

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Water/Wastewater Districts



PNWS-AWWA

Rob Flaner, CFM

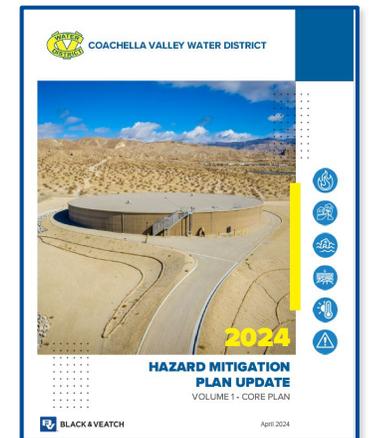
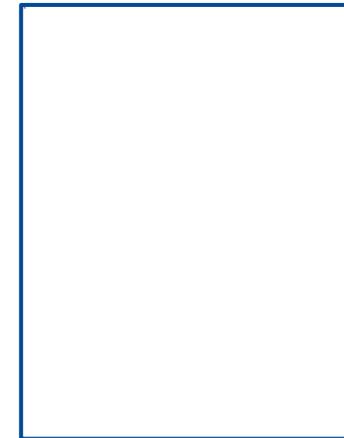
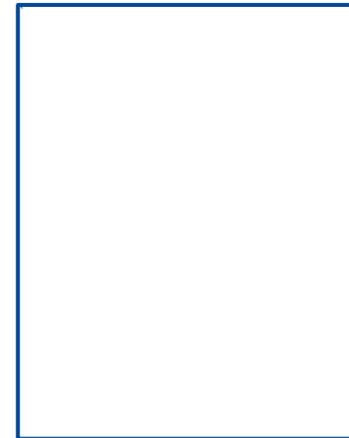
West Regional Resilience Planning Team Leader

Today's Speaker



Rob Flaner, CFM

- West Regional Resilience Planning Team Leader at Black & Veatch
- Over 35-years experience in hazard mitigation and community resilience planning and programs
- Extensive resume of working with water/wastewater districts



What are We Going to Talk About?

