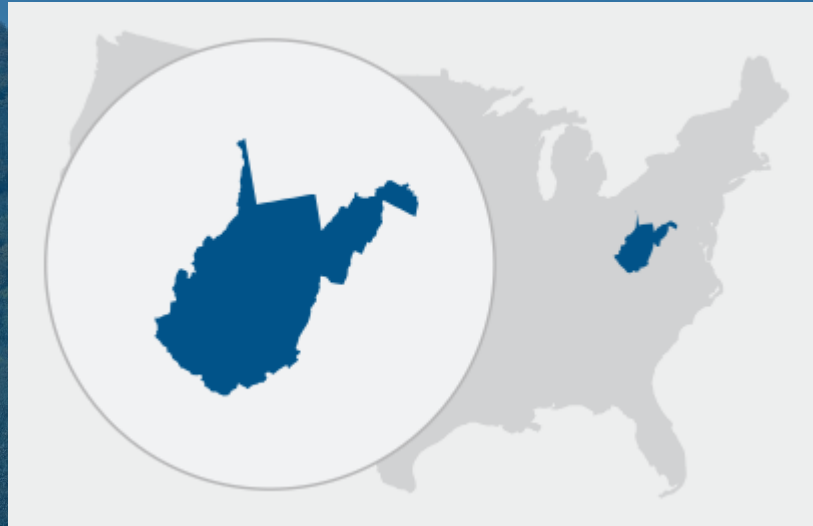


# FEMA/WVEMD Disaster Recovery Opportunities



FEMA

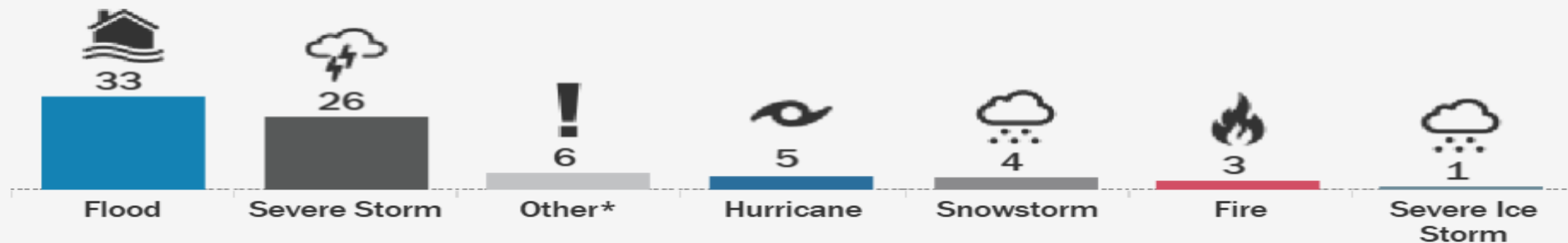


# West Virginia Disaster Declaration Overview

- Incidents can occur any month of the year resulting in Federal Disaster Declarations
- Based on historical data, the months of March, May and August have recorded the highest number of incidents in West Virginia since 1954.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) of 1988

