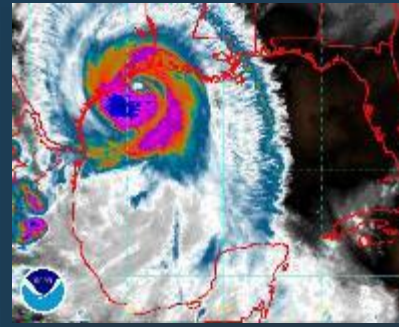


H-GAC 2022 Webinar/Workshop Series



Disaster Debris Management Webinar

WEBINAR DATE:

JULY 21, 2022

TIME:

10:00 A.M. TO 11:30 A.M.



Purpose of the Webinar

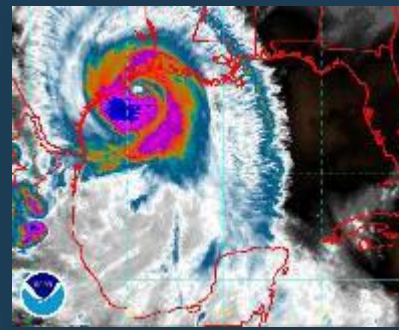
Discuss disaster debris and other recovery related funding opportunities available to local jurisdictions



Agenda



1. Primary Disaster Funding
 - Public Assistance Program
 - Hazard Mitigation Funding
 - Federal Highway Administration
 - Natural Resources and Conservation Service
2. Other Recovery Related Funding
 - Infrastructure, Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)
 - American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
 - HUD CDBG Recovery



Part 1: Primary Disaster Funding



Public Assistance (PA) Program



Public Assistance (PA) Program Purpose

- To provide assistance to State, local, Territorial, or Tribal, and local (SLTT) governments, and certain types of private nonprofit (PNP) organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President

PA Program Eligibility

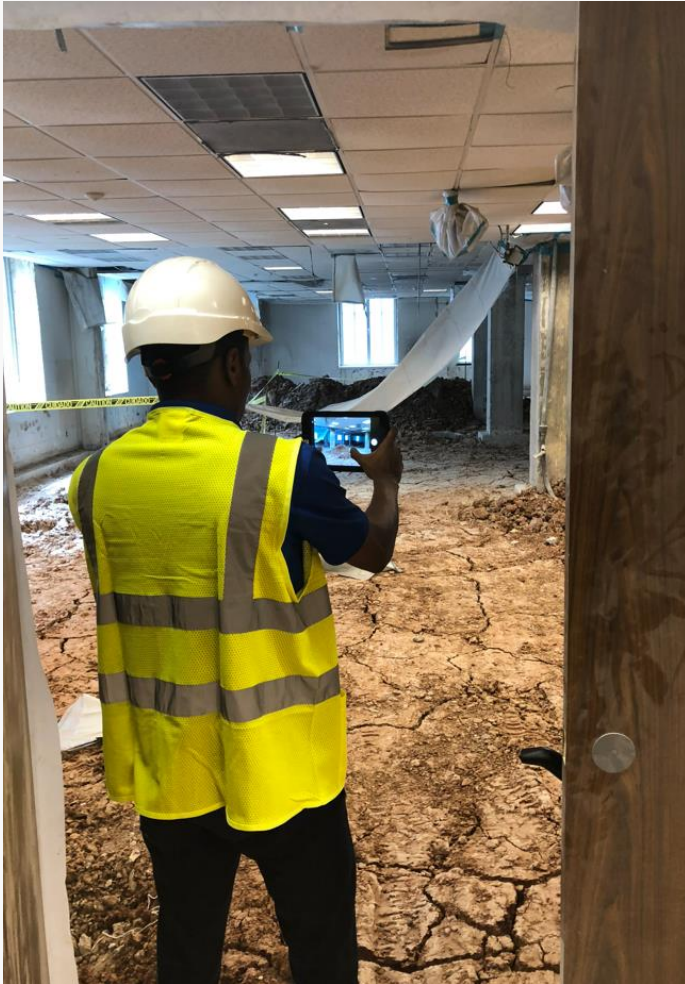
Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and specific facilities of certain PNP organizations



FEMA Public Assistance and Mitigation

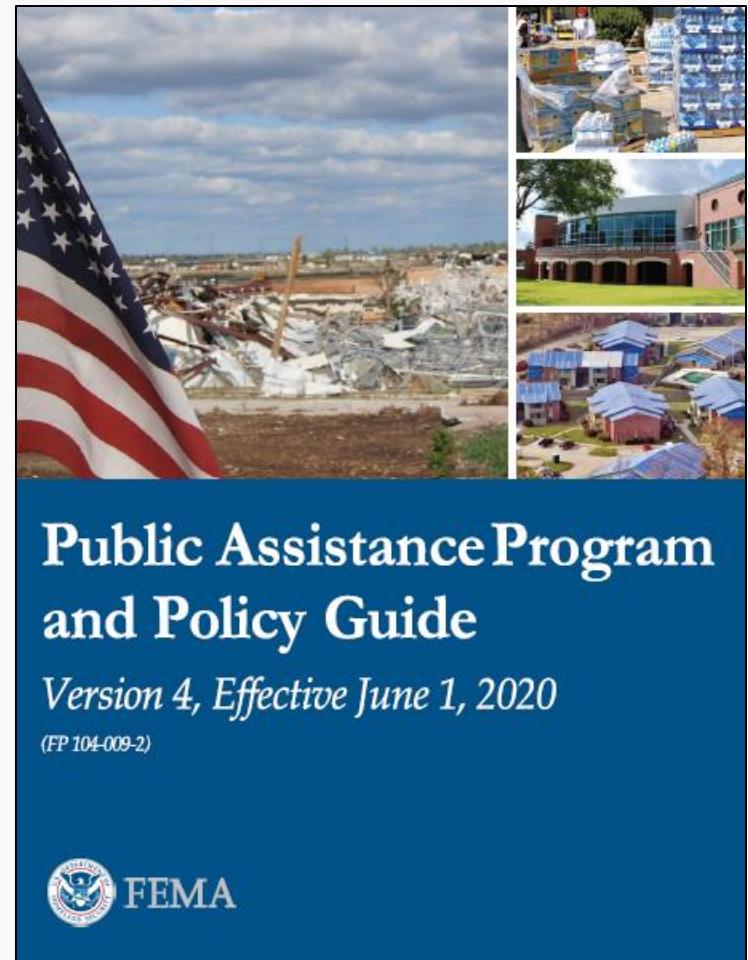
The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future incidents by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures

Build Back Better



Purpose of the PAPPG

- The purpose of the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) is to define FEMA's PA Program and its policy and procedural requirements



PA Program Delivery Process



PRE-DECLARATION

Preliminary Damage Assessment

State/Territory/Tribe submits Declaration request (within 30 days of incident)

Presidential Declaration

APPLICANT COLLABORATION

Recipient conducts Applicant Briefings

Applicants submit Requests for Public Assistance (within 30 days of Declaration)

FEMA approves Applicant RPAs

FEMA conducts Recovery Scoping Meeting (within 21 days of RPA approval)

SUBAWARD FORMULATION

Applicant identifies and reports all damage (within 60 days of Recovery Scoping Meeting)

Develop project Scope of Work and costs

FEMA and Recipient conduct Exit Briefing

SUBAWARD FUNDING

FEMA obligates funds to Recipient

Subrecipient completes work and requests Closeout of its project(s)

Recipient certifies completion (within 180 days of project completion) and FEMA closes project(s)

FEMA closes the Subrecipient

FEMA closes the Disaster PA Program Award

A Federal Cost-Share Program



- The Federal share is not less than 75 percent of the eligible costs
- FEMA may recommend an increase up to 90 percent if actual Federal obligations, excluding administrative costs, meet or exceed a qualifying threshold or an event is severe enough to warrant

PA Grants Manager

FEMA uses PA Grants Manager to review RPAs, develop and review all aspects of a project application, track the status of project application development, and receive information from Recipients and Applicants.



Categories of PA Work -



Category A

Debris
Removal

Category B

Emergency
Protective
Measures

Category C

Roads &
Bridge
Systems

Category D

Water
Control
Facilities

Category E

Buildings &
Equipment

Category F

Utilities

Category G

Parks,
Recreation
& Other

6-months to complete

18-months to complete

Category A: Debris Removal

- Eliminates immediate threats to life, public health, and safety
- Eliminates immediate threats of significant damage to public or private property
- Ensures economic recovery
- Removes substantially damaged structures



Category B: Emergency Protective Measures

- Activation and staffing of local and state EOCs.
- Overtime costs of staff used to board up windows, remove outside equipment, fill sandbags, etc.
- Mutual aid claims from outside assisting entities.
- Additional security hired for logistical staging areas, etc.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Emergency berms on beaches.

Category C: Roads and Bridges

Includes:

Roads: surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, drainage structures, low water crossings, etc.

Bridges: decking, pavement, piers, girders, abutments, slope protection, approaches, etc.



Does not include:

Unmaintained roads/
bridges

FHWA roads/bridges

Private roads, with exceptions

Category D: Water Control Facilities

Includes:

Dams, reservoirs, levees, lined and unlined engineered drainage channels, canals, aqueducts, sediment basins, shore protective devices, irrigation/pumping facilities.



Does not include:

Facilities under the control of the USACE or NRCS or any other Federal agency with very few exceptions.

Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Includes:

Buildings, structural components, interior electrical or mechanical work, and contents.

Replacement/repair of vehicles and equipment damaged by the disaster or damaged in the response.



Does not include:

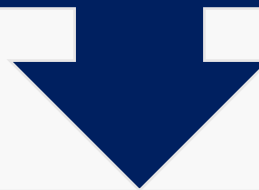
Damages covered by insurance.

Accidental damages/neglect.

Category F: Utilities

Includes:

Water treatment plants and delivery systems, power generation and distribution facilities, sewage collection systems and other treatment plants, communications.



Does not include:

Loss of revenue expenses. (i.e. time off-line).

Increased operating costs. (i.e. obtaining water/electricity from alternate source).

Category G: Parks, Recreation, and Other

Includes:

Mass transit facilities, swimming pools, playgrounds, tennis courts, piers, docks, picnic tables, golf courses, walkovers, anything not in Categories C – F.

Beach Restoration.



Does not include:

Replacement of trees, shrubs, ground cover unless for slope stabilization or to minimize erosion.

PNP-owned park and recreational facilities.

