedly thrown out of its bed. Damage was not nearly as serious as it would be today since Southern California was sparsely populated at the time. Were the Fort Tejon earthquake to occur today, the damage would easily run into billions of dollars, and the loss of life would be substantial. The present-day communities of Wrightwood and Palmdale lie upon or near the 1857 rupture area.

1933 Long Beach Earthquake

In 1933, the Long Beach 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck the Los Angeles Basin on March 10. The earthquake occurred on the Newport-Inglewood Fault, causing serious damage in Long Beach and other communities. The earthquake resulted in 120 deaths and over \$50 million in property damage. Most of the damaged buildings were of unreinforced masonry. The following images of the damage were taken from the Southern California Earthquake Data Center website.



1971 Sylmar Earthquake (San Fernando)



On February 9, 1971, the Los Angeles basin shook for over one minute. There were 65 deaths and a financial cost of over \$500 million. The earthquake resulted in a crack in the Van Norman Dam where an 80-square mile area had to be evacuated due to fear the dam would break. Numerous people were trapped in buildings and fires were started from natural gas line breaks. Two hospitals collapsed killing nine people. The Veterans Administration Hospital had seven deaths (photo left) and the Olive View Hospital had two deaths. Following this earthquake, the Alquist Hospital Seismic Act was passed.

1987 Whittier Narrows Earthquake

In October 1987, the Whittier Narrows Earthquake struck the Los Angeles area with a 5.9 magnitude earthquake. This earthquake occurred on a fault system not previously known for seismic activity. There were 8 deaths and 200 injuries. The earthquake damage was estimated at \$358 million.



1994 Northridge Earthquake



On January 17, 1994, the Northridge Earthquake 6.7 magnitude struck the Los Angeles area. There were 57 deaths and over 1,500 people were injured. The earthquake caused billions of dollars in damage and disrupted the lives of thousands of residents, schools, and businesses in Southern California.

For days afterward, thousands of homes and businesses were without electricity; tens of thousands had no gas; and nearly 50,000 had little or no water. Approximately 15,000 structures were moderately to severely damaged, which left thousands of people temporarily homeless. Over 66,500 buildings were inspected. Nearly 4,000 were severely damaged and over 11,000 were moderately damaged. Several collapsed bridges and overpasses created commuter havoc on the freeway system. Ground shaking caused extensive damage, but the earthquake triggered liquefaction and dozens of fires also caused additional severe damage. This extremely strong ground motion in large portions of the Los Angeles Basin resulted in record economic losses.



However, the earthquake occurred early in the morning on a holiday. This circumstance considerably reduced the potential effects. Many collapsed buildings were unoccupied, and most businesses were not yet open. The direct and indirect economic losses ran into the tens of billions.

2019 Ridgecrest Earthquakes

The 2019 Ridgecrest Earthquake event s began on July 4, 2019, with a magnitude 6.4 quake near the town of Ridgecrest. Then, at 6:32PM on July 6th, 2019, a 7.1 magnitude struck again east of the town. This quake moved along 30 miles of Garlock strike-slip fault line and was followed by 26,000



aftershocks over multiple days. The shaking was felt in Stockton, Las Vegas, and downtown Los Angeles; near the City. According to the [United States Geological Survey](#), five people were injured, 50 homes were structurally damaged, and many more homes were damaged by fire from broken gas lines and power outages. Damages from the quake were estimated to exceed \$100,000,000 USD.

Even if the epicenter of a major earthquake is not located directly within the City, the aftershocks associated with that earthquake can cause significant damage. The hazards associated with aftershock earthquakes are the same as mainshock earthquakes and may cause significant damage and disruption. The primary difference between mainshock and aftershock earthquakes is aftershock earthquakes are categorized by the following two guidelines. First, it must occur within one rupture length of the mainshock rupture surface, or alternatively, within an "aftershock zone" based upon early aftershock activity and defined by seismologists. Second, it must occur within that designated area before the seismicity rate in that area returns to its "background", meaning pre-mainshock, level. Figure 3.1 from the [Southern California Earthquake Data Center](#) details the locations and magnitudes for historic Southern California earthquakes.

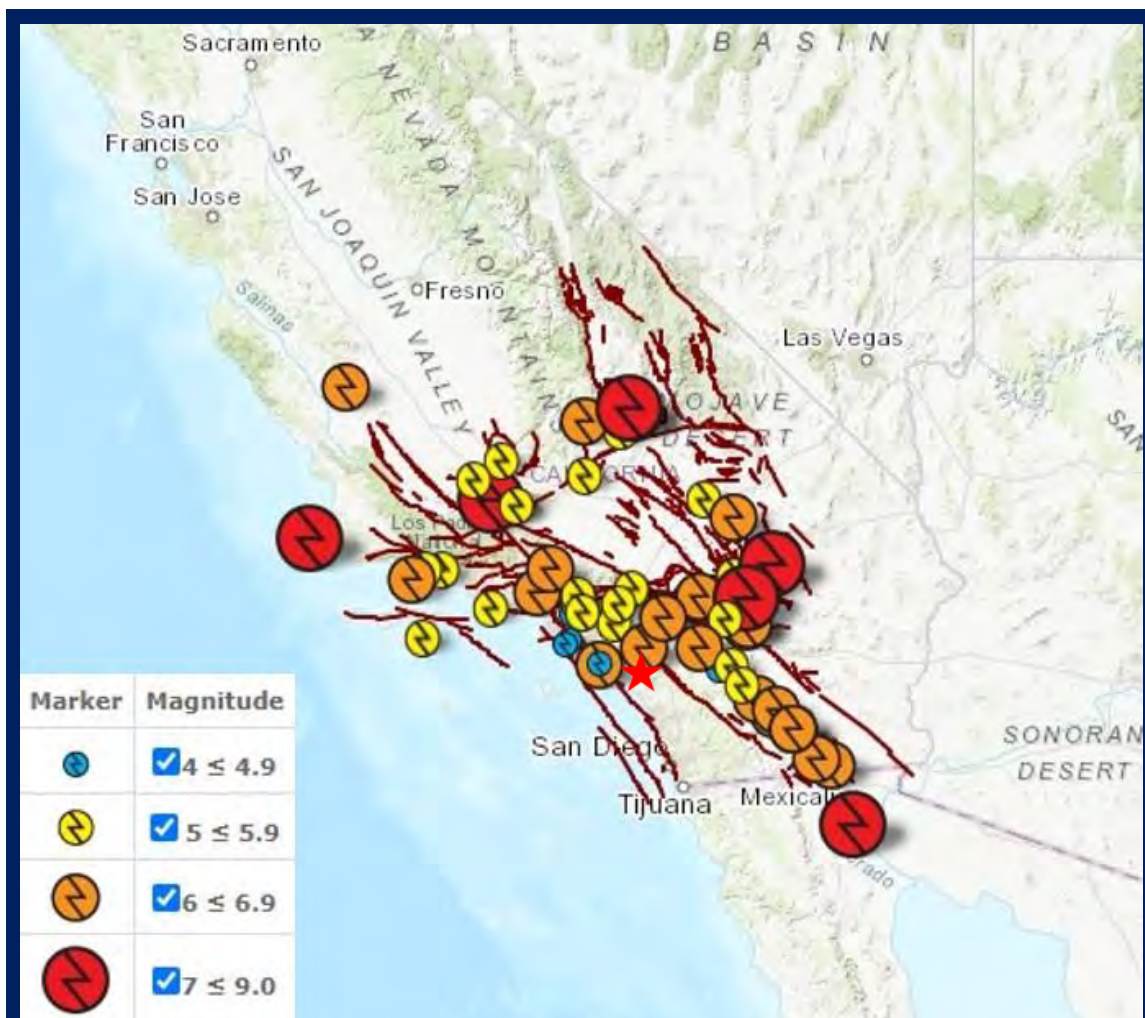


Figure 3.1: Southern California Historic Earthquakes Map

[Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

3.3.3 Earthquake Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

The Steering Committee ranked earthquake as the greatest threat to the City. The City does not have any seismic faults within its boundaries but is still in the vicinity of several known active and potentially active earthquake faults. As discussed below, many of these faults are known to be capable of a magnitude 6.0 or greater earthquake. A major earthquake occurring in or near the City may cause many casualties, extensive property damage, fires, and hazardous material spills, and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, hazardous material accidents, and possible failures of pipelines and waterways. As shown in previous earthquakes, the time of day could have a significant effect on the number of casualties and the damages incurred. Such an earthquake could exceed the response capabilities

of the City, requiring disaster relief and aid support from other local governments and organizations.

Fault Zones

There are many faults and fault zones throughout southern California. After reviewing maps of California and specifically the Southern California area, the research resulted in earthquakes that could impact the City. Faults that were reviewed include: the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, San Jacinto, El Modena, Cristianitos, El Modena, Norwalk, San Joaquin Hills, Peralta Uplift, Whittier-Elsinore, and Palos Verdes. These faults, all considered active, are capable of producing earthquakes in the 4.5 – 8+ range. This report focused on the four faults that could most seriously impact the area.

1. San Andreas Fault
2. Newport-Inglewood Fault
3. Whittier-Elsinore Fault
4. Palos Verdes Fault

A major earthquake along any of these four faults could result in substantial casualties and damage resulting from collapsed buildings, damaged roads and bridges, fires, flooding, and other threats to life and property. There may still be unmapped earthquake faults throughout Southern California that could also affect the City. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 provide the local earthquake faults in Southern California and in the areas around the City. In addition, Tables 3.7 through 3.11 give fault-specific information from the Southern California Earthquake Data Center for local faults that could affect the City.

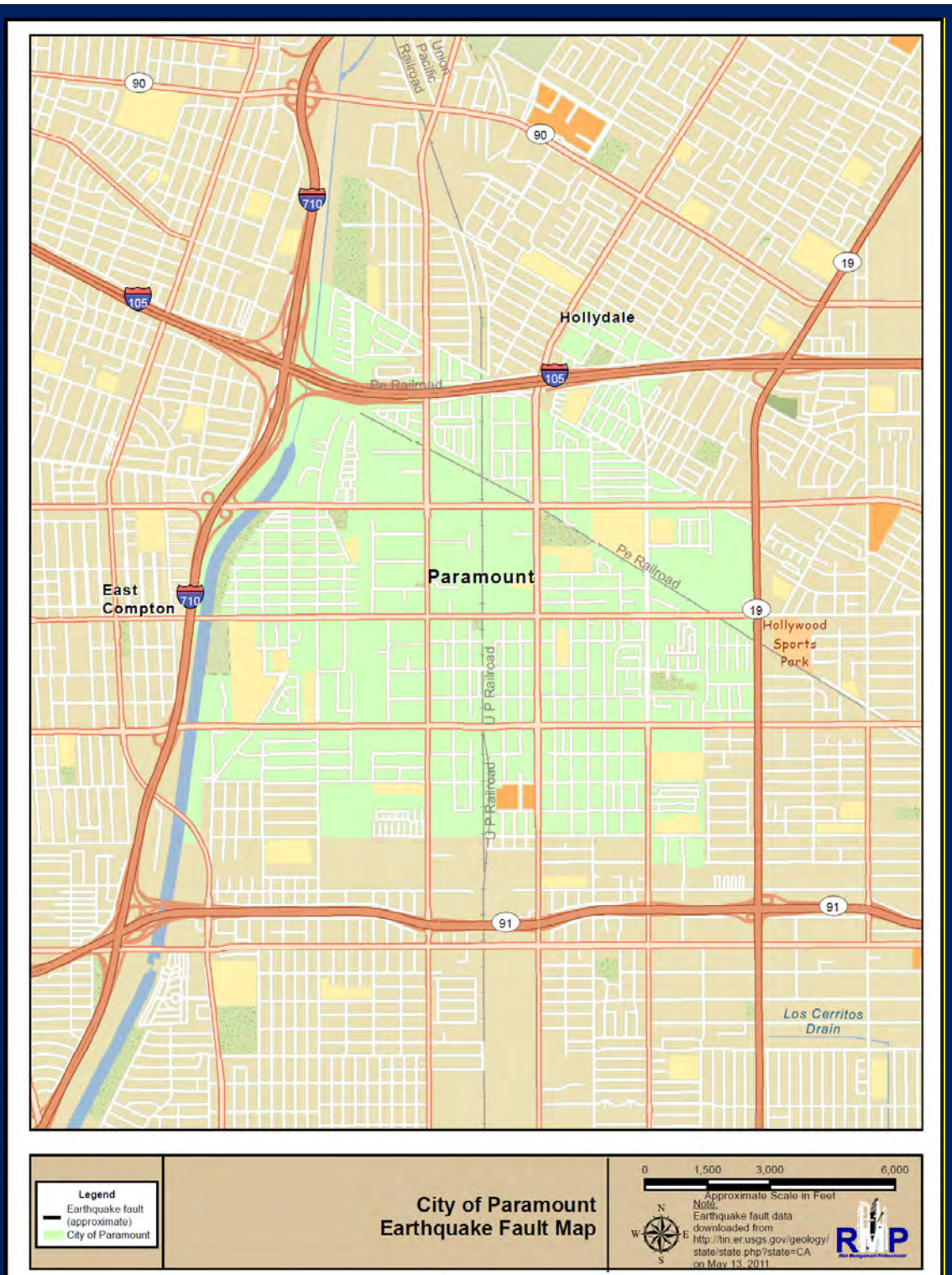


Figure 3.2: City of Paramount Earthquake Fault Map

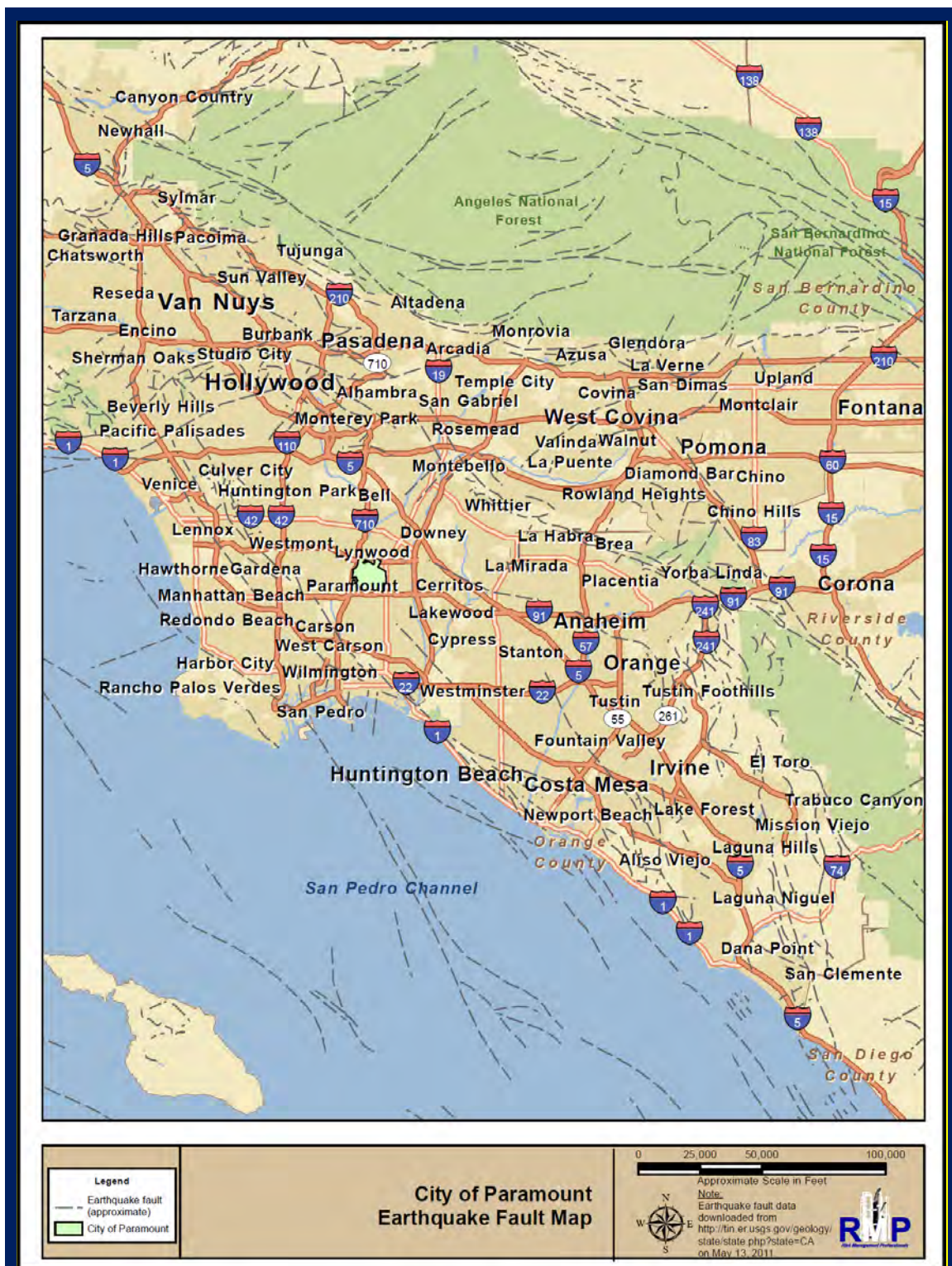


Figure 3.3: Southern California Earthquake Fault Map

The San Andreas Fault

Table 3.7: San Andreas Fault Information

Type of fault:	Right-lateral strike-slip
Length:	1200 km
Nearby Communities:	Parkfield, Frazier Park, Palmdale, Wrightwood, San Bernardino, Banning, Indio
Last Major Rupture:	January 9, 1857 (Mojave segment); April 18, 1906 (Northern segment)
Slip rate:	20-35 mm/yr.
Interval Between Major Ruptures:	Average of about 140 years on the Mojave segment; recurrence interval varies greatly from under 20 years (at Parkfield only) to over 300 years
Probable Magnitudes:	6.8-8.0

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

This fault marks the boundary between the North American and Pacific tectonic plates and is capable of producing earthquakes in the magnitude 8+ range. It has been scientifically determined through a carbon dating process that a major earthquake on this fault has occurred approximately every 145 years plus or minus 20 years. The last major earthquake on the Mojave segment of the Fault occurred in 1857 (157 years ago as of 2014). The San Andreas Fault is considered one of the most active faults in the world today, and a major earthquake up to an 8.3 magnitude is expected to occur again within the next 20 years. The Fault traverses the Southern California region and is located approximately 70 miles east of the City. The ground shaking of an 8.3 magnitude earthquake on the Southern San Andreas Fault would result in serious damage in Southern California, including the City.

The Newport-Inglewood Fault

Table 3.8: Newport-Inglewood Fault Information

Type of fault:	Right lateral; local reverse slip associated with fault steps
Length:	75 km
Nearby Communities:	Culver City, Inglewood, Gardena, Compton, Signal Hill, Long Beach, Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa
Last Major Rupture	March 10, 1993, M_w 6.4

Slip rate:	0.6 mm/yr.
Interval Between Major Ruptures:	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes:	6.0-7.4

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

The Newport-Inglewood Fault is considered the second most active fault in California. It runs from the City of Inglewood through Huntington Beach and out into the Pacific Ocean in the Newport Beach area. This fault is capable of producing earthquakes in the range of 6.3 to 7.5 magnitude. The 6.5 magnitude, 1933 Long Beach earthquake occurred on the Newport-Inglewood fault causing 120 deaths and severe damage. Unreinforced masonry buildings collapsed leaving people trapped beneath the rubble.

Earthquakes are to be considered a major threat to the City. When scientists refer to the San Andreas Fault, they often call it “The Big One.” In 1990, the Los Angeles Times newspaper did a series of articles on the Newport-Inglewood Fault and described it as “The Bigger One.” Both faults would cause considerable damage; however, a 7.5 magnitude Newport-Inglewood earthquake could be more severe to the City than an 8.3 on the San Andreas due to the fault’s proximity to the City. The cost estimates of damage are much greater for the Newport-Inglewood worst-case scenario than the San Andreas worst-case scenario.

Whittier-Elsinore Fault

Table 3.9: Whittier-Fault Information

Type of fault:	Right-lateral strike-slip with some reverse slip
Length:	40 km
Nearby Communities:	Yorba Linda, Hacienda Heights, Whittier
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip rate:	Between 2.5 and 3.0 mm/yr.
Interval Between Major Ruptures:	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes:	6.0-7.2

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

The Whittier Fault runs along the Chino Hills range between Chino Hills and Whittier. Earthquakes with surface rupture on the Whittier Fault are estimated to have return

intervals for a M6.5 and M7.5 of 100 and 1,200 years, respectively. An unpublished paleoseismic investigation suggests that the Whittier segment has not moved for 2,000 years. Since the average interval between major characteristic (extreme) events on the Whittier segment is estimated to be on the order of 1,200 years, the fault is considered long overdue. The Whittier fault joins the Chino Fault near Prado Dam where they merge into the Elsinore Fault.

Table 3.10: Elsinore Fault Information

Type of fault:	Right-lateral strike-slip
Length:	180 km
Nearby Communities:	Temecula, Lake Elsinore, Julian
Last Major Rupture	May 15, 1910; Magnitude 6
Slip rate:	Roughly 4.0 mm/yr.
Interval Between Major Ruptures:	Roughly 250 years
Probable Magnitudes:	6.5-7.5

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

The Elsinore Fault trends along the eastern base of the Santa Ana Mountains and is one of the largest in Southern California, and in historical times, has been one of the quietest. The main trace of the Elsinore Fault has only seen one historical event greater than magnitude 5.2, which was the M6.0 Elsinore Earthquake of 1910.

At the northern end, the fault splays into several faults, creating the Whittier-Elsinore Fault Zone. A “characteristic” Magnitude M6.9 on the northwest segment of the Whittier-Elsinore Fault Zone has been estimated to have a return period of 450 years. This “characteristic” earthquake would be expected to cause ground movement on the order of 3 to 6 feet, with peak horizontal ground accelerations up to 1 g. Most structures built prior to 1997 were designed to withstand peak ground accelerations of up to 0.4 g, so a “characteristic” earthquake along this fault zone would have devastating consequences.

Palos Verdes Fault

Table 3.11: Palos Verdes Fault Information

Type of fault:	Right-reverse
-----------------------	---------------

Length:	Roughly 80 km
Nearby Communities:	San Pedro, Palos Verdes Estates, Torrance, Redondo Beach
Most recent surface rupture:	Holocene offshore; Late Quaternary onshore;
Slip rate:	Between 0.1 and 3.0 mm/yr.
Interval between major ruptures:	Unknown
Probable magnitudes:	6.0 – 7.0 (or greater); fault geometries may allow only partial rupture at any one time.

Source: [Southern California Earthquake Data Center at Caltech](#)

The Palos Verdes Hills Fault is capable of a 6.0-7.0 magnitude earthquake. It has two main branches and continues southward as the Palos Verdes-Coronado Bank Fault Zone. This fault is located off the coast of Redondo Beach and Torrance and continues southward through the Palos Verdes peninsula and offshore, outside the San Pedro Bay. The issue of concern is the fault causing shaking and liquefaction within the City.

Peak Ground Acceleration

The Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) mapping represents peak horizontal acceleration of the ground on firm-rock conditions. The approach of representing peak horizontal ground acceleration on firm-rock is a common and widely used method of showing ground accelerations. The development of probabilistic acceleration maps is a result of three types of basic input parameters:

- 1) Attenuation of ground shaking with distance from the earthquake source;
- 2) Frequency of earthquakes within an area or region, termed recurrence; and
- 3) The character and extent of regions and faults that generate earthquakes.

According to the following Peak Ground Acceleration Map, the City is located in an area that will experience a PGA ranging from 0.50 g to 0.70 g with 10% exceedance in 50 years (0.0021 annual probability).

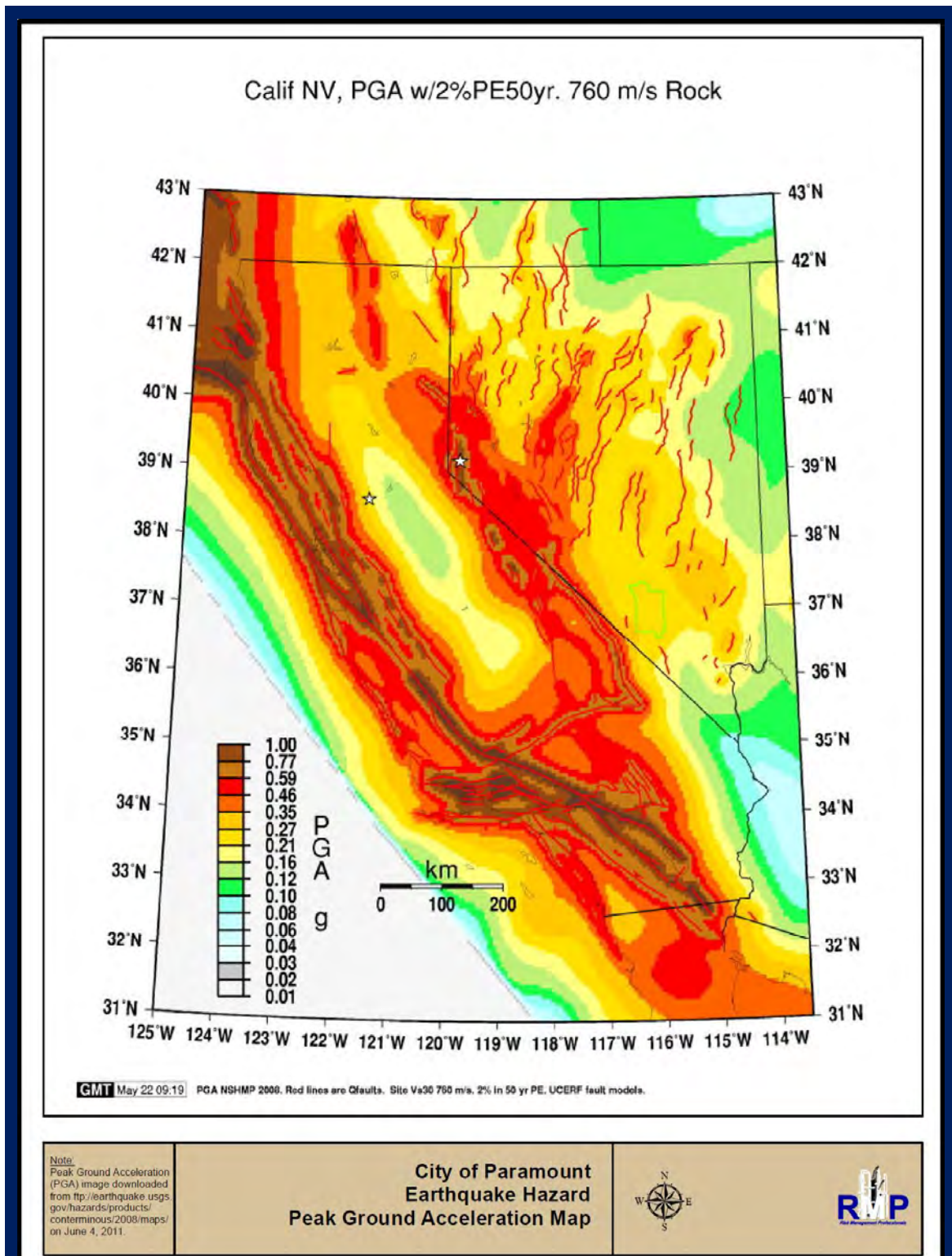











Figure 3.4: City of Paramount Peak Ground Acceleration Map

According to Table 3.12 below (provided by the United States Geographic Survey), this PGA value is typically associated with a range of 4.9 to 5.4 magnitude earthquakes. Thus, there is a 0.21% annual possibility of a 4.9 to 5.4 magnitude earthquake affecting the City.

Table 3.12: Mercalli Intensity and Corresponding Peak Group Acceleration

Mercalli Intensity	Richter Intensity	Acceleration (%g)	Velocity (cm/s)	Perceived Shaking	Potential Damage
	3.5	< 0.17	< 0.1	Not Felt	None
	4.2 – 4.3	0.17 - 1.4	0.1 - 1.1	Weak	None
	4.8	1.40 – 3.9	1.1 - 3.4	Light	None
	4.9 – 5.4	3.9 - 9.2	3.4 - 8.1	Moderate	Very light
	5.5 – 6.0	9.2 - 18	8.1 - 16	Strong	Light
	6.1	18 - 34	16 - 31	Very Strong	Moderate
	6.2	34 - 65	31 - 60	Severe	Moderate to Heavy
	6.9	65 - 124	60 - 116	Violent	Heavy
	> 7.0	> 124	> 116	Extreme	Very Heavy

Liquefaction Zone

The term Liquefaction Zone represents areas where the underlying soil foundations may become fluidized and experience liquefaction during an earthquake. Liquefaction refers to a phenomenon where saturated sand and silt take on the characteristics of a liquid during the intense shaking of an earthquake. This can cause the soil to sink, spread, and possibly collapse under the weight of aboveground structures. This can cause underground pipes to float and possibly rupture, severe damage to electrical grids and utility poles, and worst-case scenario cause severe damage to buildings leading to a structural collapse. Figure 3.5 shows all the liquefaction zones in Los Angeles County.

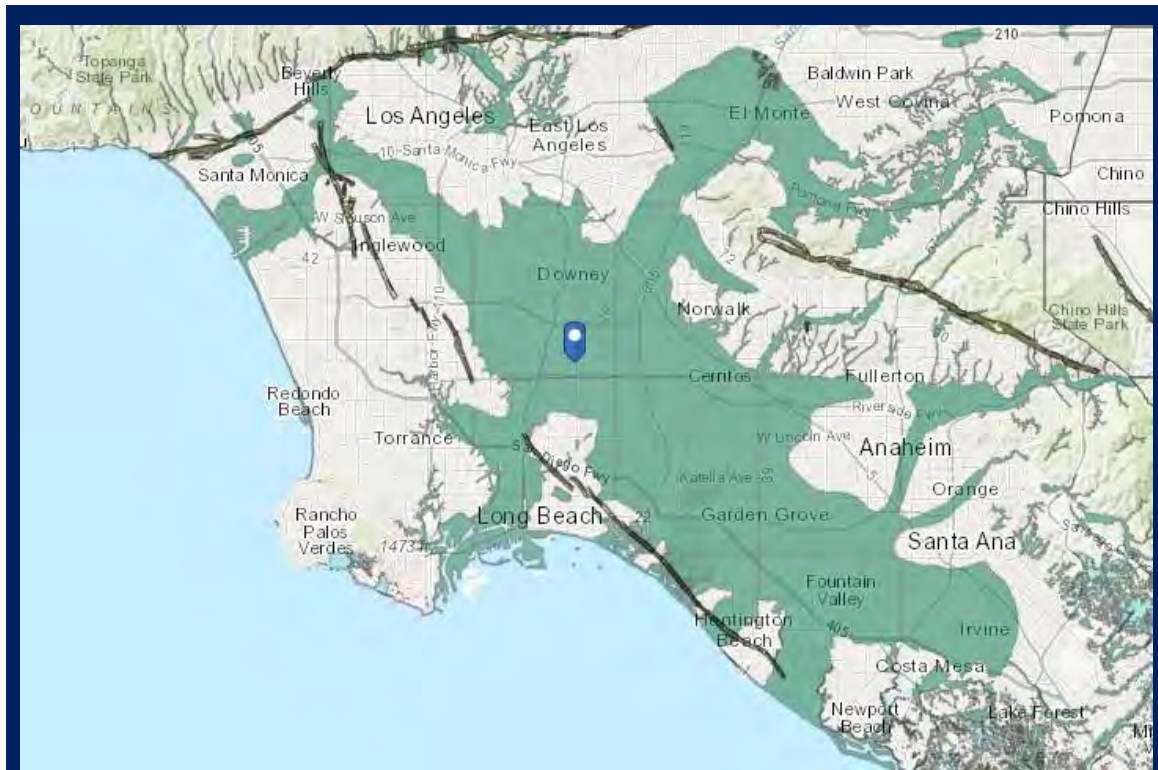



Figure 3.5: Liquefaction Zones in Los Angeles County

The City has been impacted by earthquakes numerous times over the years. Typical of many locations in Southern California, seismic building standards have prevented these earthquakes from causing any severe damage within the City. However, as noted above, the potential for a large-scale earthquake is possible. Based on data the proximity of identifies fault lines and the information demonstrated in the PGA maps, it is clear the whole community are at risk to the impacts of an earthquake event. Given the frequency, and likelihood, of earthquake occurrences in the area coupled with the possibility of a large-scale scenario and community impacts, the City has ranked earthquakes as the hazard with highest vulnerability for the City.

3.4 Adversarial Events

Adversarial Events		
Risk Rank: Moderate		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	 <p>A vertical scale titled 'PROFILE RANK' with five colored boxes: High (red), MODERATELY HIGH (orange), Moderate (yellow), Moderately Low (purple), and Low (green). The 'MODERATELY HIGH' box is highlighted.</p>
Consequence/ Severity:	Moderate building damage, lifeline loss (less than 24 hours), severe injury or disability	
Vulnerability:	Moderate damage area, moderate secondary impacts, moderate warning time	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	32	

3.4.1 Adversarial Events Hazard Information and Background

An adversarial event is used to describe what has traditionally been referred to as terrorism. Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of a political or social objective.

A weapon of mass destruction (WMD) is a type of weapon that can bring significant harm to a large number of people or structures. Examples of WMD include nuclear radiological, biological, or chemical agents. Aside from attacking local targets, terrorists might also use WMD to inflict harm on a large population.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has categorized two types of terrorism in the United States.

International Terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States, or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

Domestic Terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

Well-known international terrorist groups include Islamic Fundamentalist groups, such as the Al-Qaeda; European terrorists, including the Red Brigade in Italy, Spain's ETA, and the Japanese Red Army; separatist groups, such as Sierra Luminoso, and the so-called "Shining Path" in Peru. Add to these a host of narco-terrorists, such as the Medellin and Cali drug cartels.

In the United States, a number of animal rights activists; environmentalist groups; white supremacists, such as the League of Aryan nations; and groups including the Covenant, Sword and Arm of the Lord, New World Order, and skinheads have been responsible for acts of terrorism on US soil. Added to these are groups like the KKK, survivalists, such as the Freeman in Montana, anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists, and doomsday cults, such as David Koresh in Waco, Texas, and Jim Jones in Guyana.

There are a number of methods a terrorist may use to carry out their objective, including attacks of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, and cyber nature. In addition, terrorists conduct hijackings, assassinations, armed assaults, kidnappings/hostage taking, arson fires, sabotage of critical infrastructures such as utilities and transportation, and the dissemination of confidential or otherwise sensitive information for the planning of terrorist attacks.

Chemical

Chemical agents involve the use of chemical compounds to kill or seriously injure victims. There are numerous kinds of chemical weapons, and their effectiveness is determined by a number of factors, including age, purity, weather conditions, wind direction, and means of dissemination.

Biological

Biological agents include microbes, such as bacteria or viruses, and toxins derived from plants or animals that can cause illness or death. Illegal facilities that manufacture these substances are difficult to detect because they employ fermentation technology commonly used in the production of legitimate products such as antibiotics, vaccines, and consumables.

Radiological and Nuclear

Radiological or nuclear terrorism is the use of radioactive materials and/or nuclear explosives, as well as any terrorist actions against nuclear facilities by individuals or

groups, to inflict harm on a population and advance political or social objectives. Sources of radiological material include nuclear fuel cycle waste, medical and dental equipment, military weaponry, and machines used in private industry.

Explosive

The impact of a bombing depends largely on the type, size, and placement of the device used. Additionally, a WMD in combination with an explosive device expands the lethality, physical damage, and economic disruption. The use of an explosive device can also inflict significant disruption of society through destruction of critical infrastructure and widespread fear amongst the target population.

Cyber

Cyber terrorism is a premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which result in violence against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents. Cyber terrorists can be domestic or international. Classification of being a cyber-terrorist depends on if the terrorist relies on cyber terrorism to further their cause or uses it in addition to conventional terrorism.

Additional Terrorism Methods

Additional terrorism methods include hijackings, kidnappings, and the taking of hostages; armed assaults and mass shootings; assassinations of public figures; sabotage of transportation systems and utility infrastructure; the dissemination of confidential information that would aid terrorist organizations when planning an attack; arson fires; and many other means of disrupting normal society or endangering lives and property.

3.4.2 Adversarial Events History

The United States has proven to be a high priority target for both domestic and international terrorists. Acts of terror have become increasingly alarming in their magnitude in recent years. Examples of this include the 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the attacks of September 11th, 2001, on the World Trade Center complex and the Pentagon. However, not all attacks are of this magnitude. The United States has also been subject to smaller scale attacks in the past such as the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013 and the Pulse Night Club shooting in 2016. Specifically, the City has not been directly impacted by terrorism events in the past.

3.4.3 Adversarial Events Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

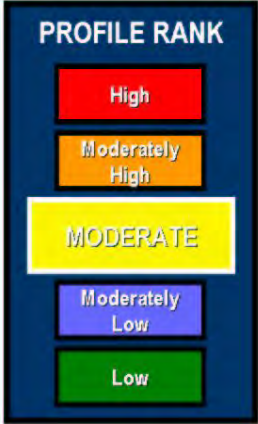
While the City has never fallen victim to a terrorist attack, the City recognizes the potential for a terrorism event to impact the City. Given current escalating terrorism trends, the threat of a terrorist event within the United States is a credible possibility and the City ranked the probability of terrorism accordingly during the Hazard Identification Workshop. Although Paramount does not have any hard targets within the City's boundaries, the potential threat exists due to its proximity to the City and County of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Airport, and other identified targets.

Additionally, the City completed a Security Vulnerability Assessment to comply with the Bioterrorism Act of 2002. The Security Vulnerability Assessment evaluated the City's vulnerability to malevolent attacks, including terrorism and contamination, and developed recommendations to protect against the malevolent attacks. However, because of the security sensitive nature of the information, the terrorism risk assessment results are not repeated as part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3.5 Urban Fire Hazard Profile

Urban Fire Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Rank: Moderate

Probability/ Frequency:	Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	
Consequence/ Severity:	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	18	

3.5.1 Urban Fire Hazard Information and Background

Fire is a rapid oxidation process that can lead to uncontrolled burning, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Fires often spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that may fill the area for miles around. Fires can be human caused through acts such as arson or can be caused by natural events such as lightning. Fires are typically classified according to the following categories:

- **Urban fires** are primarily those associated with structures and the activities in and around them.
- **Wildland fires** occur in forests or other generally uninhabited areas and are fueled primarily by natural vegetation.
- **Urban Interface fires** occur where development and forest interface, with both vegetation and structures providing fuel, and are sometimes referred to as urban-wildland interface fires.



The following factors contribute significantly to aforementioned fire behavior:

- **Slope/Topography:** As slope increases, the rate of fire spread increases. South facing slopes are also subject to greater solar radiation, making them drier and thereby intensifying fire behavior.
- **Fuel:** Weight and volume are the two methods of classifying fuel, with volume also referred to as fuel loading. Each fuel is assigned a burn index (the estimated amount of potential energy released during a fire), an estimate of the effort required to contain a fire, and an expected flame length.
- **Weather:** Variations in weather conditions have a significant effect on the occurrence and behavior of fires.

Firestorms that occur during extreme weather (e.g., high temperatures, low humidity, and high winds) have high intensity making fire suppression virtually impossible. These events typically burn until the conditions change, or the fuel is exhausted. Even small fires can threaten lives, deplete resources, and destroy properties. It is also important to note that in addition to affecting people, fires may severely affect livestock and pets. Such events may require the emergency watering/feeding, shelter, evacuation, and even burying of animals.

Fire Secondary Events

The aftermath of a fire can be as disastrous if not more so than the fire. A particularly destructive fire burns away plants and trees that prevent erosion. If heavy rains occur after such a fire, landslides, ash flows, and flash floods can occur. This can result in property damage outside the immediate fire area, and can affect the water quality of streams, rivers, and lakes.

Fire as a Secondary Event

In addition to typical ignition sources for fires, earthquakes and floods have the potential to rupture buried gas lines, and high winds or accidents could cause overhead electric lines to break, creating ignition sources for fires. Catastrophic earthquakes could cause widespread urban fires, as multiple gas and electrical lines could be broken or disrupted.

3.5.2 Urban Fire History

Los Angeles County is well known as one of the world's great urban centers, but the county is also home to the 655,000-acre Angeles National Forest and a large portion of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area. Thousands of homes are located in foothill

communities near these great natural areas, creating unique challenges for local fire agencies. This combination of abundant natural areas and densely populated urban areas has created several challenges and hazards in the past.

2018 Pico Rivera Apartment Fire

Around 4 p.m. on February 22, 2018, a fire was reported at an apartment building in the 9100 block of Burke Street. The fire, which started in the attic of the structure, quickly engulfed the first and second floors. Fortunately, only 3 injuries were reported, but around 300 residents



were displaced after more than 141 units were impacted by the fire; 45 of them with fire and smoke damage. More than 100 firefighters were dispatched to fight the flames while City officials worked with property owners to provide hotel vouchers for displaced residents. Due to the need for critical repairs, residents could not begin to return home for at least 3 to 5 days after the fire. Although specifics were not provided to the public, in the aftermath, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department stated that investigators believed a problem with the building's plumbing caused the fire. Pico Rivera is less than 10 miles from the City.

2018 Wildfire Season



The 2018 wildfire season in California was one of the deadliest seasons in California's recorded history. There was a total of 8,527 reported fires during this period which burned more than 1,627,652 acres according to The Sacramento Bee. Notable fires included the Thomas Fire in Santa Barbara County which

burned 281,893 acres and the Mendocino Complex Fire with burned more than 459,000 acres becoming the largest complex fire in California history. Estimated damages are more than \$3 billion to clear debris and \$11.8 billion to victims according to NBC News. As temperatures began to cool in late November and the fire subsides, the death toll was estimated at around 104 that year with more injured.

2017 Canyon Fire II

On the morning of October 9, 2017, a fast-moving brush fire was noted near the 91 freeways and Gypsum Canyon Road. By noon, the fire had scorched 800 acres and by 6:00AM the following day, the fire had spread to 7,500 acres damaging at least 24 structures and dozens of homes. By the time, the fire was fully contained on October 17, 2017, 9,217 acres



had been burned, 25 structured has been destroyed, and 55 more were damaged. 16,570 people had to be evacuated from their homes in Anaheim, Orange, and the City.

2017-2018 Thomas Fire

The Thomas Fire started December 4th, 2017, near Santa Paula and burned for three weeks raging across Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. The fire consumed over 280,000 acres before it was extinguished on January 12, 2018. 8,500 firefighters from all over the United States were deployed to fight the fire and over 1,063 structures, mostly houses, were destroyed before it was extinguished. The Thomas Fire was almost immediately followed by massive mudslides in Montecito, CA triggered by a combination



of heavy rainfall and the charred landscape. On January 9th, 2018, massive flows of mud and debris traveling at 20 miles per hour demolished homes and businesses in the area. Over 400 homes were damaged or destroyed, and 21 people were killed.

Table 3.13 provides a selection of recent fires in Los Angeles County and is taken from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection historical fire archives.

Table 3.13: Southern California Historical Fires (2005-2020)

Fire Name	Date	Description
Topanga Fire	9/28/2005	The Topanga Fire burned 24,175 acres in the Chatsworth area.

Fire Name	Date	Description
Empire Fire	7/22/2006	The Empire Fire burned 1,094 acres on Catalina Island near the airport.
Quail Fire	8/13/2006	The Quail Fire burned 4,864 acres near the northbound Interstate 5 at Quail Lake Road in Gorman.
Cross Fire	8/28/2006	The Cross Fire burned 665 acres near Placerita Canyon Road and Sand Canyon Road in Santa Clarita.
Pines Fire	9/19/2006	The Pines Fire burned 113 acres in the Angeles National Forest near the Angeles Forest Highway and Angeles Crest Highway Junction.
Island Fire	5/10/2007	The Island Fire burned 4,750 acres near Avalon on Catalina Island.
Gorman Fire	5/19/2007	The Gorman Fire burned 2,500 acres at the edge of Los Padres National Forest.
Canyon Fire	7/7/2007	The Canyon Fire burned 815 acres near Agua Dulce Canyon and 14 Freeway.
North Fire	9/2/2007	The North Fire burned 2,200 acres 6 miles southwest of Acton in the Angeles National Forest.
Ranch Fire	10/20/2007	The Ranch Fire burned 58,401 acres near Townsend Peak southwest of Templin Highway and Interstate 5.
Buckweed (Agua Dulce) Fire	10/21/2007	The Buckweed (Agua Dulce) Fire burned 38,000 acres near Mint Canyon Road and Sierra Highway.
Canyon Fire	10/21/2007	The Canyon Fire burned 4,521 acres in the Malibu Canyon south of the Pacific Coast Highway.
Magic Fire	10/22/2007	The Magic Fire burned 2,824 acres near the Magic Mountain Parkway and The Old Road.
Corral Fire	11/24/2007	The Corral Fire burned 4,901 acres near Malibu Creek State Park.
Santa Anita Fire	4/26/2008	The Santa Anita Fire burned 584 acres in the mountains above the cities of Sierra Madre and Arcadia in the Angeles National Forest.
Big Horn Fire	5/13/2008	The Big Horn Fire burned 490 acres North of Mt. Baldy Village near Claremont.

Fire Name	Date	Description
Sesnon Fire	10/13/2008	The Sesnon Fire burned 14,703 acres in the Porter Ranch Community, Twin Lakes, and Indian Hills area.
Marek Fire	10/28/2008	The Marek Fire burned 4,824 acres near the West Side Little Tujunga Canyon.
Sayre Fire	11/14/2008	The Sayre Fire burned 11,262 acres near Sylmar.
Osito Fire	7/15/2009	The Osito Fire burned 304 acres north of Castaic in the Angeles National Forest.
Morris Fire	8/25/2009	The Morris Fire burned 2,168 acres by San Gabriel Canyon near Morris Dam.
Station Fire	8/26/2009	The Station Fire burned 160,577 acres over 3 weeks by Highway 2, 1.5 miles north of USFS Angeles Crest Station.
PV Fire	8/27/2009	The PV Fire burned 235 acres near Rancho Palos Verdes.
Crown Fire	7/29/2010	The Crown Fire burned 14,000 acres over 6 days, north of Sierra Highway at Anthony Road, southwest of Palmdale.
Mint Fire	9/17/2011	The Mint Fire burned 634 acres near the Sierra Highway at Mint Canyon Road, north of Agua Dulce.
5 Mile Fire	7/6/2012	The 5 Mile Fire burned 525 acres off the I-5, north of Parker Road near Castaic.
Lake Fire	05/28/2013	The Lake Fire burned 712 acres off the southbound I-5 and Lake Hughes Road.
Magic Fire	6/10/2013	The Magic Fire burned 149 acres around Magic Mtn Parkway in Valencia.
Hunters Fire	6/2/2014	The Hunters Fire burned 677 acres near the southeast shore of Lake McClure.
Gulch Fire	9/10/2014	The Gulch Fire burned 1,375 acres east of Bella Vista.
Black Fire	9/13/2014	The Black Fire burned 403 acres north of Lake Mendocino.
Highway Fire	4/18/2015	The Highway Fire burned 1,049 acres near Prado Basin.

Fire Name	Date	Description
Park Hill Fire	6/20/2015	The Park Hill Fire burned 1,791 acres east of Santa Margarita.
Swedes Fire	7/29/2015	The Swedes Fire burned 400 acres off Swedes Flat Road, 3 miles north of Bangor.
Thomas Fire	12/4/2017	The Thomas Fire burned 280,000 acres across Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.
Rye Fire	12/5/2017	The Rye Fire burned 7,000 acres in Santa Clarita near Rye Canyon Loop.
Creek Fire	12/20/2017	The Creek Fire burned 15,619 acres 4 miles east of Sylmar.
Stone Fire	6/4/2018	The Stone Fire burned 1,352 acres near Anthony Road in Agua Dulce.
Woolsey Fire	11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire burned 96,949 acres across many cities north of LA County.
Saddleridge Fire	10/10/2019	The Saddleridge Fire burned 7,500 acres off the 210 FWY near Yarnell Street
Tick Fire	10/24/2019	The Tick Fire burned 4,615 acres near Tick Canyon Road
Soledad Fire	7/5/2020	The Soledad Fire burned 1,300 acres near Soledad Canyon Road and the 14 Fwy
Lake Fire	8/12/2020	The Lake Fire burned 31,000 acres near Lake Hughes.
Bobcat Fire	9/6/2020	The Bobcat fire burned 115,796 acres in the central San Gabriel Mountains

Source: [Major Incident Archive – Fire Department \(lacounty.gov\)](https://www.lacounty.gov/firedepartment/major-incident-archive) (for fires after 2015)

3.5.3 Urban Fire Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Since the City consists of urban terrain with minimal open space, the expected type of fire is an urban fire. Additionally, the existence of several petroleum and hazardous materials facilities within the City also contribute to the fire threat. In addition, the Santa Ana winds typically occur during the fire season. These winds blow hot, dry air from the southern California deserts to the coasts, fueling regional wildfires and making fires much more difficult to contain. Urban fires often consume buildings with the potential to spread to adjoining buildings; however major urban fires are highly unlikely.

Wildfires are a major environmental hazard that have historically cost California more than \$800 million each year and contribute to "bad air days" throughout the state. Heat and smoke from fires can be more dangerous than the flames. Inhaling smoke can sear the lungs, and fire also produces poisonous gases that cause disorientation and drowsiness, eventually leading to asphyxiation. As a result, asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

Figure 3.5 illustrates the fire threat to the City. As shown in the figure, the expected fire hazard is low.

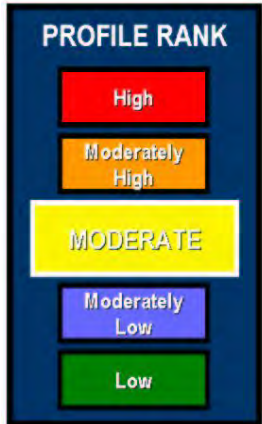


Figure 3.5: Los Angeles County Fire Threat Map

Fires and Climate Change

Increased usage of fossil fuels for transportation and electricity, along with increased deforestation has led to the overloading of the atmosphere with greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂). These heat trapping emissions act as a blanket and increase the overall atmospheric temperature, thus warming the planet. As summers get hotter and longer, the conditions for wildfires increase exponentially. Fires, including both wild and urban fires, in the U.S. have been on an increasing trend and the effects of climate change has shown to aggravate the frequency and duration of urban fires.

3.6 Hazardous Material Release

Hazardous Material Release		
Risk Rank: Moderate		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	18	

3.6.1 Hazardous Material Release Hazard Information and Background

A Hazardous material is any substances that can pose a significant risk to the general population if released. These substances may be highly toxic, reactive, corrosive, flammable, radioactive or infectious. They are present in nearly every community in the United States, where they may be manufactured, used, stored, transported, or disposed. Because of their nearly ubiquitous presence, there are hundreds of hazardous material release events annually that contaminate air, soil, and groundwater resources, potentially triggering millions of dollars in clean-up costs, human and wildlife injuries, and occasionally cause human deaths.

Accidents which result in chemical clouds or release of hazardous materials into public water or sewer systems may affect outlying neighborhoods or the community at large. Depending upon the scale of the release, large segments of the residential and the business populations may need to be evacuated quickly for extended periods of time. Effective emergency planning with regard to hazardous materials, therefore, requires the

concentrated efforts of the Fire and Police Departments as well as other public safety officials and private organizations, such as the Red Cross. Hazardous material releases may occur from any of the following:

Table 3.14: Types of Hazardous Material Incidents

Fixed-Site	Includes all releases involving the production and manufacturing, handling, and storage of a hazardous product at a single facility as well as any releases that may occur at a designated hazardous waste disposal site.
Transportation	Includes all releases that occur while the product is in transit from one facility to another or enroute to be disposed of at a designated hazardous waste disposal site, of which the main concerns for the City are the 105, 710, 605, and 91 freeways.
Intentional Spills and Releases	Includes all criminal acts and acts of terrorism in which a hazardous material is used to intentionally cause injuries and/or fatalities, damage the environment and/or property, or advance a political or social agenda. Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction will be discussed in further detail in the Adversarial Events section of this document.

In response to concerns over the environmental and safety hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) in 1986. To reduce the likelihood of hazardous material releases, EPCRA established specific requirements on federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, and industry to plan for hazardous materials emergencies. EPCRA's Community Right-to-Know provisions help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. States and communities working with facilities can use the information to improve chemical safety and protect public health and the environment. Under EPCRA, hazardous materials must be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), even if they do not result in human exposure. Hazardous material releases may include the following:

- Air emissions (e.g., pressure relief valves, smokestacks, broken pipes, water, or ground emissions with vapors)
- Discharges into bodies of water (e.g., outflows to sewers, spills on land, water runoff, contaminated groundwater)

- Discharges onto land
- Solid waste disposals in onsite landfills
- Transfer of wastewater to public sewage plants
- Transfers of waste to offsite facilities for treatment or storage

In addition to human-caused events, natural hazards may cause the release of hazardous materials and complicate response activities. The impact of earthquakes may be particularly damaging to facilities due to loss of structural integrity or failure of containment facilities. The threat of any hazardous material event may be magnified due to restricted access, reduced fire suppression and spill containment, and even complete cut-off of emergency response personnel and equipment.

In recognition of the dangers associated with keeping hazardous substances, the California State legislature has enacted several laws regulating the use and transport of identified hazardous materials. In particular, Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code requires all businesses using these materials to inform local government agencies of the materials and quantities stored on site. This disclosure enables emergency response agencies to respond quickly and appropriately to accidents involving dangerous substances. Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, and Title 19 of the California Code of Regulation, describes the requirements for chemical disclosure, business emergency plans, and community right to know programs. According to these state requirements, a business that uses or handles hazardous materials in amounts equal to or greater than 55 gallons, 500 pounds or 200 cubic feet at any one time must prepare a business emergency plan and chemical inventory. The inventory must be updated annually, and the business plan every two years. The chapter also has incorporated certain requirements from Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III for chemicals designated as acutely hazardous. These regulations apply to industrial accidents, refinery explosions and incidences of high-volume releases.

3.6.2 Hazardous Material Release History

According to the Emergency Response Notifications System (ERNS), there were over 2,143 spills and accidents in California during 2013. As illustrated in Table 3.15 below, the majority of these incidents were caused by mobile vehicles, which represent a threat to the City due to multiple transportation routes that run in close proximity to the City.

Table 3.15: ERNS Spills and Accidents in California in 2013

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents
Fixed site (e.g., incident at a building)	651
Continuous release	1
Storage tank, drilling platform, or pipeline	176
Unknown sheen on water	313
Mobile vehicle (plane, truck, train, ship, etc.)	1,002
Other or unknown	0
Total	2,143

2012 Richmond Refinery Fire

On August 6, 2012, a piping segment at the number 4 Crude Unit at a Chevron refinery in Richmond, California, failed leading to a release of hydrocarbons. The hydrocarbon vapor cloud then ignited, resulting in a large, uncontrolled fire. The fire burned for several hours before being contained later that night. The picture below illustrates the smoke plume from the fire.



Photo taken from a Cal/OSHA presentation on 2/26/2014

According to the final investigation report completed by the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, over 15,000 residents surrounding the refinery sought medical treatment for respiratory irritation. The incident tied up many local emergency response agencies and shut down local service for the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART). Although the 2012 Richmond Refinery Fire did not impact the City, the incident illustrates the potential major impacts to residential areas that a release of this magnitude could have on the City.

Altair Paramount/World Energy, previously known as the Paramount Petroleum, operated the Paramount Refinery within the City. The refinery is required to file a site-specific emergency response contingency and evacuation plan. The refinery has had several minor incidents in the past, and a major accident could endanger many of the residents around the facility.

3.6.3 Hazardous Materials Release Hazard Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Hazardous material emergencies can occur during transportation and all major highways are susceptible to releases of toxic and flammable chemicals. While the City Paramount has taken measures to reduce the potential for hazardous materials events, the City is still surrounded by Interstates 105, 710, 605, and California State Route 91. Due to the volume of traffic and the nature of the materials transported, there is a risk of a hazardous material leak or spill within the City. The ongoing use, production, and transportation of hazardous materials in and through the City pose constant and real threats to the safety of the community. An accidental release of a hazardous substance into the environment has the potential to cause localized or widespread upset.

Refineries are subject to multiple safety and environmental regulations, including the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP), the Environmental Protection Agency's Risk Management Plan (EPA RMP), California's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Process Safety Management (PSM) Program, and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPPC) Plans. The Paramount Refinery's compliance with these and other regulatory programs is designed to decrease the probability of catastrophic failures.

While there is currently no mechanism to assign a true probability of a fixed-site or transportation hazardous material emergency, it is important to consider a relatively high

likelihood of occurrence and conduct planning and training accordingly. This can be done by analyzing the previous chemical releases. Table 3.16 shows all EPA regulated facilities within Paramount and their respective quantity of hazardous materials released. It should be noted that this table is solely meant to provide insight into the facilities in Paramount and is not meant to be a risk assessment for each facility.

Table 3.16: EPA Regulated Facilities in Paramount

Facility Name	Address	Quantity Released in 2020 (lbs)	Chemicals Released
Press Forge	7700 Jackson St	80,525	70.5% Nickel & 29.5% Chromium
Surface Treatment & Inspection Inc	7517 Jefferson St	40,8560	93.5% Nitrate Compounds, 6.5% Nitric Acid
Altair Paramount (World Energy Refinery)	14700 Downey Ave	2,421	86.5% Ammonia, 13.5% Hydrocarbons
The Jankovic Company	14066 Garfield Ave	270	100% Hydrocarbons
Aerocraft Heat Treating Company	15701 Minnesota Ave	244	69.3% Nickel, 26.2% Chromium, 4.5% Cobalt
Carlton Forge Works	7743 Adams St	51	66.7% Nickel, 13.7% Chromium, 13.7% Cobalt, 5.9% Copper
Robertson's Ready Mix Plant 23	7277 E. Rosecrans	7	100% Lead Compounds
Ace Clearwater Enterprises	14105 Garfield Ave	2	100% Lead Compounds
Weber Metals	16706 Garfield Ave	0	N/A
R & S Processing Co	15712 Illinois Ave	0	N/A

It should be noted that each facility handles a variety of chemical and not all chemical releases are equal. Figure 3.6 provides an overview of these facilities' location relative to the transportation corridors throughout the City, including Interstates 105, 710, 605 and the 91 freeway, which are considered major shipping and transportation routes. The circle size is used to represent quantity released.

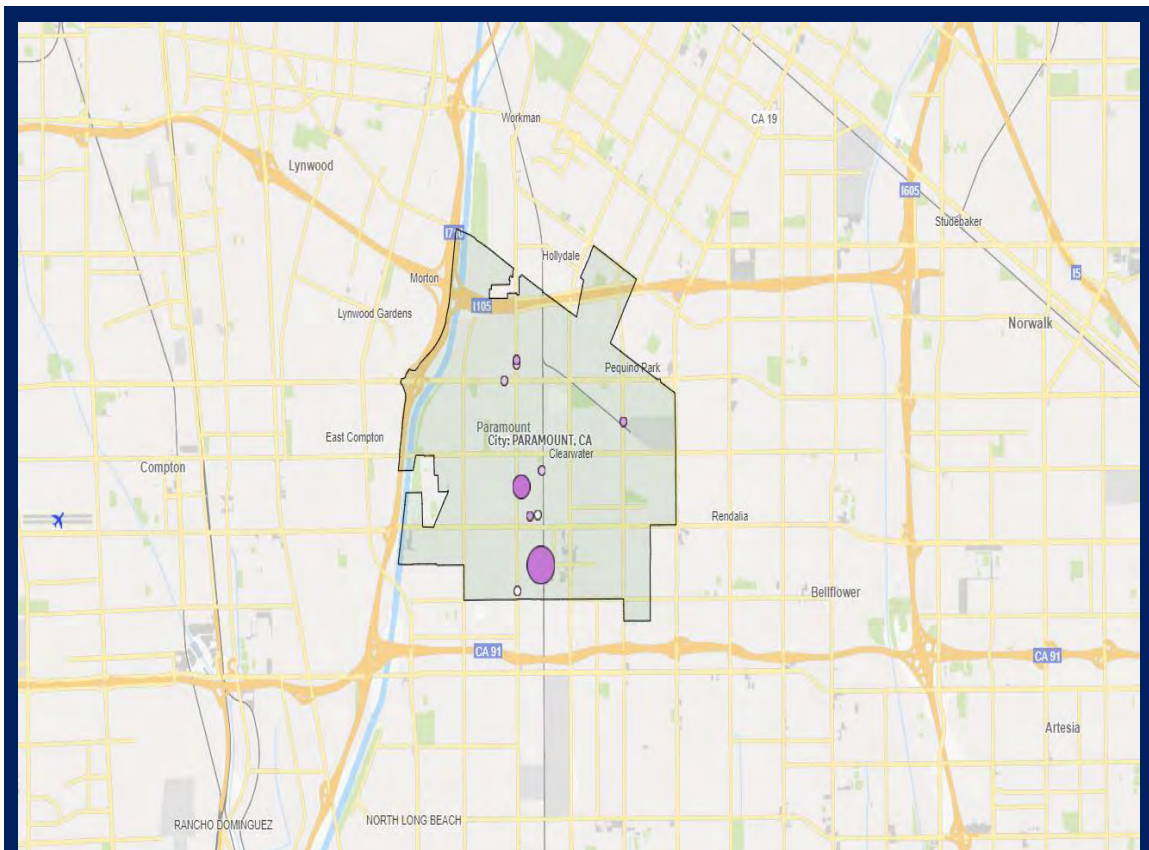
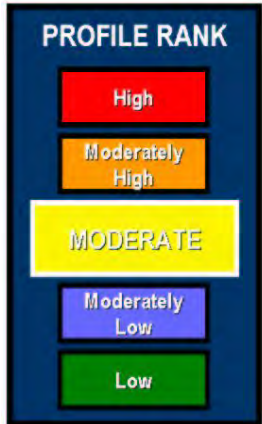


Figure 3.6: City of Paramount Facilities and Transportation Routes Map

3.7 Homelessness

Homelessness		
Risk Rank: Moderate		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	18	

3.7.1 Homelessness Hazard Information and Background

According to the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) being homeless refers to an individual or family lacking a fixed, regular, or adequate nighttime residence. This includes individuals or families living in a hotel/motel, individuals living in a shelter, individuals fleeing domestic violence and having no other residence, and individuals who have changed residence two or more times in the preceding 60 days.

As of January 4th 2012, HUD classifies homelessness into [four categories](#): Traditionally homelessness often referred to as literally homeless, Imminent Risk of Homelessness, Homeless Under other Federal Statutes, and Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence. Table 3.17 defines each of these categories.

Table 3.17: HUD Homelessness Classification

Category	Definition
Category 1: Literally Homeless	<p>Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs); or (iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness	<p>Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
Category 3: Homeless under other Federal Statutes	<p>Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes; (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application; (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

Category	Definition
Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence	Any individual or family who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; (ii) Has no other residence; and (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

According to HUD, there are many reasons for which an individual may become homeless, with the most common being poverty, lack of affordable housing, employment discrimination, substance abuse or mental health challenges, LGBTQ kids who are rejected by family, domestic violence, lack of familial ties, and kids who age out of foster care. According to the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the rise in homelessness is primarily a result of stagnant income, rising housing prices, lack of investment in mental health services, lack of tenant protections, and discriminatory land use. Additionally, they noted that mass incarceration has escalated the aforementioned factors. An estimated 60% of Los Angeles homeless population has cycled through the criminal justice system

3.7.2 Homelessness History

According to [Security.org](https://www.security.org/), seven out of the top ten cities with the largest rate of homelessness per capita are in California, and the top six are all in California. Los Angeles has the fourth highest per capita homelessness rate and the second largest homeless population behind New York City. As the City is part of Los Angeles County, it is very susceptible to homelessness. Table 3.18 shows the change in homelessness in Los Angeles County over past 4 years and is based on the yearly [LAHSA](https://www.lahsa.org/) homeless count.

Table 3.18: Homeless Population in Los Angeles County

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Angeles County	57,794	52,765	58,936	66,436
Service Planning Area (SPA) 6	9,036	8,343	9,543	13,012
Paramount	111	107	114	85

Note: Homeless population is based on a yearly count that occurs on a single night in January, actual homeless population is estimated to be higher.

Although the homeless population of Paramount decreased in 2020, the overall homeless population of SPA 6 increased by 36% and the homeless population of Los Angeles County increased by 13%.

In order to truly understand the homeless population, it is necessary to understand the demographics and root cause of their homelessness. In Los Angeles County, 12% are underage, 32% are female, 20% are in a family unit, 17% are physically disabled, 38% are chronically homeless, 24% have substance abuse disorders, 22% suffer from serious mental illness, and 29% have experienced domestic violence.

Accompanying the increase in homeless population is an increase in homeless encampments. Large homeless encampments such as those in Venice Beach, Skid Row, and Anaheim pose severe threats to public health due to the accumulation of waste, human excrement, and drug paraphernalia. Additionally, encampments often occur near vital public spaces such as beaches, parks, and riverbeds, which limits their accessibility and increases the probability of public exposure.

2018 Anaheim Encampment Public Health Hazard

Neighboring Orange County is also facing an increase in homelessness leading many to seek refuge in homeless encampments. The largest encampment was the Anaheim encampment, a 1000-person two-mile encampment near the Angel's stadium and the Santa Ana River. The city deemed this encampment to be a public health hazard due to the

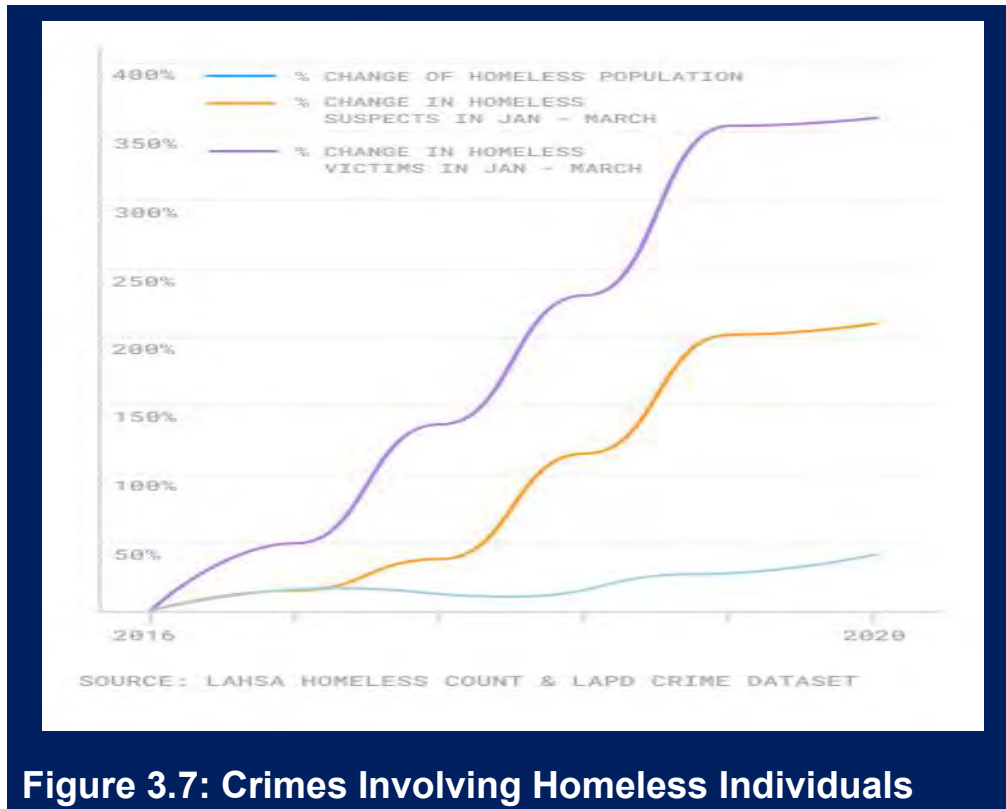


accumulation of human waste, drug paraphernalia, and trash. Previous cleanup efforts found substantial human waste, 315 tons of trash, and 4,600 needles. This created a public health crisis, decreased public accessibility to the river trails, polluted the river, and disrupted routine maintenance on the flood channels. Because of this, the city of Anaheim decided to relocate residents of the encampment to shelters across Orange County.

Crime Rate Among Homeless Population

The rapid increase in homelessness has coincided with an even sharper increase in crimes involving homeless individuals. Figure 3.7 on the following page shows the increase in homelessness compared to the change in crimes involving homeless

individuals. All data is relative to data from 2015 and was provided by the LAPD as part of the [LAPD Open Data Portal](#).



This drastic increase in crime is amplified by the fact that a majority of crimes involving homelessness are violent crimes. Figure 3.8 on the following page compares the overall rate of violent crime to the rate of violent crime involving homeless individuals.

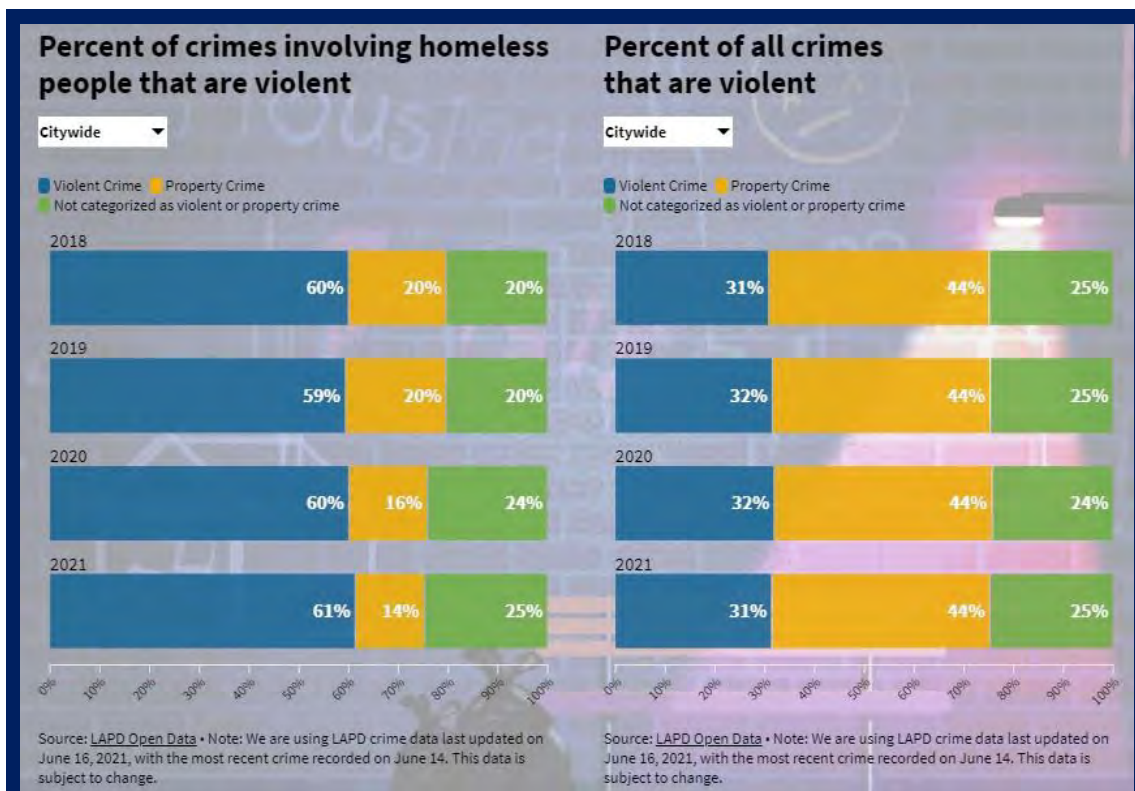


Figure 3.8: Violent Crime Rate

3.8.3 Homelessness Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

According to the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the rise in homelessness is primarily a result of stagnant income, rising housing prices, lack of investment in mental health services, lack of tenant protections, and discriminatory land use. As the price of housing continues to increase and the economic downturn from the pandemic continues, it is expected that these issues may worsen. This relationship price of housing and homelessness can be seen in figure 3.9 on the following page.



Figure 3.9: Relationship Between Homelessness and Housing Prices

Although the rate of homelessness is increasing in Los Angeles County, Paramount has historically been less affected. According to a September 2020 [Forbes article](#) that mapped all reported homeless encampments from 2019 to 2020, not a single encampment was reported in or near Paramount, with the closest encampments being in North Wilmington and Watts. Figure 3.10 shows all homeless encampments near Paramount.



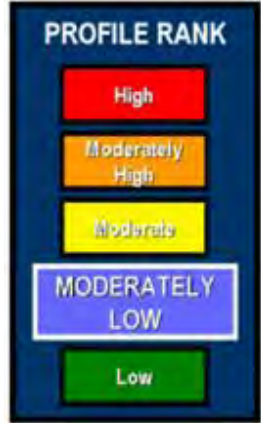
Although no homeless encampments were reported in 2020, the City was made aware of a recent encampment. This encampment is located between the intersections of the 710 and the 105 freeways and the 710 freeway and Rosecrans Avenue. In order to better understand the history of encampments in Paramount, it is important to understand the makeup of the Paramount homeless population.

