



FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants

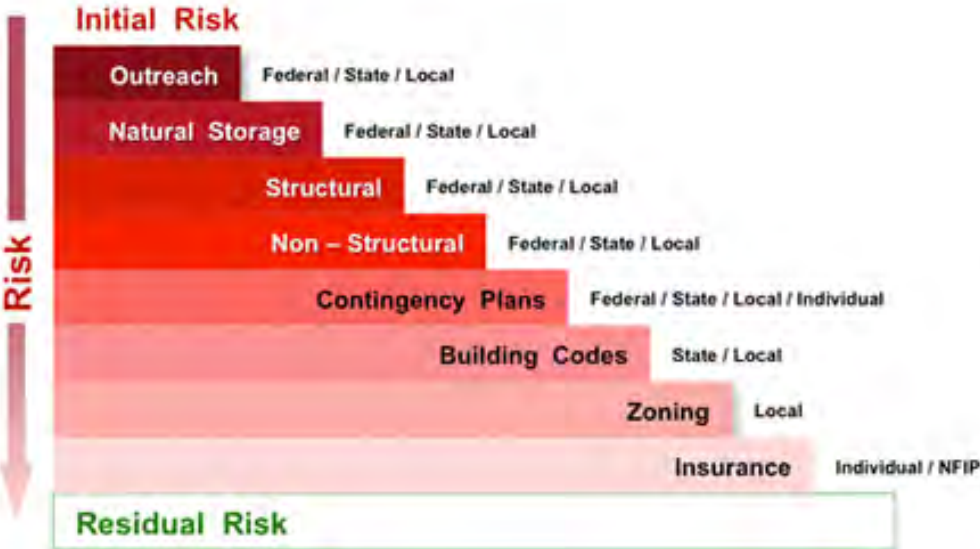
How do I get one??

June 13, 2018

BCCC/New Castle

June 14, 2018

Murraysville



High Level Topics

- Mitigation's Value to Society
- Mitigation Planning & Projects
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Overview
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Application Process

The Widgets

- Identify phases of the Federal Award Life Cycle
- HMA Sub-Application Review Process (by whom?)
- Minimum Eligibility & Completeness Review (Plans/Project)
- Scope of Work, Schedule and Cost Estimate Review
- Subapplication Eligibility Determination
- Cost-Effectiveness Review
- Technical Feasibility & Effectiveness Review
- Environmental/Historic Preservation (EHP) Compliance Review
- Request for Information
- Making a Selection/Issuing a Subaward Package
- PEMA/Subrecipient Agreement

Mitigation Value to Society



Riverine Flood

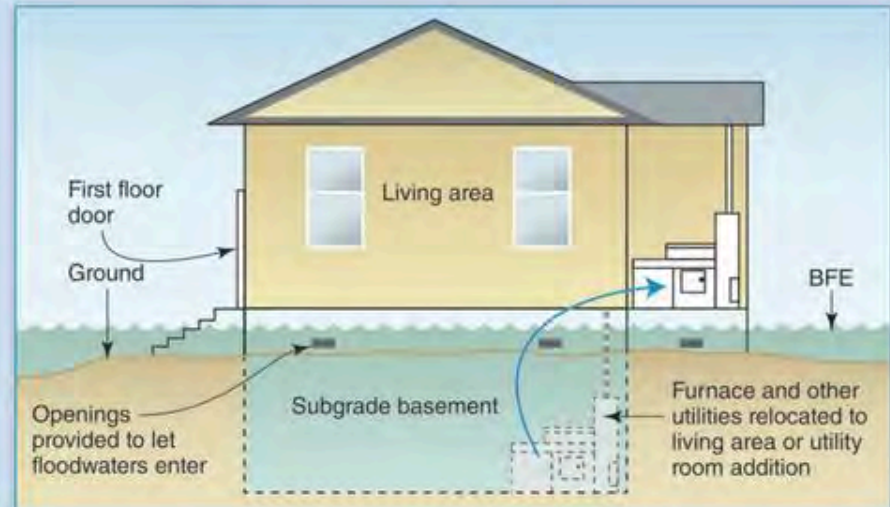
\$5:1

Beyond Code Requirements

\$7:1

Federally-Funded

Disaster resilience for floods in this study can be achieved by building new buildings higher above the 100-year flood elevation.



Benefit-cost ratios for building above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) are variable by community. This image is intended to only be a guide. Contact a professional for solutions specific to your community.

Mitigation Value to Society



Wind

\$5:1

Beyond Code
Requirements

\$5:1

Federally-Funded

For wind, designing for disaster resilience in this study can be achieved by adding hurricane shutters, stronger roofing, and better connections.



Mitigation Value to Society



Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves



Benefits of Mitigating Earthquake Damage

For earthquake mitigation, measures that exceed provisions of the 2015 model building code provide

\$4 benefit for every **\$1** invested

Earthquake

\$4:1
Beyond Code Requirements

\$3:1
Federally-Funded



For earthquakes, designing for disaster resilience in this study can be achieved by making new buildings stronger and stiffer than the code requires.



Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves



Benefits of Mitigating Wind Damage

For wind mitigation, measures that exceed provisions of the 2015 model building code provide

\$5 benefit for every **\$1** invested

Wind

\$5:1
Beyond Code Requirements

\$5:1
Federally-Funded



For wind, designing for disaster resilience in this study can be achieved by adding hurricane shutters, stronger roofing, and better connections.

Importance of HM Planning



Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves



Benefits of Mitigating Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Damage

For wildland-urban interface fire mitigation, measures that exceed provisions of the 2015 model building code provide **\$4 benefit** for each **\$1 invested**



Wildland-Urban Interface Fire

\$4:1
Beyond Code Requirements

\$3:1
Federally-Funded

The International WUI Code is intended as a supplement for fire and building codes. Its objective is establishing minimum regulations for safeguarding life and property caused by wildland fire exposures. The study includes using fire-resistant roofing, trimming brush around houses, and ensuring fire department access.



TOP 5 Mitigation Project Types Funded in 2016

1 **455** Local Multihazard Mitigation Plans (New or Update)

2 **174** Generators

3 **161** Acquisitions (Riverine & Coastal)

4 **92** Elevations

5 **76** Safe Rooms

Data from CY 2016 and does not include management costs (226)

Importance of HM Planning

- Planning Process
- Plan Integration
- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance
- Plan Adoption Process
- Grant/Budget Process
- Federal Award Cycle
- State Grant Cycle
- Local Budget Cycle
- Grant Award
- Grant Agreement/MOU
- Period of Performance
- Liquidation Period/Closeout
- Requirement Maintenance
- Allowable Land-Use

