



FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

GC3 FINANCING ADAPTATION WORKING GROUP MEETING
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State of Connecticut
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

Presentation Overview

- HMA Programs
 - Brief Overview
- PDM/BRIC Eligible Activities
- Cost Share Overview
 - Match Discussion
- Benefit Cost Analysis Overview



State of Connecticut
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Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

- Three federal programs administered by DHS/FEMA under separate legislation
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance
- HMA programs reduce response and recovery resource requirements in the wake of a disaster or incident, reducing risk and reliance on financial assistance
- FEMA defines mitigation as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects.”
- Eligible Applicants and Sub-applicants
 - State and Tribal Governmental Agencies
 - *Local governments are eligible Sub-applicants and can sponsor applications on behalf of homeowners to submit to the Applicant**
 - Private/Non-Profits are eligible under HMGP only
 - Management Costs



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Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Overview

- HMGP (Section 404 Robert T. Stafford Act) is awarded upon Presidential Disaster Declaration
 - 15% of the total Public Assistance Award set aside for HMGP
 - Projects chosen and submitted by State, no national process
- Latest Disasters
 - DR-4385
 - Brookfield Tornado, declared August 18th, 2018
 - DR-4410
 - Severe Flooding, declared December 5th, 2018



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- Funds projects to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Eligible Sub-applicants
 - State/Local Government
 - Indian Tribal Nations
- Cost Share
 - Severe Repetitive Loss Property (100/0)
 - Repetitive Loss Property (90/10)
 - All other eligible projects identified in the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance and FY2019 FMA NOFO (75/25)
- Note – “Critical Infrastructure” must be in compliance with DEMHS’s Flood Certification from CT DEEP (including elevation of structures to the 500 yr. flood event plus 2 feet)
 - Public Act 18-82
- 2019 Federal priorities
 - **Community Flood Mitigation - Advance Assistance** for flood mitigation design and development of community flood mitigation projects
 - **Community Flood Mitigation - Projects** including but not limited to: infrastructure protective measures, flood-water storage and diversion, utility protective measures, localized flood control, stormwater management, etc.
 - **Mitigation plans** that update the flood portion of the plan (maximum of \$25,000 per local plan)
 - **Flood Mitigation** of Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties as defined by FEMA and the NFIP



Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Overview

- Funds projects which reduce the overall risk to population and structures from future hazard events, reducing the reliance on federal funding from future disasters
 - FY2019 is the last year of the PDM program as FEMA shifts to the Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC) program in FY2020
- Eligible Sub-applicants
 - State/Local Government
 - Indian Tribal Nations
- Cost Share is 75% Federal, 25% Non-Federal
- 2019 Federal priorities
 - **State/Tribal Set-aside** mitigation activities based on the statutory allocation of the fiscal year
 - **Advance Assistance** to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to develop community mitigation projects for future funding
 - **Resilient Infrastructure** projects including but not limited to:
 - Infrastructure protective measures
 - Utility protective measures
 - Water and sanitary sewer system protective measures
 - Localized flood control to protect critical facilities
 - **Other Traditional PDM Projects** including but not limited to mitigation planning, mitigation projects, generators for critical facilities, etc.



PDM (BRIC) Eligible Activities

- Mitigation Projects
 - E.g., Acquisitions, Elevations, Floodproofing, Generators, Structural Retrofitting, etc.
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
 - Local, regional, state hazard mitigation plans
- Management Cost
 - 5% of the total project/plan cost
 - Geocoding, Review, Application Development, Managing Awards, Staff Salary

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 ⁽¹⁾	✓	✓	✓
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
Planning Related Activities	✓		
3. Technical Assistance			✓
4. Management Cost	✓	✓	✓



