

# FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Funds Can Reduce the Impact of Extreme Heat



## The United States Continues to Heat Up!

According to [NOAA](#), there is a 50% chance that 2024 will rank as the warmest year on record and a 100% chance that it will rank in the top five. The good news is there are FEMA grants and planning resources that can help communities mitigate the impacts of extreme heat.

## EXTREME HEAT PLANNING TOOLS



The [Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation](#) assessment tool provides information about the past, present and future climate conditions to help communities plan for and build more resilient infrastructure.



The [Climate Risk and Resilience Portal \(ClimRR\)](#) uses one of the world's largest supercomputers to model over 60 climate variables and provide the most sophisticated, free of charge, and dynamically downscaled projections\* for the United States.



Using Geographical Information Systems' mapping capabilities, the [Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool](#) provides over 100 preloaded layers, including: community resilience indicators from peer-reviewed research; current census demographic and infrastructure data; and data on weather, hazards, and risk.



The [National Risk Index](#) provides expected annualized losses defined by historical extreme heat frequency, hazard exposure, and historical losses and relative risk. The National Risk Index incorporates social vulnerability and community resilience at the county and census tract levels.

## EXTREME HEAT ACTIVITIES FUNDED UNDER HMA

Activities that mitigate the risk of extreme temperature events can be broadly categorized into the below four areas:

Learn more about [Mitigating the Risk of Extreme Temperatures with Hazard Mitigation Assistance Funds](#).



### MITIGATION PLANNING



Planning and implementing mitigation actions for extreme temperatures can reduce impacts to help save lives, protect infrastructure, and reduce energy demands.

◀ Identifying vulnerable areas helps communities plan and build for disaster resilience.

### MULTI-HAZARD RISK REDUCTION



These projects are designed with a dual purpose of reducing risk related to extreme heat, flooding, and delivering other resilience benefits. Using nature-based solutions and green infrastructure can provide shade or natural cooling and water management.

◀ Dune restoration is an example of a nature-based solution that can be federally funded.

### CLIMATE-RESILIENT BUILDING



These projects incorporate materials or surfaces that help reduce ambient temperatures, reflect solar energy, enhance water evaporation or have been otherwise modified to mitigate extreme temperatures.

◀ Lighter colored roofing reflects sunlight and keeps building temperatures lower.

### RESILIENCE HUBS



These projects provide critical facilities and community infrastructures with temperature-controlled environments to protect most at-risk populations during extreme weather events.

◀ A Native American reservation installs a low-carbon community microgrid to bolster its resilience to frequent power outages.

**Hazard Mitigation Assistance** can fund projects that reduce the impact of extreme temperatures.



FEMA