



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

FY 2023 Non-Disaster (BRIC & FMA) Oregon Emergency Management Guidance

Jon Wiebe

Deputy State Hazard Mitigation Officer (Acting)

jon.wiebe@oem.oregon.gov • (503) 934-0988



Agenda

- Overview - Fiscal Year 2023 FMA and BRIC Funding Opportunity
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Subapplication Process
- Program Support Materials
- Chat Questions



Overview

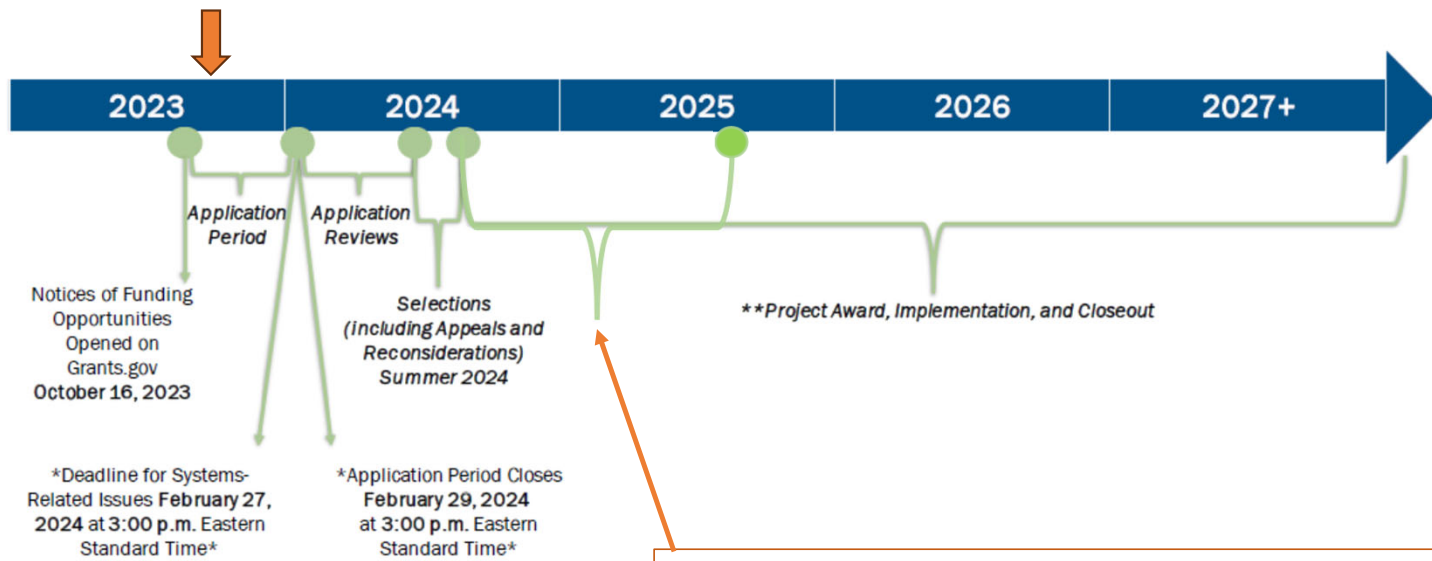
Preapplication & Subapplication Timeline

Milestone	BRIC/FMA FY23	Milestone	BRIC/FMA FY23
Statewide guidance Intro	September 20, 2023	Notification of subapplication invitation / non-selection	November 17, 2023
Notice of Funding Opportunity published by FEMA	October 12, 2023	Subapplication (invitation) submittal due to OEM	January 26, 2024
Preapplications submittal to OEM	October 27, 2023	OEM application submittal due to FEMA	February 29, 2024
Official guidance and pre-recorded Webinars	November 7, 2023	Weekly Office Hours	Thursdays @ 2:00pm Starting November 30, 2023
BRIC/FMA Live Webinar # 1	November 14, 2022 2:00pm		
Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team (IHMT) review dates	November 7-October 16, 2023		



Overview

Application Cycle and Funding Deadlines



Subapplication review and approval process can take **10-18 months!**





Overview

Hazard Mitigation Plans

- Subapplicants are required to have a FEMA-approved Local or Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 201 by:
 - The application deadline (Feb 29, 2024) and
 - At the time of obligation of grant funds (approximately 10-18 months from submittal) for hazard mitigation projects
 - Exemptions exist for specific BRIC/FMA activity subtypes.



Overview

Natural Hazards & Community Lifelines

- Numerous actions can be taken, and hazard mitigation interventions put in place, to minimize the impacts of **natural hazards** and reduce the overall risk of disasters, while also increasing community resilience.



- BRIC activities can be applied towards projects which mitigate **Community Lifeline** structures, facilities and systems and can involve a wide variety of public, private and non-profit organizations across multiple communities.





Overview

Considerations for both BRIC & FMA Projects:

They must:

- Be cost effective
- Designed to increase resilience and reduce or eliminate risk of injury, loss of life and damage from future natural disasters
- Meet latest consensus based codes (IBC)
- Align with jurisdictional HMP
- Meet all environmental and historic preservation requirements.



