

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (HMA) GRANTS

FY 2019 PDM / FY 2019 FMA



Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

Hazard Mitigation

Saving Lives, Infrastructure, and Money

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- *Hazard Mitigation: Any sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.*

- Natural Hazard Mitigation is:
 - adapting to natural hazards
 - protecting people and structures from future hazards
 - maintaining consistency with resiliency and sustainability principles
 - a way of minimizing the costs of disaster response and recovery

- FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs are not intended as a source of funding for repair, replacement or deferred maintenance activities (rehabilitation). Projects should provide an increased level of protection, that will ultimately reduce, or eliminate risk to people and property from the effects of natural hazards.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

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- Nationally-competitive grant program

STATEMENT OF INTEREST DEADLINE: 10/11/2019

- PDM funds available for all-hazard mitigation projects (seismic, wildfire, landslide, wind, drought, flood, etc.), and planning.
- **\$250,000,000 available nationwide** (\$575,000 Fed share State set-aside)
- Advance Assistance funding: NTE \$200,000 (unlimited number of sub-apps)
- States may submit **one** sub-application for the Resilient Infrastructure funding
- Eligible sub-applicants are States, local governments, and tribes
- There is a 25% non-Federal cost share required on all grant awards
- \$4,000,000 limit on project budgets (federal share)
- 36-month maximum period of performance (from acceptance of award)
- Each state is limited to a total of nine (9) competitive project sub-applications

Resilient Infrastructure Projects

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- This funding is an opportunity to advance capital projects on a community level, ready for investment that will reduce risks, prevent loss of life and lead to significant savings by reducing damage from future disasters and lowering flood insurance premiums.
- Eligible activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Infrastructure protective measures (including hazard-specific retrofit projects), Utility protective measures (including hazard-specific retrofit projects), Water and sanitary sewer system protective measures, Localized flood control to protect critical facilities, Floodwater storage and diversion, and more...
- Under PDM only; 1 project per state; up to \$10 million Federal cost share maximum.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

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- Nationally-competitive grant program

STATEMENT OF INTEREST DEADLINE: 10/11/2019

- FMA funds available for “flood related” hazards only, with an emphasis on Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
- The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.
- **\$160,000,000 available nationwide**
- Eligible sub-applicants are States, local governments, and Tribes
 - Homeowners must apply through the local government for FMA grants
- There is the possibility for a Federal share greater than 75% (RL & SRL)
- 36-month maximum period of performance (from acceptance of award)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)-CLOSED

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- Available only After a Presidential (aka Federally Declared) Disaster
- Available Statewide – not just in declared counties
- Available for ‘all-hazard’ mitigation projects (flood, wind, etc.) and planning;
- There is no minimum or maximum project/planning grant award amount (within availability of funds)
- There is a 25% non-Federal share required on all grant awards
- Certain Private Non-Profit organizations are eligible for HMGP grants
- Authorized by Section 404 of Stafford Act
- 36-month maximum period of performance (beginning 1 year after declaration date) (HMA 2015)*
- Application period is currently CLOSED for HMGP

**Extensions to this program are allowed, per HMA Guidance, Part VI, D.4.1*



Statement of Interest Form (REQUIRED)

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- In order to help strengthen sub-applications, MEMA is requiring that potential sub-applicants submit a **Statement of Interest** for us to provide the strongest technical assistance possible. This is required for projects, planning and advance assistance applications.
- The State will convene to review and then rank the SOIs based upon PDM/FMA Project Evaluation Criteria.
- Online form will include information on the potential project, to better understand the project and guide sub-applicants towards specific considerations and program requirements.
- Statement of Interest deadline is **10/11/2019**.
- Click PDM & FMA link under the ‘What you need to know?’ section at: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/pdm-fma-grants>

Identifying an Eligible Project

- Perform a review of the actions specified in your Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify opportunities to develop mitigation projects.
- Consult your Department of Public Works or Emergency Manager about historical problem areas. Review records from past emergency events (including wind, flooding, power loss).
- Specify the problem, and identify alternatives that will solve the problem. Conduct a feasibility review to identify obstacles to implementing the project. Potentially negative environmental impacts of the proposed project should be identified at this stage of the process.
- Perform a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to determine if your project is cost effective.

