Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities
BRIC: FEMA’s New Non-Disaster Grant Program

Esther White
UK Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
KAMM: Mitigation in a Virtual World
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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.

The BRIC grant program was authorized under Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) Section 1234 to develop a new program to support greater investments in mitigation for the nation’s public infrastructure.

- Funded by a 6% set-aside from federal post-disaster grant funding
- Eligible applicants are states and territories with major disaster declarations in past seven years
- Replaces FEMA’s pre-disaster mitigation (PDM) program
Following the passage of DRRA, the BRIC program was developed based upon extensive input provided by mitigation stakeholders nationwide via:

- In-Person Meetings
- Webinars
- Open Inbox
- Ideascale Platform
- Formal Letters

The input received directly influenced the framework of BRIC.
BRIC: Resilient Infrastructure

**Resilient Infrastructure** is critical physical structures, facilities, and systems that provide support to a community, its population, and economy.

**Critical** can be defined by your community. This can be anything that is important to the ongoing function of YOUR community.

**Resilient** and **Resiliency**: Being able to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program

Guiding Principles

- Support community capability and capacity building
- Enable large infrastructure projects
- Encourage and enable innovation
- Maintain flexibility
- Promote partnerships
- Provide consistency
Key Program Differences

- Funding Mechanism
- Priorities
  - Community Lifelines
  - Infrastructure Projects
  - Building Codes
  - Partnerships
  - Innovative Projects

BRIC Guiding Principles
- Support communities through capability & capacity building
- Encourage and enable innovation
- Promote partnerships
- Enable large projects
- Maintain flexibility
- Provide consistency
Key Program Differences

• Flexibility
  • Pre-Award Costs
  • Increased Caps
  • Phased Projects
  • Period of Performance & Go/No-Go Milestones

• Support
  • Mitigation Actions Portfolio: Library of Case Studies
  • Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance
  • Management Costs: 100% federal

• Apply in FEMA GO
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 $300-500M per year, with significantly greater amounts following years with catastrophic disasters.

FY2019 Available PDM Funding: $250,000,000
FIMA estimates that annual funds will average $300 to $500 million per year, with significantly greater amounts following years with catastrophic disasters.
For 2020, FEMA will distribute **up to $500 million** through the BRIC grant program in the following manner:

- **State Allocation:** $33.6 million (up to $600,000 per state)
- **Tribal Set-Aside:** $20 million
- **National Competition for Mitigation Projects:** ~$446.4 million

Remaining funds which are not awarded from the State Allocation or Tribal Set-Aside will be included in the national competition funds.
Key Program Differences: Flexibility

**Pre-Award Costs** related to the development of the application may be incurred **any time** prior to the application period.
- Must be identified in line item budget
- May be used as cost share
- Reimbursed if grant is awarded

**Increased Caps** (federal share 75%)
State Maximum Allocation (AKA set-aside) $600,000
- Up to $300,000 may be used for mitigation planning and planning-related activities per applicant
- National Competition Cap: $50 million per subapplication

Flexibility
- Pre-Award Costs
- Increased Caps
- Phased Projects
- Period of Performance/Go-No-Go Milestones
Key Program Differences: Flexibility

**Phased Projects**: For project applications where the final design work has not been completed, BRIC will allow the project to be phased – Phase I Design & Phase II Construction. **Requires a conceptual design.**

**Period of Performance** begins when the state accepts the award rather than when the application period opens.

**Go/No-Go Milestones**
- Must identify a series of Go/No-Go milestones throughout the work schedule for mitigation activities that FEMA will review and approve.
- Major milestone that if not completed on time may result in a cancellation of the subaward.
Projects highlighted in the **Mitigation Action Portfolio** are meant to exemplify successful hazard mitigation that also enhances a culture of preparedness and holistic disaster resilience. This portfolio can be an application development resource and may also generate ideas in considering projects for other FEMA HMA programs or for other mitigation-focused federal funding opportunities through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Energy, and NOAA.
Key Program Differences: Support

**Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance** may be provided to selected communities to build a community’s capacity and capability to improve its resiliency to natural hazards and to ensure stakeholders are capable of:

- Building and sustaining successful mitigation programs
- Submitting high-quality applications
- Implementing new and innovative projects that reduce risk from a wide range of natural hazards.