Table 3.19: Demographics of Paramount Homeless Population

Place of Refuge	2017	2018	2019	2020
Car	16	2	12	22
Van	25	7	18	18
RV or Camper	9	23	19	11
Tents	14	34	0	0
Makeshift Shelters	17	8	6	0
Street	30	33	59	33

From this data it is clear that a majority of the city's homeless population resides in vehicles and there has been a sharp decrease in the number of people residing in makeshift shelters (encampments), possibly due to the ["Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness"](#) which was developed alongside the City of Bellflower and PATH, a non-profit organization.

3.8 Utility Loss Hazard Profile

Utility Loss Risk Assessment Summary		
Risk Rank: Moderately Low		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	8	

3.8.1 Utility Loss Hazard Information and Background

Utility loss includes losses of power, water, sewer, and other critical services. A power outage is the loss of the electricity supply to an area. In addition to natural hazards, power failure can result from a defect in a power station, damage to a power line or other part of the distribution system, a short circuit, or overloading of electricity mains.

A power outage may be referred to as a blackout if power is lost completely, or as a brownout if some power supply is retained, but the voltage level is below the minimum level specified for the system, and a short circuit indicates a loss of power for a short amount of time (usually seconds). Some brownouts, called voltage reductions, are made intentionally to prevent a full power outage.

The absence of electrical power at City facilities for extended periods can, in some areas, preclude water deliveries where pumping is necessary. This will result in a loss of water and sewer services to the local area. In and of itself, these short duration utility losses, typically do not generate large hazards that can dramatically impact the City. However, utility losses in conjunction with other hazards can make response efforts much more difficult. For example, since water is typically pumped from a source, a loss of water during

a fire will decrease the effectiveness of firefighting systems, or a sewer system failure in conjunction with a flood will result in increased localized flooding in residences and the streets. Since water and sewer systems usually require power sources for the pumps, adequate backup power should be available for critical systems in the event of a power failure.

3.8.2 Utility Loss History

California Energy Crisis

The 2000-2001 California Electricity Crisis brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power. The 2000 and 2001 blackouts occurred due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

2011 Southwest Blackout

In September of 2011, five separate power grids serving nearly 7 million people in southern California, western Arizona, and parts of Mexico went out in the span of 11 minutes. The power outage, termed the 2011 Southwest Blackout, was the largest power failure in California history and lasted over twelve hours.

Affected metropolitan areas were crippled from the loss of traffic signals; as a result, trains stopped running and freeways experienced extreme congestion. Public gas stations were also unable to pump fuel, leaving many stranded vehicles. The power outage also caused several sewer pumping stations to fail, resulting in contaminated beaches and potentially unsafe water supplies. Restaurants and grocery stores also suffered large losses from spoiled food.

2020/2021 Rolling Blackouts

During the summers of 2020 and 2021, historically high temperatures, a drought and wildfires compounded to cause rolling blackouts throughout California. Wildfires damaged infrastructure throughout northern California while triple digit temperatures led to a sharp increase in air conditioning and electricity usage. This increased stress on an already vulnerable power grid threatened to damage the electrical infrastructure. In response, electric companies began to implement rolling blackouts. Although severe infrastructure

and personnel damage was avoided, as climate change continues to increase daily temperatures, blackouts may become more common and more severe.

3.8.3 Utility Loss Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Currently, there is no mechanism to calculate the probability of utility losses, without evaluating the failure as a cascade effect from natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes). However, California has implemented numerous conservation measures to ensure an adequate power supply, and the City has worked with its water suppliers to ensure an adequate water supply.

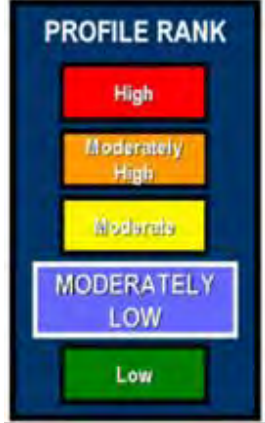
Additionally, in order to evaluate the damage inflicted by a power outage, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has assigned economic values to the loss of electric power. Table 3.16 summarizes the loss estimates per capita per day, excerpted from FEMA's "What is a Benefit? Guidance on Benefit-Cost Analysis of Hazard Mitigation Projects."

Table 3.20: Economic Impacts of Loss of Electric Power

Category	Estimated Economic Impact
Reduced regional economic activity ¹	\$87
<i>Impacts on Residential Customers</i>	
• Direct economic losses	\$30 to \$35
• Disruption economic impact	\$63 to 85
• Total Best estimate	\$101
<i>Total economic impacts</i>	\$188

¹ This value of reduced regional economic activity is based on national economic data. If desired, more detailed estimates could be made for specific metropolitan areas using NAICS data in the economic census referenced above.

3.9 Pipeline Failure Hazard Profile

Pipeline Failure Risk Assessment Summary		
Risk Rank: Moderately Low		
Probability/ Frequency:	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	
Consequence/ Severity:	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	9	

3.9.1 Pipeline Failure Hazard Information and Background

Pipeline transport is an economic method for transporting large quantities of oil or natural gas over land. Where possible, pipelines are built above the surface; however, in more developed, urban, or environmentally sensitive areas they are buried underground. The oil and natural gas infrastructure is utilized to provide resources for national defense, heating and cooling homes, generating power for business, and providing fuel. Oil and/or gas underground pipelines are present in the City.

Government regulations require that buried fuel pipelines must be protected from corrosion. Typically, corrosion control is by use of pipeline coating in conjunction with cathodic protection. Natural gas can explode when mixed with air in certain concentrations and ignited by a spark or flame creating major hazards when pipelines fail. The National Transportation Safety Board has documented cases where natural gas from ruptured pipelines resulted in flash fires and explosions, causing fatalities and property damage.

3.9.2 Pipeline Failure History

Compared to other methods of fuel transportation, pipelines are considered the safest means to transport vast quantities of petroleum and natural gas (compared to rail or truck). However, failure incidents regularly occur, causing substantial losses to property and life. According to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, there has been an annual average of 287.5 significant pipeline failure incidents for the past twenty years. These events have resulted in a total of 256 deaths, 1,142 injuries, and over \$10,728,930,041 in property damage.

Pipeline failures are caused by a variety of factors. The most common cause is corrosion of the pipeline. Corrosion weakens the structural integrity of the pipeline and makes it more susceptible to rupture and failure. Accidental rupture at a construction site from excavation is another common failure cause. Many natural gas and oil pipelines are buried underground, becoming a potential hazard for excavation projects. Other sources of failure include natural forces such as earthquakes, equipment failure and operations failure, materials failures, including defects and fatigue, and weld failures, as occurred in the well-known 2010 San Bruno pipeline explosion. No pipeline failures have occurred within the City; however, the prevalence of hazardous and flammable gas and liquid distribution pipelines throughout the City gives the potential for a future event.

2010 San Bruno Pipeline Explosion

On September 9, 2010, a 30-inch steel natural gas transmission pipeline owned by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) ruptured in a residential neighborhood in San Bruno, California. The rupture released approximately 47.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas. The released gas then ignited, resulting in an explosion and fire that killed 8, injured 60, and forced the evacuation of many more people. The fire also caused substantial property damage, destroying 38 homes, and damaging 70 homes. The rupture created a crater 72 feet long by 26 feet wide in the middle of the street. The ruptured pipe segment was 28 feet long, weighed approximately 3,000 pounds, and was found 100 feet from the crater.



An investigation was immediately conducted by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). A review of PG&E records revealed that the pipeline had been labeled in PG&E drawings as seamless API 5L Grade X42 pipe. However, upon examination of the ruptured pipe segment, the NTSB found that it was actually constructed of smaller segments of pipe of unknown origin welded together. The NTSB concluded that the poorly welded pipe section had a visible seam weld flaw that grew over time. As a result, the pipe was not as strong as the listed API 5L Grade X42 steel pipe and ruptured under increased pressure during electrical maintenance at the Milpitas Terminal.

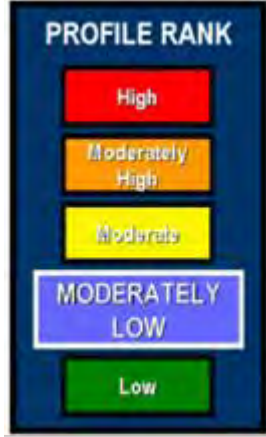
3.9.3 Pipeline Failure Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Although there are various generalized pipeline failure probabilities, failure is dependent upon specific pipeline construction material, joint type, soil, diameter, length, etc., the existence of natural gas and liquid pipelines within the City indicates the potential for a pipeline failure incident. Some of the most common sources of pipeline incidents occurs from corrosion construction equipment rupturing or penetrating buried lines. Maintaining pipeline integrity (including replacing corroded pipelines), maintaining accurate piping maps, and ensuring adequate personnel training for construction and excavation in pipeline areas are important to prevent the occurrence of significant pipeline failures.

3.10 Flood and Dam Failure Hazard Profile

Flood Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Rank: Moderately Low

Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	8	

3.10.1 Flood Hazard Information and Background

Historically, a flood is the most common type of disaster, either natural or human-made. Land along rivers, lakes, and coastlines are particularly susceptible to flooding.

The primary responsibility of the local governments during widespread flooding is to protect public safety. Secondary is protection of the environment, followed by property such as highways, streets, bridges, and structure protection.

The types and causes off flooding that can occur within the City are the result of:

- Heavy rains
- Flood control channel overflow
- Wastewater flooding within residences as a result of lift station failures
- Coastal, tropical, and/or hurricane storms
- Accidents such as reservoir leaks and water main breaks
- High water table

What are Floods?

A flood occurs any time a body of water rises to cover what is usually dry land. Floods have many causes, including heavy rains, spring snowmelt, coastal storms, and dam or levee failure. When flooding occurs, affected areas may sustain damage to structures and personal property, as well as severe damage to the environment in the form of soil erosion and deforestation and damage to utilities and transportation systems.



Floods can take several hours to days to develop; the following flood characterization designates the amount of time for response:

- **Flood Watch** – a flood is possible in the area.
- **Flood Warning** – flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in the area.
- **Flash Flood Watch** – a flash flood is possible in the area. Seek immediate shelter or higher ground.
- **Flash Flood Warning** – flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in the area. Flash floods can occur without warning, during heavy rain in mountainous regions ensure that precautions and flash flood warnings are adhered to.

Despite its generally dry conditions, the City experiences periodic winter storms and thunderstorms that can result in flash floods. Under storm conditions, the region's stream systems pose a potential threat.

Alluvial Fan Flooding

Alluvial fan flooding occurs in the steep arid or semiarid mountains found throughout California. Alluvial fans are fan-shaped deposits of eroded rock and soil carried out of mountains and into valley floors by landslides, mudslides, mudflows, and surface runoff. At the beginning of the valley, alluvial fans are steep and narrow with boulders and other coarse material. The deposited material becomes increasingly fine as the gradient decreases and the material, mainly gravels, sand and mud, spreads.

When rain falls, runoff from the canyon walls flows as a high-velocity sheet that channels into rivulets, and then to natural drainage courses. The rapidly moving water often carries large boulders and other material from the watershed depositing them into runoff channels, blocking the flow of water. Floodwater then spills out onto the fan, with each event finding a new channel that soon fills up with deposits and overflows. Flooding in alluvial fans often can cause greater damage than clear-water flooding.

Flash Flooding

A flash flood is a rapid flooding of low-lying areas, rivers and streams that is caused by the intense rainfall associated with a thunderstorm, or multiple thunderstorms. Flash floods also occur when human-made structure, such as a dam, collapses. Flash flooding occurs when the ground under a storm becomes saturated with water so quickly that it cannot be absorbed. The runoff collects in low-lying areas and flows rapidly downhill. As a result, anything in its path is suddenly in rising water. A typical flash flood begins with a slow-moving thunderstorm. This usually takes longer to move out of the affected areas and causes the area to endure a greater amount of rainfall for a longer period of time. In addition, a thunderstorm may pass over an affected area repeatedly, dumping even more rainfall.

The heavy rainfall associated with these storm systems contributes to urban flooding in a number of ways. Primarily, heavy rainfall will often overwhelm the capacity of the conventional drainage system made up of storm drains, catch basins, sewers, and additional natural mechanisms for storm-water management. These systems typically cannot handle more than one or two inches of rainfall per hour before they begin to backup and overflow. This amount is further diminished if the storm drains, and other components of the storm-water management system, have not been adequately maintained, are clogged with debris such as trash or natural waste, or are old and in a state of disrepair. Heavy rainfall, combined with storm-water runoff, can cause local waterways to rise and overflow their banks.

3.10.2 Flood History

A flood event in Los Angeles County can range from a few isolated areas where a number of streets are flooded preventing temporary access to homes and businesses, to numerous homes inundated with several feet of water causing millions of dollars of damage. Floods in the Paramount area can cause extensive damage to residential and business properties, parks and recreational facilities, road and highway infrastructure, and critical utility facilities.

To indicate the potential for a flooding event, Table 3.17 below, taken from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center, lists an excerpt of large-scale flooding events that have resulted in damage within Los Angeles County.

Table 3.21: Historical Flooding Damage in Los Angeles County

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (\$)	Crop Damage (\$)
2/17/1994	1	0	0	0
2/20/1994	0	0	50,000	0
1/04/1995	0	1	50,000,000	0
1/10/1995	0	0	500,000	0
2/07/1998	0	3	0	0
10/20/2004	0	1	0	0
1/09/2005	0	1	0	0
1/11/2005	0	0	2,000,000	0
2/20/2005	0	0	1,000,000	0
12/21/2005	1	0	0	0
9/22/2007	0	0	300,000	0
11/26/2008	0	0	10,000	0
1/19/2010	0	0	0	3,000,000
10/11/2012	0	0	0	0
2/28/2014	0	0	0	0

Historical Flooding Events*Los Angeles County Flood of 1938*

According to the Suburban Emergency Management Project, the Los Angeles County Flood of 1938 was caused by two oceanic storms that swept through the Los Angeles Basin to the San Gabriel Mountains in late February and early March of 1938. Rainfall from the two storms totaled nearly 9.5 inches over a three-day period, resulting in a large natural disaster. The flood was responsible for destroying 5,601 homes, damaging another 1,500, and killing nearly 110 people. The Los Angeles River reached a maximum flood rate of 130,000 cubic feet per second. As a result, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers channelized the local rivers and built more flood control dams.



The above photographs are courtesy of California State University Northridge. The photograph on the left illustrates flooding of the Los Angeles River along Victory Blvd. The photograph on the right illustrates the levee failures along the Los Angeles River.

Periodic Flooding

In early 1995, heavy winter rains caused local flooding events in Los Angeles County near the City. Public Works crews worked around the clock to barricade flooded streets, clear fallen trees, open blocked storm drains, and restore power to traffic signals. Many sandbags were dispensed to residents to provide additional flooding protection.

Besides natural disasters, other factors such as dam failure may also cause flooding.

3.10.3 Dam Failure Hazard Information and Background

A dam is a barrier preventing the flow of water or loose solid materials (such as soil or snow) or a barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water. Dams are artificial barriers, which are 25 feet or more in height or have an impounding capacity of 50 acre-feet or more.

Advantages of Dams

Dams are important because they provide water for drinking, for industry, irrigation, fishing and recreation, water for hydroelectric power production, water for navigation in rivers, and other needs. Dams also protect people by reducing or preventing floods.

Causes of Dam Failure

Dam failures can result from a number of natural or human-made causes such as earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation and improper sitting of the dam, rapidly

rising floodwaters, and structural/design flaws. Dam failure can result in severe flood events to lower-lying areas.

Impacts of Dam Failure

A dam failure will cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation path. Damage to electric generating facilities and transmission lines could also impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard areas.

A catastrophic dam failure, depending on the size of the dam and the population downstream, could exceed the response capability of local communities especially overtaxing the public safety personnel and resources.

Types of Dams

There are four general types of dams: Arch, Buttress, Gravity, and Embankment. Each of these types of dams has different failure characteristics.

Arch Dams

Arch dams are best suited to narrow canyons where they divert the force of the water behind the dam to the sides of the canyon in order to help support the weight. Therefore, arch dams need not be as thick as gravity dams since the dam itself supports less weight making them less expensive to construct. Arch dams may carry less weight than other dams; however, they are affected by the same kinds of force. These forces include pressure of the water, weight of the water, and weight of the dam.

Buttress Dams

Buttress dams can also be called Ambursen dams after the American engineer who used this type of dam in the early 20th century. Originally, buttress dams were used in areas requiring irrigation, but where the land was not capable of supporting the size and weight of other types of dams. Generally, buttress dams are built in wide valleys. The name "buttress" dam comes from the structure of the dam itself. The dam is supported at intervals by several buttresses, concrete slabs reinforced with steel, which form a watertight seal against the river. There are two main types of buttress dams: flat slab and multiple arches.

Gravity Dams

Gravity dams serve the same purposes as arch and buttress dams; however, they differ in structure and method of retaining water. This type of dam is solid and triangular in

shape; therefore, it requires a large amount of concrete or other construction material. The immense weight of the concrete provides stabilization and allows the dam to maintain control of the water.

Embankment Dams

Embankment dams in the US prior to 1930 had a poor track record. Of those over 490 feet high, almost 10% failed, usually due to overtopping in a flood. Overtopping is when the water level in the reservoir reaches maximum height and begins to flow over the top of the dam.

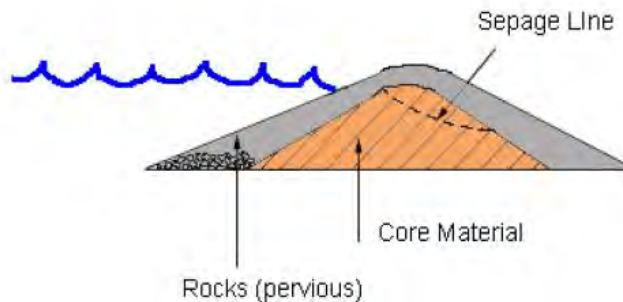
The South Fork dam in Johnstown, PA was one of the first to use rockfills, or loose rocks, on the downstream face. This dam failed after being overtopped in 1889, killing over 2,000 people.



Embankment dams are massive dams made of earth or rock. Embankment dams usually have some sort of waterproof interior (called the core), which is covered with earth or rock fill. Grass may even be grown on the earth fill. Water will seep in through the earth or rock fill but should not seep into the core. They rely on the weight to resist the flow of water, similar to concrete gravity dams.

The embankment dam is the only dam type that is not made of concrete. Embankment dams may be made of earth or rock, both of which are pervious to water that is, water can get into it. As seen in the figure below, the water seeps into the core material and should stop at the seepage line. The core material is usually more watertight than the rock or earth that is on the outside of the dam, but the core material is still not totally impervious to water.

The diagram shown to the right is an example of an embankment configuration. It could be any combination of earth, rock, and core material in any number of arrangements.



3.10.4 Dam Failure History

The City has never been impacted by a dam failure. There has been a total of 45 dam failures in California. Failures have occurred for a variety of reasons; the most common failure being overtopping. Other dams have failed due to specific shortcomings in the dam itself or an inadequate assessment of the surrounding geomorphologic characteristics. The first notable dam failure occurred in 1883 in Sierra County, while the most recent failure occurred in 1965. The most catastrophic dam failure was William Mulholland's infamous St. Francis Dam, which failed in 1928 and resulted in at least 431 fatalities. Because of this failure and widespread public exposure to the potential risks associated with the approximately 1500 water storage dams in California, in 1929 the State Legislature enacted legislation providing for supervision over non-federal dams in the State. Before the enactment of this legislation, either the State Engineer or the State Railroad Commission exercised State supervision over dams. This supervision was limited in scope and extended to less than half of the dams in the State. The statute enacted in 1929 provided for:

- examination and approval or repair of dams completed prior to the effective date of the statute, August 14, 1929;
- approval of plans and specifications, and supervision of construction of new dams, and of the enlargement, alteration, repair, or removal of existing dams; and
- supervision over maintenance and operation of all dams of jurisdictional size.

Overall, there have been at least 460 deaths from dam failures in California, as outlined in Table 3.19.

Table 3:22: Dam Failure Events in California

Year Failed	Dam	Location	Cause of Failure/Deaths
1883	English	Sierra County	Dam Crumbles to foundations, decay of timber used
1892	Long Valley Creek	San Jacinto	Heavy rains, dam carried away by flood
1895	The Angels	Calaveras County	Undetermined during flood, poor foundation/ 1 death reported
1896	Vernon Heights	Oakland	Shallow foundation
1898	Snake Ravine	Stanislaus County	Poor compaction
1905	Piedmont No.1	Oakland	Outlet pipe sheared off at core wall
1906	San Andreas	San Mateo County	Crack along axis
1912	Morena	San Diego	Overtopping
1916	Lower Otay	San Diego	Leakage and overtopping due to inadequate spillway
1918	Lake Hodges	San Diego	Cracks in pier
1963	Baldwin Hills	Los Angeles	Leak through embankment turned into washout/ 3 Deaths
1964	Hell Hole	Rubicon River	Failed during construction due to unprecedented rains
1965	Matilija	Ventura	Bad foundation and concrete disintegrating
Note: Information was taken from UC Davis Civil & Environmental Engineering: http://cee.engr.ucdavis.edu/faculty/lund/dams/dam_history_page/failures.htm			

Although no significant dam failure has occurred in California within the last half century, California contains several high-hazard dams that could pose a risk in the future. As a whole, the U.S. dam infrastructure received a D by the American Society of Civil Engineers and several near misses have shown how vulnerable the aging dams are.

The Oroville Dam Crisis.

Built in 1968, the Oroville dam is the tallest dam in the country and forms Lake Oroville, the second largest reservoir in California. The dam and its corresponding hydroelectric power plant provide water and electricity to much of Sacramento and the surrounding area. The dam had been regarded as a marvel of modern engineering, however during the 2000's several notable environmental and civil engineering groups, including

American Rivers, raised concerns regarding the dam's emergency spillway and its foundation. These concerns were largely ignored until February 2017. On February 7th, after a period of heavy rain, a large crater appeared in the main spillway causing it fail and blocking the release of water leading to an increase in reservoir level. This caused 188,000 people in the surrounding Butte and Sacramento counties to be evacuated. As the heavy rain continued for several days, the emergency spillway had to be used on February 11th. It quickly became clear that the emergency spillway would not withstand this event. The hillside eroded causing large chunks of the concrete spillway and sediment to be washed into the feather river.



Photo taken from American Rivers, 2020.

The environmental and economic damage caused to the surrounding communities is impossible to measure, however, in total, the repairs alone cost the State over \$1 billion. This failure threatened the lives of thousands and put at risk the electrical and water infrastructure of Northern California.

3.10.5 Flood Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Portions of the City are prone to urban flooding, also sometimes referred to as ponding, due to debris accumulation on storm drains and aged drainage systems. Low-lying areas of the City such as the All-American Park and the western boundary of the City are particularly susceptible to flooding during heavy rains.

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 on the following pages provide FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for the City, as well as Southern California. According to the maps, the majority of

the City is located in 100-year flood plains. The 100- and 500-year recurrence intervals indicate a 0.01 and 0.002 annual probability of a flooding event, respectively.

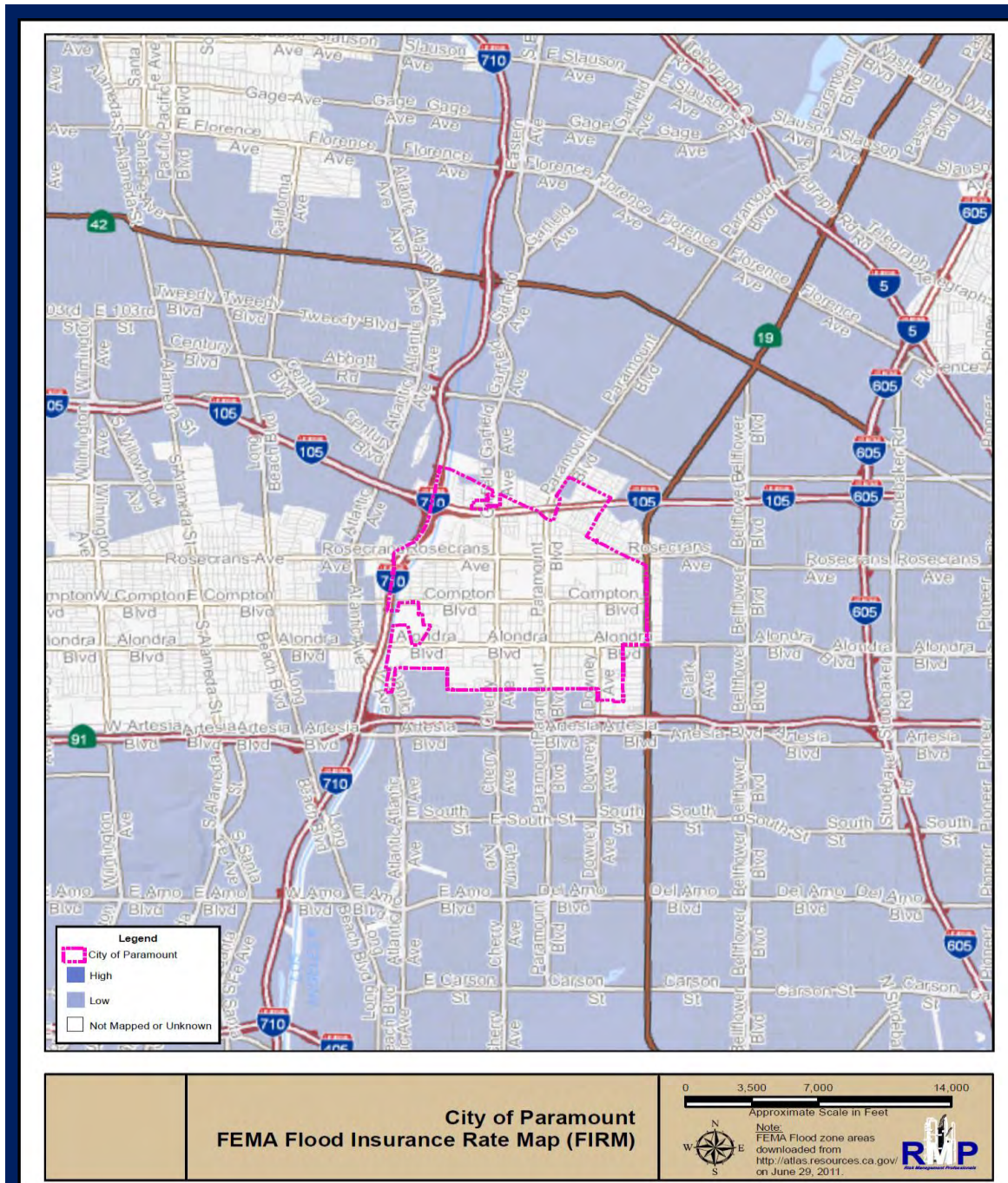
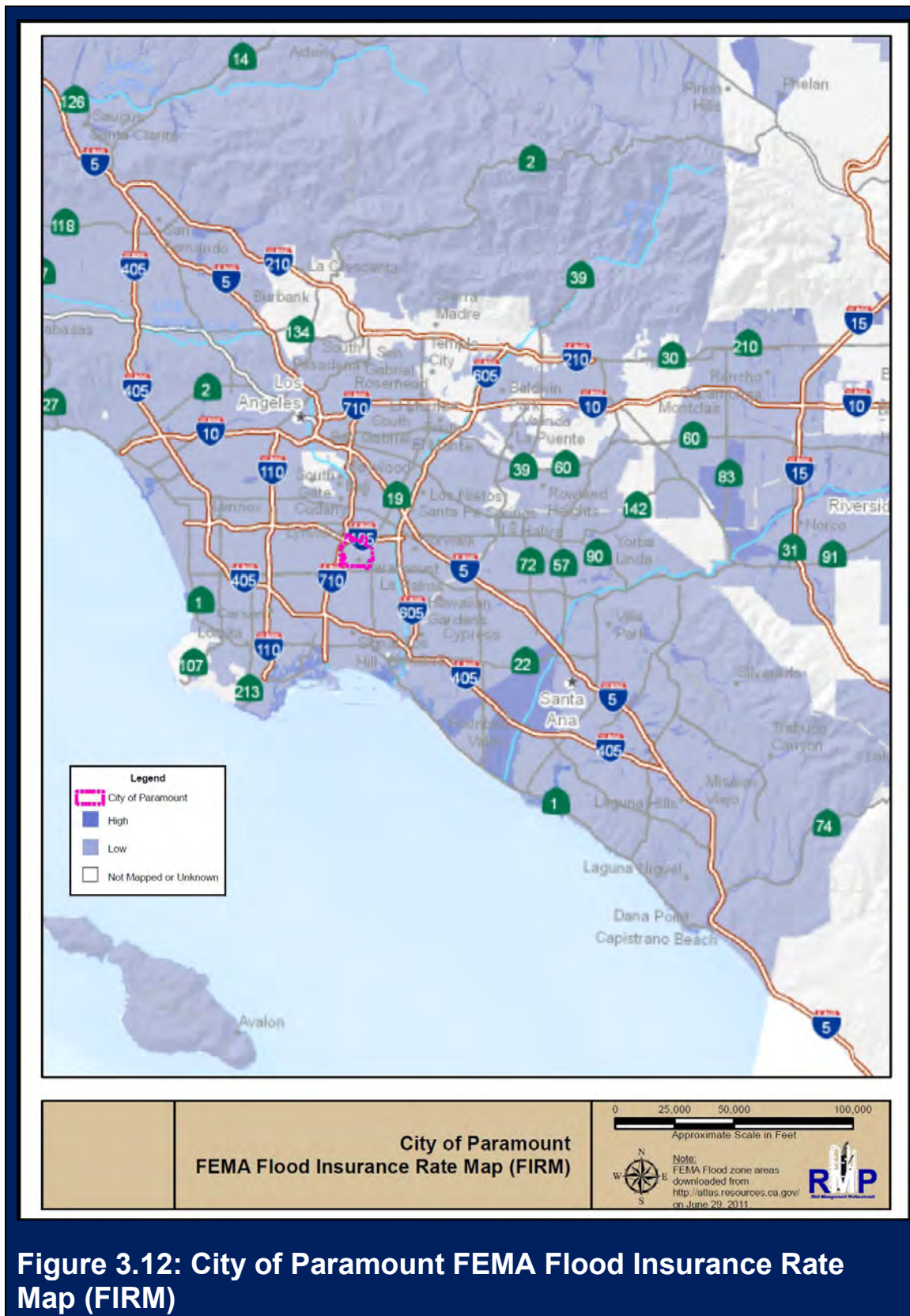


Figure 3.11: City of Paramount FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)



3.10.6 Dam Failure Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

There are two major dams that could potentially affect the City in the event of a dam failure: Whittier Narrows and Hansen Dams. The Whittier Narrows Dam is on the San Gabriel River at the southern end of the San Gabriel Valley. The Hansen Dam is located on the northern edge of the San Fernando Valley.

In 2016, the Army Corps of Engineers deemed the 62-year-old Whittier Narrows Dam to be one of 13 high hazard dams in the country and increased its risk of failure to “[very high urgency](#)”. They determined that the risk of dam failure due to erosion had been understated and therefore routine maintenance was insufficient. Without significant improvements and routine maintenance, erosion damage is likely to cause dam failure leading to flooding that can potentially affect over one million Southern California residents. Because of this, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began the Whittier Narrows Dam Project in 2019 with the goal to begin repairs in late 2022 and finish by late 2026. However, the project construction has not yet been funded. If the dam were to fail as is, the City would be in the direct path and would incur significant damages and loss of lives. Figure 13 shows the maximum flood depth for the case of the Whittier Narrows Dam failing.

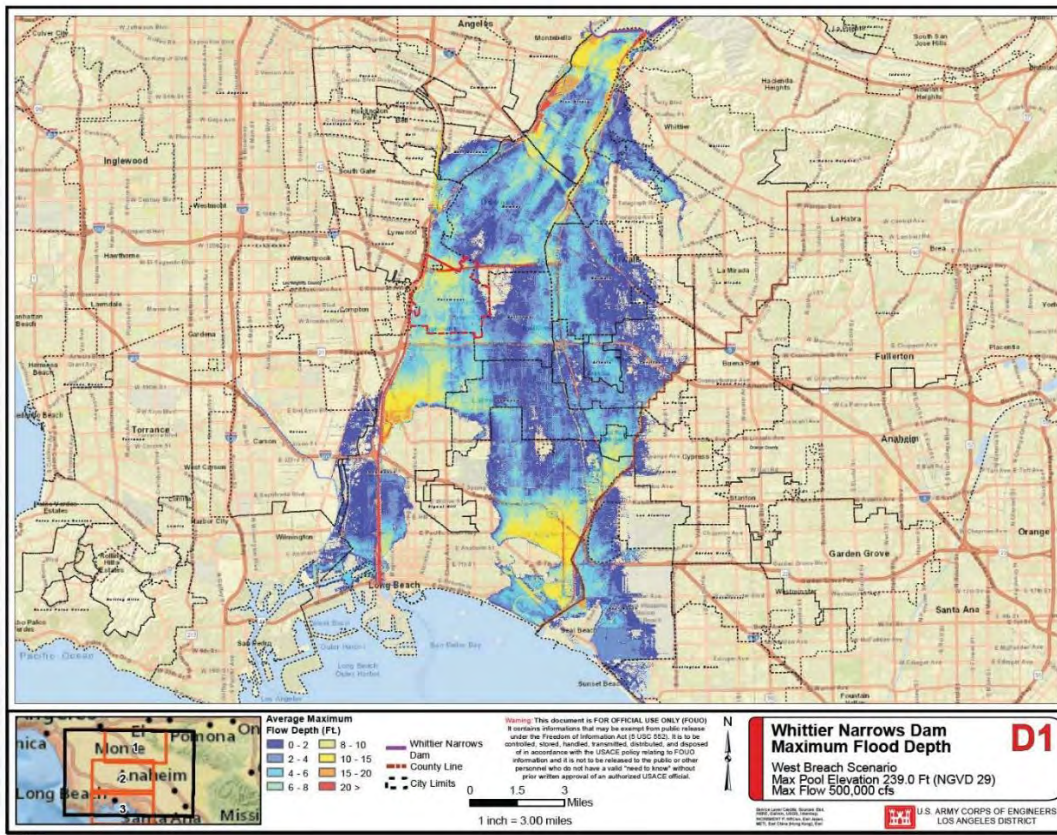


Figure 3.13: Maximum Flood Depth for Whittier Narrows Dam Failure

3.11 Destructive Winds Hazard Profile

Destructive Winds Risk Assessment Summary		
Risk Rank: Moderately Low		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event – occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	8	

3.11.1 Destructive Winds Hazard Information and Background

Wind can be described as the flow of air caused by a difference in air pressure within the Earth's atmosphere. Differences in atmospheric pressure cause air to move from high pressure areas to lower. The greater the difference between the two pressure areas, the greater the speed at which the air moves from one pressure area to the other. Strong winds have been known to cause minor property damage and in extreme cases destroy large structures in its path.

The Beaufort Scale is widely used to describe wind speeds based on observed ocean conditions. Since its most recent modification in the 1940s, the scale utilizes a seventeen-level system ranging from no air flow to winds that exceed 140 miles per hour (mph; 120 knots) and describe wind speeds in empirical terms. According to this scale, air speeds during a windstorm usually fall between 65 mph (56 knots) and 72 mph (63 knots). Winds of this speed and greater have been known to cause tornado-like property damage and could inhibit utility, telecommunications, and transportation systems in and around the City.

Santa Ana Winds

The Santa Ana Winds are a seasonal phenomenon in Southern California occurring between October and March. As stated by Professor Robert Fovell of the UCLA Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, the Santa Ana winds are winds originating from high pressure systems in the Great Basin that are pushed southwest towards the California coast. As the wind passes through mountains and descends through canyons, namely the Santa Ana Canyon, they are compressed, leading to an increase in temperature, approximately 5°C for every 1000 ft. As the wind moves through canyons and passes, the wind accelerates to speeds of 40 mph (35 knots) with gusts up to about 70 mph (60 knots). These hot and dry winds then reach the coastal cities at high speeds causing crop damage, property damage, and potentially fatalities. Each year, these winds cost the San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties millions of dollars in property and infrastructure damage. While generally overlooked in Paramount because they typically lose most of their energy as they pass through more inland cities, Santa Ana winds have been reported to have caused property damage, power outages, blocked roads due to fallen trees, increased fire threats, and even loss of life as the result of a secondary impact.

Microburst

As stated by the National Weather Service, a microburst is a downdraft in a thunderstorm that is less than 2.5 miles in scale. Microbursts can be driven by a number of factors including mid-level dry air entrainment, cooling beneath the thunderstorm cloud base, sublimation, and the existence of rain and/or hail within the thunderstorm. Although microbursts are not widely recognized as tornadoes, they can cause comparable, and in some cases worse, damage than some tornadoes.

3.11.2 Destructive Winds History

To indicate the potential for a severe storm event, Table 3.18 lists an excerpt of large-scale severe storms extracted from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center, including lightning, thunderstorms winds, tornadoes, and winds that have resulted in extensive regional damage. This list is not considered to be comprehensive, since severe storms are an annual event causing minor damages and economic disruption (closed roads, fallen power lines, etc.). Although most events have some financial impact, this list by NOAA only includes an estimate that was made at the time of the event and does not consider minor damages.

Table 3.23: Historical Destructive Wind Damage in Los Angeles County

Date	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage (\$)
8/07/1990	0	8	0
2/23/1993	0	0	50,000
4/25/1994	0	0	5,000
3/14/1996	0	1	0
12/14/1996	1	2	0
1/20/1997	0	4	0
7/20/1998	0	1	0
5/23/1999	1	0	0
7/13/1999	0	1	0
2/23/2000	0	1	0
4/20/2001	0	1	0
7/28/2003	0	1	0
11/12/2003	0	0	3,500,000
1/07/2005	0	0	5,000,000
9/01/2007	0	0	0
09/03/2017	0	0	0
10/09/2017	0	0	0
10/15/2018	0	0	0
10/10/2019	0	0	0

Note: Property Damage may not have been reported for each incident

From this list, it is clear that destructive winds typically coincide with Santa Ana winds season, fall to early November. Although these winds were typically dampened and

weakened by surrounding counties prior to reaching Los Angeles County, there have been several instances in which they caused severe damage.



In April 2000, a microburst ripped through 4.9 square miles of the City. Hardest hit were the mobile homes where at least 141 structures were reported to have sustained damage, ranging from total loss to minor structural damage. The local Fire Department estimated at least \$843,000 in damage losses. Families were immediately placed in a Red Cross Shelter at a nearby park.

3.11.3 Destructive Winds Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Taking into account that Santa Ana Winds and thunderstorms are (typically) an annual occurrence in Southern California, strong winds are very likely to continue to occur although infrequently in the City. In the past, high winds have toppled trees, damaged traffic signals, and in rare cases caused life threatening injuries to residents. Therefore, it is necessary to consider destructive winds as a hazard. The figures on the following page provide information and trends for the aforementioned hazards, including average weather information for the City.

City of Paramount Average Weather Data

Average Monthly Temperature



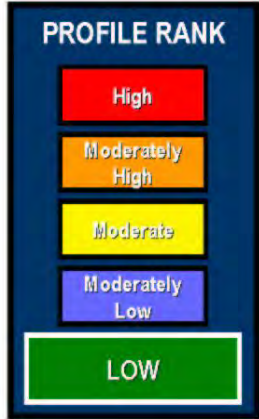
Average Wind Speed



Figure 14: City of Paramount Average Weather and Wind Speeds

Note: Data taken from AreaVibes.com

3.12 Drought Hazard Profile

Drought Risk Assessment Summary		
Risk Rank: Low		
Probability/ Frequency:	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
Consequence/ Severity:	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	
Vulnerability:	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	6	

3.12.1 Drought Hazard Information and Background

A drought or an extreme dry periodic climate is an extended period where water availability falls below the statistical requirements for a region. Drought is not a purely physical phenomenon, but rather an interplay between natural water availability and human demands for water supply. The precise definition of drought is made complex owing to political considerations, but there are generally four types of conditions that are referred to as drought:

- **Meteorological drought** is brought about when there is a prolonged period with less than average precipitation.
- **Agricultural drought** is brought about when there is insufficient moisture for average crop or forage production. This condition can arise, even in times of average precipitation, owing to soil conditions or agricultural techniques.
- **Hydrologic drought** is brought about when the water reserves available in sources such as aquifers, lakes, and reservoirs fall below the statistical average. This condition can arise, even in times of average (or above average) precipitation, when increased usage of water diminishes the reserves.

- **Socioeconomic drought** associates the supply and demand of water services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of weather-related supply shortfall.

Due to the extensive nature of water supply infrastructure – reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities – mitigation for the effect of short-term dry periods is implicit for most systems. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere, or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or wildland fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts, however, occur slowly and over a multi-year period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall – ranchers engaged in dryland grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

Droughts may cause a shortage of water for human and industrial consumption, hydroelectric power, recreation, and navigation. Water quality may also decline, and the number and severity of wildland fires may increase. Severe droughts may result in the loss of agricultural crops and forest products, undernourished wildlife and livestock, lower land values, and raise unemployment.

3.12.2 Drought History

As stated in the City's Urban Water Management Plan, the City has three water sources: groundwater, imported water (surface), and recycled water. The City also has emergency mutual-aid domestic water connections with the City of Long Beach, the City of Downey, and Golden State Water Company. Currently, two water utilities serve the community. The City's water department services the majority of Paramount. Two northern portions of the City, above the I-105 Freeway, are serviced by Southern California Water Company. The City boundaries, as shown previously in Figure 2.1 provides an estimate of the service area of the City.

The City provides potable water service to its residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers within the City limits. The City's current water system includes two wells; two imported water connections; approximately 130 miles of water transmission and distribution mains; and appurtenant valves, hydrants, and equipment. Currently the City does not have any storage reservoirs, although the groundwater basin acts as ground storage for the City.

The City overlies the Central Groundwater Basin (Central Basin). Upon the Central Basin's adjudication in 1965, the City was allocated an annual pumping right, which currently stands at 5,883 acre-feet per year plus 20% carryover rights. Well No. 13 and Well No. 14 are the City's two existing groundwater wells. This infrastructure has allowed the City to provide adequate water services to its residence and businesses since its incorporation.

Because water systems are interconnected, the regional impacts of drought may have adverse impacts for the City. It is important to consider droughts that have occurred and currently are occurring throughout the state. Figure 3.9 provides the annual runoff in California for the last century and is provided by the United States Geological Survey.

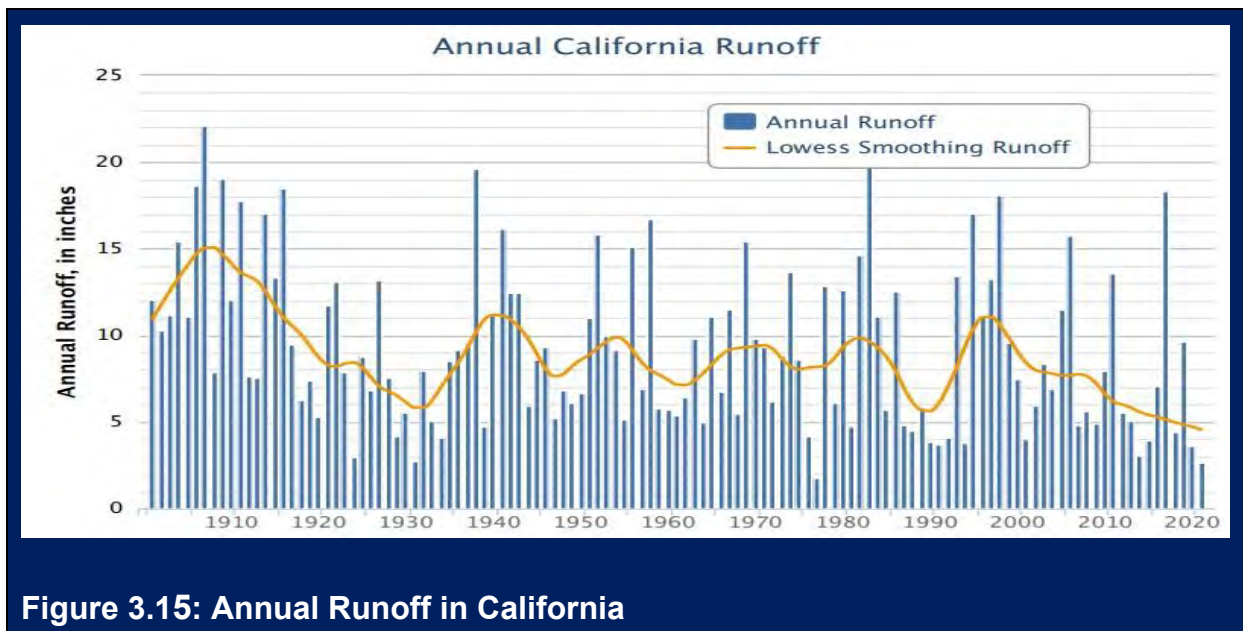
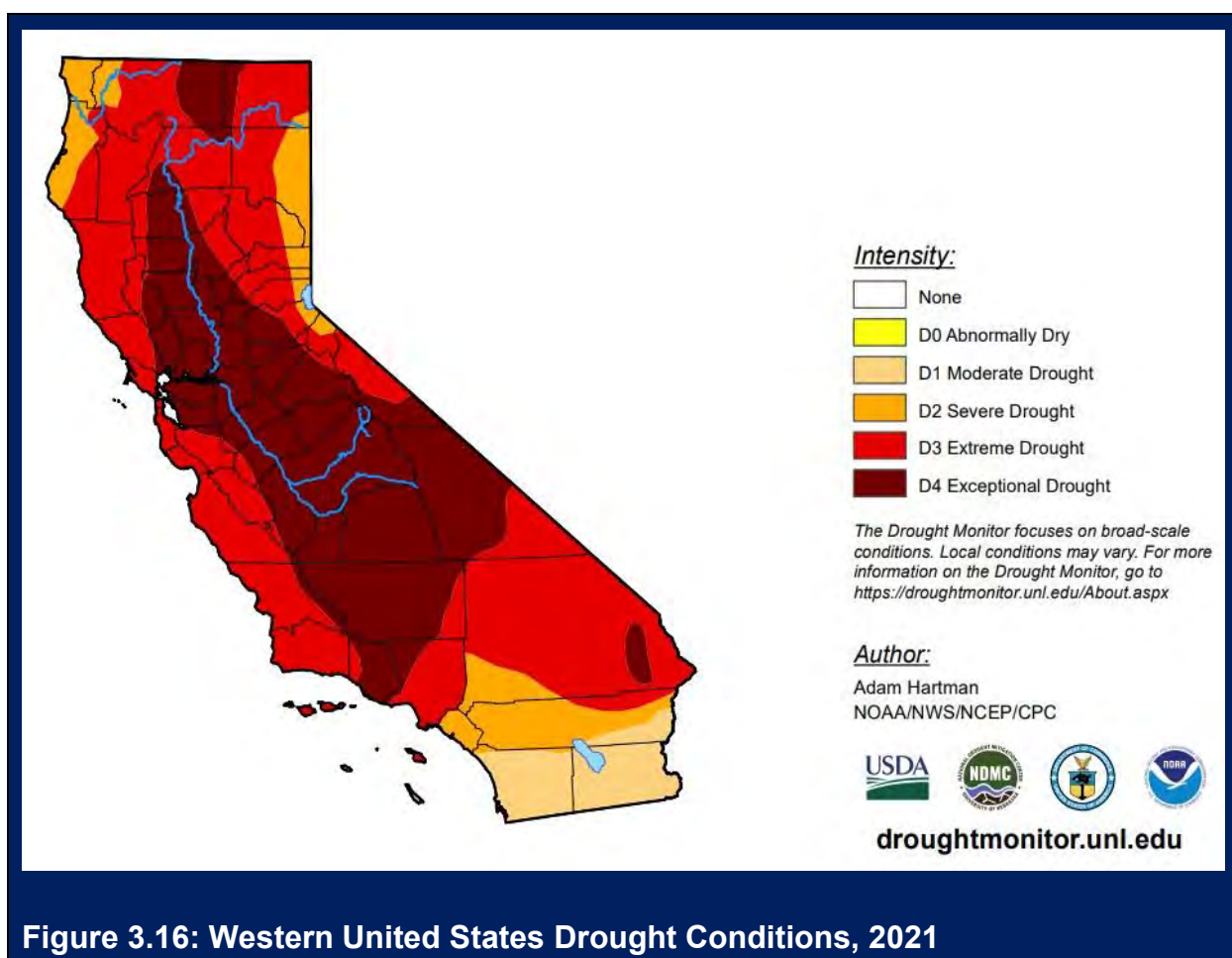


Figure 3.16 illustrates the current state of drought in California and is provided by the U.S. Drought Monitor.



As stated by the California Department of Water Resources, the western U.S. is entering a third year of a severe drought. After previously lifting drought restrictions on April 2nd, 2017, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a drought state of emergency on October 19th, 2021 and encouraged civilians to minimize water usage. This triggered municipalities to take preventative actions. While the City has continued to provide potable water to its residents, the County of Los Angeles has imposed conservation measures to circumvent potential drought hazards. The City will rely on the previously discussed infrastructure to maintain water services for its residents.

3.12.3 Drought Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

For years, the City has enjoyed an abundant supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, and the supply fluctuates with the drought conditions the City must be even more conscientious about the water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource. The City and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California work closely together to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, recharge facility construction, ocean

and brackish water desalination, surface storage, and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term water reliability and water quality.

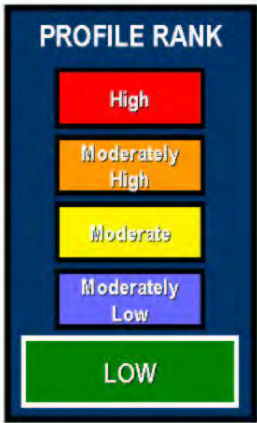
As a result of the inherent uncertainty in the Colorado River and State Water Project supplies given various hydrologic, environmental, and legal considerations, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has undertaken several planning initiatives to broaden its water resource's reliability. The 2020 update to their Integrated Resources Plan, outlines strategies and implementation plans to better manage resources, including the development of local resources and the furthering of existing conservation efforts to meet the Water Conservation Act of 2009. These measures are anticipated to provide a buffer for member agencies to rely upon in times of drought and long-term climatic changes.

Drought and Climate Change

Increased population and exploitation of fossil fuels during the past century has led to longer and more prevalent droughts in many parts of the U.S. The global warming phenomenon has led to increased rainfall instead of snowfall in many regions resulting in increased flooding. This, combined with earlier and rapid melting of snow, has led to fluctuation in water availability and resulted in increased floods in wet regions and drought in dry regions. As Southern California temperatures rise and water sources are depleted, the potential for droughts in California, including the District's service area, are expected to continue to increase.

As mentioned in Section 3.17, District personnel would recognize decreased water supply and decreased precipitation, common impacts of climate change, as a drought scenario. As mitigation activities focused on water supply reliability are indifferent to the root cause of water shortage, the Steering Committee has chosen to blend the applicable impacts of climate change with its drought mitigation efforts. All mitigation actions for drought described in Chapter 4 also consider the impacts of climate change.

3.13 Disease Outbreak Hazard Profile

Disease Outbreak Risk Assessment Summary		
Risk Rank: Low		
Probability/ Frequency:	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	
Consequence/ Severity:	No damage	
Vulnerability:	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	3	

3.13.1: Disease Outbreak Hazard Information and Background

A disease outbreak happens when a disease occurs in greater numbers than expected in a community of region or during a certain season. A pandemic is an outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads across a large region. A flu pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which people have little or no immunity, or possibly for which there is no vaccine. The disease spreads easily person-to-person, causes serious illness, and can sweep across the country and around the world in very short time.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services, an especially severe influenza pandemic could lead to high levels of illness, death, social disruption, and economic loss. Numerous people in a wide range of locations will become seriously ill at the same time. Impacts can range from school and business closings to the interruption of basic services such as public transportation and food delivery. Additionally, a substantial percentage of the population will require some form of medical care. Health care facilities can be overwhelmed, creating a shortage of hospital staff, beds, ventilators, and other supplies.

In order to define and prepare for an influenza pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a global influenza preparedness plan, which defines the stages of a pandemic,

outlines the role of WHO, and makes recommendations for national measures before and during a pandemic. The pandemic phases are detailed below:

- **Interpandemic period:**
 - Phase 1: No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans.
 - Phase 2: No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans, but an animal variant threatens human disease.
- **Pandemic alert period:**
 - Phase 3: Human infection(s) with a new subtype but no human-to-human spread.
 - Phase 4: Small cluster(s) with limited localized human-to-human transmission.
 - Phase 5: Larger cluster(s) but human-to-human spread still localized.
- **Pandemic period:**
 - Phase 6: Pandemic: increased and sustained transmission in general population.

3.13.2 Disease Outbreak History

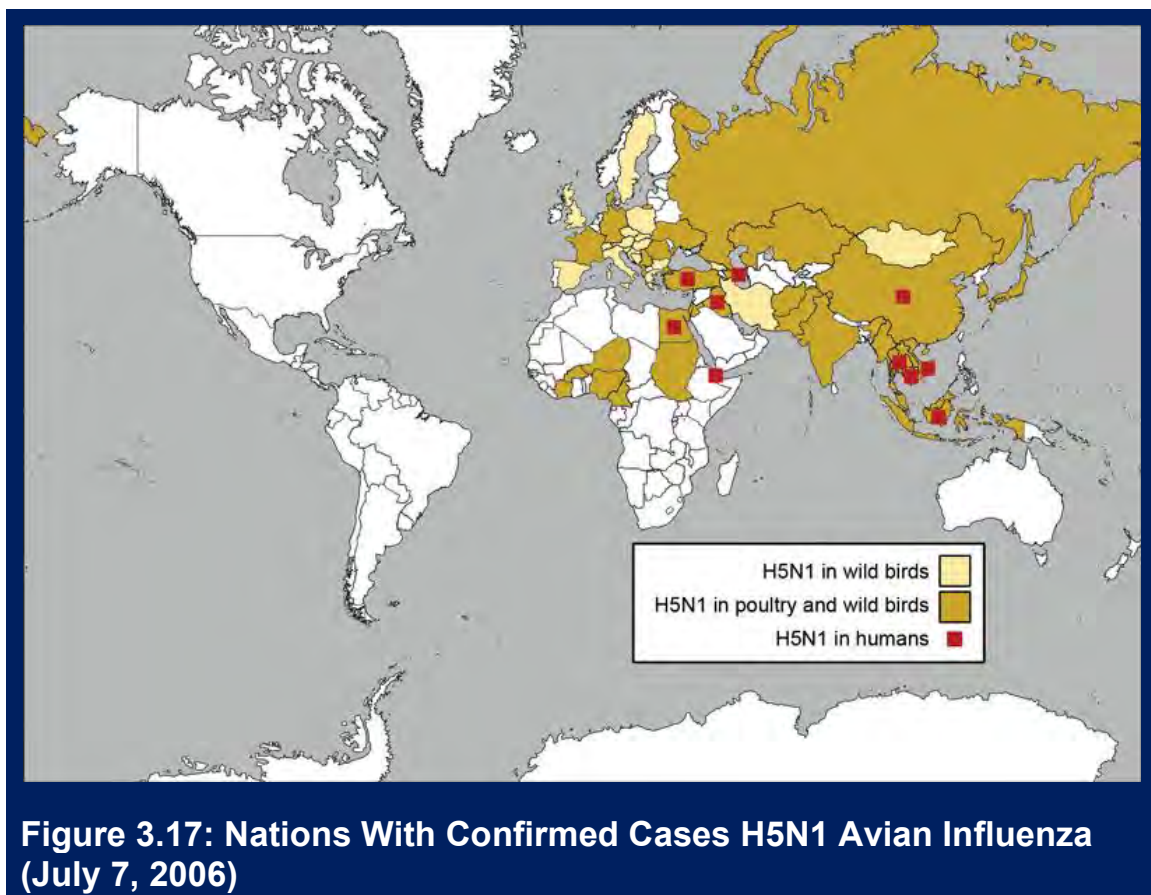
There have been several major outbreaks that have resulted in many fatalities in the past. More recently however, there have been fewer outbreaks of biological diseases that cause catastrophic loss of life. However, there continue to be outbreaks of biological/human diseases.

Recent Influenza Outbreaks

Influenza (flu) season occurs every year, but some years may be worse than others when a new strain emerges. Health professionals were concerned in 2006 that the continued spread of a highly pathogenic avian H5N1 virus across eastern Asia and other countries represented a significant threat to human health. The H5N1 virus has raised concerns about a potential human pandemic because:

- It is especially virulent
- It is being spread by migratory birds
- It can be transmitted from birds to mammals and in some limited circumstances to humans, and
- Like other influenza viruses, it continues to evolve.

The following map indicates the locations of confirmed cases of the H5N1 avian influenza virus:



In addition, there was an outbreak of H1N1, known as the swine flu, in 2009. Figure 3.18 illustrates how widespread the strain became in 2009.



Figure 3.18: Nations with confirmed Cases H1N1 (August 4, 2009)

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) is a respiratory infection caused by a virus. The first patient found to be infected with MERS was in London in 2012. MERS is suspected to spread from an infected person's respiratory secretions through close contact. According to the WHO, as of June 2014, there have been 707 confirmed cases of MERS resulting in at least 252 fatalities. An additional 113 cases have been reported by Saudi Arabia. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in the U.S., there have been two confirmed cases of MERS. Both were healthcare providers who recently traveled from Saudi Arabia. Even though the MERS situation in the U.S. is a low risk to the general public, the CDC is closely monitoring the situation.

Ebola

Ebola, previously known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with one of the Ebola virus species. Researchers believe that the virus is animal-borne and that bats are the most likely reservoir. Ebola is spread through direct contact from an infected person through blood or body fluids, infected objects or through contact with infected animals. According to the CDC, there have been four cases of Ebola diagnosed in the U.S. in 2014. Of the four cases, two of them had travelled back from Africa and the other two were involved in treating one of the infected persons. The medical and public health professionals across the U.S. along with the CDC are taking precautions to ensure the Ebola situation in the U.S. is at a low risk to the general public.

2015 California Measles Outbreak

On January 5, 2015, five patients were hospitalized for suspected cases of measles all tied to December travels to Disneyland in Anaheim, California the previous year. By February 2015, 125 measles cases could be linked to the Disney theme park across several states with additional cases reported in Canada and Mexico. The event sparked national concern and exacerbated debates about vaccination rights throughout the country. Although the number of victims in this instance do not rival the MERS outbreak mentioned about, this event was close enough to the City to impact the public. Disneyland caters to more than 16 million guests annually, many of them coming from Southern California: including citizens of the City.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The novel coronavirus outbreak began in Wuhan China when, on December 31, 2019, the WHO identified a pneumonia-like illness impacting dozens. By January 11, 2020, according to [ABC NEWS](#), China reported its first death due to the Coronavirus. Ten days later, the U.S. confirmed

its first case of the virus. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), at the time of this report, the U.S. has reported [45,655,635](#) COVID-19 cases and 740,348 deaths including victims from all 50 states.

According to [Harvard Health Publishing](#), coronaviruses are common and often are the cause of colds and other upper respiratory infections. SARS-CoV-2, short for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, is the official name for the coronavirus responsible for COVID-19. While severity can vary between cases, common symptoms include fever, aches, cough, fatigue, chills, headache, loss of appetite, and loss of smell. Generally, symptoms appear within six days of exposure, but in some cases, symptoms have taken up to 13 days to materialize. According to the [World Health Organization](#), current evidence suggests that the virus spreads mainly between people who are in close contact with each other. A person can be infected when aerosols or droplets containing the virus are inhaled or come directly into contact with the eyes, nose, or mouth.

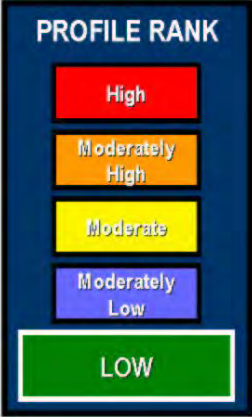
3.13.3 Disease Outbreak Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

It is difficult to predict the probability and severity of the next disease outbreak pandemic. In contrast to many other illnesses, highly contagious disease spread rapidly and often unexpectedly. The City has limited medical capabilities; however, the City will work with the Los Angeles County Department of Health and other outside organizations in the event of an outbreak.

3.14 Civil Unrest/Riots Hazard Profile

Civil Unrest/Riots Failure Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Rank: Low

Probability/ Frequency:	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	 A vertical scale titled 'PROFILE RANK' with five colored boxes: High (red), Moderately High (orange), Moderate (yellow), Moderately Low (purple), and LOW (green). The 'LOW' box is highlighted with a white border.
Consequence/ Severity:	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	
Vulnerability:	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	4	

3.14.1 Civil Unrest/Riots Hazard Information and Background

Civil Unrest is generally the result of, and a form of protest against, some form of socio-political problem. It typically consists of a disruption of normal, orderly conduct in urban areas, or an outbreak of rioting or violence that is of a large nature. Examples of Civil disorders or Civil Strife, as it is sometimes referred to, might include illegal parades, sit-ins, riots, sabotage, and other forms of crime. It is typically spurred by specific events, such as criminal trials, sporting events, or political disfavor. Damages to local City buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure resulting from these types of demonstrations could potentially leave residents of Paramount without critical resources. Incidents of Civil Unrest often occur sporadically and without warning.

In addition to the physical losses a demonstration can bring to the City, they often require response from local authorities which diminish their ability to provide services to other parts of the City. If a demonstration were to occur in conjunction with a hazardous event, it would be possible for the authorities to be overwhelmed leaving the city vulnerable to extensive damages.

3.14.2 Civil Unrest/Riots History

The City is located in close proximity to the City of Los Angeles which has been the host of several demonstrations of civil unrest historically.

Watts Riot 1965

As stated by the Martin Luther King Jr Research and Education Institute, the Watts Riot was a six-day race riot that began on August 11th, 1965 and lasted until August 17th. By the time, the National Guard was able to restore peace, 34 were dead, 1,032 were injured, 3,438 citizens had been arrested and the City of Los Angeles has sustained over \$40 million in damages. The riot was started after police officers allegedly mistreated Marquette Fry, a 21-year-old African American man, after pulling him over for drunk driving. While the facts about the incident are unclear, rumors of police misconduct spread throughout the community inciting six days of chaos. It is estimated that between 31,000 and 35,000 adults actively participated in destroying and looting local neighborhoods.



Los Angeles Riot 1992



The Los Angeles Riot was a race riot that manifested after Rodney King, an African American man, was beaten by a group of police officers that stopped him for driving intoxicated on March 3, 1991, according to U.S News. The Los Angeles District Attorney charged the four officers for excessive force and for a year the case was covered heavily

by the media. On April 29th, 1992, the jury acquitted all four officers of assault and three of the fours of using excessive force. Within the first half hour of the announcement of the verdict, at least 300 people gathered outside the Los Angeles County courthouse to protest. By the time the six-day demonstration was over the numbers of protesters had swelled, the City had sustained \$1 billion in property damages, and widespread looting, assault, arson, and murder had been reported all over the city. Over 2,000 had been injured and 53 had been killed before Mayor Bradley declared the end of the riot on May 4th, 1992.

May Day Demonstration

On March 29th, 2006, according to the Los Angeles Times, over 500,000 gathered in the heart of Los Angeles, California to protest Congressional efforts to intensify illegal immigration legislation. While the protest was peaceful, several businesses had to shut down operations and traffic hazards resulted from the demonstration. In the City, students from the local high school made a

mass exodus and walked onto the 91 freeway. Local authorities mobilized to return the students to safety. Only one injury was reported and none on the students were injured.

Klu Klux Klan Rally

On February 28, 2016, violence broke out during a Klu Klux Klan rally in Anaheim, CA. Around noon, seven Klan members arrived at Pearson Park when counter-protesters swarmed Klan members setting off a series of brawls up and down West Cypress Street. When police arrived



on the scene, 5 were hurt and 13 were arrested. Orange County District Attorney, Tony Rackauckas, issued the following statement regard the following legal proceedings. "This case is not about who was holding the protest rally, their racist message, or who was counter-protesting. This is about the mob mentality turning violent, which shut down neighboring

streets, access to the park, and endangered the community as a whole."

Black Lives Matter Demonstrations

The group Black Lives Matter (BLM) is an activist movement which campaigns against violence and racism directed towards black people. BLM regularly organizes demonstrations in response to shooting deaths of people of color by law enforcement throughout the nation including protests in and near Los Angeles County. During the months of May and June of 2020, hundreds of thousands of protesters, including over 10,000 in Los Angeles County, marched in response to the death of George Floyd. These protests were generally peaceful and non-violent but often involved blocking traffic and occasionally involved clashes with police.



3.14.3 Civil Unrest/Riots Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

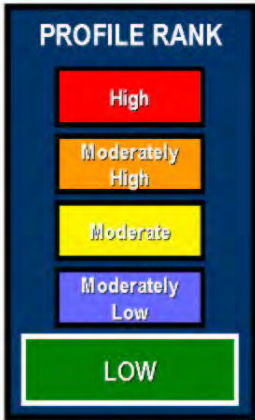
The potential for Civil Unrest is difficult to predict. Demonstrations are often unplanned and arise out of the result of an emotional response to current social and political issues. The threat of disturbances are always present as local governments attempt to respond to changes in the political climate. For example, the State of California is currently attempting to finalize its position on issues such as the increasing cost of education, healthcare and housing, the protocol for dealing with immigration, and many other issues that could potentially recreate the events of

previous riots. The City has dealt with small protests and civil unrest in the past but acknowledges the potential for larger demonstrations. As a result, the City has decided to include civil unrest in the Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

3.15 Transportation Accident/Incident Hazard Profile

Transportation Accident/Incident Failure Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Rank: Low

Probability/ Frequency:	Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	
Consequence/ Severity:	No damage	
Vulnerability:	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	
Hazard Risk Rank Score:	3	

3.15.1 Transportation Accident/Incident Hazard Information and Background

Freeway accidents occur very frequently in the Los Angeles County region. In the last few years, California has averaged about 3,300 freeway accident-related deaths. Major local transportation routes include Interstates 105, 710, 605 and California State Route 91, creating local traffic congestion and increasing the potential for transportation accidents in the City.

In addition to freeway accidents, a number of freight trains pass through the City hauling various types of hazardous materials. A major train derailment that occurs in a heavily populated industrial area can result in significant damage and potential loss of life. Both freeway and rail accidents can be a further hazard if the impacted vehicles are transporting hazardous materials. As noted in the hazardous material release hazard profile, accidents in these cases can result in hazardous materials releases.

3.15.2 Transportation Accident/Incident Hazard History

The City is located in close proximity to several busy highways and railways. According to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, California has averaged 3299 deaths a year, which is the second highest of any state, behind Texas. Table 3.20, taken from the [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#), presents recent traffic fatalities in California.

Table 3.24: Traffic Fatalities in California (2014-2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average
Highway Fatalities	3107	3387	3837	3884	3563	3606	3299
Rail Fatalities	128	131	140	157	151	194	127

3.15.3 Transportation Accident/Incident Probability, Frequency, and Magnitude

Due to the high volume of commuter traffic traveling through the City Paramount, there is a high potential of a freeway accidents. In the event of a major incident, these roadways could be populated by vehicles carrying hazardous chemicals and flammable materials which could create the potential for fire, hazardous material releases, and other harmful events. Interstate 710, which is on the western side of the City, connects the region to the Long Beach Harbor. Heavy trucks with hazardous materials are frequently found on this interstate, highlighting the increased potential for a major traffic accident in Paramount.

Figure 3.12 on the following page depicts the transportation routes for the City.

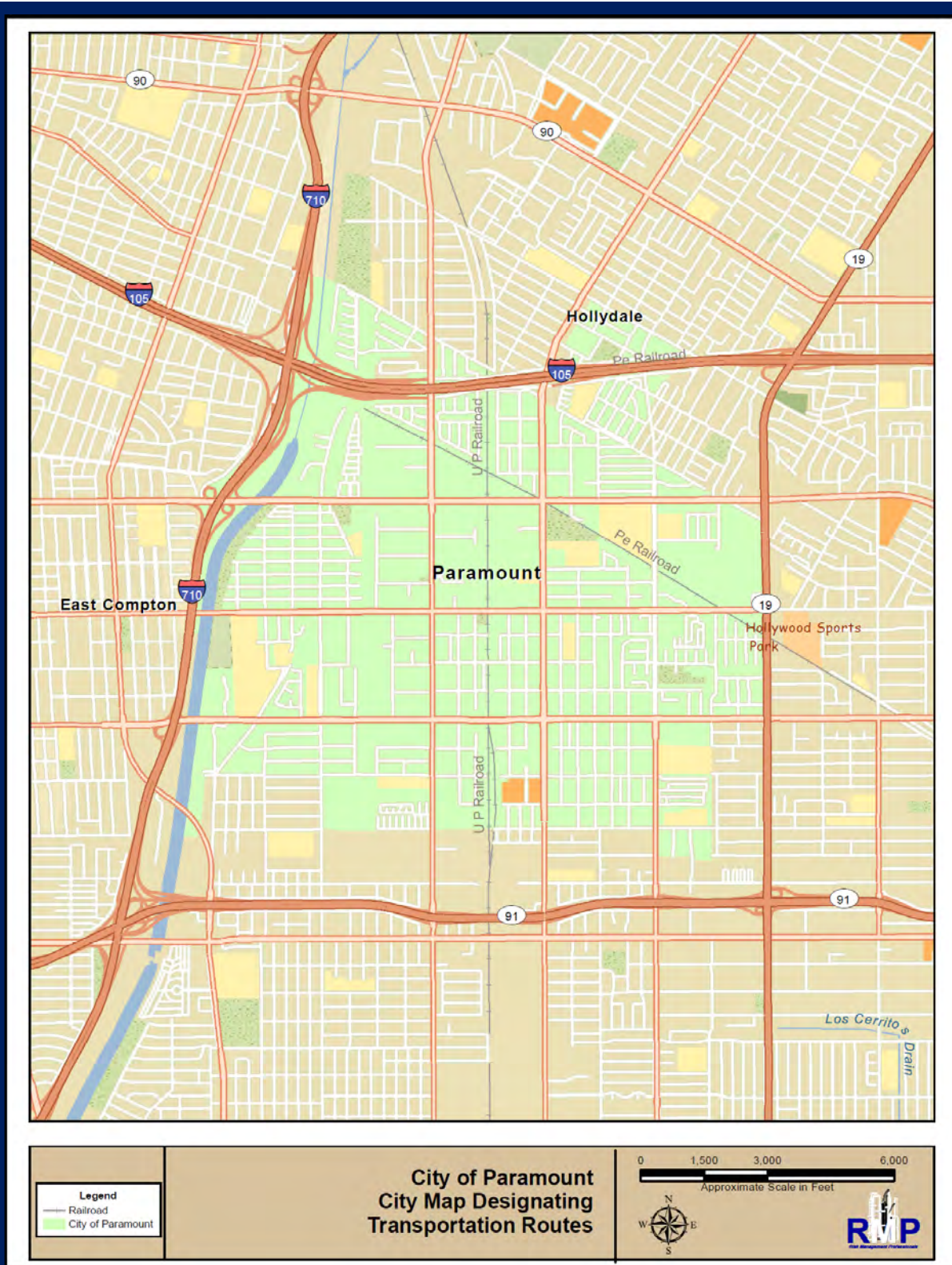


Figure 3.19: City of Paramount Transportation Map

3.16 Climate Change

With the release of the updated California Adaptation Planning Guide (APG) in June 2020, the City aimed to include the effects of climate change into the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Paramount is located in the South Coastal Region of California. As a result, and in tandem with the adopted Paramount Climate Action Plan, the City considered the following climate change impacts as recommended by the APG;

- Increased Temperatures
- Reduced Precipitation
- Sea Level Rise
- Reduced Tourism
- Reduced Water Supply
- Wildfire Risk
- Public Health – Heat and Air Quality
- Coastal Erosion

The Steering Committee engaged in a discussion to determine which impacts posed a viable threat to the City. While some impacts clearly applied to the City, some required additional research. Studies were conducted to look at recorded trends for sea level rise, wildfire, and regional temperature increases. The result of the study was the following list of perceived, feasible impacts that might affect the City over the next 5 to 10 years.

- Increased Temperatures
- Reduced Precipitation
- Reduced Water Supply
- Fire Risk

After reviewing the results of each of these impacts, the Steering Committee decided to include hazards in the Plan update that represented how the impacts would be felt by the City. For example, increased temperatures, reduced precipitation, and reduced water supply would be recognized as a drought. Additionally, increased temperatures and reduced precipitation might result in a fire hazard. Therefore, the Steering Committee identified Drought and Urban Fire Hazards. Any information regarding the effects of these impacts on the City will be found under the hazard profiles listed above. Additionally, mitigation strategies that apply to these impacts will be classified under Drought and Urban Fire in the mitigation action identified in Chapter 4.

