

HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (HMA) GRANTS

DR-4214-HMGP

FY-2015-PDM / FY-2015-FMA



Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
Department of Conservation and Recreation

Agenda for the Presentation

2

- Part One: What is Hazard Mitigation? Why is it Important?
- Part Two: Discussion of the **Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)** programs: HMGP, PDM, and FMA
- Part Three: Eligible Project and Activity Types
- Part Four: FEMA Grants 101 – Overview of Application Process & Timelines
- Part Five: Application Elements
- Part Six: After the Application is Submitted – What Happens Now?
- Part Seven: Best Practices

Part One

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard Mitigation

Saving Lives, Infrastructure, and Money

4

- Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation is taking action *now*—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later.
- Disasters can happen at any time and place; their human and financial consequences are hard to predict.
- FEMA's mitigation programs help reduce the impact of events—and our dependence on taxpayer-funded federal assistance for disaster recovery.

Any Cost-Effective Action Taken....

5

- The phrase "cost-effective" is added to many definitions of hazard mitigation to stress the important practical idea that, to be beneficial, a mitigation measure should save money in the long run. If the cost of a mitigation project is less than the long-term costs of disaster recovery and repair for the project area, the mitigation is considered cost-effective.
- "Cost Effectiveness" will be discussed later in this presentation.
- Your solution should not fix the issue you are having now but the problems you will have years from now. Don't let history repeat itself!

Part Two

Discussion of the **H**azard **M**itigation **A**ssistance (**HMA**)

- **H**azard **M**itigation **G**rant **P**rogram (**HMGP**) Application Period: OPEN
- **P**re-**D**isaster **M**itigation Grant (**PDM**) Application Period: OPEN
- **F**lood **M**itigation **A**ssistance Grant (**FMA**) Application Period: OPEN

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

7

- Available only After a Presidential (aka Federally Declared) Disaster
- Available Statewide – not just in declared counties
- Available for ‘all-hazard’ mitigation **projects** (flood, wind, etc.) and **planning**;
- There is no minimum or maximum project/planning grant award amount
- **There is a 25% non federal match required on all grant awards**
- For DR-4214 there is approximately \$XXXXX available
- Certain Private Non-Profit organizations **are** eligible for HMGP grants
- Authorized by Section 404 of Stafford Act
- 36-month maximum period of performance
- Deadlines:
 - Early Application deadline is August 3, 2015 at 5:00PM
 - Final Application deadline is November 23, 2015 at 5:00PM



Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

8

- ❑ Nationally competitive grant program
- ❑ PDM funds available for 'all-hazard' mitigation projects (flood, wind, seismic, etc.) and planning
- ❑ **There is a 25% non-federal match required on all grant awards**
- ❑ \$30,000,000 available nationwide
- ❑ Private Non-Profit organizations are **not** eligible for PDM grants
- ❑ Each state is limited to a total of 10 sub-applications
- ❑ \$3,000,000 limit on project budgets
- ❑ 36-month maximum period of performance
- ❑ Application deadline is August 3, 2015 at 5PM

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

9

- The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP
- Nationally competitive grant program
- There is the possibility for a federal share greater than 75%
- FMA funds available for “flood related” hazards only – with an emphasis on Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
- \$150,000,000 available nationally
- 36-month period of performance
- Private Non-Profit organizations are **not** eligible for FMA
- Application deadline is August 3, 2015 at 5PM

RL & SRL Definitions for FMA Program

10

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) structure*:

- (i) For which 4 or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or
- (ii) For which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Repetitive Loss (RL) structure*:

- (i) Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
- (ii) At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

*Communities may request a list of their SRL and RL structures from the State NFIP Coordinator

Note: there is a separate set of definitions for SRL and RL from BW 2012 and NFIP.

Part Three

Eligible Project and Activity Types

Identifying an Eligible Project

- Perform a review of the actions specified in the mitigation strategy and the information contained in the Risk Assessment section of the Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify opportunities to develop mitigation projects.
- Consult your Department of Public Works or Emergency Manager about historical problem areas. Review records from past emergency events.
- Specify the problem and identify alternative projects that will solve the problem.