Eligible Mitigation Project Activities

Property Acquisition and Demolition (or relocation)

Structure Elevation

Dry Floodproofing (Historic & Non-residential Structures)

Flood Risk Reduction Projects (i.e. Culvert & Drainage Upgrades)

Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects (i.e. Dam & Seawall Upgrades)

Structural & Non-Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings

Infrastructure Retrofit (i.e. Utility Systems & Road Upgrades)

Soil Stabilization

Safe Room Construction

Wildfire Mitigation

Generators for Critical Facilities

Advance Assistance

Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

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- Projects must demonstrate an upgrade in flow or capacity (level of protection).
- The application must document historic damages, or provide an engineer's report that damages would likely occur based on common recurrence intervals.
- Projects that provide drainage for roads where none exists may be eligible if they will minimize stormwater damage.
- Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards will be required, to the most practical extent possible, where applicable (MA Division of Ecological Restoration).
- Repair and/or deferred maintenance projects are not eligible

Westford – Groton Rd./Rte. 40 Culvert

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Best Practices – Examples of Real World Mitigation Activities

HMGP-1994

This project included the replacement of an existing stone arch culvert and 60" metal pipe with a new 12' wide by appx. 5.5' high precast concrete bridge system, meeting MA Stream Crossing Standards to the fullest extent possible.

Completed Fall 2016



Before...



After...



Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

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- These projects are larger than localized projects - **regional in scale.**
- May include the construction, demolition, or upgrade of dams; construction or modification of dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, and stabilized sand dunes; and large-scale channelization of a waterway.
- Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects **cannot:**
 - constitute only repairs.
 - constitute a section of a larger flood control system.
 - duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies on the same site.

Northampton – Channel Restoration

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HMGP-1895

This project at Roberts Meadow Brook involved channel restoration including the addition of cross-vane structures, stabilized channel bottom, riffle & pool complexes, planted bank fall benches and upland plantings in the riparian corridor.

Completed
Spring 2018



Before...

After...



Other Mitigation Projects

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- Soil Stabilization
 - ▣ Protection of critical utilities from erosion is a great use of this eligible activity.
 - ▣ The use of geotextiles, stabilization sod, installing vegetative buffer, decreasing slope angles, and using slope anchoring means are eligible construction methods.
- Wind Mitigation
 - ▣ Structural / non-structural retrofitting of existing buildings.
 - ▣ Hurricane safe room construction projects.

Greenfield – Slope Stabilization

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Best Practices – Examples of Real World Mitigation Activities

HMGP-1959

Green River Cemetery Bank
Stabilization

Recurrent landslide issues
mitigated to restore and
protect cemetery, public,
and private facilities.

\$217,120 Total Cost

- ▣ \$162,840 FEMA Grant
- ▣ \$54,280 local share

Completed Spring 2016

Before...



After...

Harwich – Wind Retrofit Community Shelter

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Best Practices – Examples of Real World Mitigation Activities

HMGP-1642

Community shelter &
cable access
emergency station

Clear polycarbonate
resin panels for all
window openings

Annual drill (and
O&M) for installation

\$53,900 total cost
(\$40,425 HMGP
grant)

Completed 2011



Generators

- A permanently installed generator that is a stand-alone project may be considered if the generator protects a critical facility.
- Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all requirements as described in HMA Guidance.
- A Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is required for PDM Program.
- Under FEMA's traditional competitive PDM funding priorities, generators are the lowest ranking project type.

Southborough – DPW Generator

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Best Practices – Examples of Real World Mitigation Activities

HMGP-4110

This project involved the replacement of an under-powered emergency generator with a new 175 KW generator and a 400 amp automatic transfer switch mounted on a new concrete pad.

Completed Winter 2015



Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Projects

- 2019 PDM MA Local Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Grant
- Eligible mitigation planning activities may only include:
 - Development of a new mitigation plan
 - Comprehensive review and update of an existing FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan
- BCA is not required for planning applications.
- Must have an approved plan to get HMA **project** grants.

2019 Commonwealth Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant – Option #1

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Multi-Community Planning Grant

- State will apply to FEMA and manage the funds with a standard scope of work and budget.
- **Communities must submit a planning Statement of Interest by the October 11, 2019 deadline.**
- Communities will submit a letter of intent and budget to be included in the application to FEMA.
- State will sub-grant the FEMA award to the communities who apply.
- Communities will have a choice to procure a consulting firm, Regional Planning Agency or contract employee.

2019 Commonwealth Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant – Option #2

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Competitive Planning Application

- Communities submit a Stand-alone HMA Planning Application which will be ranked in accordance with the state's applicable ranking criteria.
- For communities that wish to have an expanded/enhanced scope of work that goes above and beyond the standard scope of work (i.e. more detailed risk analysis, a robust stakeholder process, translation service etc.).
- **Communities must submit a planning Statement of Interest by the October 11, 2019 deadline.**

2019 Commonwealth Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant

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PRIORITIES

1. Communities with expired LHMPs
2. Communities with no approved LHMPs
3. Communities with approved LHMPs set to expire in 2020 -2022
 - A. Will be ranked in order of latest to expire within that time period
4. Communities who have/will be participating in the EEA Municipal Vulnerability Program (MVP)