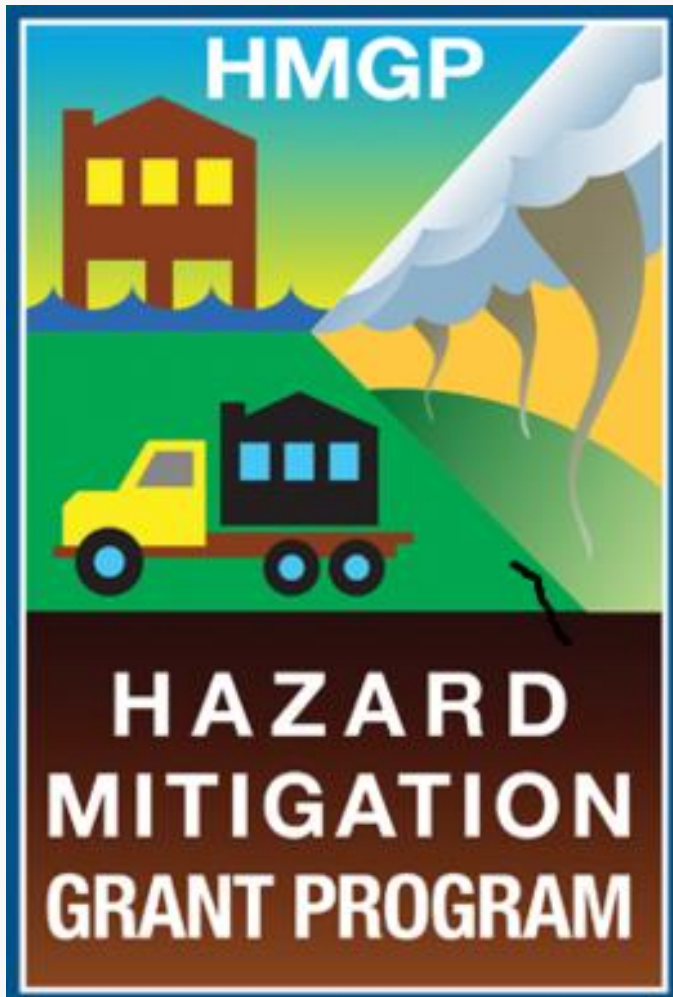
Project Development- Documentation

Inventory	Drawings, sketches, plans	Maintenance records
Proof of ownership/legal responsibility	Rental/lease agreements	Building codes + standards
Insurance policies	Environmental/historic studies	Overtime policy
Pre-disaster contracts and mutual aid	Damage description	Records of costs
Performed work records	Contract/work procurement	Rented equipment

Hazard Mitigation Funding

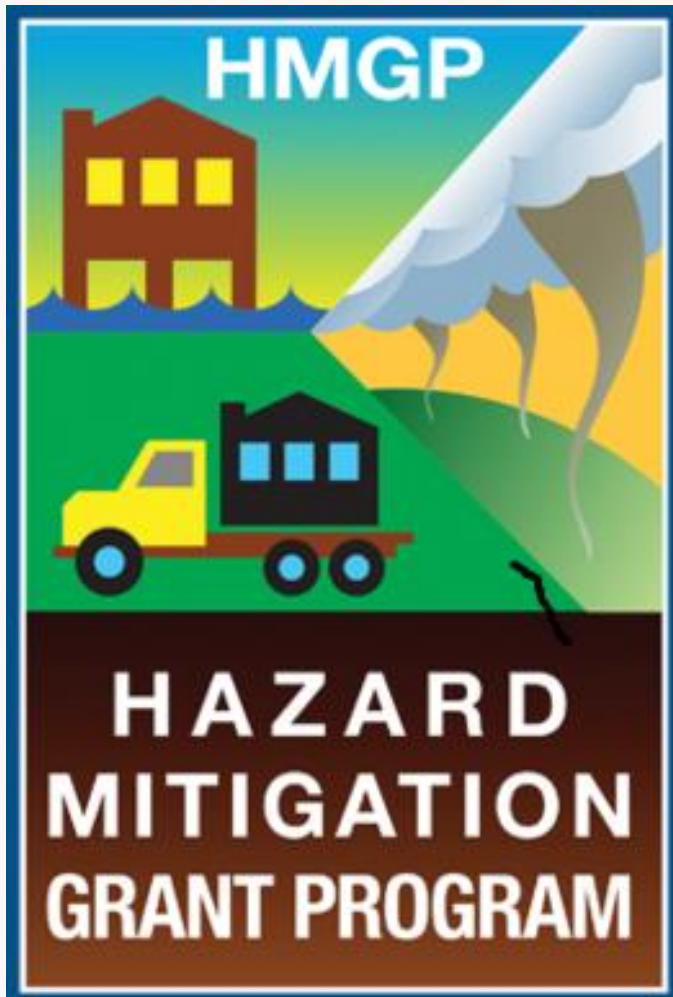


Hazard Mitigation Grant Program



- HMGP assistance is triggered by a major disaster declaration or a FMAG
- Awarded on a sliding scale as a percentage of the estimated amount of total federal assistance for the disaster. States with a FEMA-approved Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan before the disaster are eligible for HMGP funding of 20% of the total amount of disaster assistance.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program



- FEMA announced on August 5, 2021, that HMGP funding will be made available to every STT that received a major disaster declaration for the COVID-19 pandemic for 4% of eligible relief costs (see Figure 1). This funding is not restricted to pandemic-related mitigation activities.
- Four percent is a lower percentage than is usually awarded for HMPG, but the total funding of \$3.46 billion represents the largest amount of HMGP funding in a single fiscal year.
- The largest amount previously was \$2.29 billion in FY2005.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Objectives

- Reduces vulnerability of communities to disasters and their effects
- States, territories, and tribes (STTs) can use HMGP funding for mitigation projects for any type of natural hazard and for any eligible activity that reduces risk and builds resilience. HMGP funding does not have to be used for the particular incident or disaster type for which it was allocated.
- Promotes individual and community safety and their ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies (resilience)

HMGP Objectives

- Promotes community vitality after a disaster.
- Lessens response and recovery resource requirements after a disaster
- Results in safer communities that are less reliant on external financial assistance

