ASFPM Nonstructural/Floodproofing Workshops

Sources of FEMA Funding

ASFPM Nonstructural/Floodproofing Committee

Gene Barr, CFM
Principal Project Manager
Nonstructural Specialist
Sources of FEMA Funding

- **Increased Cost of Compliance Coverage (ICC)**

An ICC claim may be paid if the home or business is either:
- Substantially damaged
- A repetitive loss property

Policy holders in SFHA’s are eligible to receive up to $30,000 to bring their home or business into compliance with local floodplain and building code requirements. The coverage can be used for:
- Elevation
- Relocation
- Demolition projects
- Floodproofing of non-residential buildings
Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs (HMA)

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
  - Provides grants to implement long term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)**
  - Provides nationally competitive grants for hazard mitigation planning and implementation projects before a disaster event

- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)**
  - Provides grants for certain flood mitigation projects to reduce or eliminate flood risk to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures that are currently insured

- **Repetitive Flood Claim Program (RFC)**
  - Provides grants for flood mitigation projects to reduce flood damages to individual properties that have one or more NFIP claims

- **Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL)**
  - Provides grants for flood mitigation projects that reduce or eliminate long term flood risk for residential properties that have experienced severe repetitive losses.
    - At least four NFIP claim payments (bldg & Contents) over $5000 each, and the total cumulative amount of claims exceeds $20,000; or
    - At least two separate claim payments (bldg only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building
Eligible residential flood mitigation activities by program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Activities</th>
<th>HMGP</th>
<th>PDM</th>
<th>FMA</th>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>SRL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Elevation</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation Reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>■</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings</td>
<td>■</td>
<td>■</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE UNIFIED GUIDANCE: HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM, PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM, FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, REPETITIVE FLOOD CLAIMS PROGRAM, SEVERE REPETITIVE LOSS PROGRAM (FEMA, 2010)

Note: HMGP and PDM are authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. FMA, PDM, and RFC are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act.

Dry floodproofing of non-historic residential structures, wet floodproofing, floodwalls, and levees are **not** eligible projects under HMA.
HMA grants cycle process showing roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder

Regardless of which funds will be used, the FEMA grant cycle process includes all five steps

Process requires coordination among FEMA, the state and the local government
## Cost share requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Mitigation Activity Grant (Percent of Federal/Non-Federal Share)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMGP</td>
<td>75/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>75/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM – subgrantee is small impoverished community</td>
<td>90/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM – Tribal grantee is small impoverished community</td>
<td>90/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMA</td>
<td>75/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMA – severe repetitive loss property with Repetitive Loss Strategy</td>
<td>90/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC</td>
<td>100/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRL</td>
<td>75/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRL – with Repetitive Loss Strategy</td>
<td>90/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Eligible Sub-applicants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subapplicant</th>
<th>HMGP</th>
<th>PDM</th>
<th>FMA</th>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>SRL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State agencies</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal governments</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments/communities</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private non-profit organizations</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HMA Grant Cycle Process

Stage 1 - Mitigation Planning
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is a pre-requisite for all project grants. The HMP lays out the process for identifying the hazard risks of a community and the actions that will help reduce those risks. Requires public participation and identification of measures to reduce risks and allows homeowners an opportunity to address concerns about flood hazards.

Stage 2 – Program Funding
• Funding depends on the availability of appropriation funding or is based on disaster recovery expenditures.
• HMGF funding depends on Federal assistance provided for disaster recovery following a Presidential disaster declaration in a state.
• PDM and SRL funding may be authorized annually by Congress
• FMA, RFC, and SRL are funded through the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF)
• Homeowners should work with their local governments to express their interest in participating in a residential flood mitigation project.
• The community applying for the grant must be participating in the NFIP.
Stage 3 – Application Development - Individuals and businesses are not eligible to apply for HMA funds, so individual homeowners must work with their local governments to develop a complete project sub-application on their behalf. Local governments may submit a retrofit project for a single home or combine it with other homes as part of an aggregate sub-application.

Key elements for flood mitigation applications include:

- Identify the property to be mitigated
- Identify key project personnel and roles, such as design professional and contractor.
- Select an eligible project
- Have a professional inspect the structure to verify that the project can be implemented
- Develop a project cost estimate and work schedule
- Conduct a benefit-cost-analysis (BCA) using FEMA’s BCA software
- Ensure that properties located in designated SFHA’s will obtain flood insurance and that this condition will be recorded on property deed.
Stage 4 – Project Implementation – HMA projects have to be completed in a specific period of time called a “period of performance” which is usually not more than 36 months. The homeowner or local government should secure the professional services of a contractor or an engineer at this stage to develop a detailed construction plan. During the “period of performance”, the local government must maintain a record of work and expenditures for the quarterly reports that the State submits to FEMA.

Basic steps for implementing the HMA mitigation flood retrofit projects are:

• Have a professional inspect the structure to verify that the project can be implemented (Stage–3)
• Finalize selection of viable project (Stage-3)
• Secure professional services to complete the approved project
• Complete installation of the approved hazard mitigation
• Inspect the completed hazard mitigation elements and verify other program requirements
**Stage 5** - Once completed, a professional should conduct a final verification to ensure the project was implemented as intended and at the desired level of protection. Documentation required. In addition the State or the FEMA region will verify that the work was completed in accordance with the approved scope of work and close out procedures. If the structure is located in the SFHA, the local government must provide documentation of flood insurance for the structure and a copy of the recorded deed amendment. Reference the *HMA Unified Guidance*.

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*Information in this presentation was taken from FEMA P-259/January 2012, Engineering Principles and Practices for retrofitting Flood-Prone residential Structures (Third Edition)*
Questions