Conduct a Feasibility Review

13

- Identify obstacles to implementing the project
- Determine the best alternative for the community
- Identify potentially negative environmental impacts of the proposed project
- Engaging the public at this stage can inform the analysis of feasibility
- The BCR can be used as an indicator as to whether your project, as it is scoped, may be cost effective

Eligible Mitigation Project Activities

Table 3: Eligible Activities by Program

Eligible Activities	HMGP	PDM	FMA
1. Mitigation Projects	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	✓	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Generators	✓	✓	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Non-localized Flood Risk 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	✓		
Advance Assistance	✓		
5 Percent Initiative Projects	✓		
Miscellaneous/Other ⁽¹⁾	✓	✓	✓
2. Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
Planning Related Activities	✓		
3. Technical Assistance			✓
4. Management Cost	✓	✓	✓

⁽¹⁾ Miscellaneous/Other indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

Property Acquisition

15

- Homeowners must work through the community during the application process. Homeowners cannot apply directly.
- The acquisition must be voluntary. This mean the grant cannot be used to pay for eminent domain.
- Under FMA Program – For **Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** FEMA may contribute up to 100% of the cost.
- Under FMA Program – For **Repetitive Loss Properties** FEMA may contribute up to 90% of the cost.
- For all other properties FEMA may contribute up to 75% of the cost.
- The Non-Federal cost share shall not come from the town or state and the typical source is the homeowner.
- The BCA requirement is waived for properties in a NFIP mapped flood zone if the cost of the project is less than or equal to \$276,000.

Structure Elevation

16

- Homeowners must work through the community during the application process. Homeowners cannot apply directly.
- Under FMA Program – For **Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** FEMA may contribute up to 100% of the cost.
- Under FMA Program – For **Repetitive Loss Properties** FEMA may contribute up to 90% of the cost.
- For all other properties FEMA may contribute up to 75% of the cost.
- The Non-Federal cost share shall not come from the town or state and the typical source is the homeowner.
- Construction is required to be in accordance with ASCE/SEI 24-14 and Massachusetts state building codes.
- Owner must carry flood insurance in perpetuity.
- The BCA requirement is waived for properties in a NFIP mapped flood zone if the cost of the project is less than or equal to \$175,000.

Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

17

- To be eligible these projects must be a demonstrated upgrade in flow or capacity.
- The application will need to document damage or demonstrate through an engineer's report that damages would likely occur based on common recurrence intervals.
- Projects to provide drainage for roads where none exists may be eligible if they will minimize stormwater damage.
- Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards must be considered in the design phase.

Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

18

- **NEW!** to the HMA Guidance this year.
- Larger than localized projects; **regional in scale.**
- May include the construction, demolition, or rehabilitation of dams; construction or modification of dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, and stabilized sand dunes; and large-scale channelization of a waterway.
- Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects **cannot:**
 - constitute only repairs.
 - constitute a section of a larger flood control system.
 - duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies on the same site.

Soil Stabilization Projects

19

- Protection of critical utilities from erosion is a great use of this eligible activity.
- The use of geotextiles, stabilization sod, installing vegetative buffer, decreasing slope angles, and using slope anchoring means are eligible construction methods.
- Cannot duplicate the activities of other Federal agencies on the same site.

Generators

20

- A permanently installed generator that is a stand-alone project may be considered if the generator protects a critical facility.
- A Critical Facility is defined in Appendix B of Glossary.
- Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all requirements as described in HMA Guidance.
- BCA is required for PDM Program.
- BCA is strongly recommended for HMGP. A BCA narrative may be acceptable for certain applications.

Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Projects

21

HMA Guidance, 2015, Part III Section E.1.3.1 Eligible Activities, pg. 39-40

- Eligible mitigation planning activities may only include:
 - Development of a new mitigation plan
 - Comprehensive review and update of an existing FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan
 - Other planning activities as described in guidance
- No BCA required for planning applications
- Failure to complete planning grant = FEMA recoupment of grant funds
- Must have an approved plan to get HMA **project** grants.

What Projects are Ineligible?