3.17 Asset Inventory

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): [The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area

A critical step required to complete the Risk Assessment is to develop a detailed asset inventory and document potential asset damages due to each identified hazard. The calculated loss estimates (vulnerability assessment) will be based on the values determined during the initial asset inventory. In order to produce accurate loss estimates, the City developed a comprehensive inventory of all assets, including asset locations.

In order to develop loss estimates, specific values were assigned to the critical City facilities in the asset inventory. The following tables summarize the assigned values, as well as the sources utilized as the basis for the values including the following:

- FEMA's "Multi-hazard Loss Estimation Methodology, Earthquake Model, HAZUS MR5"
- FEMA's guidance document entitled "What is a Benefit? - Guidance on Benefit-Cost Analysis of Hazard Mitigation Projects, Draft. Revision 2.0"

Replacement Values

Table 3.25 provides a mechanism for determining the cost per square foot for replacing assets. Using this table, the Steering Committee reviewed the asset inventory list and discussed and documented approximate square footages (based upon available building plans and expert knowledge) and building descriptions in order to identify the appropriate replacement cost for each asset. In order to adjust the assessment values which were determined to be low, an 19% increase was added to account for inflation. The rate was provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (2007-2021).

Table 3.25: Structural Replacement Values

Facility Category	Facility Sub-Category	Description	Replacement Cost (\$/SF)
Hospital	Medium	2-3 Stories, 55,000 SF	\$144.60
	Large	4-8 Stories, 200,000 SF	\$124.60
Medical Office / Clinic	Small	1 Story, 7,000 SF	\$118.01
	Medium	2 Stories, 7,000 SF	\$129.82
General Government Services	Town Hall, Small	1 Story, 11,000 SF	\$90.30
	Town Hall, Medium	2-3 Stories, 18,000 SF	\$112.94
	Courthouse, Small	1 Story, 30,000 SF	\$130.71
	Courthouse, Medium	2-3 Stories, 60,000 SF	\$136.81
	Post Office	13,000 SF	\$86.83
Emergency Response	Police Station	2 Stories, 11,000 SF	\$136.10
	Fire Station, Small	1 Story, 6,000 SF	\$105.53
	Fire Station, Medium	2 Stories, 10,000 SF	\$110.34
Schools / Libraries	High School	130,000 SF	\$92.80
	Elementary School	45,000 SF	\$90.22
	Jr. High School	110,00 SF	\$95.21
	Library	2 Stories, 22,000 SF	\$103.94
	Religious School	1 Story, 10,000 SF	\$112.19
Colleges / Universities	College Classroom	2-3 Stories, 50,000 SF	\$114.68
	College Laboratory	1 Story, 45,000 SF	\$119.51
	Vocational School	40,000 SF	\$93.96

Note: Values were listed from FEMA's "Multi-hazard Loss Estimation Methodology, Earthquake Model, HAZUS MR4"

Loss of Function Values

In order to provide a mechanism for evaluating the importance of lifelines and critical services, the following tables were used to identify per capita values for each category. Based upon the population in the City, the following values were assigned.

Table 3.22: Loss of Function Values – Utilities & Lifelines

Loss of Electric Power			Cost of Complete Loss of Service	
Reduced Activity ¹	Regional	Economic	\$87	
Impacts on Residential Customers			\$101	
Total Economic Impact			\$188	
Loss of Potable Water Service			Cost of Complete Loss of Service	Cost of Water Unsafe for Drinking
Reduced Regional Economic Activity			\$35	\$8.75
Impacts on Residential Customers			\$68	\$34
Total Economic Impact			\$103	\$43
Loss of Wastewater Service			Cost of Complete Loss of Service	Cost of Partial Treatment Only
Reduced Regional Economic Activity			\$33.50	\$8.50
Impacts on Residential Customers			None	None
Total Economic Impact			\$33.50	\$8.50
Note: The values listed in this table were obtained from FEMA's guidance document entitled "What is a Benefit? - Guidance on Benefit-Cost Analysis of Hazard Mitigation Projects, Draft. Revision 2.0"				

Future Developments

Currently, there are no planned developments for new future buildings within the City; however, the hazard maps included previously in this report and loss estimates are dynamic and the calculations will be updated to account for future developments as the potential arises. The hazard maps will also be used as a tool to pre-identify areas that are not conducive for construction.

The Asset Inventory Summary tables for the City are presented on the following pages.

Table 3.24: Asset Inventory

Type	Name	Address	Square Footage	Cost / Square Foot	Structure Value	Contents Value %	Contents Value	TOTAL
Public Buildings	City Hall	16400 Colorado Ave.	15,195	112.94	1,716,123	100%	1,716,123	\$3,273,487
Public Buildings	City Yard	15300 Downey Ave.	38,455	130.71	5,026,453	100%	5,026,453	\$6,221,004
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility - Paramount Park	14410 Paramount Blvd.	42,450	112.94	4,794,303	100%	4,794,303	\$5,537,089
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	15500 Downey Ave.	3,778	90.30	341,153	100%	341,153	\$3,100,136
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	6500 San Juan St.	620	90.30	55,986	100%	55,986	\$439,716
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	7700 Somerset Blvd.	282	90.30	25,465	100%	25,465	\$100,308
Public Buildings	Splash Pad restroom/office	14618 Orange Ave.	1,476	90.30	133,283	100%	133,283	\$529,381
Public Buildings	Activity Center	15538 Colorado Ave.	3,644	110.34	402,079	150%	603,118	\$528,503
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility Roosevelt	13451 Merkel Ave	2,000	90.30	180,600	100%	180,600	\$395,992
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	14400 Gundry Ave.	4,000	90.30	361,200	100%	361,200	\$1,281,388
Public Buildings	Concession Stand - Alondra MS	16200 Downey Ave.	1,200	90.30	108,360	100%	108,360	\$150,596
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	15500 Downey Ave.	0	90.30	0	100%	0	\$107,299
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 13 storage building	15123 Vermont Ave.	0	136.10	0	100%	0	\$757,913

Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 14	15966 Downey Ave.	0	136.10	0	100%	0	\$1,589,467
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	14410 Paramount Blvd.	2,000	90.30	180,600	100%	180,600	\$375,500
Public Buildings	Clearwater Building	16401 Paramount Blvd.	8,439	90.30	762,042	100%	762,042	\$2,252,219
City Property	Computer Equipment	Various Locations	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$648,943
City Property	Various Fine Arts	Various Locations	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$1,594,114
City Property	Mobile & Scheduled Equipment	Various Locations	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$1,200,950
City Property	On Premises Auto	Various Locations	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$2,579,317
City Property	Various Fountains	Various Locations	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$3,327,843
City Property	Storing Facility/ RV parking	8546 Somerset Blvd.	5,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
City Property	Storing Facility/ RV parking	8550 Somerset Blvd.	14,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
City Property	Parking Authority Lot	15922 Colorado Ave.	61,698	35.78	2,207,554	150%	3,311,332	\$5,518,886
City Property	Parking Lot	15341 Paramount Blvd.	15,500	34.78	539,090	50%	269,545	\$808,635
City Property	Parking Authority Lot APN: 7103-007-910	Colorado Ave. just South of Alondra Blvd.	0	34.78	0	50%	0	\$0
City Property	Parking Authority Lot APN:7103-007-904	Colorado Ave. just	0	34.78	0	50%	0	\$0

		South of Alondra Blvd.						
City Property	Parking Authority Lot APN:7103-007-903	Colorado Ave. just South of Alondra Blvd.	0	34.78	0	50%	0	\$0
Police	Sheriff Substation	15001 Paramount Blvd.	15,000	110.34	1,655,100	150%	2,482,650	\$3,721,810
Police	Parking Lot - Sheriff Substation	7919 Somerset Blvd.	6,249	34.78	217,340	50%	108,670	\$326,010
Parks	All-American Park	13330 Orizaba Ave.	217,800	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$116,517
Parks	Dills Park	6500 San Juan St.	548,856	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Howard Hall Pocket Park	15525 Paramount Blvd.	29,106	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Wilbarn Pocket Park	8335 Rosecrans	1,625	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Somerset/Colorado Pocket Park	7826 Somerset	15,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Dills Park Public Recreation Restroom	15009 San Antonio Ave.	650	90.30	58,695	100%	58,695	\$370,411
Parks	Garfield Park	14751 Garfield Ave.	34,832	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Meadows Park	15753 Gundry Ave.	13,250	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Pequeno Park	13931 Downey Ave.	5,227	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Carosmith Pocket Park	16316 Ansmith St.	3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0

Parks	Garfield Community Garden	NW Corner of Garfield Ave. and Petterson St.	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Parks	Cortland/Orange Community Garden	Cortland Ave./ Orange Ave.	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Water	Water Well 15	6503 Somerset Blvd.	600	90.30	54,180	100%	54,180	\$4,500,000
Water	Wellsite 16	16317 Garfield Ave.	16,333	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Subtotal								\$51,353,434
With Inflation								\$61,110,586
Note: Values were listed from FEMA's "Multi-hazard Loss Estimation Methodology, Earthquake Model, HAZUS MR5" Note: Inflation estimated using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (2007-2021, or \$1 to \$1.19) Unless otherwise notes, all locations are in the City of Paramount, CA 90723.								

Table 3.25: Loss of Function

Loss of Function / Continuity Premium (1 day) - City of Paramount				
Population: 53,955				
Category	Value Per Person	Value Per Day	Continuity Premium	Total
Fire Service	-	\$3,536	10	\$35,360
Police Service	-	\$6,148	10	\$61,480
Water Service	\$93	\$5,017,815	-	\$5,017,815
Electricity	\$126	\$6,798,330	-	\$6,798,330
Wastewater	\$41	\$2,212,155	-	\$2,212,155
Subtotal				\$14,125,140
Note: Values were listed from FEMA's "BCA Reference Guide, June 2009"				

3.18 Loss Estimates

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate

Loss Assessment Calculations

The Steering Committee reviewed each asset category and assigned a potential percentage of damage expected due to each identified hazard. In addition, if there were identified lifeline or emergency service interruptions, the loss of function values were also included. The tables of the following pages identify each asset category, name, total value, and the percent damage/damage value for each asset. The damages for each asset are totaled for each hazard to obtain the overall loss estimate for each hazard.

Table 3.26: Loss Estimates / Vulnerability Assessment – Earthquake through Homelessness

City of Paramount Vulnerability Assessment Calculations			Earthquake			Adversarial Events		Urban Fire		HazMat Release		Homelessness	
Type	Name		TOTAL	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate
Public Buildings	City Hall	16400 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,895,450	80%	\$3,116,360	40%	\$1,558,180	5%	\$194,772	2%	\$77,909	2%	\$77,909
Public Buildings	City Yard	15300 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$7,402,995	75%	\$5,552,246	20%	\$1,480,599	5%	\$370,150	2%	\$148,060	2%	\$148,060
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility - Paramount Park	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$6,589,136	30%	\$1,976,741	5%	\$329,457	5%	\$329,457	2%	\$131,783	2%	\$131,783
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,689,162	30%	\$1,106,749	5%	\$184,458	5%	\$184,458	2%	\$73,783	2%	\$73,783
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	6500 San Juan St., Paramount CA 90723	\$523,262	20%	\$104,652	5%	\$26,163	5%	\$26,163	2%	\$10,465	5%	\$26,163
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	7700 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$119,367	30%	\$35,810	5%	\$5,968	5%	\$5,968	2%	\$2,387	2%	\$2,387
Public Buildings	Splash Pad restroom/office	14618 Orange Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$629,963	30%	\$188,989	5%	\$31,498	5%	\$31,498	2%	\$12,599	2%	\$12,599
Public Buildings	Activity Center	15538 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$628,919	80%	\$503,135	5%	\$31,446	5%	\$31,446	2%	\$12,578	2%	\$12,578
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility Roosevelt	13451 Merkel Ave, Paramount CA 90723	\$471,230	20%	\$94,246	5%	\$23,562	5%	\$23,562	2%	\$9,425	2%	\$9,425
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	14400 Gundry Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$1,524,852	30%	\$457,456	5%	\$76,243	5%	\$76,243	2%	\$30,497	2%	\$30,497
Public Buildings	Concession Stand - Alondra MS	16200 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$179,209	20%	\$35,842	5%	\$8,960	5%	\$8,960	2%	\$3,584	2%	\$3,584
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$127,686	20%	\$25,537	5%	\$6,384	5%	\$6,384	2%	\$2,554	2%	\$2,554
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 13 storage building	15123 Vermont Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$901,916	10%	\$90,192	5%	\$45,096	5%	\$45,096	2%	\$18,038	2%	\$18,038
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 14	15966 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$1,891,466	10%	\$189,147	10%	\$189,147	5%	\$94,573	2%	\$37,829	2%	\$37,829
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount, CA 90723	\$446,845	20%	\$89,369	5%	\$22,342	5%	\$22,342	2%	\$8,937	2%	\$8,937

Public Buildings	Clearwater Building	16401 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$2,680,141	50%	\$1,340,070	5%	\$134,007	5%	\$134,007	2%	\$53,603	2%	\$53,603
City Property	Computer Equipment	Various Locations	\$772,242	6%	\$46,335	5%	\$38,612	5%	\$38,612	2%	\$15,445	2%	\$15,445
City Property	Various Fine Arts	Various Locations	\$1,896,996	30%	\$569,099	5%	\$94,850	5%	\$94,850	2%	\$37,940	2%	\$37,940
City Property	Mobile & Scheduled Equipment	Various Locations	\$1,429,131	20%	\$285,826	5%	\$71,457	5%	\$71,457	2%	\$28,583	2%	\$28,583
City Property	On Premises Auto	Various Locations	\$3,069,387	25%	\$767,347	5%	\$153,469	5%	\$153,469	2%	\$61,388	2%	\$61,388
City Property	Various Fountains	Various Locations	\$3,960,133	30%	\$1,188,040	5%	\$198,007	5%	\$198,007	2%	\$79,203	2%	\$79,203
Police	Sheriff Substation	15001 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$4,428,954	20%	\$885,791	50%	\$2,214,477	5%	\$221,448	2%	\$88,579	2%	\$88,579
Parks	All-American Park	13330 Orizaba, Paramount CA 90723	\$138,655	20%	\$27,731	5%	\$6,933	5%	\$6,933	2%	\$2,773	5%	\$6,933
Water	Water Well 15	6503 Somerset Blvd, Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	10%	\$535,500	10%	\$535,500	5%	\$267,750	2%	\$107,100	2%	\$107,100
Water	Wellsite 16	16317 Garfield Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	10%	\$535,500	10%	\$535,500	5%	\$267,750	2%	\$107,100	2%	\$107,100
Fire Service			\$35,360	50%	\$17,680	50%	\$17,680	10%	\$3,536	50%	\$17,680	10%	\$3,536
Police Service			\$61,480	50%	\$30,740	75%	\$46,110	5%	\$3,074	50%	\$30,740	25%	\$15,370
Water Service			\$5,017,815	60%	\$3,010,689	5%	\$250,891	5%	\$250,891	2%	\$100,356	1%	\$50,178
Electricity			\$6,798,330	35%	\$2,379,416	5%	\$339,917	7%	\$475,883	2%	\$135,967	1%	\$67,983
Wastewater			\$2,212,155	35%	\$774,254	5%	\$110,608	5%	\$110,608	2%	\$44,243	0%	\$0
				Earthquake	\$26,558,804	Adversarial Events	\$9,018,274	Urban Fire	\$4,167,271	HazMat / Industrial Accident	\$1,658,298	Homelessness	\$1,486,237

Table 3.27: Loss Estimates / Vulnerability Assessment –Utility Loss through Destructive Winds

City of Paramount Vulnerability Assessment Calculations			Utility Loss			Pipeline Failure		Flood/Dam Failure		Destructive Winds	
Type	Name		TOTAL	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate
Public Buildings	City Hall	16400 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,895,450	1%	\$38,954	2%	\$77,909	1%	\$38,954	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	City Yard	15300 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$7,402,995	1%	\$74,030	10%	\$740,299	1%	\$74,030	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility - Paramount Park	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$6,589,136	1%	\$65,891	2%	\$131,783	1%	\$65,891	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,689,162	1%	\$36,892	2%	\$73,783	1%	\$36,892	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	6500 San Juan St., Paramount CA 90723	\$523,262	1%	\$5,233	2%	\$10,465	5%	\$26,163	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	7700 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$119,367	1%	\$1,194	2%	\$2,387	1%	\$1,194	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Splash Pad restroom/office	14618 Orange Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$629,963	1%	\$6,300	2%	\$12,599	1%	\$6,300	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Activity Center	15538 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$628,919	1%	\$6,289	2%	\$12,578	1%	\$6,289	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility Roosevelt	13451 Merkel Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$471,230	1%	\$4,712	2%	\$9,425	1%	\$4,712	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	14400 Gundry Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$1,524,852	1%	\$15,249	2%	\$30,497	1%	\$15,249	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Concession Stand - Alondra MS	16200 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$179,209	1%	\$1,792	2%	\$3,584	1%	\$1,792	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$127,686	1%	\$1,277	2%	\$2,554	1%	\$1,277	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 13 storage building	15123 Vermont Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$901,916	1%	\$9,019	2%	\$18,038	1%	\$9,019	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 14	15966 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$1,891,466	1%	\$18,915	2%	\$37,829	1%	\$18,915	0%	\$0
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount, CA 90723	\$446,845	1%	\$4,468	2%	\$8,937	1%	\$4,468	0%	\$0

Public Buildings	Clearwater Building	16401 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$2,680,141	1%	\$26,801	2%	\$53,603	1%	\$26,801	0%	\$0
City Property	Computer Equipment	Various Locations	\$772,242	1%	\$7,722	2%	\$15,445	1%	\$7,722	0%	\$0
City Property	Various Fine Arts	Various Locations	\$1,896,996	1%	\$18,970	2%	\$37,940	1%	\$18,970	0%	\$0
City Property	Mobile & Scheduled Equipment	Various Locations	\$1,429,131	1%	\$14,291	2%	\$28,583	1%	\$14,291	0%	\$0
City Property	On Premises Auto	Various Locations	\$3,069,387	1%	\$30,694	2%	\$61,388	1%	\$30,694	0%	\$0
City Property	Various Fountains	Various Locations	\$3,960,133	1%	\$39,601	2%	\$79,203	1%	\$39,601	0%	\$0
Police	Sheriff Substation	15001 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$4,428,954	5%	\$221,448	2%	\$88,579	1%	\$44,290	0%	\$0
Parks	All-American Park	13330 Orizaba Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$138,655	1%	\$1,387	2%	\$2,773	5%	\$6,933	0%	\$0
Water	Water Well 15	6503 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	1%	\$53,550	2%	\$107,100	1%	\$53,550	0%	\$0
Water	Wellsite 16	16317 Garfield Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	1%	\$53,550	2%	\$107,100	1%	\$53,550	0%	\$0
Fire Service			\$35,360	3%	\$1,061	10%	\$3,536	5%	\$1,768	5%	\$1,768
Police Service			\$61,480	5%	\$3,074	10%	\$6,148	5%	\$3,074	5%	\$3,074
Water Service			\$5,017,815	1%	\$50,178	2%	\$100,356	1%	\$50,178	0%	\$0
Electricity			\$6,798,330	100%	\$6,798,330	2%	\$135,967	10%	\$679,833	50%	\$3,399,165
Wastewater			\$2,212,155	10%	\$221,216	2%	\$44,243	20%	\$442,431	0%	\$0
				Utility Loss	\$7,902,170	Pipeline Failure	\$2,211,801	Flood	\$1,868,417	Severe Weather / Destructive Winds	\$3,445,444

Table 3.28: Loss Estimates / Vulnerability Assessment –Utility Loss through Destructive Winds

City of Paramount Vulnerability Assessment Calculations			Drought			Disease Outbreak		Civil Unrest / Riots		Transportation Accident	
Type	Name		TOTAL	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate
Public Buildings	City Hall	16400 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,895,450	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	20%	\$779,090	1%	\$38,954
Public Buildings	City Yard	15300 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$7,402,995	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$74,030
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility - Paramount Park	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$6,589,136	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$65,891
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$3,689,162	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$36,892
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	6500 San Juan, Paramount CA 90723	\$523,262	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$5,233
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	7700 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$119,367	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$1,194
Public Buildings	Splash Pad restroom/office	14618 Orange Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$629,963	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$6,300
Public Buildings	Activity Center	15538 Colorado Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$628,919	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$6,289
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility Roosevelt	13451 Merkel Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$471,230	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$4,712
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	14400 Gundry Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$1,524,852	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$15,249
Public Buildings	Concession Stand - Alondra MS	16200 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$179,209	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$1,792
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	15500 Downey Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$127,686	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$1,277
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 13 storage building	15123 Vermont Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$901,916	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$9,019
Public Buildings	Water Product Facility Wellsite 14	15966 Downey Ave, Paramount CA 90723	\$1,891,466	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$18,915
Public Buildings	Concession Stand	14410 Paramount Blvd., Paramount, CA 90723	\$446,845	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$4,468

Public Buildings	Clearwater Building	16401 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$2,680,141	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$26,801
City Property	Computer Equipment	Various Locations	\$772,242	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$7,722
City Property	Various Fine Arts	Various Locations	\$1,896,996	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$18,970
City Property	Mobile & Scheduled Equipment	Various Locations	\$1,429,131	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$14,291
City Property	On Premises Auto	Various Locations	\$3,069,387	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$30,694
City Property	Various Fountains	Various Locations	\$3,960,133	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$39,601
Police	Sheriff Substation	15001 Paramount Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$4,428,954	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	20%	\$885,791	1%	\$44,290
Parks	All-American Park	13330 Orizaba Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$138,655	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$1,387
Water	Water Well 15	6503 Somerset Blvd., Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$53,550
Water	Wellsite 16	16317 Garfield Ave., Paramount CA 90723	\$5,355,000	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$53,550
Fire Service			\$35,360	0%	\$0	50%	\$17,680	20%	\$7,072	10%	\$3,536
Police Service			\$61,480	0%	\$0	50%	\$30,740	20%	\$12,296	10%	\$6,148
Water Service			\$5,017,815	10%	\$501,782	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$50,178
Electricity			\$6,798,330	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$67,983
Wastewater			\$2,212,155	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	1%	\$22,122

Drought	\$501,782	Biological / Human Disease	\$48,420	Civil Unrest / Riots	\$1,684,249	Transportation Accident	\$814,623
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Table 3.29 summarizes the loss estimates for each hazard.

Table 3.29: Loss Estimates Summary

Hazard	Estimated Losses
Earthquake	\$26,559,000
Adversarial Event	\$9,018,000
Utility Loss	\$7,902,000
Urban Fire	\$4,167,000
Destructive Winds	\$3,454,000
Pipeline Failure	\$2,212,000
Flood	\$1,868,000
Civil Unrest	\$1,684,000
HazMat Industrial Accident	\$1,658,000
Homeless	\$1,486,000
Transportation Accident	\$815,000
Drought	\$502,000
Biological/Human Disease	\$48,000

*Values are rounded to the nearest thousand

4

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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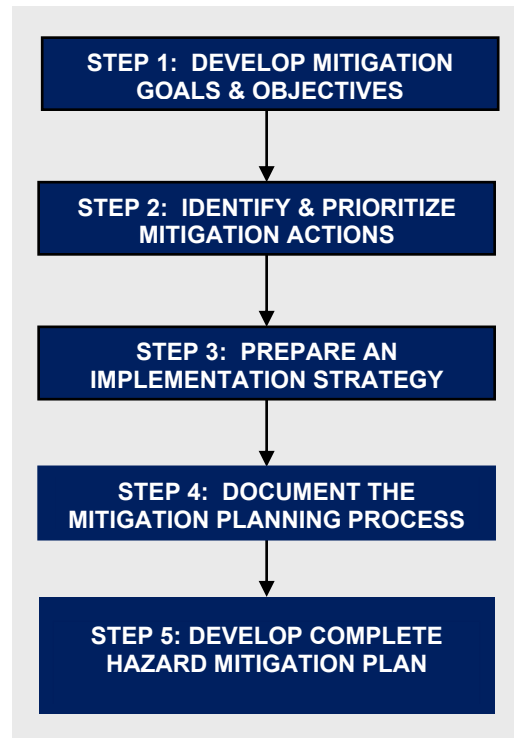
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4.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

To structure goals and objectives that produce appropriate mitigation actions, the hazard profiles and loss estimates were thoroughly reviewed to identify patterns in the location of potential hazard events and the vulnerability of the infrastructure identified within those locations. This information was used to update the existing goals to better mitigate the effects of natural hazard events in alignment with current trends throughout the City of Paramount (City).

The mitigation goals listed in table 4.1 provide guidelines for developing mitigation projects to provide prioritized hazard reduction. The goals are based on the findings of the Risk Assessment and input from the Steering Committee and characterize long-term hazard reduction targets and the enhancement of current mitigation capabilities.



§201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Table 4.1 includes the Plan goals and corresponding mitigation objectives. These strategies were developed and reviewed by the Steering Committee utilizing knowledge of the local area (including high-hazard areas and sensitive populations), review of past efforts, findings of the risk assessment, and identification of mitigation projects.

Table 4.1: Overall Plan Goals and Objectives

1. Protect Loved, Property, and Commerce
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy 1.1: Identify mitigation action to reduce loss of lives and property• Strategy 1.2: Implement mitigation action to reduce loss of lives and property, where feasible.• Strategy 1.3: Provide resources and information to the business community to encourage economic resilience.

- Strategy 1.4: Utilize existing studies and data to support mitigation strategies which reduce vulnerability to identified hazards

2. Improve Environmental Sustainability

- Strategy 2.1: Expand tools and resources provided to residents to support environmental improvement campaigns.
- Strategy 2.2: Educate the public on the impacts of environmental issues to encourage individual action and support of City endeavors.

3. Encourage Participation in Resiliency Efforts

- Strategy 3.1: Gain support of the City Administration, Department heads, lead Agencies, and the public to promote participation in implementation of hazard mitigation strategies.
- Strategy 3.2: Educate the public on the impacts of environmental issues to encourage individual action and support of City endeavors.

4. Update Codes and Standards to Improve Resiliency

- Strategy 4.1: Stay current with State and County guidance for resiliency
- Strategy 4.2: Review and update other City of Paramount programs to identify current and future mitigation goals and objectives in compliance with all City, county, state, and Federal requirements.

5. Enhance Emergency Management Capabilities

- Strategy 5.1: Maintain active presence in regional planning efforts to improve interagency coordination in emergency management
- Strategy 5.2: Conduct interdepartmental trainings on aspects of emergency management providing guidance on the roles of leaders, department heads, and the public
- Strategy 5.3: Continue to expand avenues to obtain alternate emergency resources with an emphasis on executing agreements prior to an emergency situation.

It should be noted the overall priorities for mitigation planning did not change much from the last Hazard Mitigation Plan revision in 2015. However, the current plan goals were

revised to be clearer and more direct. Figure 4.1 provides an overview of the mitigation process.

Figure 4.1 Mitigation Processing



As illustrated in the figure, the hazard mitigation process involves building off previous steps in order to improve mitigation efforts for the identified hazards.

4.2 Identification of Mitigation Recommendations

§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Mitigation strategies are administrative and/or engineering project recommendations to reduce the City's vulnerability to the identified hazards. Vital City employees are required in the development of strategies and projects that are designed to mitigate these hazards and solve problems cost-effectively, as well as ensure consistency with the City's long-term mitigation goals and capital improvements. During the fourth Steering Committee meeting, a team-based approach was utilized to brainstorm mitigation projects based on the identified hazards and associated loss estimates. In addition, FEMA's local Mitigation Planning Handbook and the California Adaptation Planning Guide were used to identify action to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The evaluation and prioritization of the mitigation actions was used as an aid to produce a list of recommended mitigation actions to incorporate into the mitigation plan. Each of the mitigation recommendations listed in Table 4.2 fell into one or more of the following categories:

- Prevention – planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management
- Property Protection – acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass
- Personnel Education and Awareness – outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and education programs
- Natural Resource Protection – sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation
- Emergency Services – warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities
- Structural Projects – dams, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms

Table 4.2: Mitigation Action Identification

Mitigation Activity	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Action Category	Corresponding Goals	Responsible Department	Resources	Estimated Project Cost	Timeframe	Protects New Buildings	Protects Existing Buildings
<i>LHMP.2022.01: Consider performing a seismic evaluation for critical facilities and infrastructure and perform structural improvements accordingly.</i>	Earthquake	Property Protection	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	Planning (Building and Safety), Public Works	Grants	\$15,000 (per evaluation)	Long	N	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.02: Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.</i>	Earthquake	Emergency Services	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property Goal 5: Enhance Emergency Management Capabilities	Public Works	Grants	\$25,000	Long	N	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.03: Consider using solar as an alternate power source for critical facilities and to run emergency generators.</i>	Earthquake, Power Outage, Climate Change	Emergency Services	Goal 2: Improve Environmental Sustainability	Public Works	Grants	\$1,000,000 per project	Medium	N	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.04: Consider providing public education materials with regards to urban fires.</i>	Urban Fires	Personnel Education and Awareness	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	Public Safety	Grants	\$3,000	Medium	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.05: Consider improving coordination between HazMat Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies.</i>	HazMat Release	Personnel Education and Awareness	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	LA Fire/ Public Safety	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.06: Consider configuring critical City locations with appropriate surveillance equipment</i>	Adversarial Events	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Public Safety	Grants	\$100,000 per project	Medium	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.07: Consider installing and expanding the current LPR camera system throughout the City to assist responders in tracking suspicious or suspected individuals throughout the City.</i>	Adversarial Events	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Enhance Emergency Management Capabilities	Public Safety/Public Works	Grant	\$80,000/unit	Long	N	N

Mitigation Activity	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Action Category	Corresponding Goals	Responsible Department	Resources	Estimated Project Cost	Timeframe	Protects New Buildings	Protects Existing Buildings
<i>LHMP.2022.08: Consider implementing cybersecurity measures to protect against attacks (i.e. ransomware)</i>	Adversarial Events	Prevention	Goal 1: Protect Lives, Property, and Commerce	IT Division (Administrative Services)	General Budget/Grant Funding	Technology Costs unknown Est. \$10k-\$250k	Medium	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.09: Continue coordination with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous pipelines.</i>	Pipeline Failure	Prevention	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Public Works	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.10: Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local business are updated.</i>	All	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Recreation	Staff Time	Staff Time	Short	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.11: Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority.</i>	Flood	Prevention	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	Public Works	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.12: Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (particularly for mobile home parks) to mitigate the effects of severe wind.</i>	Wind	Personnel Education and Awareness	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Personnel Education and Awareness	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.13: Expand existing tree maintenance program to include considerations for the impact of climate change on the tree population to prevent decay and eventual falls leading to asset damage and personal injury.</i>	Wind	Improve Environmental Sustainability	Goal 1: Protect lives, Property, and Commerce	Public Works	Staff Time	Staff Time	Short	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.14: Install Max Wells to catch stormwater runoff and improve water supply resilience.</i>	Drought	Prevention	Goal 2: Improve Environmental Sustainability	Public Works	Street Restrict funds	\$60,000 per unit	Short	N	N

Mitigation Activity	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Action Category	Corresponding Goals	Responsible Department	Resources	Estimated Project Cost	Timeframe	Protects New Buildings	Protects Existing Buildings
<i>LHMP.2022.15:</i> Expand public outreach regarding drought and available incentive programs for residents to develop alternative landscaping as well as implement other water saving initiatives.	Drought	Prevention	Goal 3: Encourage Participation in Resiliency Efforts	Prevention	Grants	\$10,000	Medium	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.16:</i> Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e. Nixle) is ready for service and used as needed.	Dam Failure, Earthquake, etc.	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Emergency Services	Staff Time	\$40,000 annually	Ongoing	Y	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.17:</i> Consider coordination with first responders (e.g., Fire, CHP) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.	Transportation Accidents	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Emergency Services	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.18:</i> Consider ensuring adequate communications with LASD in the event of civil unrest.	Civil Unrest	Emergency Services	Goal 5: Improve Emergency Service and Management Capability	Emergency Services	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.19:</i> Continue ensuring EOC training is provided, as necessary.	All	Personnel Education and Awareness	Goal 2: Promote Public Awareness and Outreach	Personnel Education and Awareness	General	Staff Time	Short	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.20:</i> Consider ensuring that new development complies with new and future building and zoning codes and considers hazard mitigation for new developments.	All	Prevention	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	Prevention	Staff Time	Staff Time	Ongoing	Y	N
<i>LHMP.2022.21:</i> Consider retrofitting the LA Bridge in accordance with the CIP.	Earthquake	Property Protection	Goal 1: Protect Life and Property	Property Protection	Grant	\$115,000	Short	N	Y

Mitigation Activity	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Action Category	Corresponding Goals	Responsible Department	Resources	Estimated Project Cost	Timeframe	Protects New Buildings	Protects Existing Buildings
<i>LHMP.2022.22: Consider installing buffer zones in targeted areas to prevent encampments from entering into Consider retrofitting the LA Bridge in accordance with the CIP. hazardous areas (i.e. near railroad tracks)</i>	Homelessness	Prevention/ Structural Projects/Emergency Services	Goal 1: Protect Lives, Property, and Commerce	Public Safety	General Fund, Grant funding	\$5,000-\$100,000 based on project size and scope.	Medium	N	Y
<i>LHMP.2022.23: Consider obtaining outside funding to support and expand existing measures to support and rehabilitate the homeless population (i.e. job-prep, rent support, mental health support, etc.)</i>	Homelessness	Prevention/ Emergency Services	Goal 1: Protect Lives, Property, and Commerce Goal 3: Encourage Participation in Resiliency Efforts	Public Safety	General Fund, Grant Funding, Sponsorship	Staff Time to establish donor relationships	Medium	N	N
<i>LHMP.2022.24: Work with State representatives to implement the Middle Mile Project to reinforce broadband service capabilities throughout the City.</i>	Disease Outbreak	Prevention		Gateway Council of Governments/ Administration	State Funded, Staff Time	Staff Time	Long	No	No

Notes: 1 Values provided by Steering Committee

4.3 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance and reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

Table 4.3 summarizes the City of Paramount's participation in the program

Table 4.3: NFIP Participation

CID	Community Name	County	Init. FHB Identified	Init. FIRM Identified	Curr. Eff. Map Date	Reg-Emer. Date	Tribal
065049	City of Paramount	Los Angeles	03/31/72	07/06/98	NSFHA	02/20/79	No

Continued Compliance

As part of the City's continued compliance with NFIP, the City of Paramount General Plan includes multiple Health & Safety Policies aimed at reducing flooding throughout the City by expanding flood control capabilities in open areas and structures. In addition, the City coordinates with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to identify flooding hazards throughout the City and make improvements.

Flood Recommendations/Repetitive Loss Properties

The Steering Committee did not identify any repetitive loss properties with the City. However, Mitigation Action LHMP.2022.12 was included in this Plan as a placeholder to help ensure flood mitigation remains a priority in mitigation efforts.

4.4 Prioritization of Mitigation Recommendations

§201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section **shall** include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization **shall** include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

A simplified Benefit-Cost Review was applied in order to prioritize the mitigation recommendations for implementation. The priority for implementing mitigation recommendations depends upon the overall cost effectiveness of the recommendation, when taking into account monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits associated with each action. Additionally, the following questions were considered when developing the Benefit-Cost Review:

- How many people will benefit from the action?
- How large an area is impacted?
- How critical are the facilities that benefit from the action?
- Environmentally, does it make sense to do this project for the overall community?

Table 4.6 provides a detailed benefit-cost review for each mitigation recommendation, as well as a relative priority rank (High, Medium, and Low) based upon the judgment of the Steering Committee. The general category guidelines are listed below:

- High – Benefits are perceived to exceed costs without further study or evaluation
- Medium – Benefits are perceived to exceed costs, but may require further study or evaluation prior to implementation
- Low – Benefits and costs evaluation requires additional evaluation prior to implementation

Table 4.4: Mitigation Action Prioritization: Benefit-Cost Review

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.01: Consider performing a seismic evaluation for critical facilities and infrastructure and perform structural improvements accordingly.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided physical damage (~\$30,000,000) • Avoided loss of function costs • Avoided casualties • Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$135,000 (evaluation for multiple City buildings) • \$2,000,000 - \$5,000,000 (estimated retrofits for multiple City buildings, actual costs will vary depending on results of evaluation) • \$650,000 (potential costs associated with temporary relocations during retrofits) 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.02: Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Emergency Management Cost • Avoided Loss of Function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$200,000 for generator purchase and building modifications (installation of transfer switch) 	Medium
<i>LHMP.2021.03: Consider using solar as an alternate power source for critical facilities and to run emergency generators.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Emergency Management Cost • Avoided Loss of Function • Reduced Environmental Impact (switching from diesel to solar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~\$300K-\$500k per location for panels, solar storage, and building modifications (based on size) 	Medium

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.04: Consider providing public education materials with regards to urban fires.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided casualties (historical injuries in Paramount) Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10,000 (materials and postings) 	Low
<i>LHMP.2021.05: Consider improving coordination between HazMat Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided casualties (historical injuries in Paramount) Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time 	Low
<i>LHMP.2021.06: Consider configuring critical City locations with appropriate surveillance equipment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided casualties Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$100,000 (for several new facilities) \$10,000 (upgrades to an existing facility) 	Low
<i>LHMP.2021.07: Consider installing and expanding the current LPR camera system throughout the City to assist responders in tracking suspicious or suspected individuals throughout the City.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided casualties Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$80K (Cost per Unit) Installing costs Administration/Management Costs 	High

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.08: Consider implementing cybersecurity measures to protect against attacks (i.e. ransomware)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Loss of Function • Avoided loss of Security • Avoided Public Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded Technology costs • Ongoing personnel education (Staff Time) 	Medium
<i>LHMP.2021.09: Continue coordination with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous pipelines.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided physical damage • Avoided casualties • Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Time 	Medium
<i>LHMP.2021.10: Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local business are updated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Time 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.11: Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Time 	Low
<i>LHMP.2021.12: Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (particularly for mobile home parks) to mitigate the impacts of severe wind.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize physical damage • Avoided Power Outages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10,000 for campaign materials • Staff Time 	Low

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.13: Expand existing tree maintenance program to include considerations for the impact of climate change on the tree population to prevent decay and eventual falls leading to asset damage and personal injury.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize physical damage Avoided Power Outages Avoided Injuries Avoided Emergency Management Cost for debris removal and cleanup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration Costs \$40K for Planning/Inspection Costs Additional contracted labor costs for maintenance services 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.14: Install Max Wells to catch stormwater runoff and improve water supply resilience.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided loss of function Reduced Environmental Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$75-100k for Well and installation costs. 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.15: Expand public outreach regarding drought and available incentive programs for residents to develop alternative landscaping as well as implement other water saving initiatives.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided loss of function Reduced Environmental Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10,000 for campaign materials 	High (currently ongoing)
<i>LHMP.2021.16: Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e. Nixle) is ready for service and used as needed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$11,400 (annually) 	High (done annually)
<i>LHMP.2021.17: Consider coordination with first responders (e.g., Fire, CHP) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time 	Medium

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.18:</i> Consider ensuring adequate communications with LASD in the event of civil unrest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided Emergency Management Cost Avoided Physical Damages Avoided injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.19:</i> Continue ensuring EOC training is provided, as necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time 	High
<i>LHMP.2021.20:</i> Consider ensuring that new development complies with new and future building and zoning codes and considers hazard mitigation for new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided Environmental Impacts Avoided Injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time 	Medium
<i>LHMP.2021.21:</i> Consider retrofitting the LA (Rosecrans) Bridge in accordance with the CIP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided physical damage Avoided loss of function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Time \$385,000 in design costs <\$2,000,000 in construction costs 	Medium (in the current CIP)
<i>LHMP.2021.22:</i> Consider installing buffer zones in targeted areas to prevent encampments from entering into hazardous areas (i.e. near railroad tracks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided Injuries Avoided Physical Damages Avoided local Environmental Impacts Avoided Debris Removal and Cleanup costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~\$25k per project in construction costs Staff Time/Administration Costs 	Medium

Mitigation Activity	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
<i>LHMP.2021.23: Consider obtaining outside funding to support and expand existing measures to support and rehabilitate the homeless population (i.e. job-prep, rent support, mental health support, etc.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Casualties • Avoided local Environmental Impacts • Reduction in calls for service (50-60% of current calls are transient-related) • Improvement of the quality of life for impacted individual(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Time to establish donor relationships 	High
<i>LHMP.2022.24: Work with State representatives to implement the Middle Mile Project to reinforce broadband service capabilities throughout the City.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided Loss of Function • Avoided Illnesses • Avoided Emergency Management Costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Time 	High

4.5 Implementation Strategy

Mitigation Actions classified as high-priority mitigation actions are meant to provide the most significant vulnerability reduction, as related to cost and probability, and are typically implemented before lower ranked improvements. The City, however, may find that under some circumstances a recommendation classified as low-priority mitigation action may need to be implemented before a higher priority recommendation. The priority levels associated with each improvement are indicated on the “Mitigation Action Prioritization: Benefit-Cost Review” table in the previous section.

2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Strategies

The Steering Committee reviewed the mitigation strategies and actions from the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 2015 Plan outlined mitigation strategies scheduled for completion in the near future and additional projects for consideration. However, as many of these projects are contingent on the City receiving grant funding to implement, some of these have yet to be implemented.

Several Mitigation Strategies from the 2015 Plan have been carried through into the current Plan revision. Table 4.5 provides some of the mitigation strategies from the 2015 and their correlation to the current Plan. The table includes a column denoting whether or not an action was completed since the last Plan update.

Table 4.5 Ongoing Mitigation Strategies

2015 Plan Mitigation Strategies	Correlated Current Mitigation Strategies	Completed
LHMP.2015.01: Consider performing a seismic evaluation of City buildings and perform seismic retrofits accordingly	LHMP.2021.01: Consider performing a seismic evaluation for critical facilities and infrastructure and perform structural improvements accordingly.	No
<i>LHMP.2015.02: Consider performing a seismic evaluation of the water pipelines and perform seismic retrofits accordingly.</i>	This action was lumped into LHMP.2021.01 in the 2022 update.	Modified
<i>LHMP.2015.03: Continue to coordinate with LA County to ensure sewer systems and local connections are assessed accordingly.</i>	Completed	Yes
<i>LHMP.2015.04: Consider upgrading the Maintenance Building to function as a dedicated secondary EOC.</i>	Completed	Yes
LHMP.2015.05: Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Progress Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	LHMP.2021.02: Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	No
LHMP.2015.06: Consider configuring the secondary shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	Duplicate	No

LHMP.2015.07: Consider providing public education materials to residents in mobile home parks in regard to urban fires.	LHMP.2021.04: Consider providing public education materials with regards to urban fires.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.08: Continue to coordinate between Hazardous Materials Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies	LHMP.2021.05: Consider improving coordination between HazMat Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies.	No
LHMP.2015.09: Consider configuring critical City locations (e.g., major intersections, refinery, City buildings, Community Center, Progress Plaza) with appropriate surveillance equipment.	LHMP.2021.06: Consider configuring critical City locations with appropriate surveillance equipment	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.10: Continue to coordinate with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous pipelines	LHMP.2021.09: Continue coordination with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous pipelines.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.11: Consider contracting with Jankovich and a secondary contract (e.g., DeWitt) to obtain backup fuel supplies for the City fleet.	LHMP.2021.10: Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local business are updated.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.12: Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local business are updated.	Compiled into LHMP.2021.10	Ongoing

LHMP.2015.13: Consider providing training to City personnel on how to access priority phone services in the event of an emergency.	Completed	Yes
LHMP.2015.14: Consider configuring the EOCs with 2-way radios to facilitate emergency communications with the Paramount School District.	Completed	Yes
LHMP.2015.15: Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority	LHMP.2021.11: Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.16: Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (e.g., mobile home park) to mitigate the effects of severe wind.	LHMP.2021.12: Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (particularly for mobile home parks) to mitigate the impacts of severe wind.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.17: Consider providing education to the public to the effects of drought	Completed	Yes
LHMP.2015.18: Consider evaluating the merits of implementing an incentive program for residents to develop alternative landscaping	LHMP.2021.15: Expand public outreach regarding drought and available incentive programs for residents to develop alternative landscaping as well as implement other water saving initiatives.	Ongoing

LHMP.2015.19: Consider evaluating the merits of upgrading the reclaimed water service area to encompass all City resources	LHMP.2021.14: Install Max Wells to catch stormwater runoff and improve water supply resilience.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.20: Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e. reverse 9-1-1 System) is used as needed	LHMP.2021.16: Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e. Nixle) is ready for service and used as needed.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.21: Continue to coordinate with first responders (e.g., Fire Departments, California Highway Patrol, etc.) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.	LHMP.2021.17: Consider coordination with first responders (e.g., Fire, CHP) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.22: Continue to coordinate with LA County Sheriff's Department to ensure adequate communications are maintained in the event of civil unrest.	LHMP.2021.18: Consider ensuring adequate communications with LASD in the event of civil unrest.	Ongoing
LHMP.2015.23: Consider ensuring EOC training is provided to key City personnel as necessary.	LHMP.2021.19: Continue ensuring EOC training is provided, as necessary.	Completed/ Ongoing
LHMP.2015.24: Consider ensuring that new development complies with building codes and considers hazard mitigation.	LHMP.2021.20: Consider ensuring that new development complies with new and future building and zoning codes and considers hazard mitigation for new developments.	Ongoing

LHMP.2015.25: Consider coordinating efforts for resurfacing and retrofitting the Los Angeles River Bridge in accordance with the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).	LHMP.2021.21: Consider retrofitting the LA (Rosecrans) Bridge in accordance with the CIP.	On schedule to be completed
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5 **PLAN MAINTENANCE**

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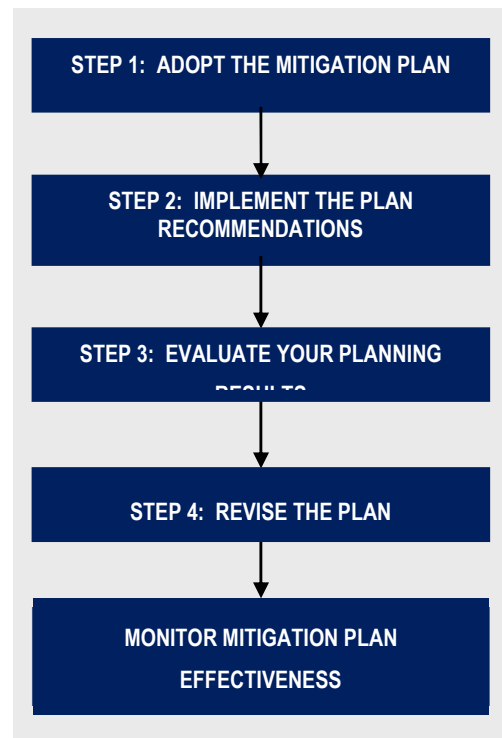
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5.1 Mitigation Progress Monitoring

The Mitigation Strategy report in the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies mitigation actions that have been prioritized based on the loss estimates and the probability of each hazard, which will typically be implemented according to the priority rank. To thoroughly track hazard mitigation status, the City of Paramount (City) must continuously monitor and document the progress of the implementation of mitigation actions. Though mitigation actions may be delegated to different departments within the City, the Public Safety Department Director, or designee, will have the responsibility of monitoring overall progress.



§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of **monitoring**, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

To facilitate this monitoring process, Table 5-1: “HMP Action Item Implementation” was developed to provide a mechanism for monitoring the overall implementation progress. The table is designed to monitor mitigation actions according to project managers, project status, and project milestones.

5.2 Planning Mechanisms

§201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan **shall** include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

5.2.1 Process to Incorporate the Mitigation Strategy into Other Planning Mechanisms

The City maintains the following processes to incorporate mitigation strategies of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into planning mechanisms.

Website

The City's HMP will be posted on the City website to enable citizens to review and provide feedback regarding mitigation objectives and strategies. Feedback from residents can be incorporated during the annual review of five-year update of the HMP and expand the Steering Committee's understanding of the public's opinion on hazard vulnerability. In addition, the website can be used as a vehicle to maintain an ongoing conversation with the public regarding upcoming mitigation project and provide an avenue for hazard education.

City Council

The City Council is responsible for approving projects, plans and programs on a City-wide level. By providing mitigation planning concepts to the City Council, mitigation actions and projects will be incorporated into relevant planning efforts. Department heads can expand mitigation efforts by working with Council Members to encourage the inclusion of mitigation goals and objectives for any project or planning efforts which are reviewed by the City Council.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department provides infrastructure and maintenance services to City assets to the public. Hazard mitigation will be integrated into Public Works programs through its involvement in the Steering Committee. The Public Works Department has the ability to expand mitigation activities by implementing safety mechanisms throughout the City to maximize resiliency. The Public Works Department, through the Sustainability

Division, is the lead department for administering and monitoring the Paramount Climate Action Plan. Strategy CR3 of the Resilient Community Adaptation Actions of the Climate Action Plan is to “Ensure that emergency planning, public health planning, and adaptation efforts prioritize vulnerable populations.”

Planning Department

The City Planning Department ensures development within the City is consistent with the Paramount General Plan goals and policies, as well as in the best interests of the City. The Planning Department is involved in the development of land use; general planning; zoning requirements; and residential, commercial, and industrial projects. In this way, mitigation measures can be incorporated into potential projects and the Department, particularly the Building and Safety Division, can enforce building codes which support hazard mitigation. The Hazard Mitigation Plan is identified in the Health and Safety Element of the General Plan, and Health and Safety Policy Element 43 sets regular updates to the Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the level of injury, property damage, and community disruption. Policy EJ-3.5 of the Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan states “Coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation activities with emergency operations plans and procedures.”

Resource Tables

This section serves as a high-level capability assessment of the City’s resources through which hazard mitigation objectives may be achieved. The following subsections attempt to document the Regulatory, Administrative/Technical, Fiscal, Grant funding, and Outreach/Partnership resources available to the City.

Table 5.1: Regulatory Tools Table

Regulatory Tool	Updated	Comments
General Plan 2007	2007 2022	The General Plan outlines how the City is organized with regard to areas such as land use, safety, different conservation efforts, and economic resilience and develop. The City comprehensively updated its plan in August 2007. In February 2022, the City Council adopted an updated Health and Safety Element and adopted a new Environmental Justice Element.
Urban Water Management Plan	2020	Plan outlines forecasts for drought probability and magnitude while expanding upon awareness of drought hazard vulnerability.

Administrative/Technical Resources

Table 5.2: Administrative/Technical Tools Table

Administrative/Technical Tool	Personnel/Resources
Sheriff's Department	The Sheriff's Department is able to support public outreach and may assist in identifying areas of improvement for resistance to civil unrest and adversarial events.
City Council	City Council can review and approve mitigation propositions for implementation.
Public Safety Department	The Public Safety Department is responsible for monitoring and promoting Hazard Mitigation objectives and disaster preparedness efforts.

Planning Department	The Planning Department is response for all developments within the City. This department will be able to include considerations for local hazards into new projects.
Public Works	The Public Department is responsible for street improvements and overall City maintenance. This department can implement hazard mitigation activities as part of planned maintenance and City upgrades.
Administrative Services Department	The Department of Administrative Services is organized and responsible for coordinating the day-to-day activities of various internal operations and supplying specialized staff to all operating departments.

Fiscal Resources

Table 5.3: Fiscal Tools Table

Fiscal Tool	Available for Use
General Fund	Yes, with approval
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes, with approval
Authority to impose taxes for specific purposes	Yes, with voter approval

Grant Funding

Table 5.4: Grant Funding Tools Table

Grant Funding Tool	Agency	Purpose	Contact
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide funding for States, and communities for cost-effective hazard mitigation activities which complement a comprehensive hazard mitigation program and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and deconstruction of property.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To prevent future losses of lives property due to disasters; to implement State of local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security,	To help States and communities plan and carry out activities designed to reduce the risk	FEMA

	Federal Emergency Management Agency	of flood damage to structures insurable under the NFIP.	500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	U. S. Department of Homeland Security; Federal Emergency Management Agency	To encourage the development of comprehensive emergency management at the State and local level and to improve emergency management planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Community Development Grant Program (CDBG)	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment. Principally for low-to-moderate income individuals.	HUD 451 7 th Street, S. W. Washington, DC 20410-7000 Phone: (202) 708-3587 www.hud.gov
Public Assistance Program (PA)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security,	To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate	FEMA 500 C Street S.W.

	Federal Emergency Management Agency	suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Under Section 406, Public Assistance funds may be used to mitigate the impact of future disasters.	Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Emergency Watershed Protection	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service	To provide emergency technical and financial assistance to install or repair structures that reduce runoff and prevent soil erosion to safeguard life and property.	NRCS PO BOX 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov
Disaster Mitigation and Technical Assistance Grants	U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration	To help States and localities to develop and /or implement a variety of disaster mitigation strategies.	EDA Herbert C. Hoover Building Washington, DC 20230 Phone: (800) 345-1222 www.eda.gov
Watershed Surveys and Planning	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural	To provide planning assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies for the development of coordination water and	NRCS PO Box 2890

	Resource Conservation Service	related land resources programs in watersheds and river basins	Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To mitigate earthquake losses that can occur in many parts of the nation providing earth science data and assessments essential for warning of imminent damaging earthquakes, land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency preparedness decisions.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Engineering for Natural Hazards	National Science Foundation	Supports fundamental research that advances knowledge for understanding and mitigating the impact of natural hazards on constructed civil infrastructure	National Science Foundation Phone: (703) 292-7024 https://www.nsf.gov

Outreach and Partnership Resources

Table 5.5: Outreach and Partnership Tools

Outreach/Partnership Tools	Comments
City Website	The City website is an open forum for providing hazard information and for accepting ongoing comments from the public. The City website will likely be the main avenue for maintaining an open dialogue with the public for hazard mitigation throughout the planning period.
Public Outreach	The City holds several training opportunities throughout the year. Public safety training will be able to be expanded to include hazard-specific information to improve hazard awareness.
Mutual Aid Agreements	As part of expanding its resilience to the impacts of hazard events, the City intends to review its current mutual aid agreements, identify gaps, and secure new agreements to expand its available mutual resources.

Building on Existing Capabilities

As part of the Plan update, potential improvements to the City's existing capabilities were discussed. The City is cognizant of the need to continually evaluate its efforts and take an active role in promoting resiliency within the City. The City currently utilizes its Public Safety Department to train its staff and reach out to the community regarding preventative and preparedness strategies for hazard event. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) directs funding to improve infrastructure and the City continually searches for grant opportunities to allow the City to accomplish additional improvements that address hazard mitigation efforts for public facilities. In addition to the City's current efforts, the following is a list of potential new initiatives that would improve the City's ability to promote resiliency.

- **Regulatory/Fiscal:** Enhance the CIP proposal procedure to include a Mitigation/Resiliency element to be considered for each project proposal. The intent is to consider how each CIP project might contribute to mitigation efforts, citing the HMP when proposed projects align with hazard mitigation planning efforts.
- **Administrative:** Add a Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Professional to the Public Safety Department to increase the City's understanding of vulnerability to hazards through mapping products and drive resilience efforts, focusing on those areas which present the highest vulnerability.
- **Grant Funding:** Expand search for grant funding specifically to assist with aging infrastructure improvements, rehabilitation of open spaces, energy efficiency, and facility upgrades.
- **Outreach/Education:** Engage City commissions and increase volunteer opportunities to work with the public to gain community participation in resiliency efforts and voluntary resilience projects for privately-owned properties.

Progress for Mitigation Incorporation

The sections above demonstrate the many resources available to the City for successful mitigation action implementation. Some of these resources have already provide their usefulness through successful action implementation over the last planning period. For example, the City successfully upgraded the Maintenance Building to function as a dedicated secondary Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This function was completed through the Public Safety Department utilizing budgetary resources. Additionally, the Public Safety Department successfully configured the EOC with 2-way radios to connect the City to the Paramount School District. Additionally, the City is in the process of

resurfacing/retrofitting the Rosecrans Avenue Bridge over the Los Angeles River utilizing funds set forth in the 2015 HMP utilizing Capital Improvement Plan funding.

5.2.2 Process to Incorporate the Mitigation Strategy into Other Planning Mechanisms

The City uses the following local planning mechanisms for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the HMP.

General Planning

The City of Paramount is responsible for updating and incorporating mitigation actions and concepts into the 2007 General Plan. In February 2022, the City Council adopted a revised Health and Safety Element and adopted a new Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan. The General Plan is evaluated on a periodic basis, which includes a review of the policies and programs associated with land use and development. Action Items from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed during the next scheduled update of the plans and incorporated, as applicable. As part of this review, ordinances and codes will be reviewed to ensure they are consistent with the mitigation strategies and referred to the appropriate regulatory authority, as needed.

Urban Water Management Plan

The City is responsible for updating and incorporating mitigation actions and concepts into its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP is updated every five years, which includes a review of the policies and programs associated with providing adequate water supplies to meeting demands under a range of water supply conditions. Action Items from the HMP will be reviewed during the next scheduled update of the UWMP and incorporated as applicable. As part of this review, ordinances and codes were reviewed to ensure they are consistent with the mitigation strategies and referred to the appropriate regulatory authority, as needed. The UWMP was updated for 2020, with its next revision scheduled within the next five years.

Emergency Operations Plan

The City maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that includes profiles and specific responses for earthquake, hazardous materials incident, flooding, and several other hazards mentioned in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The City will incorporate the risk assessment into the EOP in addition to using emergency scenarios outlined in the report to flush out potential mitigation actions.

Capital Improvements Plan

The City of Paramount maintains a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) with projects that are budgeted for at least a five-year period. Engineering mitigation projects are included within the CIP's. Additionally, the projects already included within the Capital Improvements Plans are reviewed for mitigation improvements (e.g., areas prone to flooding are configured with mitigation elements, new reservoirs are reviewed to ensure they configured with seismic flexible joints, current seismic design criteria are applied to pipeline construction, facility locations are reviewed for special hazards, etc.).

5.3 Periodic Assessment Requirements

§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, **evaluating**, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Mitigation planning is an ongoing process, and as such, the HMP should be treated as a living document that must grow and adapt in order to keep pace with changes within the City. Continuing from the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan, an annual assessment will be completed to document those changes including site hazards (e.g., updated FIRM maps, contemporary seismic studies, etc.) or the installation and purchase of new equipment (e.g., back-up generators, emergency response equipment, etc.) to ensure they do not have any effect on City hazard vulnerabilities that would impact the conclusions or actions associated with the Hazard Mitigation Plan. In addition, these reviews will track the progress/status of proposed mitigation actions, progress of implemented actions, the incorporation of mitigation planning in other City planning documents and record any fiscal or policy issues that arise which reduce mitigation progress. As needed, these reviews can be used to promote mitigation action with the City or alter mitigation strategies within the plan, as appropriate. It should be noted that specific mitigation actions may be assigned to individuals across different departments based on the scope of the project. However, as mentioned below, the Public Safety Department Director, or designee, will take responsibility for tracking progress as it applies to mitigation planning. Actual project management will be handled by the assigned individual.

Prior to the fifth year of the revision cycle, these annual observations will be reviewed to determine what changes should be implemented in the required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The results of the annual evaluations should be folded back into each phase of the planning process and should yield decisions on how to update each section of the Plan.

The Public Safety Department Director, or designee, has the responsibility of implementing these annual and five-year requirements. During the annual review, if any updates are deemed minor, then the Public Safety Department Director or designee will perform the updates. However, if more major updates are required, then the Steering Committee (in whole or in part) will be contacted via email and reconvened to discuss the

effects on the Plan. For the fifth-year revision, the entire Steering Committee will reconvene in order to use their expertise to update the Plan in its entirety.

In addition to these periodic requirements, any significant modification to the City's facilities should be considered with respect to a possible impact on the Hazard Mitigation Plan. All Steering Committee members are responsible for providing updates for the Plan to the Public Safety Department Director, or designee, as necessary. As noted in the following section, the completed Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available on the City's website to allow the public to continue to be involved during these periodic reviews.

5.4 Update Requirements

§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and **updating** the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

§201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

The Emergency Management and Assistance regulations (44 CFR Part 201) state that it is the responsibility of local agencies to “at a minimum, review and, if necessary, update the local mitigation plan every five years from date of plan approval to continue program eligibility”. The evaluation procedures listed below will provide insight into the major changes that need to be included in the five-year update and resubmission to FEMA:

- Annual Hazard Mitigation Plan review with respect to changes in hazard vulnerability (e.g., additional hazards identified, natural hazard events, etc.)
- Annual Hazard Mitigation Plan review with respect to development of new facilities
- Five-year comprehensive update to address the findings of the annual reviews
- Re-submittal of the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan to CalOES/FEMA

Additionally, the risk assessment portion of the plan will be reviewed to determine if the information should be updated or modified. Each jurisdiction responsible for the various implementation actions will report on:

- Status of their projects,
- Implementation processes,
- Any difficulties encountered,
- How coordination efforts are proceeding, and
- Strategies that should be revised.

5.4.1 Plan Update

The City's HMP was last updated in 2015. During the second Steering Committee Meeting, as part of the current planning effort, the Plan goals were reviewed for consistency and applicability to the City, along with the goals from the 2018 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan and 2019 Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Table 5.6 illustrated the changes in the priorities of the Plan. Although the language was streamlined, the intent of the overall goals for the State, County, and City were unchanged during the update process.

Table 5.6: Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

2015 Plan Goals	Current Plan Goals
1. Protect lives and property	1. Protect Lives, Property, and Commerce
2. Support the priorities of the City of Paramount, its mandate, employees, students, residents, and the business community.	2. Improve Environmental Sustainability
3. Promote development consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by the City of Paramount and its agencies and/or organizations.	3. Encourage Participation in Resiliency Efforts
4. Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety, and the welfare of all residents in the City of Paramount.	4. Update codes and standards to improve resiliency
5. Support the mitigation efforts of residents, non-profit organizations, community-based organization, and private business throughout the City.	5. Enhance Emergency Management Capabilities
6. Ensure all codes and standards are consistent with hazard mitigation.	

As shown in Table 5.6, the overall Plan goals did not change. However, Plan objectives were updated to further clarify how the City wanted to achieve the Plan Goals. Details of the Plan objectives can be found in Chapter 4 of this Plan.

5.4.2 Continued Public Involvement

To facilitate ongoing public input, the completed and adopted HMP will be posted on the City's website to allow the public to remain engaged and provide feedback. The website will include a link to a contact form allowing the public to submit comments. When updated the HMP, the City will solicit participation from Steering Committee participants to discuss any issues that need to be addressed in the HMP update. Public Participation will be solicited through public notices and advertised on the website.

The goal of outreach regarding update meetings is to solicit public involvement in the Steering Committee, which brainstorms the hazards facing the City and discusses ways to mitigate those hazards. The public was encouraged to participate in the hazard mitigation process through taking part in the Steering Committee

Table 5.7: Action Item Implementation

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.01	Consider performing a seismic evaluation for critical facilities and infrastructure and perform structural improvements accordingly	Planning (Building and Safety), Public Works	Long	Open	
LHMP.2022.02	Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	Public Works	Long	Open	
LHMP.2022.03	Consider using solar as an alternate power source for critical facilities and to run emergency generators.	Public Works	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.04	Consider providing public education materials with regards to urban fires.	Public Safety	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.05	Consider improving coordination between HazMat Owners/Operators and appropriate response agencies.	LA Fire/ Public Safety	Ongoing	Open	

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.06	Consider configuring critical City locations with appropriate surveillance equipment	Public Safety	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.07	Consider installing and expanding the current LPR camera system throughout the City to assist responders in tracking suspicious or suspected individuals throughout the City.	Public Safety/Public Works	Long	Open	
LHMP.2022.08	Consider implementing cybersecurity measures to protect against attacks (i.e., ransomware)	IT Division (Administrative Services)	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.09	Continue coordination with pipeline companies to maintain the ongoing integrity of natural gas and hazardous pipelines.	Public Works	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.10	Consider ensuring that existing contracts for priority on obtaining emergency supplies and food with local business are updated.	Community Services	Short	Open	

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.11	Consider ensuring that flood mitigation remains a priority.	Public Works	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.12	Consider educating residents about maintaining trees on private property (particularly for mobile home parks) to mitigate the effects of severe wind.	Personnel Education and Awareness	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.13	Expand existing tree maintenance program to include considerations for the impact of climate change on the tree population to prevent decay and eventual falls leading to asset damage and personal injury.	Public Works	Short	Open	
LHMP.2022.14	Install Max Wells to catch stormwater runoff and improve water supply resilience.	Public Works	Short	Open	

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.15	Expand public outreach regarding drought and available incentive programs for residents to develop alternative landscaping as well as implement other water saving initiatives.	Prevention	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.16	Consider ensuring that the mass notification system (i.e., Nixle) is ready for service and used as needed.	Emergency Services	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.17	Consider coordination with first responders (e.g., Fire, CHP) to mitigate the effects of transportation incidents.	Emergency Services	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.18	Consider ensuring adequate communications with LASD in the event of civil unrest.	Emergency Services	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.19	Consider ensuring adequate communications with LASD in the event of civil unrest.	Personnel Education and Awareness	Short	Open	

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.20	Consider ensuring that new development complies with new and future building and zoning codes and considers hazard mitigation for new developments.	Prevention	Ongoing	Open	
LHMP.2022.21	Consider retrofitting the Rosecrans Avenue Bridge over the LA River in accordance with the CIP.	Property Protection	Short	Open	
LHMP.2022.22	Consider installing buffer zones in targeted areas to prevent encampments from entering into hazardous areas (i.e., near railroad tracks)	Public Safety	Medium	Open	
LHMP.2022.23	Consider obtaining outside funding to support and expand existing measures to support and rehabilitate the homeless population (i.e., job-prep, rent support, mental health support, etc.)	Public Safety	Medium	Open	

Action ID	Recommendation Description	Responsible Department	Implementation Timeframe	Status	Details/Status Summary
LHMP.2022.24	Work with State representatives to implement the Middle Mile Project to reinforce broadband service capabilities throughout the City.	Gateway Council of Governments/ Administration	Long	Open	



GLOSSARY

Active fault - For implementation of Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (APEFZA) requirements, an active fault is one that shows evidence of, or is suspected of having experienced surface displacement within the last 11,000 years. APEFZA classification is designed for land use management of surface rupture hazards. A more general definition (National Academy of Science, 1988), states "a fault that on the basis of historical, seismological, or geological evidence has the finite probability of producing an earthquake" (see potentially active fault).

Aftershocks - Minor earthquakes following a greater one and originating at or near the same place.

Asset - Any man-made or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to people, buildings, infrastructure like bridges, roads, and sewer and water systems; lifelines like electricity and communication resources; or environmental, cultural, or recreational features like parks, dunes, wetlands, or landmarks.

A zone - Under the National Flood Insurance Program, area subject to inundation by the 100-year flood where wave action does not occur or where waves are less than 3 feet high, designated Zone A, AE, A1-A30, A0, AH, or AR on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Base flood - Flood that has a 1 percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

Bedrock - The solid rock that underlies loose material, such as soil, sand, clay, or gravel.

Contour - A line of equal ground elevation on a topographic (contour) map.

Critical facility - Facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important following hazard events. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, shelters, police and fire stations, and hospitals.

Debris - (Seismic) The scattered remains of something broken or destroyed; ruins; rubble; fragments. (Flooding, Coastal) Solid objects or masses carried by or floating on the surface of moving water.

Debris flow - A saturated, rapidly moving saturated earth flow with 50 percent rock fragments coarser than 2 mm in size which can occur on natural and graded slopes.

Duration - How long a hazard event lasts.

Earthquake - Vibratory motion propagating within the Earth or along its surface caused by the abrupt release of strain from elastically deformed rock by displacement along a fault.

Epicenter - The point at the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake originated.

Erosion - Under the National Flood Insurance Program, the process of the gradual wearing away of landmasses. In general, erosion involves the detachment and movement of soil and rock fragments, during a flood or storm or over a period of years, through the action of wind, water, or other geologic processes.

Essential facility - Elements that are important to ensure a full recovery of a community or state following a hazard event. These would include government functions, major employers, banks, schools, and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores, and gas stations.

Extent - The size of an area affected by a hazard or hazard event.

Fault - A fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by a shifting or dislodging of the earth's crust, in which adjacent surfaces are differentially displaced parallel to the plane of fracture.

Fault slip rate - The average long-term movement of a fault (measured in cm/year or mm/year) as determined from geologic evidence.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Flash flood - A flood event occurring with little or no warning where water levels rise at an extremely fast rate.

Flood - A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

Floodplain - Any land area, including watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

Frequency - A measure of how often events of a particular magnitude is expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average and would have a 1 percent chance – its probability – of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - A computer software application that relates physical features on the Earth to a database to be used for mapping and analysis.

Ground motion - The vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter, but soft soils can further amplify ground motions.

Ground rupture - Displacement of the earth's surface as a result of fault movement associated with an earthquake.

Hailstorm – Storm associated with spherical balls of ice. Hail is a product of thunderstorms or intense showers. It is generally white and translucent, consisting of liquid or snow particles encased with layers of ice. Hail is formed within the higher reaches of a well-developed thunderstorm. When hailstones become too heavy to be caught in an updraft back into the clouds of the thunderstorm (hailstones can be caught in numerous updrafts adding a coating of ice to the original frozen droplet of rain each time), they fall as hail, and a hailstorm ensues.

Hazard - A source of potential danger or adverse condition. Hazards in this how-to series will include naturally occurring events such as floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, coastal storms, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property.

Hazard event - A specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard.

Hazard identification - The process of identifying hazards that threaten an area.

Hazard mitigation - Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – Authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, HMGP is administered by FEMA and provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to implement hazard mitigation actions after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to

reduce the loss of life and property due to disasters and to enable mitigation activities to be implemented as a community recovers from a disaster.

Hazard Mitigation Plan – A collaborative document in which hazards affecting the community are identified, vulnerability to hazards assessed, and consensus reached on how to minimize or eliminate the effects of these hazards.

Hazard profile - A description of the physical characteristics of hazards and a determination of various descriptors including magnitude, duration, frequency, probability, and extent. In most cases, a community can most easily use these descriptors when they are recorded and displayed as maps.

Hazardous Material Facilities – Facilities housing industrial and hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

HAZUS (Hazards U.S.) - A GIS-based nationally standardized earthquake loss estimation tool developed by FEMA.

Hurricane - An intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74-miles-per-hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Hurricanes develop over the north Atlantic Ocean, northeast Pacific Ocean, or the south Pacific Ocean east of 160°E longitude. Hurricane circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Hydrology - The science of dealing with the waters of the earth. A flood discharge is developed by a hydrologic study.

Infrastructure - Refers to the public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports; highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers and regional dams.

Landslide - A general term covering a wide variety of mass-movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport, under gravitational influence, of soil and rock material en masse.

Liquefaction - Changing of soils (unconsolidated alluvium) from a solid state to weaker state unable to support structures, where the material behaves similar to a liquid as a

consequence of earthquake shaking. The transformation of cohesionless soils from a solid or liquid state as a result of increased pore pressure and reduced effective stress.

Magnitude - A measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard.

Mitigation plan - A systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards typically present in the state and includes a description of actions to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.

Nor'easter - An extra-tropical cyclone producing gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy snow or rain.

Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) - The greatest amplitude of acceleration measured for a single frequency on an earthquake accelerogram. The maximum horizontal ground motion generated by an earthquake. The measure of this motion is the acceleration of gravity (equal to 32 feet per second squared, or 980 centimeter per second squared), and generally expressed as a percentage of gravity.

Potentially active fault - A fault showing evidence of movement within the last 1.6 million years (750,000 years according to the U.S. Geological Survey) but before about 11,000 years ago, and that is capable of generating damaging earthquakes.

Probability - A statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.

Replacement value - The cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type, and quality.

Retrofit - Any change made to an existing structure to reduce or eliminate damage to that structure from flooding, erosion, high winds, earthquakes, or other hazards

Richter scale - A numerical scale of earthquake magnitude devised by seismologist C.F. Richter in 1935. Seismologists no longer use this magnitude scale because of limitations in how it measures large earthquakes and prefer instead to use moment magnitude as a measure of the energy released during an earthquake.

Risk - The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Seismicity - Describes the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.

Tectonic plate - Torsionally rigid, thin segments of the earth's lithosphere that may be assumed to move horizontally and adjoin other plates. It is the friction between plate boundaries that cause seismic activity.

Topographic - Characterizes maps that show natural features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines. These maps may also include manmade features.

Tornado - A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.

Tsunami - Great sea wave produced by a submarine earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption.

Vulnerability - Describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power – if an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

Vulnerability assessment - The extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built environment.

Wildfire - An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

Zone - A geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map.

100-year flood – A flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This flood event is also referred to as the base flood. The term "100-year flood" can be misleading; it is not the flood that will occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is the flood elevation that has a 1- percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. Therefore, the 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The 100-year flood, which is the standard used by most federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management to determine the need for flood insurance.

500-year flood – A flood that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any one year.

B REGULATIONS

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390) facilitates a new and revitalized approach to mitigation planning. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions (Section 409) and replacing them with a new set of mitigation plan requirements (Section 322). This new section emphasizes the need for state, Tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. The following pages provide a description of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as well as the Interim Final Rule for mitigation planning.