HMGP TX-DR-4485 / COVID-19 Pandemic

- The application period will be open from December 10, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (extended from April 29, 2022)

Examples of Eligible Activities

- Property Acquisition & Structure Demolition/Relocation
- Structure Elevation
- Mitigation Reconstruction
- Dry Floodproofing Historical Structures
- Generators
- Flood Risk Reduction Projects
- Retrofitting of Existing Buildings & Structures

Examples of Eligible Activities

- Safe Room Construction
- Wind Retrofit for Family Residences
- Infrastructure Retrofit
- Soil Stabilization
- Wildfire Mitigation
- Post-Disaster Code Enforcement
- Hazard Mitigation Plans

HMPG Post Fire Fiscal Year 2022

- The application period will be open through November 1, 2022
- States, federally-recognized tribes, and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018, are eligible to apply

HMPG Post Fire Fiscal Year 2022

- All entities seeking funding under this opportunity must have a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan at the time the project is submitted to FEMA for consideration and at the time an award is made except for projects to develop or update mitigation plans.

HMPG Post Fire Fiscal Year 2022

- All applications must be received by TDEM through the Grants Management System (GMS) no later than November 1, 2022, at 5:00 PM to be considered for funding,

Prioritized Eligible Activities


- Wildfire Mitigation
 - Defensible space
 - Reducing hazardous fuels/standing burned trees
 - Ignition-resistant construction
 - Installing warning signs
 - Strengthen or harden water systems that were burned and caused contamination

Prioritized Eligible Activities

- Soil and Slope Stabilization
 - Reseeding ground cover
 - Planting grass to prevent the spread of noxious weeds
 - Mulching with straw or chipped wood
 - Placing logs/other erosion barriers to catch sediment on slopes
 - Installing debris traps to modify road and trail drainage mechanisms

Prioritized Eligible Activities

- Post-Wildfire Flood Prevention and Sediment
 - Modifying or removing culverts
 - Adding drainage dops and construction emergency spillways
 - Constructing straw, rock, or log dams in small tributaries to prevent flooding.

A construction site at sunset. The sky is filled with a dense layer of white and yellow clouds, illuminated by the setting sun. In the foreground, several pieces of heavy machinery are visible. On the left, a yellow excavator is working on a pile of earth. In the center, a yellow Komatsu PC 200 HD excavator is positioned. To its right, another yellow Komatsu excavator is visible. On the far right, a large black truck with a crane attachment is parked. The ground is dark and appears to be a construction site. The overall scene is one of active construction during the 'golden hour' of sunset.

Federal Highway Administration (FHA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program

FHA ER Program

- The FHA ER program is a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on Federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of:
 - (1) natural disasters or
 - (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause.

Severity of Damage

- Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.



Funds Available

- \$100 million is authorized annually for the ER Program under 23 U.S.C. 125.
- Congress has periodically provided additional funds for the ER program through supplemental appropriations.

Federal Share

- For Interstate highways, the Federal share is 90 percent. For all other highways, the Federal share is 80 percent.



Cost Share

- The Federal share for permanent ER repairs may amount to 90 percent if the combined eligible ER expenses incurred by the State in a Federal fiscal year exceeds the annual apportionment of the State under 23 U.S.C. section 104 for the fiscal year in which the disasters or failures occurred.

Emergency Work

- Emergency repair work to restore essential travel, minimize the extent of damage, or protect the remaining facilities, accomplished in the first 180 days after the disaster occurs, may be reimbursed at 100 percent Federal share.

Natural Resources and Conservation Service



Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

- The EWP Program is a recovery effort aimed at relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural disasters.



EMERGENCY WATERSHED
PROTECTION PROGRAM (EWP)

EWP Program

- It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance
- Funding for the program is provided through congressional appropriations.

EWP Program Costs

- NRCS may bear up to 75 percent of the eligible construction cost of emergency measures (90 percent within limited resource areas as identified by the U.S. Census data).
- The remaining costs must come from local sources and can be in the form of cash or in-kind services.

EWP Recovery Measures

- EWP is designed for installation of recovery measures to safeguard life and property as a result of a natural disaster.
- Threats that the EWP Program addresses are termed watershed impairments.

Type of Work Authorized Under EWP

- Debris-clogged waterways.
- Unstable streambanks.
- Severe erosion jeopardizing public infrastructure.
- Wind-borne debris removal.
- Damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought.

EWP Floodplain Easement Purchasing

- The program can include purchasing floodplain easements.



EWP Necessary Work

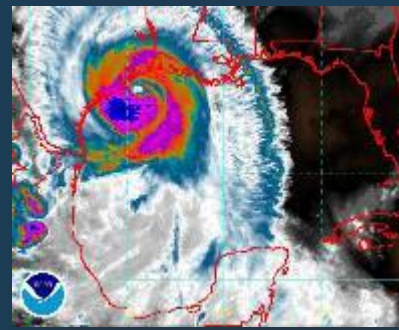
- NRCS completes a Damage Survey Report which provides a site-by-site investigation of the work necessary to repair or protect a site and protect life and property.
- NRCS will only provide funding for work that is necessary to reduce applicable threats.

Applying for EWP Funding

- States are required to submit an application for ER funding to FHWA within two calendar years of the date of the disaster.
- The application must include a comprehensive list of all eligible project sites and repair costs.