22

- ❑ Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure.
- ❑ Projects that are dependent on another action to be effective and/or feasible.
- ❑ Projects which are repair or replacement, deferred maintenance, replacement of existing infrastructure (e.g. replacement of obsolete utility systems [pumps, generators, etc.]). considered regular pre-scheduled, or damage-induced maintenance.
- ❑ Projects for which actual physical work has occurred.
- ❑ Projects located in Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) Units or in OPAs, other than property acquisition.
- ❑ Projects that involve land that is contaminated with hazardous waste.
- ❑ Preparedness measures and response equipment (e.g., sandbags, bladders, geotubes, response training, electronic evacuation road signs, interoperable communications equipment).

For complete details see HMA Guidance, Part III, Section E.2 (page 42-44)

Part Four

FEMA Grants 101 – Overview of Application Process & Timelines

What you need to know about FEMA Mitigation Grants...

24

- MEMA is conduit for applications and funding to and from FEMA. MEMA manages the State Contracts/Grant Awards.
- The process from grant application to grant award can take several months to a year - please be prepared
- It is the sub-applicants responsibility to maintain their hazard mitigation plan for eligibility
- It is the sub-recipients responsibility to ensure that proper procurement is undertaken for projects which use federal funds.
See 2 CFR 200 before applying.

Reimbursement Based Program

25

- If awarded a grant, **all FEMA HMA programs are managed on a 'reimbursement' basis;**
 - ▣ Standard 'State Contract' is mechanism for funding
 - ▣ Cashflow - must have sufficient local funds to pay engineers, contractors, etc. – reimbursement requests for federal funds can take 6-8 weeks
 - ▣ Supporting documentation must be submitted with every reimbursement request
 - ▣ Indirect costs are **not allowed** for sub-applications in HMGP
 - ▣ Partial reimbursements are allowable
 - ▣ 10% retainage until 100% complete & final inspection by MEMA/FEMA
 - ▣ Quarterly performance reporting is required
 - ▣ No additional funds are available for cost overruns; be conservative developing cost estimates

Grant Cost Share

26

- **HMGP** cost share is 75% federal/25% non-federal
- **FMA** cost share varies depending on the project. Available cost shares include: 75% federal/25% non-federal, 90%/10%, and 100%/0%
- **PDM** cost share is 75% federal/25% non-federal
- Non-federal match may include:
 - ▣ Cash
 - Local, state, private cash payments
 - Federal grants are not allowable unless the authorizing statute for that grant explicitly allows the funds to be used as cost share for other Federal grants.
 - ▣ In-Kind Contributions
 - Force account labor (e.g. DPW staff), equipment, materials, contract labor (e.g. engineering contract), donated labor
 - Needs to be detailed in application
 - Proper documentation IS REQUIRED for reimbursement
- Non-federal match for mitigation projects benefitting private structures cannot come from state or local tax revenue and is generally provided by individual property owner

Prerequisites & Related Requirements

27

- All FEMA HMA grant programs require State/Local FEMA-approved 'Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan' at time of application*.
- Proposed projects must be cost-effective using FEMA Benefit-Cost Ratio Software v5.1. The BCR must be greater than 1.0.
- Must comply with 44CFR Parts 9 & 10 (Floodplain mgmt. & wetland protection).
- Must be able to be permitted under Federal, State & local permit procedures.
 - Environmental review information must be included in the application

* Plan approval must be before November 23 , 2015. If not, interested sub-applicants not meeting this state requirement must coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer or designee.

So Who Can Apply?

28

□ Eligible sub-applicants include:

- State agencies
- Local governments;
- Private non-profit organizations (as defined in 44 CFR 206.221(e) and 260.434(a)(2))
 - Homeowners & businesses are not eligible to apply directly.
- Indian tribes or tribal organizations;

Entity	HMGP	PDM	FMA
State agencies	√	√	√
Indian Tribal governments	√	√	√
Local governments/communities	√	√	√
Private non-profit organizations (PNPs)	√		

How To Apply – HMGP ONLY

29

- DR 4214 HMGP Application is available on the MEMA Website:
<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/mema/hazard-mitigation/grants/hazard-mitigation-grant-program-hmgp.html>
- 1 Electronic (PDF or WORD) **and** 4 hardcopies must be submitted to MEMA HQ by the deadline
 - Early Application deadline is August 3, 2015 at 5:00PM
 - Final Application deadline is November 23, 2015 at 5:00PM
- Applications must be submitted with authorized signatures