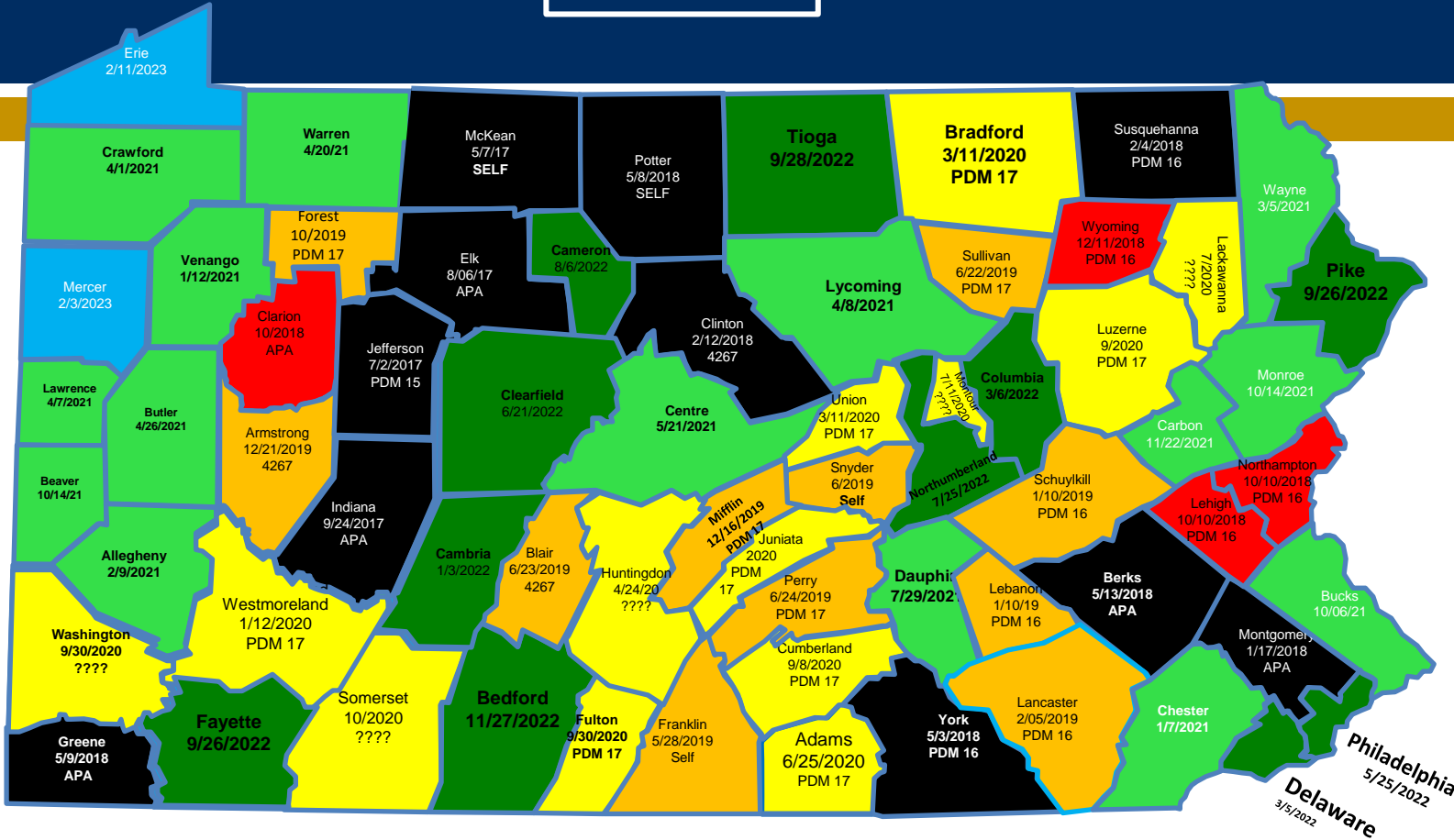
What is (is not) Hazard Mitigation

- Hazard Mitigation is defined as any **sustained action** taken to reduce or eliminate **long-term risk** to human life and property from a hazard event (*PEMA is adding PLACE*)

What are the HMA's objectives?

- **To prevent future loss of life and property due to natural disasters.**
- **To provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures that benefit the disaster area.**
- **To implement State, County, and Municipal Hazard Mitigation Plans (must be a tie back).**

June 11, 2018



- Current plan expires 2021
- Current plan expires 2020
- Current plan expires 2019
- Current plan expires 2018
- Current plan expired

- Current plan expires 2022
- Current plan expires 2023

HMA Guidance – Where is it???

- **HMA Program Guidance** - <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>
- ***HMA Assistance Guidance Addendums – by Project Type Addendums - Property Acquisitions, Wildfire Mitigation, Safe Rooms, Mitigation Reconstruction, Structure Elevations*** https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Addendum_022715_508.pdf
- ***FEMA (23) Job Aids*** <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/102051>
- ***FEMA (12) Technical Bulletins*** <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/collections/4>
- ***FEMA Duplication of Benefits Guide***
- ***FEMA Cost Share Guidance***
- ***Brought the Job Aids & Technical Bulletins for your review***

Mitigation Process/Project Identification


MITIGATION PROCESS

- Phase 1 – Mitigation Planning
- Phase 2 - Project Scoping
- Phase 3 – Application Development

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- Step 1 – Define the Problem
- Step 2 – Brainstorm Alternatives
- Step 3 – Establish Criteria
- Step 4 – Evaluate Alternatives vs. Criteria
- Step 5 – Choose preferred alternative

The FEMA Grant Life Cycle

- 
- Activity Identification
 - Application Development
 - Application Review and Evaluation
 - Grant Award
 - Activity Implementation
 - Programmatic Closeout

FEMA HMA Grant Programs (Handout)

Post Disaster - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

1. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program – Congressionally Appropriated

2. Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program – National Flood Insurance Program funded

FEMA Grant Programs

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) programs

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- **HMGP** – 75% FEMA Funded, 22-23% State, State competitive
- **FMA** – includes Repetitive Loss (RL) & Severe Repetitive Loss(SRL) property acquisitions & elevation, current NFIP insurance required on all properties
- Funding varies – 75% for FMA, up to 90% for RL, 100% for SRL (may use ICC funds for local match), No State funding
- **PDM** – NOFO Issued, Projects & Plans 75% FEMA Funded, No State funding
- **FMA/PDM** Annually funded, nationwide competitive grants
- Application is made on FEMA's eGrant website (for **FMA** & **PDM**).
- *Anticipate FMA/PDM grants Application period opening June/July of 2018*

Who is eligible?

Applicant (State/PEMA)

SubApplicants:

State, County, and Municipal Governments

**Certain private non-profit organizations or institutions that
own or operate a private non-profit facility**

Indian tribes or organizations

Who manages?

HMA Grant Programs are managed by the Applicant/Recipient

The Recipient (PEMA)

- **Sets subapplication priorities**
- **Determines application date cycles**
- **Sets Subgrant Performance Period**
- **Distributes funding**

What types of projects can be funded?

- **Acquisition/Demolition or relocation of structures in hazard-prone areas**
- **Flood-proofing or retrofitting to protect structures from future damage**
- **Small Floodwalls, debris basins, etc.**
- **Development of standards to protect new and substantially damaged structures from disaster damage**
- **County Hazard Mitigation Plans, Flood Mitigation Plans (75% Federal)**

Prerequisites

- **County must have an approved and adopted All Hazard Mitigation Plan.**
- **Municipality must have participated and adopted the approved county plan.**
- **Projects must meet the FEMA, State, and local municipal strategies.**
- **Requested project funding must have been identified as a mitigation activity in the county plan.**

Eligible **HMGP** Projects

- Hazard Mitigation Projects
 - Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition
 - Structure Relocation
 - Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures
 - Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures
 - Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects
 - Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
 - Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities
 - Safe Room Construction
 - Infrastructure Retrofit
 - Structure Elevation
 - Soil Stabilization
 - Wildfire Mitigation
 - Post-disaster Code Enforcement
 - 5% Initiative Projects
 - Hazard Mitigation Planning (counties)



What is NOT Eligible

- **Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure**
- **Projects that are dependent on another phase of a project**
- **Projects where actual physical work has already occurred**
- **Projects constructing new buildings or facilities**
(Mitigation/Reconstruction excepted - \$150k cap)
- **Projects that address operation, deferred or future maintenance, repairs or replacement**

What Isn't Eligible for HMGP?

- **Repair or Replacement of Existing Infrastructure, Roads, Facilities, Deferred maintenance , etc.**
- **Debris/snow removal, Stream-related work**
- **Bridge replacement**
- **Major structural projects – levees, dams, etc.**
- **Phased or contingent projects**
- **Mitigation for damaged infrastructure that can be funded under Public Assistance**
- **Designs, studies or plans not directly related to HM projects**

What is NOT Eligible (continued)

- **Studies not directly related to design and implementation of a proposed project**
- **Preparedness measures and response equipment**
(Generators Excluded)
- **Project involving land that is contaminated with hazardous waste** *(asbestos in structures excluded)*

Scoping Alternatives/Resources/ Considerations

Scoping

- Community Support
- Technical Feasibility
- Cost
- Cost-Effectiveness
- Environmental Effects

Community Resources

- Is Engineering & Technical Support Available? Locally, In-Kind, etc.

- **Project Eligibility**
- **Technical Feasibility** – Engineering Standards, ASCE-24, Building Codes
- **Cost/Cost Effectiveness** – Loss History, Risk Assessment
- **EHP Compliance** – Impacts - Compliance
- **Consistent with Mitigation Plan**
- **Public Support** – Community Resources
- **Reduce Vulnerability**

STAPLEE Brush



Scope of Work/Schedule



Scope of Work - HM Plan

- Description of the planning process
- What are the goals of the planning process
- What hazards will be considered
- Who will participate in the planning process
- What is the planning process
- How will mitigation actions be prioritized and implemented
- How will the plan be reviewed and maintained (44CFR Part 201.6)

Scope of Work - Project

- Detailed Description of the proposed project
- How will it solve the problem?
- Who is affected?
- Where is it located?
- Who is performing the work?
- What is the problem being mitigated?
- How will it be implemented?
- What Support Documentation is available?