Overview

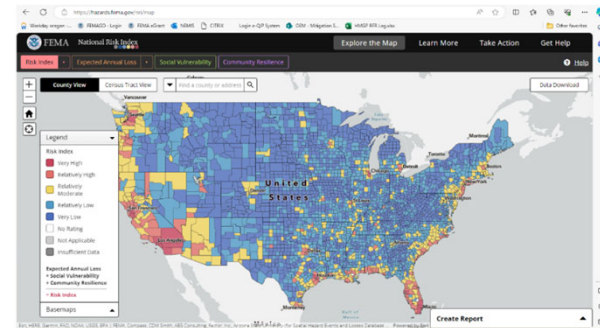
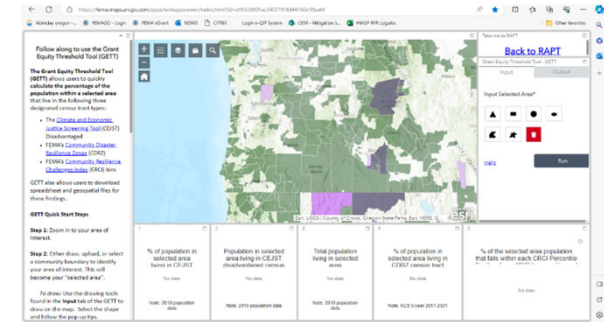
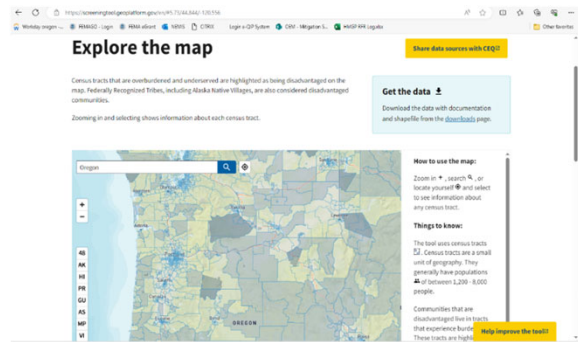
Justice40 Initiative

- The Justice40 initiative is aimed to deliver 40% of overall benefits of climate, clean energy, affordable and sustainable housing, clean water and other investments to disadvantaged communities.
- A disadvantaged community, is identified using version 1.0 or the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJEST)

[Explore the map - Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool \(geoplatform.gov\)](https://www.geoplatform.gov)

[GETT Dashboard \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

[Map | National Risk Index \(fema.gov\)](https://fema.gov)



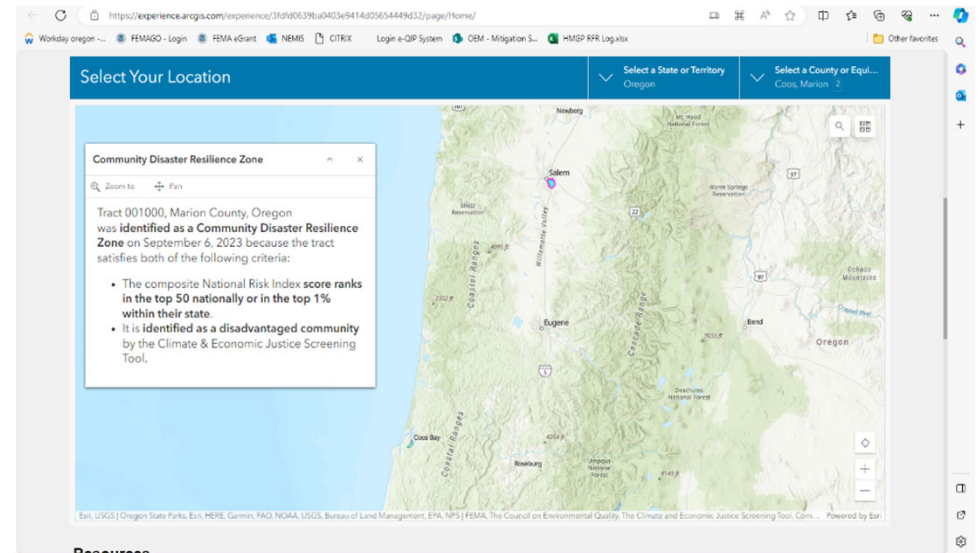


Overview

Community Disaster Resilience Zones

- The Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act will build disaster resilience across the nation by creating and designating resilience zones which identifies disadvantaged communities most at-risk to natural hazards.
- Community Disaster Resilience Zones will build disaster resilience across the nation by driving federal, public and private resources to the most at-risk and in-need jurisdictions.

[Home | FEMA Community Disaster Resilience Zones \(arcgis.com\)](https://www.fema.gov/community-disaster-resilience-zones)





Overview

Build America, Buy America Act

- Recipients and subrecipients must comply with the Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA).
- None of the funds provided may be used for a project for infrastructure unless the iron and steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in that infrastructure are produced in the United States.
- BABAA requirements apply to new awards, obligations or renewals made on or after January 1, 2023.
- FEMA's Buy America Preference in FEMA Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure - [FEMA Interim Policy #207-22-0001 discusses domestic preference.](#)



Overview

Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA)

- FEMA requires all HMA projects to be cost effective
- Subapplicants may use one of three standardized approaches when submitting a sub-application
- Streamlined Determination:
 - For projects with a total cost of less than \$1 million the sub-applicant may provide a narrative that includes qualitative and quantitative data demonstrating the benefits and cost effectiveness of the project
 - Pre-calculated benefits are available for some project types including acquisition, elevations, wind retrofits, tornado safe rooms, hospital generators and post wildfire mitigation
 - Sub-applicants may still opt to use a BCA to show cost effectiveness.



Overview

Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Cont.