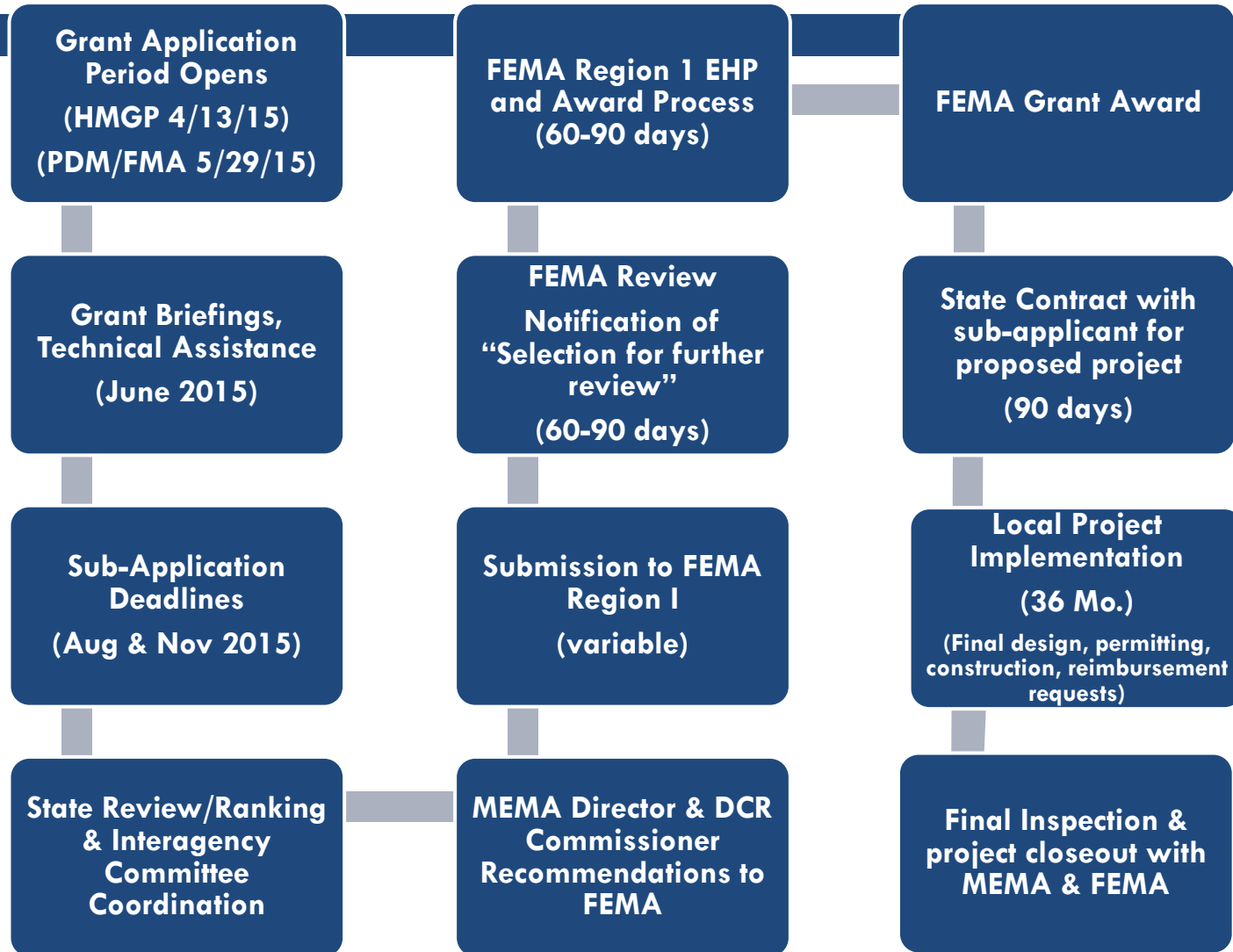
How To Apply – PDM & FMA ONLY

30

- Application is completed online using FEMA's eGrants system at <https://portal.fema.gov>
- Instructions are available on MEMA Website:
<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/mema/hazard-mitigation/grants/flood-mitigation-assistance-fma-grant-program.html>
- Click on “New User” and follow the instructions. Once this is completed send an email to shirletta.leung@state.ma.us
- Letter from the Chief Elected Official or Town Manager/Administrator (authorized signatory) must be submitted to MEMA before your account can be activated.