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

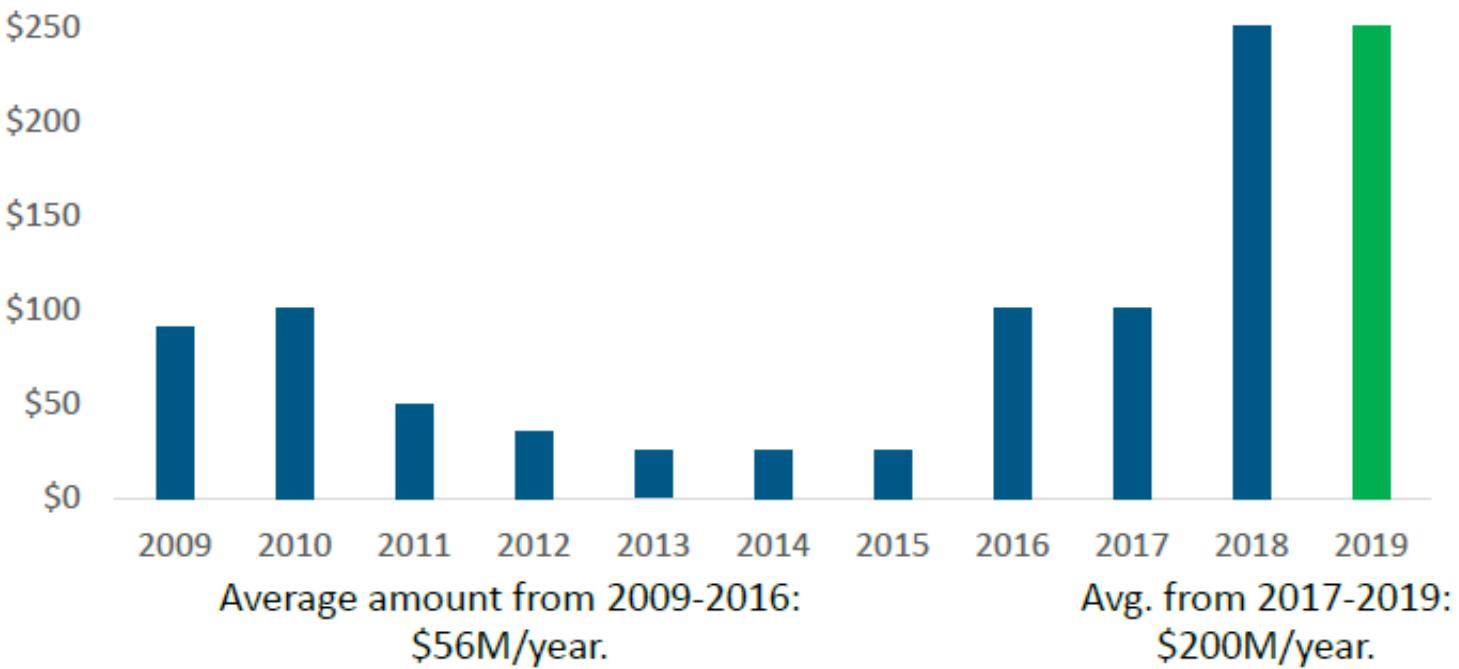
- Component of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) 2018
 - Section 1234: National Public Infrastructure Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 - This is the new BRIC program
- Funded through the Disaster Relief Fund
 - 6% set aside specific for hazard mitigation funding
 - Incentivizes mitigation by having more reliable stream of funding
- Expected rollout summer 2020
 - Draft policy and Notice of Funding Opportunity by summer
 - Same process as PDM applications – open September 2020
- BRIC Guiding Principles
 - Support communities through capability & capacity building
 - Encourage and enable innovation
 - Promote partnerships
 - Enable large projects
 - Maintain flexibility
 - Provide consistency



DRRA Section 1234: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- ✓ Leverage 6% set-aside funding mechanism
- ✓ Encourage community-wide mitigation of critical lifelines
- ✓ Prioritize resilient infrastructure projects
- ✓ Competitive, risk-informed projects
- ✓ Build capacity and capability
- ✓ Support building code efforts

Since 2009, FEMA has received approximately \$1 billion in Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant appropriations, of which 48% has been in the last 2 years.



Funds will vary based on disasters. FEMA estimates that annual funds will average \$300-500M per year, with significantly greater amounts following years with catastrophic disasters.



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Where we need to go!