- Assistance
 - OEM Mitigation will have BCA assistance available on an “as requested” basis
 - FEMA will review HMA project sub-applications during the pre-award process that are competitive and otherwise eligible for selection
 - BRIC – Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of at least 1.0 is not required at the time of application for Federally Recognized Tribes, Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities and projects primarily benefitting CDRZ
 - FMA – Federally Recognized Tribes, small and impoverished communities and communities in a CDRZ can submit sub-applications without completing a BCA
 - <https://www.fema.gov/grants/tools/benefit-cost-analysis>
- Discount Rate Adjustment
 - If a streamlined cost effectiveness determination method does not apply, a BCA is required to validate cost effectiveness. FEMA has established a set discount rate of 3% to be used in a BCA for hazard mitigation projects for the FY 2023 BRIC and FMA rounds.



Overview

Phased Projects



- Who should apply phasing?
 - Communities requesting federal funding for developing and evaluating projects without assuming the risk of not being selected
 - Beneficial for communities that do not have the upfront capital needed to start project design and development (EHP, H&H and BCA, etc.)
- What is the benefit?
 - Focuses on breaking down complex project into manageable phases
 - Allows for the development of all the technical and environmental information, including design, engineering studies and permitting, before approval of a fill construction approval in phase II.



Overview

Go / No Go Criteria

Requirements:

- Applies to both BRIC & FMA competitive projects
- The subapplicant, in coordination with the applicant, **must identify** at least one or more Go/No-Go milestones in the work schedule for
 - Hazard mitigation projects submitted to the national competition
 - Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project that is a Phased Project
 - Allocation or tribal set-aside projects do not require Go/No-Go milestones
- A Go/No-Go milestone is a major milestone in the project that if not completed on time may result in a cancellation of the subaward.
- Progress towards meeting the Go/No-Go milestones must be reported in the quarterly progress reports submitted to the recipient and FEMA
- FEMA will evaluate project performance, schedule adherence, and contribution to FEMA's program goals and objectives.



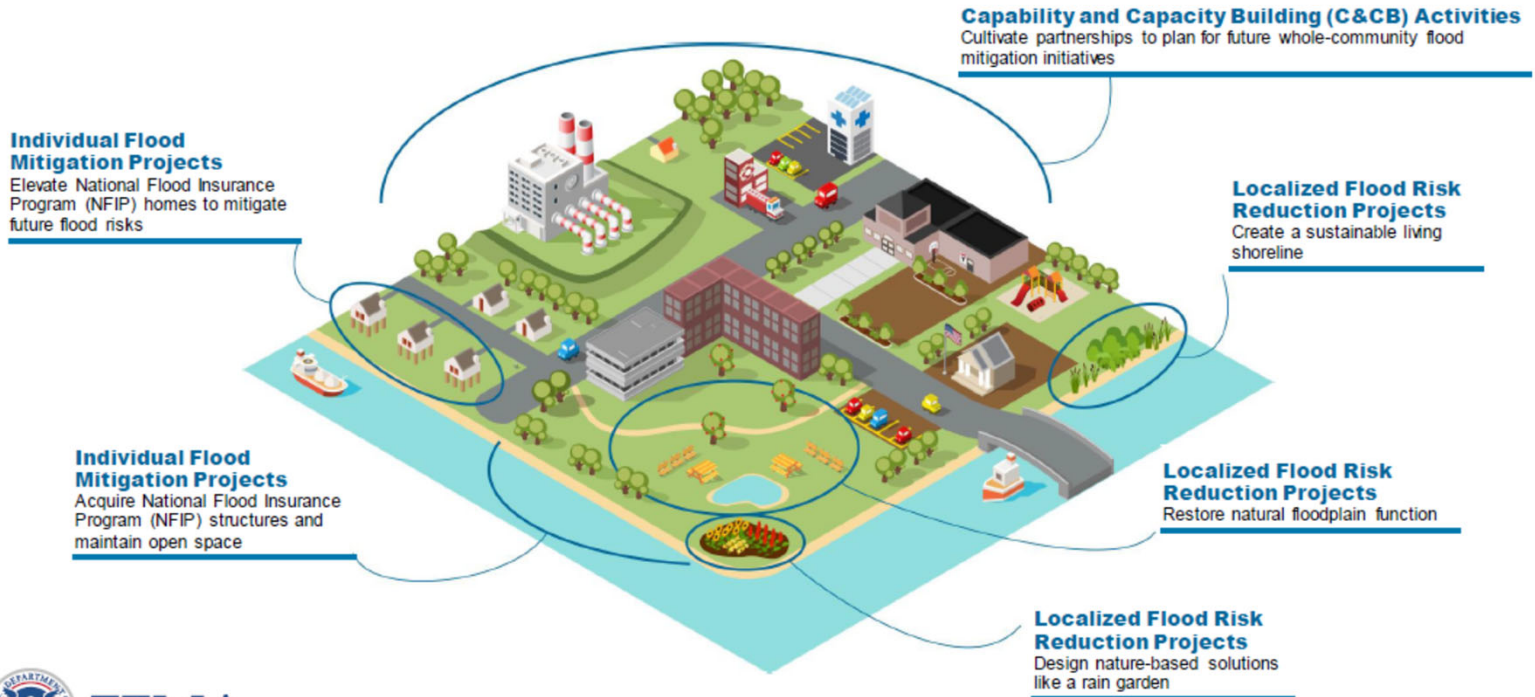
Overview

Management Costs

- Financial assistance to reimburse the recipient and sub-recipient for eligible and reasonable indirect costs, direct administrative costs, and other administrative expenses associated with a specific mitigation measure or project
- Can be up to 5% of the total project cost
- In addition to funding received as described in Section B.1, Available Funding for the NOFO, subapplicants may submit up to 5% of the total budget of the Capability and Capacity Building activity or hazard mitigation project for subapplicant management costs.
- The total budget refers to the sum of non-federal and federal shares of the proposed Capability and Capacity Building activity or hazard mitigation project.
- Subapplicants must use management costs to manage their subaward activities.
- Subapplicant management cost activities must be added to the Scope of Work section and identified as a line item in the Cost Estimate section of subapplications in FEMA GO.
- Management costs are a separate entry in the FEMA GO subapplication