HMA Grant Application Process

31



HMGP PROJECT EVALUATION CRITERIA

32

- If the project is not implemented, there will likely be a detrimental impact, such as potential loss of life, loss of essential services, damage to critical facilities, infrastructure, and/or economic hardship. (Statement of need)
- The project mitigation adequately mitigates current hazards and anticipates future ones. The level of protection that will exist after the project is implemented is clearly defined. (How does your project solve the problem)
- The project clearly describes the solution by providing a detailed scope of work.
- The project budget is detailed.
- The application describes how the proposed project will provide long-term hazard mitigation benefits. A well-defined 'Benefit-Cost Analysis' (BCA) is provided with relevant supporting documentation. For projects where a numerical BCA is not required, a qualitative analysis of the project benefits will be used.
- The application demonstrates through a clear work schedule the capability of the applicant to implement and complete the project in a timely manner. This includes a plan for obtaining all environmental permitting, state and local, which are required.
- The application commitment to complete the project is substantiated by providing documentation of the non-federal cost match, signed support by chief administrative official, and a description of decision making process.
- The application details how the proposed mitigation activity is consistent with the FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan for the state and/or local jurisdiction
- The project is consistent with local and regional priority protection and priority development areas (e.g. Smartgrowth Principles, priority development areas [PDA's], comprehensive land use plans, capital improvement plans, etc.) and the application provides these details.
- The project promotes resiliency, sustainability and provides environmental benefits.
- The project mitigates the type of hazard that caused the declared event.
- The project is in the federally declared disaster area

PDM Ranking and Selection Process

33

For PDM, MEMA/DCR is limited to submitting 10 sub-applications (up to 3 project and/or up to 10 planning).

The review and ranking process for MEMA/DCR will be the same as with the HMGP grants. MEMA/DCR will have a limited opportunity to ask for application clarifications.

The following FEMA priorities for funding will be used for PDM selections for the national ranking process:

1. Each state has a maximum of \$250,000 set aside
2. Planning activities, Non-flood hazard, and Flood mitigation projects respectively, for all Applicants, that do not have HMGP funds available
3. Planning activities, Non-flood hazard, and Flood mitigation projects respectively, for all Applicants, that do have HMGP funds available
4. FEMA will further prioritize activities in communities with the highest assessed Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) rating
5. FEMA will further prioritize by the highest FEMA-validated Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)

FMA Ranking and Selection Process

34

The review and ranking process for MEMA/DCR will be the same as with the HMGP grants. MEMA/DCR will have a limited opportunity to ask for application clarifications.

The following FEMA priorities for funding will be used for FMA selections for the national ranking process:

1. Flood mitigation planning activities
 2. Flood projects that mitigate at least 50% of structures that meet definition:
 1. SRL: At least 2 separate NFIP claim payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure
 2. RL: Have incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event
 3. SRL: Four or more separate NFIP claims payments have been made with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of claims payments exceeding \$20,000
 3. Flood projects that will reduce the risk profile in communities through mitigation of the largest number of contiguous NFIP-insured properties
- FEMA will prioritize projects by the largest number of properties to be mitigated that meet the definition.
 - FEMA will further prioritize projects by the highest FEMA-validated Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR).

Part Five

Application Elements

Application Components

36

Common Application Elements include:

- ☐ Application Cover Sheet
- ☐ Scope of Work
- ☐ Work Schedule
- ☐ Project Cost Estimate
- ☐ Environmental Compliance Information
- ☐ Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)
- ☐ Assurances and Certifications

Required Components

37

- Scoping Narrative: Scope of Work, Schedule, and Cost Estimate:
 - ▣ **Introductory Statement**
 - ▣ Activities Description
 - ▣ Deliverables, Key Milestones, and Schedule
 - ▣ Personnel
 - ▣ Task Management
 - ▣ Cost Estimate (including Cost Share)

See Part IV, Application and Submission Information Section H.1 Required Components, Pgs. 58-59