PUBLIC LAW 106-390—OCT. 30, 2000

DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

Public Law 106–390
106th Congress

An Act

Oct. 30, 2000
[H.R. 707]

To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for predisaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

Disaster
Mitigation Act of
2000.
42 USC 5121
note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PREDISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION

Sec. 101. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 102. Predisaster hazard mitigation.

Sec. 103. Interagency task force.

Sec. 104. Mitigation planning; minimum standards for public and private structures.

TITLE II—STREAMLINING AND COST REDUCTION

Sec. 201. Technical amendments.

Sec. 202. Management costs.

Sec. 203. Public notice, comment, and consultation requirements.

Sec. 204. State administration of hazard mitigation grant program.

Sec. 205. Assistance to repair, restore, reconstruct, or replace damaged facilities.

Sec. 206. Federal assistance to individuals and households.

Sec. 207. Community disaster loans.

Sec. 208. Report on State management of small disasters initiative.

Sec. 209. Study regarding cost reduction.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Technical correction of short title.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Fire management assistance.

Sec. 304. Disaster grant closeout procedures.

Sec. 305. Public safety officer benefits for certain Federal and State employees.

Sec. 306. Buy American.

Sec. 307. Treatment of certain real property.

Sec. 308. Study of participation by Indian tribes in emergency management.

**TITLE I—PREDISASTER HAZARD
MITIGATION**

42 USC 5133
note.

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, tornadoes, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires, pose great danger to human life and to property throughout the United States;

(2) greater emphasis needs to be placed on—

(A) identifying and assessing the risks to States and local governments (including Indian tribes) from natural disasters;

(B) implementing adequate measures to reduce losses from natural disasters; and

(C) ensuring that the critical services and facilities of communities will continue to function after a natural disaster;

(3) expenditures for postdisaster assistance are increasing without commensurate reductions in the likelihood of future losses from natural disasters;

(4) in the expenditure of Federal funds under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), high priority should be given to mitigation of hazards at the local level; and

(5) with a unified effort of economic incentives, awareness and education, technical assistance, and demonstrated Federal support, States and local governments (including Indian tribes) will be able to—

(A) form effective community-based partnerships for hazard mitigation purposes;

(B) implement effective hazard mitigation measures that reduce the potential damage from natural disasters;

(C) ensure continued functionality of critical services;

(D) leverage additional non-Federal resources in meeting natural disaster resistance goals; and

(E) make commitments to long-term hazard mitigation efforts to be applied to new and existing structures.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this title is to establish a national disaster hazard mitigation program—

(1) to reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural disasters; and

(2) to provide a source of predisaster hazard mitigation funding that will assist States and local governments (including Indian tribes) in implementing effective hazard mitigation measures that are designed to ensure the continued functionality of critical services and facilities after a natural disaster.

SEC. 102. PREDISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 203. PREDISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION.

“(a) **DEFINITION OF SMALL IMPOVERISHED COMMUNITY.**—In this section, the term ‘small impoverished community’ means a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals that is economically disadvantaged, as determined by the State in which the community is located and based on criteria established by the President.

“(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The President may establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to States and local governments to assist in the implementation of

President.
42 USC 5133.

predisaster hazard mitigation measures that are cost-effective and are designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property, including damage to critical services and facilities under the jurisdiction of the States or local governments.

“(c) APPROVAL BY PRESIDENT.—If the President determines that a State or local government has identified natural disaster hazards in areas under its jurisdiction and has demonstrated the ability to form effective public-private natural disaster hazard mitigation partnerships, the President, using amounts in the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund established under subsection (i) (referred to in this section as the ‘Fund’), may provide technical and financial assistance to the State or local government to be used in accordance with subsection (e).

“(d) STATE RECOMMENDATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Governor of each State may recommend to the President not fewer than five local governments to receive assistance under this section.

“(B) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—The recommendations under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to the President not later than October 1, 2001, and each October 1st thereafter or such later date in the year as the President may establish.

“(C) CRITERIA.—In making recommendations under subparagraph (A), a Governor shall consider the criteria specified in subsection (g).

“(2) USE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), in providing assistance to local governments under this section, the President shall select from local governments recommended by the Governors under this subsection.

“(B) EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—In providing assistance to local governments under this section, the President may select a local government that has not been recommended by a Governor under this subsection if the President determines that extraordinary circumstances justify the selection and that making the selection will further the purpose of this section.

“(3) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO NOMINATE.—If a Governor of a State fails to submit recommendations under this subsection in a timely manner, the President may select, subject to the criteria specified in subsection (g), any local governments of the State to receive assistance under this section.

“(e) USES OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Technical and financial assistance provided under this section—

“(A) shall be used by States and local governments principally to implement predisaster hazard mitigation measures that are cost-effective and are described in proposals approved by the President under this section; and

“(B) may be used—

“(i) to support effective public-private natural disaster hazard mitigation partnerships;

“(ii) to improve the assessment of a community’s vulnerability to natural hazards; or

President.

“(iii) to establish hazard mitigation priorities, and an appropriate hazard mitigation plan, for a community.

“(2) DISSEMINATION.—A State or local government may use not more than 10 percent of the financial assistance received by the State or local government under this section for a fiscal year to fund activities to disseminate information regarding cost-effective mitigation technologies.

“(f) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The amount of financial assistance made available to a State (including amounts made available to local governments of the State) under this section for a fiscal year—

“(1) shall be not less than the lesser of—

“(A) \$500,000; or

“(B) the amount that is equal to 1.0 percent of the total funds appropriated to carry out this section for the fiscal year;

“(2) shall not exceed 15 percent of the total funds described in paragraph (1)(B); and

“(3) shall be subject to the criteria specified in subsection (g).

“(g) CRITERIA FOR ASSISTANCE AWARDS.—In determining whether to provide technical and financial assistance to a State or local government under this section, the President shall take into account—

“(1) the extent and nature of the hazards to be mitigated;

“(2) the degree of commitment of the State or local government to reduce damages from future natural disasters;

“(3) the degree of commitment by the State or local government to support ongoing non-Federal support for the hazard mitigation measures to be carried out using the technical and financial assistance;

“(4) the extent to which the hazard mitigation measures to be carried out using the technical and financial assistance contribute to the mitigation goals and priorities established by the State;

“(5) the extent to which the technical and financial assistance is consistent with other assistance provided under this Act;

“(6) the extent to which prioritized, cost-effective mitigation activities that produce meaningful and definable outcomes are clearly identified;

“(7) if the State or local government has submitted a mitigation plan under section 322, the extent to which the activities identified under paragraph (6) are consistent with the mitigation plan;

“(8) the opportunity to fund activities that maximize net benefits to society;

“(9) the extent to which assistance will fund mitigation activities in small impoverished communities; and

“(10) such other criteria as the President establishes in consultation with State and local governments. President.

“(h) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Financial assistance provided under this section may contribute up to 75 percent of the total cost of mitigation activities approved by the President.

“(2) SMALL IMPOVERISHED COMMUNITIES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the President may contribute up to 90 percent of the total cost of a mitigation activity carried out in a small impoverished community.

“(i) NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President may establish in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ‘National Predisaster Mitigation Fund’, to be used in carrying out this section.

“(2) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—There shall be deposited in the Fund—

“(A) amounts appropriated to carry out this section, which shall remain available until expended; and

“(B) sums available from gifts, bequests, or donations of services or property received by the President for the purpose of predisaster hazard mitigation.

“(3) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Upon request by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Fund to the President such amounts as the President determines are necessary to provide technical and financial assistance under this section.

“(4) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, required to meet current withdrawals. Investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

“(B) ACQUISITION OF OBLIGATIONS.—For the purpose of investments under subparagraph (A), obligations may be acquired—

“(i) on original issue at the issue price; or

“(ii) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

“(C) SALE OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

“(D) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Fund.

“(E) TRANSFERS OF AMOUNTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The amounts required to be transferred to the Fund under this subsection shall be transferred at least monthly from the general fund of the Treasury to the Fund on the basis of estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—Proper adjustment shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

“(j) LIMITATION ON TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The President shall not provide financial assistance under this section in an amount greater than the amount available in the Fund.

“(k) MULTHAZARD ADVISORY MAPS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF MULTHAZARD ADVISORY MAP.—In this subsection, the term ‘multihazard advisory map’ means a map

on which hazard data concerning each type of natural disaster is identified simultaneously for the purpose of showing areas of hazard overlap.

“(2) DEVELOPMENT OF MAPS.—In consultation with States, local governments, and appropriate Federal agencies, the President shall develop multihazard advisory maps for areas, in not fewer than five States, that are subject to commonly recurring natural hazards (including flooding, hurricanes and severe winds, and seismic events). President.

“(3) USE OF TECHNOLOGY.—In developing multihazard advisory maps under this subsection, the President shall use, to the maximum extent practicable, the most cost-effective and efficient technology available.

“(4) USE OF MAPS.—

“(A) ADVISORY NATURE.—The multihazard advisory maps shall be considered to be advisory and shall not require the development of any new policy by, or impose any new policy on, any government or private entity.

“(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The multihazard advisory maps shall be made available to the appropriate State and local governments for the purposes of—

“(i) informing the general public about the risks of natural hazards in the areas described in paragraph (2);

“(ii) supporting the activities described in subsection (e); and

“(iii) other public uses.

“(1) REPORT ON FEDERAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the President, in consultation with State and local governments, shall submit to Congress a report evaluating efforts to implement this section and recommending a process for transferring greater authority and responsibility for administering the assistance program established under this section to capable States. Deadline.

“(m) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates December 31, 2003.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.) is amended by striking the title heading and inserting the following:

“TITLE II—DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION ASSISTANCE”.

SEC. 103. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.

Title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.) (as amended by section 102(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 204. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.

42 USC 5134.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating the implementation of predisaster hazard mitigation programs administered by the Federal Government.

“(b) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall serve as the chairperson of the task force.

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the task force shall include representatives of—

“(1) relevant Federal agencies;

“(2) State and local government organizations (including Indian tribes); and

“(3) the American Red Cross.”.

SEC. 104. MITIGATION PLANNING; MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STRUCTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

42 USC 5165.

“SEC. 322. MITIGATION PLANNING.

“(a) REQUIREMENT OF MITIGATION PLAN.—As a condition of receipt of an increased Federal share for hazard mitigation measures under subsection (e), a State, local, or tribal government shall develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the area under the jurisdiction of the government.

“(b) LOCAL AND TRIBAL PLANS.—Each mitigation plan developed by a local or tribal government shall—

“(1) describe actions to mitigate hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities identified under the plan; and

“(2) establish a strategy to implement those actions.

“(c) STATE PLANS.—The State process of development of a mitigation plan under this section shall—

“(1) identify the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of areas in the State;

“(2) support development of local mitigation plans;

“(3) provide for technical assistance to local and tribal governments for mitigation planning; and

“(4) identify and prioritize mitigation actions that the State will support, as resources become available.

“(d) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal contributions under section 404 may be used to fund the development and updating of mitigation plans under this section.

“(2) MAXIMUM FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—With respect to any mitigation plan, a State, local, or tribal government may use an amount of Federal contributions under section 404 not to exceed 7 percent of the amount of such contributions available to the government as of a date determined by the government.

“(e) INCREASED FEDERAL SHARE FOR HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If, at the time of the declaration of a major disaster, a State has in effect an approved mitigation plan under this section, the President may increase to 20 percent, with respect to the major disaster, the maximum percentage specified in the last sentence of section 404(a).

President.

“(2) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In determining whether to increase the maximum percentage under paragraph (1), the President shall consider whether the State has established—

“(A) eligibility criteria for property acquisition and other types of mitigation measures;

“(B) requirements for cost effectiveness that are related to the eligibility criteria;

“(C) a system of priorities that is related to the eligibility criteria; and

“(D) a process by which an assessment of the effectiveness of a mitigation action may be carried out after the mitigation action is complete.

“SEC. 323. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STRUCTURES.

42 USC 5165a.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of a disaster loan or grant under this Act—

“(1) the recipient shall carry out any repair or construction to be financed with the loan or grant in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications, and standards; and

“(2) the President may require safe land use and construction practices, after adequate consultation with appropriate State and local government officials.

“(b) EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE.—A recipient of a disaster loan or grant under this Act shall provide such evidence of compliance with this section as the President may require by regulation.”.

(b) LOSSES FROM STRAIGHT LINE WINDS.—The President shall increase the maximum percentage specified in the last sentence of section 404(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c(a)) from 15 percent to 20 percent with respect to any major disaster that is in the State of Minnesota and for which assistance is being provided as of the date of the enactment of this Act, except that additional assistance provided under this subsection shall not exceed \$6,000,000. The mitigation measures assisted under this subsection shall be related to losses in the State of Minnesota from straight line winds.

President.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 404(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c(a)) is amended—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “section 409” and inserting “section 322”; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “The total” and inserting “Subject to section 322, the total”.

(2) Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5176) is repealed.

TITLE II—STREAMLINING AND COST REDUCTION

SEC. 201. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Section 311 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5154) is amended in subsections (a)(1), (b), and (c) by striking “section 803 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965” each place it appears

and inserting “section 209(c)(2) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3149(c)(2))”.

SEC. 202. MANAGEMENT COSTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title III of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5141 et seq.) (as amended by section 104(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

42 USC 5165b.

“SEC. 324. MANAGEMENT COSTS.

“(a) **DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT COST.**—In this section, the term ‘management cost’ includes any indirect cost, any administrative expense, and any other expense not directly chargeable to a specific project under a major disaster, emergency, or disaster preparedness or mitigation activity or measure.

Regulations.

“(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF MANAGEMENT COST RATES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any administrative rule or guidance), the President shall by regulation establish management cost rates, for grantees and subgrantees, that shall be used to determine contributions under this Act for management costs.

Deadline.

“(c) **REVIEW.**—The President shall review the management cost rates established under subsection (b) not later than 3 years after the date of establishment of the rates and periodically thereafter.”.

42 USC 5165b
note.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) of section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as added by subsection (a)) shall apply to major disasters declared under that Act on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **INTERIM AUTHORITY.**—Until the date on which the President establishes the management cost rates under section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as added by subsection (a)), section 406(f) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172(f)) (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act) shall be used to establish management cost rates.

SEC. 203. PUBLIC NOTICE, COMMENT, AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS.

Title III of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5141 et seq.) (as amended by section 202(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

42 USC 5165c.

“SEC. 325. PUBLIC NOTICE, COMMENT, AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) **PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT CONCERNING NEW OR MODIFIED POLICIES.—**

President.

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall provide for public notice and opportunity for comment before adopting any new or modified policy that—

“(A) governs implementation of the public assistance program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under this Act; and

“(B) could result in a significant reduction of assistance under the program.

“(2) APPLICATION.—Any policy adopted under paragraph (1) shall apply only to a major disaster or emergency declared on or after the date on which the policy is adopted.

“(b) CONSULTATION CONCERNING INTERIM POLICIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before adopting any interim policy under the public assistance program to address specific conditions that relate to a major disaster or emergency that has been declared under this Act, the President, to the maximum extent practicable, shall solicit the views and recommendations of grantees and subgrantees with respect to the major disaster or emergency concerning the potential interim policy, if the interim policy is likely—

“(A) to result in a significant reduction of assistance to applicants for the assistance with respect to the major disaster or emergency; or

“(B) to change the terms of a written agreement to which the Federal Government is a party concerning the declaration of the major disaster or emergency.

“(2) NO LEGAL RIGHT OF ACTION.—Nothing in this subsection confers a legal right of action on any party.

“(c) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The President shall promote public access to policies governing the implementation of the public assistance program.”. President.

SEC. 204. STATE ADMINISTRATION OF HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION BY STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State desiring to administer the hazard mitigation grant program established by this section with respect to hazard mitigation assistance in the State may submit to the President an application for the delegation of the authority to administer the program.

“(2) CRITERIA.—The President, in consultation and coordination with States and local governments, shall establish criteria for the approval of applications submitted under paragraph (1). The criteria shall include, at a minimum—

“(A) the demonstrated ability of the State to manage the grant program under this section;

“(B) there being in effect an approved mitigation plan under section 322; and

“(C) a demonstrated commitment to mitigation activities.

“(3) APPROVAL.—The President shall approve an application submitted under paragraph (1) that meets the criteria established under paragraph (2). President.

“(4) WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL.—If, after approving an application of a State submitted under paragraph (1), the President determines that the State is not administering the hazard mitigation grant program established by this section in a manner satisfactory to the President, the President shall withdraw the approval.

“(5) AUDITS.—The President shall provide for periodic audits of the hazard mitigation grant programs administered by States under this subsection.”. President.

SEC. 205. ASSISTANCE TO REPAIR, RESTORE, RECONSTRUCT, OR REPLACE DAMAGED FACILITIES.

(a) CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may make contributions—

“(A) to a State or local government for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility damaged or destroyed by a major disaster and for associated expenses incurred by the government; and

“(B) subject to paragraph (3), to a person that owns or operates a private nonprofit facility damaged or destroyed by a major disaster for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of the facility and for associated expenses incurred by the person.

“(2) ASSOCIATED EXPENSES.—For the purposes of this section, associated expenses shall include—

“(A) the costs of mobilizing and employing the National Guard for performance of eligible work;

“(B) the costs of using prison labor to perform eligible work, including wages actually paid, transportation to a worksite, and extraordinary costs of guards, food, and lodging; and

“(C) base and overtime wages for the employees and extra hires of a State, local government, or person described in paragraph (1) that perform eligible work, plus fringe benefits on such wages to the extent that such benefits were being paid before the major disaster.

“(3) CONDITIONS FOR ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE NONPROFIT FACILITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may make contributions to a private nonprofit facility under paragraph (1)(B) only if—

“(i) the facility provides critical services (as defined by the President) in the event of a major disaster; or

“(ii) the owner or operator of the facility—

“(I) has applied for a disaster loan under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)); and

“(II)(aa) has been determined to be ineligible for such a loan; or

“(bb) has obtained such a loan in the maximum amount for which the Small Business Administration determines the facility is eligible.

“(B) DEFINITION OF CRITICAL SERVICES.—In this paragraph, the term ‘critical services’ includes power, water (including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility), sewer, wastewater treatment, communications, and emergency medical care.

“(4) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Before making any contribution under this section in an amount greater than \$20,000,000, the President shall notify—

“(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

“(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.”

(b) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—

“(1) **MINIMUM FEDERAL SHARE.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of assistance under this section shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement carried out under this section.

“(2) **REDUCED FEDERAL SHARE.**—The President shall promulgate regulations to reduce the Federal share of assistance under this section to not less than 25 percent in the case of the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of any eligible public facility or private nonprofit facility following an event associated with a major disaster—

President.
Regulations.

“(A) that has been damaged, on more than one occasion within the preceding 10-year period, by the same type of event; and

“(B) the owner of which has failed to implement appropriate mitigation measures to address the hazard that caused the damage to the facility.”

(c) **LARGE IN-LIEU CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) **LARGE IN-LIEU CONTRIBUTIONS.**—

“(1) **FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In any case in which a State or local government determines that the public welfare would not best be served by repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing any public facility owned or controlled by the State or local government, the State or local government may elect to receive, in lieu of a contribution under subsection (a)(1)(A), a contribution in an amount equal to 75 percent of the Federal share of the Federal estimate of the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing the facility and of management expenses.

“(B) **AREAS WITH UNSTABLE SOIL.**—In any case in which a State or local government determines that the public welfare would not best be served by repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing any public facility owned or controlled by the State or local government because soil instability in the disaster area makes repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement infeasible, the State or local government may elect to receive, in lieu of a contribution under subsection (a)(1)(A), a contribution in an amount equal to 90 percent of the Federal share of the Federal estimate of the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing the facility and of management expenses.

“(C) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds contributed to a State or local government under this paragraph may be used—

“(i) to repair, restore, or expand other selected public facilities;

“(ii) to construct new facilities; or

“(iii) to fund hazard mitigation measures that the State or local government determines to be necessary to meet a need for governmental services and functions in the area affected by the major disaster.

“(D) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available to a State or local government under this paragraph may not be used for—

“(i) any public facility located in a regulatory floodway (as defined in section 59.1 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)); or

“(ii) any uninsured public facility located in a special flood hazard area identified by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

“(2) FOR PRIVATE NONPROFIT FACILITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a person that owns or operates a private nonprofit facility determines that the public welfare would not best be served by repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing the facility, the person may elect to receive, in lieu of a contribution under subsection (a)(1)(B), a contribution in an amount equal to 75 percent of the Federal share of the Federal estimate of the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing the facility and of management expenses.

“(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds contributed to a person under this paragraph may be used—

“(i) to repair, restore, or expand other selected private nonprofit facilities owned or operated by the person;

“(ii) to construct new private nonprofit facilities to be owned or operated by the person; or

“(iii) to fund hazard mitigation measures that the person determines to be necessary to meet a need for the person’s services and functions in the area affected by the major disaster.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available to a person under this paragraph may not be used for—

“(i) any private nonprofit facility located in a regulatory floodway (as defined in section 59.1 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)); or

“(ii) any uninsured private nonprofit facility located in a special flood hazard area identified by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).”.

(d) ELIGIBLE COST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) ELIGIBLE COST.—

“(1) DETERMINATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this section, the President shall estimate the eligible cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a public facility or private nonprofit facility—

“(i) on the basis of the design of the facility as the facility existed immediately before the major disaster; and

“(ii) in conformity with codes, specifications, and standards (including floodplain management and hazard mitigation criteria required by the President or under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)) applicable at the time at which the disaster occurred.

“(B) COST ESTIMATION PROCEDURES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the President shall use the cost estimation procedures established under paragraph (3) to determine the eligible cost under this subsection.

“(ii) APPLICABILITY.—The procedures specified in this paragraph and paragraph (2) shall apply only to projects the eligible cost of which is equal to or greater than the amount specified in section 422.

“(2) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE COST.—

“(A) ACTUAL COST GREATER THAN CEILING PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED COST.—In any case in which the actual cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a facility under this section is greater than the ceiling percentage established under paragraph (3) of the cost estimated under paragraph (1), the President may determine that the eligible cost includes a portion of the actual cost of the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement that exceeds the cost estimated under paragraph (1).

“(B) ACTUAL COST LESS THAN ESTIMATED COST.—

“(i) GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO FLOOR PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED COST.—In any case in which the actual cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a facility under this section is less than 100 percent of the cost estimated under paragraph (1), but is greater than or equal to the floor percentage established under paragraph (3) of the cost estimated under paragraph (1), the State or local government or person receiving funds under this section shall use the excess funds to carry out cost-effective activities that reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, or suffering from a major disaster.

“(ii) LESS THAN FLOOR PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED COST.—In any case in which the actual cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a facility under this section is less than the floor percentage established under paragraph (3) of the cost estimated under paragraph (1), the State or local government or person receiving assistance under this section shall reimburse the President in the amount of the difference.

“(C) NO EFFECT ON APPEALS PROCESS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects any right of appeal under section 423.

“(3) EXPERT PANEL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the President, acting through the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall establish an expert panel, which shall include representatives from the construction industry and State and local government.

“(B) DUTIES.—The expert panel shall develop recommendations concerning—

“(i) procedures for estimating the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a facility consistent with industry practices; and

“(ii) the ceiling and floor percentages referred to in paragraph (2).

President.

“(C) REGULATIONS.—Taking into account the recommendations of the expert panel under subparagraph (B), the President shall promulgate regulations that establish—

“(i) cost estimation procedures described in subparagraph (B)(i); and

“(ii) the ceiling and floor percentages referred to in paragraph (2).

Deadline.

“(D) REVIEW BY PRESIDENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of promulgation of regulations under subparagraph (C) and periodically thereafter, the President shall review the cost estimation procedures and the ceiling and floor percentages established under this paragraph.

Deadline.

“(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of promulgation of regulations under subparagraph (C), 3 years after that date, and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter, the expert panel shall submit to Congress a report on the appropriateness of the cost estimation procedures.

“(4) SPECIAL RULE.—In any case in which the facility being repaired, restored, reconstructed, or replaced under this section was under construction on the date of the major disaster, the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing the facility shall include, for the purposes of this section, only those costs that, under the contract for the construction, are the owner’s responsibility and not the contractor’s responsibility.”.

42 USC 5172
note.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies to funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that paragraph (1) of section 406(e) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as amended by paragraph (1)) takes effect on the date on which the cost estimation procedures established under paragraph (3) of that section take effect.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 206. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 408. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—In accordance with this section, the President, in consultation with the Governor of a State, may provide financial assistance, and, if necessary, direct services, to individuals and households in the State who, as a direct result of a major disaster, have necessary expenses and serious needs in cases in which the individuals and households are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other means.

“(2) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ASSISTANCE.—Under paragraph (1), an individual or household shall not be denied assistance under paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of subsection (c) solely on the basis that the individual or household has not applied for or received any loan or other financial assistance from the Small Business Administration or any other Federal agency.

“(b) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) ELIGIBILITY.—The President may provide financial or other assistance under this section to individuals and households to respond to the disaster-related housing needs of individuals and households who are displaced from their predisaster primary residences or whose predisaster primary residences are rendered uninhabitable as a result of damage caused by a major disaster.

“(2) DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall determine appropriate types of housing assistance to be provided under this section to individuals and households described in subsection (a)(1) based on considerations of cost effectiveness, convenience to the individuals and households, and such other factors as the President may consider appropriate. President.

“(B) MULTIPLE TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—One or more types of housing assistance may be made available under this section, based on the suitability and availability of the types of assistance, to meet the needs of individuals and households in the particular disaster situation.

“(c) TYPES OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) TEMPORARY HOUSING.—

“(A) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide financial assistance to individuals or households to rent alternate housing accommodations, existing rental units, manufactured housing, recreational vehicles, or other readily fabricated dwellings.

“(ii) AMOUNT.—The amount of assistance under clause (i) shall be based on the fair market rent for the accommodation provided plus the cost of any transportation, utility hookups, or unit installation not provided directly by the President.

“(B) DIRECT ASSISTANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide temporary housing units, acquired by purchase or lease, directly to individuals or households who, because of a lack of available housing resources, would be unable

to make use of the assistance provided under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) PERIOD OF ASSISTANCE.—The President may not provide direct assistance under clause (i) with respect to a major disaster after the end of the 18-month period beginning on the date of the declaration of the major disaster by the President, except that the President may extend that period if the President determines that due to extraordinary circumstances an extension would be in the public interest.

“(iii) COLLECTION OF RENTAL CHARGES.—After the end of the 18-month period referred to in clause (ii), the President may charge fair market rent for each temporary housing unit provided.

“(2) REPAIRS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide financial assistance for—

“(i) the repair of owner-occupied private residences, utilities, and residential infrastructure (such as a private access route) damaged by a major disaster to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition; and

“(ii) eligible hazard mitigation measures that reduce the likelihood of future damage to such residences, utilities, or infrastructure.

“(B) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ASSISTANCE.—A recipient of assistance provided under this paragraph shall not be required to show that the assistance can be met through other means, except insurance proceeds.

“(C) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The amount of assistance provided to a household under this paragraph shall not exceed \$5,000, as adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

“(3) REPLACEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide financial assistance for the replacement of owner-occupied private residences damaged by a major disaster.

“(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The amount of assistance provided to a household under this paragraph shall not exceed \$10,000, as adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

“(C) APPLICABILITY OF FLOOD INSURANCE REQUIREMENT.—With respect to assistance provided under this paragraph, the President may not waive any provision of Federal law requiring the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of the receipt of Federal disaster assistance.

“(4) PERMANENT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION.—The President may provide financial assistance or direct assistance to individuals or households to construct permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States and in other remote locations in cases in which—

“(A) no alternative housing resources are available; and

“(B) the types of temporary housing assistance described in paragraph (1) are unavailable, infeasible, or not cost-effective.

“(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS RELATING TO HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) SITES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any readily fabricated dwelling provided under this section shall, whenever practicable, be located on a site that—

“(i) is complete with utilities; and

“(ii) is provided by the State or local government, by the owner of the site, or by the occupant who was displaced by the major disaster.

“(B) SITES PROVIDED BY THE PRESIDENT.—A readily fabricated dwelling may be located on a site provided by the President if the President determines that such a site would be more economical or accessible.

“(2) DISPOSAL OF UNITS.—

“(A) SALE TO OCCUPANTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a temporary housing unit purchased under this section by the President for the purpose of housing disaster victims may be sold directly to the individual or household who is occupying the unit if the individual or household lacks permanent housing.

“(ii) SALE PRICE.—A sale of a temporary housing unit under clause (i) shall be at a price that is fair and equitable.

“(iii) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proceeds of a sale under clause (i) shall be deposited in the appropriate Disaster Relief Fund account.

“(iv) HAZARD AND FLOOD INSURANCE.—A sale of a temporary housing unit under clause (i) shall be made on the condition that the individual or household purchasing the housing unit agrees to obtain and maintain hazard and flood insurance on the housing unit.

“(v) USE OF GSA SERVICES.—The President may use the services of the General Services Administration to accomplish a sale under clause (i).

“(B) OTHER METHODS OF DISPOSAL.—If not disposed of under subparagraph (A), a temporary housing unit purchased under this section by the President for the purpose of housing disaster victims—

“(i) may be sold to any person; or

“(ii) may be sold, transferred, donated, or otherwise made available directly to a State or other governmental entity or to a voluntary organization for the sole purpose of providing temporary housing to disaster victims in major disasters and emergencies if, as a condition of the sale, transfer, or donation, the State, other governmental agency, or voluntary organization agrees—

“(I) to comply with the nondiscrimination provisions of section 308; and

“(II) to obtain and maintain hazard and flood insurance on the housing unit.

“(e) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS OTHER NEEDS.—

“(1) MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.—The President, in consultation with the Governor of a State, may provide financial assistance under this section to an individual or household in the State who is adversely affected by a major disaster to meet disaster-related medical, dental, and funeral expenses.

“(2) PERSONAL PROPERTY, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER EXPENSES.—The President, in consultation with the Governor of a State, may provide financial assistance under this section to an individual or household described in paragraph (1) to address personal property, transportation, and other necessary expenses or serious needs resulting from the major disaster.

“(f) STATE ROLE.—

“(1) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS OTHER NEEDS.—

“(A) GRANT TO STATE.—Subject to subsection (g), a Governor may request a grant from the President to provide financial assistance to individuals and households in the State under subsection (e).

“(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—A State that receives a grant under subparagraph (A) may expend not more than 5 percent of the amount of the grant for the administrative costs of providing financial assistance to individuals and households in the State under subsection (e).

“(2) ACCESS TO RECORDS.—In providing assistance to individuals and households under this section, the President shall provide for the substantial and ongoing involvement of the States in which the individuals and households are located, including by providing to the States access to the electronic records of individuals and households receiving assistance under this section in order for the States to make available any additional State and local assistance to the individuals and households.

“(g) COST SHARING.—

“(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of the costs eligible to be paid using assistance provided under this section shall be 100 percent.

“(2) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS OTHER NEEDS.—In the case of financial assistance provided under subsection (e)—

“(A) the Federal share shall be 75 percent; and

“(B) the non-Federal share shall be paid from funds made available by the State.

“(h) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No individual or household shall receive financial assistance greater than \$25,000 under this section with respect to a single major disaster.

“(2) ADJUSTMENT OF LIMIT.—The limit established under paragraph (1) shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

President.

“(i) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The President shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this section, including criteria, standards, and procedures for determining eligibility for assistance.”.

“(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 502(a)(6) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5192(a)(6)) is amended by striking “temporary housing”.

(c) **ELIMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANT PROGRAMS.**—Section 411 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5178) is repealed.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section take effect 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. 42 USC 5174 note.

SEC. 207. COMMUNITY DISASTER LOANS.

Section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5184) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) The President” and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President”;

(2) by striking “The amount” and inserting the following:

“(b) **AMOUNT.**—The amount”;

(3) by striking “Repayment” and inserting the following:

“(c) **REPAYMENT.**—

“(1) **CANCELLATION.**—Repayment”;

(4) by striking “(b) Any loans” and inserting the following:

“(d) **EFFECT ON OTHER ASSISTANCE.**—Any loans”;

(5) in subsection (b) (as designated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking “and shall” and inserting “shall”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and shall not exceed \$5,000,000”; and

(6) in subsection (c) (as designated by paragraph (3)), by

adding at the end the following:

“(2) **CONDITION ON CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.**—A local government shall not be eligible for further assistance under this section during any period in which the local government is in arrears with respect to a required repayment of a loan under this section.”.

SEC. 208. REPORT ON STATE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL DISASTERS INITIATIVE.

42 USC 5121 note.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the State Management of Small Disasters Initiative, including—

Deadline.

(1) identification of any administrative or financial benefits of the initiative; and

(2) recommendations concerning the conditions, if any, under which States should be allowed the option to administer parts of the assistance program under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172).

SEC. 209. STUDY REGARDING COST REDUCTION.

42 USC 5121 note.
Deadline.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall complete a study estimating the reduction in Federal disaster assistance that has resulted and is likely to result from the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. TECHNICAL CORRECTION OF SHORT TITLE.

The first section of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act’.”.

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

Section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122) is amended—

(1) in each of paragraphs (3) and (4), by striking “the Northern” and all that follows through “Pacific Islands” and inserting “and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands”;

(2) by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:
“(6) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘local government’ means—

“(A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government;

“(B) an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and

“(C) a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision of a State.”; and

(3) in paragraph (9), by inserting “irrigation,” after “utility,”.

SEC. 303. FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 420. FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide assistance, including grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel, to any State or local government for the mitigation, management, and control of any fire on public or private forest land or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

President.

“(b) COORDINATION WITH STATE AND TRIBAL DEPARTMENTS OF FORESTRY.—In providing assistance under this section, the President shall coordinate with State and tribal departments of forestry.

“(c) ESSENTIAL ASSISTANCE.—In providing assistance under this section, the President may use the authority provided under section 403.

“(d) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The President shall prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.” President.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. 42 USC 5187 note.

SEC. 304. DISASTER GRANT CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES. 42 USC 5205.

Title VII of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 705. DISASTER GRANT CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES.

“(a) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no administrative action to recover any payment made to a State or local government for disaster or emergency assistance under this Act shall be initiated in any forum after the date that is 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure report for the disaster or emergency.

“(2) FRAUD EXCEPTION.—The limitation under paragraph (1) shall apply unless there is evidence of civil or criminal fraud.

“(b) REBUTTAL OF PRESUMPTION OF RECORD MAINTENANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any dispute arising under this section after the date that is 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure report for the disaster or emergency, there shall be a presumption that accounting records were maintained that adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially assisted activities.

“(2) AFFIRMATIVE EVIDENCE.—The presumption described in paragraph (1) may be rebutted only on production of affirmative evidence that the State or local government did not maintain documentation described in that paragraph.

“(3) INABILITY TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTATION.—The inability of the Federal, State, or local government to produce source documentation supporting expenditure reports later than 3 years after the date of transmission of the final expenditure report shall not constitute evidence to rebut the presumption described in paragraph (1).

“(4) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—The period during which the Federal, State, or local government has the right to access source documentation shall not be limited to the required 3-year retention period referred to in paragraph (3), but shall last as long as the records are maintained.

“(c) BINDING NATURE OF GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—A State or local government shall not be liable for reimbursement or any other penalty for any payment made under this Act if—

“(1) the payment was authorized by an approved agreement specifying the costs;

“(2) the costs were reasonable; and

“(3) the purpose of the grant was accomplished.”.

SEC. 305. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL AND STATE EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b) is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) ‘public safety officer’ means—

“(A) an individual serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer, as a firefighter, or as a member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew;

“(B) an employee of the Federal Emergency Management Agency who is performing official duties of the Agency in an area, if those official duties—

“(i) are related to a major disaster or emergency that has been, or is later, declared to exist with respect to the area under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); and

“(ii) are determined by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be hazardous duties; or

“(C) an employee of a State, local, or tribal emergency management or civil defense agency who is performing official duties in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in an area, if those official duties—

“(i) are related to a major disaster or emergency that has been, or is later, declared to exist with respect to the area under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); and

“(ii) are determined by the head of the agency to be hazardous duties.”.

42 USC 3796b
note.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies only to employees described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 1204(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (as amended by subsection (a)) who are injured or who die in the line of duty on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

42 USC 5206.

SEC. 306. BUY AMERICAN.

(a) **COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.**—No funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act or any amendment made by this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

(b) **DEBARMENT OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF FRAUDULENT USE OF “MADE IN AMERICA” LABELS.**—

Deadline.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Director shall determine, not later than 90 days after determining that the person has been so convicted, whether the person should be debarred from contracting under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

(2) **DEFINITION OF DEBAR.**—In this subsection, the term “debar” has the meaning given the term in section 2393(c) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 307. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster

Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4002 et seq.), or any other provision of law, or any flood risk zone identified, delineated, or established under any such law (by flood insurance rate map or otherwise), the real property described in subsection (b) shall not be considered to be, or to have been, located in any area having special flood hazards (including any floodway or floodplain).

(b) **REAL PROPERTY.**—The real property described in this subsection is all land and improvements on the land located in the Maple Terrace Subdivisions in the City of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois, including—

- (1) Maple Terrace Phase I;
- (2) Maple Terrace Phase II;
- (3) Maple Terrace Phase III Unit 1;
- (4) Maple Terrace Phase III Unit 2;
- (5) Maple Terrace Phase III Unit 3;
- (6) Maple Terrace Phase IV Unit 1;
- (7) Maple Terrace Phase IV Unit 2; and
- (8) Maple Terrace Phase IV Unit 3.

(c) **REVISION OF FLOOD INSURANCE RATE LOT MAPS.**—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall revise the appropriate flood insurance rate lot maps of the agency to reflect the treatment under subsection (a) of the real property described in subsection (b).

SEC. 308. STUDY OF PARTICIPATION BY INDIAN TRIBES IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

42 USC 5121
note.

(a) **DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBE.**—In this section, the term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(b) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall conduct a study of participation by Indian tribes in emergency management.

(2) **REQUIRED ELEMENTS.**—The study shall—

(A) survey participation by Indian tribes in training, predisaster and postdisaster mitigation, disaster preparedness, and disaster recovery programs at the Federal and State levels; and

(B) review and assess the capacity of Indian tribes to participate in cost-shared emergency management programs and to participate in the management of the programs.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the study, the Director shall consult with Indian tribes.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report on the study under subsection (b) to—

Deadline.

(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Approved October 30, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 707 (S. 1691):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–40 (Comm. on Transportation and Infrastructure).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106–295 accompanying S. 1691 (Comm. on Environment and Public Works).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Mar. 4, considered and passed House.

Vol. 146 (2000): July 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 3, House concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

Oct. 5, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.

Oct. 10, House concurred in Senate amendment.





Federal Register

**Tuesday,
February 26, 2002**

Part III

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Parts 201 and 206

**Hazard Mitigation Planning and Hazard
Mitigation Grant Program; Interim Final
Rule**

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY****44 CFR Parts 201 and 206**

RIN 3067-AD22

**Hazard Mitigation Planning and Hazard
Mitigation Grant Program****AGENCY:** Federal Emergency
Management Agency.**ACTION:** Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule addresses State mitigation planning, identifies new local mitigation planning requirements, authorizes Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to States that develop a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan. This rule also requires that repairs or construction funded by a disaster loan or grant must be carried out in accordance with applicable standards and says that FEMA may require safe land use and construction practices as a condition of grantees receiving disaster assistance under the Stafford Act.

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 26, 2002.

Comment Date: We will accept written comments through April 29, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments to the Rules Docket Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., room 840, Washington, DC 20472, (facsimile) 202-646-4536, or (email) rules@fema.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret E. Lawless, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC, 20472, 202-646-3027, (facsimile) 202-646-3104, or (email) margaret.lawless@fema.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Introduction**

Throughout the preamble and the rule the terms “we”, “our” and “us” refer to FEMA.

Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 5165, enacted under § 104 the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, (DMA 2000) P.L. 106-390, provides new and revitalized approaches to mitigation planning. This section: (1) Continues the requirement for a Standard State Mitigation plan as a condition of disaster assistance; (2) provides for States to receive an increased

percentage of HMGP funds (from 15 to 20 percent of the total estimated eligible Federal assistance) if, at the time of the declaration of a major disaster, they have in effect a FEMA-approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan that meets the factors listed in this rule; (3) establishes a new requirement for local mitigation plans; and (4) authorizes up to 7 percent of the HMGP funds available to a State to be used for development of State, tribal, and local mitigation plans. We will give Indian tribal governments the opportunity to fulfill the requirements of § 322 either as a grantee or a subgrantee. An Indian tribal government may choose to apply for HMGP funding directly to us and would then serve as a grantee, meeting the State level responsibilities, or it may apply through the State, meeting the local government or subgrantee responsibilities.

Section 322, in concert with other sections of the Act, provides a significant opportunity to reduce the Nation's disaster losses through mitigation planning. In addition, implementation of planned, pre-identified, cost-effective mitigation measures will streamline the disaster recovery process. The Act provides a framework for linking pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning and initiatives with public and private interests to ensure an integrated, comprehensive approach to disaster loss reduction. The language in the Act, taken as a whole, emphasizes the importance of strong State and local planning processes and comprehensive program management at the State level. The new planning criteria also support State administration of the HMGP, and contemplate a significant State commitment to mitigation activities, comprehensive State mitigation planning, and strong program management.

The planning process also provides a link between State and local mitigation programs. Both State level and local plans should address strategies for incorporating post-disaster early mitigation implementation strategies and sustainable recovery actions. We also recognize that governments are involved in a range of planning activities and that mitigation plans may be linked to or reference hazardous materials and other non-natural hazard plans. Improved mitigation planning will result in a better understanding of risks and vulnerabilities, as well as to expedite implementation of measures and activities to reduce those risks, both pre- and post-disaster.

Section 409 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5176, which required mitigation

plans and the use of minimum codes and standards, was repealed by the DMA 2000. These issues are now addressed in two separate sections of the law: mitigation planning is in section 322 of the Act, and minimum codes and standards are in section 323 of the Act. We previously implemented section 409 through 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart M. Since current law now distinguishes the planning from the codes and standards in separate sections, we will address them in different sections of the CFR. We address the new planning regulations in Part 201 to reflect the broader relevance of planning to all FEMA mitigation programs, while the minimum standards remain in Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance, Subpart M. The regulations implementing the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program are in Part 206, Subpart N. This rule also contains changes to Subpart N, to reflect the new planning criteria identified in section 322 of the Act.

The administration is considering changes to FEMA's mitigation programs in the President's Budget for FY 2003. However, States and localities still would be required to have plans in effect, which meet the minimum requirements under this rule, as a condition of receiving mitigation assistance after November 1, 2003.

Implementation Strategy. States must have an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to receive Stafford Act assistance, excluding assistance provided pursuant to emergency provisions. These regulations provide criteria for the new two-tiered State mitigation plan process: Standard State Mitigation Plans, which allow a State to receive HMGP funding based on 15 percent of the total estimated eligible Stafford Act disaster assistance, and Enhanced State Mitigation Plans, which allow a State to receive HMGP funds based on 20 percent of the total estimated eligible Stafford Act disaster assistance. Enhanced State Mitigation Plans must demonstrate that the State has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, that it effectively uses available mitigation funding, and that it is capable of managing the increased funding. All State Mitigation Plans must be reviewed, revised, and re-approved by FEMA every three years. An important requirement of the legislation is that we must approve a completed enhanced plan *before* a disaster declaration, in order for the State to be eligible for the increased funding.

We will no longer require States to revise their mitigation plan after every disaster declaration, as under former

section 409 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 5176. We recommend, however, that States consider revising their plan if a disaster or other circumstances significantly affect its mitigation priorities. States with existing mitigation plans, approved under former section 409, will continue to be eligible for the 15 percent HMGP funding until November 1, 2003, when all State mitigation plans must meet the requirements of these regulations. If State plans are not revised and approved to meet the Standard State Mitigation Plan requirements by that time, they will be ineligible for Stafford Act assistance, excluding emergency assistance.

Indian tribal governments may choose to apply directly to us for HMGP funding, and would therefore be responsible for having an approved State level mitigation plan, and would act as the grantee. If an Indian tribal government chooses to apply for HMGP grants through the State, they would be responsible for having an approved local level mitigation plan, and would serve as a subgrantee accountable to the State as grantee.

This rule also establishes local planning criteria so that these jurisdictions can actively begin the hazard mitigation planning process. This requirement is to encourage the development of comprehensive mitigation plans before disaster events. Section 322 requires local governments to have an approved local mitigation plan to be eligible to receive an HMGP project grant; however, this requirement will not fully take effect until November 1, 2003. FEMA Regional Directors may grant an exception to this requirement in extenuating circumstances. Until November 1, 2003, local governments will be able to receive HMGP project grant funds and may prepare a mitigation plan concurrently with implementation of their project grant. We anticipate that the Predisastr Mitigation program authorized by section 203 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133, will also support this local mitigation planning by making funds available for the development of comprehensive local mitigation plans. Managing States that we approve under new criteria established under section 404 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c), as amended by section 204 of DMA 2000 will have approval authority for local mitigation plans. This provision does not apply to States that we approved under the Managing State program in effect before enactment of DMA 2000.

Our goal is for State and local governments to develop comprehensive and integrated plans that are coordinated through appropriate State,

local, and regional agencies, as well as non-governmental interest groups. To the extent feasible and practicable, we would also like to consolidate the planning requirements for different FEMA mitigation programs. This will ensure that one local plan will meet the minimum requirements for all of the different FEMA mitigation programs, such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (authorized by sections 553 and 554 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4104c and 42 U.S.C. 4104d), the Community Rating System (authorized by section 541 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4022), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (authorized by section 203 of the Stafford Act), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (authorized by section 404 of the Stafford Act), and the mitigation activities that are based upon the provisions of section 323 and subsections 406(b) and (e) of the Stafford Act. The mitigation plans may also serve to integrate documents and plans produced under other emergency management programs. State level plans should identify overall goals and priorities, incorporating the more specific local risk assessments, when available, and including projects identified through the local planning process.

Under section 322(d), up to 7 percent of the available HMGP funds may now be used for planning, and we encourage States to use these funds for local plan development. In a memorandum to FEMA Regional Directors dated December 21, 2000, we announced that this provision of section 322 was effective for disasters declared on or after October 30, 2000, the date on which the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 became law. Regional Directors are encouraging States to make these funds immediately available to local and Indian tribal governments, although the funds can be used for plan development and review at the State level as well.

As discussed earlier in this Supplementary Information, subsection 323(a) of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5166(a), requires as a precondition to receiving disaster assistance under the Act that State and local governments, as well as eligible private nonprofit entities, must agree to carry out repair and reconstruction activities "in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications, and standards." In addition, that subsection authorizes the President (FEMA, by virtue of Executive Order 12148, as amended) to "require safe land use and construction practices,

after adequate consultation with appropriate State and local officials" in the course of the use of Federal disaster assistance by eligible applicants to repair and restore disaster-damaged facilities.

At the same time that we implement the planning mandates of section 322 of the Stafford Act, we are also implementing the Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures provision of section 323 of the Act. This rule appears at Subpart M of Part 206 of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations. As mentioned earlier, the section 322 planning regulations are in Part 201, while Part 206, Subpart M includes only the minimum codes and standards regulations mandated in § 323. The rule to implement § 323 of the Act reinforces the link between pre-disaster planning, building and construction standards, and post-disaster reconstruction efforts.

We encourage comments on this interim final rule, and we will make every effort to involve all interested parties prior to the development of the Final Rule.

Justification for Interim Final Rule

In general, FEMA publishes a rule for public comment before issuing a final rule, under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 533 and 44 CFR 1.12. The Administrative Procedure Act, however, provides an exception from that general rule where the agency for good cause finds the procedures for comment and response contrary to public interest. Section 322 of the Stafford Act allows States to receive increased post-disaster grant funding for projects designed to reduce future disaster losses. States will only be eligible for these increased funds if they have a FEMA-approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan.

This interim final rule provides the criteria for development and approval of these plans, as well as criteria for local mitigation plans required by this legislation. In order for State and local governments to be positioned to receive these mitigation funds as soon as possible, these regulations must be in effect. The public benefit of this rule will be to assist States and communities assess their risks and identify activities to strengthen the larger community and the built environment in order to become less susceptible to disasters. Planning serves as the vital foundation to saving lives and protecting properties, having integrated plans in place can serve to both streamline recovery efforts and lessen potential future damages. Therefore, we believe it is contrary to the public interest to delay

the benefits of this rule. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), we find that there is good cause for the interim final rule to take effect immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register** in order to meet the needs of States and communities by identifying criteria for mitigation plans in order to reduce risks nationwide, establish criteria for minimum codes and standards in post-disaster reconstruction, and to allow States to adjust their mitigation plans to receive the increase in mitigation funding.

In addition, we believe that, under the circumstances, delaying the effective date of this rule until after the comment period would not further the public interest. Prior to this rulemaking, FEMA hosted a meeting where interested parties provided comments and suggestions on how we could implement these planning requirements. Participants in this meeting included representatives from the National Emergency Management Association, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, the National Governors' Association, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the National Association of Development Organizations, the American Public Works Association, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the International City/County Management Association, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We took comments and suggestions provided at this meeting into account in developing this interim final rule. Therefore, we find that prior notice and comment on this rule would not further the public interest. We actively encourage and solicit comments on this interim final rule from interested parties, and we will consider them in preparing the final rule. For these reasons, we believe we have good cause to publish an interim final rule.

National Environmental Policy Act

44 CFR 10.8(d)(2)(ii) excludes this rule from the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, where the rule relates to actions that qualify for categorical exclusion under 44 CFR 10.8(d)(2)(iii), such as the development of plans under this section.

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

We have prepared and reviewed this rule under the provisions of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. Under Executive Order 12866, 58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993, a significant regulatory

action is subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

The purpose of this rule is to implement section 322 of the Stafford Act which addresses mitigation planning at the State, tribal, and local levels, identifies new local planning requirements, allows Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to States that develop a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan. The rule identifies local mitigation planning requirements before approval of project grants, and requires our approval of an Enhanced State Mitigation plan as a condition for increased mitigation funding. The rule also implements section 323 of the Stafford Act, which requires that repairs or construction funded by disaster loans or grants must comply with applicable standards and safe land use and construction practices. As such the rule itself will not have an effect on the economy of more than \$100,000,000.

Therefore, this rule is a significant regulatory action and is not an economically significant rule under Executive Order 12866. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has reviewed this rule under Executive Order 12866.

Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice

Under Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994, we incorporate environmental justice into our policies and programs. The Executive Order requires each Federal agency to conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the

environment, in a manner that ensures that those programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons from participation in our programs, denying persons the benefits of our programs, or subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin.

No action that we can anticipate under the final rule will have a disproportionately high or adverse human health and environmental effect on any segment of the population. Section 322 focuses specifically on mitigation planning to: Identify the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of areas in States, localities, and tribal areas; support development of local mitigation plans; provide for technical assistance to local and tribal governments for mitigation planning; and identify and prioritize mitigation actions that the State will support, as resources become available. Section 323 requires compliance with applicable codes and standards in repair and construction, and use of safe land use and construction standards. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 12898 do not apply to this interim final rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) and concurrent with the publication of this interim final rule, we have submitted a request for review and approval of a new collection of information, which is contained in this interim final rule. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, a person may not be penalized for failing to comply with an information collection that does not display a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The request was submitted to OMB for approval under the emergency processing procedures in OMB regulation 5 CFR 1320.1. OMB has approved this collection of information for use through August 31, 2002, under OMB Number 3067-0297.

We expect to follow this emergency request with a request for OMB approval to continue the use of the collection of information for a term of three years. The request will be processed under OMB's normal clearance procedures in accordance with provisions of OMB regulation 5 CFR 1320.10. To help us with the timely processing of the emergency and normal clearance submissions to OMB, we invite the general public to comment on the collection of information. This notice and request for comments complies with the provisions of the Paperwork

Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

Collection of Information

Title: State/Local/Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans under Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Abstract: Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, provides new and revitalized approaches to mitigation planning. To obtain Federal assistance, new planning provisions require that each state, local, and tribal government prepare a hazard mitigation plan to include sections that describe the planning process, an assessment of the risks, a mitigation strategy, and identification of the plan maintenance and updating process. The Act provides a framework for linking pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning and initiatives with public and

private interests to ensure an integrated, comprehensive approach to disaster loss reduction. Under Section 322 there is a two-tiered State mitigation plan process. State mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised, and submitted to us every 3 years.

(1) A *Standard State Mitigation Plan* must be approved by us in order for States to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding based on 15 percent of the total estimated eligible Federal disaster assistance. This plan demonstrates the State's goals, priorities, and commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for State and local decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards.

(2) An *Enhanced State Mitigation Plan* must be approved by us for a State to be eligible to receive HMGP funds based on 20 percent of the total

estimated eligible Federal disaster assistance. This plan must be approved by us within the 3 years prior to the current major disaster declaration. It must demonstrate that a State has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, is effectively using available mitigation funding, and is capable of managing the increased funding.

To be eligible to receive HMGP project grants, *local governments* must develop Local Mitigation Plans that include a risk assessment and mitigation strategy to reduce potential losses and target resources. Plans must be reviewed, revised, and submitted to us for approval every 5 years.

To receive HMGP project grants, *tribal governments* may apply as a grantee or subgrantee, and will be required to meet the planning requirements of a State or local government.

Estimated Total Annual Burden:

Type of collection/forms	No. of respondents	Hours per response	Annual burden hours
Update state or tribal mitigation plans (standard state mitigation plans)	18	320	5,760
State review of local plans	500 local plans	8	4,000
States develop Enhanced State Mitigation Plans	7	100	700
Local or tribal governments develop mitigation plans	500 local plans	300	150,000
Total burden	160,460

Comments: We are soliciting written comments to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) obtain recommendations to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) evaluate the extent to which automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques may further reduce the respondents' burden. FEMA will accept comments through April 29, 2002.

Addressee: Interested persons should submit written comments to Muriel B. Anderson, Chief, Records Management Section, Program Services and Systems Branch, Facilities Management and Services Division, Administration and Resource Planning Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: You may obtain copies of the OMB paperwork clearance package by

contacting Ms. Anderson at (202) 646-2625 (voice), (202) 646-3347 (facsimile), or by e-mail at muriel.anderson@fema.gov.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

Executive Order 13132, Federalism, dated August 4, 1999, sets forth principles and criteria that agencies must adhere to in formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications, that is, regulations that have substantial direct effects on the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Federal agencies must closely examine the statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States, and to the extent practicable, must consult with State and local officials before implementing any such action.

We have reviewed this rule under E.O.13132 and have concluded that the rule does not have federalism implications as defined by the Executive Order. We have determined that the rule does not significantly affect the rights, roles, and responsibilities of States, and involves no preemption of State law nor

does it limit State policymaking discretion.

However, we have consulted with State and local officials. In order to assist us in the development of this rule, we hosted a meeting to allow interested parties an opportunity to provide their perspectives on the legislation and options for implementation of § 322. Stakeholders who attended the meeting included representatives from the National Emergency Management Association, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, the National Governors' Association, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the National Association of Development Organizations, the American Public Works Association, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the International City/County Management Association, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We received valuable input from all parties at the meeting, which we took into account in the development of this rule. Additionally, we actively encourage and solicit comments on this interim final rule from interested parties, and we will

consider them in preparing the final rule.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

We have reviewed this interim final rule under Executive Order 13175, which became effective on February 6, 2001. Under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Indian tribal governments will have the option to apply for grants directly to us and to serve as "grantee", carrying out "State" roles. If they choose this option, tribal governments may submit either a State-level Standard Mitigation Plan for the 15 percent HMGP funding or a State-level Enhanced Mitigation Plan for 20 percent HMGP funding. In either case, Indian tribal governments would be able to spend up to 7 percent of those funds on planning. Before developing this rule, we met with representatives from State and local governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to discuss the new planning opportunities and requirements of § 322 of the Stafford Act. We received valuable input from all parties, which helped us to develop this interim final rule.

In reviewing the interim final rule, we find that it does not have "tribal implications" as defined in Executive Order 13175 because it will not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Moreover, the interim final rule does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on tribal governments, nor does it preempt tribal law, impair treaty rights or limit the self-governing powers of tribal governments.

Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking

We have sent this interim final rule to the Congress and to the General Accounting Office under the Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking Act, Public Law 104-121. The rule is a not "major rule" within the meaning of that Act. It is an administrative action in support of normal day-to-day mitigation planning activities required by section 322 and compliance under section 323 of the Stafford Act, as enacted in DMA 2000.

The rule will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions. It will not have "significant adverse effects" on competition, employment, investment,

productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. This final rule is subject to the information collection requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and OMB has assigned Control No. 3067-0297. The rule is not an unfunded Federal mandate within the meaning of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Public Law 104-4, and any enforceable duties that we impose are a condition of Federal assistance or a duty arising from participation in a voluntary Federal program.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 201 and Part 206

Administrative practice and procedure, Disaster assistance, Grant programs, Mitigation planning, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, Amend 44 CFR, Subchapter D—Disaster Assistance, as follows:

1. Add Part 201 to read as follows:

PART 201—MITIGATION PLANNING

Sec.

- 201.1 Purpose.
- 201.2 Definitions.
- 201.3 Responsibilities.
- 201.4 Standard State Mitigation Plans.
- 201.5 Enhanced State Mitigation Plans.
- 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans.

Authority: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 43 FR 41943, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376; E.O. 12148, 44 FR 43239, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 412; and E.O. 12673, 54 FR 12571, 3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 214.

§ 201.1 Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this part is to provide information on the policies and procedures for mitigation planning as required by the provisions of section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165.

(b) The purpose of mitigation planning is for State, local, and Indian tribal governments to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources.

§ 201.2 Definitions.

Grantee means the government to which a grant is awarded, which is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document. Generally,

the State is the grantee. However, after a declaration, an Indian tribal government may choose to be a grantee, or may act as a subgrantee under the State. An Indian tribal government acting as grantee will assume the responsibilities of a "state", as described in this part, for the purposes of administering the grant.

Hazard mitigation means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program means the program authorized under section 404 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170c and implemented at 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N, which authorizes funding for certain mitigation measures identified through the evaluation of natural hazards conducted under section 322 of the Stafford Act 42 U.S.C. 5165.

Indian tribal government means any Federally recognized governing body of an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe under the Federally Recognized Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a. This does not include Alaska Native corporations, the ownership of which is vested in private individuals.

Local government is any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Managing State means a State to which FEMA has delegated the authority to administer and manage the HMGP under the criteria established by FEMA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c). FEMA may also delegate authority to tribal governments to administer and manage the HMGP as a Managing State.

Regional Director is a director of a regional office of FEMA, or his/her designated representative.

Small and impoverished communities means a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals that is identified by the State as a rural community, and is not a remote area within the corporate boundaries of a larger city; is economically disadvantaged, by having an average per capita annual income of residents not exceeding 80 percent of national, per capita income, based on

best available data; the local unemployment rate exceeds by one percentage point or more, the most recently reported, average yearly national unemployment rate; and any other factors identified in the State Plan in which the community is located.

The Stafford Act refers to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121–5206).

State is any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

State Hazard Mitigation Officer is the official representative of State government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act.

Subgrantee means the government or other legal entity to which a subgrant is awarded and which is accountable to the grantee for the use of the funds provided. Subgrantees can be a State agency, local government, private non-profit organizations, or Indian tribal government. Indian tribal governments acting as a subgrantee are accountable to the State grantee.

§ 201.3 Responsibilities.

(a) *General.* This section identifies the key responsibilities of FEMA, States, and local/tribal governments in carrying out section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165.

(b) *FEMA.* The key responsibilities of the Regional Director are to:

(1) Oversee all FEMA related pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs and activities;

(2) Provide technical assistance and training to State, local, and Indian tribal governments regarding the mitigation planning process;

(3) Review and approve all Standard and Enhanced State Mitigation Plans;

(4) Review and approve all local mitigation plans, unless that authority has been delegated to the State in accordance with § 201.6(d);

(5) Conduct reviews, at least once every three years, of State mitigation activities, plans, and programs to ensure that mitigation commitments are fulfilled, and when necessary, take action, including recovery of funds or denial of future funds, if mitigation commitments are not fulfilled.

(c) *State.* The key responsibilities of the State are to coordinate all State and

local activities relating to hazard evaluation and mitigation and to:

(1) Prepare and submit to FEMA a Standard State Mitigation Plan following the criteria established in § 201.4 as a condition of receiving Stafford Act assistance (except emergency assistance).

(2) In order to be considered for the 20 percent HMGP funding, prepare and submit an Enhanced State Mitigation Plan in accordance with § 201.5, which must be reviewed and updated, if necessary, every three years from the date of the approval of the previous plan.

(3) At a minimum, review and, if necessary, update the Standard State Mitigation Plan by November 1, 2003 and every three years from the date of the approval of the previous plan in order to continue program eligibility.

(4) Make available the use of up to the 7 percent of HMGP funding for planning in accordance with § 206.434.

(5) Provide technical assistance and training to local governments to assist them in applying for HMGP planning grants, and in developing local mitigation plans.

(6) For Managing States that have been approved under the criteria established by FEMA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c), review and approve local mitigation plans in accordance with § 201.6(d).

(d) *Local governments.* The key responsibilities of local governments are to:

(1) Prepare and adopt a jurisdiction-wide natural hazard mitigation plan as a condition of receiving project grant funds under the HMGP, in accordance with § 201.6.

(2) At a minimum, review and, if necessary, update the local mitigation plan every five years from date of plan approval to continue program eligibility.

(e) *Indian tribal governments.* Indian tribal governments will be given the option of applying directly to us for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding, or they may choose to apply through the State. If they apply directly to us, they will assume the responsibilities of the State, or grantee, and if they apply through the State, they will assume the responsibilities of the local government, or subgrantee.

§ 201.4 Standard State Mitigation Plans.

(a) *Plan requirement.* By November 1, 2003, States must have an approved Standard State Mitigation plan meeting the requirements of this section, in order to receive assistance under the Stafford Act, although assistance authorized under disasters declared prior to November 1, 2003 will continue

to be made available. In any case, emergency assistance provided under 42 U.S.C. 5170a, 5170b, 5173, 5174, 5177, 5179, 5180, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5192 will not be affected. The mitigation plan is the demonstration of the State's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for State decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards. States may choose to include the requirements of the HMGP Administrative Plan in their mitigation plan.

(b) *Planning process.* An effective planning process is essential in developing and maintaining a good plan. The mitigation planning process should include coordination with other State agencies, appropriate Federal agencies, interested groups, and be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing State planning efforts as well as other FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives.

(c) *Plan content.* To be effective the plan must include the following elements:

(1) Description of the *planning process* used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how other agencies participated.

(2) *Risk assessments* that provide the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy portion of the mitigation plan. Statewide risk assessments must characterize and analyze natural hazards and risks to provide a statewide overview. This overview will allow the State to compare potential losses throughout the State and to determine their priorities for implementing mitigation measures under the strategy, and to prioritize jurisdictions for receiving technical and financial support in developing more detailed local risk and vulnerability assessments. The risk assessment shall include the following:

(i) An overview of the type and location of all natural hazards that can affect the State, including information on previous occurrences of hazard events, as well as the probability of future hazard events, using maps where appropriate;

(ii) An overview and analysis of the State's vulnerability to the hazards described in this paragraph (c)(2), based on estimates provided in local risk assessments as well as the State risk assessment. The State shall describe vulnerability in terms of the jurisdictions most threatened by the identified hazards, and most vulnerable to damage and loss associated with hazard events. State owned critical or operated facilities located in the

identified hazard areas shall also be addressed;

(iii) An overview and analysis of potential losses to the identified vulnerable structures, based on estimates provided in local risk assessments as well as the State risk assessment. The State shall estimate the potential dollar losses to State owned or operated buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.

(3) A *Mitigation Strategy* that provides the State's blueprint for reducing the losses identified in the risk assessment. This section shall include:

(i) A description of State goals to guide the selection of activities to mitigate and reduce potential losses.

(ii) A discussion of the State's pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including: an evaluation of State laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas; a discussion of State funding capabilities for hazard mitigation projects; and a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.

(iii) An identification, evaluation, and prioritization of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation actions and activities the State is considering and an explanation of how each activity contributes to the overall mitigation strategy. This section should be linked to local plans, where specific local actions and projects are identified.

(iv) Identification of current and potential sources of Federal, State, local, or private funding to implement mitigation activities.

(4) A section on the *Coordination of Local Mitigation Planning* that includes the following:

(i) A description of the State process to support, through funding and technical assistance, the development of local mitigation plans.

(ii) A description of the State process and timeframe by which the local plans will be reviewed, coordinated, and linked to the State Mitigation Plan.

(iii) Criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions that would receive planning and project grants under available funding programs, which should include consideration for communities with the highest risks, repetitive loss properties, and most intense development pressures. Further, that for non-planning grants, a principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized according

to a cost benefit review of proposed projects and their associated costs.

(5) A *Plan Maintenance Process* that includes:

(i) An established method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan.

(ii) A system for monitoring implementation of mitigation measures and project closeouts.

(iii) A system for reviewing progress on achieving goals as well as activities and projects identified in the Mitigation Strategy.

(6) A *Plan Adoption Process*. The plan must be formally adopted by the State prior to submittal to us for final review and approval.

(7) *Assurances*. The plan must include assurances that the State will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c). The State will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in State or Federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 13.11(d).

(d) *Review and updates*. Plan must be reviewed and revised to reflect changes in development, progress in statewide mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities and resubmitted for approval to the appropriate Regional Director every three years. The Regional review will be completed within 45 days after receipt from the State, whenever possible. We also encourage a State to review its plan in the post-disaster timeframe to reflect changing priorities, but it is not required.

§ 201.5 Enhanced State Mitigation Plans.

(a) A State with a FEMA approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan at the time of a disaster declaration is eligible to receive increased funds under the HMGP, based on twenty percent of the total estimated eligible Stafford Act disaster assistance. The Enhanced State Mitigation Plan must demonstrate that a State has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, that the State effectively uses available mitigation funding, and that it is capable of managing the increased funding. In order for the State to be eligible for the 20 percent HMGP funding, FEMA must have approved the plan within three years prior to the disaster declaration.

(b) Enhanced State Mitigation Plans must include all elements of the Standard State Mitigation Plan identified in § 201.4, as well as document the following:

(1) Demonstration that the plan is integrated to the extent practicable with other State and/or regional planning

initiatives (comprehensive, growth management, economic development, capital improvement, land development, and/or emergency management plans) and FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives that provide guidance to State and regional agencies.

(2) Documentation of the State's project implementation capability, identifying and demonstrating the ability to implement the plan, including:

(i) Established eligibility criteria for multi-hazard mitigation measures.

(ii) A system to determine the cost effectiveness of mitigation measures, consistent with OMB Circular A-94, Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs, and to rank the measures according to the State's eligibility criteria.

(iii) Demonstration that the State has the capability to effectively manage the HMGP as well as other mitigation grant programs, including a record of the following:

(A) Meeting HMGP and other mitigation grant application timeframes and submitting complete, technically feasible, and eligible project applications with appropriate supporting documentation;

(B) Preparing and submitting accurate environmental reviews and benefit-cost analyses;

(C) Submitting complete and accurate quarterly progress and financial reports on time; and

(D) Completing HMGP and other mitigation grant projects within established performance periods, including financial reconciliation.

(iv) A system and strategy by which the State will conduct an assessment of the completed mitigation actions and include a record of the effectiveness (actual cost avoidance) of each mitigation action.

(3) Demonstration that the State effectively uses existing mitigation programs to achieve its mitigation goals.

(4) Demonstration that the State is committed to a comprehensive state mitigation program, which might include any of the following:

(i) A commitment to support local mitigation planning by providing workshops and training, State planning grants, or coordinated capability development of local officials, including Emergency Management and Floodplain Management certifications.

(ii) A statewide program of hazard mitigation through the development of legislative initiatives, mitigation councils, formation of public/private

partnerships, and/or other executive actions that promote hazard mitigation.

(iii) The State provides a portion of the non-Federal match for HMGP and/or other mitigation projects.

(iv) To the extent allowed by State law, the State requires or encourages local governments to use a current version of a nationally applicable model building code or standard that addresses natural hazards as a basis for design and construction of State sponsored mitigation projects.

(v) A comprehensive, multi-year plan to mitigate the risks posed to existing buildings that have been identified as necessary for post-disaster response and recovery operations.

(vi) A comprehensive description of how the State integrates mitigation into its post-disaster recovery operations.

(c) *Review and updates.* (1) A State must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in statewide mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval to the appropriate Regional Director every three years. The Regional review will be completed within 45 days after receipt from the State, whenever possible.

(2) In order for a State to be eligible for the 20 percent HMGP funding, the Enhanced State Mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA within the three years prior to the current major disaster declaration.

§ 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans.

The local mitigation plan is the representation of the jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards. Local plans will also serve as the basis for the State to provide technical assistance and to prioritize project funding.

(a) *Plan requirement.* (1) For disasters declared after November 1, 2003, a local government must have a mitigation plan approved pursuant to this section in order to receive HMGP project grants. Until November 1, 2003, local mitigation plans may be developed concurrent with the implementation of the project grant.

(2) Regional Directors may grant an exception to the plan requirement in extraordinary circumstances, such as in a small and impoverished community, when justification is provided. In these cases, a plan will be completed within 12 months of the award of the project grant. If a plan is not provided within this timeframe, the project grant will be terminated, and any costs incurred after

notice of grant's termination will not be reimbursed by FEMA.

(3) Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g. watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan. State-wide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

(b) *Planning process.* An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:

(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;

(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and

(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

(c) *Plan content.* The plan shall include the following:

(1) Documentation of the *planning process* used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

(2) A *risk assessment* that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment shall include:

(i) A description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

(ii) A description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:

(A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas;

(B) An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section

and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate;

(C) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

(iii) For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

(3) A *mitigation strategy* that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. This section shall include:

(i) A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

(ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

(iii) An action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

(iv) For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

(4) A *plan maintenance process* that includes:

(i) A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

(ii) A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

(iii) Discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

(5) *Documentation* that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council). For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.

(d) *Plan review.* (1) Plans must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for initial review and coordination. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval.

(2) The Regional review will be completed within 45 days after receipt from the State, whenever possible.

(3) Plans must be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval within five years in order to continue to be eligible for HMGP project grant funding.

(4) Managing States that have been approved under the criteria established by FEMA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c) will be delegated approval authority for local mitigation plans, and the review will be based on the criteria in this part. Managing States will review the plans within 45 days of receipt of the plans, whenever possible, and provide a copy of the approved plans to the Regional Office.

PART 206—FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR DISASTERS DECLARED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 23, 1988

2. The authority citation for part 206 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121–5206; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 43 FR 41943, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376; E.O. 12148, 44 FR 43239, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 412; and E.O. 12673, 54 FR 12571, 3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 214.

2a. Revise Part 206, Subpart M to read as follows:

Subpart M—Minimum Standards

Sec.
206.400 General.
206.401 Local standards.
206.402 Compliance.

§ 206.400 General.

(a) As a condition of the receipt of any disaster assistance under the Stafford Act, the applicant shall carry out any repair or construction to be financed with the disaster assistance in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications and standards.

(b) Applicable codes, specifications, and standards shall include any disaster resistant building code that meets the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as well as being substantially equivalent to the recommended provisions of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction

Program (NEHRP). In addition, the applicant shall comply with any requirements necessary in regards to Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, Executive Order 12699, Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction, and any other applicable Executive orders.

(c) In situations where there are no locally applicable standards of safety, decency and sanitation, or where there are no applicable local codes, specifications and standards governing repair or construction activities, or where the Regional Director determines that otherwise applicable codes, specifications, and standards are inadequate, then the Regional Director may, after consultation with appropriate State and local officials, require the use of nationally applicable codes, specifications, and standards, as well as safe land use and construction practices in the course of repair or construction activities.

(d) The mitigation planning process that is mandated by section 322 of the Stafford Act and 44 CFR part 201 can assist State and local governments in determining where codes, specifications, and standards are inadequate, and may need to be upgraded.

§ 206.401 Local standards.

The cost of repairing or constructing a facility in conformity with minimum codes, specifications and standards may be eligible for reimbursement under section 406 of the Stafford Act, as long as such codes, specifications and standards meet the criteria that are listed at 44 CFR 206.226(b).

§ 206.402 Compliance.

A recipient of disaster assistance under the Stafford Act must document for the Regional Director its compliance with this subpart following the completion of any repair or construction activities.

Subpart N—Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

3. Revise § 206.431 to read as follows:

§ 206.431 Definitions.

Activity means any mitigation measure, project, or action proposed to reduce risk of future damage, hardship, loss or suffering from disasters.

Applicant means a State agency, local government, Indian tribal government, or eligible private nonprofit organization, submitting an application to the grantee for assistance under the HMGP.

Enhanced State Mitigation Plan is the hazard mitigation plan approved under 44 CFR part 201 as a condition of receiving increased funding under the HMGP.