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)



FEMA



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FMA Program

- National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012
- IIJA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - \$800 million 2023
- The program reduces or eliminates the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and within NFIP participating communities
- States, Federally Recognized Tribes, Territories, DC eligible
- Nationally competitive, annual application cycle
- FMA does not utilize state allocation



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Funding Overview

Item	2021	2022	2023
Total Funding Amount	\$160 million	\$800 million	\$800 million
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	-	-	\$520 million
Individual Flood Mitigation Projects			\$220 million
C&CB Activities	-	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000
MHMP Cap	\$500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
MJMHMP Caps		\$ 50,000 for \$ 25,000	\$ 50,000 \$ 25,000
Technical Assistance			\$ 50,000
Project Scoping			\$ 900,000
Additional C&CB Activities			\$ 300,000

No set a side for FMA

Please see respective NOFOs for further funding information



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Eligibility

- Subapplicants must participate in the NFIP, not be on probation or suspension
- All structures included in the project subapplications must be insured under the NFIP (before, during, and after the mitigation)
- Mitigation Reconstruction
 - Structures listed in the subapplication must have a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policy in effect at the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) application start date. It must be maintained for the life of the structure regardless of the flood zone
- Acquisition/Demolition
 - Structures listed in the subapplication must have an NFIP policy in effect at the FMA application start date. It must be maintained until the transfer of property occurs regardless of flood zone.



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Key Changes for 2023

- Funding allocations – increase in Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
- Mitigation Reconstruction cap of \$220,000 federal share per structure, previously \$150,000
- CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation
- Changes to Final Priority Scoring Criterion, tiebreakers, and Individual Flood Mitigation Projects prioritization and thresholds
 - Properties meeting FMA and NFIP definitions of Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) will also be recognized for project prioritization
 - Individual Flood Mitigation Project prioritization shifted to 75% FMA and NFIP SRL and RL (previously 50%)
 - Equity data measure shift from CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST)/Justice40 Communities & Community Disaster Resilience Zones.



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

NFIP Data Sharing Requests

- Data request form may be sent to OEM Mitigation to forward to FEMA Regional Flood Insurance Liaison
- Routine Use Letters (RULs) are for a one-time request only
- Information Sharing Access Agreements (ISAAs) last for 3 years and can be used for repeat data requests.



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Capability and Capacity Building Activities

- FMA C&CB Activities are used to develop future Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects and/or Individual Flood Mitigation Projects that will subsequently reduce flood claims against the NFIP.
- Before FY 2022 FMA NOFO, C&CB Activities were referred to as hazard mitigation plans, technical assistance, and project scoping.
- Other eligible C&CB Activities may include Substantial Damage Procedures.



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FMA C&CB Final Scoring Criteria



Justice40 Community or
Community Disaster
Resilience Zones

up to
8
points



Community
Rating System (CRS)
Participation

3
points



Cooperating Technical
Assistance Partners
Program (CTP)
Participation

3
points



Public and
Private-Sector
Partnerships

2
points



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

- Mitigate community flood risk for the purpose of reducing NFIP flood claim payments
- \$50 million activity cap per subapplication
- Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:
 - Floodwater storage and diversion
 - Floodplain, wetland, marsh, riverine and coastal restoration and protection
 - Stormwater management
 - Localized flood control projects with co-benefits to other hazards, as well as social and environmental benefits
- Cost Share
 - 75 percent / 25 percent (Federal/Non-Federal)
 - 90 percent / 10 percent (CDC SVI >.5001)



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FMA Localized Flood Risk Final Priority Criteria



up to 300 points*
Justice40 Community or Community Disaster Resilience Zones



up to 200 points*
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Policy Holder
(2 points per NFIP Policy)*



up to 175 points*
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Defined Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties
(5 points per RL and 10 points per SRL)*



100 points
Consideration for Climate Change and Other Future Conditions



100 points
Incorporation of Nature-Based Solutions



50 points
FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Capability and Capacity Building (C&CB) Activities



25 points
Public and Private-Sector Partnerships



25 points
Community Rating System (CRS) Participation



25 points
Cooperating Technical Assistance Partners Program (CTP) Participation



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Benefitting Area Maps

- Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects must demonstrate that the proposed project benefits NFIP insured properties.
- Applications should include a map with associated geospatial file(s) delineating: the proposed project area or footprint boundary, and the benefiting area which is aligned with flood modeling such as a Hydrologic and Hydraulic study, and
- Optional NFIP policy overlay.



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Individual Flood Risk Reduction Projects

- Mitigate the risk of flooding to individual NFIP-insured structures and buildings.
 - No activity cap per subapplication.
- Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:
 - Acquisition and Structure Demolition/Relocation
 - Structure Elevation
 - Mitigation Reconstruction (up to \$220,000 federal share)
 - Wet Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures
 - Dry Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures
 - Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures
- Cost Share
 - 100 percent (Severe Repetitive Loss)
 - 90 percent / 10 percent (Repetitive Loss or CDC SVI > .5001)
 - 75 percent / 25 percent (General)



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FMA Individual Flood Risk Projects Final Criteria

Tier 1: Priority Order

Mitigate at least 75%
of Structures



Individual Flood Mitigation Projects that will mitigate flood damage to **at least 75 percent** of structures included in the subapplication that meet **ANY** of the following FMA and/or NFIP SRL and RL definitions in order by program priority:

- FMA definition of an SRL property
- FMA definition of an RL property
- NFIP definition of an SRL property, and/or
- NFIP definition of an RL property

Tier 2: Final Priority Scoring Criteria



10
points*

Substantial Damage
(*10 points per Substantial
Damage structure, no cap)



up to
50
points

**Justice40 Community
or Community Disaster
Resilience Zones**



up to
30
points

**Flood Mitigation Assistance
(FMA) and National Flood
Insurance Program (NFIP)
Defined Severe Repetitive
Loss (SRL) and Repetitive
Loss (RL) Properties**



20
points

**FEMA Flood Mitigation
Assistance (FMA)
Capability
and Capacity Building
(C&CB) Activities**



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

BRIC Program

- Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018
- IIJA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - \$1 billion 2023
- The BRIC program's guiding principles include supporting communities through capability and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation, including multi-hazard resilience or nature-based solutions; promoting partnerships; enabling large, systems-based projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency.
- States, Federally Recognized Tribes, Territories, DC eligible
- Nationally competitive, annual application cycle
- BRIC utilizes state allocation



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Total Available BRIC Funding in Fiscal Year 2023 - \$1 Billion					
Uses of Assistance	\$112M State/Territory Allocation	\$50M Tribal Set-Aside	\$112M State/Territory Building Code Plus-up	\$25M Tribal Building Code Plus-up	\$701M National Competition for Mitigation Projects
Management Costs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capability and Capacity Building Activities	✓	✓			
Hazard Mitigation Projects	✓	✓			✓
Building Code Adoption and Enforcement	✓	✓	✓	✓	



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Objectives

- Increase climate literacy among the emergency management community, including awareness of natural hazard risks and knowledge of best practices for mitigation
- Increase awareness of stakeholders and partners with capabilities to support mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery
- More innovative risk-informed mitigation projects are developed and completed, including multi-hazard resilience or nature-based solutions.
- Communities identify and mitigation natural hazard risks and threats from climate change that enhance community climate resilience and adaptation
- Increased resources to eliminate disparities in equitable outcomes across underserved communities



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

FY2023 Priorities

- Incentivize natural hazard risk reduction activities that mitigate multi-hazard risks to public infrastructure and disadvantaged communities as referenced in EO 14008
- Incorporate nature-based solutions, including those designed to reduce carbon emissions
- Enhance climate resilience and adaptation
- Increase funding to applicants that facilitate the adoption and enforcement of the newest editions of building codes
- Development and use of mitigation projects that meet multiple program priorities



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Key Changes for 2023

- Building Code Plus-Ups (Tribal and State or Territory)
- Equity data measure shift from CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) and Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ)
- State or Territory Allocation includes a minimum of \$400,000 for any combination of capability- and capacity-building activities and projects primarily benefiting CDRZ
- Benefiting area maps
- Revised streamlined cost-effectiveness determination methods and benefit-cost analysis assistance
- Rescoring Evaluation Criteria
 - Project alignment with top mitigation hazard
 - Building code adoption and enforcement or alternative higher standard
 - Removal of non-federal cost share



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Funding Overview

Item	2021	2022	2023
Total Funding Amount	\$1 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$1 billion
State Allocation	\$2 million	\$2 million	\$2 million
State/Territory Building Code + Up	-	-	\$2 million
State Projects (national competition)			\$701 million
C&CB Cap	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$500,000
Projects Cap	\$50 million	\$50 million	\$50 million

Please see respective NOFOs for further funding information



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

BRIC State Allocation Priorities

- \$1.5 million prioritized for plans and plan related activities
- \$.5 million prioritized for projects focusing on Justice40:
 - Intentionally climate change focused
 - Project area has significant portion of Disadvantaged Rural Communities
- \$2 million to building code activities
- Subapplications required to quantify this information with supporting materials such as maps and website data or professional studies and reports that demonstrate how the disadvantaged community benefits from the project.



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Federal Cost Share and Management Costs

- The generally applied cost share for the BRIC grant program is 75% federal and 25% non-federal

Federal Share increases

- Up to 90% for Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities
- Up to 90% for Community Disaster Resilience Zones
- Up to 100% of Management Costs across all activities



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Enabling Equitable Outcomes

- Equity Measures
 - Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) and Community Disaster Resilience Zones (replaces CDC SVI)
 - Maintain Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community (EDRC) and Tribal
- Benefitting Area Maps
 - Map used to determine if project benefits or primarily benefits Justice40 community, Community Disaster Resilience Zones, or Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community.
 - BCA support available for subapplications that benefit or primarily benefit Community Disaster Resilience Zones, or Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community.
 - Map help subapplicants and reviewers understand the population impacted by the project.
- Streamlining of the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) Method
 - BCA Assistance, and BCA Discount Rate Change



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Capability and Capacity-Building (C&CB)

- Activities which enhance the knowledge, skills, expertise, etc., of the current workforce to expand or improve the administration of mitigation assistance. Includes the following sub-categories:
 - Building code activities
 - Project scoping
 - Hazard mitigation Planning
 - Planning-related Activities
 - Partnerships
 - Other activities

Hazard Mitigation Projects (BRIC)

- Cost-effective projects designed to increase resilience and public safety; reduce injuries and loss of life; and reduce damage and destruction to property, critical services, facilities, and infrastructure (*see NOFO for general information on project eligibility*).