<http://www.fema.gov/application-development-process>

| ID | Task Name | Start | Finish | Duration | Mar 2012 | Apr 2012 | May 2012 | Jun 2012 | Jul 2012 |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | 7/6 | 8/3 | 9/7 | 10/13 | 11/6 |
| 1 | 31st Analysis | 3/18/2012 | 4/7/2012 | 15d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 2 | Site Visit | 3/18/2012 | 3/24/2012 | 5d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 3 | Prepare Site Analysis Report | 3/25/2012 | 4/7/2012 | 10d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 4 | 31st Design | 4/8/2012 | 5/25/2012 | 43d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 5 | Develop Draft Design | 4/8/2012 | 5/5/2012 | 20d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 6 | Approve Draft Design | 5/5/2012 | 5/6/2012 | 0d | [Milestone diamond] | | | | |
| 7 | Develop Final Design | 5/6/2012 | 5/25/2012 | 15d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 8 | Approve Final Design | 5/6/2012 | 6/6/2012 | 0d | [Milestone diamond] | | | | |
| 9 | Construction | 5/25/2012 | 7/25/2012 | 35d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 10 | Phase 1 Construction | 5/25/2012 | 6/30/2012 | 30d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 11 | Phase 1 Inspection | 7/18/2012 | 7/18/2012 | 0d | [Milestone diamond] | | | | |
| 12 | Phase 2 Construction | 6/27/2012 | 7/25/2012 | 20d | [Gantt bar] | | | | |
| 13 | Phase 2 Inspection | 7/25/2012 | 7/25/2012 | 0d | [Milestone diamond] | | | | |
| 14 | Final Inspection | 7/31/2012 | 7/31/2012 | 0d | [Milestone diamond] | | | | |

- Divides the activity into measurable tasks or milestones
- Includes all itemized tasks
- Provides a realistic schedule for each task

Cost Estimate



Cost Estimate

- Provides breakdown of costs for the activity
- Identifies Contractor costs
- Includes Management Costs
- Documents sources for estimated costs



| Budget | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Personnel | \$ |
| • Engineer | 6,000 |
| • Associate Engineer | 2,500 |
| • Inspector | 1,500 |
| Subtotal | 10,000 |
| Equipment | |
| Subtotal | 20,000 |
| Supplies | |
| Subtotal | 5,000 |
| TOTAL | 35,000 |

Project Cost Estimate

- Project Manager
- Contractor
- Engineering/Archetectural Designs
- Construction Costs
- Equipment
- Permit/surveys
- Site Preparation Restoration
- Contingency Cost (5%*)

Pre-Award Costs - incurred after the UHMA application period has opened, but prior to the date of the Federal award

- *Development of BCA*
- *Collection of EHP data*
- *Preparing for design specifications*
- *Community outreach & meetings related to the development of the application*

HMA Guidance – Where is it???

- ***FEMA Duplication of Benefits Guide***
- ***FEMA Cost Share Guidance***

BCA Website: <http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis>

BCA Technical Assistance Helpline:

☐ (855) 540-6744

☐ bchelpine@fema.dhs.gov

Contact FEMA Engineering Helpline: (866) 222-3580 or enghelpline@fema.dhs.gov

- Sample engineering case studies
- Engineering Checklist

Cost Share Requirements

| Type of Cost Share | Requirement |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Federal Share | Up to 75% (90% for Designated Small & Impoverished Communities) |
| Non-Federal Share | At least 25% (10% for Designated Small & Impoverished Communities) |
| In-Kind Contributions | No Cash Requirement (Admin/Force labor) |
| Other Federal Funds | In Some Cases (Not all) |
| ICC Insurance Benefits | Use for Demolition Costs (Acquisition) |

Possible Cost Share sources: Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and CDBG-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), USDA NRCS, PA Act 13 Annual Grant

OTHER POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES

Silver Jacket Initiative



SILVER JACKETS

Many Agencies One Solution

INTERAGENCY FLOOD MITIGATION PROGRAM GUIDE

Updated by our Pennsylvania team in 2015

Used across the country as a Best Practices Reference Document

On the Silver Jackets website at:

- [Pennsylvania Interagency Flood Mitigation Program Guide, 2015](#)

For more about Pennsylvania Silver Jackets program:

- <http://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/State-Teams/Pennsylvania>

State Mitigation Project

- Acquisition/Demolition of damaged, substantially damaged, or destroyed homes
- Small structural projects using FEMA Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Software
- Other eligible State Initiative flood mitigation opportunities (up to 5% of the grant total)
- Development of County Hazard Mitigation Plans (allowable amount up to 7% of the grant total)
- Home elevation projects

Note: Other federal and state programs are available for structural projects – see link to PA Silver Jackets Guide ahead

▶ What About Buyouts (Acquisition Projects)?

- Local government is the applicant, *not homeowners.*
- Must be *voluntary participation.*
- Homes are demolished, land is owned by local government and must remain in “open space” use forever.
- PEMA recommends State certified appraisals of pre-flood value for purchase price.
- Some homeowner disaster assistance may be deducted from the final purchase price (Donations for repair in the local area) – Duplication of Benefits

How To Apply & Review Process

- **Municipality Sends in Letter of Intent/Pre-Application.**
 - *(available on the PEMA website)*
- **PEMA reviews pre-applications.**
- **PEMA sends out an application packet if it meets eligibility criteria**
 - *(municipality is notified of eligibility determination either way).*
- **Applicant completes the HMGP application.**
- **State HM Application Review Team review & ranking**
- **Applications must be sent to FEMA Region III within 1 year of the disaster declaration date.**

What goes in an application?

- **Basic application information:**
 - For buyouts: homeowner/property information, appraisals, latitude & longitude, site elevations
 - For structural projects: design, engineering, latitude & longitude, site elevations
 - Total hazard mitigation project budget
 - Damage information
 - Photos, Maps, FEMA Flood Insurance Study (FIS) data
 - Local Mitigation Plan information

Application Development Costs

- **Local costs in developing and submitting an application, like appraisals, elevation surveys, personnel costs, etc. If included in the application under project costs, can be reimbursed only if the project is approved by FEMA.**
- **PEMA may provide some technical assistance like elevation surveys and proposed site visits in some cases based on PEMA staff & resource availability.**

How are HMGP projects selected for funding?

- **The eligibility criteria, contained in the Commonwealth's HMGP Administrative Plan states that (approved by FEMA Region III):**
 - **Projects that are cost-effective, substantially reduce risk, and have multi-hazard application will have the advantage.**
 - **A State Hazard Mitigation Team applies this criteria in its review and ranking of all project applications.**

2013 FEMA Cost-Effectiveness Policy

- For properties in the 100-year floodplain
- Acquisitions, if cost is \$276,000 or less*
- Elevations, if cost is \$175,000 or less*:
- The project is considered cost-effective and no further Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is required.
- For all other project types or properties that do not meet thresholds above, BCA is required

***(average cost per property in the project)**

Cost Effectiveness

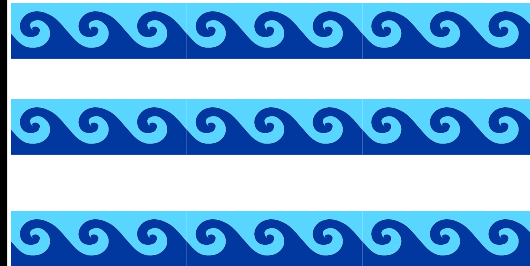
What is a Benefit Cost Analysis?



BENEFIT

(Reduced Damage)

----- = 1.0 +
PROJECT COST



100 yr flood

50 yr flood

10 yr flood

Where a house sits in the floodplain predicts how often and how much damage will occur over time.

What is a BCA and BCR?

BCA – Benefit Cost Analysis is the federally required method of determining the cost effectiveness of a hazard mitigation measure using a standardized method of determining avoided future damages (that is, the Benefit) as compared to the Cost of a project.

- A BCA is based on the expected damages to a structure located in the floodplain or the actual damages incurred in past disaster events.