- Available to up to 10 local communities across the nation, one per FEMA Region.
- Selected from letters of interest submitted through Applicants and consultation with the region rather than through an application that is reviewed and either selected or denied.

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Support

- Mitigation Actions Portfolio: Library of Case Studies
- **Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance**
- Management Costs: 100% federal
Key Program Differences: Support

FEMA may prioritize for communities that:

- Have not received a project or Advance Assistance award under 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.)

Examples:

- Support applying the Benefit-Cost Analysis methodology to nature-based solutions
- Assistance with understanding or completing environmental planning and historic preservation requirements

Support

- Mitigation Actions Portfolio: Library of Case Studies
- Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance
- Management Costs: 100% federal
### Key Program Differences: MC

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Support
- Mitigation Actions Portfolio: Library of Case Studies
- Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance
- **Management Costs: 100% federal**

Allows FEMA to provide financial assistance to reimburse for eligible and reasonable indirect costs, direct administrative costs, and other administrative expenses associated with a specific mitigation project or C&CB activity.

- Provided at 100% federal share
- No more than 5% of total project costs
- Add to SOW section and identify in line item budget
Key Program Differences: Apply in FEMA GO

FEMA Grant Outcomes is the grants management system to use for applying for the BRIC and FMA grant programs.

The registration process can take up to 4 weeks to complete. To ensure an application meets the deadline, applicants are advised to start the required steps well in advance of their submission.

Applicants must have a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number and an active System for Award Management (SAM) registration.

Applicants must have a login.gov account.

Consult FEMA BRIC NOFO for specific guidelines on setting up an account.
The 2020 BRIC Priorities

- Public infrastructure projects;
- Projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines;
- Projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and,
- Adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.

*Public infrastructure projects benefit the public, regardless of who owns them.

*Up to 10% of any subapplication may be used for information dissemination related to the activity/project.
BRIC

- Capability & Capacity Building
- Projects
- Management Costs
Activities which enhance the knowledge, skills, expertise, etc., of the current workforce to **expand or improve** the administration of mitigation assistance.

This includes activities in the following sub-categories:

- Building Codes Activities
- Partnerships
- Project Scoping
- Mitigation Planning and Planning-related Activities
## Capability- and Capacity-Building (C&CB)

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- **Capability and Capacity Building Activities**
  - ✔
- **Mitigation Projects**
  - ✔
Building Codes

- DRRA provides legislative mandate to support broader adoption of updated building codes
- Projects must conform with latest published codes (either of two most recently published editions)
- BRIC will fund building code activity
Building Codes Activities

Eligible building code adoption and enforcement activities for the BRIC program are activities that:

- **Evaluate** adoption and/or implementation of codes that reduce risk
- **Enhance** existing adopted codes to incorporate more current requirements or higher standards
- **Develop** professional workforce capabilities through technical assistance and training

The FY2020 BRIC Priorities

- Public infrastructure projects;
- Projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines;
- Projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and,
- Adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.
Potential Building Code Activities

• **Evaluate** which code adoption and enforcement activities are best suited for the jurisdiction

• **Adopt** building codes or develop building code requirements that help make the community more resilient

• **Improve** or **modify** current or existing building code requirements to help make the community more resilient

• **Enhance** existing adopted codes and enforcement to incorporate more current requirements, higher standards, electronic permitting, online model code access, virtual inspection technology, and remote building codes administration
Potential Building Code Activities

• **Provide** or pursue training, including individual certification courses (inspector, plans reviewer, certified floodplain manager, etc.) and training for both the public and private sectors

• **Develop** planning, training, and **exercises** for post-disaster building code enforcement
Potential Building Code Activities

- Develop or acquire software and hardware, and associated training, to assist with plan reviews, permitting, inspections, and records retention
- Purchase publications, or obtain digital license or printing permissions of publications, to support building code activities
- Engage consulting services to support activities related to building codes
- Cover costs associated with building department accreditation
- Conduct public awareness outreach activities related to new requirements
Potential Building Code Activities

Develop activities related to improving code enforcement
- Evaluate processes
- Implement an inspection program
- Improve Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule [BCEGS] score
- Improve Community Rating System [CRS] rating

Additional information about building codes can be found at the following sites:
- U.S. Fire Administration online learning opportunities: [www.usfa.fema.gov/training/coffee_break/060118.html](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/training/coffee_break/060118.html)
- FEMA Building Science resources: [www.fema.gov/building-code-resources](http://www.fema.gov/building-code-resources)
Partnerships

Partnership activities may be pursued at both the applicant and subapplicant levels to support partnership building efforts or may be provided by applicants to subapplicants to enhance the capability of communities to develop and sustain partnerships.