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

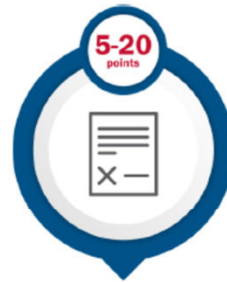
Technical Criteria



Infrastructure project



Incorporation of nature-based solutions



Local and/or state/tribal/territorial adoption of recent IRC and IBC model codes (5-10 points); and/or Building Code Enforcement (10 points)



Application generated from a previous qualifying award or the subapplicant is a past recipient of BRIC Direct Technical Assistance



Designation as a Disadvantaged Community (under Justice40/identified by CJEST), or as an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community, or as a Federally Recognized Tribal Government, or a supplication that benefits, or primarily benefits, a Community Disaster Resilience Zone



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Qualitative Criteria



**Risk Reduction/
Resilience
Effectiveness**



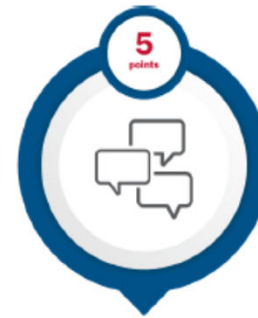
**Climate Change
and Other
Future Conditions**



**Implementation
Measures**



**Population
Impacted**



**Community Engagement
and Other
Outreach Activities**



**Leveraging
Partners**



Building Resilient Infrastructure in Communities (BRIC)

Direct Technical Assistance

**Submission period open October 16, 2023,
closes February 29, 2024**

Community needs drive DTA:

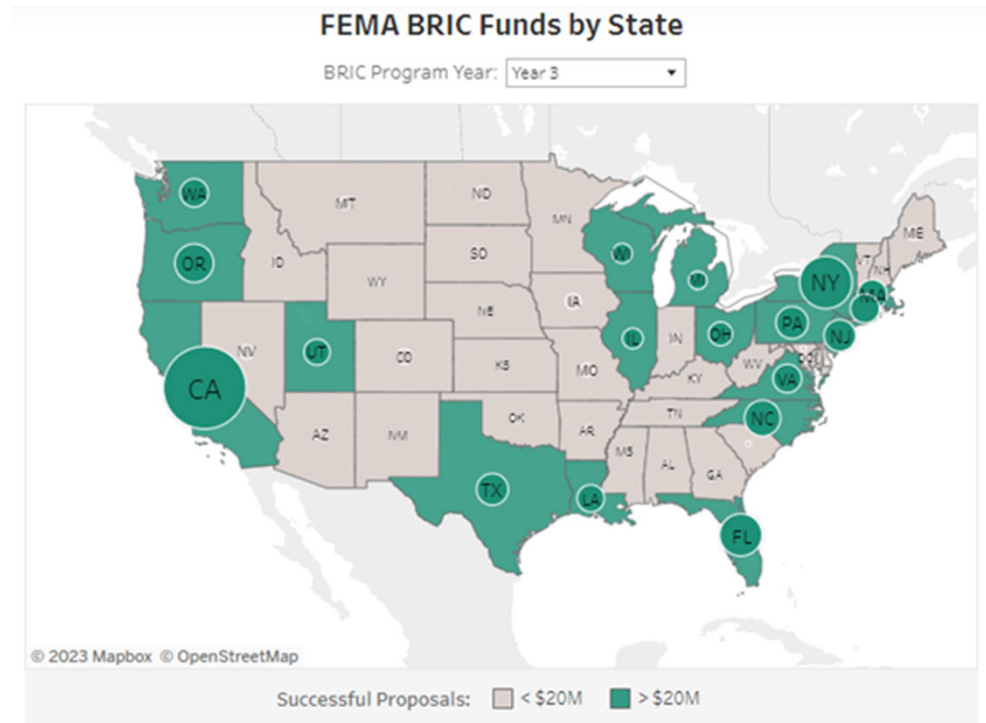
- Broad planning and capacity-building support
- Community engagement
- Strategic communications
- Partnership building
- Hazard mitigation plan development
- Benefit-Cost Analysis
- Mitigation alternatives development
- Project scoping / project design
- Project implementation for BRIC-funded projects
- Grant applications and grants management



Subapplication Process

BRIC/FMA 2022

- Oregon ranked second nationally in submitted dollar amount (\$403m) for BRIC 2022
 - 24 subapplication submitted for BRIC/FMA
- Oregon ranked fourth nationally in dollar amount (\$125m) elected to move forward in BRIC 2022.
 - 11 selected to move forward for BRIC/FMA



Data Source: FEMA. To compare funding between years, all dollars have been adjusted for inflation and reflect 2022 dollars.

