











Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

Mitigation, Insurance & Resilient Communities (MIRC) Office

Flood Mitigation: Grant Assistance Webinar



Dickson City —Lackawanna County 2021, The Times Tribune June 28, 2021 12:00-12:35



Topics:

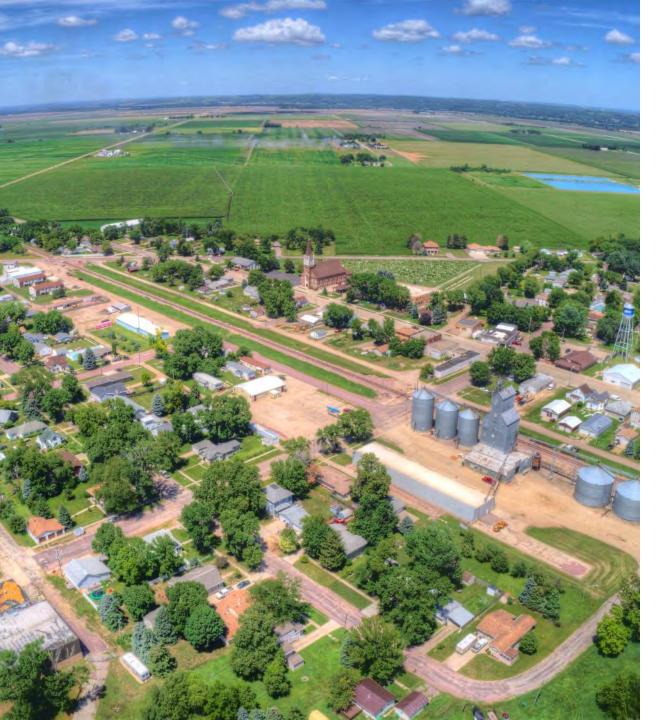
FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities Grant
Tom Hughes, PA State Hazard Mitigation Officer

Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities

BRIC Grant's Intent:

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) will support states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC is a new FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaces the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program.

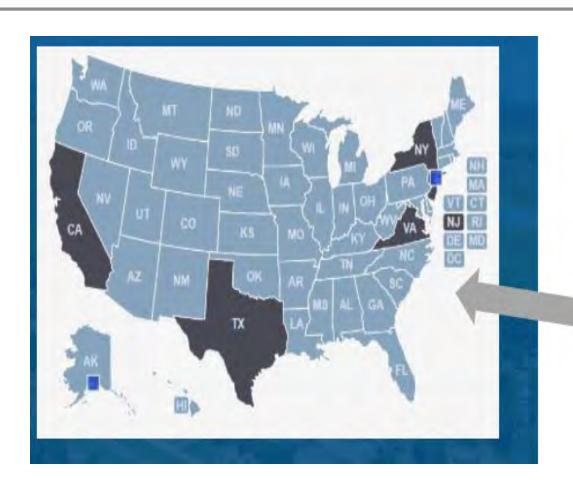
The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through capability and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency



BRIC FY 2020 Priorities

- Encourage public infrastructure projects
- Increase projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines
- Promote projects that incorporate naturebased solutions
- Incentivize adoption and enforcement of modern building codes

BRIC Large-Scale Projects



- 25 different states and territories submitted projects with a combined Federal Share of \$50 million or greater
- states submitted projects
 with over \$200 million
 Federal Share (California,
 New Jersey, New York, Texas,
 and Virginia)

FY 2020 BRIC Competitive Selections: Competition



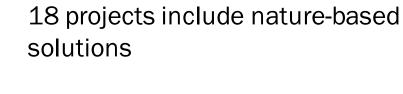
\$17.17 million average federal share



2 small and impoverished community projects

protecting lifelines







All projects selected came from applicants that had mandatory statewide adopted building codes





BRIC Capability- and Capacity-Building Activities



BRIC Eligible Activities

Expanded Eligibility Includes:

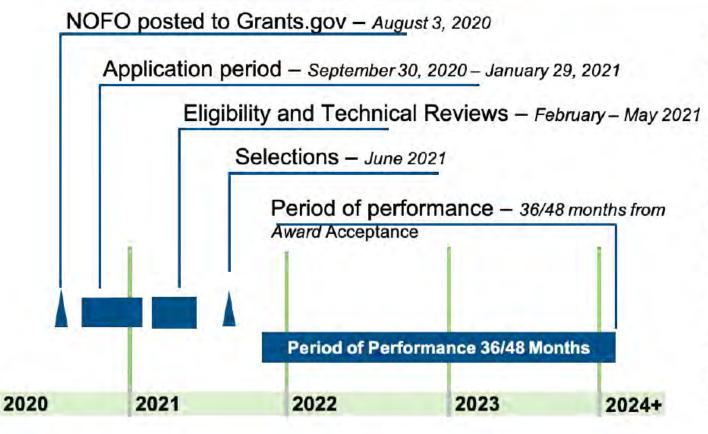
- Project Scoping
- Building Code Activities
- Pre-award costs
- Additional activities for wildfire and wind implementation (DRRA Section 1205)
- Earthquake early warning (DRRA Section 1233)

Project Must:

- Be Cost Effective
- □ Reduce/Eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards
- Meet latest 2 consensus codes (i.e., 2015 or 2018 international building code
- Additional activities for wildfire and wind implementation (DRRA Section 1205)
- Align with Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Meet all environmental and historic preservation requirements

Non-Disaster FEDERAL GRANT TIMELINE

Non-Disaster Mitigation Grants Application Cycle and Funding Deadlines



Application period opens on September 30, 2020.

Submission deadline for applications is 3:00 PM ET on January 29, 2021.

System-related issues must be addressed by 3:00 PM ET on January 27, 2021.

Pre-Award Selection Notice: Anticipated in June 2021

Period of Performance:

Start Date: When the recipient accepts the Award

End Date: All projects are **36 months** from the date of the Award EXCEPT for FMA Community Flood Mitigation Projects which are **48 months** from the Award date

2020 Commonwealth of PA Timelines

Deadlines:

- Letter of Interest (one-pager) due by October 15, 2020, 1600 hours EST;
 Entry into the FEMA Grants Opportunity once Letter of Interest is approved by PEMA;
- Cut-off of Eligible and COMPLETE applications in the FEMAGO system is November 18, 1700 hours EST;
- State Hazard Mitigation Assistance Application Team will meet December 7-18, 2020; and
- Based on State Team points, prioritization of State Team and FEMA requirements, enter state FMA and BRIC applications in system by **Saturday**, **January 15**, **2021**.
- FEMA Deadline for all applications by state is January 29, 2021.

PEMA Letter of Interest found here:

https://www.pema.pa.gov/Mitigation/Grants-Projects/Non-Disaster-Forms/Pages/default.aspx Form 01 Non-Disaster Grant Letter of Interest

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Guiding Principles



Support Community Capability & Capacity Building



Encourage and Enable Innovation



Promote Partnerships



Enable Large Infrastructure Projects



Maintain Flexibility



Provide Consistency



Supports FEMA's Strategic Plan







BRIC FY 2021 NOFO and 2020 Project Selections

FY 2020 Cycle: FEMA announced BRIC sections in July 2021 Grant **Public Comment** Notice of **Application BRIC Program BRIC Rollout Project** Application **Period: Federal** Funding Review Development and Training Selection Period **Register Notice** Feb. 2021 -Opportunity Spring - Fall 2020 Summer 2019 Sept. 2020 Summer 2021 August 2020 June 2021 Spring 2020 - Jan. 2021 Where we are now **National Technical Review Occurs** All Applications **Qualitative Review** Are Reviewed for **Panels Are Held Results Are** Selection **Process Begins** Eligibility and for National Validated Competition FY 2021 Cycle: FEMA will publish FY 2021 BRIC NOFO this Summer **Application** Publish FY 2021 **Application** Project **Application Period Opens for Selections for FY Notice of Funding** Review **Period Closes** FY 2021 2021 Funding Winter/Spring Opportunity Winter 2022 Fall 2021 2022 Summer 2021 Summer 2022



BRIC Funding

President Biden announced \$1 billion will be directed to BRIC



State/Territory Allocation

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories may apply under the State/Territory
 Allocation

Tribal Set-Aside

- All Tribal governments (federally recognized) may apply under the Tribal Set-Aside
- National Competition for Mitigation Projects