Scoping Narrative

38

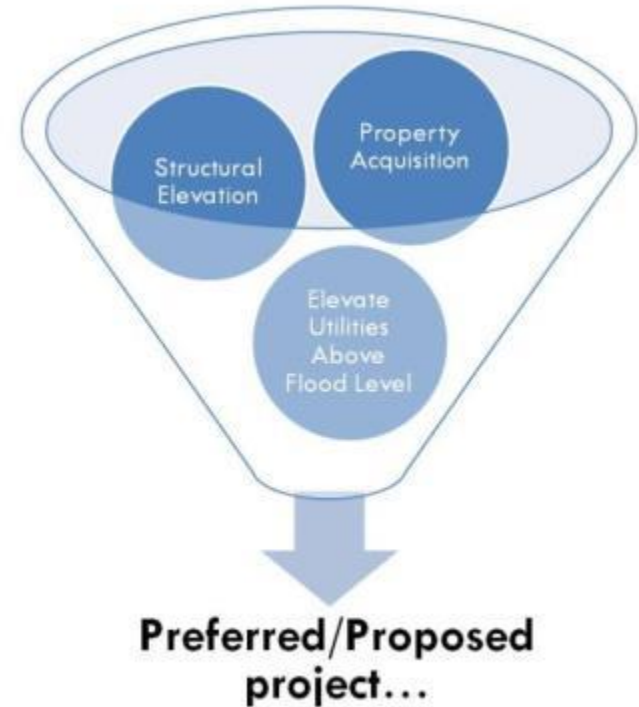
- **Introductory Statement:** short statement that describes the proposed activity and what will be accomplished
- **Activities Description:** The actual detailed Scope of Work
 - ▣ proposed approach and outcomes
 - ▣ relationship of each activity to the cost estimate
 - ▣ the responsible party for each task
- **Deliverables, Key Milestones, and Schedule:** The schedule identifies major milestones with target dates for meeting each milestone, including anticipated quarterly usage of Federal funds. Proposed schedules must not exceed the POP for the grant.

Alternatives Analysis

39

FEMA regulations require consideration of a range of alternatives in your application:

- Proposed project is Alternative #1 (most detailed description – full scope, budget & schedule)
- Two (2) other feasible alternatives must be described - why not selected? (less detail; try to avoid the “No Action” alternative)



Cost Estimate (Budget) Considerations

40

- Be conservative w/cost estimates:
 - ▣ Consider grant award date & future construction costs/timing
 - ▣ Include everything from your scope of work
- Avoid 'lump sum' cost items – unit quantities needed
- Contingency Cost: An allowance in the total cost estimate to cover situations that cannot be fully defined at the time the cost estimate is prepared, but that will likely result in additional eligible costs. See Part VI, D.3.4.
- Indirect costs are **not allowed** under HMGP and have specific funding restrictions under PDM and FMA; see program guidelines

Example Cost Estimate

41

- Pre-Award Costs (if appropriate)
 - ▣ Biological Study, Archeological Survey, etc.
- Engineering and design
 - ▣ Survey
 - ▣ H&H analyses
 - ▣ Engineering drawings
- Prepare bid package and obtain contractor
- Permitting
- Construction
 - ▣ Mobilization - Site access, storage, staging, and security
 - ▣ Temporary construction, earthwork, de-watering, clearing & grubbing, excavation, etc.
 - ▣ Installation of structures, pipes, equipment, etc.
 - ▣ On-site project management (construction inspection)
 - ▣ Site restoration, seeding, paving, demobilization
- Contract Closeout, MEMA/FEMA site visit

Pre-Award Costs

42

- Costs directly related to developing mitigation application:
 - ▣ Preliminary design, conducting Benefit-Cost Analysis, environmental/historic preservation coordination
 - ▣ Funded subject to FEMA discretion
 - ▣ Must be described in scope of work
 - ▣ List as a separate line item in budget
 - ▣ Projects not selected for funding will not receive reimbursement for pre-award costs
 - ▣ For costs beginning on or after April 13, 2015

Project Schedule

43

- Develop an estimated project schedule with target dates that includes all important milestones.
- All tasks identified in the SOW and cost estimate should appear in the schedule.
- Proposed schedules must not exceed the POP for the grant.
- Sufficient detail needed so FEMA can determine whether the proposed activities can be accomplished within the POP.
- HMGP allows for up to 36 months from close of the application period.
- PDM allows for up to 36 months from award date.
- FMA allows for up to 36 months from award date.

