DRRA Discussion

FEMA Region IV

KY Association of Mitigation Managers
September 2019
• Overview and Introductions
  • 1204: Wildfire Prevention
  • 1205: Wildfire
  • 1206: Code Implementation and Enforcement
  • 1210(b) – Federally Authorized Water Resources Development Projects
  • 1215: Management Costs
  • 1222 – Stafford Act to Title V Appointment Authority
  • 1231: Guidance on Hazard Mitigation – Acquisition
  • 1233 – Building Capability Earthquake Early Warning
  • 1234: National Public Infrastructure Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation
  • 1235(a) – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for Resilience
  • 1235(b) – Consensus-Based Codes and Standards
  • 1240 – Report on Insurance Shortfalls
  • 1241: Post-Disaster Building Safety Assessment
• Why?
  • Increased cost of disasters
  • Increased scrutiny on disaster Federal spending
  • Federal and State fiscal pressures
Increased Cost of Disasters

- In the United States, 14 natural disasters each resulted in damages of $1 billion or more in 2018.

- Over the past three years (2016-2018), the annual average of billion-dollar disasters has been double the long-term average.

- Since 1980, 241 disasters have resulted in $1 billion or more in damages; at a cost exceeding $1.6 trillion.
FEMA’s Disaster Response Model

- The most important lesson from the challenging disasters of 2017 is that success is best delivered through a system that is Federally supported, state managed, and locally executed. – FEMA Strategic Plan (2018-2022)
Authorizes FEMA to provide hazard mitigation grant funding under Sec. 404 in areas that receive FMAGs for activities related to wildfire disaster mitigation for declarations issued on or after October 5, 2018 with a FEMA-approved mitigation plan.
• When is the application period?
  • The Applicant’s first FMAG declaration of the fiscal year and closes at 11:59 PM on the last day of the sixth month of the next fiscal year.

• What project types are eligible?
  • Eligible project types include defensible space measures, ignition-resistant construction, hazardous fuels reduction, erosion control measures, slope failure prevention measures, and flash flooding measures.
1204: Wildfire Prevention

• Where?
  • Declared county, counties or burned tribal lands,
  • Activities unrelated to wildfire hazard mitigation, such as generally allowable HMGP projects within the declared county or counties or burned tribal lands.
  • Activities related to wildfire hazard mitigation, outside of the declared county or counties or burned tribal lands.
• How is funding calculated?
  • The total HMGP funding available for each FMAG declaration is currently:
    • $454,432 for Applicants with a standard hazard mitigation plan, and
    • $605,909 for Applicants with an enhanced hazard mitigation plan.
  • Is a national aggregate calculation based on an average of historical FMAG declarations from the last 10 years.
    • This amount will be recalculated at the beginning of every fiscal year.
  • Funding from multiple events will be aggregated into one grant under the first declaration.

Examples of Aggregation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declarations:</th>
<th>HMGP Grants:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard HM Plan:</td>
<td>$1.3M</td>
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<tr>
<td>$454K $454K $454K</td>
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<td>Enhanced HM Plan:</td>
<td>$1.8M</td>
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<td>$606K $606K $606K</td>
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• Are management costs available?
  • Recipients: 10% of the award amount
  • Subrecipients: 5% of the award amount

• How will Grantees share funding?
  • Funding will be apportioned based on each recipients burned acreage.
1206 Code Implementation and Enforcement

- DRRA Section 1206 – Code Administration and Enforcement
  - Amends Stafford Act Sec. 402 to authorize assistance to State and local governments for building code and floodplain management ordinance administration and enforcement
  - Amends Stafford Act Sec. 406 to make eligible base and overtime wages for extra hires for enforcement of adopted building codes for 180 days
1215 Management Costs

• **DRRA Section 1215 – Management Costs**
  • Amends Stafford Act Sec. 324 to expand the definition of management costs to include both direct and indirect administrative expenses
  • Requires FEMA to reimburse actual costs for up to 12% for Public Assistance (7% recipient; 5% subrecipient)
  • Requires FEMA to reimburse actual costs for up to 15% for HMGP (10% recipient; 5% subrecipient)
1231: Guidance on Hazard Mitigation – Acquisition

• Generally allowable open space uses
• Open space “Model Deed” language
• Maintenance responsibility for acquired open space
• Consistency with local plans
• Emphasis on Notification Process
  • Specific location of properties to be acquired
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Build a culture of preparedness</th>
<th>Prepare the nation for catastrophic disasters</th>
<th>Reduce complexities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Image of firefighter]</td>
<td>![Image of house]</td>
<td>![Image of paperwork]</td>
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BRIC Supports FEMA’s Priorities

BUILDBRIC@fema.dhs.gov
BRIC is designed to reduce costs and loss of human life from natural hazards by building a national culture of preparedness, encouraging investments to protect our communities and infrastructure, and building mitigation capabilities to foster resilience.

Since 2009, FEMA has received approximately $1 billion in Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant appropriations, of which 48% has been in the last 2 years.

Funds will vary based on disasters. FIMA estimates that annual funds will average $300M-$500M per year, with significantly greater amounts following years with catastrophic disasters.
Commonly Supported Ideas

Generally, stakeholders expressed support for:

- Increased funding for technical assistance and capability and capacity-building activities
- Evaluation and performance monitoring of BRIC-funded projects
- Adoption and enforcement of recent building codes while allowing for flexibility
- Lesson sharing of successful projects at various scales
- Collaboration with other agencies and organizations to develop and support BRIC-related activities

- Large and small mitigation activities
- Simplifying the process for shifts to budgets, processes, and work schedules that result in no changes to scope of work – especially necessary for large projects
- Expansion of pre-calculated benefits
- Consistency across pre-existing mitigation programs