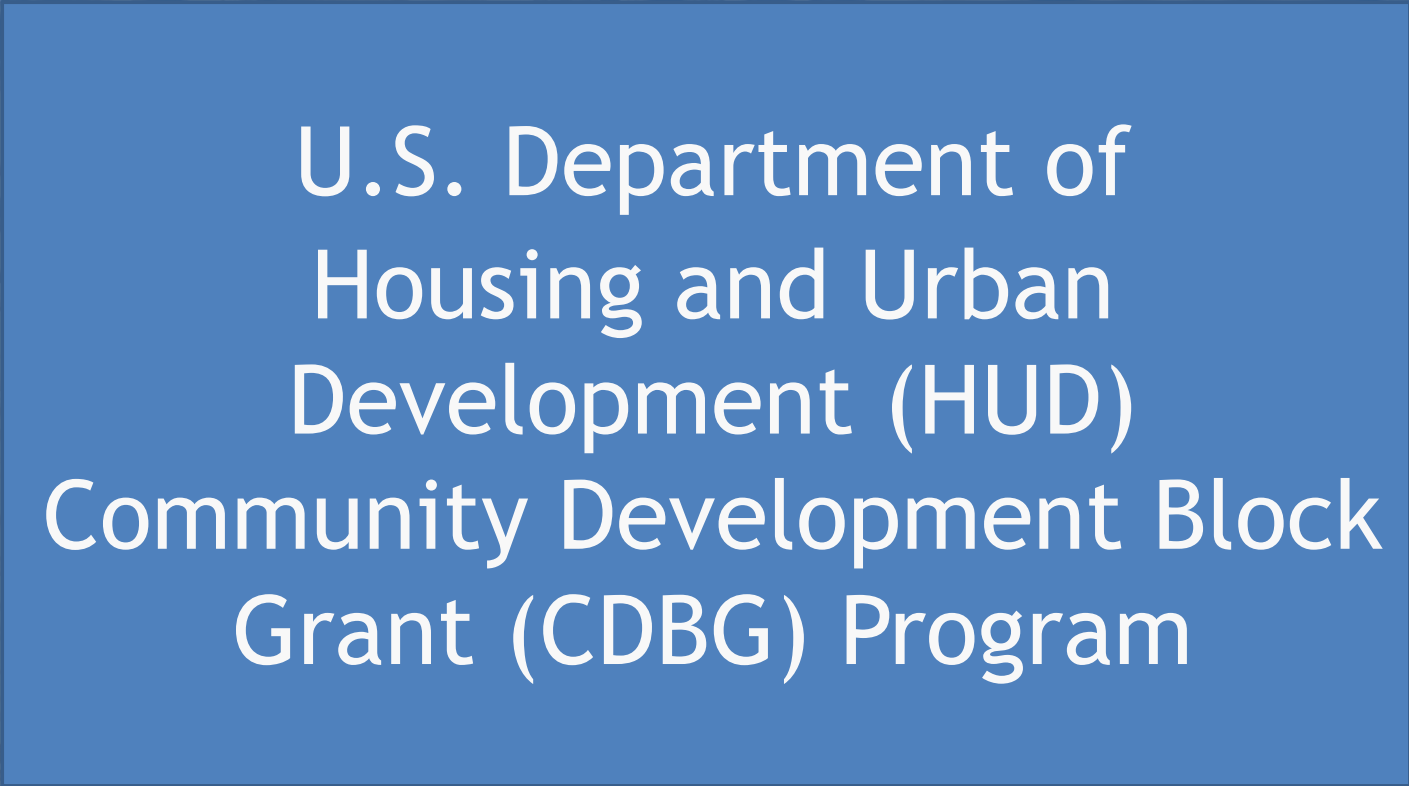
Eligibility for EWP

- Public and private landowners are eligible for assistance but must be represented by a project sponsor.
- Sponsors include legal subdivisions of the State, such as a city, county, general improvement district, conservation district, or any Native American tribe or tribal organization as defined in section 4 of the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.



Part 2: Other Recovery Related Funding





U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban
Development (HUD)
Community Development Block
Grant (CDBG) Program



Disaster Recovery

- CDBG Program has Disaster Recovery (DR) grants to rebuild disaster affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process



CDBG Disaster Recovery

- Since CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

Purpose of CDBG-DR Funds

- Focuses on long-term recovery efforts
- Addresses unmet needs that other federal programs have not addressed yet
- Funds SUPPLEMENT and fill remaining gaps
- CDBG-DR cannot SUPPLANT other federal funds

