

Chapter 6 – Plan Maintenance and Implementation

The Steering Committee retains responsibility for coordinating maintenance of this plan and tracking mitigation action implementation. Each participating entity will continue to maintain a presence on the Steering Committee through the kickoff of the next update process.

6.1 Continuing Mitigation Planning

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans are required to be updated every five years to maintain compliance for FEMA Mitigation Grants. Much work is required in between the adoption of required updates to ensure that hazard mitigation strategies have accountability but also can be adjusted as needed in response to new data, changed local priorities, and hazard events.

The Multi-Jurisdictional Steering Committee will continue to meet twice per year in this ‘maintenance phase’. Minor updates to the plan will be considered during this period, if needed.

6.2 Continuing Public Participation

Public comment was important for the development and direction of this plan. Public participation is not limited to the timeline required during the update process. Some continuing community engagement strategies are included as mitigation actions, but each participating entity will also continue public input processes and the recordation of public comment to direct future plan changes and become input in the next version of this plan.

6.3 Implementation Mechanisms

6.3.1 Integration into Other Plans

Each participating entity in this plan has their own set of planning and funding processes and strategic initiatives that relate to hazard mitigation. Leveraging those existing processes is an important way to build broad support for identified mitigation priorities. Aligned plans and other strategic processes are listed at the end of each jurisdictional/district chapter for that entity.

6.3.2 Funding

Lack of local resources are a common barrier to mitigation implementation. Most actions are expected to be funded through existing funds - often via general budgets for capital improvement, outreach, and other purposes. However, not all actions will be able to be supported through local budgets and will require external funding to be completed.

Grants are an essential resource for successful mitigation, making up that local resource limitation. Most grants will still require a cost-share, as well as support for grant management, cost-benefit analyses, and other administrative tasks. Entities in this plan can work together to support multi-jurisdictional grants, or simply provide peer support for identifying and managing opportunities.

Some grants are identified in this section, although this should not be considered an exhaustive list of current or future opportunities. Grants mentioned as potential funding sources in the mitigation actions are included for reference. Some grants listed in this section have been long-

term annual opportunities, while others are new and may not have funding for permanent support or may have already expired by the time of plan adoption.

Grants

- **Local and Regional Funding Programs**

[Partners in Conservation \(PIC\)](#) – PIC grants are funded by the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District (EMSWCD) to support water quality, soil health, habitat restoration, and sustainable agriculture. Local governments are eligible recipients and eligible projects can include the increasing of tree canopies and reduction of disparities to people and communities in access to environmental health and natural amenities. EMSWCD serves all of Multnomah County east of the Willamette River, covering all of the entities included in this plan.



[Urban Area Security Initiative \(UASI\)](#) – UASI grants are a Federal program funded by the Department of Homeland Security. However, the grants are locally managed by the Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization (RDPO), which evaluates project applications with a regional perspective. Grants have a nexus to catastrophic event risk reduction.

- **State Funding Programs**

[Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program](#) – Administered by Business Oregon, this annual statewide competitive grant provides funding for the seismic resilience of critical public facilities, especially schools and emergency services buildings.



[Senate Bill 762 Programs](#) – Grant programs identified through the Wildfire and Wildfire Smoke legislation are being administered by the [Oregon Department of Forestry](#) (past grants have included Landscape Resiliency Program and Small Forestland Grant Program), [Office of the State Fire Marshal](#) (Wildland Urban Interface Assistance Grant),

and the [Oregon Department of Environmental Quality](#) (Smoke Management-Community Response Plans).

[Oregon Water Enhancement Board \(OWEB\)](#) – OWEB provides a number of different grant programs for the purpose of watershed protection, many of which have connections to hazard mitigation goals. Programs have included programs for post-wildfire restoration, forest restoration, drought relief, and wetland conservation.



- **Federal Funding Programs**

[FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance](#) (HMA) – HMA is a group of pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation grants that are designed to reduce risks identified in local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans. These annual grants are the most significant source of external mitigation funding for local governments and special districts

[Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities \(BRIC\)](#) – BRIC is a relatively new pre-disaster program created to prioritize large mitigation projects that reduce risk at an infrastructure or community schedule. As with all HMA grants, mitigation projects must be identified in the NHMP.



FEMA

[Flood Mitigation Assistance \(FMA\)](#) – An annual pre-disaster grant focused on reducing flood losses – especially in locations with repeated losses.

[Hazard Mitigation Grant Program \(HMGP\)](#) – Post-disaster funding available after a presidentially-declared disaster in a state. While funds are normally prioritized for the type and location of the disaster, funds often become available statewide.

[Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire \(HMGP-Post Fire\)](#) – Another post-disaster mitigation grant specifically for wildfire risk reduction activities.

[Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program \(PDM\)](#) – This annual program for pre-disaster mitigation was replaced after 2019 with BRIC, but returned in 2022 to provide an additional source of pre-disaster funds.

[FEMA Public Assistance \(PA\)](#) – A major source of post-disaster recovery funding. PA provides reimbursement for actions such as debris removal and the restoration of key infrastructure.



[Community Wildfire Defense Grant \(CWDG\)](#) – The most significant grant program currently provided by the US Forest Service, and administered by the Oregon Department of Forestry. CWDG grants require that local Community Wildfire Protection Plans be less than ten years old and identify wildfire risk reduction projects that can be taken on by fire districts, local jurisdictions and certain community groups.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The EPA provides support for activities to reduce risk from extreme heat and wildfire smoke, and other elements of climate adaptation. The [Wildfire Smoke Preparedness in Community Buildings Grant Program](#) supports the upgrading of community facilities into clean air spaces and other grants support environmental justice projects and the development of green infrastructure.



[Small Business Administration \(SBA\)](#) – SBA provides low-interest loans to help businesses, non-profit organizations and homeowners recover from presidentially-declared disasters. Funding is available for losses that are not covered by insurance or FEMA post-disaster funding.

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – USACE primary serves local mitigation as a contractor, providing engineering capacity and expertise, as with the [Portland Metropolitan Levee Feasibility Study \(PMLS\)](#). USACE does have some grants, including the [Corps Water Infrastructure Financing Program \(CWIFP\)](#), with a current appropriation for upgrading, repairing or maintaining dams.



US Department of Housing and Urban Development – Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) – The [CDBG-MIT \(Mitigation\)](#) program is specifically for pre-disaster mitigation activities that reduce disaster risk to HUD-identified impacted and distressed communities. The [CDBG-DR \(Disaster Recovery\)](#) program serves the same communities with post-disaster recovery funding.

US Department of Transportation (USDOT) – Grants from USDOT are most significant to the Port of Portland, as a major provider of air transportation and port infrastructure.

[Port Infrastructure Development Program \(PIDP\)](#) – A grant from the Maritime Division of USDOT that provides funding for planning and capital projects to improve the safety and reliability of port services.

[Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity \(RAISE\)](#) – An annual program to provide funds to complete critical freight and passenger transportation infrastructure projects, especially those that are not able to be completed through other USDOT grants.