BCA and BCR (Continued)

BCR – the **Benefit **C**ost **R**atio is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project calculated as the net present value of total project benefits divided by the net present value of total project cost – that is, the derived Benefit divided by the Cost.**

- **A minimum BCR score of above 1.0 or is required to meet FEMA's cost-effectiveness requirement for a project to be eligible for funding.**

BCA and BCR (Continued)

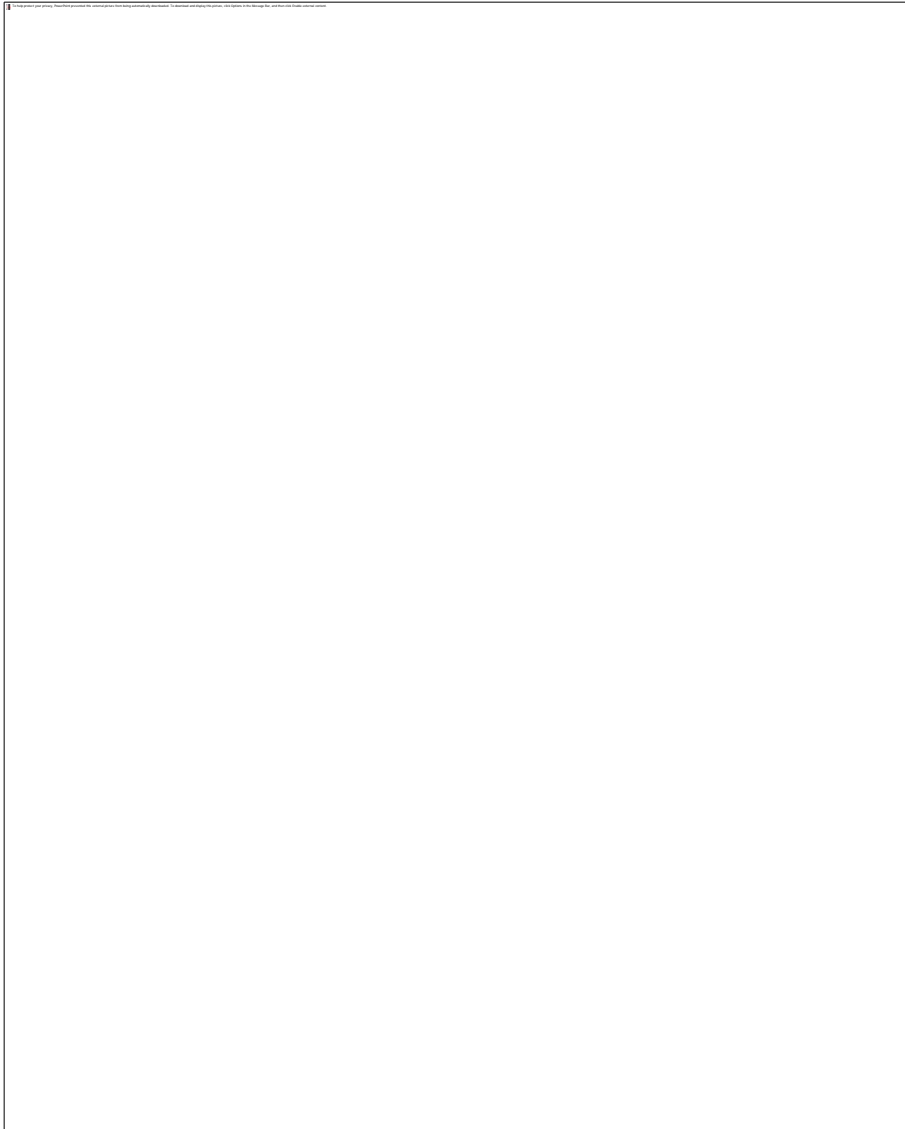
- **Example: A single home acquisition has a total cost of \$300,000.**

BCA – Benefits of \$450,000 over 100 years

**BCR – Benefits divided by cost of project
(450,000 ÷ \$300,000 = 1.50) = Passing BCR**

- **The project is cost-effective & eligible.**

FEMA Pre-Calculated Benefits



Section 404 & 406 / ICC Uses & Access

Section 404 and 406 funding becomes available after a Presidential disaster declaration. Both Funding mechanisms can be used together to mitigate a system of infrastructure

404 (HMGP) – Can be used to mitigate non-damaged facilities

406 (PA) – Used as a component of Public Assistance (PA)

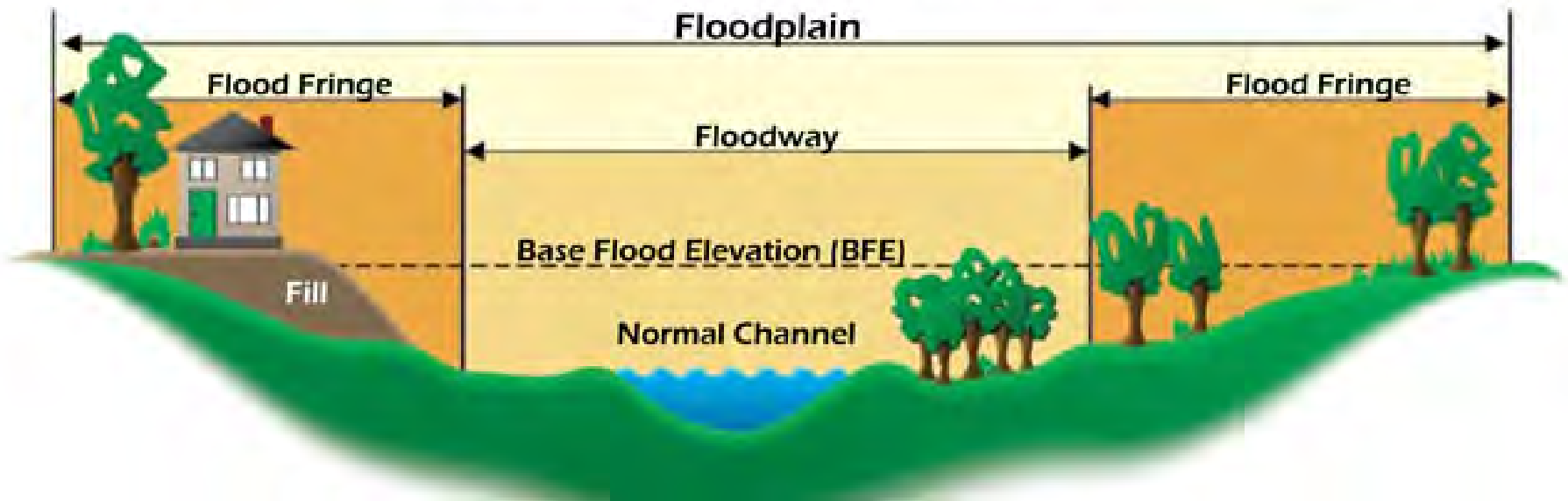
403 – Can be used for emergency demolition (Up to 90 days)

407 – Can be used for demolition of properties (Up to 18 Months)

ICC – Increased Cost of Compliance – From NFIP Policy (up to 30k)

Floodplain – what does it mean

Characteristics of a Floodplain



Source: NFIP Guidebook, FEMA

Severe Repetitive Loss (1,042)

The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) - authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the (NFIP)

Definition: was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. A SRL property is defined as a residential property covered by NFIP Policy:

- (a) That has at least 4 NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000;**
- (b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.**

For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

Purpose: To reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through project activities that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).