Property Acquisition & Structure Elevation

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- Homeowners must work through the community during the application process. **Homeowners cannot apply directly.**
- Acquisitions must be voluntary. This means the grant cannot be used to pay for eminent domain.
- Under FMA Program – For **Severe Repetitive Loss Properties**, FEMA may contribute up to 100% of the cost. For **Repetitive Loss Properties**, FEMA may contribute up to 90% of the cost.
- For all other properties FEMA may contribute up to 75% of the cost.
- The Non-Federal cost share shall not come from the town or state; the typical source is the homeowner.
- The benefit cost-analysis (BCA) requirement is waived for properties in a NFIP mapped flood zone if the cost of the project is less than or equal to \$276,000 for acquisitions and \$175,000 for elevations.
- Owner must carry flood insurance in perpetuity.

Scituate – Structure Elevation

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Best Practices – Examples of Real World Mitigation Activities

Funded under
SRL 2012 Grant
Program (Two
Homes total)

Elevation of
structures is
noted as an
ongoing hazard
mitigation
strategy for the
Town

Completed
Winter 2014

Before...



During...





















After...

Nature-Based Solutions/Low Impact Development

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- NBS use natural systems, mimic natural processes, or work in tandem with traditional approaches to address natural hazards like flooding, erosion, drought, and heat islands.
- Incorporating NBS in local planning, zoning, regs, and built projects can help communities reduce their exposure to these impacts, resulting in reduced costs, economic enhancement, and safer, more resilient communities.
- LID is an approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible, employing principles such as preserving & recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional & appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product (source: EPA)

Co-Benefits

Benefit	Reduces Stormwater Runoff				Increases Available Water Supply	Increases Groundwater Recharge	Reduces Salt Use	Reduces Energy Use	Improves Air Quality	Reduces Atmospheric CO ₂	Reduces Urban Heat Island	Improves Community Livability					Improves Habitat	Cultivates Public Education Opportunities
	Reduces Water Treatment Needs	Improves Water Quality	Reduces Grey Infrastructure Needs	Reduces Flooding								Improves Aesthetics	Increases Recreational Opportunity	Reduces Noise Pollution	Improves Community Cohesion	Urban Agriculture		
Practice																		
Green Roofs	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	◐	●	●
Tree Planting	●	●	●	●	○	◐	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	●
Bioretention & Infiltration	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	○	●	●
Permeable Pavement	●	●	●	●	○	◐	●	◐	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●
Water Harvesting	●	●	●	●	●	◐	○	◐	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

Yes
 Maybe
 No

What Projects are Ineligible?

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- ❑ Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure.
- ❑ Projects that are dependent on another action to be effective and/or feasible.
- ❑ Projects which are repair or replacement, deferred maintenance, replacement of existing infrastructure (e.g. replacement of obsolete utility systems [pumps, generators, etc.]). considered regular pre-scheduled, or damage-induced maintenance.
- ❑ Projects for which actual physical work has occurred.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Projects that primarily address ecological or agricultural issues.
- ❑ Preparedness measures and response equipment (e.g., sandbags, bladders, geotubes, response training, electronic evacuation road signs, interoperable communications equipment).

What you need to know about FEMA Mitigation Grants...

