FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Introductory Workshop

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency May 2021



Objective for the Day

- **COMFORTABILITY** with the FEMA FMA process
- UNDERSTANDING of how FMA can help your community
- KNOWING where to access information and resources

TAKE AWAY

Start with Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Agenda

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Overview
- FMA History, Regulation, and Guidance
- FMA Programs and Projects
- Eligibilities and Requirements
- Application Elements

Opportunities for Questions and Discussion Between Every Section FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

"FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs provide funding for eligible activities that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from future disasters...Eligible applicants of these grants include states, local, tribal and territorial governments"



Hazard Mitigation: Saving Lives, Infrastructure, and Money

- Adapting to natural hazards
- Protecting people and structures from future hazards
- Maintaining consistency with resiliency and sustainability principles
- Minimizes the costs of disaster response and recovery
- Provides increased level of protection that will reduce or eliminate risk.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
 - Replaces Pre-Disaster Mitigation(PDM)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire (HMGP Post Fire)

• Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Grant Program

State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) The official representative of State government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act.

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) includes the State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

Questions or Discussion on FEMA HMA

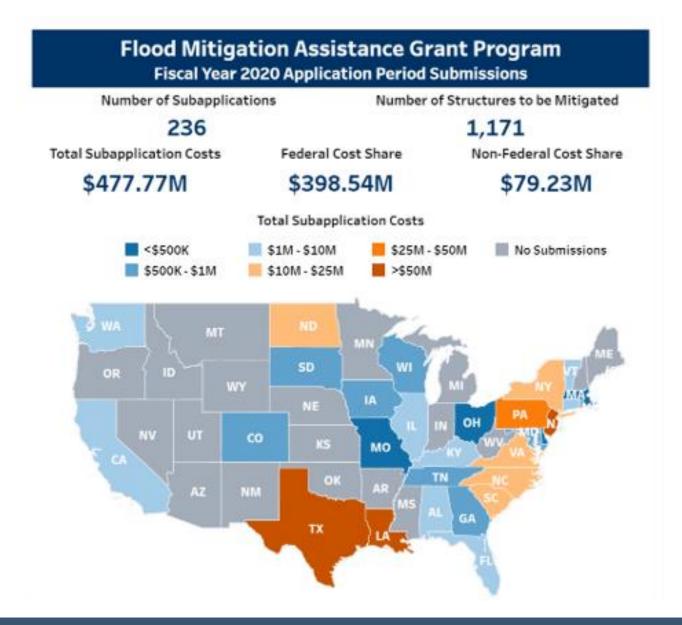


What is Flood Mitigation Assistance?

The FMA program makes federal funds available to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the <u>National</u> <u>Flood Insurance Program</u> (NFIP).



Graphic is for FY2019. \$200 million available in FY2020.



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Created by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968

- Direct response to Hurricane Betsy in 1965
- Address property damage and loss of life due to flooding

Goals

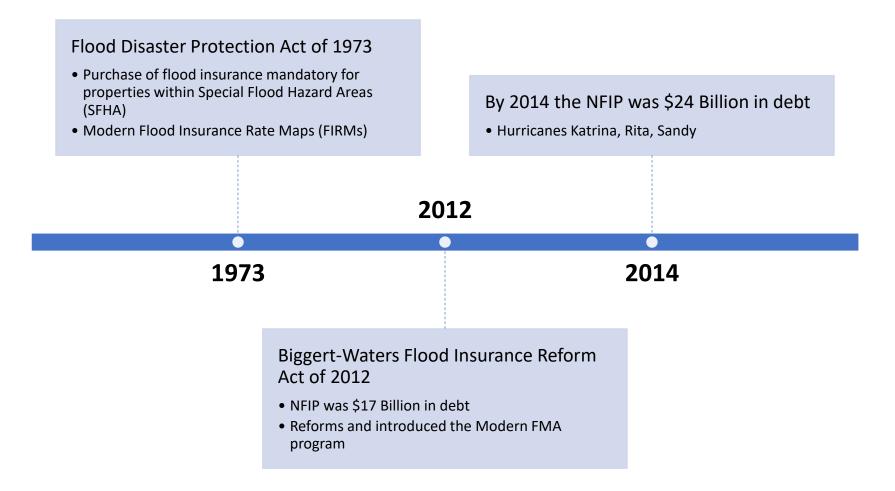
- To provide flood insurance for structures and contents in communities that adopt and enforce an ordinance outlining minimal floodplain management standards.
- To identify areas of high and low flood hazard and establish flood insurance rates for structures inside each flood hazard area.