Uses for CDBG-DR Funds

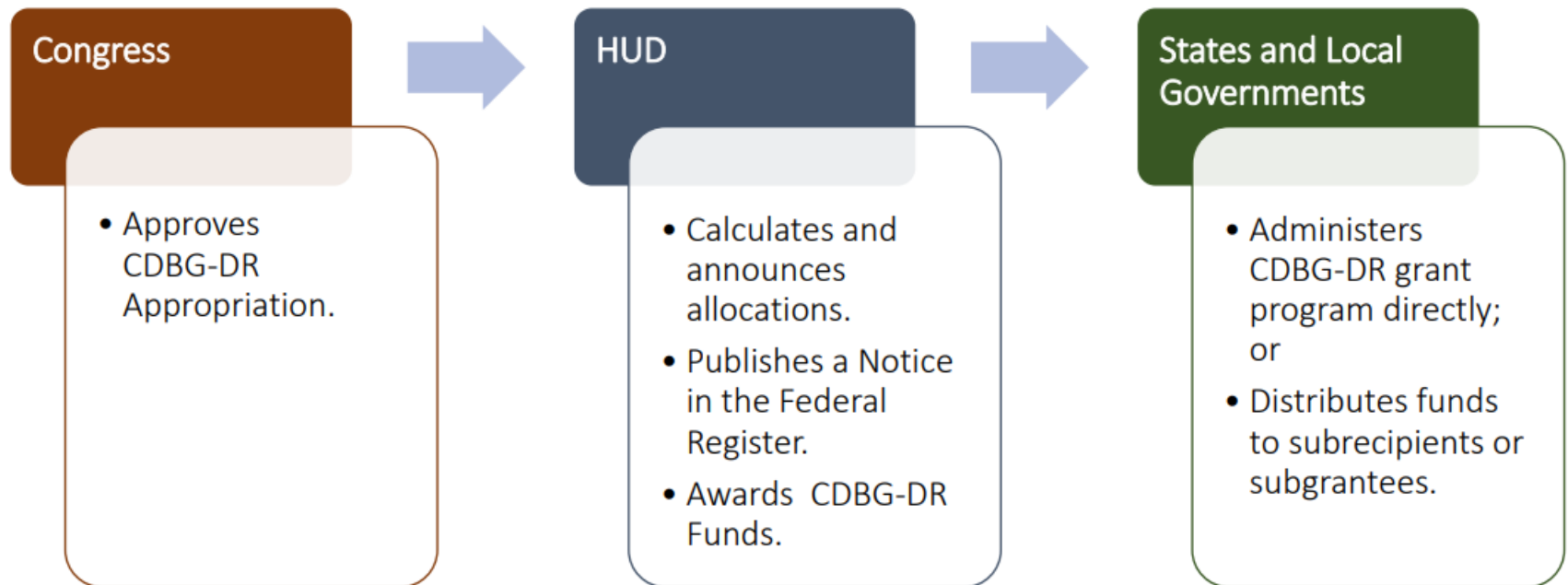
- Disaster Relief
- Long Term-Recovery
- Restoration of Infrastructure
- Housing
- Economic Revitalization

Recent Congressional CDBG-DR Funding

- FY 2021 - \$5 billion for Events in 2020 and 2021
- FY 2019 - \$2.4 billion for Events in 2018 and 2019
- FY 2019 - \$1.6 billion for Events in 2018
- FY 2018 - \$28 billion for Events in 2017 and to assist mitigation activities in areas effected by Events in 2015, 2016 and 2017
- FY 2017 - \$7.4 billion for Events in 2017
- FY 2017 - \$400 million for Events in 2015, 2016, & 2017

How Funding is Allocated

The Disaster is Presidentially Declared



CDBG-Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) Funds

- Funds for mitigation activities that increase resilience to disasters and eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters.



CDBG-DR vs CDBG-MIT

Program	Purpose	Basis of Plan	Projects
CDBG-DR	Dedicated to Recovery <i>(After an Event)</i>	Assessment of Unmet Needs	Identify gaps in recovery assistance for housing, infrastructure, economic development, and planning
CDBG-MIT	Increase Resilience <i>(Before an Event)</i>	Risk-based needs assessment <i>(Hazard Mitigation Plan)</i>	Reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship, by lessening the impact of future disasters. Factor in FEMA's Seven Community Lifelines

American Rescue Plan Act



The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

- The ARPA is a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus rescue package designed to facilitate the United States' recovery from the devastating economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic



Use of ARPA Funds

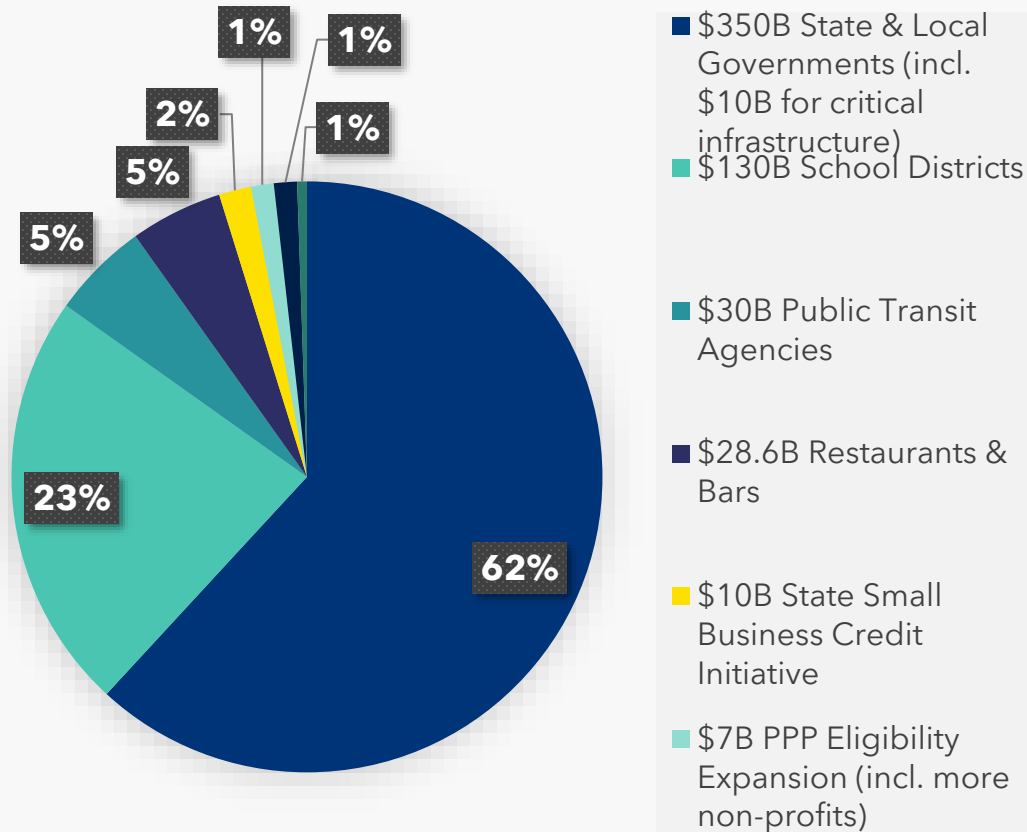
A. To respond to “**negative economic impacts**” AND to aid **impacted industries**

