

Coordination Between HUD CDBG-MIT CDBG-DR and FEMA Mitigation Programs

We want a nature-based solution that we'll move over to after the NOFO is released at the first part of August. We will go into NOFO webinars that are very tactical. At that point we can talk about all of the designs of the program and the priorities. We were going to the webinar to work explaining that, as well as how to apply. Here are some different resources. As I stated over to the right, I'm sorry, the left. You have the break website. I also have some links to other websites for FEMA that are important in the program. One being you are a member of the hazard mitigation assistance group and you have a link to the HMA website there. Then there is a link to the implementation toolkit. If you want to learn more about the community lifeline you can go there. There's the link for the benefit cost analysis. There's a link for hazard mitigation planning and the medication building code link. If you want to learn more about building codes and the building code affecting this grading schedule there is a link there. With that, that completes my presentation. I want to thank everybody for listening.

Thank you. We appreciate your input. I'm going to talk about the hazard mitigation grant program. It was created in November 1988 and is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergence Act. We will have slight say that I really designed for a general audience and certainly for grantees and it will not be very familiar with this program. This came online in 1989 and it makes it the longest-running mitigation grant program. This is the fourth largest grant program. There has been roughly 1,600 presidential major disaster declarations that has generated approximately \$20.7 billion and in agency funds. Both Michaela and Camille allude to the importance of leveraging various funding streams to support your risk vulnerability promoting long-term resilience. But that I wanted to talk about the value of medication to society.

The national Institute of building sciences and the interim study noted that for every dollar of federal investment generally up to six dollars is earned in terms of return on investment for benefits. The ratio goes up with the flood mitigation so for every dollar spent you have about seven dollars and benefits and if you incorporate the test of resistant building codes those benefits shield that is \$11 in benefits for every dollar spent. Reinforcing the messages from Camille and Michaela in terms of leveraging the programs with FEMA programs and other relevant programs that provide funding. With that being said, the value is driving down the cost for community and certainly with respect to natural hazards been able to leverage mitigation in terms of your federal investment with this vulnerability to natural hazards.

Here are some examples of common natural hazards. We have earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes. I will talk about particularly related to flood and hurricane, but I just wanted to point to these most common natural hazards that impact our grantees. Camille and Michaela also pointed to the importance of mitigation planning. I wanted to spend some time talking about that. Mitigation planning is very key and certainly when we look at the action plan and the mitigation needs assessment folding in the hazard identification and risk assessment

components of the mitigation plan certainly can help with the medication needs assessment. Establishing that baseline if you will where are your risks or how are they impacting the critical infrastructure and critical services, folding that into the risk assessment helps you to develop and strategize and prioritizing your funding for mitigation. Camille talked about community lifeline's and that mitigation plan component can incorporate that information and in doing so you are really taking an opportunity to build your long-term resilience and breaking that cycle of disaster damage and restoration and repeat damage. This is very key. I mentioned that it is authorized by section 404 of the Stafford act. It is declared after a presidential major disaster declaration. Estate, tribe, territory, governor can make a request for a declaration and it is reviewed at federal layers within FEMA and if that request is approved then the grantee will have funding available for their respective designated area. They can choose to target specific areas with their funding, or they can use it more globally within the jurisdiction. With that being said, I would encourage the grantees on the call here especially those that are very new to take a look at our regulations. We have regulations and this was alluded to by Camille. We have the flood guidance and an addendum that would provide you with additional information as well. So this is actually a pretty important aspect of the program. This is the process that we use to determine funding availability for a particular grantee. If the grantee has a standard mitigation plan these tears here are the first three bullets that I am calling tears apply for the standard mitigation plant. Based on our regulations and current guidance and policies up to 15% of the first \$2 billion for disasters assistance could be contained by a grantee. When we stop here for a second. Camille talked about those funding streams that make up this pot of money. Examples would include public assistance, individual assistance, those are huge areas within the agency that address disaster assistance. If you have a larger disaster the percentage goes down to 10%. Within that it is between \$2 billion in up to \$10 billion. Then for a really large disaster the percentage decreases again at 7.5% again within that threshold between \$10 billion and \$35 billion. I cannot illustrate how this process works. Many of you may be familiar with our efforts in Puerto Rico for each MTP. It is by far the largest disaster historically. They have standard mitigation plans, so they have had to go through these levels of process here. These bullets that I mentioned. With that they generated almost \$3 billion in terms of the federal share. So they have tried to illustrate that. Mustang for the grantees or applicants that meet the requirements. They may have what we call an enhanced plan and as assistance for the additional work they do to have that enhanced plan their percentages increase up to 20%. There is no tier. Here is the timeline so this presented as, presidential disaster declaration within the lifecycle there are several points within the first year to kind of check and see for that particular grantee. Once that amount is set within that first year the grantees start working with the local communities reaching out to them to say here are some priorities for each MTP for this particular declaration. Local communities will be working to submit applications along those lines and then the community will be working with the grantee to make sure that they are submitting complete and eligible applications. So if these are approved by FEMA the formal contract and grant agreement is established and also a similar contract is developed on the grantee and the

community. They are free to begin to implement their projects. There may be factors for other mitigation grant programs is that we basically do not up front the money all at once. We simply want them to submit receipts and documentation and we reimburse them for expenditures that are eligible. So the entire grant management lifecycle from start to finish should be six months -- 36 months. You can imagine when you have major events like hurricane Harvey in Texas or hurricane Maria that impacted Puerto Rico, the lifecycle for each MTP could be much longer than 36 months. This is the performance that we have for the program. Here is a list of eligible activities. I am not going to walk through all of these but later in the presentation I will touch on a few that are quite common. I would like to point out that HMTP is all hazards program meeting all-natural hazards are generally addressed and we have those types to address those hazards. So this is the contrast to the mitigation which is primarily looking at reducing the impact to the national insurance program. I want to take a few minutes and focus more on assistance and management costs. For advanced assistance we had the recovery improvement act of 2013 they amended the Stafford act. Another Camille alluded to some aspects of this. For HMTP this advanced assistance will provide upfront money. I think Camille said feed money to help with mitigation of strategies and to help collect and analyze technical information. Or you may have certain projects that require engineering design. The idea is to help grantees think through all of the decisions that need to be made in order to submit, complete eligible applications for funding. There is a cost capsule we do not allow the more than 25% of a given disaster for funding available. That translates to a maximum amount of \$10 million.

[Captioners Transitioning]