BRIC Uses of Assistance

Uses of Assistance	State/Territory Allocations	Tribal Set-Aside	National Competition for Mitigation Projects
Management Costs			
Capability- and Capacity- Building Activities			
Mitigation Projects			



BRIC Applicant and Subapplicant Eligibility

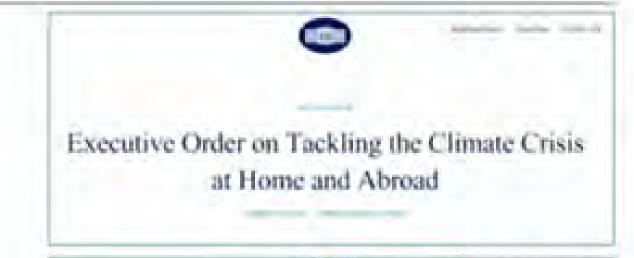


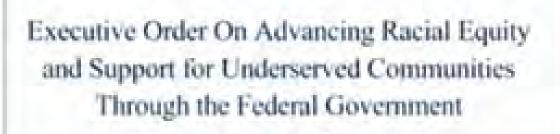


Future Desired Impacts

The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) has two overarching principles that influence all goals and objectives:

- Deliver our programs with equity
- Incorporate future conditions in all of our work



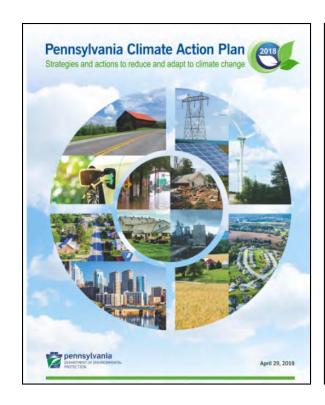


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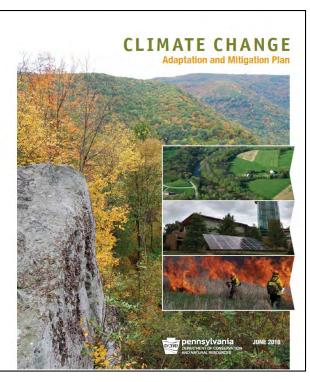




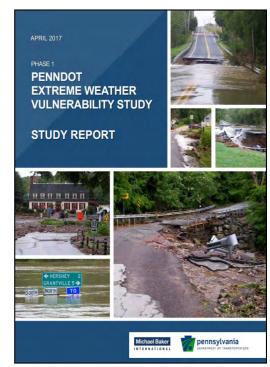
Climate Adaptation/Future Conditions



https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/c limate/Pages/PA-Climate-Action-Plan.aspx



http://elibrary.dcnr.pa.gov/GetDocu ment?docId=1743769&DocName= Climate_Change_Adaptation_Plan_ Final_Aug2018.pdf



http://s3.amazonaws.com/tmpmap/climate/doc/StudyReport-PaVulnerabilityStudyver040317.pdf

FEMA Community Lifelines

Definition

A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Purpose

Root Cause Analysis

Interdependencies

Prioritization

Ease of Communication

Assessing

Status ----- What?

Impact — So What?

Actions ------ Now What?

Limiting Factors → What's the Gap?

Stabilization

Occurs when basic lifeline services or capabilities are provided to survivors (may be temporary solutions









Power (Grid)