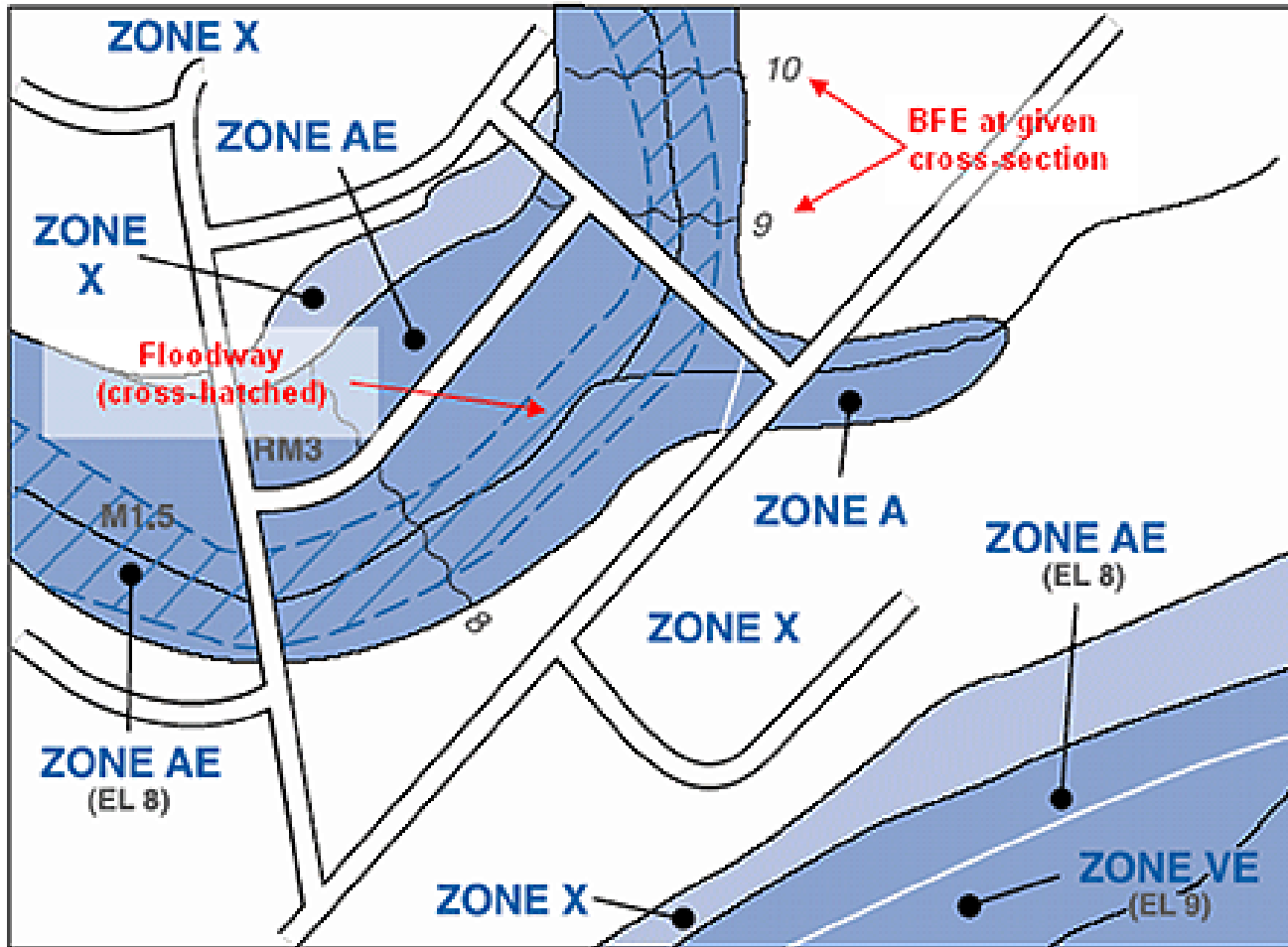
Repetitive Loss (1,163)

A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978

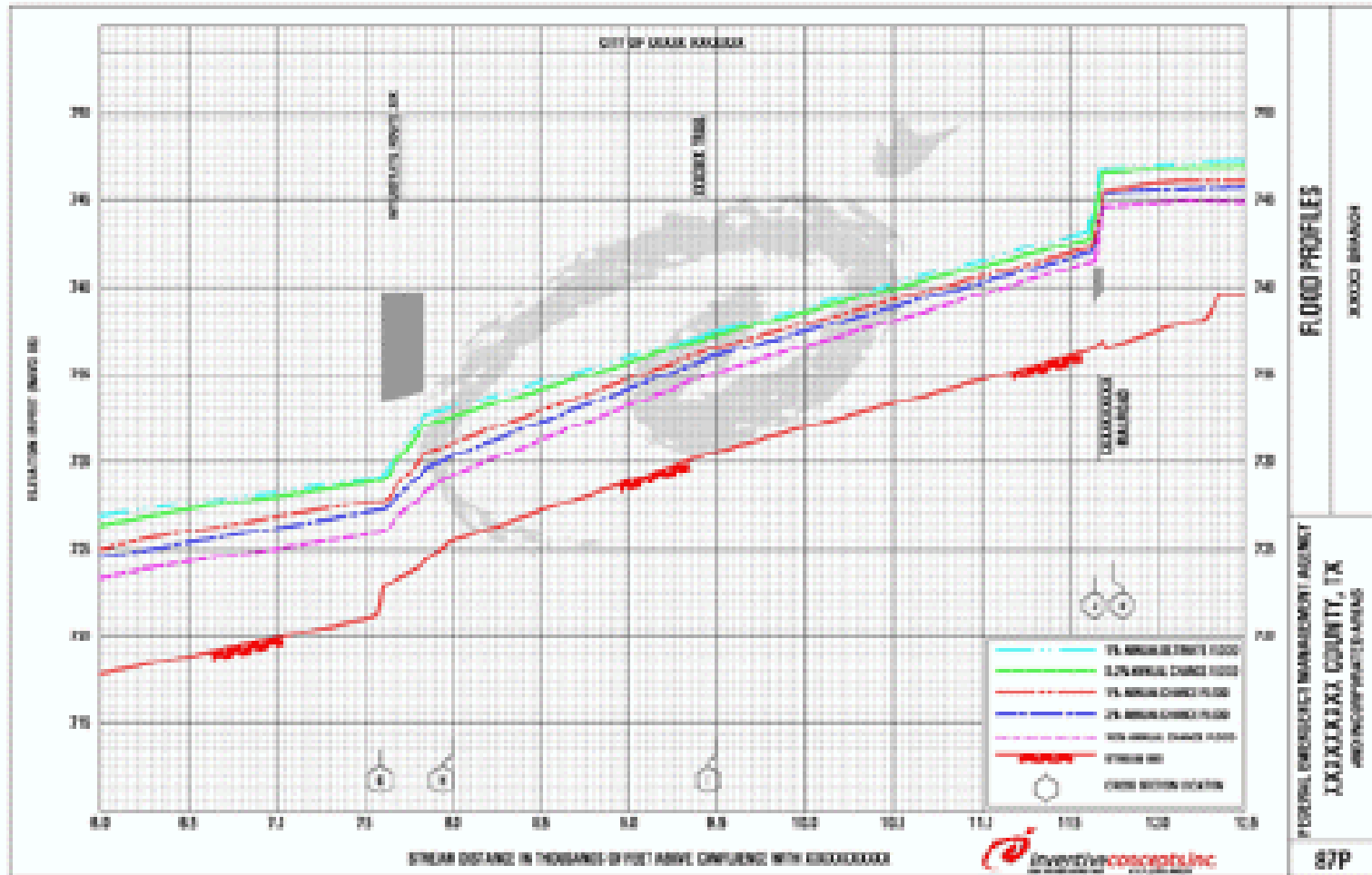
Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map

The official map or digital map (DFIRM) of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