B. To provide **premium pay** and grants to essential workers

C. To address **budget shortfalls** stemming from the pandemic

D. To make necessary investments in **water, sewer, or broadband** infrastructure.

Use of ARPA Funds



- Provides \$565.77 billion in funding for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments

Distribution of ARPA Funds State Governments

\$219.8B through Dec. 31, 2024, to States & D.C., territories & Tribal governments

- **Amounts payable** to each of the 50 states and District of Columbia: total **\$195.3B**
 - Amount payable within 60 days of enactment
- 50% Year 1 & 50% Year 2

Distribution of ARPA Funds Local Governments

- Amounts payable to:
 - **Metropolitan cities: \$45.57B (Direct)**
 - **Non-entitlement units of local government: \$19.53B**
within 30 days of states' receipt **(through States)**
 - **Counties: \$65.1B (Direct)**
- **2 Tranches, each 50% of allocation**

Deadline for Use of ARPA Funds

- Funds do not have to be obligated until December 31, 2024, and unexpended funds are not subject to recapture or return until December 31, 2026



Infrastructure, Investment, and Jobs Act



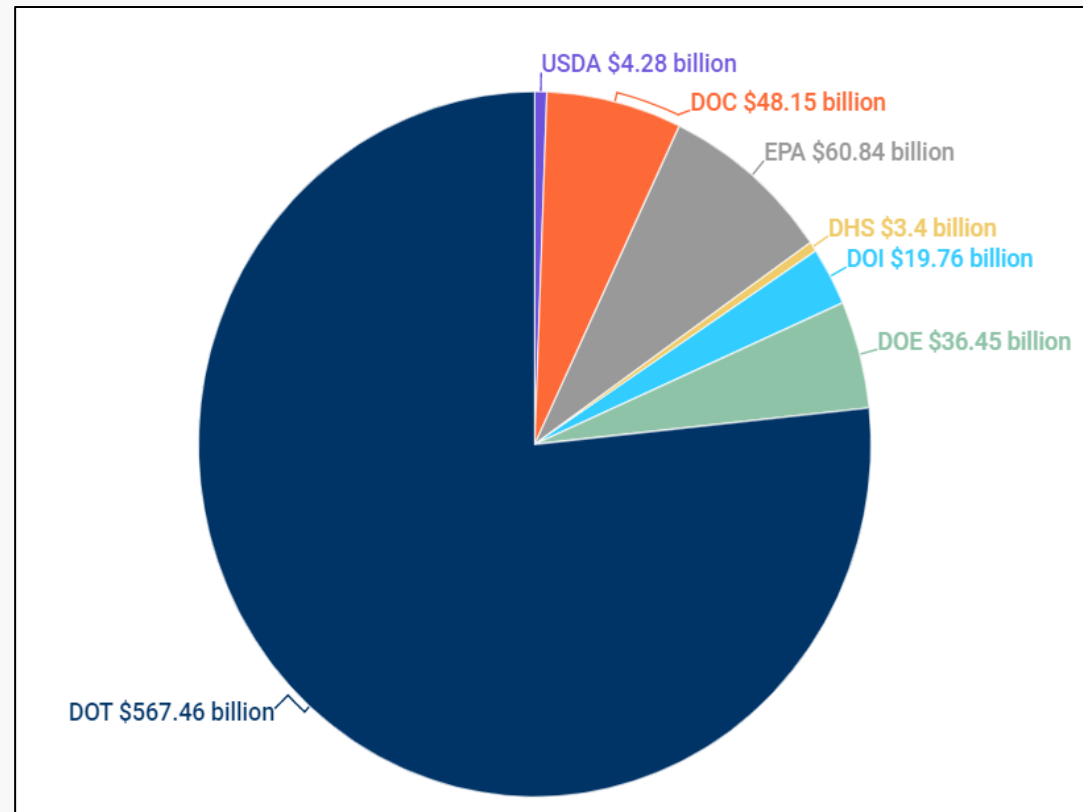
Purpose of the IIJA

- Approximately \$1.2 T in funding for broadband access, clean water, electric grid renewal in addition to the transportation and roads
- Half will flow through the DOT
- \$550 billion was newly authorized spending on top of what Congress was planning to authorize regularly
 - Funding for 375 programs; 125 new



Funding by Federal Agency

- 55% to 65% of the total that has been or will be parceled out according to formulas.
- 35% to 45% of the IIJA's total will be distributed through grants for which states and localities will compete. Those programs' funds will take longer to be awarded.



IIJA FEMA Funding

- \$3.5 billion for the FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA)
- \$1 billion for FEMA-BRIC
- \$500 million to establish state revolving loan funds for hazard mitigation, which were authorized by the STORM Act.