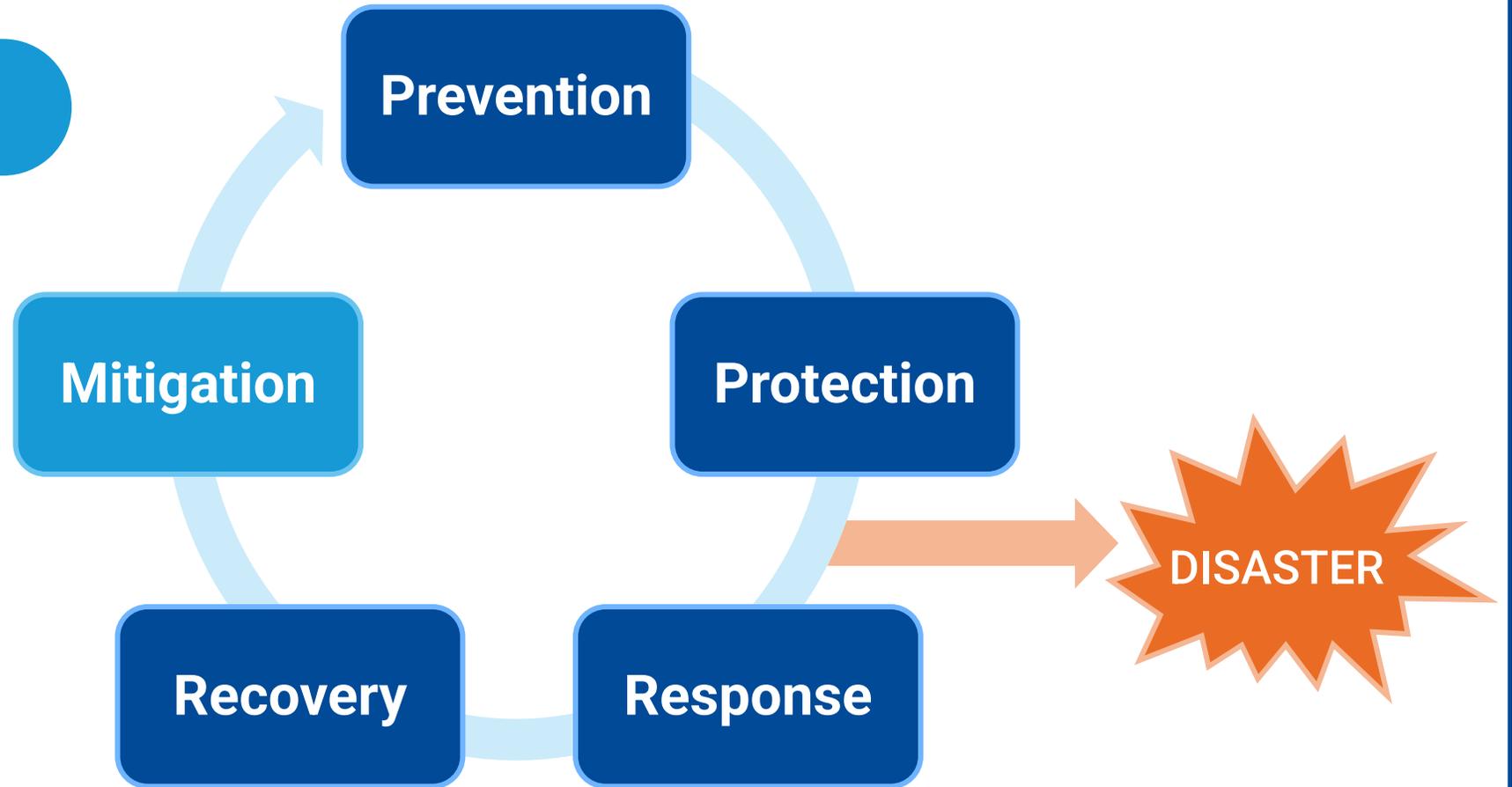


- Terminology
 - What is Mitigation?
 - What is Resilience?
- The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- The definition of “Local Government”
- Why plan?
- What is required?
- AWIA Plans and HMPs
- What does a plan make you eligible for?
- What are Lifelines?
- How much money are we talking about?

What is Mitigation?

Five Phases of Emergency Planning

*Sustained action taken
to reduce or eliminate
long-term risk to life and
property”*



How does FEMA Define “Resilience”?

Resilient and Resiliency mean able to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.

- **Prepare** – incorporate changing conditions (environmental, population, development) and analyze community risk
- **Adapt** – implement higher building codes and standards, integrate community plans and leverage best planning practices
- **Withstand** – utilize strong communication networks, maintain access to emergency services, and protect lifelines and essential services
- **Recover** – Build back better with mitigation, codes and standards and creativity

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- Public Law 103-390
- Federal legislation that establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- ***No Plan, No Money!***



“Local Government” Redefined

- 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.



Why Redefine “Local Government”?

- A priority identified by Congress for the DMA was to make the Nation’s critical facilities and infrastructure more resilient.
- So, who owns and operates the nation’s critical facilities and infrastructure?
 - Districts
- This was a game changer for planning as District’s typically do not have Police Powers or regulatory authorities



Why Plan?

- Establish/maintain eligibility for grant funds
- Preparedness: pro-active vs. reactive
- Sustainability
- Key element in emergency management
- Can set the course for response and recovery to impacts from natural disasters
- Requires commitment and support from both elected officials and their constituents
- Opportunity for plan integration.



What is required in a Hazard Mitigation plan?

According to Section 201.6, 44CFR, an approved plan must:

- Engage the public through all phases of the plan's development
- Review and incorporate plans and programs that can support/enhance hazard mitigation
- Assess risk to natural hazards that impact a planning area
- Identify a plan maintenance strategy
- Identify and prioritize actions



HMP's for Water/Wastewater Districts

- Identify capabilities/capacities to implement mitigation actions.
- Need to define “Public” for engagement.
- Risk assessment focuses on exposure and vulnerability of District assets to identified hazards of concern.
 - **Emphasis on functional downtime**
- Must identify and prioritize actionable strategies that address the risks identified.
- Priorities must emphasize benefits versus costs.
- Plan Maintenance strategy.