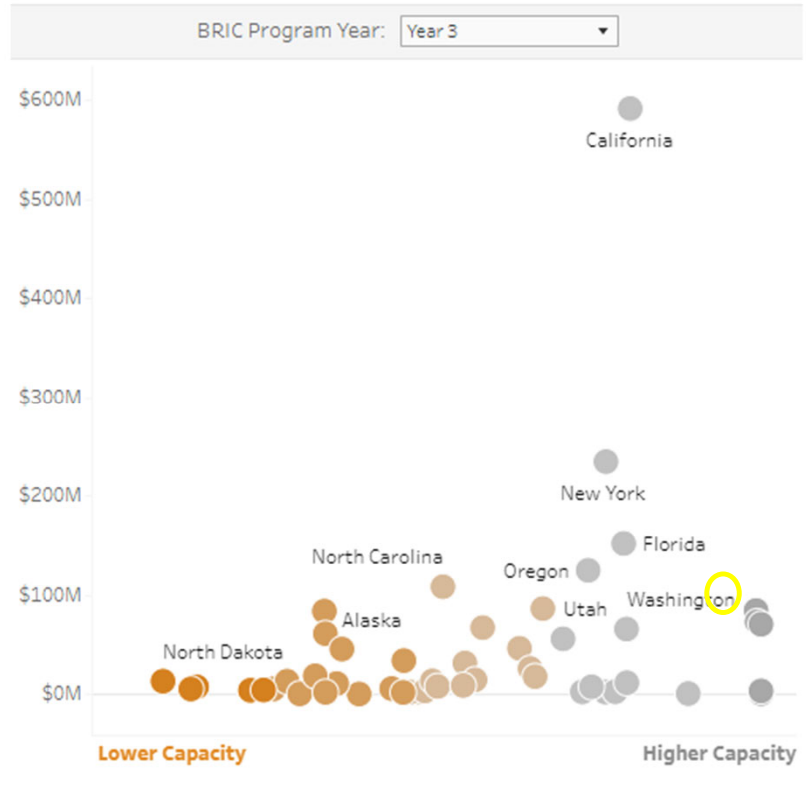




Subapplication Process

Promoting Capacity

Higher-Capacity Areas Secure BRIC Funds



Data Sources: FEMA; Headwaters Economics' Rural Capacity Map. Funds shown in 2022 dollars.





Subapplication Process

Common Subapplication Pitfalls

All Project Types

- Unclear or incomplete scope of work (SOW)
- Unclear conformance with program requirements
- Insufficient documentation or
- Detail, data or information buried
- Application inconsistencies
- Cost estimate issues
- Incomplete, unreasonable, or unsupported elements
- Inclusion of master plan components
- Lack of demonstrated project alternative considerations



Subapplication Process

What will make my subapplication successful?

- **Write towards the prompts and the “entirely” & “exceeds” scoring criteria**
- **Address all or as many technical and qualitative criteria as practicable**
- Target disadvantaged communities ([Justice40](#))
- Address multi-community impacts and benefits
- Include a nature-based solution (NBS)
- Phase projects that have only preliminary design and/or consider scoping alternative
- Consider overmatch for the local, non-federal cost share
- Look for a public private partnership (PPP) opportunities
- Based on subapplication, consider applying to both BRIC & FMA to maximize potential for success.



Subapplication Process

Prompts for Climate Change and Other Future Conditions Criterion

Additional considerations for completing the application/subapplication.

- What anticipated future conditions are relevant for the project?

Examples of future conditions include, but are not limited to, the following: expected population changes, land use and development shifts, aging population, shifts in income or employment, changes in housing needs, increasing temperatures, increased wildfire risk, sea level rise, more frequent high tide flooding, more intense rainfall events, increasing storm frequency, persistent and prolonged droughts, changing groundwater tables, etc.

- How is the project responsive to any identified anticipated changes? Does the project integrate the consideration of future conditions into design, planning, and operations workflows?
- How was the project informed by, or connected to, plans and planning efforts and the assessment of future conditions? Relevant plans may include Hazard Mitigation Plans, Comprehensive Plans, Climate Adaptation Plans, Long-Range Transportation Plans, Small Area Plans, Coastal Zone Management Plans, Capital Improvement Plans, etc.
- What data sources and assumptions are used to guide the project? For example, when citing a sea level rise projection, what time period and what scenario of sea level rise are assumed?



Subapplication Process

Scoring Option	Description
Not at all	The subapplication does not address the criterion at all.
Minimally	The subapplication addresses the criterion, but information in the subapplication may be confusing, unclear, and/or incorrect. The degree to which the subapplication demonstrates the criterion is minimal, and references to the criterion do not include substantive information.
Partially	The subapplication partially addresses the criterion, but the subapplication may lack clarity and/or strong support, have some minor inconsistencies, or not address all components of the criterion. The degree to which the subapplication demonstrates the criterion has been met is mediocre.
Mostly	Although the subapplication may include a few minor inconsistencies or areas that need more clarity, there is strong support for most components of the criterion. The degree to which the subapplication demonstrates the criterion has been met is acceptable.
Entirely	The subapplication is clear, concise, and complete; provides examples; and is supported by data. It addresses all components of the criterion and may have a particularly compelling narrative. The degree to which the subapplication demonstrates the criterion has been met is excellent.
Exceeds	In addition to addressing all components of the criterion, being clear, concise, complete, and supported by data, the subapplication articulates the impact of the project in catalyzing broader efforts (such as legislative action or project type awareness) as they relate to the criterion. The degree to which the subapplication demonstrates the criterion has been met is beyond excellent.



FEMA



Subapplication Process

What will make my subapplication successful?

- Check that proposed activities and costs are eligible according to Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) requirements
 - Cost estimate aligns with SOW
 - Cost estimate not missing major components
 - Budget does not contain lump sums, major cost categories are broken out
 - Budget includes documentation to support all costs
 - Capture pre-award costs for eligible activities
 - Contingencies are separate sub cost lines and within allowable limits according to HMA Guidance
 - Project schedule anticipated start and duration within allowable period of performance (POP).



Subapplication Process

What will make my subapplication successful?

- Organization and accuracy
 - Check for consistency across application and attachments
 - Don't assume FEMA reviewer has access to any information/documentation beyond that provided in the current subapplication
 - Elevate/annotate/highlight key pieces of information to facilitate review
 - Submit all relevant information regardless of whether it was submitted in a prior round, or you are applying to multiple FEMA programs, etc.
- Allow time for coordination and gathering of documentation to support application and Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) inputs.
- Include narratives to facilitate the reviewer's understanding of the project
 - Scope of work (SOW), Budget / Cost Estimate, & BCA
 - Write activity documents with an active voice.