National Flood Insurance Program

- Community participation in the NFIP represents an agreement between communities and the federal government
 - Communities adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinance to reduce flood risk
 - Federal government provides flood insurance

Alternative to disaster recovery assistance = Mitigation

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)



Guidance

2015: Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance2015: Hazard Mitigation Assistance GuidanceAddendum



2015-2021: Job Aids, Fact Sheets, Circulars, Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs), Specific Guidance Questions or Discussion on FMA Regulation and Guidance



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- Hazard specific Flooding
- Community must be a participate in good standing in NFIP
- Building and structures must have an active NFIP policy
- Awarded annually
- Nationwide competitive review process
- Requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)
 - BCA waiver for pre-calculated benefit
- Tend to be more desecrate and easier to define than other HMA grants
 - Single hazard
 - Limited eligibility
 - Defined benefits

FMA Priorities/Project Types

Community Flood Mitigation (CFM)

Project Scoping

Individual Flood Mitigation Projects

Flood Hazard Mitigation Planning

Technical Assistance

Community Flood Mitigation (CFM)

Available Funding

- \$70,000,000 Nationwide in FY2019
- \$30,000,000 program cap

Project Types

- Localized flood control
- Floodwater storage and diversion
- Stormwater Management
- Wetland restoration/creation

Cass County Acquisitions Cass County, ND along the Red River of the North

This project is the acquisition of 32 structures susceptible to flooding along the Red River of the North in areas north, west, and south of the City of Fargo.

Image: The Weather Channel, 20

Cavalier Riverbank Stabilization City of Cavalier

The project consists of the stabilization of riverbanks adjacent to roadways at four separate locations along the Tongue River within the City of Cavalier.

diana County Today Media Network, 2013

FMA Priorities/Project Types

Project Scoping

• Funding Cap \$600,000

Flood Hazard Mitigation Planning

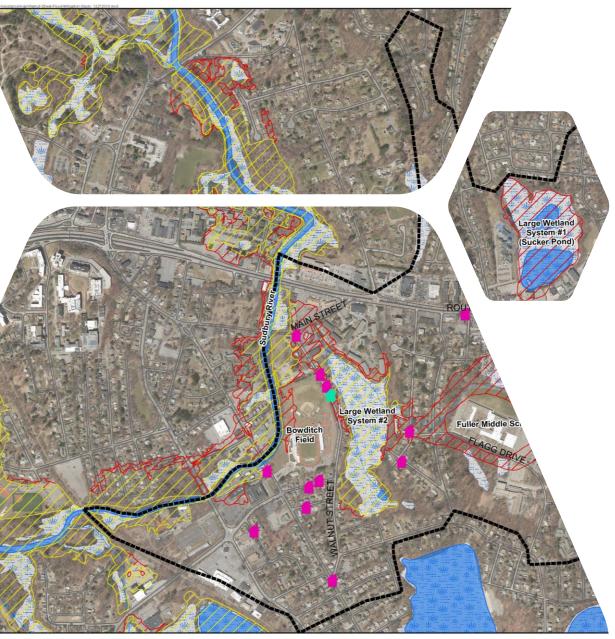
- \$100,000 per applicant (State)
- \$50,000 state funding cap
- \$25,000 local funding cap

Technical Assistance

- Received at least \$1 million federal share in prior year
- \$50,000 funding cap

Individual Flood Mitigation Projects

 Mitigation of risk of flooding to individual NFIP insured structures



Project Scoping:

Framingham

Flood Mitigation Study Project Includes:

- Data collection
- Topographic survey
- Hydrologic modeling
- Alternatives Analysis
- Permitting Assessment

nd Drainage Sub-basin flood zone flood zone Water bodies Severe Repetitive Loss Property (within sub-basin) Repetitive Loss Property (within sub-basin)

0 0.25

0.5

Miles



Structure Elevation: Scituate

- Structure elevation is identified as a hazard mitigation strategy.
- Homes must be structurally sound in order to elevate.
- Must meet NFIP, MSBC & ASCE 24-14 standards.
- Funded through FMA



FEMA National Building Sciences

- FEMA P-1037, Reducing Flood Risk to Residential Buildings That Cannot Be Elevated
- FEMA P-348, Protecting Building Utility Systems From Flood Damage
- FEMA P-936, Floodproofing Non-Residential Buildings



educing Flood Risk Residential Idings That ot Be Elevated

mber 2015

rotecting Building Itility Systems From od Damage

s and Practices for the Design and Construction is and Fractices for the Design and Construction is a standard to the standard

8, Edition 2 / February 2017

Floodproofing Non-Residential Buildings

Questions or Discussion on FMA Project Types



Eligible Activities

	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	Flood Mitigation Assistance
1. Mitigation Projects				
Property Acquisition	•	•	•	
Structure Elevation	•	•	•	
Mitigation Reconstruction	•	•	•	•
Flood Risk Reduction Measures	•	•	•	•
Stabilization	•	•	•	•
Dry Flodproofing Non-Residential Buildings	•	•	•	•
Tsunami Vertical Evacuation	•	•	•	
Safe Rooms	•	•	•	
Wildfire Mitigation	•	•	•	
Retrofitting	•	•	•	•
Generators	•	•	•	
Earthquake Early Warning Systems	•	•	•	
Innovative Mitigation Projects	•	•	•	•
2. Capability and Capacity Building				
New Plan Creation and Updates	•	•	•	•
Planning-Related Activities	•	•	•	•
Project Scoping/Advance Assistance	•	•	•	•
Financial Technical Assistance				•

What is <u>not</u> Eligible for FMA?