Fuel









Infrastructure



Highway/Roadway



Facilities



Warnings, and Messages



Mass Transit



911 and Dispatch



Railway



Responder Communications





Finance



Aviation



Maritime





Enforcement/ Security

Fire Services





Water

Patient Movement



Medical Care



Public Health



Fatality Management







COMPONENTS of Lifetines

Government Services

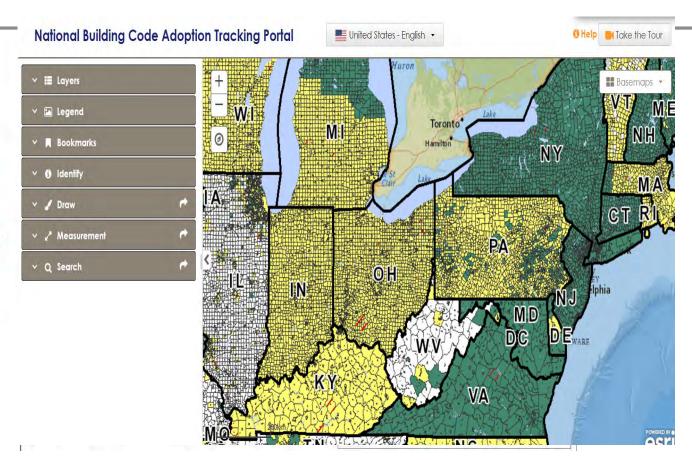


Community Safety



Local Building Codes and Enforcement

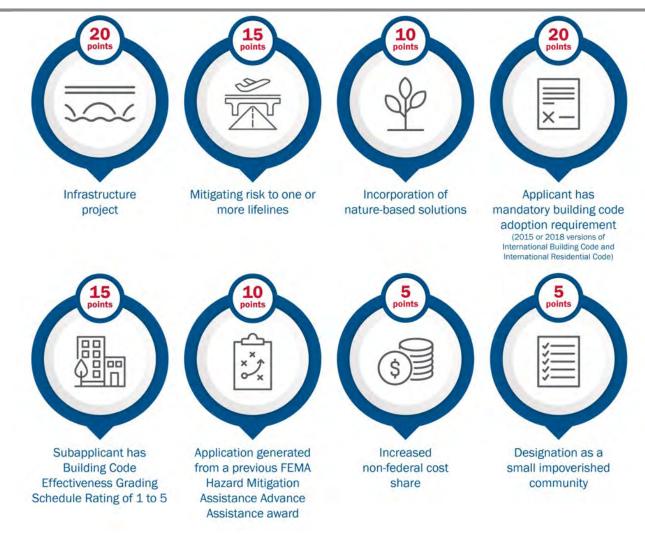
Building codes are the cornerstone of a resilient community, but less than 35 percent of communities have adopted the latest, most up-to-date hazard-resistant codes.



One way to check as a quick reference guide regarding local Mandatory building code adoption is to check out this online portal at:

https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/building-science/bcat?utm_source=gd&utm_medium=bcatlp

FY 2020 BRIC - Technical Criteria





FY 2020 BRIC - Qualitative Criteria





BRIC - Direct Technical Assistance

Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance will be provided to selected communities to support the mitigation outcomes listed below:





FY 2020 BRIC Submissions and Selections

- \$500 million was made available for funding
- FEMA received requests for \$3.6 billion in applications,
 with total proposed project costs exceeding \$5.49 billion
- 991 subapplications were submitted
- 406 of the subapplications have been selected for further review
- Total project costs for selections exceed \$1.18 billion
- 53 states and territories applied and all had selections
- 40 tribes applied and 38 were selected for further review



https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities/fy2020-subapplication-status



BRIC – Phased Projects



- Phased projects are where FEMA provides funding for complex mitigation projects to Applicants to allow them to develop all the technical and environmental information, including design, engineering studies, and permitting, before issuing a full construction approval
- Phasing projects allow monies to flow and good mitigation projects to be developed and evaluated without a community assuming risk of not being funded, which can be especially helpful for smaller communities.

BRIC - Go/No-Go Milestones

New --- The applicant, in coordination with the Applicant, must identify a series of Go/No-Go milestones throughout the work schedule for mitigation activities that FEMA will review and approve



FY 2020 BRIC Selections: Project Types

Project Types Selected:

- 12 Flood Control
- 4 Utility and Infrastructure Protection
- 2 Relocation
- 1 Elevation (Roadway)
- 1 Floodproofing
- 1 Saferoom/Shelter
- 1 Wildfire

12 Phased Projects

Top 5 project types total project costs:

- 1. Flood Control = \$550 million
- 2. Utility/Infrastructure Protection = \$91.3 million
- 3. Wildfire Management = \$49.3 million
- 4. Relocation = \$21.9 million
- 5. Saferoom/shelters = \$15.2 million



FY 2020 BRIC Selections: Small Impoverished Communities

- FEMA received 98 small impoverished communities subapplications
- FEMA selected 46 project subapplications totaling \$39.2 million in project costs
- For FY 2020, the number of small impoverished selections represents about 46.9% of all small impoverished subapplications submitted, and 11.3% of all subapplications selected