Important Planning Considerations

44

- Planning process timeline
 - Plan review can be lengthy
- Plans can be completed in-house or by hiring an RPA or independent consulting firm
- The cost estimate is relative to the community and level of analysis
- Scope of work importance
- Plan must include problem statements which will assist in developing mitigation actions and strategies

Important Project Considerations

45

- Upstream/downstream impacts of flood project?
- Level of protection provided by proposed project?
 - 50-year flood? Category 2 Hurricane Wind?
 - Provide documentation to support level of protection
 - Residual risk 'after mitigation' is not a 100% solution
- Level of design required for application will be determined by complexity & magnitude of proposed project.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)

46

- Required for all project applications (except plans);
- BCA looks at damages twice – before & after mitigation;
- Benefits = damages & losses avoided with mitigation project implementation
 - Avoided physical damages to infrastructure, buildings, contents, etc.
 - Economic impact of loss of function for roads, bridges, utilities, detour times, etc.
 - Avoided emergency response costs (evacuations, EOC costs, debris removal & clean-up costs)

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) (cont.)

47

- ***Don't wait to start thinking about BCA. Use as a project screening tool before developing full application!***
- All data and assumptions must be clearly documented & attached to BCA;
- FEMA requires the submission of the BCA export file (.zip file format) for mitigation projects submitted for HMA programs.
- Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) must be above 1.0 to be 'cost-effective';
- FEMA BCA Toolkit (software, training & resources):
 - ▣ Free download: <http://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis#1>
 - ▣ **Must use BCA Version 5.1** (effective Feb. 2015)

Recurrence Intervals (RI)

48

- RI is a statistical measurement based on historic data denoting the average recurrence interval over a defined time line.
- RI is expressed in the YEAR STORM: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 typically. They equate to percentages. A 100-year storm means there is a 1% chance of the event happening in a year. The lower the year storm, the higher the probability.
- The RI is important because the BCA software uses it to predict damages. The more damages you have at a smaller RI will make the software compute a higher BCR number.

Part Six

After the Application is Submitted – What Happens Now?

Environmental & Historic Preservation Review

50

- Funds will not be awarded & project cannot start until FEMA environmental & historic preservation review is completed.
- FEMA will conduct Federal NEPA compliance review
 - Must provide complete and accurate Environmental Compliance Information.
- Application must identify the permits that will be required (i.e. from whom, cost, how long?)

State Standard Contract

51

- FEMA obligation, sub-recipient will be notified
- Contract Package will be sent to Sub-recipient for execution with 60 days of receipt
- For HMGP, projects in excess of \$1 million in federal share will be awarded incrementally through 'SFM'
- Quarterly reporting is required
- Site visits and sub-recipient monitoring will be conducted (including final site visit)
- All bids, specs, and sub contracts must be submitted

Grant Resources:

52

Check the **Disaster Recovery & Mitigation** section of MEMA website for more information.

www.mass.gov/mema

Additional Assistance:

53

State Hazard Mitigation Team “Technical Assistance Meetings”

- We strongly encourage interested sub-applicants meet with State Team one-on-one to discuss project proposals, application process, general mitigation issues, etc.
- To schedule an appointment email: mitigation@massmail.state.ma.us

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Mitigation Unit Supervisor
Sarah.White@state.ma.us
(508) 820-2053

David Woodbury
Hazard Mitigation Grants Coordinator
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Rich Zingarelli
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Richard.Zingarelli@state.ma.us
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Part Seven

Best Practices – Examples of Real World
Mitigation Activities

Georgetown – West Street Culvert

55

HMGP-1813

Project site involves an existing undersized (2'x3') culvert which conveys the Parker River under West Street; the roadway is a key access route to the Town's primary groundwater supply wells

Improvements included elevation of roadway, installation of new 10'x6' concrete box culvert, headwall & wingwalls, retaining wall installation & wetland replication

Completed Fall 2014

Before...



After...