- Projects that do not reduce the risk to structures covered by the NFIP.
- Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure.
- Communities with expired local hazard mitigation plans.
- Projects that are dependent on another action to be effective.
- Projects which are considered repair, deferred maintenance, or replacement of existing infrastructure.
- Projects where actual physical work has already started.
- Projects located in Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) Units or in otherwise protected areas (OPAs), other than property acquisition.
- Projects that involve land that is contaminated with hazardous waste.

Also <u>not</u> Eligible

- Repair of buildings
- Addressing deferred maintenance
- New construction
- Building new offices or public buildings

FMA Project Requirements





Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP)

Questions on FMA Eligibility



Project Evaluation Criteria

Included in each years Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

Will include:

- Repetitive Loss (RL) property 2 or more claims of more than \$1,000 paid by NFIP within a 10-year period
- Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property 1-4 family residences with 4 or more claims of more than \$5,000 or at least 2 claims that cumulatively exceed the building's value.
- Community Rating System (CRS) Voluntary incentive program that promotes floodplain management best practices.
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)

Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Properties

For detailed data on NFIP properties in your community, please contact:

Garrett Fish

Emergency Management Specialist

FEMA Region 1

202-957-4109

garrett.fish@fema.dhs.gov



MA Open/Rolling Statement of Interest (SOI) Period	Open and Ongoing
Sub-applicant Register with FEMA GO	Ongoing
Federal Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)	August 2021
Federal Grant Application Period Opens	September 2021
Iterative State Pre-Application and Review	October - December 2021
Sub-application Final Submittal	Early December 2021
State Review Committee	December 2021 – January 2022
Submittal to FEMA for National Competitive Review	January 2022
Award Notification for FFY21 Cycle	Summer 2022
Project Initiation	~Spring 2023

Expected BRIC/FMA FFY21 Cycle

Technical Assistance

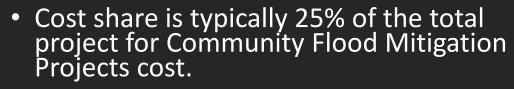
Direct Technical Assistance Available Now - June 30th

Submit a Statement of Interest (SOI) For BRIC/FMA on MEMAs Website

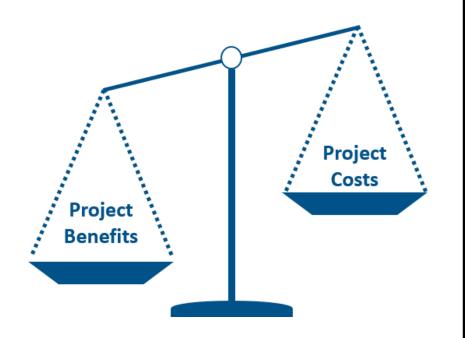
Application Elements

Applicant Information	Hazard Mitigation Plan Information	Scope of Work
Project Schedule	Detailed Budget	Source of Local Cost Share
FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)	Environmental Considerations	Additional documentation may be required depending on the specific project type.

Non-Federal Cost Share



- Individual Flood Mitigation Projects that include Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and/or Repetitive Loss (RL) home may have a local cost share reduced to (up to) 0%.
- Non-Federal cost share may include:
 - Local, state, or private cash payments
 - For private homes, if there is a cost share, it would come from the homeowner
 - In-Kind Contributions (labor, equipment, materials, etc...)



What is a Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) ?

- Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is a method that quantifies the benefits of a mitigation project compared to its costs.
- Establishes Cost Effectiveness

Goal: break the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) REQUIRED







DON'T WAIT TO START THINKING ABOUT THE BCA. THIS SHOULD BE USED AS A PROJECT SCREENING TOOL. THE BCA LOOKS AT DAMAGES BEFORE AND AFTER MITIGATION AND CALCULATES THE BENEFIT-COST RATIO WEIGHING THE PROJECT COST AGAINST BENEFITS AND AVOIDED DAMAGES.

FEMA BCA V6.0 MUST BE USED. OLDER VERSIONS ARE NO LONGER SUPPORTED. Questions on FMA Application Elements and Evaluation Criteria



Contact MEMA



Shelly O'Toole

MEMA Region 1 & 3

Michelle.OToole@mass.gov

(508) 820-1443

David Woodbury

MEMA Region 2 & 4

David.Woodbury@mass.gov

(508) 820-2034

MEMA Hazard Mitigation Website