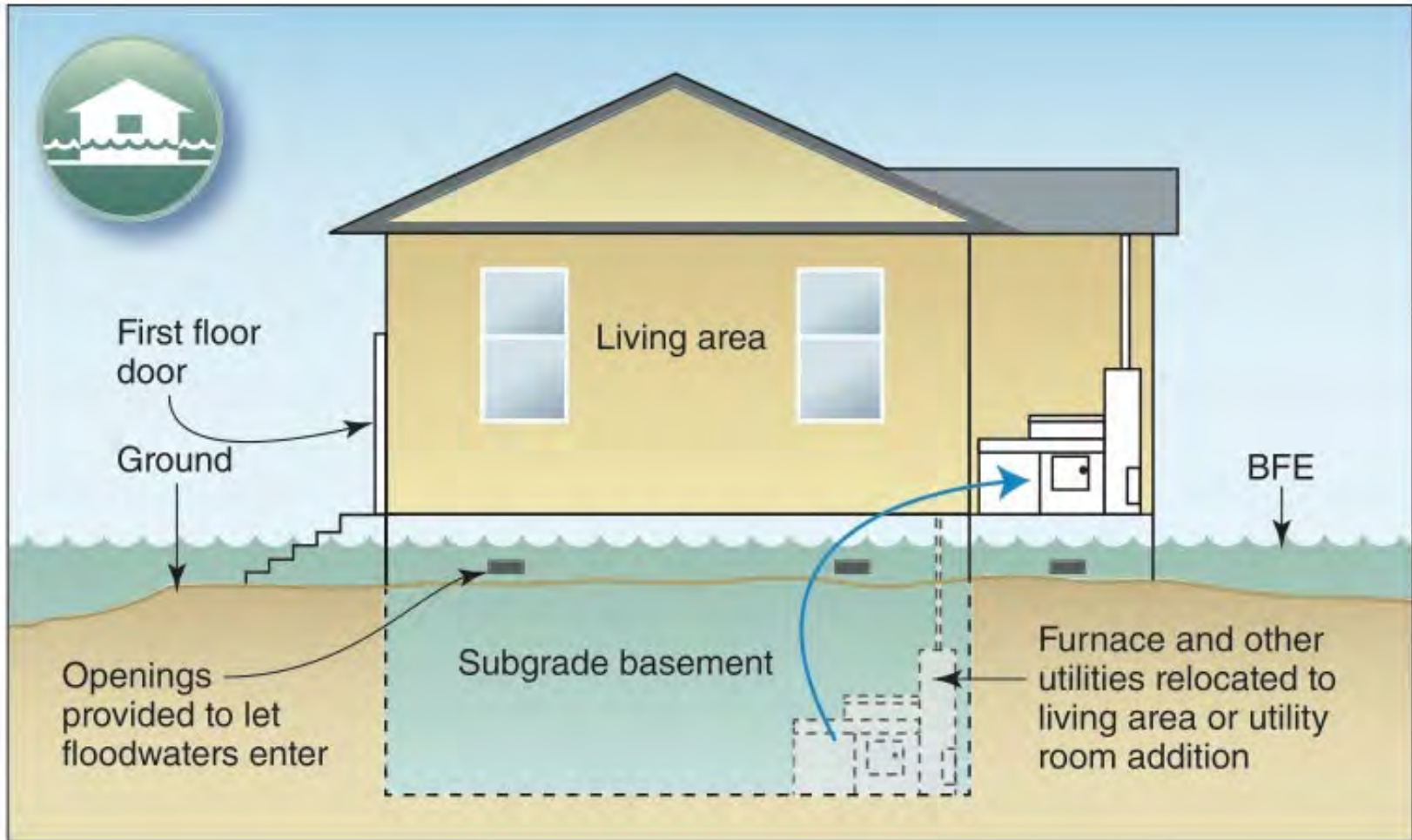
Zones – what do they mean



Stream Profile

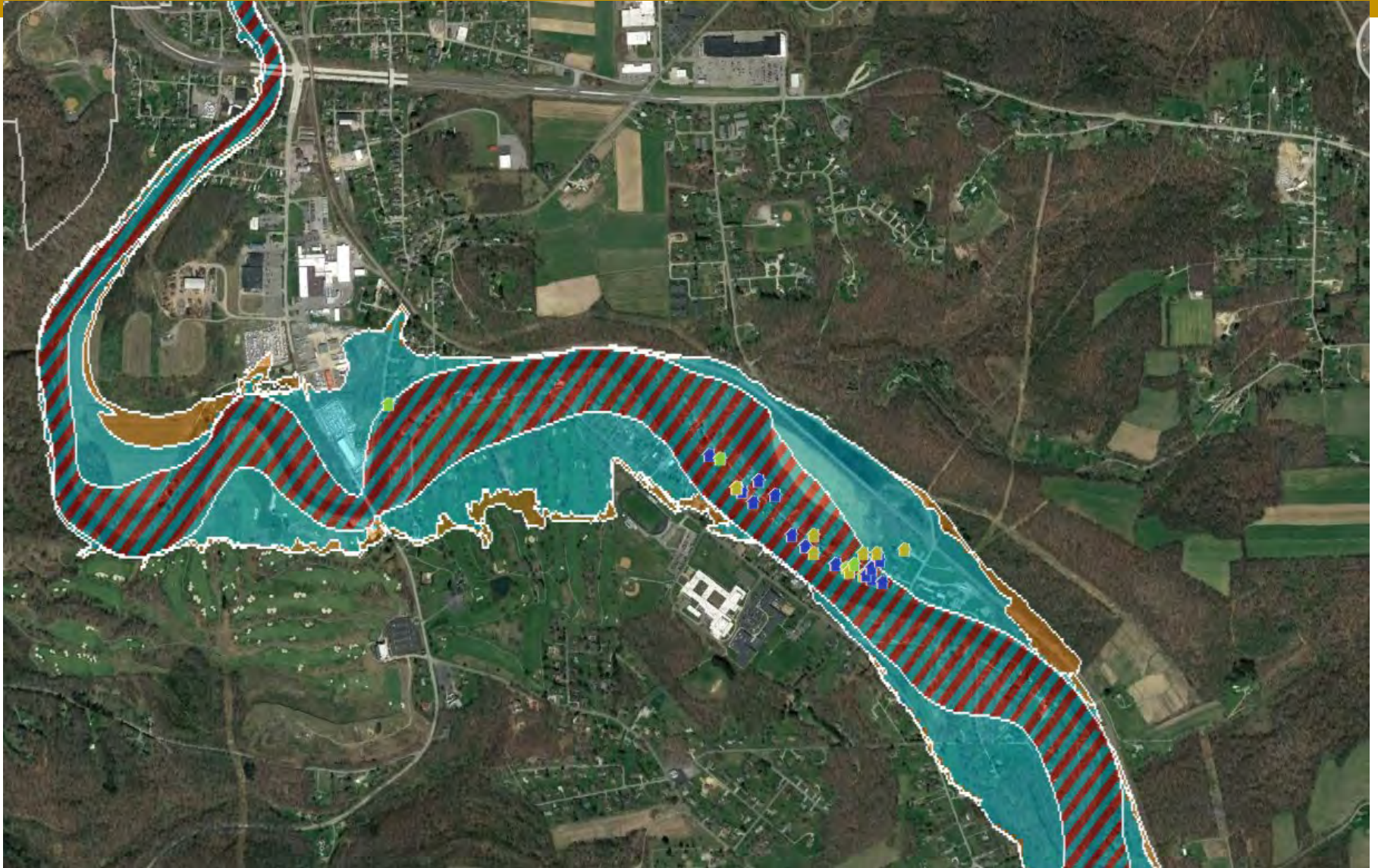


Elevation Certificate, FFE, BFE, LAG



Acquisition of Flood Risk Homes

Franklin Township, Beaver County (Western Area)



Acquisition of Flood Risk Homes

City of Connellsville, Fayette County (Western Area)



Substantial Damage Determination (44 CFR 60.3)

- FEMA Post Flood-Event Checklist
- Substantial Damage Determination

*damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the **cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred***

- Substantial Damage Improvement

*any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of **which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value** of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed.*

- Substantial Damage Estimator FEMA P-784
SDE Tool 3.0 (2017)

using damage estimates for individual building elements to determine whether the building as a whole is substantially damaged. type of structure and specific attributes dependent, the tool calculates the value of each building element as a percentage of the total building. user can apply a “Percent Damaged” or “Percent Improved” value to each element to establish a SD/SI determination for each building.

Substantial Improvement

Types of work that may trigger SI/SD requirements generally include:

- **Rehabilitation or remodeling** of a building with or without modifying its external dimensions
- **Lateral additions** that may or may not involve structural modifications of a building
- **Vertical additions**
- **Repair of foundations**, including replacing or extending foundations
- **Restoration or repair of damage** of any origin that is necessary to restore a building to its pre-damaged condition
- **Reconstruction of demolished or destroyed buildings** on the same site or on the same foundation
- **Work on post-Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) buildings**
- **Work on existing buildings where flood zones or floodways are revised**

Are private citizens eligible to apply for the HMGP?

Projects on private property may be eligible for funding under the HMGP only if submitted by a local government entity.

- (County, City, Township, Borough, etc.).

Participation in an HMGP project by a private citizen ***MUST BE VOLUNTARY!***

Acquisitions/Elevations Special Concerns

- All homes must be primary residences
- Owners must be U.S. citizens/legal aliens
- Environmental & Historic Preservation (EHP) Reviews
- Acquisitions may be rentals but tenant relocation costs must be included (Uniform Relocation Act)
- Mineral rights, gas drilling leases for acquisitions
- Federal Duplication of Benefits deductions (IA & NFIP)
- Open space uses, post-acquisition transfer of property
- Payments to owners are exempt from Federal Income Tax
- Only basic elevation costs to minimum level* eligible.

