

What types of projects CAN be funded by the HMGP?

HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. Examples of projects include, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of real property for willing sellers and demolition or relocation of buildings to convert the property to open space use
- Retrofitting structures and facilities to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- Elevation of flood prone structures
- Development and initial implementation of vegetative management programs
- Minor flood control projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies
- Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems, that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities
- Construction of safe rooms (e.g., tornado and severe wind shelters) for public and private structures that meet the FEMA construction criteria in FERMA 320 "Taking Shelter from the Storm" and FEMA 361 "Design and Construction Guidance for Community Shelters"
- New plan development

What types of projects CANNOT be funded by HMGP?

- Flood studies or flood mapping
- Mapping activities that are not part of a risk assessment
- Risk assessments, technical assistance, studies, or workshops not resulting in a FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan
- Projects that do not meet program requirements for Environmental Historic Preservation compliance, cost effectiveness, and/or engineering feasibility
- Major flood control projects related to the construction, demolition, or repair of dams, dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, waterway channelization, and erosion projects related to beach nourishment or re-nourishment
- Projects that solely address operation, maintenance, or repairs of existing structures, facilities, or infrastructure (e.g. dredging, debris removal, bridges, and dam repair/rehabilitation)
- Water quality infrastructure projects (See Section 1.3.4.1, Duplication of Programs)
- Projects that address ecological or agricultural issues related to land or forest management (e.g., insects, diseases, weather-related damages, infestations)
- Warning and alert notification systems (i.e., NOAA weather radios, sirens, and other communication systems)
- Any phase or part of a project that is dependent on another phase or part that is not included in the projects subapplication to be effective and/or feasible
- Studies that do not result in a project (e.g., engineering designs, feasibility studies, flood studies, or drainage studies that are not integral to the proposed project)
- Dry-flood proofing of residential structures
- Generators and related equipment (e.g., generator hook-ups)
- Any mitigation activities involving demolishing an existing structure (e.g., commercial or residential building, publicly or privately owned), mitigation reconstruction or demolition/rebuild
- Response and communication equipment, such as electronic road signs to aid in evacuation
- Localized flood control projects that constitute a section of a larger flood control system
- Any project for which another Federal agency has primary authority
- Acquisition of properties that are subject to pending litigation
- Legal procedures related to litigation for an approved application or subapplication