Grant application means the request to FEMA for HMGP funding, as outlined in § 206.436, by a State or tribal government that will act as grantee.

Grant award means total of Federal and non-Federal contributions to complete the approved scope of work.

Grantee means the government to which a grant is awarded and which is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document. Generally, the State is the grantee. However, an Indian tribal government may choose to be a grantee, or it may act as a subgrantee under the State. An Indian tribal government acting as a grantee will assume the responsibilities of a “state”, under this subpart, for the purposes of administering the grant.

Indian tribal government means any Federally recognized governing body of an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe under the Federally Recognized Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a. This does not include Alaska Native corporations, the ownership of which is vested in private individuals.

Local Mitigation Plan is the hazard mitigation plan required of a local or Indian tribal government acting as a subgrantee as a condition of receiving a project subgrant under the HMGP as outlined in 44 CFR 201.6.

Standard State Mitigation Plan is the hazard mitigation plan approved under 44 CFR part 201, as a condition of receiving Stafford Act assistance as outlined in § 201.4.

State Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program means the plan developed by the State to describe the procedures for administration of the HMGP.

Subgrant means an award of financial assistance under a grant by a grantee to an eligible subgrantee.

Subgrant application means the request to the grantee for HMGP funding by the eligible subgrantee, as outlined in § 206.436.

Subgrantee means the government or other legal entity to which a subgrant is awarded and which is accountable to the grantee for the use of the funds provided. Subgrantees can be a State agency, local government, private nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribal government as outlined in § 206.433.

Indian tribal governments acting as a subgrantee are accountable to the State grantee.

4. Revise § 206.432(b) to read as follows:

§ 206.432 Federal grant assistance.

* * * * *

(b) *Amounts of assistance.* The total of Federal assistance under this subpart shall not exceed either 15 or 20 percent of the total estimated Federal assistance (excluding administrative costs) provided for a major disaster under 42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5177, 5178, 5183, and 5201 as follows:

(1) *Fifteen (15) percent.* Effective November 1, 2003, a State with an approved Standard State Mitigation Plan, which meets the requirements outlined in 44 CFR 201.4, shall be eligible for assistance under the HMGP not to exceed 15 percent of the total estimated Federal assistance described in this paragraph. Until that date, existing, approved State Mitigation Plans will be accepted.

(2) *Twenty (20) percent.* A State with an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan, in effect prior to the disaster declaration, which meets the requirements outlined in 44 CFR 201.5 shall be eligible for assistance under the HMGP not to exceed 20 percent of the total estimated Federal assistance described in this paragraph.

(3) The estimates of Federal assistance under this paragraph (b) shall be based on the Regional Director's estimate of all eligible costs, actual grants, and appropriate mission assignments.

* * * * *

5. Section 206.434 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (b) through (g) as paragraphs (c) through (h), respectively; adding a new paragraph (b); revising redesignated paragraphs (c) introductory text and (c)(1); and revising redesignated paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 206.434 Eligibility.

* * * * *

(b) *Plan requirement.* (1) For all disasters declared on or after November 1, 2003, local and tribal government applicants for subgrants, must have an approved local mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR 201.6 prior to receipt of HMGP subgrant funding. Until November 1, 2003, local mitigation plans may be developed concurrent with the implementation of subgrants.

(2) Regional Directors may grant an exception to this requirement in extraordinary circumstances, such as in a small and impoverished community

when justification is provided. In these cases, a plan will be completed within 12 months of the award of the project grant. If a plan is not provided within this timeframe, the project grant will be terminated, and any costs incurred after notice of grant's termination will not be reimbursed by FEMA.

(c) *Minimum project criteria.* To be eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, a project must:

(1) Be in conformance with the State Mitigation Plan and Local Mitigation Plan approved under 44 CFR part 201;

* * * * *

(d) *Eligible activities.* (1) *Planning.* Up to 7% of the State's HMGP grant may be used to develop State, tribal and/or local mitigation plans to meet the planning criteria outlined in 44 CFR part 201.

(2) *Types of projects.* Projects may be of any nature that will result in protection to public or private property. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:

(i) Structural hazard control or protection projects;

(ii) Construction activities that will result in protection from hazards;

(iii) Retrofitting of facilities;

(iv) Property acquisition or relocation, as defined in paragraph (e) of this section;

(v) Development of State or local mitigation standards;

(vi) Development of comprehensive mitigation programs with implementation as an essential component;

(vii) Development or improvement of warning systems.

* * * * *

6. Revise § 206.435(a) to read as follows:

§ 206.435 Project identification and selection criteria.

(a) *Identification.* It is the State's responsibility to identify and select eligible hazard mitigation projects. All funded projects must be consistent with the State Mitigation Plan. Hazard Mitigation projects shall be identified and prioritized through the State, Indian tribal, and local planning process.

* * * * *

7. Revise § 206.436 to read as follows:

§ 206.436 Application procedures.

(a) *General.* This section describes the procedures to be used by the grantee in submitting an application for HMGP funding. Under the HMGP, the State or Indian tribal government is the grantee and is responsible for processing subgrants to applicants in accordance with 44 CFR part 13 and this part 206. Subgrantees are accountable to the grantee.

(b) *Governor's Authorized Representative.* The Governor's Authorized Representative serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Governor's Authorized Representative's responsibilities as they pertain to procedures outlined in this section include providing technical advice and assistance to eligible subgrantees, and ensuring that all potential applicants are aware of assistance available and submission of those documents necessary for grant award.

(c) *Hazard mitigation application.* Upon identification of mitigation measures, the State (Governor's Authorized Representative) will submit its Hazard Mitigation Grant Program application to the FEMA Regional Director. The application will identify one or more mitigation measures for which funding is requested. The application must include a Standard Form (SF) 424, Application for Federal Assistance, SF 424D, Assurances for Construction Programs, if appropriate, and a narrative statement. The narrative statement will contain any pertinent project management information not included in the State's administrative plan for Hazard Mitigation. The narrative statement will also serve to identify the specific mitigation measures for which funding is requested. Information required for each mitigation measure shall include the following:

- (1) Name of the subgrantee, if any;
- (2) State or local contact for the measure;
- (3) Location of the project;
- (4) Description of the measure;
- (5) Cost estimate for the measure;
- (6) Analysis of the measure's cost-effectiveness and substantial risk reduction, consistent with § 206.434(c);
- (7) Work schedule;
- (8) Justification for selection;
- (9) Alternatives considered;
- (10) Environmental information consistent with 44 CFR part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, and 44 CFR part 10, Environmental Considerations.

(d) *Application submission time limit.* The State's application may be amended as the State identifies and selects local project applications to be funded. The State must submit all local HMGP applications and funding requests for the purpose of identifying new projects to the Regional Director within 12 months of the date of disaster declaration.

(e) *Extensions.* The State may request the Regional Director to extend the application time limit by 30 to 90 day

increments, not to exceed a total of 180 days. The grantee must include a justification in its request.

(f) *FEMA approval.* The application and supplement(s) will be submitted to the FEMA Regional Director for approval. FEMA has final approval authority for funding of all projects.

(g) *Indian tribal grantees.* Indian tribal governments may submit a SF 424 directly to the Regional Director.

Subpart H—Public Assistance Eligibility

* * * * *

8. Revise § 206.220 to read as follows:

§ 206.220 General.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for determinations of eligibility of applicants for public assistance, eligibility of work, and eligibility of costs for assistance under sections 402, 403, 406, 407, 418, 419,

421(d), 502, and 503 of the Stafford Act. Assistance under this subpart must also conform to requirements of 44 CFR part 201, Mitigation Planning, and 44 CFR part 206, subparts G—Public Assistance Project Administration, I—Public Assistance Insurance Requirements, J—Coastal Barrier Resources Act, and M—Minimum Standards. Regulations under 44 CFR part 9—Floodplain Management and 44 CFR part 10—Environmental Considerations, also apply to this assistance.

9. Section 206.226 is amended by redesignating paragraphs

(b) through (j) as paragraphs (c) through (k), respectively; adding a new paragraph (b); and revising redesignated paragraph (g)(5) to read as follows:

§ 206.226 Restoration of damaged facilities.

* * * * *

(b) *Mitigation planning.* In order to receive assistance under this section, as

of November 1, 2003, the State must have in place a FEMA approved State Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44 CFR part 201.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(5) If relocation of a facility is not feasible or cost effective, the Regional Director shall disapprove Federal funding for the original location when he/she determines in accordance with 44 CFR parts 9, 10, 201, or subpart M of this part 206, that restoration in the original location is not allowed. In such cases, an alternative project may be applied for.

* * * * *

Dated: February 19, 2002.

Michael D. Brown,
General Counsel.

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Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program,
and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

July 12, 2013



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Department of Homeland Security
500 C Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20472

Titles of Opportunities:

- ◆ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- ◆ Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
- ◆ Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Funding Opportunity Numbers:

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) numbers for the three Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs are:

- ◆ 97.039 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- ◆ 97.047 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
- ◆ 97.029 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Federal Agency Name:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Announcement Type:

Initial

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PART I. FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

Part I of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Unified Guidance introduces the three HMA programs and outlines the organization of the document.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) HMA programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards while simultaneously reducing reliance on Federal disaster funds. On March 30, 2011, the President signed Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8), and the National Mitigation Framework was finalized in May 2013. The National Mitigation Framework comprises seven core capabilities, including Threats and Hazard Identification, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Planning, Community Resilience, Public Information and Warning, Long-term Vulnerability Reduction, and Operational Coordination. HMA programs provide funding for eligible activities that are consistent with the National Mitigation Framework's Long-term Vulnerability Reduction capability. HMA programs reduce community vulnerability to disasters and their effects, promote individual and community safety and resilience, and promote community vitality after an incident. Furthermore, HMA programs reduce response and recovery resource requirements in the wake of a disaster or incident, which results in a safer community that is less reliant on external financial assistance.

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. This definition distinguishes actions that have a long-term impact from those that are more closely associated with immediate preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Accordingly, States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and communities are encouraged to take advantage of funding that HMA programs provide in both the pre- and post-disaster timelines.

Together, these programs provide significant opportunities to reduce or eliminate potential losses to State, Indian Tribal government, and local assets through hazard mitigation planning and project grant funding. Each HMA program was authorized by separate legislative action, and as such, each program differs slightly in scope and intent.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides funds to States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, local governments, and eligible private non-profits (PNPs) following a Presidential major disaster declaration. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) programs provide funds annually to States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local governments. Although the statutory origins of the programs

differ, both share the common goal of reducing the risk of loss of life and property due to natural hazards.

This guidance applies to HMGP funds available for disasters declared on or after the date of publication. The guidance in this document is subject to change based on new laws or regulations enacted after publication. This guidance is applicable to the PDM and FMA programs; the application cycles are announced via <http://www.grants.gov/>. For additional information, please contact FEMA.

State, Territory, or Indian Tribal governments are eligible Applicants for HMA programs. The Applicant is responsible for soliciting subapplications from eligible subapplicants, assisting in the preparation of them, and submitting eligible, complete applications to FEMA in priority order. HMA grant funds are awarded to Applicants. When funding is awarded, the Applicant then becomes the “Grantee” and is accountable for the use of the funds, responsible for administering the grant, and responsible for complying with program requirements and other applicable Federal, State, Territorial, and Indian Tribal laws and regulations. As the Grantee, the Applicant is also responsible for financial management of the program and overseeing all approved projects. In general, the “subapplicant” is a State-level agency, Indian Tribal government, local government, or other eligible entity that submits a subapplication for FEMA assistance to the Applicant. If HMA funding is awarded, the subapplicant becomes the “subgrantee” and is responsible for managing the subgrant and complying with program requirements and other applicable Federal, State, Territorial, Indian Tribal, and local laws and regulations. An Indian Tribal government may participate as either the Applicant/Grantee or the subapplicant/subgrantee (see [Part IV, A](#)). For **HMGP**, “subapplicant” has the same meaning given to the term “Applicant” in the HMGP regulations at Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 206.431.

A. Authorization and Appropriation

HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, U.S. Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. Indian Tribal governments may also submit a request for a major disaster declaration within their impacted area. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the estimated total of Federal assistance, subject to the sliding scale formula outlined in 44 CFR Section 206.432(b) that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration. The formula provides for up to 15 percent of the first \$2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance, up to 10 percent for amounts between \$2 billion and \$10 billion, and up to 7.5 percent for amounts between \$10 billion and \$35.333 billion. For States with enhanced

plans, the eligible assistance is up to 20 percent for estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance not to exceed \$35.333 billion.

The **PDM** Program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM Program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters.

The **FMA** program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) provides the funding for the FMA program. The PDM and FMA programs are subject to the availability of appropriation funding, as well as any program-specific directive or restriction made with respect to such funds.

More information about each program can be found on the FEMA HMA Web site at <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>.

B. Additional Program Information

This guidance consolidates the common requirements for all HMA programs and explains the unique elements of the programs in individual sections. Additionally, it provides information for Federal, State, Indian Tribal, and local officials on how to apply for HMA funding for a proposed mitigation activity.

The organization of this HMA Unified Guidance provides clarity and ease of use by presenting information common to all programs in general order of the grant life cycle. As a result, closely related topics may be presented in different sections of the guidance. This guidance is organized in the following manner:

- ◆ [Part I](#), Funding Opportunity Description, introduces the HMA programs;
- ◆ [Part II](#), Frontloading HMA Program Eligibility Requirements, provides general information to facilitate project scoping and the overall decision-making process;
- ◆ [Part III](#), Award Information, provides information about available funding and application deadlines;
- ◆ [Part IV](#), Eligibility Information, provides information about eligible Applicants and subapplicants, cost-sharing requirements, and other program requirements;
- ◆ [Part V](#), Application and Submission Information, provides information regarding application development including funding restrictions;

-
- ◆ [Part VI](#), Application Review Information, summarizes the FEMA review and selection process;
 - ◆ [Part VII](#), Award Administration Information, highlights grants management requirements from the time an award is made through closeout;
 - ◆ [Part VIII](#), FEMA Contacts, provides Regional and State contact information;
 - ◆ [Part IX](#), Additional Program Guidance, provides information that is unique to each program; and
 - ◆ [Part X](#), Appendices, includes acronyms, a glossary, additional resources, and referenced regulations and statutes.
 - ◆ Additional guidance for particular activity types is provided as an Addendum to this guidance. This additional guidance provides information specific to property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation, wildfire mitigation, safe room construction, mitigation reconstruction, and structure elevation projects.

B.1 Programmatic Changes

Although many of the specific requirements of each program remain the same, significant revisions to programmatic requirements included in this HMA Unified Guidance are:

- ◆ Per the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), Indian Tribal governments can submit a request for a major disaster declaration within their impacted areas;
- ◆ A new [Part II](#) has been created to outline the importance of “frontloading” HMA program requirements in the project scoping and development process;
- ◆ The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 eliminated the Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss programs and made the following significant changes to the FMA program:
 - The definitions of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties have been modified ([Part IX, C.1](#));
 - There is no longer a State cap of \$10 million or a community cap of \$3.3 million for any 5-year period;
 - There is no longer a limit on in-kind contributions for the non-Federal cost share (previously limited to one-half of the non-Federal share);
 - Mitigation reconstruction is an eligible activity;
 - Cost-share requirements have changed to allow more Federal funds for properties with repetitive flood claims and severe repetitive loss properties ([Part IV, B](#));

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- The development or update of mitigation plans shall not exceed \$50,000 Federal share to any Applicant or \$25,000 Federal share to any subapplicant ([Part V, E.3](#)); and
 - There is no longer a restriction that a planning grant can only be awarded not more than once every 5 years to a State or community.
- ◆ For Duplication of Benefits (DOB), HMA does not require that property owners seek assistance from other sources (with the exception of insurance);
 - ◆ However, other assistance anticipated or received must be reported ([Part IV, C.4](#)). A Privacy Act notice is required to be provided to homeowners participating in mitigation projects;
 - ◆ For **HMGP**, the purchase and installation of stand-alone generators are eligible under regular HMGP funding if they protect a critical facility and meet all other program eligibility criteria ([Part IV, D.1.1](#));
 - ◆ For **HMGP** and the **PDM Program**, generators and/or related equipment purchases (e.g., generator hook-ups) that are not stand-alone are considered eligible when the generator and related equipment directly relates to the hazard being mitigated and is part of a more comprehensive project ([Part IV, D.1.1](#));
 - ◆ For non-structural retrofits, the elevation of utilities is an eligible activity ([Part IV, D.1.1](#));
 - ◆ FEMA Policy 104-008-01, “Hazard Mitigation Assistance for Wind Retrofit Projects for Existing Residential Buildings” dated November 16, 2012, has been incorporated ([Part IV, D.1.1](#)). With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance, the policy has been superseded;
 - ◆ A mitigation planning subgrant award can result in a mitigation plan adopted by the jurisdiction(s) and approved by FEMA or it can also include planning-related activities as outlined in 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 ([Part IV, D.1.2](#));
 - ◆ FEMA Mitigation Planning Memorandum (MT-PL) #2 “Guidance For FEMA Regional Directors Regarding “Extraordinary Circumstances” under which an HMGP Project Grant may be awarded to Local Jurisdictions without an Approved Local Mitigation Plan” dated October 28, 2005, has been incorporated. With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance, the memo has been superseded;
 - ◆ For **PDM** and **FMA** project subgrants, the Region may apply extraordinary circumstances, when justification is provided, with concurrence received from FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) prior to granting an exception ([Part IV, D.5](#));
 - ◆ For the PDM Program, the Federal share to update a hazard mitigation plan has been reduced to \$300,000 ([Part V, E.2](#));
 - ◆ Applications must contain minimal information in order for FEMA to be able to make a general eligibility determination ([Part V, G.2](#));

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- ◆ Applications or subapplications submitted to FEMA that do not contain the minimal eligibility criteria are subject to immediate denial ([Part V, G.2](#));
 - ◆ Greatest Savings to the Fund (GSTF) extends to properties under HMA ([Part V, I](#));
 - ◆ An expedited cost-effectiveness methodology (substantial damage waiver) is available for property acquisition projects when certain conditions are met under all HMA programs; this was previously limited to HMGP ([Part V, I](#));
 - ◆ FEMA Policy 108-024-01, “Consideration of Environmental Benefits in the Evaluation of Acquisition Projects under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs” dated June 18, 2013, has been incorporated ([Part V, I](#)). With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance, this policy has been incorporated;
 - ◆ Green open space and riparian area benefits can now be included in the project benefit cost ratio (BCR) once the project BCR reaches 0.75 or greater. The inclusion of environmental benefits in the project BCR is limited to acquisition-related activities;
 - ◆ FEMA recommends several HMA efficiencies to facilitate FEMA review and approval ([Part VI, A.5](#));
 - ◆ FEMA provides timelines for Applicants to comply with requests for information (RFI) ([Part VI, B.2.1](#));
 - ◆ FEMA clarifies the consideration of additional information in support of a subapplication ([Part VI, B.5](#));
 - ◆ FEMA clarifies that requests for Scope of Work Changes must address the need for the change through a revised scope, schedule, and budget ([Part VII, B.2](#));
 - ◆ FEMA clarifies when prior FEMA approval is needed for a budget change ([Part VII, B.3](#));
 - ◆ With the publication of this HMA Unified Guidance, the Period of Performance (POP) for the programs begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the close of the application period. All requests to extend the grant POP beyond 12 months from the original grant POP termination date must be approved by FEMA Headquarters ([Part VII, B.4](#));
 - ◆ FEMA may elect to provide funding for certain projects in incremental amounts (Strategic Funds Management [SFM]) ([Part VII, B.5.1](#));
 - ◆ The Grantee must notify FEMA of each property for which settlement was completed in that quarter ([Part VII, C.2](#));
 - ◆ The HMGP final lock-in will be established 12 months after date of declaration. The final lock-in amount may be greater than or less than the previous calculations. Because the lock-in estimate is subject to change, FEMA will not obligate more than 75 percent of any estimate prior to the calculation of the final lock-in without concurrence of the Regional Administrator or Federal Coordinating Officer with Disaster Recovery Manager

Authority and the Office of Chief Financial Officer ([Part IX, A.3](#));

- ◆ With the release of this guidance, Section 1104 of the SRIA is incorporated as Advance Assistance in ([Part IX, A.9](#));
- ◆ Advance Assistance can be used to accelerate the implementation of the HMGP. Applicants may use Advance Assistance to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner ([Part IX, A.9](#));
- ◆ For acquisition projects, clarifications were made regarding the purchase of vacant land, land already owned by an eligible entity, and outstanding tax liens (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ FEMA will make a determination on the open space compatibility of access to a subsurface resource (e.g., mineral rights) on a case-by-case basis (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ Acquisitions in Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) units and Other Protected Areas (OPAs) are eligible under all HMA programs if the projects are otherwise eligible under the requirements in the 44 CFR and this guidance (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ FEMA clarifies that the relevant event may vary under the HMA programs; however, pre-market value or current market value can be used at the Applicant's discretion for all HMA programs (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ In accordance with Section 203(a)(1) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, the replacement housing allowance for homeowners may increase from \$22,500 to \$31,000 on October 1, 2014 (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance, certified clean is defined as a letter from the appropriate local, State, Indian Tribal, or Federal entity determining that no further remedial action is required to protect human health or the environment (Addendum, Part A);
- ◆ FEMA Policy MRR-2-08-1, "Wildfire Mitigation Policy for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program," dated September 8, 2008, has been incorporated. With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance, this policy has now been superseded (Addendum, Part B);
- ◆ FEMA urges communities to implement wildfire projects using the materials and technologies that are in accordance with the International Code Council, FEMA, U.S. Fire Administration, and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Firewise recommendations, whenever applicable (Addendum, Part B);
- ◆ For wildfire projects, the application will include a narrative statement acknowledging the information required in the final operations and maintenance plan. The final operations and maintenance plans must be submitted to FEMA prior to project closeout (Addendum, Part B);

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- ◆ FEMA Interim Policy MRR-2-09-1, “Hazard Mitigation Assistance for Safe Rooms,” dated April 30, 2009, and FEMA Memorandum, subject “Waiver of Two Provisions of Mitigation Interim Policy MRR-2-09-1, “Hazard Mitigation Assistance for Safe Rooms,” dated February 07, 2012, have been incorporated. With the release of this HMA Unified Guidance both policies are now superseded (Addendum, Part C);
 - ◆ For safe room projects, costs associated with the acquisition of land for a community safe room are eligible costs (Addendum, Part C);
 - ◆ For safe room projects, FEMA will review final operations and maintenance plans during project closeout (Addendum, Part C); and
 - ◆ For safe room projects, costs associated with fire suppression sprinklers and heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems are an eligible cost (Addendum, Part C).

PART II. FRONTLOADING HMA PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Part II provides general information on the importance of “frontloading” HMA Program eligibility requirements in the project scoping and the overall decision-making process. Project scoping and project development are two of the earliest steps in the overall project lifecycle (see [Figure 1](#)) and can have a significant impact on the course an application or subapplication takes through the HMA grant process.

Project scoping (as shown in [Figure 2](#)) is the process by which subapplicants develop effective mitigation alternatives based on a defined set of requirements that meet the stated purpose and need of the proposed project. Applicants are encouraged to include representatives of the whole community in planning and scoping the project to gain broad community participation and support.

The scoping process includes the identification and evaluation of technical feasibility, cost review, cost-effectiveness, and environmental and cultural resource considerations. Based on potential impacts to environmental and cultural resources, there may be a legal requirement to alter the project. The process results in the development of a preferred project alternative that is then documented through the preparation of the application or subapplication. Applicants and subapplicants should consider the whole range of program requirements at the beginning stages of project development. The incorporation of these considerations into the scoping process can increase the efficiency of program review and ensure that all HMA program requirements are addressed.

Figure 1: Overall Project Lifecycle

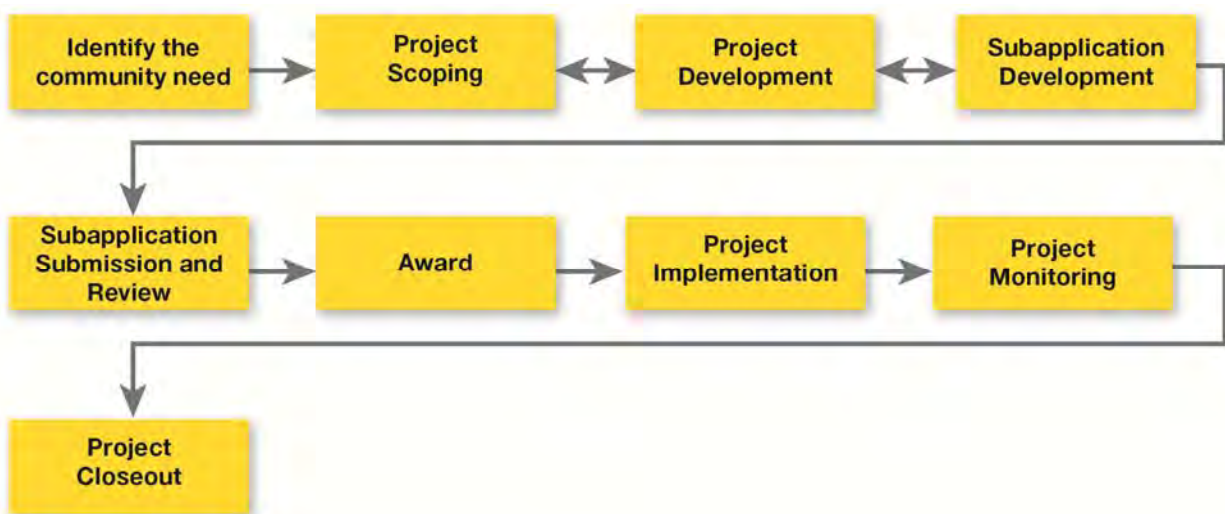
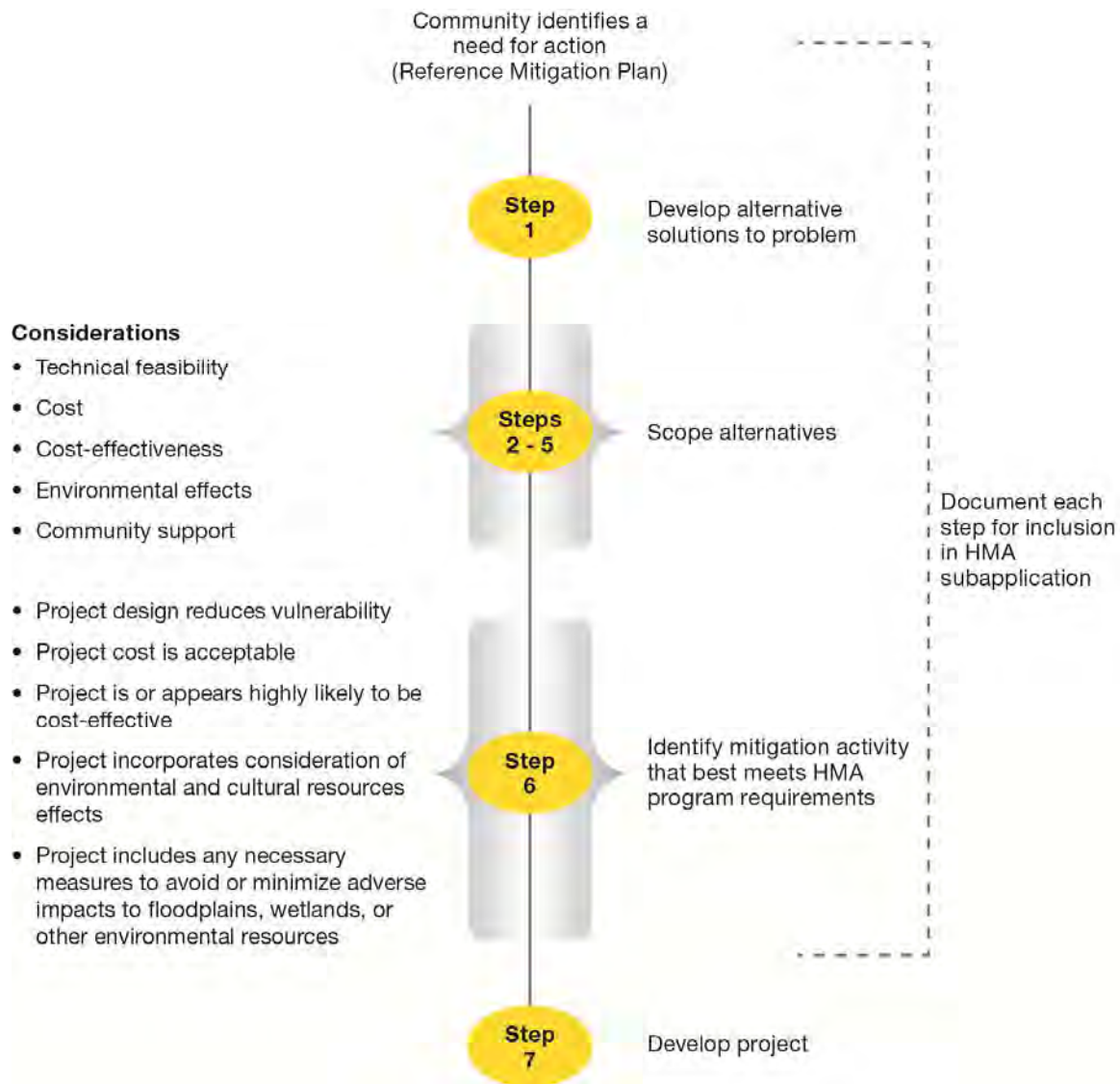


Figure 2: General Steps in Project Scoping Process



Addressing the following HMA program requirements at the earliest stage possible in the decision-making process is important because it can lead to enhanced project scoping as well as development and prevent delays later:

- ◆ Mitigation Planning;
- ◆ Technical Feasibility and Effectiveness;
- ◆ Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands;
- ◆ Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Review and Compliance;
- ◆ Cost-Effectiveness; and
- ◆ Cost Review.

“Frontloading” of these requirements at the earliest point in the decision-making process increases the efficacy of the overall HMA Program. It also reduces the need for RFIs, which may result in quicker selections of projects for further review or approval. Additionally, early consideration of Advance Assistance, SFM, project monitoring, and project closeout in the decision-making process can facilitate the scoping and development of viable projects.

A. Mitigation Planning

Reviewing and incorporating information from the State, Indian Tribal, or local mitigation plan can help an Applicant or subapplicant facilitate the development of mitigation project alternatives. Linking the existing mitigation plan to project scoping can support the Applicant and the subapplicant in selecting the most appropriate mitigation activity that best addresses the identified hazard(s) while taking into account community priorities. In particular, the mitigation strategy section of the plan identifies a range of specific mitigation activities that can reduce vulnerability and includes information on the process that was used to identify, prioritize, and implement the range of mitigation actions considered. Another resource that may be useful in developing mitigation alternatives is the “Mitigation Ideas” guide available from the FEMA Library (see <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6938>). It is important to reference the mitigation plan as potential project alternatives may have been considered during the planning process. If these alternatives were not considered during the mitigation planning process, please include this information in the next mitigation plan update. For more information on hazard mitigation planning, see [Part IV, D.1.2](#) (eligible activities), [Part V, H.2](#) (scope of work), [Part V, H.5.2](#) (cost estimate), or [Part X, C](#) (additional resources).

B. Technical Feasibility and Effectiveness

Mitigation projects submitted for the HMA grants must be both feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard for which the project was designed. The feasibility of the project is demonstrated through conformance with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. Effective mitigation measures funded under HMA should provide a long-term or permanent solution. Consideration of technical feasibility and effectiveness during the project scoping process facilitates project development. For more information on technical feasibility and effectiveness, see [Part VI, A.3](#) (application review criteria), [Part IV, D.4](#) (eligibility program requirements), or [Part V, J](#) (documentation).

C. Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands

HMA programs and grants must conform to 44 CFR Part 9, which incorporates the requirements of Executive Order (EO) 11988 (*Floodplain Management*) and EO 11990 (*Protection of Wetlands*). All proposed actions should be reviewed to determine if they are in the floodplain or a wetland. Any actions located in the 100-year floodplain (500-year for critical actions), or adversely increasing the base flood or adversely affecting a wetland, trigger the requirement to

complete the 8-step decision-making process outlined in 44 CFR Section 9.6, see [Part X, Appendix J](#). As part of that process, FEMA must consider alternative locations to determine whether the floodplain or wetland is the only practicable location for that action. If the floodplain or wetland is the only practicable location, FEMA must avoid or must minimize adverse impacts to the floodplain or wetland. For more information on floodplain management and the protection of wetlands, see [Part IV, D.6.1](#) (general program requirements) and [Part X, Appendix J](#) (8-Step Decision Making Process for Floodplain Management Considerations).

D. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Review and Compliance

HMA programs and grants must comply with all environmental and historic preservation (EHP) laws and with 44 CFR Part 10, which may include identifying alternate locations and, as necessary, modifying the project. See the EHP Checklist in [Part X, Appendix I](#). Completion of this list is not a substitute for environmental compliance. The front-loading of EHP into the decision-making process allows for development of mitigation measures that reduce or eliminate the proposed project's impact to the human environment; see [Figure 3](#) for an overview of frontloading the EHP and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Moreover, compliance with all environmental laws and regulations is a condition of the grant. Two key considerations are whether the proposed project is located in an area that has endangered or threatened species or critical habitat and whether the proposed project might impact historic or cultural resources. If the project could result in adverse impacts to those resources, it might be necessary to change the scope of the project to avoid those impacts or incorporate mitigation measures to minimize the impacts to those resources. To determine whether any EHP issues may be associated with the proposed project, Applicants should review FEMA's HMA EHP Resources At-a-Glance Guide, located at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6976>. For more information on EHP, see [Part IV, D.6](#) (general program requirements), [Part V, K](#) (documentation), and [Part VI, A.4](#) (application review).

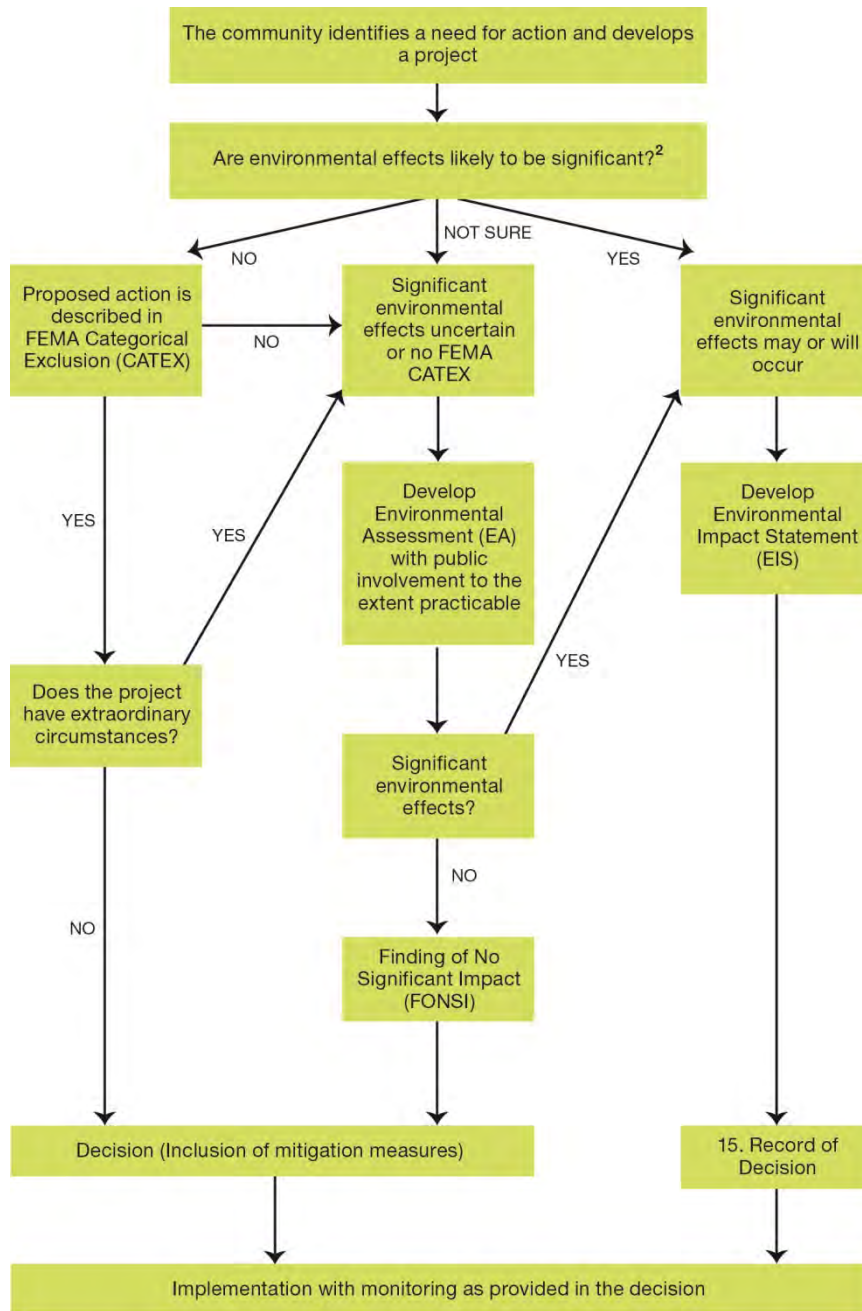
E. Cost-effectiveness

Mitigation activities are required by statute and regulation to be cost-effective or be in the interest of the NFIF. Consideration of the cost-effectiveness requirement at the earliest possible stage of the decision-making process can facilitate project scoping and improve project design. For more information on cost-effectiveness, see [Part IV, D.3](#) (general program requirements) and [Part V, I](#) (documentation).

F. Cost Review

All costs included in the subapplication should be reviewed to ensure that they are necessary, reasonable, and allocable consistent with the provisions of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87 and 2 CFR Part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal

Figure 3: Frontloading EHP Considerations and the NEPA Process



Note: 1. Significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns or substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns may necessitate preparation of a supplemental EIS following either the draft or final EIS or the Record of Decision (CEQ NEPA Regulations, 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)).

2. ²Are other environmental and historical preservation laws/EOs triggered by this action? (e.g., ESA, MTBA, EO 11988, EO 1990, CAA, RCRA, CBRA, etc.) If so, coordinate with appropriate agencies as necessary.

3. Figure adapted from "A Citizen's Guide to the NEPA" by the Council on Environmental Quality

Governments. Conducting this cost review at the earliest possible stage allows for improved project scoping and facilitates project development, which facilitates FEMA project review.

G. Project Development

Project scoping is not a separate, stand-alone process from project development. It can be considered the initial stage of project development, during which the details of mitigation activities are evaluated and developed. State, Local, and Indian Tribal governments that actively participate in and document their project scoping process put themselves in a greater position for success during project development. The information gathered in the scoping process serves as the basis for the development of a more detailed and robust technical design, cost, and environmental compliance components of the mitigation activity.

During the project development process, the subapplicant may encounter project considerations such as technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and EHP that necessitate the refinement or adjustment of the mitigation activity. When these situations are encountered, the reason for the refinement or re-scoping should be fully documented and included with the subapplication.

H. Advance Assistance

Section 1104 of the SRIA authorizes the use of Advance Assistance to accelerate the implementation of the HMGP. Applicants may use Advance Assistance to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner. Using Advance Assistance can help Applicants develop eligible and complete applications that include a feasible project budget and an appropriate project milestone. See [Part IX, A.9](#) for additional information on Advance Assistance.

ADVANCE ASSISTANCE

Advance Assistance can be used to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete HMGP applications. Consideration of Advance Assistance early in the decision-making process can help facilitate the development of a viable project, as well as project administration.

I. Strategic Funds Management

FEMA has implemented SFM. SFM, or incremental funding, is the concept of fiscal program management designed to provide funds as they are needed to implement approved HMGP activities. Through SFM, Applicant recovery and preparedness, communication and partnership, and the overall fiscal accuracy are expected to be improved. Considering SFM early in the decision-making process can help facilitate the development of a feasible project budget and

STRATEGIC FUNDS MANAGEMENT

SFM is a fiscal management approach designed to provide funds to the Grantee as needed to implement approved HMGP activities.

appropriate project milestones. At the beginning of an SFM project, FEMA and the State will work together to develop a work schedule.

See [Part VII, B.5.1](#) for additional information on SFM.

J. Project Monitoring

After a grant or subgrant is awarded, the Grantee and subgrantee are required to monitor and evaluate the progress of the mitigation activity in accordance with the:

- ◆ Approved original scope of work (SOW) and budget;
- ◆ Administrative requirements of 44 CFR Part 13; and
- ◆ Any applicable State requirements.

Sound project monitoring improves the efficiency of the project implementation process and the obligation of funds process. The satisfactory use of quarterly reporting facilitates project management and allows the Grantee, subgrantee, and FEMA to monitor obligations and any unliquidated funds. For additional information on project monitoring (reporting requirements) see [Part VII, C](#).

K. Closeout

Upon project completion, the Grantee and subgrantee are required to closeout the subgrant or grant in accordance 44 CFR Section 13.50 (Closeout). The project file should document that the:

- ◆ Approved SOW was fully implemented;
- ◆ All obligated funds were liquidated and in a manner consistent with the approved SOW;
- ◆ All environmental compliance measures or mitigations were implemented;
- ◆ The project was implemented in a manner consistent with the grant or subgrant agreement;
- ◆ Grantees submitted the required quarterly financial and performance reports; and
- ◆ The grant and subgrant were closed out in accordance with the provisions outlined in [Part VII, C](#) and [D](#) (subgrant and grant closeout).

For more information on closeout, see [Part VII, D](#).

PART III. AWARD INFORMATION

Funding under HMA programs is subject to the availability of appropriations (as well as any directive or restriction made with respect to such funds in the law) and, for HMGP, to the amount of FEMA disaster recovery assistance under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

For additional information about available funding for HMGP, see [Part IX, A.3](#); for the PDM Program, see [Part IX, B.1](#); and for FMA, see [Part IX, C](#).

PART IV. ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

Part IV identifies common eligibility requirements for all HMA programs, such as eligible Applicants and subapplicants, cost-sharing requirements, restrictions on the use of HMA funds, activities that are eligible for HMA funding, and other program requirements. Additional program-specific requirements are found in [Part IX](#) of this guidance. Additional project-specific requirements can be found in the Addendum to this guidance. To be eligible for funding, Applicants and subapplicants must apply for funds as described in this guidance.

A. Eligible Applicants

Entities eligible to apply for HMA grants include the emergency management agency or a similar office of the 50 States (e.g., the office that has primary emergency management or floodplain management responsibility), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Indian Tribal governments. Each State, Territory, Commonwealth, or Indian Tribal government shall designate one agency to serve as the Applicant for each HMA program. For the definition of the term Indian Tribal government refer to 44 CFR Section 206.431.

An Indian Tribal government may have the option to apply for HMA grants through the State as a subapplicant or directly to FEMA as an Applicant. The option for an Indian Tribal government to apply directly to FEMA reflects FEMA recognition that Indian Tribal governments are sovereign nations and share a government-to-government relationship with the United States. This choice is independent of a designation under other FEMA grants and programs, but is not available on a project-by-project basis within a single grant program. If an Indian Tribal government chooses to apply directly to FEMA and is awarded the grant, it bears the full responsibility of a Grantee for the purposes of administering the grant. For plan requirements relevant to the options to apply as a subapplicant or an Applicant, see [Part IV, D.5.1](#).

A.1 Eligible Subapplicants

All interested subapplicants must apply to the Applicant. [Table 1](#) identifies, in general, eligible subapplicants. For specific details regarding eligible subapplicants, refer to 44 CFR Section 206.434(a) for HMGP and 44 CFR Section 79.6(a) for FMA. For HMGP and the PDM Program, see 44 CFR Section 206.2(a)(16) for a definition of local governments.

Individuals and businesses are not eligible to apply for HMA funds; however, an eligible Applicant or subapplicant may apply for funding on behalf of individuals and businesses. For additional information about the eligibility of PNPs for HMGP, see Part IX, A.5.

Table 1: Eligible Subapplicants

Entity	HMGP	PDM	FMA
State agencies	√	√	√
Indian Tribal governments	√	√	√
Local governments/communities	√	√	√
Private non-profit organizations (PNPs)	√		

B. Cost Sharing

Under the HMA programs, the total cost to implement approved mitigation activities is generally funded by a combination of Federal and non-Federal sources. Both the Federal and the non-Federal cost shares must be for eligible costs used in direct support of the approved activities under this guidance and the grant award. Contributions of cash, third-party in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof, may be accepted as part of the non-Federal cost share.

FEMA administers cost-sharing requirements consistent with 44 CFR Section 13.24 and 2 CFR Section 215.23. To meet cost-sharing requirements, the non-Federal contributions must be reasonable, allowable, allocable, and necessary under the grant program and must comply with all Federal requirements and regulations.

In general, HMA funds may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs. The remaining 25 percent of eligible activity costs are derived from non-Federal sources. Exceptions to the 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal share (see [Table 2](#)) are as follows:

- ◆ **PDM Program** – Small impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90 percent Federal cost share. For information about small impoverished communities, see [Part IX, B.2.](#)
- ◆ **FMA**
 - FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent Federal cost share for severe repetitive loss properties or the expected savings to the NFIF for acquisition or relocation activities (the GSTF value for property acquisition may be offered to the property owner if the project is not cost-effective using pre-event or current market value);
 - FEMA may contribute up to 90 percent Federal cost share for repetitive loss properties; and
 - FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent Federal cost share for NFIP-insured properties.
- ◆ **Insular areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands** – FEMA automatically waives the non-Federal cost share when the non-Federal cost share for the entire grant is under \$200,000, not an individual subgrant. If the non-Federal cost share for the entire grant is \$200,000 or

greater, FEMA may waive all or part of the cost share, such a waiver is usually consistent with that provided for Public Assistance under the disaster declaration. If FEMA does not waive the cost share, the insular area must pay the entire cost-share amount, not only the amount over \$200,000.

Cost-share requirements also extend to management costs with the following exceptions:

- ◆ For **HMGP**, available HMGP management costs are calculated as a percentage of the Federal funds provided. There is no additional cost-share requirement for management costs.
- ◆ Under the **PDM Program**, only Indian Tribal Grantees meeting the definition of a small impoverished community are eligible for a non-Federal cost share of 10 percent for management costs.

See [Part IX, A.7](#) for further information about HMGP cost-share requirements and [Part V, E.4](#) for further information on funding restrictions for management costs.

HMA Federal funds, or funds used to meet HMA cost-share requirements, may not be used as a cost share for other Federal funds, for lobbying, or intervention in Federal regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings.

Table 2: Cost-Share Requirements

Programs	Mitigation Activity	Grantee Management Costs	Subgrantee Management Costs
	(Percent of Federal / Non-Federal Share)	(Percent of Federal / Non-Federal Share)	(Percent of Federal / Non-Federal Share)
HMGP	75/25	100/0	—/— ⁽¹⁾
PDM	75/25	75/25	75/25
PDM – subgrantee is small impoverished community	90/10	75/25	90/10
PDM – Tribal Grantee is small impoverished community	90/10	90/10	90/10
FMA – insured properties and planning grants	75/25	75/25	75/25
FMA – repetitive loss property ⁽²⁾	90/10	90/10	90/10
FMA – severe repetitive loss property ⁽²⁾	100/0	100/0	100/0

(1) Subapplicants should consult their State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) for the amount or percentage of HMGP subgrantee management cost funding their State has determined to be passed through to subgrantees.

(2) To be eligible for an increased Federal cost share a FEMA-approved State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan that addresses repetitive loss properties must be in effect at the time of grant award, and the property that is being submitted for consideration must be a repetitive loss property.

B.1 Federal Funds Allowed to Be Used as Non-Federal Cost Share

In general, the non-Federal cost-share requirement may not be met with funds from other Federal agencies; however, authorizing statutes explicitly allow some Federal funds to be used as a cost share for other Federal grants. Federal funds that are used to meet a non-Federal cost-share requirement must meet the purpose and eligibility requirements of both the Federal source program and the HMA grant program.

B.2 Increased Cost of Compliance as Non-Federal Cost Share

The NFIP Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) claim payment from a flood event may be used to contribute to the non-Federal cost-share requirements so long as the claim is made within the timelines allowed by the NFIP. ICC payments can only be used for costs that are eligible for ICC benefits; for example, ICC cannot pay for property acquisition, but can pay for structure demolition or relocation. In addition, Federal funds cannot be provided where ICC funds are available; if the ICC payment exceeds the required non-Federal share, the Federal funding award will be reduced to the difference between the cost of the activity and the ICC payment.

If an ICC payment is being used as a subapplicant's non-Federal cost share, the NFIP policyholder must assign the claim to the subapplicant. However, only that part of the ICC benefit that pertains to the property can be assigned to the subapplicant. The NFIP policyholder can only assign the ICC benefit to the subapplicant; in no case can the policyholder assign the ICC benefit to another individual. Steps for the assignment of ICC coverage are available at <http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/steps-assignment-coverage-d-increased-cost-compliance-coverage>.

C. Restrictions

C.1 Non-Discrimination Compliance

In accordance with Section 308 of the Stafford Act and Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, all HMA programs are administered in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, or economic status. In addition, Federal assistance distributed by State and local governments is to be implemented in compliance with all applicable laws.

Applicants and subapplicants must ensure that no discrimination is practiced. Applicants and subapplicants must consider fairness, equity, and equal access when prioritizing and selecting project subapplications to submit with their grant application. Subapplicants also must ensure fairness and equal access to property owners and individuals that benefit from mitigation activities.

C.2 Conflict of Interest

Applicants and subapplicants must avoid conflicts of interest. Subapplicants must comply with the procurement guidelines at 44 CFR Section 13.36, which require subapplicants to avoid situations in which local officials with oversight authority might benefit financially from the grant disbursement. Applicants must comply with guidelines for awarding and administering subgrants as stated in 44 CFR Section 13.37.

C.3 Duplication of Programs

FEMA will not provide assistance for activities for which it determines the primary or more specific authority lies with another Federal agency or program. Other programs and authorities should be examined before applying for HMA funding. HMA funds are not intended to be used as a substitute for other available program authorities. Available program authorities include other FEMA programs (e.g., Individual Assistance and Public Assistance) and programs under other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. FEMA may disallow or recoup amounts that duplicate other authorities.

For additional information about Duplication of Programs for wildfire mitigation projects, see Addendum, Part B.2.

C.4 Duplication of Benefits

HMA funds cannot duplicate funds received by or available to Applicants or subapplicants from other sources for the same purpose. Examples of other sources include insurance claims, other assistance programs (including previous project or planning grants and subgrants from HMA programs), legal awards, or other benefits associated with properties or damage that are subject of litigation.

Because the availability of other sources of mitigation grant or loan assistance is subject to available information and the means of each individual Applicant, HMA does not require that property owners seek assistance from other sources (with the exception of insurance). However, it is the responsibility of the property owner to report other benefits received, any applications for other assistance, the availability of insurance proceeds, or the potential for other compensation, such as from pending legal claims for damages, relating to the property.

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS

DOB is used to describe assistance that is from more than one source and that is used for the same purpose or activity. The purpose may apply to the entire project or only part of it.

DOB may apply when assistance for the same purpose:

- Has been received
- Will be received
- Is reasonably available from another source, such as insurance or legal settlements due to the property owners

Where the property owner has an insurance policy covering any loss to the property that relates to the proposed HMA project, the means are available for receiving compensation for a loss or, in the case of ICC, assistance toward a mitigation project. FEMA will generally require that the property owner file a claim prior to the receipt of HMA funds.

Information regarding other assistance received by properties in HMA projects may be shared under 5 U.S.C. 552a (b) of the Privacy Act of 1974. Uses may include sharing with custodians of property records, such as other Federal or other governmental agencies, insurance companies, or any public or private entity, for the purposes of ensuring that the property has not received money that is duplicative of any possible HMA grants received. When obtaining information from property owners about other sources of assistance, a Privacy Act statement must be distributed to each owner. For more information about the process of verifying potential duplication, access the HMA Tool for Identifying Duplication of Benefits at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6815> and for a copy of the Privacy Act statement (see Appendix F of that document).

For additional information on DOB for property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation projects, see Addendum Part A.11.4.

D. General Program Requirements

D.1 Eligible Activities

To be eligible, activities must meet all requirements referenced in this guidance. Eligible activities for HMA fall into the following categories:

- ◆ Mitigation projects (all HMA programs);
- ◆ Hazard mitigation planning (all HMA programs); and
- ◆ Management costs (all HMA programs).

[Table 3](#) summarizes eligible activities that may be funded by the HMA programs. Detailed descriptions of these activities follow the table in [Part IV, D.1.1](#), [D.1.2](#), and [D.1.3](#).

The following activities are not eligible as stand-alone activities but are eligible when included as a functional component of eligible mitigation activities:

- ◆ For the **PDM Program**, generators and/or related equipment purchases (e.g., generator hook-ups), when the generator directly relates to the hazards being mitigated and is part of a larger project;
- ◆ Real property or easements purchases required for the completion of an eligible mitigation project; and
- ◆ Studies that are integral to the development and implementation of mitigation project, including hydrologic and hydraulic, engineering, or drainage studies.

Table 3: Eligible Activities by Program

Eligible Activities	HMGP	PDM	FMA
1. Mitigation Projects	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	√	√	√
Structure Elevation	√	√	√
Mitigation Reconstruction			√
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	√	√	√
Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects	√	√	√
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	√	√	
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	√	√	√
Safe Room Construction	√	√	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	√	√	
Infrastructure Retrofit	√	√	√
Soil Stabilization	√	√	√
Wildfire Mitigation	√	√	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	√		
Generators	√	√	
5 Percent Initiative Projects	√		
Advance Assistance	√		
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	√	√	√
3. Management Costs	√	√	√

Additional information regarding eligible projects for HMGP is included in [Part IX, A.8](#) and [A.9](#); and for FMA, see [Part IX, C.1](#).

Costs for eligible activities must be reasonable, allowable, allocable, and necessary as required by 2 CFR Part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments, 44 CFR Section 13.22, applicable program regulations, and this guidance.

D.1.1 Mitigation Projects

This section briefly describes the mitigation projects eligible under one or more of the three HMA programs. [Table 3](#) summarizes the eligibility of the following project types for each program:

- ◆ **Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition** – The voluntary acquisition of an existing at-risk structure and, typically, the underlying land, and conversion of the land to

open space through the demolition of the structure. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions. For property acquisition and structure demolition projects, see Addendum, Part A.

- ◆ **Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation** – The voluntary physical relocation of an existing structure to an area outside of a hazard-prone area, such as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or a regulatory erosion zone and, typically, the acquisition of the underlying land. Relocation must conform to all applicable State and local regulations. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions. For property acquisition and structure relocation projects, see Addendum, Part A.
- ◆ **Structure Elevation** – Physically raising and/or retrofitting an existing structure to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) or higher if required by FEMA or local ordinance. Elevation may be achieved through a variety of methods, including elevating on continuous foundation walls; elevating on open foundations, such as piles, piers, posts, or columns; and elevating on fill. Foundations must be designed to properly address all loads and be appropriately connected to the floor structure above, and utilities must be properly elevated as well. FEMA encourages Applicants and subapplicants to design all structure elevation projects in accordance with the American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute (ASCE/SEI) 24-05, *Flood Resistant Design and Construction*. For additional information about structure elevation projects, see Addendum, Part E.
- ◆ **Mitigation Reconstruction** – The construction of an improved, elevated building on the same site where an existing building and/or foundation has been partially or completely demolished or destroyed. Mitigation reconstruction is only permitted for structures outside of the regulatory floodway or coastal high hazard area (Zone V) as identified by the existing best available flood hazard data. Activities that result in the construction of new living space at or above the BFE will only be considered when consistent with the mitigation reconstruction requirements.
- ◆ **Dry Floodproofing** – Techniques applied to keep structures dry by sealing the structure to keep floodwaters out. For all dry floodproofing activities, FEMA encourages Applicants and subapplicants to design all dry floodproofing projects in accordance with ASCE/SEI 24-05.
 - **Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures** is permissible only when other techniques that would mitigate to the BFE would cause the structure to lose its status as a Historic Structure, as defined in 44 CFR Section 59.1.
 - **Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures** must be performed in accordance with NFIP Technical Bulletin (TB) 3-93, *Non-Residential Floodproofing*—

Requirements and Certification, and the requirements pertaining to dry floodproofing of non-residential structures found in 44 CFR Sections 60.3(b)(5) and (c)(4).

- ◆ **Generators** – Generators are emergency equipment that provide a secondary source of power. Generators and related equipment (e.g., hook-ups) are eligible provided that they are cost-effective, contribute to a long-term solution to the problem they are intended to address, and meet other program eligibility criteria.

- **PDM Program:** Generators and/or related equipment purchases (e.g., generator hook-ups) are eligible when the generator directly relates to the hazards being mitigated and is part of a larger project.
- **HMGP:** A permanently installed generator that is a stand-alone project can be considered under regular HMGP funding if the generator protects a critical facility. Critical facilities may include police and fire stations, hospitals, and water and sewer treatment facilities. A generator that is a component of a larger project (e.g., elevation of a lift station) can also be funded under regular HMGP funding and the use of aggregation is permitted. Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all HMGP requirements as described in 44 CFR Section 206.434. Stand-alone generator projects that cannot be determined cost-effective via standard HMA benefit-cost methodology may be eligible under the 5 Percent Initiative. See [Part IX, A.10](#) for additional information about the 5 Percent Initiative.

GENERATORS

- Stand-alone generators and related equipment (e.g., generator hook-ups) are eligible under the 5 Percent Initiative.
- Stand-alone generators (including related equipment) are eligible for regular HMGP funding if the generator protects a critical facility and meets all other program eligibility criteria.
- Generators (including related equipment) that constitute a functional portion of an otherwise eligible mitigation measure are eligible for HMGP and PDM Program funding.
- Portable generators are eligible for HMGP regular funding and the 5 Percent Initiative if they meet all HMGP requirements as described in 44 CFR Section 206.434.

For additional information on generators please see the Frequently Asked Questions for Generators in [Part X, Appendix G](#).

HMA funds are not available as a substitute for emergency, temporary, or partial solutions under the Stafford Act Section 403, Essential Assistance (42 U.S.C. 5170b) and/or the Stafford Act, Title VI Emergency Preparedness (42 U.S.C. 5195).

- ◆ **Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects** – Projects to lessen the frequency or severity of flooding and decrease predicted flood damages, such as the installation or modification of culverts, and stormwater management activities, such as creating retention and detention basins. These projects must not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and may not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.

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- Under the FMA program, minor localized flood reduction projects should benefit NFIP-insured properties. Projects will be prioritized based on the number of NFIP insured properties included in the project. Projects that do not include NFIP-insured properties will not be considered for funding. Documentation must be provided in the subapplication to verify the NFIP insurance requirement, which includes flood insurance policy and property locator numbers as appropriate.
 - ◆ **Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings** – Modifications to the structural elements of a building to reduce or eliminate the risk of future damage and to protect inhabitants. The structural elements of a building that are essential to protect to prevent damage include foundations, load-bearing walls, beams, columns, building envelope, structural floors and roofs, and the connections between these elements.
 - ◆ **Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities** – Modifications to the non-structural elements of a building or facility to reduce or eliminate the risk of future damage and to protect inhabitants. Non-structural retrofits may include bracing of building contents to prevent earthquake damage or the elevation of utilities.
 - ◆ **Safe Room Construction** – Safe room construction projects are designed to provide immediate life-safety protection for people in public and private structures from tornado and severe wind events, including hurricanes. For HMA, the term “safe room” only applies to extreme wind (combined tornado and hurricane) residential, non-residential, and community safe rooms; tornado community safe rooms; and hurricane community safe rooms. This type of project includes retrofits of existing facilities or new safe room construction projects, and applies to both single and dual-use facilities. For additional information, see Addendum, Part C.
 - ◆ **Wind retrofit projects** – Wind retrofit projects of one and two-family residential buildings must be designed in conformance with the design criteria found in the *Wind Retrofit Guide for Residential Buildings* (FEMA P-804) published December 2010. This document is available in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4569>.
 - ◆ **Infrastructure Retrofit** – Measures to reduce risk to existing utility systems, roads, and bridges.
 - ◆ **Soil Stabilization** – Projects to reduce risk to structures or infrastructure from erosion and landslides, including installing geotextiles, stabilizing sod, installing vegetative buffer strips, preserving mature vegetation, decreasing slope angles, and stabilizing with rip rap and other means of slope anchoring. These projects must not duplicate the activities of other Federal agencies.
 - ◆ **Wildfire Mitigation** – Projects to mitigate at-risk structures and associated loss of life from the threat of future wildfire through:

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- **Defensible Space for Wildfire** – Projects creating perimeters around homes, structures, and critical facilities through the removal or reduction of flammable vegetation. For additional information, see Addendum, Part B.3.1.
 - **Application of Ignition-resistant Construction** – Projects that apply ignition-resistant techniques and/or non-combustible materials on new and existing homes, structures, and critical facilities. For additional information, see Addendum, Part B.3.2.
 - **Hazardous Fuels Reduction** – Projects that remove vegetative fuels proximate to at-risk structures that, if ignited, pose significant threat to human life and property, especially critical facilities. For additional information, see Addendum, Part B.3.3.
 - ◆ **Post-Disaster Code Enforcement** – Projects designed to support the post-disaster rebuilding effort by ensuring that sufficient expertise is on hand to ensure appropriate codes and standards, including NFIP local ordinance requirements, are used and enforced. For additional information, see [Part IX, A.8](#).
 - ◆ **Advance Assistance** – Section 1104 of the SRIA authorizes the use of Advance Assistance to accelerate the implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Applicants may use Advance Assistance to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner. See [Part IX, A.9](#) for additional information on Advance Assistance.
 - ◆ **5 Percent Initiative Projects** – These projects, which are only available pursuant to an HMGP disaster, provide an opportunity to fund mitigation actions that are consistent with the goals and objectives of the State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) and local mitigation plans and meet all HMGP program requirements, but for which it may be difficult to conduct a standard Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to prove cost-effectiveness. For additional information, see [Part IX, A.10](#).

D.1.2 Hazard Mitigation Planning

Mitigation plans are the foundation for effective hazard mitigation. A mitigation plan is a demonstration of the commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards and serves as a strategic guide for decision-makers as they commit resources.

The mitigation planning process includes hazard identification and risk assessment leading to the development of a comprehensive mitigation strategy for reducing risks to life and property. The mitigation strategy section of the plan identifies a range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce risks to new and existing buildings and infrastructure. This section includes an action plan describing how identified mitigation activities will be prioritized, implemented, and administered.

MITIGATION PLANNING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Planning activities can include assessing risk and updating the mitigation strategy to reflect current disaster recovery goals.

Planning activities funded under HMA are designed to develop State, Indian Tribal, and local mitigation plans that meet the planning requirements outlined in 44 CFR Part 201. A mitigation planning subgrant award must result in a mitigation plan adopted by the jurisdiction(s) and approved by FEMA or it must result in a planning related activity approved by FEMA (e.g., incorporating new data into the Risk Assessment, or updating the Mitigation Strategy to reflect current disaster recovery goals) consistent with the requirements in 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206.

For **FMA**, funds shall only be used to support the flood hazard portion of State, Indian Tribal, or local mitigation plans to meet the criteria specified in 44 CFR Part 201. Funds are only available to support these activities in communities participating in the NFIP.

For links to mitigation planning and risk assessment resources, see [Part X, C.2](#).

D.1.2.1 Eligible Hazard Mitigation Planning-Related Activities

Eligible activities include but are not limited to:

- ◆ Update or enhance sections of the current FEMA-approved mitigation plan, such as:
 - Risk and vulnerability assessment based on new information, including supporting studies, such as economic analyses;
 - Mitigation strategy, specifically strengthening the linkage to mitigation action implementation, with emphasis on available HMA project grant funding; or
 - Incorporate climate adaptation, green building, or smart growth principles into the risk assessment and/or mitigation strategy.
- ◆ Integrate information from mitigation plans, specifically risk assessment or mitigation strategies, with other planning efforts, such as:
 - Disaster recovery strategy (pre- or post), preparedness, or response plans;
 - Comprehensive (e.g., land use, master) plans;
 - Capital improvement or economic development plans;
 - Resource management / conservation plans (i.e., storm water, open space); or
 - Other long-term community planning initiatives (i.e., transportation or housing).
- ◆ Building capability through delivery of technical assistance and training.
- ◆ Evaluation of adoption and/or implementation of ordinances that reduce risk and/or increase resilience.

D.1.2.2 Ineligible Hazard Mitigation Planning-Related Activities

The following is a list of activities considered ineligible as “stand alone” planning-related activities:

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- ◆ Hazard identification or mapping and related equipment for the implementation of mitigation activities (eligible under 5 Percent Initiative);
 - ◆ Geographic Information System (GIS) software, hardware, and data acquisition whose primary aim is mitigation (eligible under 5 Percent Initiative);
 - ◆ Public awareness or education campaigns about mitigation (eligible under 5 Percent Initiative);
 - ◆ Project scoping or development (also referred to as “project planning”), such as BCA, engineering feasibility studies, application development, construction design, or EHP data collection; and
 - ◆ Activities not resulting in a clearly defined product or product(s).

D.1.3 Management Costs

Management costs are any indirect costs and administrative expenses that are reasonably incurred by a Grantee or subgrantee in administering a grant or subgrant award.

Eligible Applicant or subapplicant management cost activities may include:

- ◆ Solicitation, review, and processing of subapplications and subgrant awards;
- ◆ Subapplication development and technical assistance to subapplicants regarding feasibility and effectiveness, BCA, and EHP documentation;
- ◆ Geocoding mitigation projects identified for further review by FEMA;
- ◆ Delivery of technical assistance (e.g., plan reviews, planning workshops, training) to support the implementation of mitigation activities;
- ◆ Managing grants (e.g., quarterly reporting, closeout);
- ◆ Technical monitoring (e.g., site visits, technical meetings);
- ◆ Purchase of equipment, per diem and travel expenses, and professional development that is directly related to the implementation of HMA programs; and
- ◆ Staff salary costs directly related to performing the activities listed above.

Management costs are only awarded in conjunction with project or planning grants and subgrants. For more information regarding management costs for HMGP, see [Part IX, A.4](#). For the **PDM Program and FMA**, FEMA may provide up to 25 percent of the Applicant’s anticipated management costs, upon the award and final approval of the first subgrant. The remaining management costs will be obligated as additional subgrants are awarded.

D.2 Ineligible Activities

The following list provides examples of activities that are not eligible for HMA funding:

- ◆ Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure;
- ◆ Projects that are dependent on a contingent action in order to be effective and/or feasible (i.e., not a stand-alone mitigation project that solves a problem independently or constitutes a functional portion of a solution);
- ◆ Projects with the sole purpose of open space acquisition of unimproved land;
- ◆ Projects for which actual physical work such as groundbreaking, demolition, or construction of a raised foundation has occurred prior to award or final approval. Projects for which demolition and debris removal related to structures proposed for acquisition or mitigation reconstruction has already occurred may be eligible when such activities were initiated or completed under the FEMA Public Assistance program to alleviate a health or safety hazard as a result of a disaster;
- ◆ Projects that involve land that is contaminated with hazardous waste;
- ◆ Projects for preparedness activities or temporary measures (e.g., sandbags, bladders, geotubes);
- ◆ Projects that create revolving loan funds;
- ◆ Activities required as a result of negligence or intentional actions, or those intended to remedy a code violation, or the reimbursement of legal obligations such as those imposed by a legal settlement, court order, or State law;
- ◆ FEMA may, at its discretion, choose not to fund projects subject to ongoing litigation if such litigation may affect eligibility of the project or may substantially delay implementation of the project;
- ◆ All projects located in a CBRS Unit or in OPAs, other than property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation projects for open space under HMA. For details on property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation projects for open space within a CBRS Unit or OPAs see Addendum, Part A.2;
- ◆ Activities on Federal lands or associated with facilities owned by another Federal entity;
- ◆ Major flood control projects related to the construction, demolition, or repair of dams, dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, and erosion projects related to beach nourishment or re-nourishment;
- ◆ Projects for hazardous fuels reduction in excess of 2 miles from structures;
- ◆ Projects that address unmet needs from a disaster that are not related to mitigation;

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- ◆ Retrofitting facilities primarily used for religious purposes, such as places of worship (or other projects that solely benefit religious organizations). However, a place of worship may be included in a property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation project provided that the project benefits the entire community, such as when the whole neighborhood or community is being removed from the hazard area;
 - ◆ Activities that only address manmade hazards;
 - ◆ Projects that address, without an increase in the level of protection, operation, deferred or future maintenance, repairs, or replacement of existing structures, facilities, or infrastructure (e.g., dredging, debris removal, replacement of obsolete utility systems, bridges, and facility repair/rehabilitation);
 - ◆ Projects for the purpose of:
 - Landscaping for ornamentation (e.g., trees, shrubs);
 - Site remediation of hazardous materials (with the exception eligible activities, such as the abatement of asbestos and/or lead-based paint and the removal of household hazardous wastes to an approved landfill);
 - Water quality infrastructure;
 - Projects that primarily address ecological or agricultural issues;
 - Forest management;
 - Prescribed burning or clear-cutting;
 - Creation and maintenance of fire breaks, access roads, or staging areas;
 - Irrigation systems;
 - ◆ Studies not directly related to the design and implementation of a proposed mitigation project; and
 - ◆ Preparedness measures and response equipment (e.g., response training, electronic evacuation road signs, interoperable communications equipment).

All projects must also comply with any additional project-specific guidance provided in the Addendum.

D.3 Cost-effectiveness

Mitigation program authorizing statutes (Flood Mitigation Assistance at 42 U.S.C. 4104c, Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation at 42 U.S.C. 5133, and Hazard Mitigation at 42 U.S.C. 5170c) require that FEMA provide funding for mitigation measures that are cost-effective or are in the interest of the NFIF. FEMA has specified minimum project criteria via regulation (44 CFR Part 79 and 44 CFR Section 206.434), including that Applicants must demonstrate mitigation projects are cost-effective. The determination of cost-effectiveness is performed in a variety of ways. It

is typically demonstrated by the calculation of a BCR, dividing total annualized project benefits by total annualized project cost. Projects where benefits exceed costs are generally considered cost-effective (see [Part V, I](#) and [Part VI, A.2](#) for additional information).

D.4 Feasibility and Effectiveness

Mitigation projects funded by HMA must be both feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard(s) for which the project was designed. A project's feasibility is demonstrated through conformance with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. Effective mitigation measures funded under HMA provide a long-term or permanent solution to a risk from a natural hazard.

For additional information about the feasibility and effectiveness requirement for mitigation reconstruction projects, see the Addendum, Part D.3; for additional feasibility and effectiveness resources, see [Part X, C.5](#).

D.5 Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirement

In accordance with 44 CFR Part 201, all Applicants for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** must have a FEMA-approved State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the grant funds. The only exception is for a subapplication for a State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan. In addition, all subapplicants for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** mitigation projects must have a FEMA-approved local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of grant funds. There is no local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan requirement for any HMA program for a planning subgrant.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES EXCEPTION

- **For HMGP** project subgrants, the Regional Administrator may grant an exception to a local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan requirement in extraordinary circumstances when justification is provided.
- **For the PDM Program and FMA** project subgrants, the Region may apply extraordinary circumstances when justification is provided and with concurrence from FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) before granting an exception.

Applicants for **HMGP** funding must have a FEMA-approved State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan at the time of the disaster declaration and at the time HMGP funding is obligated to the Grantee to receive an HMGP award. For **HMGP** project subgrants, the Regional Administrator may grant an exception to the local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan requirement in extraordinary circumstances, when justification is provided. If this exception is granted, a local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA within 12 months of the award of the project subgrant to that community.

For **PDM** and **FMA** project subgrants, the Region may apply extraordinary circumstances when justification is provided and with concurrence from FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) prior to granting an exception. If this exception is granted, a local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA within 12 months of the award of the project subgrant to that community.

For **HMGP**, the **PDM Program**, and **FMA**, extraordinary circumstances exist when a determination is made by the Applicant and FEMA that the proposed project is consistent with the priorities and strategies identified in the State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan and that the jurisdiction meets at least one of the criteria below. If the jurisdiction does not meet at least one of the following criteria, the Region must coordinate with FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) for **HMGP** and coordinate and seek concurrence prior to granting an exception for the **PDM Program** and **FMA**:

- ◆ The jurisdiction meets the small impoverished community criteria (see [Part IX, B.2](#));
- ◆ The jurisdiction has been determined to have had insufficient capacity due to lack of available funding, staffing, or other necessary expertise to satisfy the mitigation planning requirement prior to the current disaster or application deadline;
- ◆ The jurisdiction has been determined to have been at low risk from hazards due to low frequency of occurrence or minimal damages from previous occurrences due to sparse development;
- ◆ The jurisdiction experienced significant disruption from a declared disaster or another event that impacts its ability to complete the mitigation planning process prior to award or final approval of a project grant; and
- ◆ The jurisdiction does not have a mitigation plan for reasons beyond the control of the State, Indian Tribal or local community, such as Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) restrictions that delay FEMA from awarding project grants prior to the expiration of the local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan.