** Minimum level is 100 year flood level plus 1.5 feet.*

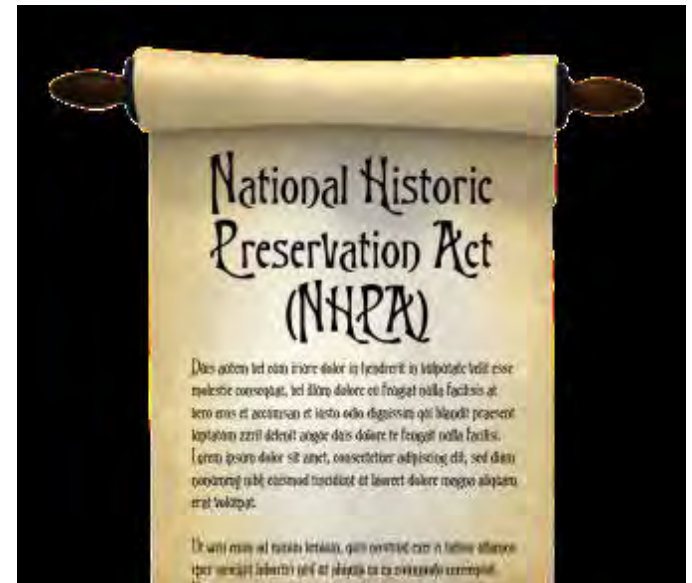
Environmental & Historic Review (EHP)

- **All projects submitted to FEMA must be reviewed for Environmental considerations.**
- **Structures 50 years old or more must be reviewed for Historic consideration.**
- **Potential EHP impacts can require additional review time to determine eligibility prior to FEMA's decision on project approval.**

Environmental & Historic Review (EHP)

- EHP laws have different documentation requirements
- Complete project application development and documentation may **expedite** the EHP review: SOW, Property data, Photos/maps, Design/sketch/site plan

- National Environmental Policy Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)
- Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)
- Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice)



Uniform Relocation Act (URA)

- **Displaced tenants of rental properties acquired under the HMGP are entitled to URA assistance and may be eligible for relocation costs up to \$7,200.**
- **Relocation costs should be included in the HMGP application project cost budget.**
- **URA procedures and provisions are the responsibility of the local community.**

FEMA/PEMA Request for Information (RFI)

- Additional information requested from Applicants to resolve administrative or procedural requirements
- Process/Timeline:
- Informal First Request: from Project Officer (30 days to respond)
- Informal Second Request: from Hazard Mitigation Branch Chief (14 days)
- Formal Request: from Regional Administrator (30 days)
- Failure to provide requested information by deadline may result in denial

Coal & Mineral Rights, Gas Leases and HMGP Acquisitions

- For properties with **no leases or mineral grants/subsurface severance**, there is no impact to FEMA's Open Space Requirements—**Acquisition can proceed.**
- Properties **with leases/grants** where surface activities are allowed there is an impact on Open Space Requirements. **To be eligible for acquisition under HMGP, the Lessee must extinguish their rights to surface activity.**
- Properties where is a **subsurface severance (ex: Coal Grants) exists**, it is still possible for the mineral rights owner to obtain surface rights under Pennsylvania law and therefore do not meet Open Space Requirements.
<http://www.pema.pa.gov/responseandrecovery/Disaster-Assistance/Documents/FEMA%20Mineral%20Rights%20Policy/HMA%20Subsurface%20Drilling%20Policy%20FAQs-508%20compliant.pdf> **Per FEMA Guidance 8/23/12**

Duplication of Benefits (DOB)

- Federal disaster assistance and other damage-related claims paid to the homeowner following the most recent disaster that have not been expended for the intended purposes are deducted from the final purchase price of the home at closing. FEMA will not pay pre-damage value on a home if repair claim funds were not used appropriately.
- This process is called **Duplication of Benefits (DOB)** and is the responsibility of local community with PEMA/FEMA to resolve as required.

Open Space Uses/Transfer of Property

- Once acquired, a property must remain undeveloped as “open space in perpetuity” and in the possession of the local community.
- Some uses, consistent with the location’s performance as open floodplain, are allowed but only with written pre-approval from PEMA & FEMA (**44 CFR Part 80**).
- Transfer of the property to some governmental, environmental or conservancy entities is permitted with similar State & Federal pre-approvals.

When will I know if my application is approved?

Once an application is sent to FEMA,
the approval process usually takes
90-120 days (Sometimes Way Longer).

Certain aspects of a project can add to review time: historic buildings or sites, special environmental concerns, archaeological studies.

What do I need to do now?

As a local official – you will need to:

- **Decide if there is a mitigation project in your community that should be completed;**
- **Complete the HMGP Letter of Intent (LOI);**
- **Mail, email or fax your LOI/Pre-Application to:**

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

State Hazard Mitigation Officer

Bureau of Recovery & Mitigation/Hazard Mitigation Division

1310 Elmerton Avenue

Harrisburg, PA 17110

Fax [717-772-8972](tel:717-772-8972)

or email RA-shazmitoff@pa.gov

The HMGP Letter of Intent & Pre-Application

- Must be signed by a local official.
- Is not binding.
- Identifies the single Contact Person for HMGP (Applicant's Agent).
- Describes problem & the proposed mitigation project.
- Must be submitted to receive an HMGP application.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Letter of Intent Pre-application

SUBJECT: Hazard Mitigation Program (HMGP) Letter of Intent
TO: State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
3605 Invesco Drive
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Dear SHMO:
The purpose of this notice is to inform you of our interest in participating in the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for Federally declared disaster # BIA-# _____ - DR-#_____.

Signature: _____
DATE: _____ DISTRICT NUMBER: _____
APPLICANT COMMUNITY: _____
COUNTY: _____

PROJECT CONTACT

NAME: _____
TITLE: _____
AGENCY: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Municipal Government: Private Non-profit:
County Government: State Agency:

LOCATION OF PROJECT: _____
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: _____
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: _____
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: _____
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE: _____

FAX to FEMA at 717-651-2150 or mail to:
State Hazard Mitigation Office
FEMA
3605 Invesco Drive
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

Letter of Intent (LOI) on PEMA website

HMGP Letter of Intent/Pre-Application can be downloaded from the PEMA website at <http://www.pema.pa.gov>

Hover Cursor over:

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

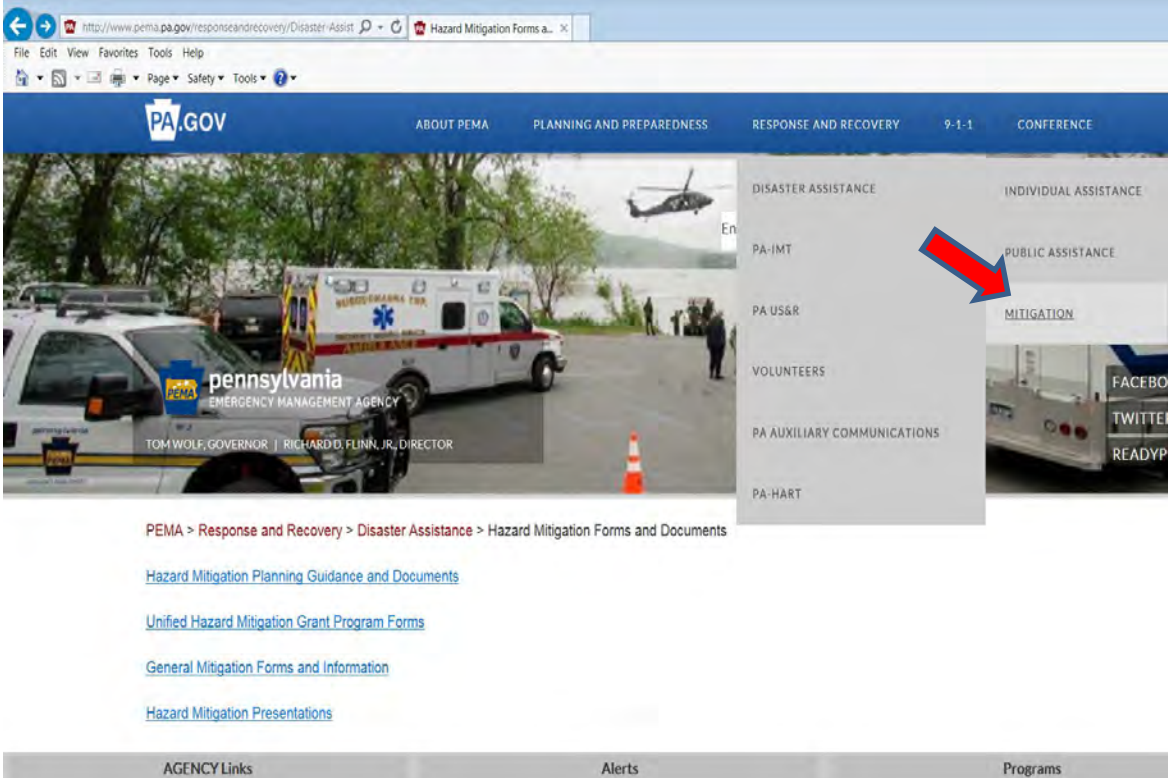
- **DISASTER ASSISTANCE'**

- **Click on MITIGATION**

- **Hazard Mitigation Forms, Presentations, and Other Docs**

- **Unified HM Grant Program Forms**

SELECT '00-HMGP-Letter of Intent/Pre-App



The screenshot shows the PEMA website interface. The browser address bar displays <http://www.pema.pa.gov/responseandrecovery/Disaster-Assist>. The navigation menu includes 'ABOUT PEMA', 'PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS', 'RESPONSE AND RECOVERY', '9-1-1', and 'CONFERENCE'. A dropdown menu is open under 'RESPONSE AND RECOVERY', showing options like 'DISASTER ASSISTANCE', 'PA-IMT', 'PA US&R', 'VOLUNTEERS', 'PA AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS', and 'PA-HART'. A red arrow points to the 'MITIGATION' link. Below the menu, a list of links is provided: 'Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance and Documents', 'Unified Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Forms', 'General Mitigation Forms and Information', and 'Hazard Mitigation Presentations'. The footer contains 'AGENCY Links', 'Alerts', and 'Programs'.

Or go directly to:

<http://www.pema.pa.gov/responseandrecovery/Disaster-Assistance/Pages/Unified-Hazard-Mitigation-Grant-Program.aspx>

Grant to Closeout & Beyond

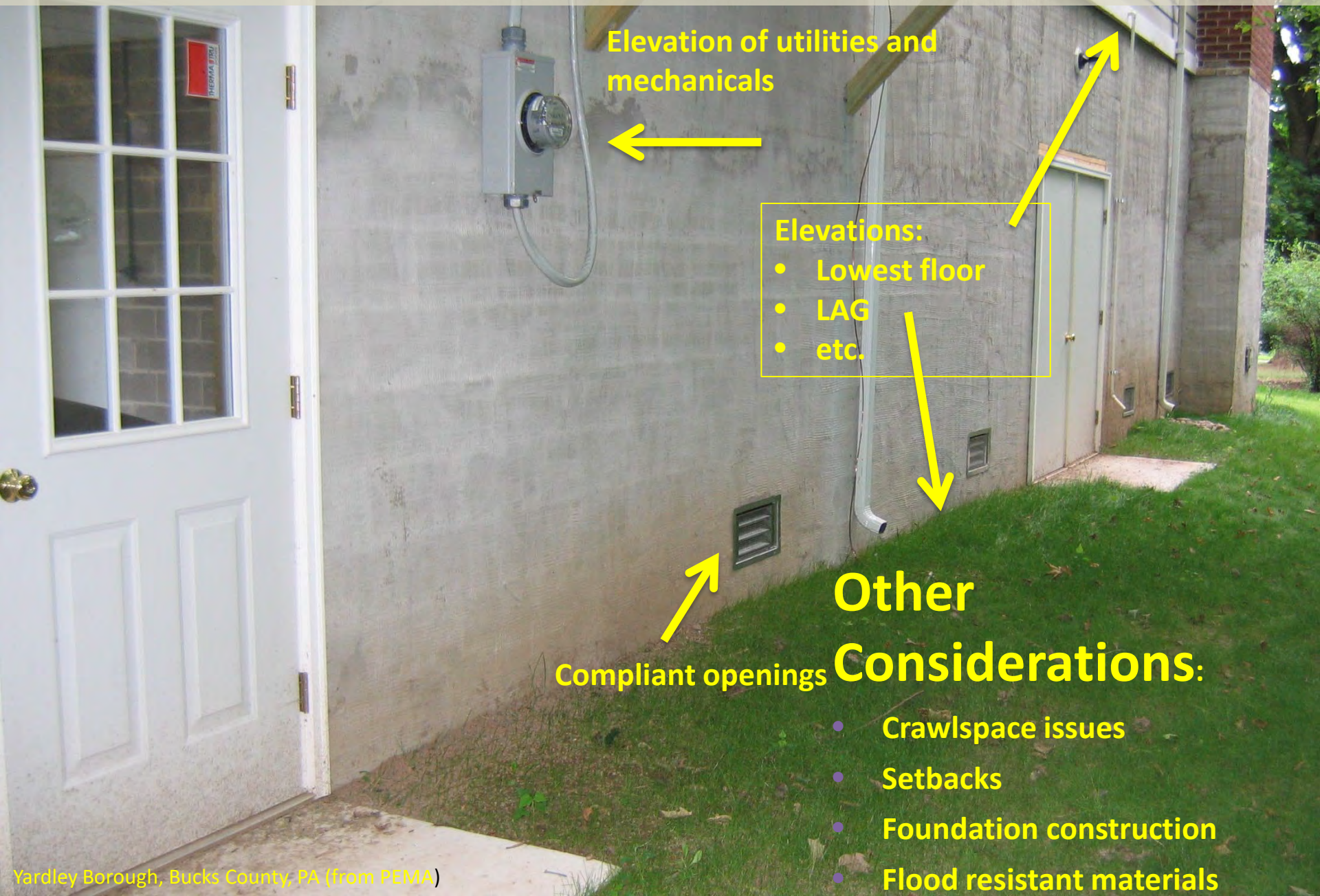
- Grant/Budget Process
- Federal Award Cycle
- State Grant Cycle
- Local Budget Cycle
- Grant Award
- Grant Agreement/MOU
- Period of Performance
- Liquidation Period/Closeout
- Requirement Maintenance
- Allowable Land-Use

 **ReadyPA.org**
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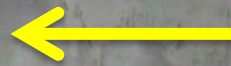
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Director Richard D. Flinn Jr. turns over two new 175KW generators to Bucks County Emergency Management Director Scott T. Forster. From left to right are Bucks County's Mark Cramer, Fire Marshal; George Wilson, Hazardous Incident Response Team; Forster and Flinn; PEMA's William Creason, Hazard Mitigation; Larry Dove, Procurement; Thomas Hughes, Hazard Mitigation; Lisa MacIntyre, Procurement and Carolyn Benish Federal Emergency Management Agency, Central Processing Center.



On-site Changes Can Cause Non-Compliance



Elevation of utilities and
mechanicals



Elevations:
• Lowest floor
• LAG
• etc.



Compliant openings

**Other
Considerations:**

- Crawlspace issues
- Setbacks
- Foundation construction
- Flood resistant materials

Flood Resources Page

- National Flood Insurance Program: <https://www.floodsmart.gov>
- PA Silver Jackets Flood Risk Management Resources – Before, During, After Flooding: <http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Silver-Jackets>
- PA Department of Community & Economic Development
Pennsylvania Users: <http://www.floodmaps.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx>
- FEMA Technical Bulletins: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/collections/4>
Floodproofing, Openings/Flood Vents, Elevators, Crawlspace
- PA Insurance Department:
<http://www.insurance.pa.gov/Coverage/Pages/Flood.aspx>
- PA Association of Floodplain Managers: <http://www.pafpm.org>
- Association of Floodplain Managers: <http://www.floods.org>
- Natural Hazard Mitigation Association (NHMA): www.nhma.info

Questions



Contact Information

Tom Hughes, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
(717) 651-2726 or thughes@pa.gov

PEMA WEBSITE: <http://www.pema.pa.gov>

THANK YOU