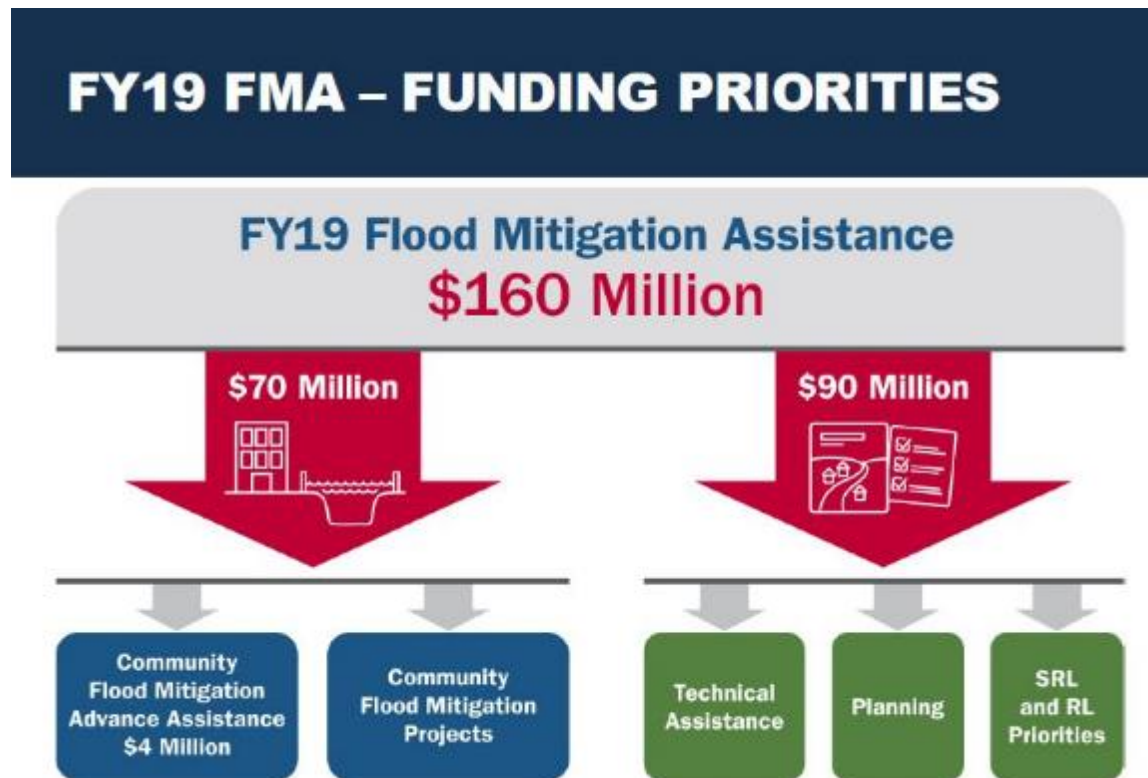
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- MEMA is conduit for applications and funding to and from FEMA. MEMA manages the State Contracts/Grant Awards.
- The process from grant application to grant award can take several months to a year (or longer) - please be prepared.
- It is the sub-applicant's responsibility to maintain, and keep current, their local hazard mitigation plan for eligibility.
- It is the sub-recipient's responsibility to ensure that proper procurement is undertaken for projects which use federal funds. **See 2 CFR 200, as well as State procurement regulations, before applying. It is highly encouraged for sub-applicants to participate in procurement training.**

FMA Ranking and Selection Process

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The review and ranking process for the Commonwealth will be based on the Project Evaluation Criteria.



Project Evaluation Criteria

Project Viability: (up to 60pts.)

Project Scope, Budget & Timeline. The project adequately mitigates current hazards by providing a well-defined scope of work and level of protection above what currently exists. The project budget/cost estimate is detailed. The application demonstrates through a clear and realistic work schedule the capability of the applicant to implement and complete the project in a timely manner. This includes a plan for obtaining all required state and local environmental permitting that may be required. (0-28 points)

Benefit Cost Analysis. A well-defined 'Benefit-Cost Analysis' (BCA) is provided with relevant supporting documentation. (0-12 points)

Commitment. The application demonstrates commitment to complete the project and is substantiated by providing documentation of the non-federal cost share, signed support by the chief administrative official, and a description of the decision making process. (0-12 points)

Consistency with Planning. The application details how the proposed mitigation activity is consistent with the FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan (HMP) for the local jurisdiction. (0-8 points)

Resiliency: Up to 40 total points

Co-Benefits and Transferability. The project will improve resilience (or ability of the system to withstand current and future hazards and disturbances) at, adjacent to, and beyond the project site through key resilience factors. The project offers opportunities for other municipalities to learn from the techniques deployed and offers a replicable approach applicable in other locations across the state. (0-12 points)

Nature-Based Solutions. The project promotes utilization of nature-based solutions and provides environmental benefits. (0-10 points)

National Priorities. The project type is consistent with the FEMA national priorities listed in the FEMA Notice of Funding Opportunity. (0-4 points)

Repeat Damages. If the project is not implemented there will likely be a detrimental impact, loss of essential services, damage to critical facilities, infrastructure, and/or economic hardship. (0-14 points)

How To Apply

SUBMIT A STATEMENT OF INTEREST BY OCTOBER 11, 2019!

MEMA mitigation staff and the state interagency panel will review and rank the projects based on this form. Only the highest ranked projects will be invited to submit a full application.

Full Application Components

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- General Applicant Information
- Scope of Work
- Work Schedule
- Project Cost Estimate
- Environmental (EHP) Compliance Information
- Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)
- Assurances and Certifications

Additional Assistance:

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State Hazard Mitigation Team “Technical Assistance Meetings”

- We strongly encourage interested sub-applicants meet with mitigation staff one-on-one to discuss project proposals, application process, general mitigation issues, etc...
- To schedule an appointment email: mitigation@mass.gov

STATEMENT OF INTEREST DEADLINE: 10/11/2019

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*Check the Mitigation Program and Grants section of the MEMA website for more information and grant resources (under **Resources for Public Officials**)*

<https://www.mass.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance-grant-programs>