For **HMGP**, the **PDM Program**, and **FMA**, the Applicant must provide written justification that identifies the specific criteria from above or circumstance, explain why there is no longer an impediment to satisfying the mitigation planning requirement, and identify the specific actions or circumstances that eliminated the deficiency.

In determining whether to grant the exception, FEMA takes into consideration factors including whether an Applicant has prioritized its authorized HMA project assistance for use in those communities with an approved local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan, whether there are additional project funds available for award to a jurisdiction that does not have an approved local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan, and whether an Applicant has placed higher priority for grant funding on communities with higher risks. In all cases, a local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan must be completed and approved by FEMA within 12 months of the award. If a local or Indian

Tribal mitigation plan is not approved by FEMA within this timeline, the project subgrant will be terminated and any costs incurred after the notice of the subgrant's termination will not be reimbursed by FEMA.

When an HMGP project subgrant is awarded under extraordinary circumstances, the Grantee shall acknowledge in writing to the Regional Administrator that a plan will be completed within 12 months of the award of the project grant. The Grantee must provide a work plan for completing the local or tribal mitigation plan, including milestones and a timetable, to ensure that the jurisdiction will complete the plan in the required time. This requirement shall be incorporated into the grant award (both the planning and project subgrant agreements, if a planning subgrant is also awarded).

D.5.1 Indian Tribal Government Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirement

Indian Tribal governments with an approved Indian Tribal mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR Section 201.7 may apply for assistance from FEMA as a Grantee. In addition, if an Indian Tribal government with an approved Indian Tribal mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR Section 201.7 coordinates the review of their Indian Tribal mitigation plan with the State or another Indian Tribal government, it has the option to apply as a subapplicant through that State or Indian Tribal government, except as prohibited by State law.

D.5.2 Conformance with Hazard Mitigation Plans

Projects submitted for consideration for HMA funding must be consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the current, FEMA-approved State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan and local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan for the jurisdiction in which the activity is located.

D.6 Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Requirement

HMA programs, and grants awarded pursuant to these programs, must conform to 44 CFR Parts 9 and 10, and with all applicable EHP laws, implementing regulations, and EOs, such as the NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), EO 11988 (*Floodplain Management*), EO 11990 (*Protection of Wetlands*), and EO 12898 (*Environmental Justice*). EHP requirements ensure appropriate consideration of reasonable alternatives, taking the project's impacts to the human environment into account in the decision-making process. The project, when completed, must comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations as a condition of grant eligibility.

FEMA reviews the completeness of the responses to the questions in the EHP review section of the project subapplication and supporting documentation. For HMA project subapplications that do not include the required information for each property identified in the subapplication, there

may be a delay in identifying outstanding EHP compliance measures. Lack of the required information by the application deadline may prohibit FEMA from awarding a grant or subgrant.

FEMA has developed guidance to assist in completing the EHP information section of a project subapplication, including an eLearning Tool, online training, and information about historic preservation. For links to these EHP resources, see [Part X, C.5](#).

D.6.1 Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands

As noted in [Part IV D.6](#), all activities funded by HMA programs must conform to 44 CFR Part 9. Activities involving development will only be eligible for a grant if the Applicant demonstrates that there is no practicable alternative to such development in accordance with 44 CFR Section 9.9. In addition, **HMGP** funds cannot be used to fund new construction or Substantial Improvement in a floodway or new construction in a coastal high hazard zone. However, the costs to elevate or floodproof a damaged structure or facility are not included in determining whether the Substantial Improvement threshold is triggered.

For additional information see 44 CFR Section 9.11(d).

D.7 National Flood Insurance Program Eligibility Requirements

HMA eligibility is related to the NFIP as follows:

- ◆ **Subapplicant eligibility:** All subapplicants for **FMA** must currently be participating in the NFIP, and not withdrawn or suspended, to be eligible to apply for grant funds. Certain non-participating political subdivisions (i.e., regional flood control districts or county governments) may apply and act as subgrantees on behalf of the NFIP-participating community in areas where the political subdivision provides zoning and building code enforcement or planning and community development professional services for that community;
- ◆ **Project eligibility: HMGP and PDM** mitigation project subapplications for projects sited within an SFHA are eligible only if the jurisdiction in which the project is located is participating in the NFIP. There is no NFIP participation requirement for HMGP and PDM project subapplications for projects located outside of the SFHA;
- ◆ **Hazard mitigation planning eligibility:** There are no NFIP participation requirements for **HMGP** and **PDM** hazard mitigation planning subapplications; and
- ◆ **Property eligibility:** Properties included in a project subapplication for **FMA** funding must be NFIP insured at the time of the application submittal. Flood insurance must be maintained for the life of the structure.

D.7.1 Special Flood Hazard Area Requirements

For structures that remain in the SFHA after the implementation of the mitigation project, flood insurance must be maintained for the life of the structure to an amount at least equal to the project cost or to the maximum limit of coverage made available with respect to the particular property, whichever is less. The maximum limit of coverage made available is defined as the replacement cost value of the structure up to \$250,000 for residential and \$500,000 for non-residential. Insurance coverage on the property must be maintained during the life of the property regardless of transfer of ownership of such property.

The subgrantee (or property owner) must legally record, with the county or appropriate jurisdiction's land records, a notice that includes the name of the current property owner (including book/page reference to record of current title, if readily available), a legal description of the property, and the following notice of flood insurance requirements:

This property has received Federal hazard mitigation assistance. Federal law requires that flood insurance coverage on this property must be maintained during the life of the property regardless of transfer of ownership of such property. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5154a, failure to maintain flood insurance on this property may prohibit the owner from receiving Federal disaster assistance with respect to this property in the event of a flood disaster. The Property Owner is also required to maintain this property in accordance with the floodplain management criteria of 44 CFR Part 60.3 and City/County Ordinance.

Applicants/subapplicants receiving assistance for projects sited in an SFHA must ensure that these requirements are met by requesting that the participating property owner(s) sign an *Acknowledgement of Conditions for Mitigation of Property in an SFHA with FEMA Grant Funds* form and providing the form to FEMA prior to award or final approval. This form is available on the FEMA Web site at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3592>, or from the appropriate FEMA Regional Office (for Regional Office information, see [Part VIII](#)). Properties that do not meet these requirements will not be eligible to receive assistance under the HMA programs.

If an approved HMA project affects the accuracy of the applicable Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the subgrantee is responsible for ensuring that appropriate map amendments or revisions are made. Costs associated with map amendments may be identified in the cost estimate section of a subgrant application.

D.8 Statutory, Regulatory, and Other Requirements

Mitigation activities must adhere to all relevant statutes, regulations, and requirements, including:

- ◆ Sections 203 (PDM Program) and 404 (HMGP) of the Stafford Act;

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- ◆ Section 1366 (FMA) of the NFIA;
 - ◆ Section 322 of the Stafford Act (Mitigation Planning);
 - ◆ Section 324 of the Stafford Act (Management Costs);
 - ◆ NHPA;
 - ◆ NEPA;
 - ◆ Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970;
 - ◆ Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands (44 CFR Part 9);
 - ◆ Environmental Considerations (44 CFR Part 10, NEPA, and ESA);
 - ◆ Coastal Barriers Resources Act (CBRA; 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart J);
 - ◆ Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to States and Local Governments (44 CFR Part 13);
 - ◆ Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and other Non-Profit Organizations (2 CFR Part 215);
 - ◆ Floodplain Management (44 CFR Part 60);
 - ◆ Flood Mitigation Grants (44 CFR Part 79);
 - ◆ Property Acquisition and Relocation for Open Space (44 CFR Part 80);
 - ◆ Hazard Mitigation Planning (44 CFR Part 201);
 - ◆ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N);
 - ◆ Management Costs (44 CFR Part 207);
 - ◆ Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (2 CFR Part 220, OMB Circular A-21); Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (2 CFR Part 225, OMB Circular A-87); Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations (2 CFR Part 230, OMB Circular A-122);
 - ◆ OMB Circular A-94, *Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs*;
 - ◆ OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*;
 - ◆ Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Subpart 31.2, Contracts with Commercial Organizations; and
 - ◆ Other applicable Federal, State, Indian Tribal, and local laws, implementing regulations, and EOs (e.g., EO 11988, EO 11990).

PART V. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

Part V provides guidance on developing HMA applications or subapplications, and on related funding restrictions.

A. Address to Request Application Package

Applications for **HMGP** are processed through the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS). Applicants may use the Application Development Module of NEMIS to create project applications and submit them to the appropriate FEMA Region in digital format for the relevant disaster. For NEMIS Helpdesk resources, see [Part X C.6](#).

Applications for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** are processed through the *eGrants* system. The *eGrants* system encompasses the entire grant application process and provides the means to electronically create, review, and submit a grant application to FEMA via the Internet. Applicants and subapplicants can access *eGrants* at <https://portal.fema.gov/famsVuWeb/home>.

The FEMA Technical Service desk phone number is 1 (877) 611-4700. For additional *eGrants* resources, see [Part X C.6](#).

For more information about using NEMIS or *eGrants*, contact the appropriate FEMA Regional Office (see [Part VIII](#)).

B. Content and Form of Application

For **HMGP**, subapplication packages are available from eligible Applicants following Presidential major disaster declarations. The Applicant selects and prioritizes subapplications and submits them to FEMA. Applicants must submit an SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance, before HMGP funding can be obligated. The Applicant submits the subapplications both in digital format via NEMIS and in hard copy format.

Applications and subapplications for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** are submitted via the *eGrants* system. If a subapplicant does not use the *eGrants* system, the Applicant must enter the paper subapplication(s) into the *eGrants* system on the subapplicant's behalf. Blank applications that conform to the *eGrants* format are available for printing from the *eGrants* system and the FEMA Web site. Supporting documentation that cannot be electronically attached to the *eGrants* application (e.g., engineering drawings, photographs, and maps) must be submitted to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office. The entire application, including all paper documentation, must be received by the appropriate FEMA Regional Office no later than the application deadline.

C. Submission Dates and Times

HMGP submittal deadlines for applications are established based on the disaster declaration date. For submission of an application for HMGP, see [Part IX, A.1](#) and [A.6](#).

Completed applications for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** must be submitted to FEMA through eGrants. Application submission due dates and times are posted to the HMA Web site at <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>. Subapplicants should consult the official designated point of contact (POC) for their Applicant for more information regarding the application process. For more information on FEMA and Applicant contacts, see [Part VIII](#). For additional information on HMA application cycles either contact FEMA or go to <http://www.grants.gov/>.

D. Intergovernmental Review

It may be necessary to allow sufficient time for an intergovernmental review of an application as established by EOs 12372 and 12416 (*Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs*). If an Applicant has chosen not to participate in the intergovernmental review process, the application may be sent directly to FEMA. Guidance on the intergovernmental review process, including the names and addresses of the single POCs as listed by OMB, is available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_spoc.

E. Funding Restrictions

HMA programs allow the funding of eligible costs for mitigation activities as outlined in [Part IV, D.1](#). Subapplications that propose a Federal expenditure in excess of the Federal funding limit will not be considered for an award. For each program, additional funding restrictions apply as described below.

E.1 HMGP Funding Restrictions

- ◆ Up to 7 percent of the Grantee's HMGP ceiling may be used for mitigation planning activities in compliance with 44 CFR Section 201.3(c)(4).
- ◆ Up to 5 percent of the Grantee's HMGP ceiling may be used for mitigation measures that are difficult to evaluate against traditional program cost-effectiveness criteria (i.e., the 5 Percent Initiative).
- ◆ For Presidential major disaster declarations for tornadoes and high winds, an additional 5 percent of the Grantee's HMGP ceiling may be used to fund hazard mitigation measures (e.g., warning systems) to address the unique hazards posed by tornadoes.

For more information on the 5 Percent Initiative and the additional 5 percent for tornadoes, see [Part IX, A.10](#).

E.2 PDM Program Funding Restrictions

- ◆ Up to \$800,000 Federal share may be requested in a subapplication for a planning grant to develop a new hazard mitigation plan.
- ◆ Up to \$300,000 Federal share may be requested in a subapplication for a planning grant to update a hazard mitigation plan.
- ◆ Up to \$3 million Federal share may be requested in a subapplication to implement a mitigation project.
- ◆ The cumulative Federal award for subapplications awarded during a single application cycle to any one Applicant shall not exceed 15 percent of the total appropriated PDM Program funds for that application cycle.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF MITIGATION PLANNING GRANTS

Under the PDM Program, the maximum mitigation planning grant is \$800,000 for a new plan and \$300,000 for an update.

Under FMA, the maximum individual planning grant is \$50,000 for any Applicant and \$25,000 for any subapplicant.

E.3 FMA Funding Restrictions

- ◆ Individual planning grants using FMA funds shall not exceed \$50,000 to any Applicant or \$25,000 to any subapplicant. FMA funds can only be used for the flood hazard component of a hazard mitigation plan that meets the planning criteria outlined in 44 CFR Part 201.

E.4 Management Costs Funding Restrictions

For **all HMA** programs, indirect costs may be included as a part of the management cost estimate shown in the application or subapplication.

For **HMGP** only: The Grantee may request a flat percentage rate (4.89 percent) of the projected eligible program costs for management costs. The Grantee is responsible for determining the amount, if any, of funds that will be passed through to the subgrantee(s) for their management costs. For further information on HMGP management costs, see [Part IX, A.2.5](#) and [A.4](#).

Applicants for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** may apply for a maximum of 10 percent of the total funds requested in their grant application budget (Federal and non-Federal shares) for management costs to support the project and planning subapplications included as part of their grant application. Applicants requesting Applicant management costs must submit a separate Management Costs subapplication in eGrants. This subapplication must be included in the overall grant application or the request will not be considered. Applicants who are not awarded grants funds for project or planning activities will not receive reimbursement for the corresponding costs incurred in developing and submitting applications.

Subapplicants for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** may apply for a maximum of 5 percent of the total funds requested in a subapplication for management costs. Subapplicants requesting management costs must include them in the project or planning subapplication for consideration as separate activities in the Mitigation Activity section of *eGrants*. Subapplicants who are not awarded subgrants for project or planning activities will not receive reimbursement for the corresponding costs incurred in developing and submitting subapplications.

F. Other Submission Requirements

F.1 Application Consideration under Multiple HMA Programs

FEMA will only consider applications and subapplications submitted to a specific HMA program. If an applicant would like to have a subapplication considered under multiple HMA programs, the applicant must submit that subapplication to each HMA program separately.

F.2 Pre-Award Costs

Costs incurred after the HMA application period has opened, but prior to the date of the grant award or final approval, are identified as pre-award costs. For **HMGP**, the opening of the application period is the date when HMGP is authorized, which is generally the date of declaration. The opening of the application period for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** is established annually by FEMA.

Pre-award costs directly related to developing the application or subapplication may be funded through HMA as funds are available. Such costs may have been incurred, for example, to develop a BCA, to gather EHP data, for preparing design specifications, or for workshops or meetings related to development and submission of HMA applications and subapplications. Costs associated with implementation of the activity but incurred prior to grant award or final approval are not eligible (projects initiated or completed prior to grant award or full approval of the project are not eligible). To be eligible for HMA funding, pre-award costs must be identified as separate line items in the cost estimate of the subapplication. Applicants and subapplicants may identify such pre-award costs as their non-Federal cost share. Applicants and subapplicants who are not awarded grants or subgrants will not receive reimbursement for the corresponding pre-award costs.

G. Applicant Guidance

G.1 General Applicant Guidance

FEMA will not direct the Applicant on how to submit its applications. The Applicant may submit a single application representing all subapplications or they may submit multiple applications. When submitting multiple subapplications, they should be ranked in priority order.

Before forwarding subapplications to FEMA, Applicants also should review subapplications to document that:

- ◆ The subapplicant has documented its capacity to manage the subgrant funds;
- ◆ The subapplicant has documented its capacity to complete the mitigation activity in the time specified;
- ◆ Non-Federal cost-share funds are or will be available for the project;
- ◆ The maintenance requirements have been sufficiently identified, and the subapplicant or another authorized entity has accepted the maintenance responsibility;
- ◆ The underlying cost-effectiveness data are accurate and complete; and
- ◆ All program- and project-specific requirements have been met and are documented as appropriate.

If the subapplication is considered to be deficient, the Applicant may revise or augment the subapplication in consultation with the subapplicant. Applicants must certify that they have evaluated the activities included in each subapplication and that activities will be implemented in accordance with 44 CFR Part 13 and other applicable program or activity type requirements.

G.2 Minimum Eligibility and Completeness Criteria

FEMA will no longer accept incomplete and placeholder project applications. Incomplete applications or subapplications delay project approval because they do not contain sufficient information for FEMA to make program eligibility determinations. Applications and subapplications submitted to FEMA must meet the minimal eligibility and completeness criteria as there is no method to determine eligibility without these data.

These minimal eligibility criteria are required for all submittals including over-submittals and placeholder applications. Additional information may be requested during FEMA review. The following list is not all inclusive. For a more detailed checklist please see [Part X, Appendix E](#) for projects and [Part X, Appendix H](#) for plans.

MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY AND COMPLETENESS REQUIREMENTS

Applications and subapplications submitted to FEMA must meet the minimal eligibility and completeness criteria, as there is no method to determine eligibility without these data. For a detailed Eligibility and Completeness checklist please see [Part X, Appendix E](#) for projects and [Part X, Appendix H](#) for plans.

Unless otherwise noted, the following criteria apply to plans, management costs, and project subapplications and applications:

- ◆ Eligible Applicant;
- ◆ Meets all plan requirements per 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206;
- ◆ Provides a detailed SOW as described in [Part V, H](#);

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- ◆ Provides a work schedule of 3 years or less;
 - ◆ If project is suitable for phased or incremental funding, the schedule reflects activities and timelines for each funding increment (**projects**);
 - ◆ Budget/Match Source;
 - A detailed cost estimate/budget is provided that supports the SOW;
 - ◆ Cost-effectiveness and Feasibility (**projects**);
 - Project includes a FEMA-approved BCA or FEMA-approved alternate cost-effectiveness documentation (see [Part V, I](#) for additional information);
 - The proposed activity is feasible and effective as demonstrated through conformance with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices (see [Part V, J](#) for additional information);
 - ◆ EHP;
 - Project includes information and documentation to demonstrate conformance with all applicable laws and regulations (e.g., NEPA and State Historic Preservation Act);
 - Project demonstrates that it minimizes harm to the environment and is the best alternative from a range of options considered (see [Part V, K](#) for additional information); and
 - ◆ Assurances.

H. Scope of Work

The SOW identifies the eligible mitigation activity, as described in [Part IV, D.1](#); describes what will be accomplished; and explains how the mitigation activity will be implemented. The mitigation activity must be described in sufficient detail to verify the cost estimate. All activities for which funding is requested must be identified in the SOW prior to the close of the application period.

H.1 Project Scope of Work

The project subapplication SOW provides detailed information about the project, as well as applicable references and supporting documentation. The SOW includes:

- ◆ **Purpose of the project** – The intended outcome or objectives of the project;
- ◆ **Clear, concise description of the proposed project** – Proposed conceptual design, means of implementation of the project, and responsible party for implementation;
- ◆ **Identification of properties to be mitigated** – All properties to be mitigated must be identified, including additional, alternate properties that may be substituted should one or

more of the other properties be withdrawn for eligibility or other reasons. In order for alternate properties to be properly considered in the event of a substitution, the same level of information for the alternate properties is required as is provided for the proposed properties;

- ◆ **Outcomes** – Proposed project accomplishments, problem(s) that the project will solve, parties that will directly or indirectly benefit from the project, and ways that the risks of damage or harm will be reduced;
- ◆ **Special project components** – New technologies that will be used during project implementation and how they are expected to provide the necessary results, and necessary laboratory tests or field-testing;
- ◆ **Other projects** – Other projects that are currently being implemented or expected to be implemented that will affect the proposed project;
- ◆ **Extraordinary Circumstances** – If this exception is used, a plan must be completed within 12 months of the award of the project grant, per [Part IV, D.5](#) (Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirement); and
- ◆ **Latitude/Longitude and site photographs** – Subapplicants must identify the proposed project location on a map and provide the latitude/longitude and any relevant photographs including, but not limited to sides of the building, foundation, roof, both sides of the culvert, and the surrounding project area.

The required documentation depends upon the nature of the proposed project and may include: proposed schematics, drawings or sketches, photographs, maps, sections of hazard maps, a Flood Insurance Study, or a FIRM. Whenever possible, data used to document existing conditions must be obtained from recognized sources, such as Federal agencies, State agencies, and academic organizations. The references and/or supporting documentation from qualified and credible sources such as Professional Engineers or local government records should be included when using locally developed data. Deviations from standard procedures, methods, techniques, technical provisions of the applicable codes, or best practices must be thoroughly explained and documented. Subapplicants must identify the proposed project location on a map and provide any relevant photographs including, but not limited to, sides of the building, foundation, and roof (as appropriate).

H.2 Hazard Mitigation Planning Scope of Work

The hazard mitigation planning subapplication SOW must describe the development of a hazard mitigation plan or planning-related activity that is consistent with the requirements identified in 44 CFR Part 201.

For a hazard mitigation plan, the SOW must:

- ◆ Describe the proposed planning activity, including whether it will:

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- Result in a new or updated hazard mitigation plan that complies with the requirements identified in 44 CFR Part 201; or
 - Enhance an existing mitigation plan through a planning related activity that is consistent with 44 CFR Part 201.
- ◆ Identify the jurisdiction(s) or tribe(s) that will participate in developing the plan or the planning-related activity and describe the jurisdictions;
 - ◆ Provide a statement on how the overall planning effort will be coordinated;
 - ◆ Describe the process for plan development or the planning-related activity, clearly demonstrating what applicable regulatory requirements will be met. Document in detail the activities the jurisdiction(s) will complete to develop the plan or the planning related activity, including public involvement, identification of hazards, development of a comprehensive risk/vulnerability assessment, identification of mitigation goals and strategies, and plan implementation, and describe how these activities relate to the cost estimate; and
 - ◆ For new or updated hazard mitigation plans, describe the plan adoption process for the jurisdiction(s) or tribe(s) to ensure sufficient time to complete the plan, as well as time for State and FEMA review and, if necessary, time to complete any required revisions and to formally adopt the plan.

Additionally, for an update to a hazard mitigation plan, the SOW must include the reasons for the update and describe the process for plan update, clearly demonstrating that applicable regulatory requirements will be met. Also, provide a statement on how the overall planning effort will be coordinated.

If available, the subapplication also should include a copy of the plan review document (i.e., review tool or crosswalk) from the FEMA approval of the previous plan.

For planning related activities, the SOW should describe the:

- ◆ Final product(s);
- ◆ Process and level of effort to develop the final product(s), including key milestones (such as meetings; data research, collection, and analysis; drafts; and outreach); and
- ◆ Process to incorporate the product(s) or results into the update of the next mitigation plan.

Applicants/subapplicants are advised to make use of already developed materials and to seek available resources when developing a new mitigation plan or updating a mitigation plan. For links to mitigation planning and risk assessment resources, see [Part X, C.2](#).

H.3 Management Costs Scope of Work

For the Applicant management cost subapplication, the SOW must describe the activities and specific tasks related to developing subapplications, and implementing as well as closing subgrants. The SOW should state whether the work will be conducted by the Applicant's staff or by contractor staff.

H.4 Schedule

Subapplications should include a work schedule for all project tasks identified in the SOW, such as data collection, site survey, permitting and inspections, site preparation, and construction. The schedule should identify timelines for accomplishing significant milestones, including anticipated quarterly usage of Federal funds. Proposed schedules for individual subapplications should not exceed 36 months (see [Part VII, B.4](#)).

For planning subapplications, the work schedule must allow sufficient time for State and FEMA reviews; preparation of required revisions, if needed; formal adoption by the jurisdiction(s); and FEMA approval.

H.5 Cost Estimate

The cost estimate describes all of the subapplicant's anticipated costs associated with the SOW for the proposed mitigation activity. Cost estimates must include detailed estimates of various cost item categories, such as labor, materials, equipment, and subcontractor costs. No lump-sum estimates will be accepted. The cost estimate must identify the cost categories and value for which anticipated cash and third-party in-kind contributions will be used to meet the non-Federal cost share.

COST ESTIMATES

FEMA will accept cost estimates used to support budgets and BCAs if the Applicant or subapplicant certifies that the estimates are based on nationally published or local cost-estimating guides.

FEMA will accept cost estimates that the Applicant or subapplicant certifies were established using nationally published or local cost estimating guides to support the budget and BCA. The Applicant or subapplicant must include appropriate documentation in the application or subapplication that demonstrates a national published standard or local cost estimating guide was used. If a cost estimate is based on a contractor's bid or historic costs from another activity, detailed documentation must be provided. The applicant must document actual costs for eligible activities at closeout. Separate cost line items in a subapplication are required to ensure that cost thresholds are not exceeded. As applicable, the following line items must be listed separately in the budget:

- ◆ Pre-award costs;
- ◆ Subapplicant management costs for the PDM Program and FMA, and HMGP if the Grantee has agreed to pass through funds to the subgrantee; and

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- ◆ Information dissemination costs (for the PDM Program).

Additionally, the cost estimate should indicate items for which the cost may change, such as a price quoted by a contractor that is only valid for 1 year. Neither contingency nor escalation costs are permitted as individual line items in the cost estimate.

H.5.1 Project Cost Estimate

In addition to the items described in [Part V, H.5](#), the project cost estimate must include a line-item breakdown of all anticipated costs including, as applicable:

- ◆ Costs for anticipated environmental resource impact treatment or historic property treatment measures;
- ◆ Costs for engineering designs/specifications, including hydrologic and hydraulic studies/analyses required as an integral part of designing the project;
- ◆ Construction/demolition/relocation costs, such as survey, permitting, site preparation, and material/debris disposal costs; and
- ◆ All other costs required to implement the mitigation project, including any applicable project-type specific costs identified in the Addendum of this guidance.

For additional information about cost estimates for property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation projects, see Addendum, Parts A.5 and A.6; for wildfire mitigation projects, see Addendum, Part B.3; for safe room construction projects, see Addendum, Part C.3.4; for mitigation reconstruction see projects Addendum, Parts D.2 and D.5; and for structure elevation projects, see Addendum, Part E.3.

H.5.2 Hazard Mitigation Planning Cost Estimate

In addition to the items described in [Part V, H.5](#), the hazard mitigation planning cost estimate must include a line-item breakdown of costs associated with all elements described in the SOW, such as:

- ◆ Meetings and public outreach, including the costs associated with what is necessary and reasonable;
- ◆ Data research and collection, including eligible mapping activities or risk assessment;
- ◆ Plan drafting, review, and final production;
- ◆ Information dissemination activities, including printing and advertising; and
- ◆ Professional development training, tuition, and travel for the purpose of carrying out the planning SOW.

H.5.3 Management Cost Estimate

Applicants and subapplicants requesting management costs should provide supporting documentation and include these costs as separate line items in the cost estimate portion of the application or subapplication.

A narrative must accompany a request for management costs. The narrative should describe the activities, personnel requirements, and other costs for which the Grantee and/or subgrantee will use management cost funding. It should provide information on how the funds will be expended and monitored and show that sufficient funds will be available for closeout.

For more information on HMGP management costs, see [Part IX, A.4](#).

I. Cost-effectiveness

FEMA will only consider applications that use a FEMA-approved methodology to demonstrate cost-effectiveness. This is typically demonstrated by the calculation of a BCR. Projects for which benefits exceed costs are generally considered cost-effective. Benefits may include avoided damages, loss of function, and displacement.

FEMA provides BCA software that allows Applicants to calculate a project BCR. Written materials and training are also available. The FEMA BCA software utilizes the OMB Circular A-94, *Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs*. FEMA requires using approved BCA software (version 4.5.5 or greater) to help ensure that calculations are consistent with OMB Circular A-94. The current software is available at the FEMA Regional Office or from the BCA Technical Assistance Helpline.

If FEMA standard values are used, then no additional documentation is required. If non-standard values are used, then documentation is required. Documentation must be accurate and sufficiently detailed for the analysis to be validated. FEMA recommends that supporting documentation be obtained from credible sources, such as a Flood Insurance Study.

Data associated with the various methodologies for analyzing cost-effectiveness are available from the appropriate FEMA Regional Office (see [Part VIII](#)) or the BCA Technical Assistance Helpline.

I.1 Substantial Damage Waiver

An expedited cost-effectiveness methodology is available for property acquisition projects when certain conditions are met. Structures that are declared Substantially Damaged as a result of flooding and located in a riverine SFHA on a

**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE
WAIVER EXTENDED
TO ALL HMA PROGRAMS**

An expedited cost-effectiveness analysis methodology is available for property acquisition projects when certain conditions are met.

preliminary or effective FIRM are considered cost-effective for acquisition projects. If this methodology is used, the project application should include a certification that the structures meet these conditions.

I.2 Aggregation

An evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of a project should include all activities included within the SOW. This may include activities in multiple jurisdictions. It may also include combining benefits from multiple activities and multiple hazards, such as wind and flood, if it is a part of the same project.

AGGREGATION

It is appropriate to aggregate benefits from multiple activities and multiple jurisdictions if part of the same project.

I.3 5 Percent Initiative

For **5 Percent Initiative** subapplications for HMGP funding, a narrative description of the project's cost-effectiveness must be provided. For more information on the 5 Percent Initiative, see [Part IX, A.10](#).

I.4 Pre-calculated Benefits (Safe rooms)

For **Safe Room Construction** projects, an expedited cost-effectiveness methodology is available that identifies the benefits associated with certain types of safe rooms (see Appendix F). If this methodology is used, the submitted project application should include a copy of the data relevant to the project location.

I.5 Greatest Savings to the Fund

FEMA also allows for the use of the GSTF data and methodology to demonstrate cost-effectiveness for properties included in mitigation projects under HMA. Subapplicants are not required to use this methodology when submitting projects for funding and may utilize the current applicable BCA version (4.5.5 or greater) methodology.

GREATEST SAVINGS TO THE FUND METHODOLOGY

GSTF can be used to demonstrate cost-effectiveness of a project under all HMA programs.

I.6 Environmental Benefits

FEMA has identified and quantified environmental benefits for mitigation activities. Incorporating environmental benefits into the overall quantification of benefits for acquisition-related activities supports

INCLUSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS INTO THE BCA TOOLKIT

Green open space and riparian benefits have been identified and quantified for acquisition projects. The BCR for an acquisition project must be 0.75 before the environmental benefit can be incorporated.

FIMA’s mission of risk reduction, environmental compliance, and preservation of the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain.

Specifically, FEMA developed economic values for green open space and riparian areas. FEMA will be incorporating the environmental benefits for green open space and riparian areas into the BCA toolkit for acquisition projects.

The economic value for green open space is \$7,853 per acre per year. For riparian areas, the economic value is \$37,493 per acre per year. When incorporating these values into FEMA’s BCA, the yearly benefits accrue over the 100-year project useful life and are discounted at 7 percent per year to meet OMB requirements. [Table 4](#) provides the green open space and riparian benefits per acre per year and per square foot.

Table 4: Green Open Space and Riparian Benefits

Land Use	Total Estimated Benefits (per acre per year)	Total Estimated Benefits ⁽¹⁾ (per square foot)
Green Open Space	\$7,853	\$2.57
Riparian	\$37,493	\$12.29

⁽¹⁾ Projected for 100 years with 7 percent discount rate

For an acquisition project, the BCR for a project must be 0.75 before incorporating the environmental benefit. This ensures projects funded by HMA are primarily associated with risk reduction activities. Once a project’s BCR reaches 0.75, the appropriate environmental benefit can be included for the individual properties.

I.7 Benefit-Cost Analysis Resources

Other methods to demonstrate cost-effectiveness may be used when they address a non-correctable flaw in the FEMA-approved methodologies or propose a new approach that is unavailable using current tools. New methodologies may be used only if FEMA approves the methodology before application submission. For more information on resources, see [Part X, C.3](#).

BCA Helpline

Telephone: (855) 540-6744

Email: bchelp@fema.dhs.gov

BCA Policies, Overview, and Software

<http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis>

J. Feasibility and Effectiveness Documentation

FEMA will use the information provided in the subapplication, including the SOW, the cost estimate, and supporting documentation to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of the

proposed mitigation activity. FEMA accepts the engineering design for a project if a registered Professional Engineer (or other design professional) certifies that the design meets the appropriate code or industry design and construction standards. FEMA will accept the certified engineering design in lieu of a comprehensive technical feasibility review. If accepted codes/standards are used, no additional documentation is required. See [Part X, Appendix D](#) (Referenced Regulations, Statutes, Directives, and Guidance) for examples of codes and standards used for various projects types.

If an alternative design is proposed the application/subapplication should contain:

- ◆ Applicable building code/edition or engineering standard used;
- ◆ Level of protection provided by the proposed project and description of how the proposed activity will mitigate future losses;
- ◆ For the retrofit of existing buildings or infrastructure protection projects, an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the existing building;
- ◆ Any remaining risk to the structure after project implementation; and
- ◆ Proposed schematic drawings or designs (as applicable).

Project subapplications that do not include appropriate documentation to support the determination of feasibility and effectiveness may be removed from consideration. Upon request, FEMA will provide technical assistance regarding engineering documentation.

For structure elevation and dry floodproofing activities, a statement certifying that the project will be designed in conformance with ASCE/SEI 24-05 will assist in satisfying the feasibility and effectiveness requirement.

K. Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Documentation

The Applicant and subapplicant should ensure that the project SOW takes into account all potential EHP compliance issues. When completing the subapplication, the Applicant/subapplicant must answer a series of EHP review questions and provide information about potential impacts on environmental resources and cultural resources (if applicable) in the project area. For additional information, see [Part X, Appendix I](#) (EHP Checklist) and [Part X, Appendix J](#) (8-Step Decision Making Process for Floodplain Considerations), and [Part X, Appendix K](#) (Section 106 Process under the National Historic Preservation Act).

If potential impacts are identified through the responses to these EHP review questions, the Applicant/subapplicant must provide additional information, (as applicable), such as:

- ◆ The property address, original date of construction, and two color photographs for any buildings, structures, objects, or manmade sites/landscapes features that are 50 years or

more in age. At least one of the two photographs provided of a building should be the front or primary façade showing the elevation;

- ◆ Any identified federally listed threatened or endangered species and/or designated critical habitat in the project area;
- ◆ Vegetation, including amount (area), type, and extent to be removed or affected;
- ◆ Identification of all surface waters in the project area regardless of drainage area, size, or perceived hazard level. Information about surface waters should include dimensions, proximity of the project activity to the water, and the expected and possible impacts of the project upon surface waters, if any; and
- ◆ A description of any adverse effects on low income or minority populations in the project area.

Applicants seeking to determine whether there are any EHP issues associated with the proposed project should consult the HMA EHP Resources At-a-Glance Guide, located at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6976> and the HMA EHP at a Glance at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=5904>. This Guide also provides key contacts, Web sites, and search engines to assist in early identification of EHP issues and to facilitate coordination with the appropriate State and Federal agencies.

If EHP issues are identified, the Applicant/subapplicant should initiate coordination with the relevant State and Federal agencies as early in the project planning stages as possible to address any potential EHP compliance issues associated with proposed projects. This coordination does not substitute, and shall not be interpreted to mean, that formal consultation has occurred between FEMA and the applicable resource agency.

Additional EHP compliance review activities may be necessary to facilitate project approval, such as environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, Phase I environmental site assessments, biological assessments, archeological or standing structures surveys and documentation, wetlands delineations, and air quality conformity analysis or determinations.

If FEMA or the Applicant/subapplicant identifies any potential impacts through the EHP review process described above, the following requirements must be completed before a grant award may be made:

- ◆ Evaluate any potential effects to environmental and historic resources and provide the required information and documentation to identify the impact on these resources;
- ◆ Complete an evaluation of alternatives to the proposed action that will avoid or minimize these impacts, including consideration of the environmental impact of taking no action;
- ◆ Complete any required consultation and/or coordination with the appropriate parties (e.g., the State Historic Preservation Officer, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National

Marine Fisheries Service) to evaluate potential effects of the proposed project and to identify any measures necessary to avoid or minimize these effects;

- ◆ Demonstrate that the project will comply with all environmental laws and regulations; and
- ◆ Make certain that the costs of any measures to treat adverse effects are realistically reflected in the project budget estimate.

Applicants/Grantees may incur costs for significant EHP compliance review activities and/or EHP mitigation measures. FEMA will consider the following factors to determine whether to reimburse costs:

- ◆ Nature of the analysis or study required (e.g., environmental impact statement);
- ◆ Costs of EHP activities compared to project costs;
- ◆ Complexity of the proposed project; and
- ◆ Nature and extent of potential adverse impacts to environmental and/or historic resources.

Applicants should consider potential EHP costs during application development and submission and should seek to avoid activities that may negatively impact EHP resources.

FEMA may remove projects from consideration for full approval and/or funding when EHP compliance review activities are not progressing and the Applicant/Grantee has not dedicated resources and/or provided required documentation in a timely manner.

For additional information on required EHP documentation, see [Part X, C.5](#).

PART VI. APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

Part VI provides information about the review process so that Applicants and subapplicants can prepare applications that meet FEMA review criteria. During an application review, FEMA may request additional information or documentation from Applicants.

A. Review Criteria

While review processes vary somewhat among HMA programs, FEMA reviews all applications for:

- ◆ Application eligibility;
- ◆ Cost-effectiveness;
- ◆ Feasibility and effectiveness; and
- ◆ EHP compliance.

A.1 Application Review

FEMA will review all applications and subapplications for eligibility and completeness. Applications and subapplications that do not satisfy the eligibility and completeness requirements will not be funded. The eligibility and completeness requirements are outlined in [Parts IV](#) and [V](#).

A.2 Cost-effectiveness Review

FEMA will review the documentation provided in support of the subapplication cost-effectiveness to validate the accuracy and credibility of data and ensure the appropriate use of the cost-effectiveness methodologies. Only subapplications meeting HMA cost-effectiveness requirements will be considered eligible.

A.3 Feasibility and Effectiveness Review

FEMA will use the information provided in the subapplication, including the SOW and project cost estimate sections, as well as any supporting documentation to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of the mitigation activity.

For project subapplications, FEMA will consider the following criteria in reviewing feasibility and effectiveness:

- ◆ Conformance to accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices, as well as work schedule;

-
- ◆ Effectiveness in mitigating the risks of the hazard(s); and
 - ◆ Reasonableness of the cost estimate.

A.4 Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Review

Applicants and subapplicants are required to provide information to support the FEMA EHP compliance review. FEMA, in consultation with appropriate Federal and State resource agencies, will use the information provided in the application/subapplication, including the SOW, project cost estimate, as well as any supporting documentation, to ensure compliance with EHP requirements.

As part of the EHP review process, FEMA will assess compliance with applicable requirements including NEPA, NHPA, ESA, CBRA, EO 11988 (*Floodplain Management*), EO 11990 (*Protection of Wetlands*), and EO 12898 (*Environmental Justice*). Funds will not be awarded, and the Applicant/subapplicant may not initiate the project, other than planning or preparatory work not involving construction or alteration of the land, until FEMA has completed this review and it is demonstrated that the project, when completed, will comply with all environmental laws and regulations.

A.5 HMA Efficiencies

FEMA accepts the engineering design for a project if a registered Professional Engineer (or other design professional) certifies that the design meets the appropriate code, or industry design and construction standards. FEMA will accept the certified engineering design in lieu of the FEMA comprehensive technical feasibility review. For example, if a registered Professional Engineer certifies that design of a community safe room project meets or exceeds FEMA P-361 standards for design and construction, FEMA will not perform a detailed design review to ensure compliance with the standard.

HMA EFFICIENCIES

FEMA provides opportunities to streamline application requirements by allowing Applicants to use:

- FEMA technical publications
- National standards and codes
- Design criteria such as ASCE criteria
- Pre-calculated benefits

Additionally, in the development of applications and subapplications, the following resources and approaches should be considered as they will promote efficiencies in FEMA review and approval.

A.5.1 Safe Room Projects

Applicants must document that the proposed safe room project is consistent with the requirements of FEMA P-320 or FEMA P-361. Applicants must use the expedited HMGP application for

PRE-CALCULATED BENEFITS FOR SAFE ROOMS UNDER HMGP

If the Applicant submits a residential safe room project with costs that are less than the pre-calculated benefit, then FEMA will consider the project to be cost effective.

Residential Safe Rooms to apply pre-calculated benefits under HMGP (see [Part X, Appendix F](#)). This pre-calculated benefit provides standardized benefits associated with residential safe rooms so that individual BCAs are not required as long as the project costs do not exceed the benefits.

A.5.2 Wind Retrofit Projects

FEMA P-804 provides design guidance for wind-retrofit projects on existing one- and two-family dwellings in coastal areas. Mitigation projects funded under HMGP and the PDM Program are required to be implemented in conformance with FEMA-804. If a subapplication complies with FEMA P-804, no additional technical information is required in the subapplication.

A.5.3 Certain Flood Mitigation Projects

FEMA recommends HMA flood mitigation projects be designed and constructed in conformance with the design criteria of ASCE/SEI 24-05 as a minimum standard. FEMA will consider a project application utilizing ASCE/SEI 24-05 as being consistent with HMA engineering feasibility and effectiveness requirements. Project applications that do not use ASCE/SEI 24-05 must submit documentation to demonstrate the project meets the engineering feasibility and effectiveness requirement.

B. Review and Selection Process

B.1 Technical Review

FEMA will conduct a technical review for all project subapplications that are forwarded from the initial FEMA review, for the following:

- ◆ Cost-effectiveness;
- ◆ Feasibility and effectiveness; and
- ◆ EHP compliance.

B.2 Requests for Information

FEMA may request additional information or documentation from Applicants to resolve outstanding administrative or procedural requirements. RFIs can take various forms, including email requests, documented telephone calls, or formal letters. Failure to provide requested information by the deadline identified in the request may result in denial, because eligibility cannot be determined. Technical assistance is available, if requested.

Comments may be provided by FEMA on subapplications determined ineligible so that subapplicants can modify their subapplication for resubmission in future grant cycles.

B.2.1 Request for Information Timelines

[Table 5](#) provides timelines for stepwise information requests and assistance offers. [Figure 4](#) outlines the RFI process and assigned responsible party. The RFI process involves an eligibility review to determine if the subapplication and subapplicant are eligible, then a completeness review is conducted to determine if a complete subapplication was submitted. If the subapplication is determined to be incomplete, there are three steps FEMA will take to request further information from the subapplicant. At each step throughout the RFI process, FEMA will work with the Applicant and subapplicant to determine available options to develop a viable project. Some options include technical assistance from FEMA or implementing a phased project. If the requested information is not received by the Regional Administrator before the deadline, the project will be denied as FEMA will have no basis to make an eligibility determination. Upon receipt of the requested information and confirmation it adequately addresses the RFI, FEMA will proceed with making a determination of project eligibility.

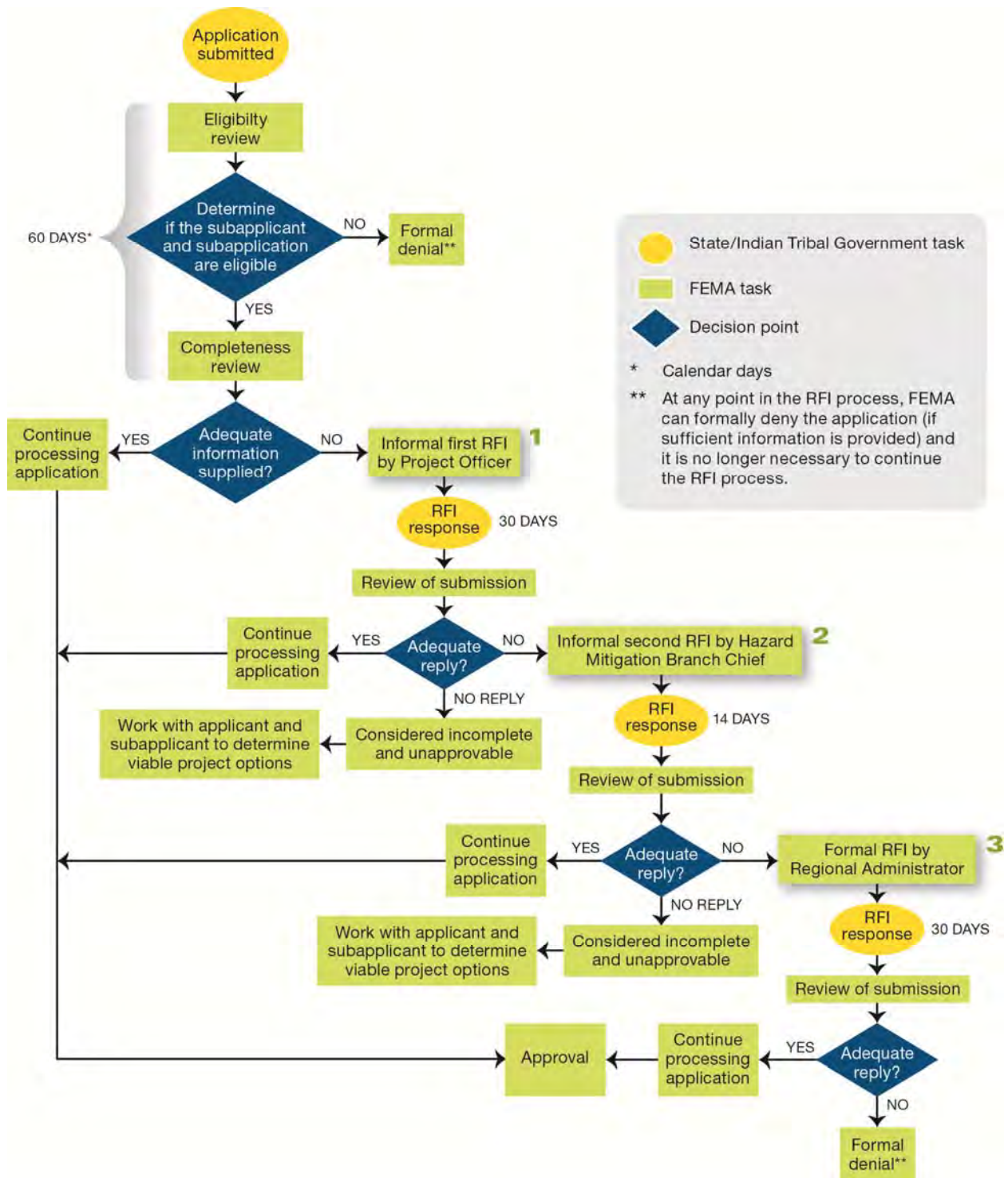
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

If a subapplication does not meet the administrative or procedural information requirements, FEMA may request additional information in the form of an RFI. If the Regional Administrator does not receive the requested information by the final deadline, the project will be denied.

Table 5: RFI Timelines

Request Format	Timeline
Informal – First Request	The Project Officer requests additional information. If the requested information is not received within 30 calendar days from the date of the request, FEMA will consider the application to be incomplete and not approvable. FEMA may provide technical assistance if requested, unless the HMA program is competitive. The Applicant may consider phasing the project if it is feasible to do so.
Informal – Second Request	The Hazard Mitigation Branch Chief requests additional information. If the requested information is not received within 14 calendar days from the date of the request, FEMA will consider the application to be incomplete and not approvable. FEMA may provide technical assistance if requested, unless the HMA program is competitive. FEMA, Grantee, and Applicant staff should meet to resolve any open items within the allotted timeframe, if necessary.
Formal	The Regional Administrator requests additional information and will document previous requests. If the requested information is not received within 30 calendar days from the date of the request, FEMA will consider the application to be incomplete and not approvable.
Formal	If the Regional Administrator does not receive the requested information within 30 calendar days, he or she will determine the requested project application be ineligible for funding under HMGP. The second formal letter is a denial.

Figure 4: RFI Flowchart



The Regional Administrator may choose to allow more time, with justification. FEMA encourages Applicants to coordinate early with the State or eligible Indian Tribal government to identify potential technical assistance. If technical data is not readily available, the subapplicant should coordinate with Grantee to determine whether the project should be phased in order to develop required data. States or Indian Tribal governments with Grantee status could contact the FEMA regional office to request technical assistance, relevant training or other needed support.

B.3 Selection

FEMA selects eligible subapplications based on priorities set by the Applicant or program priorities, if applicable. For more information for the PDM Program, see [Part IX, B.5](#), for FMA, see [Part IX, C.4](#).

B.4 Notification

For the **PDM Program** and **FMA**, during the review and selection process FEMA will notify Applicants as to whether subapplications have been identified for further review, determined eligible but will not be funded, or determined ineligible for funding. A determination of “identified for further review” is not notification or guarantee of an award.

FEMA will work with Applicants on subapplications identified for further review. Applicants will be notified of activities required, such as an EHP review; verification of subapplicant commitments; verification of hazard mitigation plan status; and of the date by which all required activities must be completed.

Comments may be provided by FEMA on subapplications determined ineligible so that subapplicants can modify their subapplication for resubmission in future grant cycles.

The PDM Program and FMA have specific ranking criteria in addition to those described in this part. For information about ranking criteria and on the review and selection process for the PDM Program, see [Part IX, B.4](#); and FMA, see [Part IX, C.4](#).

B.5 Reconsideration Process

For the FMA and PDM programs, FEMA will reconsider its determination of a subapplication evaluated on a competitive basis only when there is an indication of a substantive technical or procedural error by FEMA. Only information provided in the submitted subapplication is considered supporting documentation for the request for reconsideration. The amount of funding available for Applicant management costs will not be reconsidered.

FEMA may evaluate subapplications on a competitive basis when:

- ◆ Submitted subapplications exceed available funds;
- ◆ Law or regulation requires the administration of a competitive program; or

-
- ◆ Circumstances merit the administration of funds in a competitive manner.

Applicants must send requests for reconsideration based upon technical or procedural error to FEMA within the time specified in the notification letter to the Applicant. A FEMA decision to uphold or overturn a decision regarding a subapplication evaluated on a competitive basis is final.

B.5.1 Consideration of Additional Information

FEMA may, at its discretion, notify Applicants that it will consider additional information in support of a subapplication.

FEMA will accept supplemental or corrected data in support of a subapplication when:

- ◆ Submitted subapplications do not exhaust available program funds;
- ◆ Law or regulation do not require the administration of a competitive program; or
- ◆ When determined appropriate by the program office.

Instructions for submitting supplemental data will be provided within the FEMA notification letter, if applicable.

For information on appeal and administration of HMGP subapplications, see [Part IX, A.11](#).

PART VII. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Part VII describes how successful Applicants will receive award information. Additionally, this part describes administrative requirements from the time an award is made through closeout and the maintenance actions that must occur after an activity is complete.

A. Notice of Award

FEMA will provide an award package to the Applicant for successful subapplications. Subapplicants will receive notice of award from the Applicant.

Award packages for the **PDM Program** and **FMA** include an award letter, FEMA Form 76-10A, *Obligating Document for Awards/Amendments*, and Articles of Agreement, EHP, and/or other conditions that must be signed by the Applicant in eGrants and returned to FEMA for approval before funds can be obligated.

For **HMGP**, award packages for subgrants include an approval letter, an obligation document, and EHP and/or other conditions.

When the Applicant or subapplicant accepts an award, they are denoted as Grantee and subgrantee, respectively. The Grantee and subgrantee agree to abide by the grant award terms and conditions as set forth in the Articles of Agreement or the FEMA-State Agreement.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

B.1 Cost-Share Documentation

Requirements for cash and third-party in-kind contributions can be found in 44 CFR Section 13.24. Third-party in-kind and cash contributions are only allowable for eligible program costs. The following documentation is required for cash and third-party in-kind contributions:

- ◆ Record of donor;
- ◆ Dates of donation;
- ◆ Rates for staffing, equipment or usage, supplies, etc.;
- ◆ Amounts of donation or value of donation; and
- ◆ Deposit slips for cash contributions.

Such documentation must be kept on file by the Grantee and subgrantee.

B.2 Scope of Work Changes

In accordance with 44 CFR Section 13.30, Grantees must obtain FEMA's prior approval whenever there is a proposed SOW change. Requests for changes to the SOW after award are permissible as long as they are consistent with the intent of the program. Requests must be made in writing and demonstrate the need for the scope change. The request also should include a revised scope, schedule, and budget. Any SOW changes are subject to all programmatic requirements. All approvals will be at FEMA's discretion.

SCOPE CHANGE

Grantees and subgrantees must request FEMA's approval for a change in scope after the grant has been awarded. The change must be consistent with the intent of the program. Requests must be made in writing and demonstrate the need for a change.

B.3 Budget Changes

Grantees and subgrantees are permitted to rebudget within the approved direct cost budget to meet unanticipated requirements and may make limited program changes to the approved budget. For more information on direct cost categories, please see OMB Circular A-87 and 2 CFR Part 225, *Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments*. Unless expressly waived by FEMA, the following types of post-award changes to budgets will require the prior written approval of FEMA:

BUDGET CHANGE

In limited cases, Grantees and subgrantees are permitted to make adjustments within the approved direct cost category to meet unanticipated requirements.

B.3.1 Non-construction Projects

- ◆ Non-construction subgrant adjustments of more than 10 percent in any direct cost categories; and
- ◆ Any changes that would result in additional funding to the grant.

B.3.2 Construction Projects

- ◆ All construction cost adjustments that lead to the need for additional funds.

When budget changes are made, all programmatic requirements continue to apply. Additional information regarding budget adjustments and revisions can be found in 44 CFR Section 13.30.

B.3.3 Cost Overruns and Underruns

A cost overrun or underrun can result from a scope, schedule, or budget change.

Grantees must notify FEMA prior to redirecting funds from an underrun to other approved subgrants for which an overrun has been requested. The subgrant must continue to meet programmatic eligibility requirements including cost share.

B.4 Program Period of Performance

The POP is the period during which the Grantee is expected to complete all grant activities and to incur costs. The POP for the Program begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the close of the application period.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

With the publication of this HMA Unified Guidance, the POP for the Program begins with opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the close of the application period.

FEMA will not establish activity completion timelines for individual subgrants. Grantees are responsible for ensuring that all approved activities are completed by the end of the grant POP.

B.4.1 Extensions

Requests for extensions to a grant POP will be evaluated by FEMA but will not be approved automatically. The Regional Administrator can extend the POP for up to 12 months with justification. All requests to extend the grant POP beyond 12 months from the original grant POP end date must be approved by FEMA Headquarters.

All extension requests must be submitted to FEMA at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the grant POP and justifications must be submitted in writing. The justification must include:

- ◆ Verification that progress has been made as described in quarterly reports;
- ◆ Reason(s) for delay;
- ◆ Current status of the activity/activities;
- ◆ Current POP termination date and new projected completion date;
- ◆ Remaining available funds, both Federal and non-Federal;
- ◆ Budget outlining how remaining Federal and non-Federal funds will be expended; and
- ◆ Plan for completion, including updated schedule.

B.5 Requests for Advances and Reimbursements

The Grantee's responsibility of an HMA grant is to process requests for advances and reimbursements of funds. The Grantee should establish accounting procedures to disburse money to subgrantees in a timely manner and should provide to subgrantees a POC for information on requesting and receiving the funds, records that must be maintained, forms to be used, and timelines for requesting the funds.

For the **PDM Program** and **FMA**, Payment and Reporting System (PARS) is used to transfer funds between FEMA and Grantees. Grantees shall submit to FEMA a copy of the Standard Form (SF-425).

For **HMGP**, the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Payment Management, Payment Management System, SMARTLINK, is used to transfer funds between FEMA and Grantees. Grantees shall submit to FEMA a copy of the SF-425.

B.5.1 Strategic Funds Management

In accordance with the needs of the Disaster Relief Fund as well as Grantee priorities and ability to execute the project in a timely manner, FEMA may elect to provide funding for certain projects in incremental amounts, including advance payments (Strategic Funds Management or SFM). SFM allows FEMA to schedule obligations to be available when the State is ready to execute an HMGP subgrant or components of the subgrant. SFM also allows for incremental obligations as needed within the 3-year POP requirements to support project activities as described in the project work schedule.

SFM does not allow funds to be advanced for an HMGP project that is not approved and eligible.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRATEGIC FUNDS MANAGEMENT, PHASED PROJECTS, PRE-AWARD COSTS, AND ADVANCE ASSISTANCE

SFM is designed to provide incremental funding for eligible activities when the funds are required.

Phased projects are those that receive funding for only certain complex activities that are approved to allow the Applicant to develop a full work scope/data package to support the full project description.

Pre-award costs are eligible costs incurred by the Applicant in advance of receiving funds. These activities are reimbursed when the project is approved and funded.

Advance Assistance provides States and Indian Tribal governments with resources to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner.

B.6 Program Income

FEMA encourages Grantees and subgrantees to generate program income to help defray program costs. Program income is gross income received by the Grantee or subgrantee directly generated by a grant-supported activity or earned only as a result of the grant during the grant POP. Program income may be derived from use or rental of real or personal property acquired with grant funds, and sale of commodities or items fabricated under the grant award. Subgrantees deduct this income from total project costs as specified in 44 CFR Section 13.25(g)(1). This income may not count towards the non-Federal cost share.

B.7 Federal Income Tax on Mitigation Project Funds

FEMA mitigation payments that benefit property owners through the mitigation of their structures are not subject to Federal income taxation. FEMA mitigation payments to acquire a property will be treated as an involuntary conversion for tax purposes. These tax relief measures

are effective for such payments made in all prior years. For more information, property owners should consult the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) office or a tax advisor.

B.8 Noncompliance

If a Grantee or subgrantee materially fails to comply with any term of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, an assurance, a State Administrative Plan or application, a notice of award, or elsewhere, including in this guidance, FEMA may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

- ◆ Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the Grantee or subgrantee;
- ◆ Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance;
- ◆ Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award for the Grantee's or subgrantee's HMA grant program(s);
- ◆ Withhold further awards for HMA grant program(s); or
- ◆ Take other remedies that may be legally available.

Additional details can be found in 44 CFR Section 13.43.

C. Reporting Requirements

Grantees and subgrantees must maintain records of work and expenditures. Grantees submit quarterly financial and performance reports to FEMA on January 30, April 30, July 30, and October 30. The first quarterly reports are due within 30 days of the end of the first Federal quarter following the initial grant award. FEMA may waive the initial reports. The Grantee shall submit quarterly financial status and performance reports thereafter until the grant ends. Failure to submit financial and performance reports to FEMA in a timely manner may result in an inability to access grant funds until proper reports are received by FEMA. Grantees are encouraged to contact FEMA should this occur.

The **PDM Program** and **FMA** quarterly reports can be submitted via *eGrants*. For **HMGP**, quarterly performance reports can be submitted via NEMIS or a hard copy to the Region. PDM Program and FMA quarterly financial reports must be submitted via PARS.

C.1 Federal Financial Reports

Grantees shall submit a quarterly Federal Financial Report (FFR). Obligations and expenditures must be reported on a quarterly basis through the FFR (SF-425), which is due to FEMA within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter (e.g., for the quarter ending March 31, the FFR is due no later than April 30). A report must be submitted for every quarter of the POP, including

partial calendar quarters, as well as for periods where no grant activity occurs. Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if these reports are delinquent. The final FFR is due 90 days after the end date of the POP.

OMB has directed that the FFR (SF-425) replace the use of the SF-269, SF-269A, SF-272, and SF-272A. The SF-425 consolidates the Federal Status Report and the Federal Cash Transaction Report into a single report. The SF-425 is intended to provide Federal agencies and grant recipients with a standard format and consistent reporting requirements.

Reporting periods and due dates:

- ◆ October 1 – December 31; Due January 30
- ◆ January 1 – March 31; Due April 30
- ◆ April 1 – June 30; Due July 30
- ◆ July 1 – September 30; Due October 30

FEMA may suspend drawdowns from SMARTLINK or PARS if quarterly financial reports are not submitted on time.

C.2 Performance Reports

The Grantee shall submit a quarterly performance report for each grant award. Performance reports should include:

- ◆ Reporting period, date of report, and Grantee POC name and contact information;
- ◆ Project identification information, including FEMA project number (including disaster number and declaration date for the HMGP), subgrantee, and project type using standard eGrants/NEMIS project type codes;
- ◆ Significant activities and developments that have occurred or have shown progress during the quarter, including a comparison of actual accomplishments to the work schedule objectives established in the subgrant;
- ◆ Percent completion and whether completion of work is on schedule; a discussion of any problems, delays, or adverse conditions that will impair the ability to meet the timelines stated in the subgrant; and anticipated completion date;
- ◆ Status of costs, including whether the costs are: (1) unchanged, (2) overrun, or (3) underrun. If there is a change in cost status, the report should include a narrative describing the change. Also, include amount dispersed to subgrantee by activity;
- ◆ A statement of whether a request to extend the grant POP is anticipated;
- ◆ Incremental funding amounts (SFM) and progress completed;

-
- ◆ For acquisition projects, the Grantee must notify FEMA on the current status of each property for which settlement was completed in that quarter; and
 - ◆ FEMA may require additional information as needed to assess the progress of a grant.

FEMA may suspend drawdowns from SMARTLINK or PARS if quarterly performance reports are not submitted on time.

C.3 Final Reports

The Grantee shall submit a Final SF-425 and Performance Report no later than 90 days after the end date of the POP, per 44 CFR Section 13.50.

D. Closeout

D.1 Subgrant Closeout

Upon subgrant completion, the Grantee must ensure that:

- ◆ Each subgrant has been completed in compliance with the approved SOW. The Grantee must conduct a site visit or collect photographs for a project subgrant to ensure the approved SOW was completed;
- ◆ Each subgrant has been completed in compliance with all environmental mitigation conditions attached to it;
- ◆ Actual expenditures have been documented and are consistent with the SF-424A or SF-424C;
- ◆ All program income has been deducted from total project costs as specified in 44 CFR Section 13.25(g)(1);
- ◆ All project work was performed in accordance with all required permits and applicable building codes as modified or protected by the approved project;
- ◆ For projects involving an insurable facility, the required hazard insurance (e.g., NFIP) has been secured;
- ◆ Geospatial coordinates, in the form of latitude and longitude with an accuracy of +/- 20 meters (64 feet), have been provided for the project. For minor localized flood reduction, hazardous fuels reduction, and soil stabilization projects, an accurate recording of the official acreage, using open file formats geospatial files (i.e., shapefiles), has been submitted;
- ◆ For new or updated hazard mitigation plans, a final copy of the FEMA-approved and community-adopted plan has been submitted; and
- ◆ For planning related activities, the activity is consistent with 44 CFR Parts 201 or 206 (HMGP).

For project-specific requirements, see the Appendices and the Addendum to this HMA Unified Guidance. Grantees should close out subgrants as activities are completed. In addition, as cost underruns are identified, the Grantee should submit de-obligation requests to FEMA.

The subgrantee is required to keep records for at least 3 years from the date when the Grantee submits to FEMA the single or final expenditure report for the subgrantee in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 705 and 44 CFR Section 13.42.

For additional information about closeout for property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation projects, see Addendum, Parts A.13 and A.15. For additional information about closeout for mitigation reconstruction projects, see Addendum, Part D.9.

D.2 Grant Closeout

The Grantee has up to 90 days following the expiration of the grant POP to liquidate valid expenditures incurred during the POP. Cost underruns remaining after the post-POP liquidation period date must be reported to FEMA for de-obligation. The closeout process for the Grantee involves the following steps:

- ◆ The Grantee ensures all subgrants have been closed out as identified in [Part VII, D.1](#);
- ◆ The Grantee reconciles/adjusts subgrant costs, ensures that non-Federal share costs are documented, and ensures that all costs submitted are eligible according to the FEMA-approved SOW;
- ◆ The Grantee receives and processes cost adjustments or returns unobligated funds to FEMA via SMARTLINK or PARS. Final payment is made to the Grantee;
- ◆ The Grantee submits a closeout letter to FEMA with supporting documentation, including:
 - Statement that SOW(s) has been completed as approved and all EHP requirements have been satisfied;
 - SF-425 (for PARS, the final SF-425 is also submitted via PARS);
 - SF-270, *Request for Advance or Reimbursement*, if applicable, or request for de-obligation of unused funds, if applicable;
 - FEMA Form 20-18, *Report on Government Property*, if applicable; and
- ◆ The Grantee notifies FEMA that the grant is ready for final closeout.

The Grantee must maintain the complete grant closeout records file for at least 3 years from the submission date of its single or last expenditure report in accordance with 44 CFR Section 13.42.

For **HMGP**, FEMA can track closeouts using the Project Closeout module in NEMIS.

D.2.1 Update of Repetitive Loss Database

Grantees with projects that mitigate a repetitive loss property, as identified by the NFIP, must update the NFIP Repetitive Loss Database as project activities are completed.

- ◆ For acquisition and demolition or relocation projects, Grantees must provide this update when there is no longer an insurable structure on the property; and
- ◆ For elevation, reconstruction, floodproofing, and minor flood control projects, Grantees must provide this update when the approved activity is complete or otherwise effective.

The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978. At least two of the claims must be more than 10 days apart but within 10 years of each other. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

Please note this definition of repetitive loss property is different from the FMA definition of repetitive loss property located in [Part IX, C.1](#).

To gain access to sensitive NFIP data, government officials are required to obtain a User Name and Password for access to Data Exchange, the Repetitive Loss Database that is managed by the NFIP Legacy Systems Contractor. Currently, only two access accounts are permitted per State and are reserved for the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) and the State NFIP Coordinator or their designee. To obtain a User Name and Password for access to Data Exchange, send an email with your name, title, contact information, and the reason that access to Data Exchange is needed to FEMA. Once FEMA authorizes you for NFIP Legacy Systems access to Data Exchange, you will be notified via email.

To maintain accurate, up-to-date records for all repetitive loss properties mitigated as a result of HMA grant funds, FEMA requires that the Grantee submit FEMA Form AW-501, *NFIP Repetitive Loss Update Worksheet* (OMB 1660-0022). Form AW-501 must be submitted along with documentation supporting the change in the mitigated status of a structure (e.g., elevation certificate). This form must be submitted for each property mitigated with HMA grant funds prior to closeout. The AW-501 form and instructions for completing and submitting it can be found on the FEMA Web site: <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3244>. Detailed AW-501 forms for individual repetitive loss properties can be obtained by accessing Data Exchange and selecting the link to AW-501 data after selecting to look up property by property locator or repetitive loss number.

States accessing NFIP data via the electronic systems (Data Exchange) are advised of, and must acknowledge, the sensitive nature of the information and the need to prevent the release of the data to unauthorized users. When the data is released to a local government by either the State or the appropriate FEMA Regional Office, the local government must be notified in writing that the records relating to individuals and individual properties are:

being made available through the FEMA routine use policy for the specific purposes of mitigation planning, research, analysis, and feasibility studies consistent with the NFIP and for uses that further the floodplain management and hazard mitigation goals of the States and FEMA.

PART VIII. FEMA CONTACTS

Part VIII identifies resources that may help Applicants and subapplicants request HMA funds.

If requested, FEMA will provide technical assistance to both Applicants and subapplicants regarding:

- ◆ General questions about the HMA programs;
- ◆ Specific questions about subapplications after the application period opens;
- ◆ Feasibility and effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and EHP compliance during the application period; and
- ◆ The eGrants application processes.

For additional technical assistance resources, including HMA application and award resources, see [Part X, C.7](#).

FEMA encourages Applicants and subapplicants to seek technical assistance early in the application period by contacting their appropriate FEMA Regional Office. [Table 6](#) shows which States are served by each FEMA Region.

Contact information for FEMA Regional Offices is provided at <http://www.fema.gov/regional-operations>.

Contact information for each SHMO is provided at <http://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>.

Table 6: FEMA Regions

FEMA Region	Serving
I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
II	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands
III	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
VII	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
IX	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands
X	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

PART IX. ADDITIONAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

Part IX provides additional information applicable to assistance available under each particular HMA grant program. This section supplements the information provided in Parts I through VIII, and the unique project type guidance included in the Addendum. Part IX does not provide all of the information necessary to apply for funding through an HMA program and must be read in conjunction with other relevant sections of this guidance.

A. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Most of the information that an Applicant or subapplicant needs to apply for an HMGP award or that a Grantee or subgrantee needs to manage a HMGP award is provided in Parts I through VIII, and Part X. This section contains supplemental guidance specific to HMGP.

A.1 Grantee Request for HMGP Funds

HMGP is authorized through a Presidential major disaster declaration for activities that provide a beneficial impact to the disaster area. A Governor may request that HMGP funding be available throughout the State or only in specific jurisdictions. For information regarding the declaration process and authorization of HMGP, see 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart B, and seek assistance from the appropriate FEMA Regional Office.

The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under HMGP 44 CFR Section 206.438 (d). The GAR responsibilities include providing technical advice and assistance to eligible subapplicants and/or subgrantees and ensuring that all potential subapplicants are aware of available assistance for the submission of all documents necessary for grant award.

A.2 State Administrative Plan

The State Administrative Plan is a procedural guide that details how the Grantee will administer HMGP. Grantees must have a current Administrative Plan approved by FEMA before receiving HMGP funds. The State Administrative Plan may become an annex or chapter of the State's overall emergency response and operations plan or comprehensive mitigation program strategy. At a minimum, the State Administrative Plan must:

- ◆ Designate the State agency that will act as Grantee;
- ◆ Identify the SHMO;
- ◆ Identify staffing requirements and resources, including a procedure for expanding staff temporarily following a disaster, if necessary;

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- ◆ Establish procedures to guide implementation activities, including Grantee management costs and distribution of subgrantee management costs; and
 - ◆ Comply with 44 CFR Section 206.437.

A.2.1 Designation of Grantee and SHMO

Typically, the agency designated to act as Grantee manages the State responsibilities for Federal and State disaster assistance and is responsible for meeting the mitigation planning requirement. Although a single agency may administer the funding, the Governor may establish an interagency mitigation team to manage the State mitigation program.

The SHMO is typically responsible for managing the State's mitigation program, coordinating the mitigation team, and developing as well as implementing the hazard mitigation plan. States often rely on staff from the emergency management agency or other State agencies to augment the staff of the SHMO following a disaster.

A.2.2 Staffing Requirements and the Mitigation Team

The State Administrative Plan should identify the positions and minimum number of personnel needed to implement HMGP. Key positions may include clerical, administrative, and financial management staff; program specialists to support mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation activities and to conduct BCAs; and environmental planners. However, the organizational structure of the staff should remain flexible as it may be augmented as needed with emergency management agency staff, staff from other State agencies, or temporary staff or contractors hired to administer HMGP effectively. The State Administrative Plan should include a procedure for expanding staff resources and using HMGP management costs.

The mitigation team may include representatives of agencies involved with emergency management, natural resources, floodplain management, environmental issues and historic and archeological preservation, soil conservation, transportation, planning and zoning, housing and economic development, building regulations, infrastructure regulations or construction, public information, insurance, regional and local government, academia, business, and non-profit organizations. With the varied backgrounds and specialized expertise of members, the team creates interagency, interdisciplinary insight regarding risks and potential solutions. The interagency aspect of the team can diffuse political pressure on the Grantee agency and increase the availability of resources. The mitigation team may support the Grantee agency by:

- ◆ Developing a comprehensive mitigation strategy;
- ◆ Supporting development and implementation of the State Mitigation Plan;
- ◆ Communicating with local governments regarding State mitigation priorities;
- ◆ Building public and business/industry support for mitigation initiatives;

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- ◆ Reviewing, assigning priority, and recommending mitigation actions for implementation; and
 - ◆ Seeking funding for implementation of mitigation measures.

A.2.3 Procedures to Guide Implementation Activities

The State Administrative Plan must establish procedures to:

- ◆ Identify and notify potential subapplicants of the availability of HMGP funding;
- ◆ Provide potential subapplicants information on the application process, program eligibility, and deadlines;
- ◆ Determine subapplicant eligibility;
- ◆ Provide information for environmental and floodplain management reviews in conformance with 44 CFR Parts 9 and 10;
- ◆ Process requests for advances of funds and reimbursements;
- ◆ Monitor and evaluate the progress and completion of funded mitigation activities;
- ◆ Review and approve cost overruns;
- ◆ Process appeals;
- ◆ Provide technical assistance as required to subgrantees;
- ◆ Comply with the administrative requirements of 44 CFR Parts 13 and 206;
- ◆ Comply with audit requirements of 44 CFR Section 13.26 and OMB Circular A-133; and
- ◆ Provide quarterly progress reports to FEMA on funded mitigation activities.

A.2.4 Sliding Scale

The maximum amount of HMGP funding available is calculated using a “sliding scale” formula based on a percentage of the estimated total Federal assistance under the Stafford Act, excluding administrative costs for each Presidential major disaster declaration. Applicants with a FEMA-approved State or Tribal Standard Mitigation Plan may receive:

- ◆ Up to 15 percent of the first \$2 billion of the estimated aggregate amount of disaster assistance;
- ◆ Up to 10 percent for the next portion of the estimated aggregate amount more than \$2 billion and up to \$10 billion; and
- ◆ Up to 7.5 percent for the next portion of the estimated aggregate amount more than \$10 billion and up to \$35.333 billion.