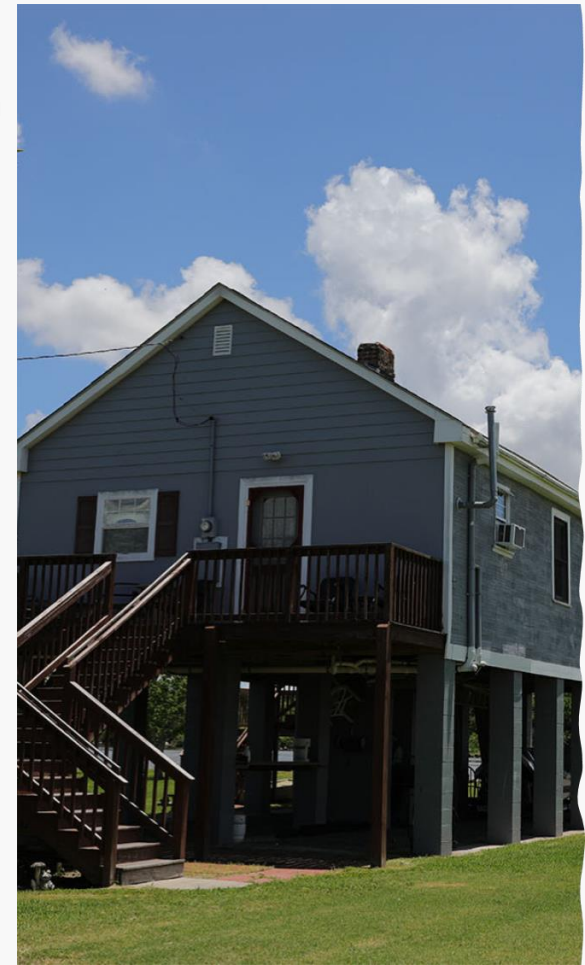
FEMA- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- FMA is available only to communities which participate in the NFIP. \$200 million was available for FMA in FY2020 and \$160 million was available in FY2021 for FMA.
- Twenty-six states did not submit FMA applications in FY2020 and 31 states did not apply in FY2021.
- IIJA: \$700 million for each of FY2022 to FY2026,
- Provides a 90% federal cost share for a property (1) that is located in a census tract with a CDC Social Vulnerability Index score of not less than 0.5001; or (2) that serves as a primary residence for individuals with a household income of not more than 100% of the applicable area median income.

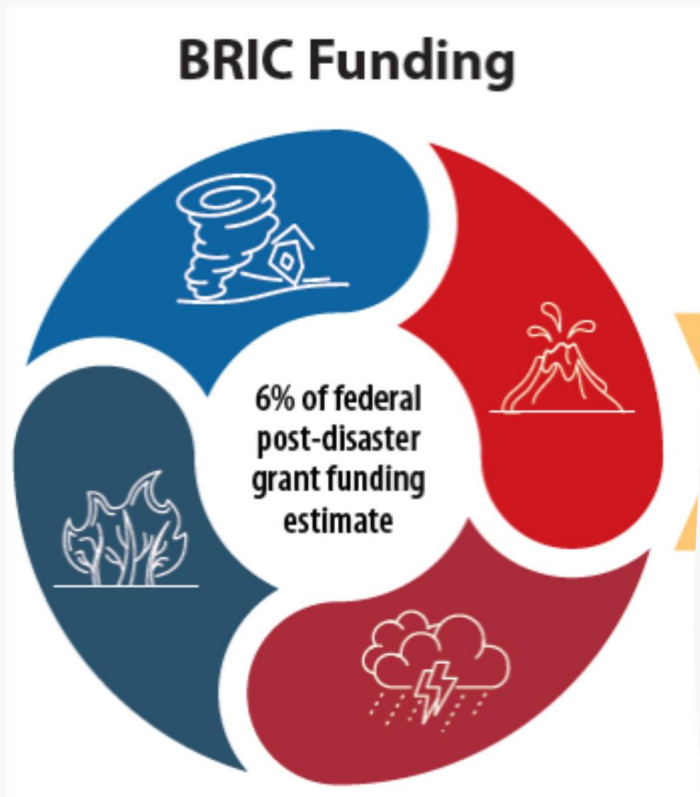


FEMA FMA- SWIFT Current

- FEMA recently announced the first initiative to be funded with the IIJA funding, the Swift Current Initiative Funding Opportunity
- The goal of Swift Current is to obligate FMA dollars for NFIP-insured and substantially damaged properties as quickly and equitably as possible after a flood
- Swift Current allocates \$60 million to Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These states were selected because they were affected by Hurricane Ida and have the highest repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss of NFIP-insured unmitigated properties, and the highest total insurance claims within their respective FEMA regions



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)



- The BRIC Program began in FY2020. For every major disaster declaration, an amount equal to 6% of the total funding awarded is set aside for BRIC
- As of February 28, 2021, \$1.808 billion was set aside for pre-disaster mitigation. \$500 million was available for BRIC in FY2020 and \$1 billion available in FY2021
- Based on historical disaster expenditures, FEMA expected a set-aside of \$300-500 million per year; however, the COVID-19 major disaster declarations resulted in additional funding.
- The IIJA appropriated \$1 billion for BRIC, with \$200 million in each of FY2022-FY2026. This funding is in addition to the 6% set-aside.

BRIC

- Provides funding for research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience
- Focus on infrastructure and Community Lifelines



FUNDING



Mitigation Funding Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act

- **WHAT:** A new source of hazard mitigation funding will be available through the Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Act of 2020 (STORM Act), which authorizes FEMA to enter into agreements with STTs to establish hazard mitigation revolving loan funds.
- **HOW MUCH:** \$100 million annually for FY2022 and FY2023 to capitalize new revolving loan funds. The IIJA appropriated \$500 million for the revolving loan program, with \$100 million for each of FY2022 to FY2026.
- **WHEN:** FEMA expects that it will take 18-24 months to stand up and implement the program, First Notice of Funding Opportunity in FY2023.