- ❖ Allocate funding for measures that increase return on investment through funding highly cost-effective projects.
- ❖ Maximize opportunities to fund projects that have the greatest impact of protecting against future disaster impacts.
- ❖ Mitigate against natural hazards and increase resilience at the community or regional level.



RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE: Underground Resiliency Park

6-acre underground resiliency park

offers outdoor public recreation amenities such as a natural oasis, athletic fields, play areas, fitness stations, and event space:

- Lowered basketball court provides green stormwater storage
- Rain gardens for capture and filtration
- ✓ Provides significant mitigation of fluvial and flash flooding for multi-story residential, commercial, and industrial properties.
- ✓ Reduces economic, environmental, and social impacts.



8 DRAINAGE AREAS



7 LANDSCAPE TYPES



1.75M
GALLONS OF
STORMWATER
STORAGE

\$10M FED SHARE
+
\$47M MATCH



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Cost Share Guide and Match

- All but Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA) require match funding
- Non-federal includes applicants (state), sub-applicants (towns, property owners), insurance, other federal agencies, third parties
 - Potential match for non-federal cost share include:
 - Cash – property owner, local/state, donations, etc.
 - Donated Resources – time, labor, materials
 - Department of Housing Community Development Block Grants and 203k Rehab Mortgage Insurance
 - Government Loans (SBA/USDA)
 - ICC Funds (up to \$30,000) from NFIP
 - Each match requires coordination and has different considerations

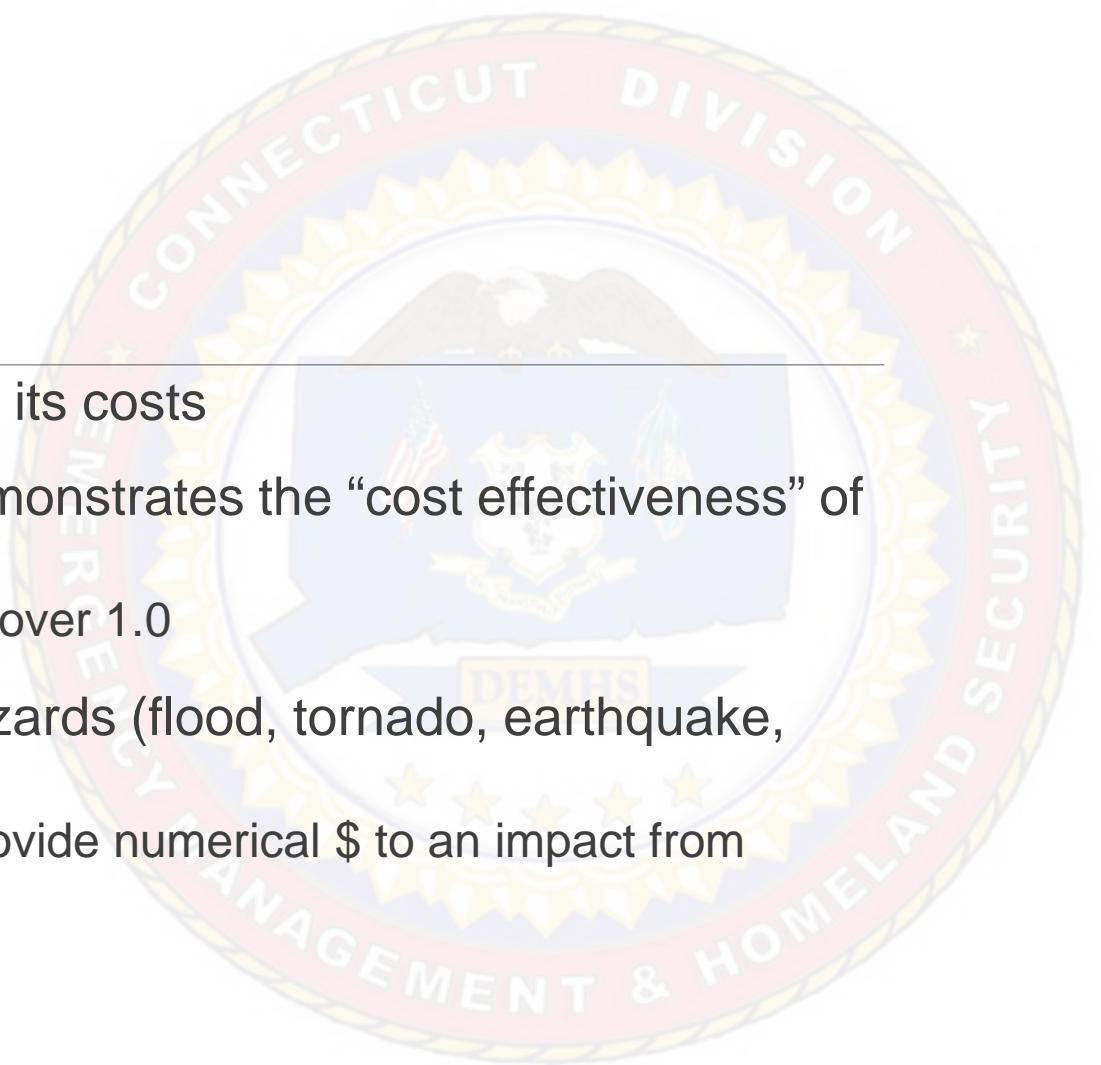
Project Description	Acquisition and demolition of one repetitive loss house in the SFHA for a total project cost of \$114,000 using an HMGP award
Federal Share	\$85,500 (75% of the total Federal award amount)
Non-Federal Cost Share	\$28,500 (25% non-Federal cost share)
Sources of Non-Federal Cost Share	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Donated in-kind resources from third party and subapplicant: \$14,000 (49%)• Cash from Applicant: \$10,000 (35%)• Cash from Property Owner: \$4,500 (16%)