Danvers – Maple Street Culvert

56

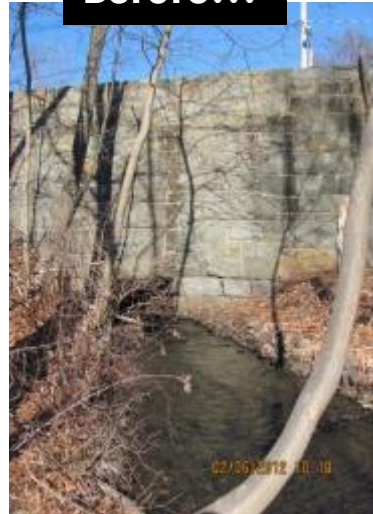
HMGP-1895

Built in 1850s and reconstructed in 1940s, existing culvert had collapsed (due to scouring of the granite & stone sidewalls) 3 times during heavy rain events

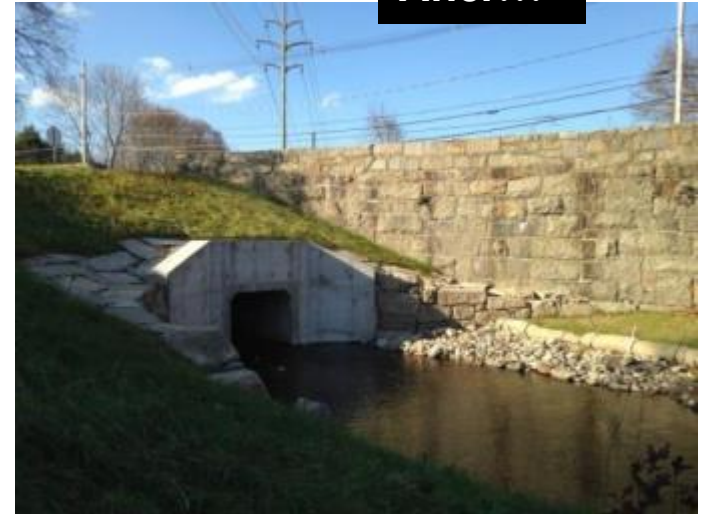
End result of new concrete box culvert is less flooding, increased protection of the structural integrity of Route 62 and its buried utilities, and protection of downstream homeowners during major storm events

Completed Fall 2014

Before...



After...



Becket – Road/Slope Stabilization

57

PDM-2005

Emergency access route
(Brooker Hill Road closed =
major detours);

Recurrent erosion issues;
'Wild & Scenic River'
designation – NPS involved;

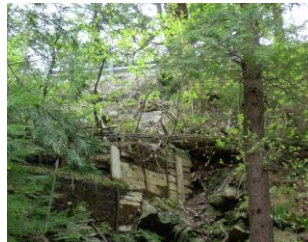
Bio-engineered solution;

FEMA '05 PDM Grant
award: \$248,464 Total
Cost

- ▣ \$186,348 FEMA Grant
- ▣ \$62,116 local share

Completed Fall 2008

Before...



After...



Holyoke - Hydro-Electric Facility Floodproofing

58

HMGP-1895

~\$100,000 per facility

Protects the Electrical equipment up to the 500-year flood level

Holyoke Gas & Electric provided the match

Completed Spring 2015



Scituate – Structure Elevation

59

Funded under
SRL 2012 Grant
Program (Two
Homes total)

Elevation of
structures is
noted as an
ongoing hazard
mitigation
strategy for the
Town

Completed
Winter 2014

Before...



During...



After...

Boxboro – Emergency Generators

60

HMGP-1959

Existing school designated local emergency shelter; adjacent fire/police/EOC also served by existing water well house

No prior back-up power for school or well house

Projects successfully completed Spring 2014



Essex – Town Hall Generator

61

HMGP-4051

Town Hall receives its sole Internet point of presence & high-speed connection from a datacenter at a Metro Boston city 22 miles away; back-up generator a critical need

Work aligned seamlessly with concurrent historic town hall renovation

Completed Winter 2015



Salisbury – Town Creek Culvert and Wetlands Restoration Project

62

Before...

After...

PDM-2010

Includes installation of larger culverts & adjustable combination flap-slucice tide gates

Ecological restoration to improve a habitat that supports wide range of wild & marine life

Completed Fall 2014

