

**BUILDING SAFER,
STRONGER
COMMUNITIES**



the **NEW** 10 things to know about **funding** hazard mitigation

**EDUCATE
to
MITIGATE™**



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PURPOSE OF THIS PUBLICATION: It is an introductory guide to hazard mitigation funding.

THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED: For Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) Directors, parish-level officials and staff and other hazard mitigation stakeholders who may be involved in the identification of local hazard mitigation projects and management of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants. Its purpose is to help create a better understanding of available funding, who can apply, how to apply, the benefits of applying and how each grant can be used.

10 things to know about hazard mitigation

1 WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?

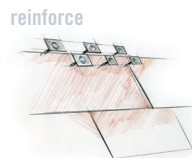
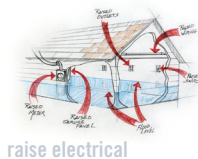
Hazard mitigation is **any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate future risk to people and property** from natural and man-made hazards and their effects. **Raising** homes, wind retrofits (roof tie-downs, window shutters, etc.) for critical facilities, drainage improvements, acquiring flood-prone structures **and flood control** are some of the more visible examples of mitigation.

Mitigation is smart, responsible and it's **cost-effective!**

For every \$1 spent on mitigation, approximately \$4 are saved in future reduced losses.

*United States Congressional Budget Office, Potential Cost Savings from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, 2007.

CLEARLY IT PAYS TO MITIGATE!



2 WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS?

They are similar. Both are intended to **reduce disaster impacts**. Planning where government services will be housed if established offices are damaged or destroyed in the wake of a disaster is an example of a **preparedness strategy**. Planning how to **locate, connect with and organize** staff after a disaster is a **preparedness strategy**.

Building and retrofitting so that structures can **withstand hurricane-force winds; elevating structures above flood waters; and relocating** structures to avoid the path of destruction are examples of **mitigation strategies**.

Levees — an important mitigation strategy — are included under other programs and are not in the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program.

3 WHY IS HAZARD MITIGATION IMPORTANT?

- Louisiana has a history of **major hurricanes**, has experienced **hundreds of flooding events** and felt the impacts of damaging high winds, **tornadoes** and **ice storms**.



- Louisiana topography places Louisiana structures at risk for repetitive damage from flooding and high winds.
- Disaster impacts to Louisiana have totalled **BILLIONS** of dollars in damages and well over a **thousand** lost lives.
- While most disasters cannot be avoided, hazard mitigation strategies can **break** the cycle of destruction, **lessening the loss of life and property damage**.

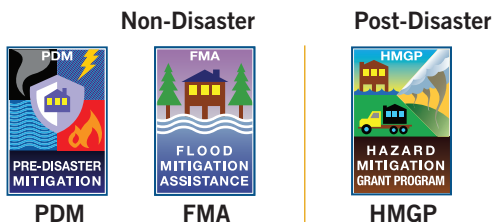
The bottom line: Hazard mitigation strategies help us build safer, stronger, smarter and more resilient communities better prepared to withstand future disasters.

4 ARE THERE FUNDS OR RESOURCES TO HELP COMMUNITIES IMPLEMENT HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES?

YES! Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) **Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)** programs are important opportunities and resources.

- There are **TWO non-disaster grants** available on **annual funding** cycles.
- Plus, there is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) available **after a Presidentially declared disaster**.

We call these programs **the big 3**. The Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) administers them.



Non-Disaster Grants:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Post-Disaster Grant:

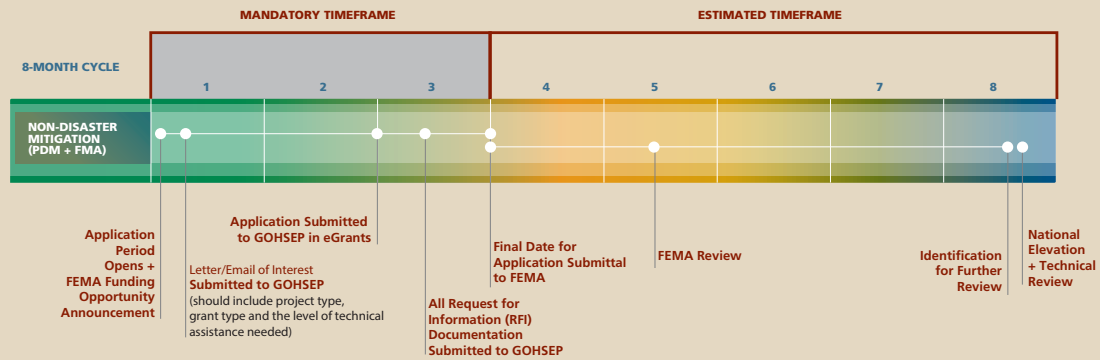
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

There are also a number of other **grants** that may include mitigation or mitigation-related **technical assistance** and **funding** resources within other Federal agencies and programs. Check out the following link: www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2152 and download the document: *Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs*; OR visit www.cfda.gov and download *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*.