Small Impoverished Communities:

- Population < 3,000
- Residents with an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80 percent of the national per capita income



FEMA may prioritize Direct Technical Assistance for communities that:

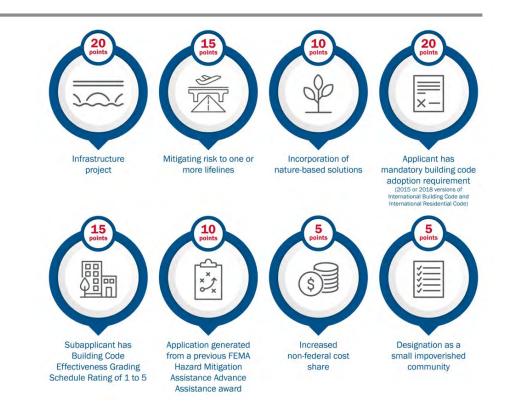
- Have not received a project award under the PDM, FMA, or the HMGP within the past 5 years.
- Have not received an Advance Assistance award under the PDM, FMA, or HMGP within the past 5 years
- Are Tribal entities
- Are small impoverished communities
- Have demonstrated a compelling need (e.g., have significant social vulnerability, multiple major disaster declarations within the past 5 years, etc.)

FY 2020 BRIC Selections: Best Practices

- Ensure eligibility requirements are met
- Maximize State/Territory Allocation and Tribal Set-Aside
- Review Technical and Qualitative Criteria

Projects Must:

- Be cost-effective
- Reduce/eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards
- Meet latest two consensus codes
- Align with Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Meet all environmental and historic preservation (EHP) requirements















Population Impacted



Outreach



Partners Partners

2021 BRIC and FMA Programs Webinar Series

Date and Time	Webinar Topic
July 28 2-3:30 pm ET	Climate Change, Future Conditions, and Nature-based Solutions
August 4 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2020 Data and Trends
August 11 4-5:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2021 NOFO Webinar #1
August 18 2-3:30 pm ET	Where Equity Fits into the BRIC and FMA Program Design and Community Resilience
August 24 2-3:30 pm ET	Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Mitigation Priorities
August 26 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2021 NOFO Webinar #2
September 8 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC FY 2021 NOFO Technical and Qualitative Criteria
September 13 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2021 NOFO Tribal Webinar
October 13 2-3:30 pm ET	Federal Agency Roundtable



Mitigation Action Portfolio



https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_mitigation-action-portfolio-support-document_08-01-2020_0.pdf 107 Pages!

The Pennsylvania Silver Jackets Team's

Mitigation Success Story Factsheets

October 2015





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Cost Share Requirements

- Generally, FEMA will pay 75% of all eligible costs
- Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)
 - FEMA will pay 90% for small impoverished communities
 - FEMA will pay up to 100% for management costs
- Flood Mitigation Assistance
 - FEMA will pay up to 90% for Repetitive Loss Properties
 - FEMA will pay up to 100% for Severe Repetitive Lost Properties
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - The State will usually pick up the 25% non-federal share
 - Require a Letter of Intent or Interest (on PEMA webpage)



2021 BRIC and FMA Programs Webinars and Office Hours

- Application Pitfalls Webinars:
 - September 1 and 20
- FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance
 Division will hold office hours for the BRIC and FMA Programs on the following dates:
 - October 19, 21, 26, and 28



Full schedule of BRIC and FMA Programs Webinars available at:

https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/2021-building-resilient-infrastructure-and-communities-and-flood-mitigation-assistance-programs



BRIC Program Support Materials

- BRIC Website
- FY 2020 BRIC Notice of Funding Opportunity
- BRIC Technical Criteria
- BRIC Qualitative Criteria
- Mitigation Action Portfolio
- BRIC Building Code Activities
- BRIC Partnership Activities
- BRIC Project Scoping Activities
- BRIC Mitigation Planning Activities
- BRIC Direct Technical Assistance
- HMA Cost Share Guide

Other Resources:

- Community Lifelines Implementation Toolkit: https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/177222
- Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA): www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis
- Hazard Mitigation Planning: https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning
- ISO Mitigation Building Codes <u>https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/</u>
- FEMA GO www.fema.gov/grants/guidance-tools/fema-go
- Sign up for BRIC and HMA Updates: <u>https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSFEMA/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSFEMA_477</u>



Thank you!