Subapplication Process

Tips to Improve the BCA

- If the BCA is not cost-effective (<1.0), how can benefits be increased to improve the Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR)?
 - Increase the number of scenario events used in the BCA
 - Determine if there are more frequent (smaller events) that would impact the project area
 - Determine if additional benefits can be included in the BCA
 - Ensure the most recent data is included in the BCA
 - Any change of budget requires a revised BCA.



Program Support Materials

FEMA GO

- Obtain Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) by registering at System for Award Management (SAM.gov)
 - SAM can take up to 4 weeks
- Obtain entity EIN
- Register for FEMA GO (Grants Outcomes) in the portal
<https://go.fema.gov/login?redirect=%2F>
- Training available on the FEMA.gov website and at the FEMA Go YouTube Channel:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL720Kw_OoJlKKThyZPYrOabVboHNAgQA5
- FEMA Go Startup Guide:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cTNA84tgYJU&list=PL720Kw_OoJlKKThyZPYrOabVboHNAgQA5&index=1



Program Support Materials

FEMA Materials

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- [FMA Website](#)
- [FY 2023 FMA NOFO](#)
- [FMA Resources](#)
 - FMA Capability & Capacity Building Activities
 - FMA Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project
 - FMA Individual Flood Mitigation Project

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- [BRIC Website](#)
- [FY 2023 BRIC NOFO](#)
- [BRIC Resources](#)
 - BRIC Building Codes Activities
 - BRIC Hazard Mitigation Planning Activities
 - BRIC Direct Technical Assistance
 - BRIC Partnership Activities
 - BRIC Project Scoping Activities
 - BRIC Project Subapplicant Tips
 - BRIC Qualitative Evaluation Criteria
 - BRIC System-Based Mitigation
 - BRIC Technical Evaluation Criteria
 - BRIC Tribal Information



Program Support Materials

Oregon Resources

- **NMFS 2018 Biological Opinion (FEMA's version of SLOPES)**, using this as a guide for developing in-water, riparian, and/or floodplain projects will expedite the NMFS side of ESA consultations. <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/24208>
- **ORBIC – Oregon Biodiversity Information Center** (Collates various Data sources into two layers for analysis and map making). There is a fee to access, and updates are sent out 2x a year. There have been issues with uniformity in conventions across the various sources, so query projections can sometimes have issues. Will need to contact and subscribe, then use locally. <https://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic>
- **StreamNet** is an adequate starting point to identify some aquatic resources (has issues and should be cross checked with ODFW source below) <https://psmfc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3be91b0a32a9488a901c3885bbfc2b0b>
- **Northwest Forest Plan** Habitat modeling for Marbled Murrelet (MAMU) and Northern Spotted Owl (NSO). Figures 9 and 10, GIS MPK files are the most recent 2017 (Low, med, High quality habitats cells), this is what was referenced and are huge files. The 2012 habitat grid is easier to use, but older and more out of date. But generally able to cross reference with recent aerials to determine if site visits are needed. [Northwest Forest Plan - Interagency Regional Monitoring: Marbled Murrelet Monitoring \(usda.gov\)](#)
- **Marbled Murrelet (MAMU)** [ODFW Marbled Murrelet](#)
- **Oregon Fish Habitat Distribution** (better data but not as friendly operation as StreamNet), also has passage barrier data that is useful for resolving questions. https://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/FHD_FPB_Viewer/index.html
- **ArcOnline** Version, should be able to download locally. <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fnrimp.dfw.state.or.us%2Farcgis%2Frest%2Fservices%2FFHD%2FOregonFishHabitatDistribution%2FMapServer&source=sd>
- **USFWS Designated Critical Habitat Viewer (Final and Proposed)** [Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species \[USFWS\] \(arcgis.com\)](#)
- **USFWS open data.** [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service GIS Data \(arcgis.com\)](#) or [Search for 'critical habitat' | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service GIS Data \(arcgis.com\)](#)
- **Oregon Source for LiDar.** <https://gis.dogami.oregon.gov/maps/lidarviewer/>
- **Oregon Hydrology** (NHD 2020), sometimes data in the NHD is problematic, but decent start source on waterways (check to see if something is more recent) <https://spatialdata.oregonexplorer.info/geoportal/details?id=c56af1d4a19040e98e25c05abc5e690f>
- **Oregon Coastal Zone Mapper** [Department of Land Conservation and Development : Oregon's Coastal Zone : Oregon Coastal Management Program : State of Oregon.](#) Please note that if the grant is limited to funding from FEMA, with no additional permitting required, FEMA has a programmatic “no objection” coverage for CZMA consistency. However, IF the project is determined to need any Federal permitting, the sub-recipient will need to work through the process with DLCD directly.
- **Oregon Historic Sites Database** [Oregon Historic Sites Database \(state.or.us\)](#). This data is not a complete dataset and is only related to *some* of the already identified *above ground* (structures/buildings) historic properties in the State. All *below ground* (archaeology) data is protected by State law and only accessible by qualified Archaeologist. Also, please note that FEMA is responsible for consulting with any Tribes directly.



Webinars and Office Hours:

Today's Webinar will be posted on the OEM website:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oem/emresources/Grants/Pages/HMA.aspx>

Upcoming webinar dates will be posted on the OEM website and sent out via OEM listserv

Office Hours (Thursdays @ 2pm, beginning November 30, 2023)

- [Click here to join the meeting](#)
- Meeting ID: 225 107 656 938
- Passcode: wuK9B9

- Or call in (audio only)
- [+1 503-446-4951](tel:+15034464951), [408782073#](tel:+15034464951) United States, Portland
- Phone Conference ID: 408 782 073#