5 WHAT ACTIVITIES CAN BE FUNDED BY HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT DOLLARS?

- At-Risk Property Acquisition (including demolition and relocation)
- Structure Elevation
- Dry Floodproofing (e.g. sealing a building) of Historic Residential and Non-Residential Structures
- Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects (e.g. drainage projects)
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities (roof straps, hurricane screens, elevate HVAC and utility panels, etc.)
- Safe Room Construction
- Soil Stabilization (e.g. erosion control, sinkhole mitigation, etc.)
- Wildfire Mitigation
- Elevate Roads
- Culvert/Bridge Enlargements, etc.
- 5% Initiative Projects (flex projects such as code enforcement, community education, generators, outreach, etc.)

sample non-disaster ANNUAL grant cycle (FY14)



There is some overlap between grants. For help in determining which grant is best for you contact your GOHSEP Hazard Mitigation State Applicant Liaison (HM SAL) for assistance.

6 WHO CAN APPLY FOR the big 3?

State and local governments, certain private nonprofits and Federally recognized Native American tribes are eligible to apply for grants or sub grants.

Individuals are NOT eligible to apply for hazard mitigation funding. However, an eligible Applicant may apply for funding to mitigate private structures.

7 UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS AM I ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR ONE OF THE TWO (2) NON-DISASTER ANNUALLY FUNDED HAZARD MITIGATION GRANTS?

You are an eligible Applicant if:

- You are a parish or local jurisdiction and have a FEMA-approved *Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)*.
- You are a **municipality** that participated in the development of your parish HMP and your governing authority has formally adopted it.
- You are a **State agency, Federally recognized tribal government or local government**.
- You are a **nonprofit organization** that provides governmental-type services (e.g. hospitals, schools, day care, etc.). Check with your local Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) or the GOHSEP HM SAL for your region to learn more.
- Your project is located in a **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)-participating community**.

NOTE: If you are a homeowner and have flood insurance, contact your parish to inquire about non-disaster grants.

non-disaster grants

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	PDM	FMA	HMGP
State Agencies	✓	✓	✓
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments	✓	✓	✓
Local Governments	✓	✓	✓
Private Nonprofit Organizations	*Able to apply through local jurisdiction.		

8 DOES MY HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITY HAVE TO BE INCLUDED IN OUR LOCAL, FEMA-APPROVED HMP TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR GRANT FUNDING?

YES. If your proposed activity is not listed in your local *Hazard Mitigation Plan*, contact your OHSEP Director.

9 IF MY PARISH IS THE RECIPIENT OF A HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP) ALLOCATION, ARE WE STILL ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR NON-DISASTER GRANTS?

YES. The TWO (2) non-disaster grants (PDM, FMA) are available on **annual funding cycles** and **independent of post-disaster HMGP allocations.**

10 GRANTS OFTEN REQUIRE A NON-FEDERAL MATCH. HOW CAN MY COMMUNITY MEET THE MATCH?

In addition to simply writing a check, there are many other ways to meet the non-Federal match **withOUT** writing a check.

For example:

- State, local government, homeowner **contributions**, or any combination of these can be used to meet the non-Federal match.
- **In-kind** labor, equipment, supplies and materials (owned, controlled and operated by the Applicant) used on the project can be applied to the non-Federal match.
- Third-party contributions of **volunteer services**, **donated supplies** or **loaned equipment or space** are possibilities for meeting the match.
- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** funds may also be used.

Do not let a non-Federal match requirement prevent your community from applying for hazard mitigation grants.

For more information, contact your HM SAL.

find us on the web!

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the big 3

eligible activities

Eligible activities for funding under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs fall into the following categories. Check with your GOHSEP Hazard Mitigation State Applicant Liaison (HM SAL) for details.

NON-DISASTER ANNUAL GRANTS



	PDM	FMA	HMGP
1. Mitigation Projects	✓	✓	✓
At-Risk Property Acquisition and Structural Demolition	✓	✓	✓
At-Risk Property Acquisition and Structural Relocation	✓	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction		✓	
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	✓		✓
Non-Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	✓	✓	✓
Safe Room Construction	✓		✓
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	✓		✓
Infrastructure Retrofit	✓	✓	✓
Soil Stabilization	✓	✓	✓
Wildfire Mitigation	✓		✓
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement			✓
Generators	✓		✓
5% Initiative Projects			✓
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
3. Management Costs	✓	✓	✓

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM):

The PDM Grant Program, provides resources to assist States, Tribal governments, territories and local communities to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing the reliance of Federal funding from future disasters.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA):

The FMA Grant Program provides resources to assist States, Tribal governments, territories and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP):

The HMGP provides grants to states and local governments after a major disaster declaration. HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and provides resources for the implementation of mitigation measures during recovery from a disaster. The State determines how projects are selected for funding and FEMA reviews for eligibility.

HOW NON-DISASTER GRANTS COMPARE



- 75% Federal share/ 25% non-Federal match required.
- 90% Federal share/ 10% non-Federal match
- If small impoverished community.
- Grant determination is nationally competitive.

- 75% Federal share/ 25% non-Federal match required.
- RL: 90% Federal share/ 10% non-Federal match required.
- SRL: 100% Federal share/ 0% non-Federal match required.
- Grant determination is nationally competitive.

• FY14: \$23,000,000 nationally/ grant cycle

• FY14: \$89,000,000 nationally/ grant cycle