HMP Approval Process

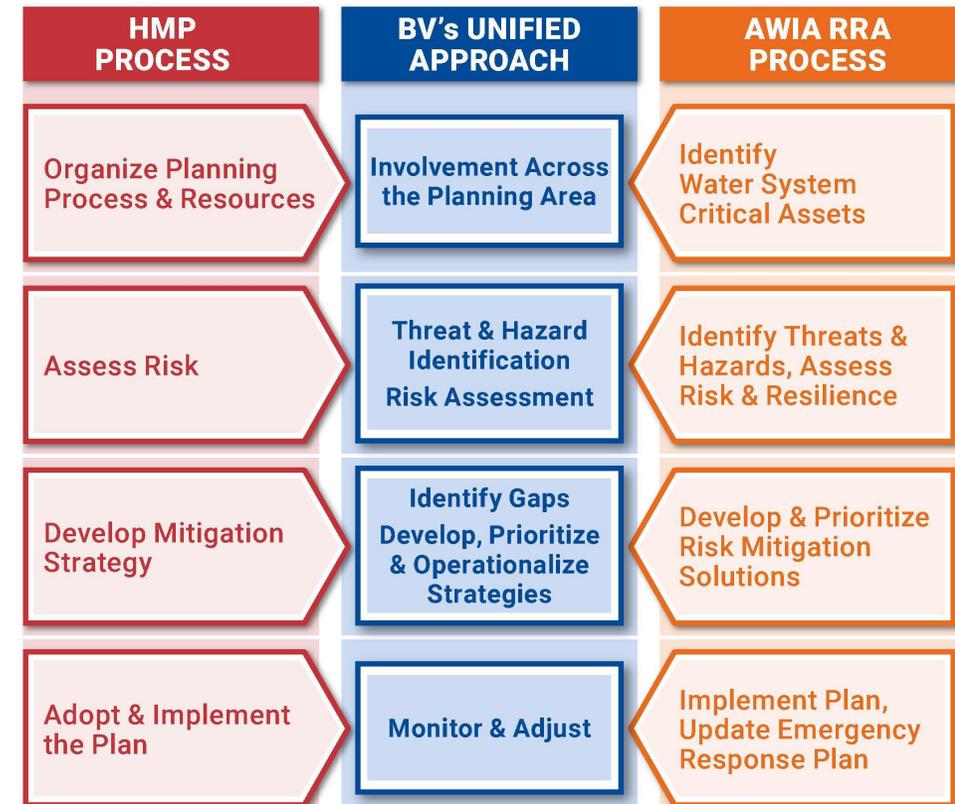
- All Plans must be cross-walked to the section 201.6 44CFR requirements.
- Plans are first reviewed and approved by the State Emergency Management Office
- Then plans are reviewed by the FEMA Region
- All plan reviews are done prior to adoption
- The Plan must be adopted to receive final approval
- Once approved, the HMP has a 5-year performance period before the plan is required to be updated



AWIA Plans and HMP's

- **America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA):** requires community (drinking) water systems serving more than 3,300 people to develop or update risk assessments and emergency response plans (ERPs). The law specifies the components that the risk assessments and ERPs must address and establishes deadlines by which water systems must certify to EPA completion of the risk assessment and ERP.
- Significant overlap between AWIA and HMP requirements.

Our Unified Assessment and Planning Approach



HMP's, what are your options?

- There are options available that include:
 - **Single Jurisdiction level planning**
 - **Multijurisdictional level planning**
- **FEMA planning grant funding can be used for either option**
- Which ever option you choose; you must make sure the unique capabilities and capacities of the district as a service provider are addressed.
- Remember, the plan only address the risk as it pertains to the District's facilities and is not responsible for the general building stock within the district.
- Must be consistent with the State plan and other local plans (including tribal) within the District's service area.



So, Lets Talk about the Money!

- Approved HMP's make "*Local Governments*" eligible to apply for the suite of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs.
 - ~~Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)~~
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- These funds are both Pre- and Post- Disaster grants
- Typically, 75% Federal, 25% Local contribution grants
- All grants are cost reimbursable
- Two types of grants
 - Planning Grants
 - Project Grants



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- Pre-Disaster, all-hazard grant program
- Funding is based on a 6% set-aside of all disaster costs within a calendar year.
- Allocations
 - 2021 = \$1.16 Billion
 - 2022 = \$2.95 Billion
 - 2023 = \$1 Billion
- Maximum Federal share = \$50 Million
- Nationally competitive grant program
- Eligible projects include:
 - Capacity/Capability
 - Mitigation projects with an emphasis on Community Lifelines
 - Planning
 - Management Costs



CANCELED

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant program (FMA)

- Pre-disaster grant program
- Based on Congressional Appropriation
- Funds flood specific projects that must benefit properties insured under the National Flood Insurance Programs.
- Nationally Competitive
- 75/25 match requirement
- Generally, between \$160 million and \$200 million is available in Flood Mitigation Assistance funding each year.
- Maximum Federal share = \$50 Million



Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- This is a post-disaster grant program based on Disasters Presidentially declared under the Robert T. Stafford Act,
- funding is allocated using a “sliding scale” formula based on the percentage of the funds spent on Public and Individual Assistance programs for each Presidentially-declared disaster.
- These funds are administered by the State
- 75/25 local match requirement
- The State sets the priorities for funding
- Up to \$50 Million federal share



So, What are Lifelines?

All HMA grant programs prioritize projects that benefit Community Lifelines



HMA project Types

Climate Resilient Projects

- Aquifer storage and recharge
- Flood diversion and storage
- Floodplain and stream restoration

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	✓	✓	✓
Generators	✓	✓	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Non-Localized Flood Risk 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	✓		
Advance Assistance	✓		
5 Percent Initiative Projects*	✓		
Miscellaneous/Other**	✓	✓	✓
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
Planning-Related Activities	✓		
3. Technical Assistance			✓
4. Management Costs	✓	✓	✓

So, what is your Hazard Mitigation Planning Status?

Do you have a need for funding?

Have you been impacted by Natural Hazard events?

Has your District done an AWIA plan?

How would you rate your Resilience?

Are you ready for future conditions?



BLACK & VEATCH

Thank You

Contact Us

ROB FLANER, CFM

+1 913 458 7346

FlanerRB@bv.com