



FEMA

4741-DR-MO Public Notice



English

Notice Date	October 19, 2023
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The U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice to the public of its intent to reimburse state and local Missouri governments and agencies, and eligible private non-profit organizations for eligible costs incurred to repair and/or replace facilities damaged by severe storms, straight-line wind, tornados and flooding from July 29 - August 14, 2023. This notice applies to Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs (HMGP) implemented under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC §§ 5121-5207, as amended.

Under a major disaster declaration for Missouri (FEMA-4741-DR-MO), signed by the President on September 21, 2023, the following counties in the state of Missouri have been designated adversely affected by the July 29 - August 14, 2023, disaster incident and are eligible for PA:

Adair, Barry, Barton, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Camden, Christian, Clark, Crawford, Dade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Henry, Iron, Knox, Madison, Maries, Mississippi, Morgan, New Madrid, Ozark, Perry, Scotland, Scott, Shelby, St. Clair, Ste. Genevieve, Taney, Vernon, Wayne, and Worth Counties. All counties will receive 75 percent federal funding.

No counties in the state of Missouri have been designated adversely affected by the disaster and therefore are not eligible for Individual Assistance (IA).

All counties in the state of Missouri are eligible for HMGP.

This public notice concerns public assistance activities that may affect historic properties, activities that are located in or affect wetland areas or the 100-year floodplain (areas determined to have a one-percent probability of flooding in any given year) and critical actions within the 500-year floodplain. Such activities may adversely affect the historic property, floodplain, or wetland, or may result in continuing vulnerability to flood damage.

Such activities may include restoring eligible damaged facilities located in a floodplain to pre-disaster condition. Examples of such activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Non-emergency debris removal and disposal;
2. Non-emergency protective measures;
3. Repair/replacement of roads, including streets, culverts and bridges;
4. Repair/replacement of public dams, reservoirs and channels;
5. Repair/replacement of public buildings and related equipment;
6. Repair/replacement of public water control facilities, pipes and distribution systems;
7. Repair/replacement of public utilities, including sewage treatment plants, sewers and electrical power distribution systems; and
8. Repair/replacement of eligible private, non-profit facilities (hospitals, educational centers, emergency and custodial care services, etc.).

The President's Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, require that all federal actions in or affecting the 100-year floodplain or wetland areas be reviewed for opportunities to move the facility out of the floodplain or wetland and to reduce the risk of future damage or loss from flooding and minimize harm to wetlands. However, FEMA has determined that in certain situations there are no alternatives to restoring an eligible facility located in the floodplain to its pre-disaster condition. These situations must meet all the following criteria:

1. The FEMA estimated cost of repairs is less than 50 percent of the estimated cost to replace the facility and the replacement cost of the facility is less than \$100,000.
2. The facility is not located in a floodway or coastal high hazard area.

3. The facility has not sustained structural damage in a previous presidentially declared flood disaster or emergency.
4. The facility is not defined as critical (e.g., hospital, power generating plant, contains dangerous materials, emergency operation center, etc.).

FEMA will provide assistance to restore the facilities described above to their pre-disaster condition except when measures to mitigate the effects of future flooding may be incorporated into the restoration work. For example, insufficient waterway openings under culverts and bridges may cause water backup to wash out the structures. The water backup could wash out the facility and could damage other facilities in the area. Increasing the size of the waterway opening would mitigate, or lessen, the potential for this damage. Additional examples of mitigation measures include providing erosion protection at bridge abutments or levees and extending entrance tubes on sewage lift stations.

Disaster assistance projects to restore facilities which do not meet the criteria listed above must undergo a detailed review. The review will include a study to determine if the facility can be moved out of the floodplain. The public is invited to participate in the review. The public may identify alternatives for restoring the facility and may participate in analyzing the impact of the alternatives on the facility and the floodplain. An address and phone number for obtaining information about specific assistance projects is provided at the end of this Notice. The final determination regarding the restoration of these facilities in a floodplain will be announced in future Public Notices.

Due to the urgent need for and/or use of certain facilities in a floodplain, actions to restore the facility may have started before the federal inspector visits the site. Some of these facilities may meet the criteria for a detailed review to determine if they should be relocated. Generally, facilities may be restored in their original location where at least one of the following conditions applies:

1. The facility, such as a flood control device or bridge, is functionally dependent on its floodplain location;
2. The facility, such as a park or other open-use space, already represents sound floodplain management and, therefore, there is no need to change it.
3. The facility, such as a road or a utility, is an integral part of a larger network that could not be relocated economically.
4. Emergency action is needed to address a threat to public health and safety.

The effects of not relocating the facilities will be examined. In each case, the examination must show an overriding public need for the facility at its original location that clearly

outweighs the requirements in the Executive Order to relocate the facility out of the floodplain. FEMA will also consult state and local officials to make certain that no actions taken will violate either state or local floodplain protection standards. The restoration of these facilities may also incorporate certain measures designed to mitigate the effects of future flooding. This will be the only Notice to the public concerning these facilities.

Presidential Executive Orders (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management), 13690 (Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard, reinstated by EO14030 and per Interim FEMA Policy 104-22-0003), and 11990 (Wetlands Protection) require that all federal actions in or affecting the floodplain or wetlands be reviewed for opportunities to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the risk of future flood hazards in light of social, economic, historical, environmental, legal, and safety considerations. Where there is no opportunity to relocate, FEMA is required to undertake a detailed review to determine what measures can be taken to minimize future damages. The public is invited to participate in the process of identifying alternatives and analyzing their impacts through this notification.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Those actions or activities affecting buildings, structures, districts, or objects 50 years or older or that affect archeological sites or undisturbed ground will require further review to determine if the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Register). If the property is determined to be eligible for the Register, and FEMA's undertaking will adversely affect it, FEMA will provide additional Public Notices. For historic properties not adversely affected by FEMA's undertaking, this will be the only Public Notice.

FEMA also intends to provide Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding under Section 404 of the Stafford Act to the State of Missouri for the purposes of mitigating future disaster damages. Hazard mitigation projects may involve the construction of a new facility (e.g., retention pond, or debris dam), modification of an existing undamaged facility (e.g., improving waterway openings of bridges or culverts), and the relocation of facilities out of the floodplain. Subsequent Notices will provide more specific information as project proposals are developed.

Information about assistance projects may be obtained by submitting a written request to the Regional Environmental Officer, Teri Toyne. Requests can be sent via email to R7-MT-EHP@fema.dhs.gov or mailed to DHS-FEMA Region 7; 11224 Holmes Road; Kansas City, MO 64131.