- **Sustaining** existing partnership initiatives or capitalizing on existing networks
- **Implementing** innovative partnership approaches to meet stated needs
Potential Partnership Activities

- **Conducting** a capability gap analysis (or partner network analysis) to determine where partnerships could be helpful or where funding matching opportunities can be leveraged.
- **Providing** or attending **training** on evaluating, pursuing, or sustaining partnerships.
- **Supporting** partner identification or partnership development activities (e.g., hosting a partner fair, pursuing initiatives with higher education institutions, engaging with economic development organizations).
- **Involving** private-sector and Community-Lifelines operators, such as health and medical, energy, and transportation service providers, in the mitigation planning processes.
Project Scoping Activities

• Designed to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete applications that result in:
  • An *improvement in the capability to identify* appropriate mitigation projects, or
  • The *development of an application-ready mitigation project* for BRIC or another funding opportunity.

• Activities previously eligible under Advance Assistance will remain eligible for project scoping under BRIC.

• Must provide a detailed explanation of the proposed project scoping activity, expected milestones, and planned deliverables to demonstrate the effectiveness and ultimate benefit of the activity.
Potential Project Scoping Activities

- **Scoping and developing** hazard mitigation projects, including engineering design and feasibility studies
- **Conducting** meetings, outreach, and coordination with potential subapplicants and community residents to identify potential future mitigation projects
- **Obtain** staff or resources to develop cost-share strategy and identify potential match funding
- **Evaluating** facilities or areas to determine appropriate mitigation actions
- **Incorporating** environmental planning and historic preservation considerations into project planning activities
- **Collecting** data for benefit-cost analyses, environmental compliance, and other program requirements
Potential Project Scoping Activities

• Conducting **hydrologic and hydraulic studies** for unmapped flood zones or other areas where communities propose to submit hazard mitigation projects
• Coordinating, scoping, and developing **regional or multi-community** hazard mitigation projects that require coordination to cohesively address resiliency and sustainability goals
• Utilizing **third-party cost estimation** services for project budgeting across subapplications
• Contracting services to **address data consistency needs** for other project application categories, such as environmental planning and historic preservation, cost-sharing mechanisms, and work schedules
Planning

FEMA intends to foster new ways of thinking about mitigation planning. BRIC provides communities with the flexibility to determine how they can best support their own mitigation and resilience initiatives. Funding C&CB activities, including mitigation planning, is one way the BRIC program provides that flexibility and support.

By regulation, mitigation plans must be updated every 5 years. BRIC funds can be used for the required mitigation plan updates; however, state and local governments are encouraged to incorporate mitigation planning into other existing plans, such as comprehensive and economic development plans.
Mitigation Plan Integration

Mitigation Plan Integration is a **process** in which communities look critically at their existing planning framework and **align efforts**.

Integration of hazard mitigation principles into other local planning mechanisms and vice versa is vital to build a safer, more resilient community.

Not only will the community’s planning efforts be better integrated, but by going through this process there is a higher level of **interagency coordination**, which is just as important as the planning mechanisms themselves.
Potential Plan Integration Activities

- Integrating information from mitigation plans, specifically risk assessment or mitigation strategies, with other planning efforts, such as:
  - Disaster recovery strategy (pre- or post-disaster plans), preparedness, or response plans, including disaster recovery plans to protect local cultural, artistic, and historic resources
  - Comprehensive (e.g., land use, master) or community development plans
  - Capital improvement or economic development plans
  - Resource management/conservation plans (e.g., stormwater, open space)
  - Resilience and/or climate change adaptation plans
  - Other long-term community planning initiatives (e.g., transportation, housing, recreation, landmark and heritage, economic development, redevelopment, drought, wildfire)
Potential Planning Activities