Applicants with a FEMA-approved State or Indian Tribal Enhanced Mitigation Plan are eligible for HMGP funding not to exceed 20 percent of the estimated total Federal assistance under the Stafford Act, up to \$35.333 billion of such assistance, excluding administrative costs authorized for the disaster.

A.2.5 Management Costs

The Grantee must amend its State Administrative Plan to include procedures for determining the reasonable amount or percentage of management costs that it will pass through to the subgrantee, as well as closeout and audit procedures before FEMA will obligate any management costs (see 44 CFR Sections 207.4(c) and 207.7(b)). The State will determine the amount, if any, of management costs it will pass through to the subgrantee. FEMA has not established any minimum for what constitutes a reasonable amount.

A.2.6 Submission and Approval Deadlines

A State may forward a new or updated State Administrative Plan to FEMA for approval at any time. A State should review and update their plan annually and must review and update it following a Presidential major disaster declaration if required to meet current policy guidance or changes to the administration of the program. If a review indicates that there will be no changes to the current State Administrative Plan, the Grantee should notify FEMA of this within 90 days of the disaster declaration.

A.3 HMGP Funding

FEMA will determine the funding it will make available for the HMGP by a lock-in, which will act as a ceiling for funds available to a Grantee, including its subgrantees. The level of HMGP funding available for a given disaster is based on a percentage of the estimated total Federal assistance under the Stafford Act, excluding administrative costs for each Presidential major disaster declaration, as described in 44 CFR Section 206.432(b) and [Part III, A](#) of this guidance.

An initial estimate will be provided within 35 days of the disaster declaration or soon thereafter, in conjunction with calculation of the preliminary lock-in amount(s) for management costs.

The 6-month estimate is no longer the floor or a guaranteed minimum funding for HMGP. The 12-month lock-in is the maximum amount available. Prior to 12 months, total obligations are

THE HMGP FINAL LOCK-IN

Because lock-in estimates are subject to change, FEMA will not obligate more than 75 percent of any estimate before the final lock-in is calculated.

Total State Management Cost (SMC)
(4.89% of Total Available HMGP):



Prior to 12 Months:

FEMA obligates up to 75 percent of
total HMGP funding separate from SMC



At 12 Months:

FEMA establishes the full HMGP ceiling
amount



At 18 Months:

For a catastrophic disaster, the final
lock-in amount { æ Å^ adjusted upon

limited to not more than **75 percent** of any current estimate, without the concurrence of the Regional Administrator or Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) with Disaster Recovery Manager authority and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO).

FEMA will establish the HMGP funding ceiling for each disaster at 12 months after the disaster declaration. This amount, also known as the “lock-in” value for HMGP, is the maximum that FEMA can obligate for eligible HMGP activities. The OCFO will continue to provide HMGP estimates prior to 12 months; however, these estimates will not represent a minimum or floor amount.

In rare circumstances, when a catastrophic disaster has resulted in major fluctuations of projected disaster costs, FEMA may, at the request of the Grantee, conduct an additional review 18 months after the disaster declaration. If the resulting review shows that the amount of funds available for HMGP is different than previously calculated, the final lock-in amount will be adjusted accordingly.

The Grantee must justify in writing to the Regional Administrator any requests to change the amount of the lock-in or perform subsequent reviews. The Regional Administrator will recommend to the Chief Financial Officer whether to approve the change. Changes to the lock-in will not be made without the approval of the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer may change the amount of the lock-in if it is determined that the projections used to determine the lock-in were inaccurate to such a degree that the change to the lock-in would be material, or for other reasons in his or her discretion that may reasonably warrant such changes. The Chief Financial Officer will not make such changes without consultation with the Grantee and the Regional Administrator.

A.4 HMGP Management Costs

The amounts, allowable uses, and procedures for HMGP management costs are established in 44 CFR Part 207. Examples of allowable management costs are listed in [Part IV, D.1.3](#). HMGP management costs will be provided at a rate of 4.89 percent of the HMGP ceiling. The Grantee, in its State Administrative Plan, will determine the amount, if any, of management costs it will pass through to the subgrantee (see [Part IX, A.2.5](#)). Management costs are provided outside of and separate from the HMGP ceiling amount. There is no additional cost-share requirement for HMGP management costs.

FEMA will establish the amount of funds that it will make available for management costs by a lock-in, which will act as a ceiling for management cost funds available to a Grantee, including its subgrantees. FEMA will determine, and provide to the Grantee, management cost lock-ins at 30 days (or soon thereafter), at 6 months, and at 12 months from the date of declaration, or upon the calculation of the final HMGP lock-in ceiling, whichever is later.

Upon receipt of the initial 30-day lock-in, Grantees may request that FEMA obligate 25 percent of the estimated lock-in amount(s) to the Grantee. No later than 120 days after the date of declaration, the Grantee must submit documentation to support costs and activities for which the projected lock-in for management cost funding will be used. In extraordinary circumstances, FEMA may approve a request by a Grantee to submit supporting documentation after 120 days.

FEMA will work with the Grantee to approve or reject the documentation submitted within 30 days of receipt. If the documentation is rejected, the Grantee will have 30 days to resubmit it for reconsideration and approval. FEMA will not obligate any additional management costs unless the Grantee's documentation is approved.

The documentation for management costs must include:

- ◆ A description of activities, personnel requirements, and other costs for which the Grantee will use the management cost funding provided under this part;
- ◆ The Grantee's plan for expending and monitoring the funds provided under this part and ensuring sufficient funds are budgeted for grant closeout; and
- ◆ An estimate of the percentage or amount of pass-through funds for management costs provided under this part that the Grantee will make available to subgrantees, and the basis, criteria, or formula for determining the subgrantee percentage or amount (e.g., number of projects, complexity of projects, etc.).

Upon receipt of the 6-month management costs lock-in, and if the Grantee can justify a bona fide need for additional management costs, the Grantee may submit a request to the Regional Administrator for an interim obligation. Any interim obligation must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer and will not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the 6-month lock-in amount, except in extraordinary circumstances.

The Grantee must justify in writing to the Regional Administrator any requests to change the amount of the lock-in or the cap, extend the time period before lock-in, or request an interim obligation of funding at the time of the 6-month lock-in adjustment. The Regional Administrator will recommend to the Chief Financial Officer whether to approve the extension, change, or interim obligation. Extensions, changes to the lock-in, or interim obligations will not be made without the approval of the Chief Financial Officer.

For additional information on HMGP management costs see 44 CFR Part 207.

A.5 Eligible Subapplicants

In addition to the eligible subapplicants described in [Part IV, A.1](#), PNP organizations may act as the subapplicant for HMGP. PNP organizations or institutions that own or operate a PNP facility are defined in 44 CFR Section 206.221(e). Each subapplication from a PNP must include either:

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- ◆ An effective ruling letter from the IRS granting tax exemption under Section 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; or
 - ◆ State certification, under State law, of non-profit status.

A qualified conservation organization, as defined at 44 CFR Section 80.3(h), is the only PNP organization eligible to apply for property acquisition and demolition or relocation projects.

A.6 Submission of HMGP Subapplications

The Grantee must submit all HMGP subapplications to FEMA within 12 months of the date of the disaster declaration. Upon written request and justification from the Grantee, FEMA may extend the application submission timeline in 30- to 90-day increments not to exceed a total extension of 180 days, in the event of extraordinary conditions. For additional information see 44 CFR Section 206.436. Additional time may be available based on meeting the criteria of the Stafford Act, Section 301. To qualify, the requestor must justify how the event for which the additional time is needed created the situation in which the Grantee cannot meet the regulatory administrative deadline.

Extensions beyond regulatory time limits will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Stafford Act Section 301 provides relief for the rare circumstance when the magnitude of the event for which the extension is requested prevents the Grantee from meeting program administrative requirements. The Grantee must make the request to the Flood Insurance and Mitigation Administration Associate Administrator by submitting through the Regional Administrator, or if there is a Joint Field Office submit through the FCO. The Regional Administrator or FCO will provide his or her comments or concurrence and forward the request. The maximum time available is 90 days. The request must describe the conditions that preclude the Grantee from meeting the administrative requirements and must include a summary of current status, planned actions to meet the extension, and any resources that may be required. FEMA will consider the request and will provide a decision within 30 days.

A.7 Grant Cost-share Requirements

HMGP grants are required to have at least a 25 percent non-Federal cost share.

The Grantee may choose to meet the cost-share requirement by ensuring a minimum 25 percent non-Federal share for the overall HMGP grant award, rather than on an individual activity basis. Grantees choosing this option should develop a cost-share strategy as part of their Administrative Plan for review and approval by FEMA.

If an Applicant chooses to fund individual projects with non-Federal cost shares below 25 percent, the Applicant must notify FEMA. If an Applicant intends to implement this approach, the State Administrative Plan must explain how the Applicant will:

- ◆ Apply this approach in a fair and impartial manner to all subapplications;

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- ◆ Monitor the cost share for the overall grant throughout the POP; and
 - ◆ Address any cost-share shortfalls that may occur during the POP and at closeout.

If, at closeout, the non-Federal cost share of the grant is less than 25 percent of the total amount, FEMA will recoup the amount of Federal funds needed to bring the cost share into compliance.

A.8 Post-Disaster Code Enforcement Projects

HMGP will fund extraordinary post-disaster code enforcement costs. Extraordinary needs associated with enforcing local building codes during post-disaster reconstruction may include the performance of building department functions, such as building inspections, and the performance of Substantial Damage determinations under the NFIP.

A post-disaster code enforcement project may be funded through HMGP if:

- ◆ The Grantee assesses existing building code and/or zoning and land use management regulations and determines that they adequately address the identified natural hazard risks. The Grantee determines that the local community has adopted a building code consistent with a recent edition of the International Code Series, conforms to State-model or State-mandated building codes, and, if the local community participates in the NFIP, has local floodplain management measures in place that meet the minimum requirements for participation in the NFIP;
- ◆ The Grantee evaluates the building department and determines that its organization, funding, and enforcement and inspection processes are sufficient to ensure proper enforcement of all applicable laws and ordinances during normal operations; and
- ◆ The Grantee evaluates the building department and identifies deficiencies, and the local community agrees to address any deficiencies identified in this evaluation as a condition of receiving the subgrant. This agreement can be a simple statement attached to the evaluation and should include an implementation schedule that is mutually satisfactory to the Grantee, the subgrantee, and FEMA. The agreement should include an acknowledgment by the subgrantee that failure to meet the agreed upon implementation schedule can result in the loss of all current and/or future building department assistance used to support post-disaster operations.

The State's assessment can be accomplished through various mechanisms. Any assessment should include a discussion of the community's compliance with the NFIP. Suggested approaches include (but are not limited to):

- ◆ Employing a mutual-aid agreement among communities to use other local building officials;
- ◆ Entering into a contractual agreement with a State or regional government entity that is well versed in building codes and proper administration of a building department;

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- ◆ Entering into a contractual agreement with one of the model building code organizations;
 - ◆ Employing building code experts temporarily;
 - ◆ Deploying FEMA mitigation staff knowledgeable of building codes and proper building department administration. Former local building officials can often provide the requisite knowledge; or
 - ◆ Requesting the Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program.

HMGP funds only extraordinary post-disaster code enforcement costs. Extraordinary post-disaster code enforcement costs are the costs to ensure disaster-resistant codes are implemented during disaster reconstruction after normal costs of the building department are deducted. Costs might include staffing, equipment purchases, office rental, transportation, supplies, and similar expenses. Extraordinary costs equal disaster costs minus normal costs and cost of fees or fee waivers.

- ◆ Disaster costs can be determined by the payroll and office expenses during the period of assistance. If the subapplicant must purchase new equipment, only the equivalent rental cost of this equipment for the period of assistance is considered a disaster cost. The revenues generated by fees for inspections or permits, whether collected or not, must be deducted;
- ◆ Normal costs can be determined from a monthly average of payroll and office expenses during the most recent 12-month period that does not include Federal, State, or local disaster declarations; and
- ◆ If a community has already received Federal assistance for meeting emergency building inspection needs (such as determining habitability), these costs must be deducted in determining extraordinary costs.

A.9 Advance Assistance

Advance Assistance is authorized by the SRIA, which allows advancing up to 25 percent of the HMGP ceiling or \$10 million to Applicants, whichever is less. The purpose of Advance Assistance is to provide States and Tribes resources to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner. FEMA expects States and Tribes that receive Advance Assistance to submit complete project applications up to or over the HMGP ceiling by the application deadline.

ADVANCE ASSISTANCE

FEMA may provide up to 25 percent (with a limit of \$10 million) of the amount of estimated HMGP costs to States and Indian Tribal governments in advance of incurring eligible costs.

FEMA expects States that receive Advance Assistance to submit complete project applications up to or over the available HMGP ceiling by the final HMGP project application deadline.

FEMA will continue to implement Advance Assistance on a pilot basis for any State or Indian Tribal government having a declaration with an open application period. Advance Assistance is not automatic. States and Tribes may request Advance Assistance by submitting an HMGP application form to the Regional Mitigation Division Director. The application must identify the proposed use of the funds, including costs in sufficient detail for each proposed activity and milestones for submitting completed HMGP applications to FEMA. Advance Assistance is subject to the HMGP cost-share requirements and SFM (i.e., FEMA will not obligate funds until the State has an immediate need for the funds). Advance Assistance is part of the HMGP ceiling amount.

States may use Advance Assistance for the following activities:

- ◆ Obtain staff or resources to develop a cost-share strategy and identify potential match funding;
- ◆ Evaluate facilities or areas to determine appropriate mitigation actions;
- ◆ Incorporate environmental considerations early into program decisions;
- ◆ Collect data for BCAs, environmental compliance and other program requirements;
- ◆ Scope and prioritize hazard mitigation projects (including State coordination of local projects) to incorporate sustainability, resilience, and renewable building concepts;
- ◆ Develop hazard mitigation projects, including engineering design and feasibility actions;
- ◆ Incorporate SFM principles into mitigation project work schedules and budgets that will facilitate compliance with the legislative requirement to expend obligated funds within 24 months;
- ◆ Conduct meetings, outreach, and coordination with potential subapplicants and community residents to identify potential participants for property acquisition and demolition or relocation projects;
- ◆ Conduct engineering design and feasibility studies for larger or complex community drainage projects or critical facility retrofits (such as for phased projects);
- ◆ Conduct hydrologic and hydraulic studies for unmapped flood zones or Approximate A Zone areas where communities propose to submit hazard mitigation projects;
- ◆ Perform professional cost estimation services to aid consistency in project budgeting across subapplications;
- ◆ Rectify data consistency needs for other project application categories, such as EHP, cost sharing mechanisms, and work schedules; and
- ◆ Complete necessary documents for deed restricting properties such as acknowledgement of voluntary participation, or Model Acknowledgement of Conditions for Mitigation of Property in a Special Flood Hazard Area with FEMA Grant Funds for property acquisition projects.

Requirements and Deliverables Associated with Advance Assistance and Resulting HMGP Applications may include:

- ◆ Documentation of Advance Assistance Accomplishments: Applicants must submit documentation to FEMA to support that they accomplished all activities listed in their Advance Assistance application.
- ◆ Submission of Projects up to the HMGP Ceiling: FEMA expects States that receive Advance Assistance to submit complete project applications up to or over the available HMGP ceiling by the final HMGP project application deadline.
- ◆ Accounting for Use of Advance Assistance Funds: For accounting and audit purposes, the State must submit sufficient financial detail to demonstrate that no costs claimed under Advance Assistance are duplicated in subsequent HMGP project applications or in State Management Cost budgets.
- ◆ Documentation of Environmental Considerations: The Applicant must document that effects to environmental and historic resources were considered early in the planning and project scoping processes. This requirement is in addition to ensuring environmental compliance.

For additional information on Advance Assistance, please see [Appendix L](#), Advance Assistance Optional Application.

A.10 Phased Projects

In general, sufficient technical information is provided by the Applicant or subapplicant to allow FEMA to make an eligibility determination on a subapplication. The costs to obtain this information are generally eligible as pre-award costs (See [Part V, F.2](#) for more information). However, in rare circumstances it is beyond the subapplicant's technical and financial resources to provide the complete technical information required for a full eligibility or environmental review of a complex project. The Applicant and FEMA may provide technical assistance to the subapplicant to develop this complete body of technical data by approving a subapplication to complete a Phase I design, engineering, environmental, or feasibility study. The Phase I study provides FEMA with a technical body of information mutually concurred on by the subapplicant, the Applicant, and FEMA to determine project eligibility. If the results of the Phase I review indicate that the project meets HMGP requirements, the project would then be eligible for funding for construction under a Phase II approval. Phase I study funding is part of the project's total estimated cost, and is subject to HMGP cost-share requirements.

The use of a Phase I study should be limited to complex projects that require technical or environmental data beyond the scope of that generally required for a typical HMGP project. The following provides guidelines and outlines the process for selecting projects for Phase I/Phase II project approval.

A.10.1 Pre-Screening Process

The project must meet the following pre-screening criteria for a conditional Phase I approval in the following sequence:

- ◆ State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan – The proposed project must be in conformance with the State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan;
- ◆ Justification for Selection of the Proposed Project – Justification must be provided for the selection of the proposed solution after consideration of a range of options;
- ◆ Potential Cost-effectiveness – The project demonstrates potential cost-effectiveness based on a preliminary assessment of anticipated project benefits and cost. The subapplicant must be aware that this preliminary assessment is solely for the purpose of the Phase I pre-screening process and is not the final cost-effectiveness determination;
- ◆ EHP Review – Initial environmental review to identify major EHP compliance issues. The Phase I study is categorically excluded from NEPA review; and
- ◆ Hydrologic and Hydraulic or Other Relevant Technical Data – The subapplicant provides available hydrologic and hydraulic data based on existing models and other relevant technical data, as appropriate.

A.10.2 Phase I Conditional Approval

The Applicant and FEMA may approve projects meeting the above pre-screening requirements for technical assistance under a Phase I conditional approval. FEMA and the Applicant will coordinate closely to ensure mutual concurrence on all data and technical information as the Phase I technical review process proceeds. The sequence for the process is as follows:

- ◆ Hydrologic and Hydraulic or Other Relevant Technical Data – If appropriate, the Applicant and FEMA will review the hydrologic and hydraulic or other technical data provided by the subapplicant;
- ◆ Preliminary Engineering Design – Based upon the technical data, the subapplicant develops a preliminary engineering design and layout and cost estimates with ad-hoc technical assistance from the Applicant and FEMA;
- ◆ EO 11988 – If applicable, based upon the technical data and revised engineering design, the project must demonstrate compliance with floodplain management requirements under this EO. If a FIRM amendment or revision will be necessary, the Applicant and FEMA will provide the subapplicant with technical assistance to meet this requirement;
- ◆ Refinement of the Cost-Effectiveness Assessment – Based upon the revised design and cost estimates, the Applicant and FEMA will refine the preliminary assessment of cost-effectiveness conducted in the Phase I pre-screening process. This will result in a final

BCR to evaluate the project's cost-effectiveness, which will include all the project costs including Phase I; and

- ◆ EHP Review – The Applicant and FEMA will conduct a review of the revised project design to ensure EHP compliance. The project will meet EHP requirements before Phase II approval.

A.10.3 Phase II Approval-Construction Process

If the project is determined to be eligible, technically feasible, cost-effective, and compliant with EHP requirements under the Phase I technical review, the project may then be approved for construction under Phase II.

A.11 The 5 Percent Initiative

Some mitigation activities are difficult to evaluate using FEMA-approved cost-effectiveness methodologies. Up to 5 percent of the total HMGP funds may be set aside by the Grantee to pay for such activities. These funds are not eligible to be used in situations where the mitigation activities can be evaluated under FEMA-approved cost-effectiveness methodologies but do not meet the required BCA threshold.

To be eligible for the 5 Percent Initiative, activities must:

- ◆ Be difficult to evaluate against traditional program cost-effectiveness criteria;
- ◆ Comply with all applicable HMGP eligibility criteria as well as with Federal, State, and local laws and ordinances;
- ◆ Be consistent with the goals and objectives of the State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) and local or Tribal mitigation plans; and
- ◆ Be submitted for review with a narrative that indicates that there is a reasonable expectation that future damage or loss of life or injury will be reduced or prevented by the activity.

Activities that might be funded under the 5 Percent Initiative include:

- ◆ The use, evaluation, and application of new, unproven mitigation techniques, technologies, methods, procedures, or products;
- ◆ Equipment and systems for the purpose of warning citizens of impending hazards;
- ◆ Purchase of generators or related equipment, such as generator hook-ups;
- ◆ Hazard identification or mapping and related equipment for the implementation of mitigation activities;
- ◆ GIS software, hardware, and data acquisition whose primary aim is mitigation;

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- ◆ Public awareness or education campaigns about mitigation; and
 - ◆ Evaluation of model building codes in support of future adoption and/or implementation.

A.11.1 Availability of Additional Funds for Tornado Mitigation

FEMA allows increasing the 5 Percent Initiative amount up to 10 percent for a Presidential major disaster declaration for tornadoes and high winds at the discretion of the Grantee. The increased initiative funding can be used for activities that address the unique hazards posed by tornadoes. To qualify for this funding, the Grantee must, in its State or Indian Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan, or other comprehensive plan, address warning of citizens (ensuring 90 percent coverage), further the safe room concept in construction or rehabilitation of residences or commercial structures, and address sheltering in mobile home parks. The plan, also, must explain how the Grantee will implement an ongoing public education program so that citizens are aware of warning systems and their meaning and the availability of in-home shelter designs. Similar information should be included in the subgrantee's local or Indian Tribal mitigation plan.

A.12 Appeal Process

An eligible subapplicant, subgrantee, or Grantee may appeal any FEMA determination regarding subapplications or applications submitted for funding under HMGP. FEMA will only consider appeals in writing that contain documentation that justifies the request for reconsideration. The appeal should specify the monetary figure in dispute and the provisions in Federal law, regulation, or policy with which the appellant believes the initial action was inconsistent.

Whether the appeal is originated by the Grantee or by a subapplicant/subgrantee, the appeal must be submitted in writing to the Regional Administrator by the Grantee. The Regional Administrator is the decision-maker on first appeals. If there is an appeal of the Regional Administrator's decision on any first appeal, the Assistant Administrator for Mitigation is the decision-maker for the second appeal. In some cases the appeal may involve highly technical issues. In these cases, FEMA may consult independent scientific or technical experts on the subject under appeal.

Appellants must make appeals within 60 days after receipt of a notice of the action that is being appealed. The Grantee must forward any appeal from a subapplicant/subgrantee with a written recommendation to the Regional Administrator within 60 days of receipt. Within 90 days following the receipt of an appeal, FEMA will notify the Grantee in writing of the disposition of the appeal or of the need for additional information.

If additional information is needed, FEMA will determine a date by which the information must be provided. Within 90 days following the receipt of the requested additional information (or 90 days after the information was due), FEMA will notify the Grantee in writing of the disposition of the appeal.

FEMA will provide its decision to the Grantee in writing. If the decision is to grant the appeal, the Regional Administrator will take the appropriate action.

Additional information regarding appeals can be found at 44 CFR Section 206.440.

B. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

Most of the information that an Applicant or subapplicant needs to apply for a PDM award or that a Grantee or subgrantee needs to manage a PDM award is provided in Parts I through VIII, and Part X. This section contains supplemental guidance specific to the PDM Program.

B.1 Allocation

FEMA will allocate funds for eligible projects to States and Territories consistent with applicable, statutory base and/or maximum allocations in the authorizing and appropriation laws. FEMA will administer the program as directed by Congress.

B.2 Small Impoverished Communities

Grants awarded to small impoverished communities may receive a Federal cost share of up to 90 percent of the total amount approved under the grant award to implement eligible approved activities in accordance with the Stafford Act. A small impoverished community must:

- ◆ Be a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals identified by the State as a rural community that is not a remote area within the corporate boundaries of a larger city;
- ◆ Be economically disadvantaged, with residents having an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80 percent of the national per capita income, based on best available data. For the most current information, go to <http://www.bea.gov>;
- ◆ Have a local unemployment rate that exceeds by 1 percentage point or more the most recently reported, average yearly national unemployment rate. For the most current information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.us.htm>; and
- ◆ Meet other criteria required by the Applicant in which the community is located.

Applicants must certify and provide documentation of the community status with the appropriate subapplication to justify the 90 percent cost share. If documentation is not submitted with the subapplication, FEMA will provide no more than the standard 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

B.3 Information Dissemination

Under the PDM Program, subapplicants may include eligible information dissemination activities in their project or planning subapplication. Eligible information dissemination activities include public awareness and education (brochures, workshops, videos, etc.) that directly relate to the eligible mitigation activity proposed in the subapplication. Information dissemination activities are limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the total cost of a subapplication.

B.4 Applicant Ranking of Subapplications

Applicants must rank each subapplication included in their grant application in order of their priority for funding. Each subapplication must be assigned a unique rank in *eGrants*. Applicants must provide an explanation for the rank given to each subapplication and demonstrate how it is consistent with their State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan.

B.5 Selection

FEMA will identify subapplications for further review based on Applicant rank. FEMA may identify a subapplication for further review out of rank order based on considerations such as program priorities, available funds, and policy factors.

FEMA will notify Applicants whose subapplications are identified for further review; however, this notification and conducting FEMA-requested pre-award activities are not considered notification or guarantee of a grant award.

C. Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Most of the information that an Applicant or subapplicant needs to apply for an FMA award or that a Grantee or subgrantee needs to manage an FMA award is provided in Parts I through VII, and Part IX. This section contains supplemental guidance specific to FMA.

C.1 Eligible Properties

Properties included in a project subapplication for FMA funding must be NFIP-insured at the time of the application submittal. Flood insurance must be maintained through completion of the mitigation activity and for the life of the structure.

Residential or non-residential properties currently insured with the NFIP are eligible to receive FMA funds. In order to receive an increased Federal cost share, properties must meet one of the definitions below (consistent with the legislative changes made in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012):

- ◆ **A severe repetitive loss property** is a structure that:
 - (a) Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
 - (b) Has incurred flood related damage –
 - (i) For which 4 or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or
 - (ii) For which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.
- ◆ **A repetitive loss property** is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:
 - (a) Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
 - (b) At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

C.2 Repetitive Loss Strategy

To be eligible for an increased Federal cost share, a FEMA-approved State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan that addresses repetitive loss properties must be in effect at the time of grant award and the property that is being submitted for consideration must be a repetitive loss property. Guidance on addressing repetitive loss properties can be found in the *State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* and in 44 CFR Section 201.4(c)(3)(v). The Repetitive

Loss Strategy must identify the specific actions the State has taken to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties, which must include severe repetitive loss properties, and specify how the State intends to reduce the number of such repetitive loss properties. In addition, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the State's strategy to ensure that local jurisdictions with severe repetitive loss properties take actions to reduce the number of these properties, including the development of local or Tribal mitigation plans. For information about the Repetitive Loss Database, see [Part VII, D.2.1](#).

C.3 Cost Sharing

Consistent with the legislative changes made in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, cost-share availability under the FMA program depends on the type of properties included in the grant. For example, severe repetitive loss properties may receive up to 100 percent Federal funding and repetitive loss properties may receive up to 90 percent.

- ◆ In the case of mitigation activities to severe repetitive loss structures:
 - FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent Federal funding of all eligible costs, if the activities are technically feasible and cost-effective; or
 - The expected savings to the NFIF from expected avoided damages through acquisition or relocation activities, if the activities will eliminate future payments from the NFIF for severe repetitive loss structures through an acquisition or relocation activity.
- ◆ In the case of mitigation activities to repetitive loss structures, FEMA may contribute up to 90 percent Federal funding of all eligible costs.
- ◆ In the case of all other mitigation activities, FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent Federal funding of all eligible costs.

Structures with varying cost-share requirements can be submitted in one application. Applicants must provide documentation in the project application showing how the final cost share was derived. The final cost share will be entered into the *eGrants* system and documentation showing how the final cost share was derived must be attached to the application.

C.4 Applicant Ranking of Subapplications

Applicants must rank each subapplication included in their grant application in order of priority for funding. Each subapplication must be assigned a unique rank in *eGrants*. Applicants must provide an explanation for the rank given to each subapplication and demonstrate how it is consistent with their State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan.

C.5 Selection

FEMA will identify subapplications for further review based on a number of criteria, including but not limited to: savings to the NFIF, applicant rank, and property status (e.g., repetitive loss

property, severe repetitive loss property). FEMA also may identify a subapplication for further review out of rank order based on considerations such as program priorities, available funds, and other factors.

FEMA will notify Applicants whose subapplications are identified for further review; however, this notification and conducting FEMA-requested pre-award activities are not considered notification or guarantee of a grant award.

PART X. APPENDICES

A. Acronyms

ABFE	Advisory Base Flood Elevation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
BCA	Benefit-Cost Analysis
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resource Act
CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resource System
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOB	Duplication of Benefits
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOP	Duplication of Programs
DOT	Department of Transportation
eGrants	Electronic Grants
EHP	Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

FIMA	Flood Insurance and Mitigation Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FY	Fiscal Year
GAR	Governor’s Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSTF	Greatest Savings to the Fund
Hazus	Hazards United States
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IBC	International Building Code
ICC	Increased Cost of Compliance
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITP	Independent Third Party
NAP	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIA	National Flood Insurance Act
NFIF	National Flood Insurance Fund
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPA	Otherwise Protected Area
PARS	Payment and Reporting System

PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PNP	Private Non-profit
POC	Point of Contact
POP	Period of Performance
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEI	Structural Engineering Institute
SF	Standard Form
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SFM	Strategic Funds Management
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SOW	Scope of Work
SRIA	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
TB	Technical Bulletin
URA	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	U.S. Fire Administration
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface Area

B. Glossary

Applicant: The entity, such as a State, Territory, or Indian Tribal government, applying to FEMA for a grant that will be accountable for the use of the funds. Once grant funds are awarded, the Applicant becomes the “Grantee.”

Base Flood: A flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Zones AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1–V30, and VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1 percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA): A quantitative procedure that assesses the cost-effectiveness of a hazard mitigation measure by taking a long-term view of avoided future damages as compared to the cost of a project.

Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR): A numerical expression of the cost-effectiveness of a project calculated as the net present value of total project benefits divided by the net present value of total project costs.

Biomass: Biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms.

Building: A structure with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof that is affixed to a permanent site; a manufactured home or a mobile home without wheels, built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community’s floodplain management and building ordinances or laws. “Building” does not mean a gas or liquid storage tank or a recreational vehicle, park trailer, or other similar vehicle.

Clean-site certification: A letter from the appropriate local, State, Indian Tribal, or Federal entity determining that no further remedial action is required to protect human health or the environment.

Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS): A geographic unit designated to serve as a protective barrier against forces of wind and tidal action caused by coastal storms and serving as habitat for aquatic species. Congress restricted Federal spending and assistance for development-related activities within CBRS units to protect them from further development. Federal flood insurance is unavailable in these areas. CBRS units are identified on FEMA FIRMs.

Coastal High Hazard Area: An area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

Combustible material: Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn or will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.

Community Rating System (CRS): A program developed by FEMA to provide incentives for those communities in the NFIP that have gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

Cost-effectiveness: Determined by a systematic quantitative method for comparing the costs of alternative means of achieving the same stream of benefits for a given objective. The benefits in the context of hazard mitigation are avoided future damages and losses. Cost-effectiveness is determined by performing a BCA.

Cost share: The portion of the costs of a federally assisted project or program not borne by the Federal Government.

Defensible space: An area that is either natural or manmade, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared, or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire-suppression operations to occur.

Dwelling: A building designed for use as a residence for no more than four families or a single-family unit in a building under a condominium form of ownership.

Elevated Building: A building that has no basement and a lowest floor that is elevated to or above the BFE by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns. Solid perimeter foundations walls are not an acceptable means of elevating buildings in Zones V and VE.

Environmental Benefits: Environmental benefits are direct or indirect contributions that ecosystems make to the environment and human populations. For FEMA BCA, certain types of environmental benefits may be realized when homes are removed and land is returned to open space uses. Benefits may include flood hazard reduction; an increase in recreation and tourism; enhanced aesthetic value; and improved erosion control, air quality, and water filtration.

Equipment: Tangible, nonexpendable, personal property having a useful life of more than 1 year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit. A Grantee may use its own definition of equipment provided such definition would at least include all equipment defined above.

Federal Agency: Any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including the U.S. Postal Service, but not the American National Red Cross.

Federal Cognizant Agency: The Federal agency responsible for reviewing, negotiating, and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals developed on behalf of all Federal agencies. The OMB publishes a list of Federal Cognizant Agencies.

Firebreak: a strip of cleared land that provides a gap in vegetation or other combustible material that is expected to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire.

Fire-proofing: Removal or treatment of fuels to reduce the danger of fires igniting or spreading. (e.g., fire-proofing roadsides, campsites, structural timber).

Fire-resistant material: Material that has a property that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases, or flames under conditions of use.

Fire retardant: A chemical applied to lumber or other wood products to slow combustion and flame spread.

Fire Severity Zone: Three concentric zones around a building used to determine the most effective design for defensible space.

Flammability: The relative ease with which fuels ignite and burn regardless of the quantity of the fuels.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): Official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Floodplain: Any land area that FEMA has determined has at least a 1 percent chance in any given year of being inundated by floodwaters from any source.

Floodplain Management: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Communities regulate development in these floodways to ensure that there are no increases in upstream flood elevations.

Freeboard: Freeboard is a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. “Freeboard” tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

Fuel break: A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics that affects fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.

Fuel condition: Relative flammability of fuel as determined by fuel type and environmental conditions.

Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR): The individual, designated by the Governor, who serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under HMGP; the person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.

Grant: An award of financial assistance for a specified purpose by the Federal government to an eligible Grantee.

Grantee: The entity, such as a State, Territory, or Indian Tribal government to which a grant is awarded and that is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The Grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document.

Green Open Space: Green open space is land that does not directly touch a natural body of water, such as a river, lake, stream, creek, or coastal body of water.

Hazardous fuels reduction: An area strategically located in relation to predicted fire hazard and occurrence where the vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled (e.g., vegetation management activities).

Hazard mitigation planning: A process used by governments to identify risks, assess vulnerabilities, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from the effects of future natural hazard events.

HMGP Lock-In Ceiling: The level of HMGP funding available to a Grantee for a particular Presidential major disaster declaration.

Identified for Further Review: Subapplications identified for further review contain sufficient information for a preliminary determination of cost-effectiveness and feasibility. In certain instances, FEMA may work with Applicants to confirm cost-effectiveness and feasibility. Identification for further review is not a notification of award.

Ignition-resistant construction: Construction standards based on use of fire-resistant materials, non-combustible materials, and 1-hour fire-rated assemblies.

Increased Cost of Compliance: Coverage for expenses a property owner must incur, above and beyond the cost to repair the physical damage the structure actually sustained from a flooding event, to comply with mitigation requirements of State or local floodplain management ordinances or laws; acceptable mitigation measures are structure elevation, dry floodproofing, structure relocation, structure demolition, or any combination thereof.

Indian Tribal Government: A federally recognized governing body of an Indian or Alaska Native Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian Tribe under the Federally Recognized Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a. This does not include Alaska Native corporations, the ownership of which is vested in private individuals.

Indirect cost: Cost that is incurred by a Grantee for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective that is not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefited.

Indirect cost rate: Percentage established by a Federal department or agency for a Grantee to use in computing the dollar amount it charges to the grant to reimburse itself for indirect costs incurred in doing the work of the grant activity.

Management costs: Any indirect costs, administrative expenses, and any other expenses not directly chargeable to a specific project that are reasonably incurred by a Grantee or subgrantee in administering and managing a grant or subgrant award. For HMGP, management cost funding is provided outside of Federal assistance limits defined at 44 CFR Section 206.432(b).

Manufactured (Mobile) home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections that is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities.

Mitigation: Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.

Mitigation activity: A mitigation measure, project, plan, or action proposed to reduce risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from disasters. The term “measure” is used interchangeably with the term “project” in this program.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): Provides the availability of flood insurance in exchange for the adoption of a minimum local floodplain management ordinance that regulates new and Substantially Improved development in identified flood hazard areas.

Non-combustible material: Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire, such as any material conforming to ASTM E 136.

Nonflammable: Material unlikely to burn when exposed to flame under most conditions.

Non-Federal funds: Financial resources provided by sources other than the Federal Government. The term does not include funds provided to a State or local government through a Federal grant unless the authorizing statute for that grant explicitly allows the funds to be used as cost share for other Federal grants.

Non-Residential structure: Includes, but is not limited to small business concerns, places of worship, schools, farm buildings (including grain bins and silos), pool houses, clubhouses, recreational buildings, mercantile structures, agricultural and industrial structures, warehouses, hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months' duration, and nursing homes.

Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation: Integrates the protection and enhancement of environmental, historic, and cultural resources into the FEMA mission and FEMA programs and activities; ensures that FEMA activities and programs related to disaster response and recovery, hazard mitigation, and emergency preparedness comply with Federal environmental and historic preservation (EHP) laws and Executive orders; and provides EHP technical assistance to FEMA staff, local, State, and Federal partners, and Grantees and subgrantees.

Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs): Designation created by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act. Flood insurance is restricted in OPAs even though they are not in the CBRS and may receive other forms of Federal assistance. OPAs are identified on FEMA FIRMs.

Period of Performance (POP): The period of time during which the Grantee is expected to complete the grant activities and to incur and expend approved funds.

Pile burning: Piling removed vegetation into manageable piles and burning the individual piles during safe and approved burning conditions.

Post-FIRM Building: A building for which construction or Substantial Improvement occurred after December 31, 1974, or on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM, whichever is later.

Practicable: An action that is capable of being done within existing constraints. The test of what is practicable depends upon the situation and includes consideration of all pertinent factors, such as environment, cost, and technology.

Pre-FIRM Building: A building for which construction or Substantial Improvement occurred on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of an initial FIRM.

Prescribed burning: The deliberate and managed use of fire ignited by management actions to meet specific fuels management objectives.

Presidential Major Disaster: Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Private non-profit (PNP): Any non-governmental agency or entity that currently has: (i) an effective ruling letter from the Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption under section 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or (ii) satisfactory evidence from the State that the organization or entity is a non-profit one organized or doing business under State law.

Project: Any mitigation measure or action proposed to reduce risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from disasters.

Public Assistance: Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State and local governments or certain PNP organizations other than assistance for the direct benefit of individuals and families. For further information, see 44 CFR Part 206, Subparts G and H. Fire Management Assistance Grants under section 420 of the Stafford Act are also considered Public Assistance.

Replacement cost value: The cost to replace property with materials of like kind and quality, without any deduction for depreciation.

Riparian Area: The land that directly abuts a natural body of water, such as a river, lake, stream, creek, or coastal body of water.

Slash: The accumulation of vegetative materials such as tops, limbs, branches, brush, and miscellaneous residue results from forest management activities such as thinning, pruning, timber harvesting, and wildfire hazard mitigation.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. An area having special flood, mudflow, or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or a FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1–A30, AE, A99, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1–A30, V1–V30, VE, or V.

State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO): The representative of a State government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.

Structural fire protection: The protection of homes or other buildings from wildland fire.

Subapplicant: The entity, such as a community/local government, Tribal government, or PNP, that submits a subapplication for FEMA assistance to the Applicant. Once funding is awarded, the subapplicant becomes the “subgrantee.”

Subgrant: An award of financial assistance under a grant by a Grantee to an eligible subgrantee.

Subgrantee: The entity, such as a community/local government, Tribal government, or PNP to which a subgrant is awarded and who is accountable to the Grantee for the use of the funds provided.

Substantial Damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a building whereby the cost of restoring the building to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building before the damage occurred.

Wildfire: An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

Wildland-Urban Interface Area: That geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

All terms not listed above are used consistent with the term definitions used in 44 CFR unless otherwise specified.

C. Additional Resources

Description	Web Link or Contact Information
1. NFIP Resources	
National Flood Insurance Program	http://www.floodsmart.gov
Floodplain Management	http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program
Map Service Center	http://msc.fema.gov Telephone: (877) FEMA-MAP (336-2627)
FIRMs	http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-1/flood-insurance-rate-map-firm
ABFEs	Mississippi: http://www.fema.gov/news-release/abfes-are-best-resources-mississippians-rebuilding-now Louisiana: http://www.fema.gov/news-release/2006/02/06/post-katrina-policy-building-elevations
Flood Insurance Studies	http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-2/flood-insurance-study-fis
FEMA Form AW-501	http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-1/mitigated-properties-updates
2. Mitigation Planning and Risk Assessment Resources	
Hazard Mitigation Planning Overview	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-overview
Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FR302-094-1)	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=7209
Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=4859
Mitigation Planning Guidance	http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-planning-laws-regulations-guidance
Mitigation Planning Policies	http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-planning-laws-regulations-guidance
Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6938
Integrating Hazard Mitigation Into Local Planning: Case Studies and Tools for Community Officials	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=7130
Mitigation Planning How-To Guides (FEMA)	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-resources
Hazard Mitigation Planning Risk Assessment	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-risk-assessment
IS-318: Mitigation Planning for Local and Tribal Communities	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=is-318
IS-328: Plan Review for Local Mitigation Plans	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-328
Hazus	http://www.fema.gov/hazus
USGS National Map	http://nationalmap.gov/
USGS Natural Hazards Gateway	http://www.usgs.gov/natural_hazards/

Description	Web Link or Contact Information
3. Benefit-Cost Analysis Resources	
BCA Software and Helpline	Telephone: (866) 222-3580 Email: bchelp@fema.dhs.gov
BCA Overview	http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis
BCA Policies	http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis
4. Feasibility and Effectiveness Resources	
Engineering Helpline	Telephone: (866) 222-3580 Email: enghelpline@fema.dhs.gov
Engineering Case Studies	http://www.fema.gov/grant-applicant-resources
Property Acquisition Projects	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1861
Structure Elevation Projects	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1862
Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1863
Non-Structural Seismic Retrofit	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1865
Structural Seismic Retrofit	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1866
Wind Shutters	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1864
5. EHP Resources	
EHP Program	http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program
EHP Helpline	Telephone: (866) 222-3580 Email: ehhelpline@fema.dhs.gov
EHP Guidance	http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program/environmental-historic-preservation-1
EHP eLearning Tool	http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program/elearning-tool-fema-grant-applicants-45
EHP Policies	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance-policy
EHP Training	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/IS253a.asp
National Register of Historic Places	http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/
6. eGrants and NEMIS (HMGP) Resources	
FEMA Enterprise Service Desk – for HMGP (NEMIS-MT) issues	Telephone: (888) HLP-FEMA (1-888-457-3362) Email: fema-enterprise-service-desk@fema.dhs.gov
FEMA Enterprise Service Desk – eGrants issues	Telephone: (877) 611-4700
eGrants Resources Web site	http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-egrants-system
eGrants Applicant Quick Reference Guide	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3266
eGrants Subapplicant Quick Reference Guide	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3267
eGrants System for Grant Applicants online course (IS-31)	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is31a.asp
eGrants System for Subgrant Applicants online course (IS-30)	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is30a.asp

Description	Web Link or Contact Information
eGrants Internal System online course (IS-32)	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=is-32
MT eGrants Internal Quick Reference Guide	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=5885
NEMIS-MT Frequently Asked Questions:	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program/national-emergency-management-information-system-mitigation-module http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4913
NEMIS-MT User Manual	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4909
7. HMA Application and Award Resources	
HMA Overview	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance
HMA Helpline	Telephone: (866) 222-3580 Email: hmagrantshelpline@dhs.gov
HMA Policies	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance-policy
8. Acquisition Project Resources	
Model Deed Restriction	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6327
Model Acknowledgement of Conditions for Mitigation in Special Flood Hazard Area	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3592
Model Statement of Assurances	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6365
Notice of Voluntary Interest	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3595 http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3596
Statement of Voluntary Participation	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3333
9. Mitigation Reconstruction References	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASCE/SEI 24-05, <i>Flood Resistant Design and Construction</i>, January 2006 ASCE/SEI 7-05, <i>Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures</i>, 2005 <i>International Building Code (IBC)</i>, 2006 edition International Code Council, <i>Reducing Flood Losses Through the International Codes</i>, 3rd Edition, 2008 FEMA P-55, <i>Coastal Construction Manual</i>, 4th Edition, August 2011 FEMA P-424, <i>Design Guide for Improving School Safety in Earthquakes, Floods and High Winds</i>, December 2010 FEMA 489, <i>Mitigation Assessment Team Report: Hurricane Ivan in Alabama and Florida</i>, August 2005 FEMA P-499, <i>Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheet Series</i>, December 2010 FEMA 543, <i>Design Guide for Improving Critical Facility Safety from Flooding and High Winds</i>, January 2007 FEMA 549, <i>Mitigation Assessment Team Report: Hurricane Katrina in the Gulf Coast</i>, July 2006 FEMA 550, <i>Recommended Residential Construction for Coastal Areas: Building on Strong and Safe Foundations</i>, 2nd Edition, December 2009 FEMA 551, <i>Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures</i>, March 2007 FEMA 577, <i>Design Guide for Improving Hospital Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds: Providing Protection to People and Buildings</i>, June 2007 	

Description	Web Link or Contact Information
10. Structure Elevation References	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASCE/SEI 24-05, <i>Flood Resistant Design and Construction</i>, January 2006 • FEMA P-55, <i>Coastal Construction Manual</i>, 4th Edition, August 2011 • FEMA P-259, <i>Engineering Principles and Practices of Retrofitting Floodprone Residential Structures</i>, 3rd Edition, January 2012 • FEMA P-312, <i>Homeowners Guide to Retrofitting</i>, 2nd Edition, December 2009 • FEMA 347, <i>Above the Flood: Elevating Your Flood Prone House</i>, May 2000 • FEMA P-499, <i>Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheet Series</i>, December 2010 • FEMA Technical Bulletin TB-1, <i>Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures</i>, 2008 • FEMA Technical Bulletin TB-5, <i>Free-of-Obstruction Requirements</i>, 2008 • FEMA Technical Bulletin TB-9, <i>Design and Construction Guidance for Breakaway Walls</i>, 2008 • FEMA Form 81-31, <i>NFIP Elevation Certificate</i>, February 2013 	

D. Referenced Regulations, Statutes, Directives, and Guidance

Reference	Description	Web Link
REGULATIONS		
2 CFR Part 215, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-110)	This part contains Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to Federal agencies on the administration of grants to and agreements with institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations. The guidance sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity in the agencies' administration of those grants and agreements.	http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr215_main_02.tpl
2 CFR Part 220, Cost Principles For Educational Institutions (OMB Circular A-21)	Establishes principles for determining costs applicable to grants, contracts, and other agreements with educational institutions.	http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a021_2004
2 CFR Part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A-87)	Establishes principles and standards for determining costs for Federal awards carried out through grants, cost reimbursement contracts, and other agreements with State and local governments and federally recognized Indian Tribal governments.	http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr225_main_02.tpl
2 CFR Part 230, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-122)	Establishes principles for determining costs of grants, contracts and other agreements with non-profit organizations.	http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a122_2004
26 CFR Section 1.170A-14, Qualified Conservation Contributions	Discusses deductions allowable for charitable contributions of interests in properties.	http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=13&SID=7e3a7c14f52556f38d469032c58a4507&ty=HTML&h=L&r=SECTI ON&n=26y3.0.1.1.1.0.2.19
40 CFR Part 312, Innocent Landowners, Standards for Conducting All Appropriate Inquiries	Provide standards and practices for "all appropriate inquiries" for the purposes of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act sections 101(35)(B)(i)(I) and 101(35)(B)(ii) and (iii).	http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr312_main_02.tpl
44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands	Sets forth policy, procedure, and responsibilities to implement and enforce Executive Order (EO) 11988, <i>Floodplain Management</i> , and EO 11990, <i>Protection of Wetlands</i> .	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part9.xml
44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations	FEMA procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Provides policy and procedures to enable FEMA officials to account for environmental considerations when authorizing/approving major actions that have a significant impact on the environment.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part10.xml
44 CFR Part 13, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments	Establishes uniform administrative rules for Federal grants and cooperative agreements and subgrants to State, local, and Indian Tribal governments.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part13.xml

Reference	Description	Web Link
44 CFR Section 59.1, General Provisions, Definitions	Defines terms used in the Emergency Management and Assistance Federal Regulations	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part59.xml
44 CFR Part 60, Criteria for Land Management and Use	Contains regulations for sale of flood insurance; criteria to determine the adequacy of a community's floodplain management regulations; and the minimum standards for the adoption of floodplain management regulations in flood-prone areas.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part60.xml
44 CFR Sections 60.3(b)(5) and (c)(4), Criteria for Land Management and Use and Floodplain Management Criteria for Floodprone Areas	Regulations regarding obtaining the elevation of residential and non-residential structures.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part60.xml#seqnum60.3
44 CFR Part 79, Flood Mitigation Grants	Prescribes actions, procedures, and requirements for the administration the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant programs.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part79.xml
44 CFR Part 80, Property Acquisition and Relocation for Open Space	Provides actions, procedures, and requirements for the administration of FEMA mitigation assistance for projects to acquire property for open space purposes under all Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part80.xml
44 CFR Part 201, Mitigation Planning	Provides information on requirements and procedures for mitigation planning as required by the Stafford Act.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part201.xml
44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared On or After November 23, 1988	Prescribes policies and procedures for implementing the sections of Public Law 93-288 (the Stafford Act) that are delegated to the director of FEMA, including the administration of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part206.xml
44 CFR Part 207, Management Costs	Implements section 324, Management Costs, of the Stafford Act, providing actions, procedures, and policies for HMGP management costs.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title44-vol1/xml/CFR-2008-title44-vol1-part207.xml
49 CFR Part 24, Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs	Promulgates rules to ensure that owners of real property displaced or acquired by Federal or federally assisted programs are treated fairly, consistently, and equitably, and that agencies who implement these regulations do so efficiently and cost effectively.	http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text-idx?c=ecfr;rgn=div5;view=text;node=49%3A1.0.1.1.18;idno=49;sid=4c3367f93b8162bf6daaf0a88fe20a0e;cc=ecfr
49 CFR Part 29, Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)	This part adopts a government-wide system of debarment and suspension for nonprocurement activities.	http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49cfr29_main_02.tpl
Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Subpart 31.2	The FAR codifies and publishes uniform policies and procedures for acquisition by all executive agencies. Subpart 31.2 refers to Contracts with Commercial Organizations.	http://www.acquisition.gov/far/
Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, Sections 170(h) (3) and (4)	Provides definitions for qualified conservation organizations and conservation purpose, including specific information regarding historic structure certification.	http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/170

Reference	Description	Web Link
Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, Sections 501(c), (d), and (e)	Provides criteria for tax-exempt organizations.	http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/501
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Technical Bulletin 3-93, <i>Non-Residential Floodproofing – Requirements and Certification</i>	Provides guidance on the NFIP regulations concerning watertight construction and the required certification for floodproofed non-residential buildings in Zones A, AE, A1–A30, AR, AO, and AH whose lowest floors are below the Base Flood Elevation.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1716
STATUTES		
Immigration and Nationality Act	Provides a definition for the term “national of the United States.”	http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.eb1d4c2a3e5b9ac89243c6a7543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=f3829c7755cb9010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD&vgnextchannel=f3829c7755cb9010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD
Appalachian Regional Commission Funds, 40 U.S.C. 14321(a)(3), Grants and other assistance	Provides information on the authority of the Appalachian Regional Commission to make grants for administrative expenses and lists what those expenses may and may not include. Also provides information on what the local development district's contributions should be.	http://www.arc.gov/about/USCodeTitle40SubtitleIV.asp#14321
Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-264), Part 102	A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reduce losses to properties for which repetitive flood insurance claim payments have been made.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-108publ264/pdf/PLAW-108publ264.pdf
Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act. P.L. 112-141 July 6, 2012	Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act that proposed changes to Mitigation Assistance Grants related to Flood Mitigation.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ141/pdf/PLAW-112publ141.pdf
Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., Title VI of the Civil Rights Act	Prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance.	http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/cor/coord/titlevi.php
Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 97-348; 16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)	Designated various undeveloped coastal barrier islands, depicted by specific maps, for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resource System. Areas so designated were made ineligible for direct or indirect Federal financial assistance that might support development, including flood insurance, except for emergency life-saving activities.	http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/16c55.txt
Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205; 16 U.S.C. 1531–1544)	Prohibits Federal agencies from funding actions that would jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or adversely modify critical habitat.	http://epw.senate.gov/esa73.pdf
Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.	Promotes the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance.	http://www.agriculturelaw.com/links/cropins/statute.htm

Reference	Description	Web Link
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Public Law 91–190; 42 U.S.C. 4321 and 4331–4335)	Declares a national policy that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; promotes efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.	http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_NtlEnvirnPolcy.pdf
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.	The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 created the Federal Insurance Administration and made flood insurance available for the first time. The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 made the purchase of flood insurance mandatory for the protection of property located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2216
National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-325)	Amended the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, providing tools to make the NFIP more effective in achieving its goals of reducing the risk of flood damage to properties and reducing Federal expenditures for uninsured properties that are damaged by floods.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2217
National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)	Establishes a program for the preservation of historic and prehistoric resources deemed important to our understanding of prehistory and U.S. history and created the National Register of Historic Places.	http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf
National Register of Historic Places	The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. It is part of a national program to support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources.	http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/
Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, 7 U.S.C. 7333	Provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters.	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/newsReleases?area=newsroom&subject=landing&topic=pfs&newstype=prfactsheet&type=detail&item=pf_20110830_distr_en_nap.html
Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a)	Regulates the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personal information by Federal executive branch agencies.	http://www.justice.gov/opcl/privstat.htm
Public Health and Welfare, 42 U.S.C. 5133, Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation	Authorizes the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program.	http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/uscode42/usc_sec_42_00005133----000-.html
Public Health and Welfare, 42 U.S.C. 5154 (a), Insurance	Contains information on compliance with certain regulations and maintaining insurance in regard to Applicants and subapplicants requesting assistance to repair, restore, or replace damaged facilities under this code.	http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/uscode42/usc_sec_42_00005154----000-.html
Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, (Public Law 96-422) Part 501(e)	Allows the President to exercise authorities over Cuban and Haitian immigrants identical to the authorities exercised in the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1158.	http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/comp2/F096-422.html

Reference	Description	Web Link
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.	Constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.	http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/stafford_act.pdf
Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, 16 U.S.C. 500	Contains information regarding payment and evaluation of receipts to State or Territory for schools and roads, moneys received, projections of revenues, and estimated payments.	http://www.govtrack.us/data/us/bills/text/106/h/h2389.pdf
Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646)	Ensures that people whose real property is acquired, or who move as a result of projects receiving Federal funds, will be treated fairly and equitably and will receive assistance in moving from the property they occupy.	http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/42c61.txt
DIRECTIVES		
EO 11988, <i>Floodplain Management</i>	Requires Federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.	http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/ehplaws/eo11988.shtml
EO 11990, <i>Protection of Wetlands</i>	Requires Federal agencies, in planning their actions, to consider alternatives to wetland sites and limit potential damage if an activity affecting a wetland cannot be avoided.	http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program/executive-order-11990-protection-wetlands
EO 12898, <i>Environmental Justice for Low-Income and Minority Populations</i>	Directs Federal agencies "to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States."	http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program/executive-order-12898-environmental-justice
EO 12372, July 14, 1982, <i>Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs</i>	Fosters an intergovernmental partnership and strengthens federalism by relying on State and local processes for State and local coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance.	http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/12372.html
EO 12416, April 8, 1983, <i>Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs</i>	Amends Section 8 of EO 12372 regarding the content of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget's report and to whom the report is submitted.	http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/12372.html
EO 12699, January 5, 1990, <i>Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally assisted or Regulated New Building Construction</i>	Requires that each Federal agency responsible for the design and construction of each new Federal building shall ensure that the building is designed and constructed in accord with appropriate seismic design and construction standards.	http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/FED/FMEO/eo12699.pdf
GUIDANCE		
FEMA P-85, <i>Protecting Manufactured Homes from Floods and Other Hazards</i> (2nd Edition, November 2009)	Provides a best practices approach in reducing damages from natural hazards to assist in protecting manufactured homes from floods and other hazards.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1577

Reference	Description	Web Link
FEMA 317, <i>Property Acquisition Handbook for Local Communities</i> (October 1998)	A “how to” guide to help communities work through one specific hazard mitigation alternative known as property acquisition (also referred to as “buyout”).	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1654
FEMA P-320, <i>Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room for Your Home or Small Business</i> (3rd Edition, August 2008)	Guide to help homeowners decide if they should build a shelter in their house; provides various shelter designs that can be given to a contractor/builder.	http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/saferoom/fema320.shtm
FEMA P-361, <i>Design and Construction Guidance for Community Safe Rooms</i> (2nd Edition, August 2008)	A guidance manual for engineers, architects, building officials, and prospective shelter owners that presents important information about the design and construction of residential and community safe rooms that protect people during tornado and hurricane events.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=1657
FEMA P-424, <i>Design Guide for Improving School Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds</i> (December 2010)	This manual is intended to provide guidance for the protection of school buildings from natural disasters. This volume concentrates on grade schools, K-12. FEMA P-424 covers earthquakes, floods, and high winds. Its intended audience is design professionals and school officials involved in the technical and financial decisions of school construction, repair, and renovations.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1986
FEMA 489, <i>Mitigation Assessment Team Report: Hurricane Ivan in Alabama and Florida</i> (August 2005)	Summarizes the observations, conclusions, and recommendations that resulted from post-disaster assessments sponsored by FEMA in response to Florida’s 2004 hurricane season.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1569
FEMA P-499, <i>Home Builder’s Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheet Series</i> (December 2010)	Presents information aimed at improving the performance of buildings subject to flood and wind forces in coastal environments.	http://www.fema.gov/technology-transfer/home-builders-guide-coastal-construction-technical-fact-sheet-series-fema-p-499
FEMA 543, <i>Design Guide for Improving Critical Facility Safety from Flooding and High Winds: Providing Protection for People and Buildings</i> (January 2007)	Provides building professionals and decision-makers with information and guidelines for implementing a variety of mitigation measures to reduce the vulnerability to damage and disruption of operations during severe flooding and high-wind events. It concentrates on critical facilities (hospitals, schools, fire and police stations, and emergency operation centers).	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2441
FEMA 549, <i>Mitigation Assessment Team Report: Hurricane Katrina in the Gulf Coast</i> (July 2006)	Evaluates and assesses damage from the hurricane and provides observations, conclusions, and recommendations on the performance of buildings and other structures impacted by wind and flood forces.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1857
FEMA P-55, <i>Coastal Construction Manual</i> , (4th Edition, August 2011)	Provides a comprehensive approach to sensible development in coastal areas based on guidance from over 200 experts in building science, coastal hazard mitigation, and building codes and regulatory requirements.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1671

Reference	Description	Web Link
FEMA P-550, <i>Recommended Residential Construction for Coastal Areas: Building on Strong and Safe Foundations</i> (2nd Edition, December 2009)	Provides recommended designs and guidance for rebuilding homes destroyed by hurricanes in the Gulf Coast. The manual also provides guidance in designing and building less vulnerable new homes that reduce the risk to life and property.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1853
FEMA 551, <i>Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures</i> (March 2007)	This manual is intended to provide guidance to community officials for developing mitigation projects that reduce or eliminate identified risks for floodprone structures.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2737
FEMA 577, <i>Design Guide for Improving Hospital Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds: Providing Protection to People and Buildings</i> (June 2007)	The intent of the Design Guide is to provide its audience with state-of-the-art knowledge on the variety of vulnerabilities faced by hospitals exposed to earthquakes, flooding, and high-winds risks, as well as the best ways to mitigate the risk of damage and disruption of hospital operations caused by these events.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2739
FEMA P-804, <i>Wind Retrofit Guide for Residential Buildings</i> (December 2010)	The purpose of this Guide is to provide guidance on how to improve the wind resistance of existing residential buildings. The content of this document should serve as guidance on retrofitting existing buildings for improved performance during high-wind events in all coastal regions.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4569
Mitigation Planning Guidance	This guidance provides information on preparing and updating mitigation plans in compliance with the mitigation planning regulations found at 44 CFR Part 201.	http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-planning-laws-regulations-guidance
Mitigation Planning How-To Guides (FEMA)	The guides focus on initiating and maintaining a planning process that will result in safer communities and are applicable to jurisdictions of all sizes and all resource and capability levels.	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-resources
<i>Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice</i> (2012–2013)	The generally accepted standards for professional appraisal practice in North America. Standards are included for real estate, personal property, business, and mass appraisal.	http://www.USPAP.org
<i>Hazard Mitigation Assistance Tool for Identifying Duplication of Benefits</i> (January 2013)	This guide provides instruction on what constitutes Duplication of Benefits in the use of Hazard Mitigation Assistance funds for property mitigation. It gives direction regarding verification processes and actions that can be taken to ensure that Duplication of Benefits does not occur.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=6815
OTHER RESOURCES		
Government-to-Government Relations with American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments. January 12, 1999 (<i>Federal Register</i> vol. 64 no. 7)	Guides FEMA interactions with American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal governments.	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1999-01-12/html/99-642.htm

Reference	Description	Web Link
OMB Circular A-94, <i>Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs</i> (October 29, 1992)	Specifies certain discount rates that will be updated annually when the interest rate and inflation assumptions in the budget are changed.	http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a094.html
OMB Circular A-133, <i>Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations</i> (revised June 27, 2003 and June 26, 2007)	Sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity among Federal agencies for the audit of States, local governments, and non-profit organizations expending Federal awards.	http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/a133/a133_revised_2007.pdf
ASCE/SEI 24-05, <i>Flood Resistant Design and Construction</i> (2006)	Provides minimum requirements for flood-resistant design and construction of structures located in flood hazard areas.	https://secure.asce.org/files/estore/5419/40818_40818.pdf
ASCE/SEI 7-05, <i>Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures</i> (2005)	Provides requirements for general structural design and includes means for determining dead, live, soil, flood, wind, snow, rain, atmospheric ice, and earthquake loads, and their combinations that are suitable for inclusion in building codes and other documents.	https://secure.asce.org/files/estore/896/40809_40809.pdf
ASTM International Standard E1527-05, <i>Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process</i> (2005)	Defines good commercial and customary practices for conducting an environmental site assessment of a parcel of commercial real estate.	http://www.astm.org/Standards/E1527.htm
ASTM International Standard E2247-08, <i>Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property</i> (2008)	This practice is intended for use on a voluntary basis by parties who wish to assess the environmental condition of forestland or rural property of 120 acres or greater taking into account commonly known and reasonably ascertainable information.	http://www.astm.org/Standards/E2247.htm
<i>International Building Code</i> (International Code Council)	The scope of this code covers all buildings except three-story, and one- and two-family dwellings and townhomes. This comprehensive code features time-tested safety concepts, structural, and fire and life-safety provisions covering means of egress, interior finish requirements, comprehensive roof provisions, seismic engineering provisions, innovative construction technology, occupancy classifications, and the latest industry standards in material design.	http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/icod/ibc/index.htm
International Code Council, <i>International Wildland-Urban Interface Code</i> (2012)	Contains provisions addressing fire spread, accessibility, defensible space, water supply, and more for buildings constructed near wildland areas.	http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/icod/iwuic/2012/index.htm

Reference	Description	Web Link
International Code Council, <i>Reducing Flood Losses through the International Codes</i> (3rd Edition, 2008)	This guide is intended to help community officials decide how to integrate the 2006 edition of the International Codes (I-Codes) into their current floodplain development and regulatory processes in order to meet the requirements to participate in the NFIP.	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2094
<i>International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings</i> (International Code Council)	A comprehensive code for homebuilding that brings together all building, plumbing, mechanical and electrical provisions for one- and two-family residences.	http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/icod/irc/index.htm
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 225, <i>Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard</i> (2009 Edition)	Includes updated criteria covering the anchoring of the home and protection against seismic events, floods, and wind. Rules apply to single- and multi-section units.	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=22509
NFPA 703, <i>Standard for Fire-Retardant Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i>	Provides enforcers, engineers, and architects with the industry's most advanced criteria for defining and identifying fire retardant-treated wood and fire-retardant coatings for building materials.	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=70312
NFPA 914, <i>Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures</i>	Intended to improve or upgrade the fire protection features in a wide range of historic buildings, and address ongoing operations as well as renovation and restoration projects.	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=91410
NFPA 1141, <i>Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas</i>	Provides recommendations for planning and installing fire protection infrastructure for new developments in a community.	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=114112
NFPA 1144, <i>Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas</i>	Covers minimum design, construction, and landscaping elements for structures in the wildland/urban interface.	http://www.nfpa.org/cataloghttp://dnrc.mt.gov/forestry/Fire/Prevention/documents/WUIrewrite/NFPA1144.pdf/
NFPA 5000 Code, <i>Building Construction and Safety Code</i> (2012 Edition)	Combines regulations controlling design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of buildings and structures, with fire and life-safety requirements found in NFPA codes and standards.	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=500012
Firewise Communities	A multi-agency effort designed to reach beyond the fire service by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, and others in the effort to protect people, property, and natural resources from the risk of wildland fire—before a fire starts.	http://www.firewise.org/
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	Produces economic account statistics that enable government and business decision-makers, researchers, and the American public to follow and understand the performance of the Nation's economy.	http://www.bea.gov

Reference	Description	Web Link
U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics	An independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor.	http://stats.bls.gov

E. Eligibility and Completeness Review Checklist for Project Subapplications

Applications submitted to FEMA that do not contain at least the basic components listed below may be immediately denied because there is no method to determine eligibility without this data. Additional information may be requested during FEMA review. This information is required for all submittals, including potential substitutions.

Application Component	Yes	No	Comment
General			
Documentation included in the subapplication?			
Is this a phased project?			
Technical Assistance Needed? Subapplicant is encouraged to contact the State (Applicant) to request application development assistance. FEMA resources may be available but will only be provided if requested by the Applicant.			
Applicants			
Eligible Applicant is identified (State or local government; eligible Private, non-profit organization; or Indian Tribal government)			
Applicant participates in the National Flood Insurance Program			
Plan Requirement			
Project conforms with State Mitigation Plan per 44 CFR Part 201			
Project conforms with Local Mitigation Plan per 44 CFR Part 201			
Project conforms with Indian Tribal Mitigation Plan per 44 CFR Part 201			
Scope of Work			
SOW describes the proposed solution			
Alternatives considered as part of the decision-making process			
Project includes photographs of each structure and general project area			
Project includes appropriate maps that orient the reviewer to the entire project area			
Latitude and longitude are provided for each structure			
SOW justifies the proposed solution as the best option over a range of alternatives			
Project site is clearly identified using maps, GPS coordinates, or other means			
Project addresses a repetitive problem or a significant risk to public health			

Application Component	Yes	No	Comment
Project solves a problem independently or constitutes a functional portion of a solution			
Schedule			
A work schedule of 3 years or less is provided			
Budget/Match Source			
A cost estimate/budget is provided that supports the SOW			
If project requires phased or incremental funding, the budget reflects amounts estimated for each funding increment			
Non-Federal cost shares and match sources are identified			
Project should identify potential Duplication of Benefits such as Insurance, Small Business Administration loans if information is available during project development			
Cost-effectiveness and Feasibility			
Project includes a benefit-cost analysis, or alternate cost-effectiveness documentation, such as Substantial Damage verification, and located in a riverine floodplain; or a narrative supporting cost-effectiveness and request for consideration under 5 percent HMGP discretionary funding			
Project includes technical information to support proposed action. For example, level of protection for drainage projects, engineering data to support proposed seismic retrofits, and population data to support safe room placement and size. Elevations are technically feasible.			
Environmental and Historic Preservation			
Project includes information and documentation to demonstrate conformance with 44 CFR Part 9.6 and Part 10			
Project demonstrates that it minimizes harm to the environment			
Project includes construction date for each structure			
Project includes all available information relating to known historic, archaeological, or environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., critical Coastal Barrier Resources Act or Otherwise Protected Area)			
All appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies have been consulted			
Project includes environmental coordination letters or contact information to obtain required coordination information			
Assurances			
FEMA Form 20-16A, Assurances Non-Construction Programs			
FEMA Form 20-16B, Assurances Construction Programs			
FEMA Form 20-16C, Certifications Regarding Lobbying, etc.			

Application Component	Yes	No	Comment
SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities			
Considers long-term changes to the area it proposes to protect and has manageable future maintenance and modification requirements			
Acquisition Demolition / Relocation Information			
Project confirms compliance with timelines and all other criteria set forth in 44 CFR Part 80 requirements			
Project includes Voluntary Participation Documentation for each property			
Documentation (if needed) that the property owner is National of United States or qualified alien			
For properties that are to be relocated, will the structure be relocated outside of the Special Flood Hazard Area?			
Elevation Information			
Project identifies the Base Flood Elevation or Advisory Base Flood Elevation			
Project includes finished floor elevation (Elevation certificate is preferred)			
Project includes proposed elevation height of the structure			
Designed and Implemented consistent with ASCE/SEI 24-05			
Safe Room Information			
Project includes population size and basis			
Designed and implemented consistent with FEMA P-320 or FEMA P-361			
Wind Retrofit Information			
Project includes proposed level of protection			
Designed and implemented consistent with P-804			
Drainage Information			
Project includes initial technical information to support size, costs and local permitting requirements			

F. Safe Room Application Using Pre-Calculated Benefits

Expedited HMGP Application for Residential Safe Rooms

- ◆ The State must have an approved State Administrative Plan and State Hazard Mitigation Plan prior to grant award.
- ◆ If a local jurisdiction is the subapplicant, they must have an approved local mitigation plan in place (or receive an Extraordinary Circumstances exception) prior to grant award.
- ◆ Each safe room included in this project must meet the criteria of FEMA P-320, *Taking Shelter From the Storm, Building a Safe Room For your Home or Small Business*, or FEMA P-361, *Design and Construction Guidance for Community Safe Rooms*.
- ◆ Safe rooms cannot be placed in floodways, velocity zones, Coastal A Zones, or areas subject to coastal storm surge inundation associated with a Category 5 hurricane.
- ◆ If a residential safe room is sited in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the structure must be insured for Flood Damage, and a deed notice must be conveyed to retain this requirement.
- ◆ This project conforms with applicable Hazard Mitigation Grant Program eligibility criteria for all projects.
- ◆ Applicant may request approval for pre-award costs. Implementation costs incurred prior to grant award are not eligible for reimbursement.

State (Grantee) Information

Disaster number: _____

Eligible subapplicant: _____ State or local government _____ Private non-profit entity

Does the project conform to the State/local mitigation plan? _____ Yes _____ No

Applicant Information

Project Title: Residential Safe Room Construction/Installation

Applicant _____

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Code _____

Federal Tax ID Number (if required) _____

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number _____

Community NFIP Status: Participating Community ID # _____

In Good Standing _____ Non-participating _____ CRS _____

Legislative District(s) _____

Application prepared by:

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

Applicant Agent* _____

Title _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

* Individual authorized to sign financial and legal documents on behalf of the Applicant

Project Information

1. History of hazards and description of the vulnerability to be mitigated

Sample language:

This project is being submitted in response to the recent, severe weather and tornado activity nationwide. It is the intent of the State and affected local jurisdictions to support the placement and availability of safe rooms as a means of providing life-safety level protection for our citizens.

2. Scope/description: Project includes population size and basis

Sample language:

This project proposes to fund the purchase, construction/installation, and verification of 150 residential safe rooms. These safe rooms will be constructed and installed to meet FEMA P-320 or FEMA P-361 design and construction criteria, prior to reimbursement by the Applicant to the property owner; the safe rooms will be verified by a qualified professional to meet FEMA P-320 standards. Prior to closeout, all property-specific data will be provided for entry into NEMIS in order to capture full information for each mitigated property.

3. Project Useful Life: (30 years).

4. Property and Structure Information

- ◆ Address, including geo-location
- ◆ Floodplain map and flood zone information
- ◆ Structure age
- ◆ Photographs

-
- ◆ Proposed action:
 - Safe room placed inside structure (no ground disturbance)
 - Safe room placed above/below ground outside the structure (ground disturbance)
 - ◆ Additional information if identified by FEMA/State/Applicant

Environmental and Historic Preservation Compliance

Each site must be reviewed to determine compliance with environmental and historic preservation compliance requirements and to prepare necessary documentation. FEMA's *Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Hazard Mitigation Safe Room Construction* (June 2011) provides efficiencies for completing the environmental review for this project.

NOTE: FEMA may enter into agreements or other negotiated arrangements with the respective State Historic Preservation Officers and Indian Tribes to allow for expedited review in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Describe alternatives considered for this project:

Sample language:

Alternative 1 – Do nothing. This alternative will not result in substantial risk reduction and will leave many citizens exposed to future tornado and high-wind damages, including loss of life.

Alternative 2 – Community safe room or evacuation. Tornadoes do not allow for sufficient time to relocate household members to an off-site facility, and evacuation is not viable as travel in severe weather exposes evacuees to another set of risks and hazards with little certainty that they can reach safe haven.

Project Implementation Narrative

Briefly describe the Applicant's process for selecting and prioritizing participants; describe any limits to funding, the proposed project management actions to be taken during implementation and any variations from standard quarterly reporting; and provide a list (or form) to be submitted by property owners to validate eligible costs.