Subaward	Total Project Cost (Federal/Non-Federal)	Federal Share	Non-Federal Share	Sources
Land and Building Value	\$100,000	\$85,500	\$14,500	Federal, Applicant, and Property Owner
Appraisal and Title Search	\$500		\$500	Third party
Demolition	\$10,500		\$10,500	Subapplicant
Disconnect Utilities	\$1,000		\$1,000	Subapplicant
Deed Restriction Recordation	\$500		\$500	Subapplicant
Grading, leveling, site stabilization	\$1,500		\$1,500	Subapplicant
Total Project Cost	\$114,000	\$85,500	\$28,500	



Benefit Cost Analysis

- Method of comparing future benefits of a project to its costs
- End result is a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) which demonstrates the “cost effectiveness” of a project
 - Projects are considered cost-effective if the BCR is over 1.0
- Consists of modules for common major natural hazards (flood, tornado, earthquake, etc.)
 - Uses national/state averages, algorithms, etc. to provide numerical \$ to an impact from disaster
- Version 6.0 (new 2019)
 - Excel-based
 - Streamlined user interface
- Pre-calculated benefits do not require BCA



What counts as benefits?



- Benefits are any future costs or losses that can be avoided as a result of the mitigation project:
 - Physical damages
 - Loss of function
 - Emergency management costs
 - Injuries/fatalities
 - Displacement costs
- Some projects are also eligible for “additional” benefits: environmental and social benefits.



FEMA

Loss Avoided



Direct Physical Damages
& Relocation Costs



Transportation



Lost productivity
Business Interruption



Loss of power



Mental Stress & Anxiety
Casualties



Value Added



Property values
Development Opportunities*



Environmental (Air Quality, Climate
Regulation)



Stormwater Management (CSO
Reductions)



Insurance Savings



Cultural Heritage*

Ensuring Quality & Competitive Projects

- Project is an eligible activity, technically feasible, cost beneficial
- Benefit Cost Ratio of 1.0 >
- Meets FEMA's standard priorities
 - BRIC: Focusing on traditional PDM activities and increasing infrastructure-resilient projects
 - FMA: NFIP-insured properties
 - HMGP: State Hazard Mitigation Plan priorities
- Don't Forget to Submit for Management Costs
 - 5% of the total project (sub-applicants)



Questions and Discussion



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