• Preparing a **new plan or plan update**, including developing regional and multi-jurisdictional plans, strategies, or initiatives.
• Updating a plan to **include the integration** of FEMA Community Lifelines, concepts or projects, or the **identification** of new infrastructure projects.
• Updating or **enhancing sections** of the current FEMA-approved mitigation plan
• Strengthening the **mitigation strategy** section by incorporating actions to reduce vulnerabilities over the long-term, as well as linking proposed actions to available funding
Potential Planning Activities

• **Augmenting** the risk assessment and/or mitigation strategy section by incorporating climate adaptation, green building, nature-based solutions, smart growth principles, or historic properties and cultural resources information

• **Incorporating** diverse and/or underserved populations that have unique needs into the planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy

• **Integrating** mitigation planning with flood management planning for credit in the CRS
Potential Planning Activities

- **Procuring** hazard identification or mapping and related equipment for the implementation of mitigation planning-related activities
- **Purchasing** GIS software, hardware, and data
- Evaluating, updating, adopting, and/or implementing land development codes and ordinances that reduce risk and/or increase resilience to future hazards by:
  - Promoting flexibility and adaptation approaches in order to protect historic and cultural resources
  - Evaluating the current and future built environment to assess risks and vulnerabilities
  - Improving mitigation strategies, specifically strengthening the linkage between mitigation plan implementation and well-defined actions and projects
## Mitigation Projects

### Total Available BRIC FUNDING

$500 Million

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- Unlimited number of subapplications
- Maximum $50 million federal share
Mitigation Projects

Projects Must:

• Be cost effective
• Reduce/eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards
• Meet latest two consensus codes (i.e. 2015 or 2018 IBC)
• Meet all Environmental and Historic preservation requirements
• Align with Hazard Mitigation Plan goals and objectives
  • Must identify where in the plan the proposed project type is referenced
Potential Mitigation Projects

Acquisition/Demolition
Acquisition/Relocation
Elevation
Reconstruction
Dry Floodproofing – Historic Residential
Dry Floodproofing -- Non-residential
Generators
Localized/Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction
Structural/Non-structural Retrofitting
Safe Rooms
Infrastructure Retrofit
Utility/Infrastructure Protection
Soil Stabilization

The FY2020 BRIC Priorities

• Public infrastructure projects;
• Projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines;
• Projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and,
• Adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.
Mitigation Projects

Community Lifelines Defined

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

- The most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function
- The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid service re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident

The FY2020 BRIC Priorities

- Public infrastructure projects;
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Community Lifelines

Lifelines are services communities use. The goals and objectives of FEMA’s Strategic Plan promote using mitigation to reduce risk to lifelines before a disaster and to quickly stabilize a community after disaster by preventing cascading impacts. BRIC mitigation grants can go toward projects which help improve these systems.

Lifeline-focused mitigation projects could involve a wide variety of public, private, and non-profit organizations.
Mitigation Projects

Nature-Based Solutions

- Can support natural hazard risk mitigation
- Can provide economic, environmental, and social resilience benefits

Examples:
- Restoration of grasslands, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, dunes, reefs
- Living shorelines
- Soil stabilization
- Bioretention systems

AKA:
Green Infrastructure
Low Impact Development
Natural Infrastructure
Engineering with Nature

The FY2020 BRIC Priorities

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Nature-Based Solutions Mitigation Projects

Nature-based solutions provide more value than traditional “gray” infrastructure (water/wastewater treatment plants, pipes, catch basins, etc.) such as water quality improvement, habitat protection, and hazard mitigation.