Sample language:

- ◆ *This project limits the amount reimbursable to property owner to up to 50 percent of the cost of the safe room, not to exceed \$3,500 **OR** This project limits the amount of each safe room to \$7,000 (or other value).*
- ◆ *Participants were prioritized based on damaged areas and dates costs were incurred.*
- ◆ *Participants will be accepted as long as funds are available. Over submittals will be considered if additional funds become available.*
- ◆ *Quarterly reports will include current totals of completed, verified sites and associated costs for each completed site.*

- ◆ Applicant reserves the right to expand this project as long as the application period is open.
- ◆ Site verification form will be provided for each site location (Attachment 2).

Project Work Schedule (not to exceed 3 years)

Sample:

0–6 months: Initiate outreach-marketing; identify participants

3–12 months: Verify FEMA P-320 or FEMA P-361 criteria and all program eligibility requirements have been met for known sites.

12 months (prior to application period closing): Revise project if necessary to include more participants.

12–30 months: Provide quarterly progress reports indicating volume of completed verified actions; complete project implementation.

30–36 months: Collect all closeout data and complete data dissemination to local emergency medical services.

Cost-effectiveness Review

Sample language:

A cost-effectiveness evaluation has been performed for residential safe rooms in the (State of _____ / County of _____) and produced benefits as reflected on Table 1. These benefits are based on general sampling statewide and are based on 3 persons per household served by each safe room.

Options for capturing additional benefits: If the benefits listed in Table 1 are not sufficient to produce a ratio greater than 1:1 for this project, additional benefits may be obtained by increasing household population, where appropriate, verifying the structure type (manufactured housing produces more benefits than standard construction), and/or using a more specific local valuation that may include higher benefits based on specific risk. Technical support is available if needed.

Budget/Funding Information

Sample budget:

Cost Item	Quantity	Est. Cost Each	Total Est. Cost	Est. Fed Share	Estimated Match Share
Data Collection	150	\$100	\$15,000	\$15,000	—
Material/Construction	150	\$5,000	\$750,000	\$525,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$225,000
Project Management	150	\$200	\$30,000	\$30,000	—
Inspection Certification	150	\$200	\$30,000	\$30,000	—
Design/Engineering Review	150	\$200	\$30,000	30,000	—

Cost Item	Quantity	Est. Cost Each	Total Est. Cost	Est. Fed Share	Estimated Match Share
Verification/Closeout	150	\$100	\$15,000	\$15,000	—
Outreach	—	—	\$15,000	\$15,000	—
Data Dissemination ⁽²⁾	—	—	\$15,000	\$15,000	—
Grand Total	NA	NA	\$900,000	\$675,000	\$225,000

NOTES:

Line items for Data Collection, Project Management, Design, and Outreach could be phased. This would allow limited fund release to identify participants and collect data to complete required environmental and historic preservation reviews.

General-cost line items are samples, not all costs may be required; amounts are variable. Additional line items may be included as necessary. These values are based on historical submittals and averages.

(1) This example limits reimbursement to property owner to \$3,500.

(2) With property owner authorization, provide safe room geo-data to local emergency medical services in usable format.

**All Federal Share Obligations of \$1,000,000 or More
Must Complete the Large Project Notification Process Prior to Approval**

Aggregate Benefits By State (Abridged List)			
Alabama	\$13,336.96	Nebraska	\$9,921.78
Arkansas	\$16,717.85	North Carolina	\$5,723.26
Georgia	\$5,290.98	Ohio	\$11,469.38
Illinois	\$13,685.72	Oklahoma	\$18,366.36
Iowa	\$14,962.87	Pennsylvania	\$4,065.90
Indiana	\$18,126.34	South Carolina	\$6,139.38
Kansas	\$14,005.75	South Dakota	\$5,230.17
Kentucky	\$13,554.96	Tennessee	\$13,579.58
Louisiana	\$9,921.94	Texas	\$5,421.32
Michigan	\$6,522.49	Virginia	\$3,936.05
Missouri	\$15,654.96	West Virginia	\$4,973.50
Mississippi	\$20,067.64	Wisconsin	\$9,025.48
Minnesota	\$7,092.39		

**Final Documentation and Certification Variable by State/Region
(FEMA/State/Applicant may include additional items)**

- Property Owner Name
- Property Address, including geo-location for Safe Room
- Verification of FEMA P-320 or FEMA P-361 criteria
- Installation Inspection
- Conforms to Categorical Exclusion or Environmental Assessment
- Conforms to Local Floodplain Ordinance (if applicable)
- Flood Insurance Deed Tag (if applicable)
- Final Cost list
- Property owner permission to distribute GEO-location to local emergency medical services (optional)

G. Generator FAQ

Eligibility of Generators under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

General Eligibility and Application Development

1. How does the information in this guidance differ from current practice?

This Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Guidance establishes that the purchase and installation of generators for the protection of critical facilities is an eligible, stand-alone project type under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and is no longer limited only to the 5 Percent Initiative. Generators that constitute a functional portion of an otherwise eligible mitigation solution (critical or not) remain eligible.

2. Are generators still eligible under the 5 Percent Initiative?

Yes. If there is insufficient data to evaluate a generator project using a standard, HMA-approved Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) method, the project may be eligible under the 5 Percent Initiative, as described in current HMA Unified Guidance. To perform this evaluation, a narrative description of the project's cost-effectiveness must be provided in lieu of a BCA. However, when data is available to perform a standard, HMA-approved BCA, the standard method must be used.

3. Are eligible critical facilities limited to those listed in this guidance?

No. The critical facilities listed in this guidance are not exhaustive. Eligible critical facilities are generally meant to include, but not be limited to, facilities such as hospitals, fire stations, police stations, and water and waste water treatment plants.

4. Must the generator be permanently installed in, or anchored to, the critical facility, or can it be portable?

Generators for a single facility or building should be permanently installed on site. Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all HMGP requirements as described in **44 CFR Section 206.434, Eligibility**. The Applicant must ensure that the generator will be in place to protect the facility functions specified in the project application. The Application should describe relevant transport, hook up, and fuel supply and storage requirements at multiple facilities and how these will be executed if the generator is portable.

5. Is the purchase of generators for residential structures an eligible activity?

No. The purchase of a generator for the singular purpose of maintaining power for a single residential structure is not an eligible activity.

6. If a generator is required by code, is the purchase of a generator for these facilities eligible?

Yes, provided that the generator project meets all HMGP requirements as described in **44 CFR Section 206.434, Eligibility**.

7. What size generator is appropriate for a facility?

This will vary by facility and usage. It is not always necessary for the generator to support facility operations to their full capacity, but it should be sized appropriately to ensure the facility is able to provide uninterrupted critical functions in the event of future power outages.

8. Is there a National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) code for generators as a stand-alone project type?

Yes. The new NEMIS code for stand-alone generator projects is **601.2 – Generator Regular**. The NEMIS code for generator projects as part of the 5 percent discretionary allowance is **601.1 – Generator**.

Cost-effectiveness

9. Will FEMA develop a separate BCA module for generators?

No. A separate module is not necessary to perform the analysis. The Damage Frequency Assessment (DFA) module is able to perform this analysis for multiple hazards and project types. If you experience problems using the DFA module, contact the BC helpline at bchelp@fema.dhs.gov.

10. What are the key elements of a BCA for generator projects?

Key inputs required are:

- a. Project Useful Life:** According to **OMB Circular A-76, *Performance of Commercial Activities***, the useful life for generators or generator sets is 19 years. This value can be used as the default useful life value when performing the BCA. It may be altered based on manufacturer warranty or other documentation that can demonstrate that the generator may be able to provide service for longer than 19 years. Analysts should use the 19-year project useful life first.
- b. Project Costs:** The cost of generators varies by size, installation, and purpose. The generator's size and specifications should be reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to continuing critical functions of the facility. The exact costs for generators, installation, and components should be provided by the subapplicant and included in the costs when performing the BCA.
- c. Facility and Value of Service:** Analysis for facilities for potable water, waste water, police stations, fire stations, and hospitals can be quickly performed using FEMA's BCA toolkit and the DFA module, which provides service values for these facilities. To use these values, the analyst will need some information regarding the population served by the facility. For example, if a generator is to be installed at a waste water treatment plant, the analyst will need to know how many customers are served by the facility, as well as how many days the facility was not able to operate because of power failure. These values can typically be obtained from the facility manager and can be provided on official letterhead for documentation purposes.

-
- d. **Recurrence Determination:** Recurrence information used in the analysis may vary by location or by cause of power failure, such as wind or flood. See FAQ #17 for additional information.
 - e. **Other Benefits:** Other benefits (or costs avoided) may be included if they are addressed by the generator project.

11. What information is needed to perform a BCA for generator projects?

Information needed for performing the BCA will vary by facility. However, the following inputs are **required** to run the BCA module:

11.1 For **all BCAs** performed, the subapplicant must provide the following:

- a. The total project cost
- b. Useful life (19 years for generators)
- c. Estimated yearly maintenance costs
- d. The frequency of the event used in analysis that would cause a power failure demonstrating the need for a backup power source (generator)
- e. The number of days that service was affected (without power)

To calculate the value of services (benefits to society), the following inputs **must** be included for each specified facility type:

11.2 For Water or Waste Water Services:

- a. The number of customers affected by the power outage at the treatment plants

11.3 For Hospitals

- a. The number of people served by the hospital
- b. The distance in miles between the hospital being analyzed and the hospital that would treat these people in the event the hospital was inoperative
- c. The number of people normally served by the alternate hospital

11.4 For Police Stations

- a. The type of station (metropolitan, city, or rural)
- b. The number of people served by the police station
- c. The number of officers that work at the station and would serve the same area if the station were shut down as a result of a disaster

11.5 For Fire Stations

- a. The number of people served by the station
- b. The type of area served by the fire station (urban, suburban, rural, wilderness)
- c. The distance in miles to the nearest fire station that would provide protection for the area normally served by the fire station affected

d. Does the fire station provide emergency medical services?

Value of service for hospitals, police, and fire stations are in the DFA module by selecting Non Residential Buildings for the Facility Type for Loss of Function in the DFA modules as shown in the screen shots below.

The left screenshot shows the 'TYPE OF SERVICES' section. At the top, it says 'PROJECT: Test Generator, STRUCTURE: test generator' and 'MITIGATION TYPE: Damage-Frequency Assessment - TBD'. Below this is a 'Save and Go Back' button. The main section is titled 'TYPE OF SERVICES' and contains a 'Facility Type For Loss of Function' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing four options: 'Utilities', 'Roads/Bridges', 'Non Residential Buildings' (which is selected), and 'Not Applicable'.

The right screenshot shows the 'BUILDINGS' section. At the top, it says 'PROJECT: Test Generator, STRUCTURE: test generator' and 'MITIGATION TYPE: Damage-Frequency Assessment - TBD'. Below this is a 'Save and Go Back' button. The main section is titled 'BUILDINGS' and contains a 'Facility Type' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing four options: 'Fire Station' (which is selected), 'Hospital', 'Police Station', and 'Other'. Below the dropdown menu are several input fields: 'How many people are served by this fire station?' (with a value of 0), 'Indicate the type of area served by this fire station' (with a dropdown menu showing '== SELECT =='), 'What is the distance in miles between this fire station and the fire station that would provide fire protection for the geographical area normally served by this fire station?' (with a value of 0.0), 'Does the fire station provide Emergency Medical Services (EMS)?' (with radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No', where 'No' is selected), 'Fire Station with EMS' (with a dropdown menu showing '== SELECT =='), and 'What is the distance in miles between this fire station and the fire station that would provide EMS for the geographical area normally served by this fire station?' (with a value of 0.0). At the bottom right, there is a 'Show Total (\$/day)' button and a value of 0.00.

12. Are the benefits limited to damages avoided to the facility?

No, benefits are not limited to just damages avoided. The value of service for critical facilities can be used to demonstrate cost-effectiveness. The value of services for critical infrastructure and facilities are included in the BCA toolkit, which is available at <http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis>. All costs associated with power failure that would be mitigated by a generator should be considered.

Additional losses can be included in the BCA if those losses are a direct result of interrupted power service that a generator would have mitigated. For waste water treatment plants, additional costs are sometimes required to bring the facility back to operating status after an extended power failure. This may include removal of sludge in equipment or additional man hours needed to bring the facility back to operational status. Those additional costs can be included above and beyond the value of service costs if a generator would have prevented those additional costs.

13. Can an Applicant consider multiple hazards in the BCA?

Yes. Multiple hazards may disrupt power supply. The Applicant will need to provide the frequency of each hazard used in its analysis.

14. How does an Applicant develop the return interval for an event requiring the use of a generator?

The recurrence interval used in the analysis will depend on the hazard that caused or will cause the facility to lose power. For example, in the New York City metropolitan area, winds of 85 miles per hour could equate to a 25-year recurrence interval. For other hazards, such as extreme snow fall, information about prior snow fall totals could be validated to estimate the recurrence interval. Recurrence interval data can be obtained from a number of sources, such as the National Weather Service for rainfall and ice storms and the U.S. Geological Survey for floods. If three or more past

events resulted in power failure, the DFA module can calculate the recurrence interval based on the years of the events. Question #17 provides some useful tools to assist in frequency determination.

Generally, two events are required to perform the analysis. Applicants/subapplicants are encouraged to provide as much historical damage information as they can. Projects submitted with one frequency will be considered acceptable.

15. In the case of a water treatment plant, is the cost of providing temporary water or other emergency protective measures considered a future cost avoided?

Yes. If the generator will negate the need for temporary water in the future, then those costs should be included in the analysis.

16. Are environmental benefits included in the BCA?

To the extent they can be captured and justified, environmental costs associated with raw sewage discharge can be included in the BCA for waste water treatment plants. FEMA does not have a default value for these associated costs, and these costs will vary by location. The Applicant/subapplicant should include all reasonable costs that will be mitigated by having a backup generator installed at a facility.

17. What resources are available to determine recurrence interval values?

Recurrence intervals may be determined by using some of the tools provided below:

- ◆ If the facility lost power as a result of wind damage to power lines feeding the facility, the analyst can utilize the Advanced Technology Council Wind Speed tool available at <http://www.atcouncil.org/windspeed/index.php> to determine the frequency of the coastal wind event.
- ◆ If power outages are attributed to flooding, recurrence information for the flooding event should be used in the analysis. The National Weather Services provides the Precipitation Frequency Data Server at <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>, which can be utilized to establish a frequency for various precipitation events.
- ◆ U.S. Geological Survey stream gauge data can also be used to extrapolate frequency information for flood events, details of which can be found in the *Supplement to the Benefit-Cost Analysis Reference Guide* in the FEMA library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4830>.
- ◆ National Snow and Ice Data Center (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Science Foundation) at <http://nsidc.org/data/search/data-search.html>.
- ◆ Insurance claims, BureauNet information, damage repair records, data from the State/local agency, or local government Newspaper accounts citing credible sources (other than homeowner accounts) could be used in conjunction with the DFA module's unknown frequency calculator. Using this method may require more time as three events are required for analysis.

18. How should emergency operations centers (EOCs) be evaluated for inclusion in the BCA toolkit?

Finding the value (in loss of service terms) of a State Emergency Operation Center to prove cost-effectiveness of a generator project is difficult. FEMA will allow reasonable and justified “loss of service” costs for State and local EOCs that are identified by the Grantee to be entered into the DFA module to evaluate cost-effectiveness of an EOC generator project. Another or additional option is to investigate the costs of remobilizing an EOC to an alternate / continuity of operations location that could be avoided should the EOC be supplied with an uninterruptible power source such as a generator.

Scenarios

Different power failure scenarios at various facilities are outlined below. For analysis purposes, each facility was reviewed using 4 days of loss of service due to power failure at the 25-year recurrence. The 25-year recurrence interval for the test cases is based on observed wind speeds and the frequency was extrapolated using the Advanced Technology Council Wind Speed tool for the New York metropolitan area. Other project locations should use the appropriate recurrence intervals for the hazard being mitigated. Analysis was performed using the DFA module in the BCA Toolkit.

The scenarios are for demonstration purposes only. Dollar amounts and frequency intervals were chosen for comparison purposes only. Analysts should use the appropriate values for the facility being examined. For those performing the analysis, assistance is available through the benefit-cost helpline at bchelp@fema.dhs.gov or at 1-855-540-6744. The helpline is not allowed to perform or review analyses but can provide answers to specific questions regarding methodologies.

When performing the BCA, inputs used in the module should be documented, as with all analysis. Documentation sources may include, but are not limited to, correspondence with facility or site managers, data available from the county or facility Web site, information from other government Web sites, media releases, engineering analysis, and letters from the facility manager. Discussion of data documentation is available in the BCA training materials available on FEMA.gov. There are no special or extraordinary data documentation requirements for this project type.

Scenario 1: The Purchase and Installation of a Generator at an Urban Police Station

Assumptions:

- ◆ The police station has 119 officers who serve up to 27,000 residents
- ◆ The police station loses power and the efficiency of the police station drops to 50 percent (assumes 50 percent of the force are working out of other facilities or within the community)
- ◆ The power is not fully restored for 4 days
- ◆ The project useful life for the generator is 19 years
- ◆ The project cost is \$50,000

Benefit-Cost Ratio:

- ◆ The resulting benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is 1.23

Scenario 2: The Purchase and Installation of a Generator at an Urban Fire Station

Assumptions:

- ◆ The fire station has 119 firefighters who serve up to 27,000 residents
- ◆ The fire station loses power and the efficiency of the fire station drops to 50 percent
- ◆ The power is not fully restored for 4 days
- ◆ The project useful life for the generator is 19 years
- ◆ The project cost is \$50,000

Benefit-Cost Ratio:

- ◆ The resulting BCR is 0.80

Scenario 3: The Purchase and Installation of a Generator at an Urban Hospital

Assumptions:

- ◆ The hospital serves up to 27,000 residents
- ◆ The power is not fully restored for 4 days
- ◆ The project useful life for the generator is 19 years
- ◆ The project cost is \$200,000

Benefit-Cost Ratio:

- ◆ The resulting BCR is 1.0

Scenario 4: The Purchase and Installation of a Generator at a Rural Area Water Treatment Plant (Potable Water)

Assumptions:

- ◆ The water treatment plant serves up to 15,000 customers
- ◆ The plant loses power for 3 days
- ◆ A 100-year recurrence interval is used
- ◆ The project cost is \$200,000

Benefit-Cost Ratio

- ◆ The resulting BCR is 1.05

Scenario 5: The Purchase and Installation of a Generator at an Urban Area Waste Water Treatment Plant

Assumptions:

- ◆ The waste water treatment plant serves up to 500,000 residents
- ◆ The waste water treatment plant loses power and there is no service
- ◆ The power is not fully restored for 4 days
- ◆ The project useful life for the generator is 19 years
- ◆ The project cost is \$1,500,000

Benefit-Cost Ratio:

- ◆ The resulting BCR is 24.8

H. Eligibility and Completeness Review Checklist for Planning Subapplications

Applications submitted to FEMA that do not contain at least the basic components listed below may be immediately denied because there is no method to determine eligibility without this data. Additional information may be requested during FEMA review. This information is required for all submittals, including potential substitutions.

Application Component	Yes	No	Comments
General			
Documentation included in the subapplication?			
Technical Assistance Needed? Subapplicant is encouraged to contact the State (Applicant) to request application development assistance. FEMA resources may be available but will only be provided if requested by the Applicant.			
Applicants			
Applicant included management costs for delivery of technical assistance for mitigation planning (e.g., plan reviews, planning workshops, training)			
Scope of Work (SOW)			
Proposed planning activity is consistent with 44 CFR Part 201			
Proposed planning activity is described, including whether it will result in a new or updated hazard mitigation plan (including public involvement, identification of hazards, development of a comprehensive risk/vulnerability assessment, identification of mitigation goals and strategies, and plan implementation) or enhance an existing mitigation plan through a planning-related activity			
Participating jurisdiction(s) are identified and described			
A statement is provided on how the overall planning effort will be coordinated			
SOW is consistent with work schedule and cost estimate (describes entire planning process)			
For mitigation plan updates, the SOW describes the process that each jurisdiction will complete to review each section of the previous plan and address gaps, as needed; new information (including hazard, land use, and development trends); how the previous plan was implemented; and what process will be used			
Copy of the plan review document (i.e., review tool or crosswalk) from the FEMA approval of the previous plan is included, if available/applicable			

Application Component	Yes	No	Comments
Schedule			
Work schedule of 3 years or less is provided and allows sufficient time for State and FEMA reviews; preparation of required revisions, if needed; formal adoption by the jurisdiction(s); and FEMA approval			
Cost Estimate			
Cost estimate supports the SOW and is reasonable for the jurisdictions participating			
Assurances			
FEMA Form 20-16A, Assurances Non-Construction Programs			
FEMA Form 20-16C, Certifications Regarding Lobbying, etc.			
SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities			

I. EHP Checklist

“Yes” indicates that the environmental regulation or statute may apply to your project.

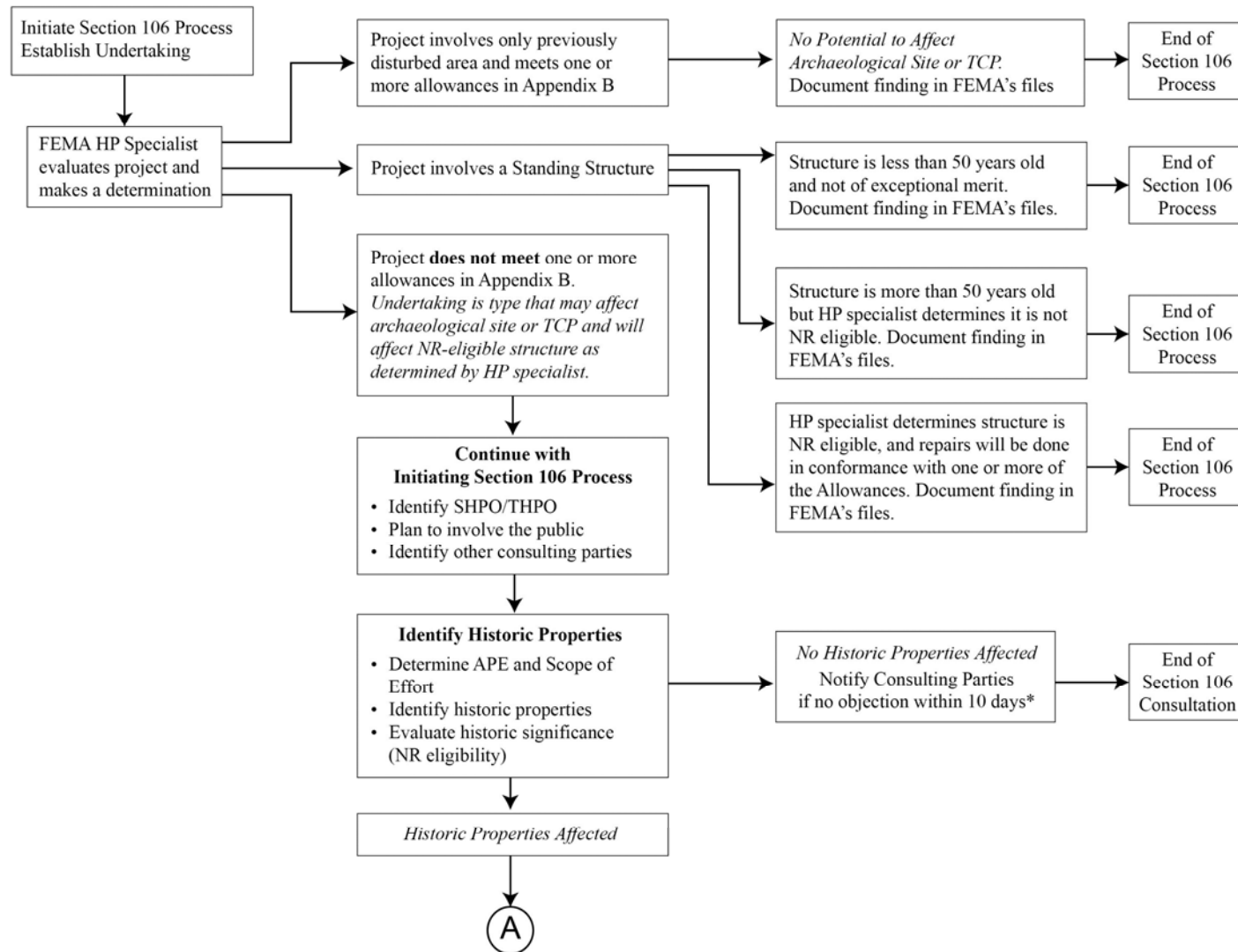
Environmental Regulation or Statute		Yes	No
National Historic Preservation Act			
1.A	Would the proposed project affect, or is the proposed project in close proximity to, any buildings or structures 50 years or more in age?		
1.B	Will the proposed project involve disturbance of ground?		
Endangered Species Act and Wildlife Coordination Act			
2.A	Are federally listed or endangered species, or their critical habitat, present in or near the project area and, if so, which species are present?		
2.B	Will the proposed project remove or affect vegetation?		
2.C	Is the proposed project in or near (within 200 feet), or likely to affect, any type of waterbody or body of water?		
Clean Water Act, Rivers and Harbors Act			
3.A	Will the proposed project involve dredging or disposal of dredged material, excavation, the addition of fill material, or result in any modification to water bodies or wetlands designated as “waters of the United States” as identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or on the National Wetland Inventory?		
Executive Order 11988 (Protection of Floodplains) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)			
4.A	Does a Flood Insurance Rate Map, Flood Hazard Boundary Map, hydrological study, or some other source indicate that the project is located in, or will affect, a 100-year floodplain, a 500-year floodplain (if a critical facility), an identified regulatory floodway, or an area prone to flooding?		
4.B	Is the proposed project located in, or will it affect, a wetland as listed in the National Wetland Inventory?		
4.C	Will the proposed project alter a watercourse, water flow patterns, or a drainage way, regardless of its floodplain designation?		
4.D	Is the proposed project located in, or will it affect, a floodplain or wetland? If yes, the 8-step process summarized in Appendix J must be completed.		
Coastal Zone Management Act			
5.A	Is the proposed project located in the State’s designated coastal zone?		
Farmland Protection Policy Act			
6.A	Will the proposed project convert more than 5 acres of “prime or unique” farmland outside city limits to a non-agricultural use?		
Resource Conservation Recovery Act and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act			
7.A	Is there reason to suspect there are contaminants from a current or past use on the property associated with the proposed project?		
7.B	Are there any studies, investigations, or enforcement actions related to the property associated with the proposed project?		
7.C	Will any project construction or operation activities involve the use of hazardous or toxic materials?		

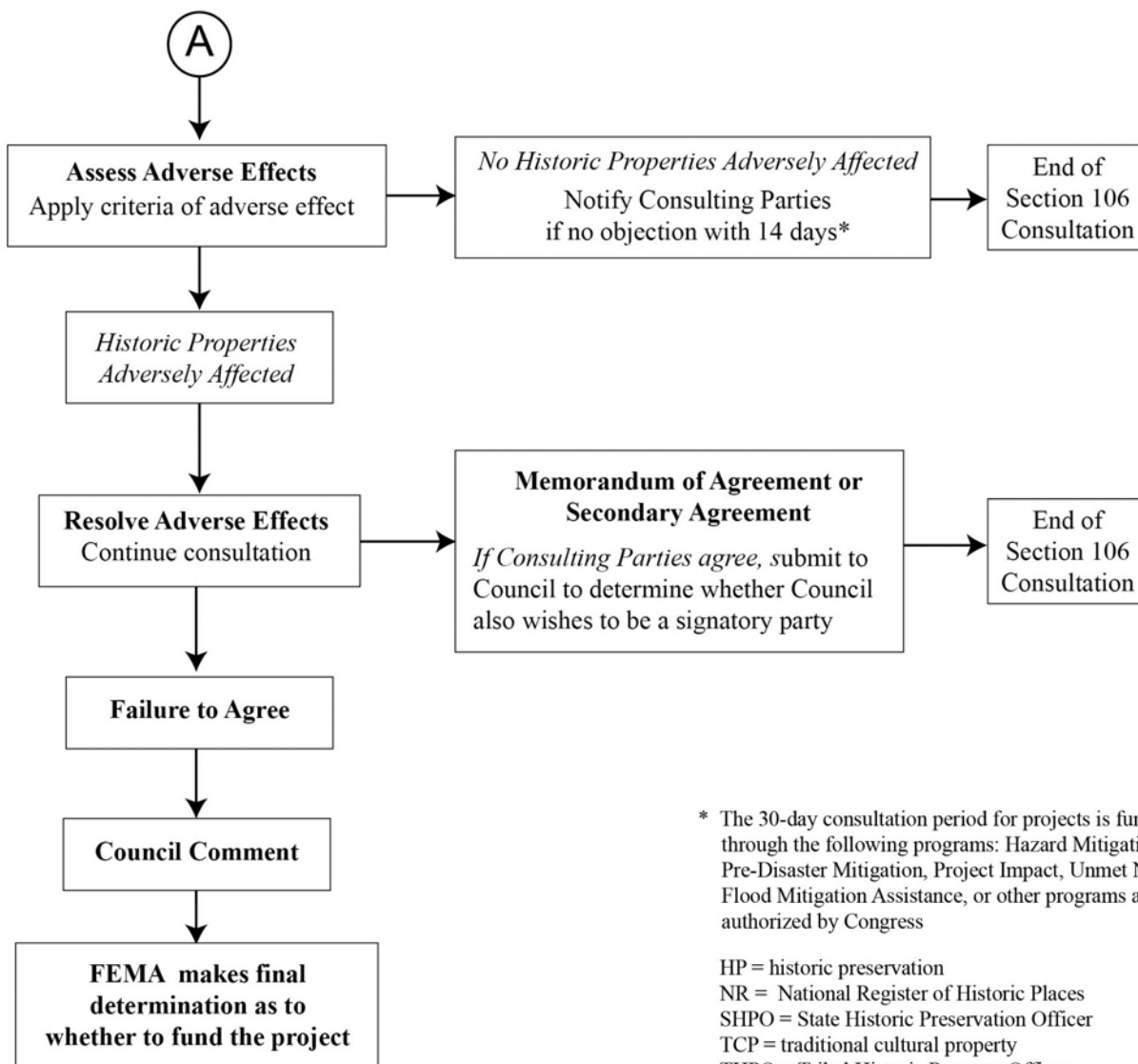
Environmental Regulation or Statute		Yes	No
7.D	Are any of the current or past land uses of the property associated with the proposed project or are any of the adjacent properties associated with hazardous or toxic materials?		
Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice for Low Income and Minority Populations)			
8.A	Are there any low-income or minority populations in the project's area of effect or adjacent to the project area?		
Other Environmental/Historic Preservation Laws (including applicable State laws) or Issues			
9.A	Are other environmental/historic preservation requirements associated with this project?		
9.B	Are any controversial issues associated with this project?		
9.C	Have any public meetings been conducted, or public comment solicited, on the proposed project?		

J. 8-Step Decision Making Process for Floodplain Management Considerations

- Step 1.** Determine whether the proposed action is located in a wetland and/or the 100-year floodplain (500-year floodplain for critical actions) and whether it has the potential to affect or be affected by a floodplain or wetland (see 44 CFR Section 9.7).
- Step 2.** Notify the public at the earliest possible time of the intent to carry out an action in a floodplain or wetland, and involve the affected and interested public in the decision-making process (see 44 CFR Section 9.8).
- Step 3.** Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in a floodplain or wetland (including alternative sites, actions, and the “no action” option) (see 44 CFR Section 9.9). If a practicable alternative exists outside the floodplain or wetland, FEMA must locate the action at the alternative site.
- Step 4.** Identify the potential direct and indirect impacts associated with the occupancy or modification of floodplains and wetlands and the potential direct and indirect support of floodplain and wetland development that could result from the proposed action (see 44 CFR Section 9.10).
- Step 5.** Minimize the potential adverse impacts and support to or within floodplains and wetlands to be identified under Step 4, restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains, and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values served by wetlands (see 44 CFR Section 9.11).
- Step 6.** Reevaluate the proposed action to determine first, if it is still practicable in light of its exposure to flood hazards, the extent to which it will aggravate the hazards to others, and its potential to disrupt floodplain and wetland values, and second, if alternatives preliminarily rejected at Step 3 are practicable in light of the information gained in Steps 4 and 5. FEMA shall not act in a floodplain or wetland unless it is the only practicable location (see 44 CFR Section 9.9).
- Step 7.** Prepare and provide the public with a finding and public explanation of any final decision that the floodplain or wetland is the only practicable alternative (see 44 CFR Section 9.12).
- Step 8.** Review the implementation and post-implementation phases of the proposed action to ensure that the requirements stated in 44 CFR Section 9.11 are fully implemented. Oversight responsibility shall be integrated into existing processes.

K. Section 106 Process under the National Historic Preservation Act





* The 30-day consultation period for projects is funded through the following programs: Hazard Mitigation Grant, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Project Impact, Unmet Needs, Flood Mitigation Assistance, or other programs as authorized by Congress

HP = historic preservation
NR = National Register of Historic Places
SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP = traditional cultural property
THPO = Tribal Historic Property Officer

L. Application for Advance Assistance

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Advance Assistance Pilot Optional Application

The State of _____ requests \$_____ in Advance Assistance¹ for DR_____ pursuant to Section 1104 of the Sandy Recovery and Improvement Act (SRIA) of 2013 to accelerate implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The State will use Advance Assistance to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner, as described in the Project Description (Work Scope) below.

Disaster and Project Number _____

Project Title: Advance Funding Request

Applicant _____

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Code _____

Applicant's Agent and Contact Information _____

Project Description (Work Scope)

List proposed activities, estimated costs and deliverables. (See Advance Assistance Frequently Asked Questions for list of eligible activities).

Activity	Estimated Cost	Deliverable
1.		
2.		
3.		
(Etc.)		

Work Schedule

Following is a schedule of proposed milestones by quarter for all major activities by which the State proposes to monitor progress for Advance Assistance:

¹States may apply for up to 25 percent of the estimated total HMGP grant amount or \$10 million, whichever is less.

Q1 (First Quarter Following Initial Approval)

Activity	Milestone	Deliverables
1.		
2.		
3.		
(Etc.)		

Budget Information

Total Estimated Cost (Federal and non-Federal cost) _____

Total Federal Cost _____

Line Item Budget

The State may request that FEMA obligate Advance Assistance funds incrementally, based on when the State needs the funds. Please list the obligation schedule by activity below.

Activity	Initial Amount Requested	Second Amount Requested	Third Amount Requested	Total Requested
1,				
2,				
3.				
(Etc.)				

Additional Information Section

Provide any relevant information or explanation.

C HAZARD ANALYSIS

The hazard identification and ranking were obtained primarily from the Paramount Hazard Identification Workshop. The Hazard Identification Workshop was conducted as a participatory Steering Committee workshop to identify the potential hazards within the City. The Hazard Identification Workshop was facilitated using an interactive software spreadsheet that asked specific questions on potential hazards and then rated them accordingly. These questions guide the team in the correct facilitation and application of the program. The following information summarizes the Hazard Identification Workshop risk ranking results, including the descriptions of each hazard factor, and provides the specific descriptor choices for each risk factor and description. Additionally, a risk ranking matrix is provided to designate the overall ranking score and categorization of each hazard.

Hazard Identification and Risk Ranking

Each hazard profile included a profile ranking of the hazard (ranging from low risk to high risk). The Steering Committee determined this initial profile ranking based on all of the hazard identification and profile research summarized and group discussion and evaluation of all of the data, including numerical rankings (1-5) of the following criteria:

- **Consequence/Severity** – How widespread is the impact area?
- **Secondary Effects** – Could the event trigger another event and separate response?
- **Probability/Frequency** – Historical view of how often this type of event occurs locally and projected recurrence intervals.
- **Warning/Onset** – Advance warning of the event, or none.
- **Duration** – Length of elapsed time where response resources are active.
- **Recovery** – Length of time until lives and property return to normal.



Table C.1: Risk Factor for Hazard Identification

Risk Factor	Description	Descriptors	Value
Probability/ Frequency	Prediction of how often a hazard will occur in the future	Infeasible event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics	0
		Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	1
		Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
		Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	3
		Frequent event - occurs more than once a year	4
Consequence/ Severity	Physical Damage - structures and lifelines Economic Impact – loss of function for power, water, sanitation, roads, etc.	No damage	1
		Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines	2
		Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours)	3
		Moderate building damage, lifeline loss (less than 24 hours)	4
		Extensive building damage, widespread loss of lifelines (water, gas, electricity, sanitation, roads), loss of life	5
Vulnerability	Impact Area - area impacted by a hazard event Secondary Impacts - Capability of triggering additional hazards Onset - Period of time between initial recognition of an approaching hazard and when the hazard begins to impact the community	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
		Localized damage area	2
		Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
		Moderate damage area, moderate secondary impacts, moderate warning time	4
		Widespread damage area, significant secondary impacts, no warning time	5

Each profile includes a ranking of the hazard. The hazard rankings were determined by assigning each hazard the appropriate risk factors as described above. The risk factors were then used with a hazard ranking matrix to determine the final hazard score. The following table provides the matrix used for determining each hazard's score.

Table C.2: Risk Ranking Matrix

Probability/Frequency Description		Risk Ranking Matrix						
Rare Event: Occurs less than once every 50 years	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	1	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	1	2	3	4	5	
		2	2	4	6	8	10	
		3	3	6	9	12	15	
		4	4	8	12	16	20	
		5	5	10	15	20	25	
Infrequent Event: Occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	2	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	2	4	6	8	10	
		2	4	8	12	16	20	
		3	6	12	18	24	30	
		4	8	16	24	32	40	
		5	10	20	30	40	50	
Regular Event: Occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	3	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	3	6	9	12	15	
		2	6	12	18	24	30	
		3	9	18	27	36	45	
		4	12	24	36	48	60	
		5	15	30	45	60	75	
Frequent Event: Occurs more than once a year	Probability/Frequency	Consequence/Severity						
	Value	4	1	2	3	4	5	
	Vulnerability	1	4	8	12	16	20	
		2	8	16	24	32	40	
		3	12	24	36	48	60	
		4	16	32	48	64	80	
		5	20	40	60	80	100	

The hazard scores from the Hazard Ranking Matrix were compared to the hazard rank criteria to finally categorize each hazard with a hazard ranking. The table below provides the value determinations for each hazard ranking.

Table C.3: Risk Rank Categorization

High Hazard	50 to 100
Moderately High Hazard	25 to 49
Moderate Hazard	15 to 24
Moderately Low Hazard	5 to 14
Low Hazard	1 to 4

The hazard ranking worksheets are provided in the following pages.

Table C.4: Hazard Identification and Risk Ranking

Earthquake		
Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability/Frequency	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence/Severity	Extensive building damage, widespread loss of lifelines (water, gas, electricity, sanitation, roads), loss of life	5
Vulnerability	Widespread damage area, significant secondary impacts, no warning time	5
Risk	High	50
Comments		
Adversarial Events		
Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Vulnerability	Moderate building damage, lifeline loss (less than 24 hours), severe injury or disability	4
Consequence	Moderate damage area, moderate secondary impacts, moderate warning time	4
Risk	Moderately High	32
Comments	Consider Adversarial events - Jefferey Dorner - targeted LAPD 10 years ago	
Utility Loss		
Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	3
Vulnerability	Localized damage area	3
Risk	Moderate	18
Comments		

Hazardous Material Release

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	3
Vulnerability	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
Risk	Moderate	18
Comments	Focus on World Energy and one other RMP site. 30 years ago, a facility released a hazmat. Some injury.	

Homelessness

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	3
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Vulnerability	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	3
Risk	Moderate	18
Comments		

Urban Fire

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	3
Vulnerability	Localized damage area	2
Risk	Moderately Low	12
Comments		

Pipeline Failure

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	1
Consequence	Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	3
Vulnerability	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
Risk	Moderately Low	9
Comments	The Steering Committee noted that there are many small explosions at the refinery	

Flood/Dam Failure

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Vulnerability	Localized damage area	2
Risk	Moderately Low	8
Comments	The Steering Committee noted that the potential flood hazard was previously higher, but, since the previous Plan, additional work has been performed to reduce the risk of Flood. Balancing dam failure probability with localized events	

Destructive Winds

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Vulnerability	Localized damage area	2
Risk	Moderately Low	8
Comments		

Drought

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	3
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Vulnerability	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
Risk	Moderately Low	6
Comments	According to many new outlets, a "Megadrought" might be expected in the near future.	

Disease Outbreak

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	No damage	1
Vulnerability	Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
Risk	Moderately Low	6
Comments		

Civil Unrest

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Consequence	Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Vulnerability	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
Risk	Low	4
Comments		

Transportation Accident/Incident

Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
Probability	Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	3
Consequence	No damage	1
Vulnerability	No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
Risk	Low	3
Comments	The Steering Committee noted that an incident occurred where a car hit a transformer resulting in a loss of power to a hospital	



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In order to facilitate the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan that includes valuable input from the community, the City of Paramount (City) solicited public involvement on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Steering Committee, which had the primary responsibility of providing guidance for detailing and ranking the hazards included within the Plan. The table on the following page provides the information and attendance for the Steering Committee participants.

Participation on the Steering Committee included attending periodic Steering Committee meetings, identifying and ranking hazards, developing mitigation goals and objectives, compiling the asset inventory and conducting the loss estimates, identifying current mitigation efforts and potential mitigation projects, and reviewing chapters of the Plan throughout the development process. The pages following the Steering Committee Participants table provide announcements, presentation materials and discussion topics from the Steering Committee meetings.

Name	Affiliation	Title	SCM 1	SCM 2	SCM 3	SCM 4	SCM 5
Ryan Bray	Risk Management Professionals	Project Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X
Terry Cahoon	City of Paramount	Assistant Finance Director				X	
Mike Carrillo	City of Paramount	Finance	X	X	X		X
Bill Clausen	American Red Cross	Volunteer Board Member	X			X	X
Jaime DeGuzman	City of Paramount	PT Accountant					X
Lou Demari	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Captain	X				
Cindy DiPaola	Paramount Unified School District	Director of Operations				X	X
Dez Ganillo	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Detective				X	
Jason Jacobsen	City of Paramount	Management Analyst	X	X	X	X	X
Stephen Kucharczk	-	Resident	X				
Jeff Lee	Los Angeles Fire Department	Fire Prevention Inspector				X	
Adriana Lopez	City of Paramount	Assistant Public Safety Director	X	X	X	X	X
Wendy Macias	City of Paramount	Community Development Planner	X	X		X	X

Name	Affiliation	Title	SCM 1	SCM 2	SCM 3	SCM 4	SCM 5
Carlos Mendoza	City of Paramount	Public Safety	X	X	X	X	
Sara Ho	City of Paramount	Management Analyst	X		X	X	X
Janene Ottalano	City of Paramount	Human Resources Manager	X	X		X	X
Tony Pena	City of Paramount	Recreation Supervisor	X	X	X		X
La Fonda Riggins	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Community Service Representative	X				
Carlos Sanchez	Los Angeles County Sherriff's Department	Sergeant	X				
Colin Scholtz	Risk Management Professionals	Project Engineer	X	X	X	X	X
Martene Vargas	City of Paramount	Recreation Supervisor				X	
Justin Willis	Promise Hospital: Suburban Medical Center	Director of Facilities	X				
Michael Zymkowitz	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Detective Bureau Sargent	X	X			

Steering Committee Announcements

Potential Steering Committee Participants

The following list outlines potential Steering Committee participants that should be invited to the initial meeting. The invitation should be documented to be included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan as evidence of public and stakeholder outreach. An article should also be run in the local newspaper and on the City website to solicit public involvement.

1. City of Paramount Planning and Safety Representatives
2. Public Works Representatives
3. Engineering Representatives
4. Local Fire Department Representatives
5. Local Police Department Representatives
6. Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services Representatives
7. Local Hospital Representatives
8. Local School Representatives
9. Interested Public Representatives
10. Neighboring Communities

Steering Committee Meeting #1



CITY OF PARAMOUNT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

STEERING COMMITTEE #1

Ryan Bray

Risk Management Professionals, Inc.

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DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Project Overview and Background
- Planning Team Goals
- Risk Assessment & Hazard Ranking
- Information Collection

PROJECT OVERVIEW

DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

- Revitalized Federal Planning Requirements
 - State and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans
 - Plans must be updated every five years
- Federal Grant Funding Eligibility
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities on risk reduction measures and to expedite funding allocation



FEMA



PUBLIC PROCESS

- DMA 2000 Stresses Public Participation
 - An open public involvement process that is comprehensive, starts early and continuous
 - Coordination with neighboring communities and various interest groups in Plan development

CLIMATE CHANGE

- California Adaptation Planning Guide (APG) Revised 2020
- APG released in response to several Executive Orders encouraging research of and response to climate change
- Paramount is located in the South Coast Region. The City should consider the following hazards
 - Increased Temperatures
 - Reduced Precipitation
 - Sea Level Rise
 - Wildfire Risk
 - Public Health (heat and air quality)



PLANNING TEAM GOALS



Review existing Plan for implementation



Review the list of potential hazards and add additional hazards for the revision



Determine the hazard impacts throughout the City of Paramount



Interface with partner agencies to determine existing mitigation measures



Develop possible approaches to projects which will reduce the impacts



Prioritize mitigation projects for implementation

PLANNING TEAM MEETING SCHEDULE

- Meeting #1– Project Initiation and Hazard Identification
- Meeting #2 - Review and Update Goals and Objectives
- Meeting #3 - Asset Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment
- Meeting #4 - Mitigation Action Identification
- Meeting #5 - Mitigation Project Benefit-Cost Review

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

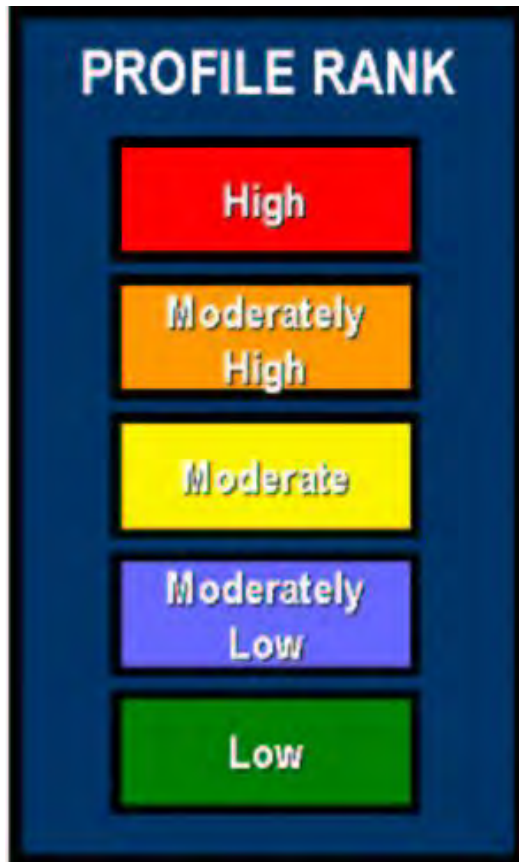
RISK ASSESSMENT – POTENTIAL HAZARDS

- Earthquake
- HazMat Release/Industrial Accident/Refinery Explosion
- Terrorism/WMD
- Pipeline Failure
- Urban Fire
- Transportation Accident
- Drought
- Utility Loss
- Flood
- Severe Weather & Destructive Winds
- Biological/Human Disease
- Civil Unrest/Riots
- Other?

RISK ASSESSMENT – CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS

- Increased Temperatures
- Reduced Precipitation
- Sea Level Rise
- Reduced Tourism
- Reduced Water Supply
- Wildfire Risk
- Public Health – heat and air quality
- Coastal Erosion

RISK RANK METHODOLOGY



- The risk ranking is facilitated using an automated interactive software spreadsheet program that asks specific questions on potential hazards and then assigns a relative value to each potential hazard accordingly.
- The result of the workshop will be a ranked list of hazards to be studied in detail in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK RANKING			
Earthquake	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability/Frequency		0
	Consequence/Severity		0
	Vulnerability	Probability/Frequency	0
	Risk Rank	Infeasible event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics	0
	Comments	Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	
		Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	
		Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	
		Frequent event - occurs more than once a year	
Wildfire	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability		0
	Vulnerability		0
	Consequence		0
	Risk Rank	Not a Hazard	0
	Comments		
	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability		0
	Vulnerability		0
	Consequence		0

HAZARD RANKING WORKSHEET

RISK RANKING – PROBABILITY/ FREQUENCY

- Recurrence Interval – Prediction of how often a hazard will occur in the future, including projected return intervals

Probability/Frequency Rank Descriptors	Rank
Infeasible event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics	0
Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	1
Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	2
Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	3
Frequent event - occurs more than once a year	4

RISK RANKING – CONSEQUENCE/ SEVERITY

- Physical Damage – Structures and lifelines
- Economic Impact – Loss of power, water, sanitation, roads, etc.

Consequence/ Severity Rank Descriptors	Rank
No damage	1
Minor/slight damage to buildings and structures, no loss of lifelines, first aid injury and no disability	2
Moderate building damage, minor loss of lifelines (less than 12 hours), lost time injury but no disability	3
Moderate building damage, lifeline loss (less than 24 hours), severe injury or disability	4
Extensive building damage, widespread loss of lifelines (water, gas, electricity, sanitation, roads), loss of life	5

RISK RANKING – VULNERABILITY

- Impact Area – Area impacted by a hazard event
- Secondary Impacts – Capability of triggering additional hazards
- Onset - Period of time between initial recognition of an approaching hazard and when the hazard begins to impact the community

Vulnerability Rank Descriptors	Rank
No physical damage, no secondary impacts	1
Localized damage area	2
Localized damage area, minor secondary impacts, delayed hazard onset	3
Moderate damage area, moderate secondary impacts, moderate warning time	4
Widespread damage area, significant secondary impacts, no warning time	5

RISK RANKING MATRIX

Probability/Frequency Description	Risk Ranking Matrix						
Rare Event: Occurs less than once every 50 years	Probability/Frequency		Consequence/Severity				
	Value	1	1	2	3	4	5
	Vulnerability	1	1	2	3	4	5
		2	2	4	6	8	10
		3	3	6	9	12	15
		4	4	8	12	16	20
		5	5	10	15	20	25
Infrequent Event: Occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	Probability/Frequency		Consequence/Severity				
	Value	2	1	2	3	4	5
	Vulnerability	1	2	4	6	8	10
		2	4	8	12	16	20
		3	6	12	18	24	30
		4	8	16	24	32	40
		5	10	20	30	40	50
Regular Event: Occurs between once a year and once every 7 years	Probability/Frequency		Consequence/Severity				
	Value	3	1	2	3	4	5
	Vulnerability	1	3	6	9	12	15
		2	6	12	18	24	30
		3	9	18	27	36	45
		4	12	24	36	48	60
		5	15	30	45	60	75
Frequent Event: Occurs more than once a year	Probability/Frequency		Consequence/Severity				
	Value	4	1	2	3	4	5
	Vulnerability	1	4	8	12	16	20
		2	8	16	24	32	40
		3	12	24	36	48	60
		4	16	32	48	64	80
		5	20	40	60	80	100

CONTACT INFORMATION

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City of Paramount
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN-
Steering Committee Meeting #1

July 22, 2021

Name	Company	Position	Email Address	Phone #
STEVEN COMPAROUS	CITY OF PARAMOUNT	M. A.	SCOMPAP@PARAMOUNTITY.COM	562-220-2182
Danny Elizarraras	City of Paramount	Management Analyst	Delizarras@Paramountcity.com	(562) 220-2062
Sarah Ho	City of Paramount	Assistant Director	sho@paramountcity.com	862-220-2157
Bill Pageatt	Willdan-Contract City Eng	Deputy City Engineer	bpageatt@paramountcity.com	562-220-2108
ANTHONY MARTINEZ	CITY OF PARAMOUNT	MGNT ANALYST II	AMARTINEZ@PARAMOUNTITY.COM	(562) 220-2177
NORMAN NAMEA	CITY OF PARAMOUNT	WATER SUPERINTENDENT	NNAMEA@PARAMOUNTITY.COM	(562) 220-2085
John Carver	City of Paramount	Planning Director	jcarver@paramountcity.com	562-220-2048
Alex Rodriguez	Kindred Paramount Hospital	Safety Officer	Alexandro.Rodriguez-Angel@Kindredhosp.com	310-867-9015

Steering Committee Meeting #2



CITY OF PARAMOUNT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

STEERING COMMITTEE #2

Ryan Bray

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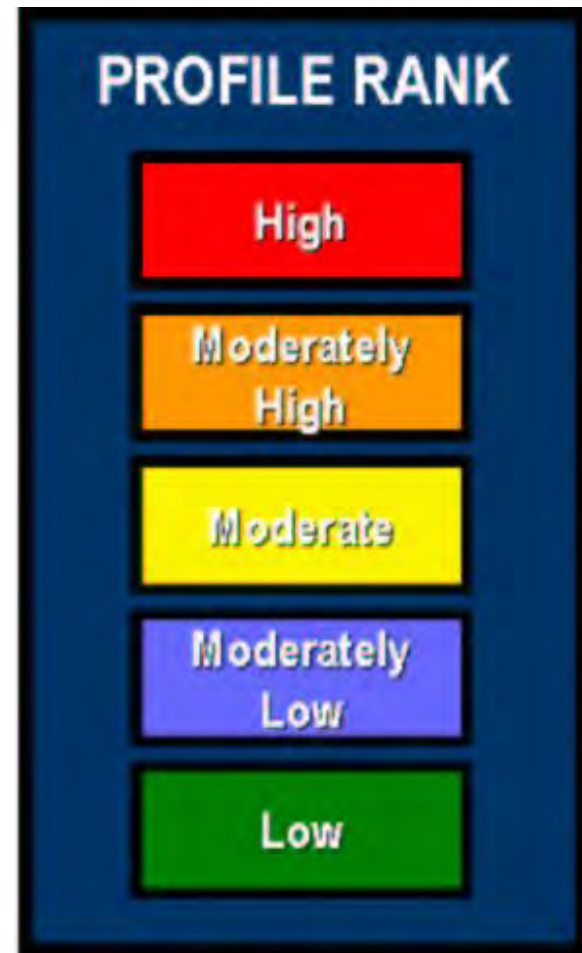
DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Review Hazard Rankings
- HMP Goals and Objectives
- Review and Update Asset Inventory List

HAZARD RANKING REVIEW

RISK RANKING METHODOLOGY

- The risk ranking is facilitated using an automated interactive software spreadsheet program that asks specific questions on potential hazards and then assigns a relative value to each potential hazard accordingly.
- The result of the exercise was a ranked list of hazards to be studied in detail in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.



RISK RANKING METHODOLOGY

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK RANKING			
Earthquake	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability/Frequency		0
	Consequence/Severity		0
	Vulnerability	Probability/Frequency	0
	Risk Rank	Infeasible event - not applicable due to geographic location characteristics Rare event - occurs less than once every 50 years	0
	Comments	Infrequent event - occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive) Regular event - occurs between once a year and once every 7 years Frequent event - occurs more than once a year	
Wildfire	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability		0
	Vulnerability		0
	Consequence		0
	Risk Rank	Not a Hazard	0
	Comments		
Flood	Hazard Rank Factors	Hazard Factor Description	Rank
	Probability		0
	Vulnerability		0
	Consequence		0
	Risk Rank	Not a Hazard	0
	Comments		

RISK RANKING METHODOLOGY

Probability/Frequency Description	Risk Ranking Matrix									
Rare Event: Occurs less than once every 50 years	Probability/Frequency					Consequence/Severity				
	Value					1 2 3 4 5				
	Vulnerability	1	1	2	3	4	5			
		2	2	4	6	8	10			
		3	3	6	9	12	15			
		4	4	8	12	16	20			
		5	5	10	15	20	25			
Infrequent Event: Occurs between once every 8 years and once every 50 years (inclusive)	Probability/Frequency					Consequence/Severity				
	Value					1 2 3 4 5				
	Vulnerability	1	2	4	6	8	10			
		2	4	8	12	16	20			
		3	6	12	18	24	30			
		4	8	16	24	32	40			
		5	10	20	30	40	50			
Regular Event: Occurs once a year and once every 7 years	Probability/Frequency					Consequence/Severity				
	Value					1 2 3 4 5				
	Vulnerability	1	3	6	9	12	15			
		2	6	12	18	24	30			
		3	9	18	27	36	45			
		4	12	24	36	48	60			
		5	15	30	45	60	75			
Frequent Event: Occurs more than once a year	Probability/Frequency					Consequence/Severity				
	Value					1 2 3 4 5				
	Vulnerability	1	4	8	12	16	20			
		2	8	16	24	32	40			
		3	12	24	36	48	60			
		4	16	32	48	64	80			
		5	20	40	60	80	100			

RISK RANKING

Rank	Score
High	
Earthquake	50
Moderately High	
Adversarial Events	32
Moderate	
Urban Fire	18
Hazardous Materials Release	18
Homelessness	18
Moderately Low	
Utility Loss	12
Pipeline Failure	9
Flood/Dam Failure	8
Destructive Winds	8
Drought	6
Disease Outbreak	6
Low	
Civil Unrest	4
Transportation Accident/Incident	3

MITIGATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES



GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- Review Previous HMP Goals and Objectives
- Engage in discussions to review and develop Goals and Objectives specific to the needs of the City of Paramount

PREVIOUS PLAN GOALS

Protect Lives and Property

Support the priorities of the City of Paramount, its mandates, employees, students, residents and the business community.

Promote development consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by the City of Paramount and its agencies and/or organizations.

Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety and the welfare of all residents in the City of Paramount.

Ensure all codes and standards are consistent with hazard mitigation.

Support the mitigation efforts of residents, non-profit organizations, community-based organization and private business throughout the City.

NEXT STEPS...

ASSET INVENTORY

Review Asset Inventory

- Types and number of existing and future buildings
- Infrastructure
- Critical Facilities

Loss Estimates

- Review each asset category and assign potential percentage of damage expected due to each identified hazard

CONTACT INFORMATION

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**City of Paramount
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN-
Steering Committee Meeting #2**

August 12, 2021

Name	Company	Position	Email Address	Phone #
STEVEN COMPTON	CITY OF PARAMOUNT	M.A	SCOMPTON@PARAMOUNT-CITY.COM	
Danny Elizarraras	City of Paramount	Management Analyst	d.elizarraras@paramountcity.com	(562) 220 2002
ANTHONY MARTINEZ	CITY OF PARAMOUNT	MAT II	AMARTINEZ@PARAMOUNT-CITY.COM	(562) 743-7044
John Carver	Paramount	Planning Director	jcarver@paramountcity.com	562-220-2048
Bill Page H	Paramount	Deputy City Engineer	billpageh@paramountcity.com	(562) 220-2108
Chris Campbell-Jay	Red Cross	Disaster Specialist	Chris.CampbellJay@redcross.org	(562) 743-6906
Ryan Bray	Risk Management Professional	Technical Consultant	Ryan.Bray@RMPCong.com	(949) 280-0123

Steering Committee Meeting #3



CITY OF PARAMOUNT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

STEERING COMMITTEE #3

Ryan Bray

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DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Validate Asset Inventory List
- Complete Vulnerability Assessment (Loss Estimate Calculations)
 - Assign estimated percent damage to each asset from the identified hazards

HAZARD RANKING REVIEW

RISK RANKING

Rank	Score
High	
Earthquake	50
Moderately High	
Adversarial Events	32
Moderate	
Urban Fire	18
Hazardous Materials Release	18
Homelessness	18
Moderately Low	
Utility Loss	12
Pipeline Failure	9
Flood/Dam Failure	8
Destructive Winds	8
Drought	6
Disease Outbreak	6
Low	
Civil Unrest	4
Transportation Accident/Incident	3



ASSET INVENTORY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

- Validate Asset Inventory
- Conduct Vulnerability Assessment (Loss Estimates)

ASSET INVENTORY

- Validate Asset Inventory
 - Types and number of existing and future buildings
 - Infrastructure
 - Critical Facilities

City of Paramount Vulnerability Assessment Calculations			Earthquake		Urban Fire	
Type	Name	TOTAL	% Damage	Loss Estimate	% Damage	Loss Estimate
Public Buildings	City Hall	\$3,273,487	35%	\$1,145,720	5%	\$163,674
Public Buildings	City Yard	\$6,221,004	35%	\$2,177,351	5%	\$311,050
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	\$5,537,089	35%	\$1,937,981	5%	\$276,854
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	\$3,100,136	35%	\$1,085,048	5%	\$155,007
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility- Dills Park	\$439,716	35%	\$153,901	5%	\$21,986
Public Buildings	Public Recreation Facility	\$100,308	35%	\$35,108	5%	\$5,015
Public Buildings	Swim Pool	\$529,381	35%	\$185,283	5%	\$26,469

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT ESTIMATES

- Review each asset and assign potential percentage of damage expected due to each identified hazard

City of Cerritos Vulnerability Assessment Calculations				Earthquake		Urban Fire	
Type	Name		TOTAL	% Damage	Loss Estimate	%	Loss Estimate
Public Buildings	Performing Arts Center	12700 Center Ct Dr S, Cerritos, CA 90703	\$41,043,000	35%	\$14,365,050	5%	\$2,052,150
Public Buildings	Libray	18025 Bloomfield Ave Cerritos, CA	\$16,630,400	35%	\$5,820,640	5%	\$831,520
City Property	Cerritos Park East (CPE)	13234 E 166th St, Cerritos, CA 90703	\$2,799,300	35%	\$979,755	5%	\$139,965
City Property	City Hall	18125 Bloomfield Ave, Cerritos, CA 90703	\$12,036,693	35%	\$4,212,843	5%	\$601,835
City Property	City Yard	0	\$4,380,814	35%	\$1,533,285	5%	\$219,041
Fire Building	Fire Station	0	\$2,231,960	35%	\$781,186	5%	\$111,598

NEXT STEPS...

MITIGATION ACTION WORKSHEET

Develop Mitigation Actions

- Summarize mitigation project specifications
- Identify project goal categories
- Capital Improvements

Action Categories

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Public Awareness
- Natural Resource Protection
- Emergency Services
- Structural Projects

CONTACT INFORMATION

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**City of Paramount
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN-
Steering Committee Meeting #3**

September 9, 2021

Name	Company	Position	Email Address	Phone #
JIM KINK	Paramount	Assistant Planning Director	jking@paramountcity.com	562-220-2046
ANTHONY MARTINEZ	Paramount	MAT II	AMARTINEZ@PARAMOUNTCITY.COM	(562) 220-2177
Sarah Ho	Paramount	Assistant Director of Public Works	sah@paramountcity.com	562-220-2157
Norman Mares	"	Water Superintendent	NMARES@PARAMOUNTCITY.COM	(562) 220-2085
STEVEN COMPARABLES	"	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	SCOMPARABLES@PARAMOUNTCITY.COM	(562) 220-2182
Chris Campbell-Jay	Red Cross	Disaster Specialist	Chris.CampbellJay@redcross.org	(562) 743-6906

Steering Committee Meeting #4



CITY OF PARAMOUNT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

STEERING COMMITTEE #4

Ryan Bray

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(877) 532-0806

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DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Review Mitigation Goals and Objectives
- Develop Potential Mitigation Projects
- Discuss Next Steps

HAZARD RANKING REVIEW

HAZARD RANKING SUMMARY

Rank	Score
High	
Earthquake	50
Moderately High	
Adversarial Events	32
Moderate	
Urban Fire	18
Hazardous Materials Release	18
Homelessness	18
Moderately Low	
Utility Loss	12
Pipeline Failure	9
Flood/Dam Failure	8
Destructive Winds	8
Drought	6
Disease Outbreak	6
Low	
Civil Unrest	4
Transportation Accident/Incident	3

MITIGATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES REVIEW

HMP GOALS

- Protect Life, Property, and Commerce
- Improve Environmental Sustainability
- Encourage Participation in Resiliency Efforts
- Update Codes & Standards to Promote Resiliency
- Enhance Emergency Management Capabilities

IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MITIGATION ACTIONS

MITIGATION ACTION CATEGORIES

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Public Education and Awareness
- Natural Resource Protection
- Emergency Services
- Structural Projects

EARTHQUAKE EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Building Retrofits
- Anchor Electrical Transformers
- Install Expansion Joints
- Reinforce Well Shaft or Install Submersible Pump
- Restrain Pipes
- Improve Pipe Materials
- Install Tank Anchors
- Install Friction Dampers on Elevated Tanks

ADVERSARIAL EVENTS EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Plans
- Emergency Response Teams
- Security
- Training

URBAN FIRE EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Community Awareness
- Fire-safe Practices for Structures and Landscaping
- Enhancement of Fire-Suppression Capabilities
- Fire Risk Mapping

HAZMAT RELEASE EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Plans
- Transportation
- Disposal
- Emergency Response Teams
- Industrial Site Buffering
- Pipeline Location and Design
- Digging Hotlines
- Contingency Planning
- Improvements to Maps and Records

HOMELESSNESS EVENT EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Plans
- Outreach Campaigns
- Housing Options
- Rehabilitation Programs
- Training

UTILITY LOSS EVENT EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Contingency Planning
- Enhancement of Emergency Response Teams
- Emergency Fuel and Water Distribution and Storage Systems
- Preparedness and Response Plans

PIPELINE FAILURE EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Plans
- Transportation
- Disposal
- Emergency Response Teams
- Industrial Site Buffering
- Pipeline Location and Design
- Digging Hotlines
- Contingency Planning
- Improvements to Maps and Records

FLOOD/DAM FAILURE EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Acquisition, Relocation, & Elevation Projects
- Dry-Floodproofing (e.g., plastic sheeting)
- Wet-Floodproofing (e.g., water resistant materials)
- Stormwater Management Ordinances or Amendments
- Floodplain Ordinances or Amendments
- Storm Drainage System Improvements
- Structural Flood Control Measures (e.g., levees, dams, floodwalls)
Inundation Zone Mapping
- Preparedness and Response Plans
- Notification Systems
- Structural Storage Tank Reservoir Improvements

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



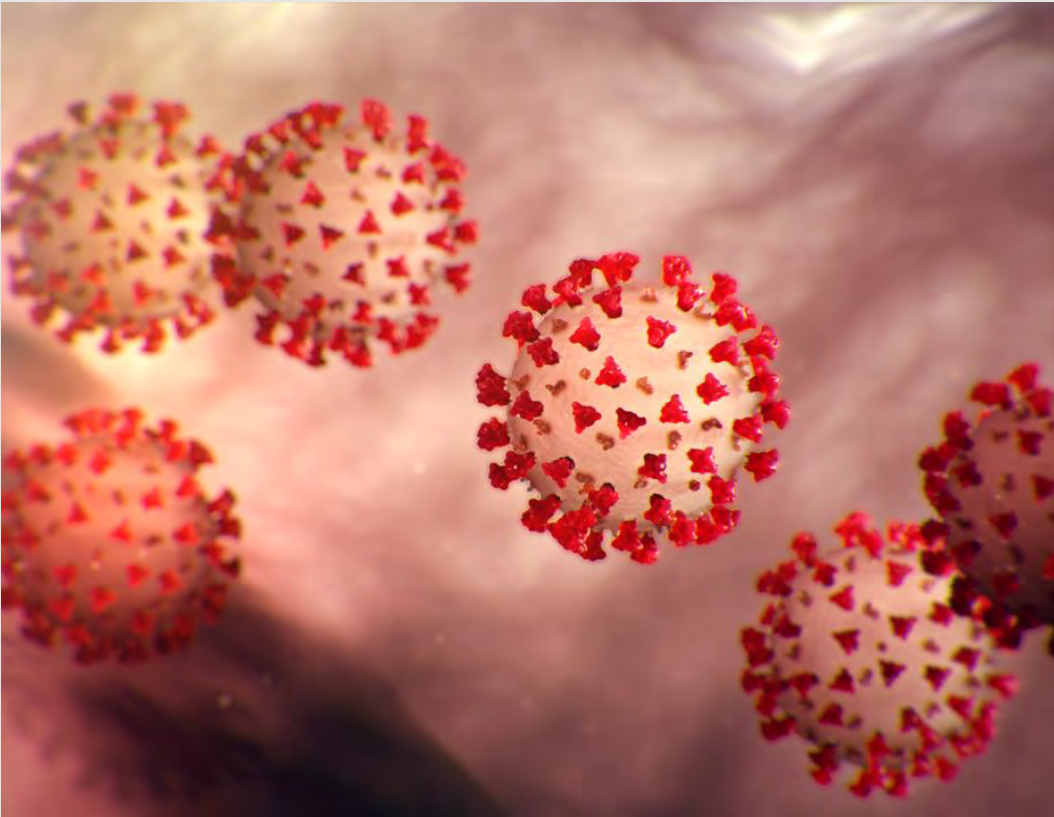
- Implement Tree Trimming
- Retrofits
- Anchoring
- Traffic Light Upgrades

DROUGHT EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Water Use Ordinances
- Contingency Plans
- Emergency Water Distribution and Storage Systems
- Water Conservation Education
- System Retrofits
- Leak Detection Programs

DISEASE OUTBREAK EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Planning
- Coordination with appropriate agencies

CIVIL UNREST EVENT EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Emergency Plans
- Emergency Response Teams
- Security
- Training

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT EXAMPLE MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Enhancement of Emergency Response Teams
- Airport/Freeway/Rail Site Buffering
- Contingency and Emergency Planning

NEXT STEPS...

NEXT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

- The Next Steering Committee meeting will consist of a Benefit-Cost Review of the identified Mitigation Actions:

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**City of Paramount
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN-
Steering Committee Meeting #4**

October 28, 2021

Name	Company	Position	Email Address	Phone #
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Steering Committee Meeting #5



CITY OF PARAMOUNT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

STEERING COMMITTEE #5

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DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Conduct a Benefit-Cost Review of Mitigation Projects
- Discuss schedule for last steps of update process

BENEFIT-COST REVIEW

PURPOSE OF BENEFIT-COST REVIEW

- FEMA requires the Steering Committee to prioritize actions for implementation
- The process is designed to help the Steering Committee weigh pros and cons for each action
- **RMP's method utilizes a qualitative methodology with a High, Medium, and Low range**
 - High – Benefits are perceived to exceed costs without further study or evaluations; or the action is critical
 - Medium – Benefits are perceived to exceed costs, but may require further study or evaluation prior to implementation
 - Low – Benefits and costs require evaluation prior to implementation

BENEFIT-COST REVIEW

- Review each identified mitigation project and quantify the benefits and costs of implementing each project
 - Assign a priority based on the benefit-cost review

Mitigation-Action-Prioritization: Benefit-Cost-Review			
Mitigation-Activity	Benefits-(Pros)	Costs-(Cons)	Priority
LHMP.2021.01: Consider performing a seismic evaluation for critical facilities and infrastructure and perform structural improvements accordingly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Avoided physical damage (~\$20,000,000) → Avoided loss of function costs → Avoided casualties → Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → \$125,000 (evaluation for multiple City buildings) → \$1,000,000 - \$3,000,000 (estimated retrofits for multiple City buildings, actual costs will vary depending on results of evaluation) → \$500,000 (potential costs associated with temporary relocations during retrofits) 	High
LHMP.2021.02: Consider configuring the dedicated shelter station (Paramount Park) with an emergency generator for backup power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Avoided Emergency Management Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → \$250,000 	Medium

BENEFIT-COST REVIEW EXAMPLE

- Example from FEMA

Actions	Benefits (Pros)	Costs (Cons)	Priority
Floodproof 10 businesses in the downtown area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of 1 loss of life every 20 years (casualties reduced by half) - Saving of \$90,000 in private damages and \$5,000 in public cost - Loss of use of 10 downtown businesses completely eliminated - Community's problem of business interruption solved - Federal grants like FMA and PDM can be applied for to implement the proposed floodproofing - Will help improve CRS rating in the long term (so entire community's flood insurance premium will be reduced) - More than half the members of the City Council are opposed to buy-outs; it might be easier to get their support for an alternative to buy-outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floodproofing cost = $\\$10,000 \times 10 = \\$100,000$ - Need at least 3 people to administer (after obtaining technical assistance from the State) - Need a year to implement 	High (Priority no. 1)
Build safe rooms for a neighborhood of 50 homes without basements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of 5 lives lost every 20 years (casualties reduced by half) - Public and political support for mitigating this hazard exists (due to regular recurrence of tornadoes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City will share 50% of the cost per existing home = $\\$2,000 \times 50 = \\$100,000$ - Administrative cost per home = $\\$1,000 \times 50 = \\$50,000$ - Need 3 years to complete - Tornadoes are unpredictable; they may never strike this exact area again 	Medium (Priority no. 2)
Broadcast educational video on local channel on hazard mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local channel might be willing to broadcast free of cost - Publicity would spread awareness about mitigation methods as well as what to do in an emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of preparing video = \$5,000 - Only 5% of population might notice the broadcast - Only 5% of that 5% might actually consider acting on individual mitigation methods 	Low (Priority no. 3)

NEXT STEPS...



NEXT STEPS...

The Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan will be provided to each member for review. Once comments are implemented, the Public Review Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan will be presented at a City Council meeting:

City Council Meeting:
Date TBD

CONTACT INFORMATION

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City Council Meeting and Public Review