- Provide detailed BCANarratives, separate SOWNarratives, and extensive use of Comment and Justification Boxes
 - This additional context on proposed projects that help organize your thoughts and allows the reviewers to understand your project.
 - Added details, explanations, and references also allow reviewers to provide more pointed and actionable guidance in RFIs.
- Attach Excel file and source data used to generate BCAs
 - Reviewers validate inputs and methodology used and make corrections!
- Use clear and consistent naming conventions for attachment
 - Simple steps like providing easy-to-follow in-text references to additional materials help streamline the review process and allow reviewers to quickly establish a detailed understanding of proposed projects.

- If engineering / surveying documents are available, include stamped/sealed reports, figures or data (LFEs, pre- and postmitigation BFEs)
- If preliminary design is not started, clearly describe performance-based design measures/level of protection desired (project ABC will be designed to IAW XYZ industry standard, upon completion of project ABC the benefiting area will be protect to XYZ)
- Consider project scoping or phasing for larger complex projects
- Program priorities and NOFO



Larger, more complex projects → more information needed and harder to organize

Missing Information

- No H&H study or incomplete study details
- No description or documentation to support level of effectiveness
- No clear description of upstream/downstream impacts

Inaccurate Information

- Recurrence intervals
- Lowest Floor Elevations

Incorrect Application of Data

- Referencing NFIP Data
 - Interpretation and use of FIS data to determine water surface elevation, streambed elevation, lowest floor elevation and discharge amounts calculated incorrectly
 - Inaccurate or inexact use of claims data (e.g., using claims data from outside the project area)
- Determining Recurrence Intervals (RIs)
 - Conflating elapsed-years since last-known hazard occurrence with RI
 - Lack of familiarity with event-specific guidance that could be used to determine RI
 - Use the unknown frequency calculator if Rls are unknown
- Sea Level Rise (SLR)
 - Included in BCA, but not design elevations

Incorrect Application of Data

- Calculation of service populations, service benefits, or loss of function
 - Not accounting for other operational critical facilities.
 - Providing values without explanation or documentation.
 - Referencing district-wide operating budget for a single-facility retrofit.
 - Conflating loss of service benefit types (e.g., including wastewater loss of service benefits for stormwater system project)
- Unclear descriptions of the intended level of protection
- Connection between hazard and project not made (rainfall data for coastal protection)

BCA & Technical Feasibility Challenges

Acquisitions

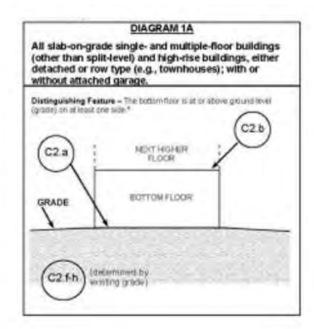
Fair market value not equal to building replacement value

Elevations

- Lack of documentation of elevation feasibility for older buildings
- Incorrect, inconsistent, or incongruent calculation of feet to raise LFE
- Incorrect LFE (frequently pulling wrong figure from Elevation Certificates)

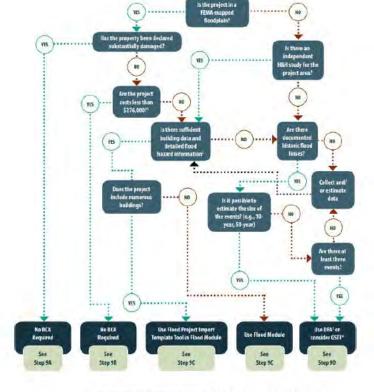
Mitigation Reconstruction

- \$150,000 fed share cap for construction
- Structure sizes more than 10% greater than the original structure



Precalculated Benefit Challenges

- Structures outside the SFHA
- Substantial Damage not Substantiated
- Aggregating benefits
- Unsupported Location Factors
- Inflation
- Federal Share (Mitigation Reconstruction)





Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA Eligible Projects under FMA

- 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
- Localized Flood Reduction Projects
- Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
- Non-Structructural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings & Facilities
- Infrastructure Retrofit
- Soil Stabilization
- Project Scoping Individual Home and Community Flood