Adding nature-based elements to mitigation project designs increases the benefits of the project for your community.
Nature-Based Solutions Mitigation Projects
Community Benefits

Environmental
• Improved water & air quality
• Cleaner water supplies
• Healthier wildlife habitats

Economic
• Increased property values & improved property tax base
• Green jobs
• Cost savings
  • Reduced stormwater management & water treatment
  • Avoided flood losses

Social
• Added recreational space
• Improved public health
Nature-Based Solutions Mitigation Projects

- Floodplain & stream restoration
- Floodwater diversion & storage
- Low Impact Development (LID)/Green Infrastructure (GI)
- Flood friendly infrastructure (i.e. improving culvert flow)
- Flood prone building acquisition
- Managed retreat (acquisition/demolition in floodprone neighborhoods)

FYI: CRS program grants additional credits for nature-based design projects.
RAIN GARDENS
A rain garden is a shallow, vegetated basin that collects and absorbs runoff from rooftops, sidewalks, and streets.
Rain gardens can be added around homes and businesses to reduce and treat stormwater runoff.

GREEN ROOFS
A green roof is fitted with a planting medium and vegetation. A green roof reduces runoff by soaking up rainfall. It can also reduce energy costs for cooling the building.
Extensive green roofs, which have deeper soils, are more common on commercial buildings. Intensive green roofs, which have shallower soils, are more common on residential buildings.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT
Permeable pavements allow more rainfall to soak into the ground. Common types include pervious concrete, porous asphalt, and interlocking pavers.
Permeable pavements are most commonly used for parking lots and roadway shoulders.

TREE CANOPY
Tree canopy can reduce stormwater runoff by catching rainfall on branches and leaves and increasing evapotranspiration. By keeping neighborhoods cooler in the summer, tree canopy can also reduce the “urban heat island effect.”
Because of trees’ many benefits, many cities have set urban tree canopy goals.

TREE TRENCHES
A stormwater tree trench is a row of trees planted in an underground infiltration structure made to store and filter stormwater.
Tree trenches can be added to streets and parking lots with limited space to manage stormwater.

GREEN STREETS
Green streets use a suite of green infrastructure practices to manage stormwater runoff and improve water quality.
Adding green infrastructure features to a street corridor can also contribute to a safer and more attractive environment for walking and biking.

VEGETATED SWALES
A vegetated swale is a channel bordered by plants or mulch that treats and absorbs stormwater as it flows down a slope.
Vegetated swales can be placed along streets and in parking lots to soak up and treat their runoff, improving water quality.

RAINWATER HARVESTING
Rainwater harvesting systems collect and store rainfall for later use. They slow runoff and can reduce the demand for potable water.
Rainwater systems include rain barrels that store tens of gallons and rainwater cisterns that store hundreds or thousands of gallons.
Nature-Based Solutions Resources

- **Innovative Drought and Flood Mitigation Projects** FEMA (2017)
- EPA’s green infrastructure website: [epa.gov/greeninfrastructure](https://www.epa.gov/greeninfrastructure)

Building Community Resilience with Nature- Based Solutions: A Guide for Local Communities
[https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/188958](https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/188958)
BRIC Application Process

• Set up a FEMA GO account
• Submit pre-application
• If approved, establish cost effectiveness
• If required, provide BCA data
• If BCA passes, complete an application in FEMA GO and submit for review
• After reviewing, state will recommend additional information or revisions
• Final application will be submitted to the state
• State submits all subapplications in one application to FEMA
2020 BRIC Application Timeline

- August 3, 2020: NOFO posted
- September 30, 2020: Application period opens
- October 16, 2020: Pre-applications due
- November 6, 2020: BCA data due
- December 4, 2020: Applications due to state for review
- January 18, 2021: Final applications due to state
- February – May, 2021: Eligibility & Technical reviews
- June 2021: Selections
- POP: Award acceptance date – 36 months
Evaluation for Selection
Technical Criteria

- 200 point system
- 8 priorities
- Binary (Y/N)
Evaluation for Selection: Qualitative Criteria

- 100 point system
- 6 priorities
- Gradient
BRIC Resources

www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities

FEMA GO Help Desk
For technical questions such as error messages or forgotten password.
femago@fema.dhs.gov
1-877-611-4700

Feasibility and Effectiveness Helpline
FEMA-BuildingScienceHelp@fema.dhs.gov

Environmental and Historic Preservation Helpline
To assist applicants and sub-applicants with questions about grant applications and requirements for environmental and historic preservation compliance.
EHPHelpline@fema.dhs.gov
1-866-222-3580
Please enter questions in the chat box, or contact us at:

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