## Disaster(s) by Incident Category

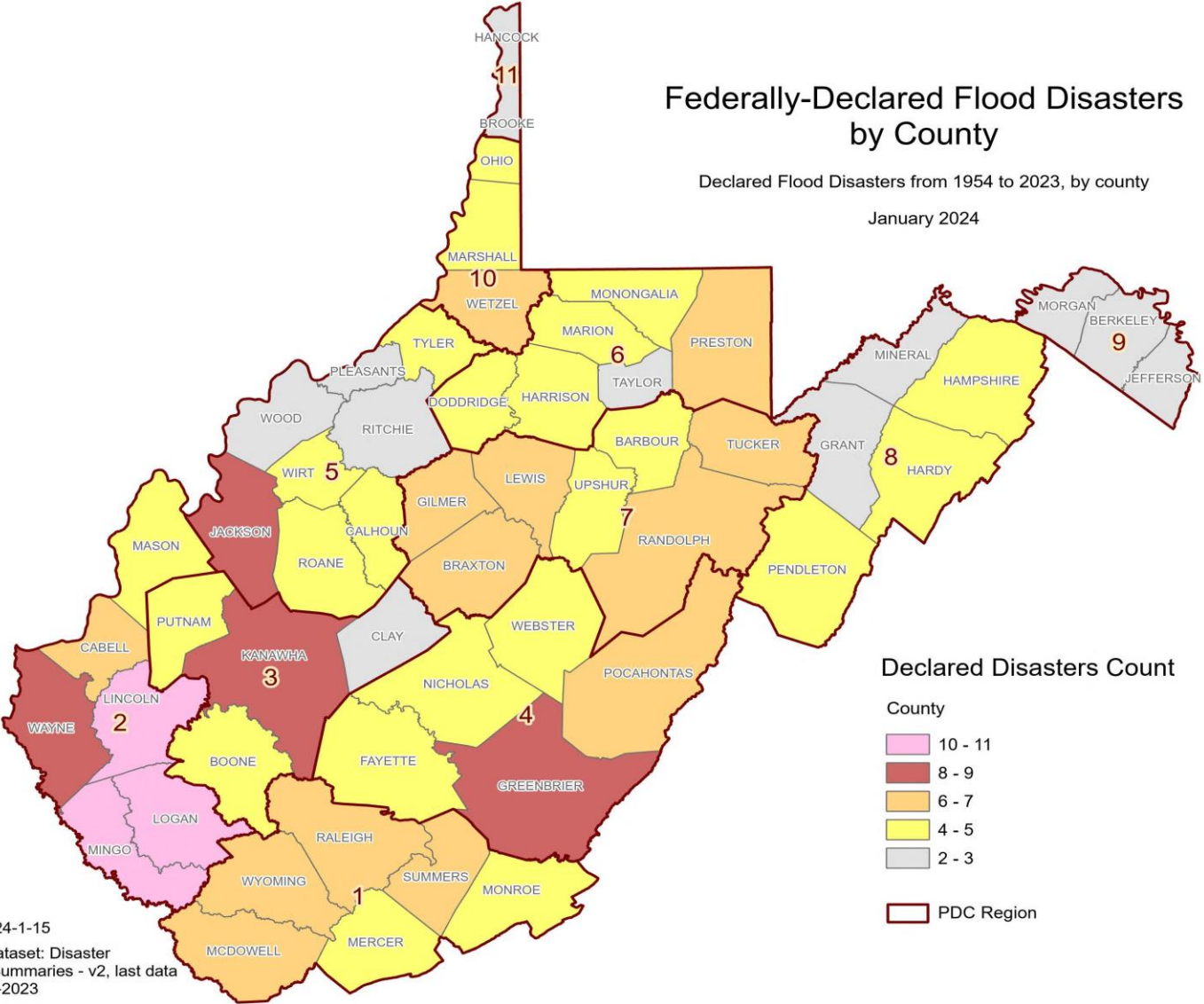
*\*Includes Subcategories*



# WV Top 10 Disaster Counties

## Federally-Declared Flood Disasters by County

Declared Flood Disasters from 1954 to 2023, by county  
January 2024



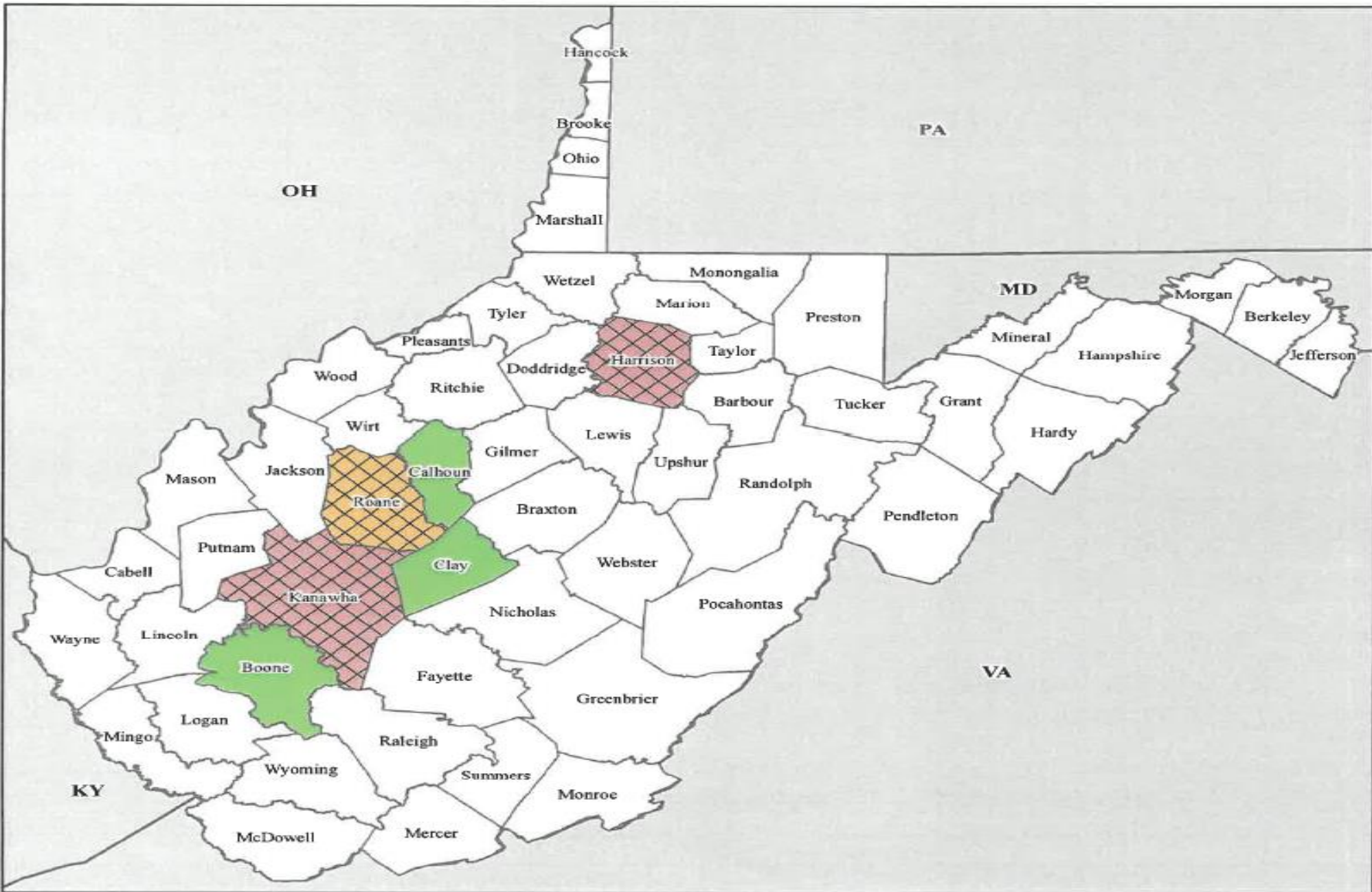
WVGISTC 2024-1-15  
OpenFEMA Dataset: Disaster  
Declarations Summaries - v2, last data  
refresh: 12-20-2023

County	No. of Declarations
Mingo	11
Lincoln	10
Logan	10
Wayne	9
Greenbrier	9
Kanawha	8
Jackson	8
Cabell	7
Randolph	7
Wyoming	7



Disaster #	Declaration Date	PA Obligation	MIT Obligation
DR-4273	June 25, 2016	\$436,610,902.00	\$35,675,205.16
DR-4331	August 18, 2017	\$11,790,234.45	\$2,682,701.63
DR-4359	April 17, 2018	\$33,863,253.66	\$2,813,086.31
DR-4378	July 12, 2018	\$2,225,874.68	\$162,949.00
DR-4455	August 3, 2019	4,660,343.13	\$393,248.75
DR-4517 (COVID)	April 3, 2020	\$163,810,376.05	\$646,452.00
DR-4603	May 13, 2021	\$5,867,014.41	\$700,100.00
DR-4605	May 20, 2021	\$5,688,807.38	\$114,953.00
DR-4678	November 28, 2022	\$945,006.33	TBD
DR-4679	November 28, 2022	\$738,149.95	TBD
DR-4756	January 30, 2024	4-5 Million (est)	\$1,141,371 (est)
DR- 4783	May 22, 2024	25-30 Million	TBD
DR-4787	May 24,2024	10 Million	TBD





# FEMA-4756-DR, West Virginia Disaster Declaration as of 02/27/2024

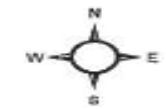


**Data Layer/Map Description:**  
The types of assistance that have been designated for selected areas in the State of West Virginia.

All areas in the State of West Virginia are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

### Designated Counties

-  No Designation
-  Individual Assistance
-  Individual Assistance and Public Assistance (Categories A - G)
-  Public Assistance (Categories A - G)

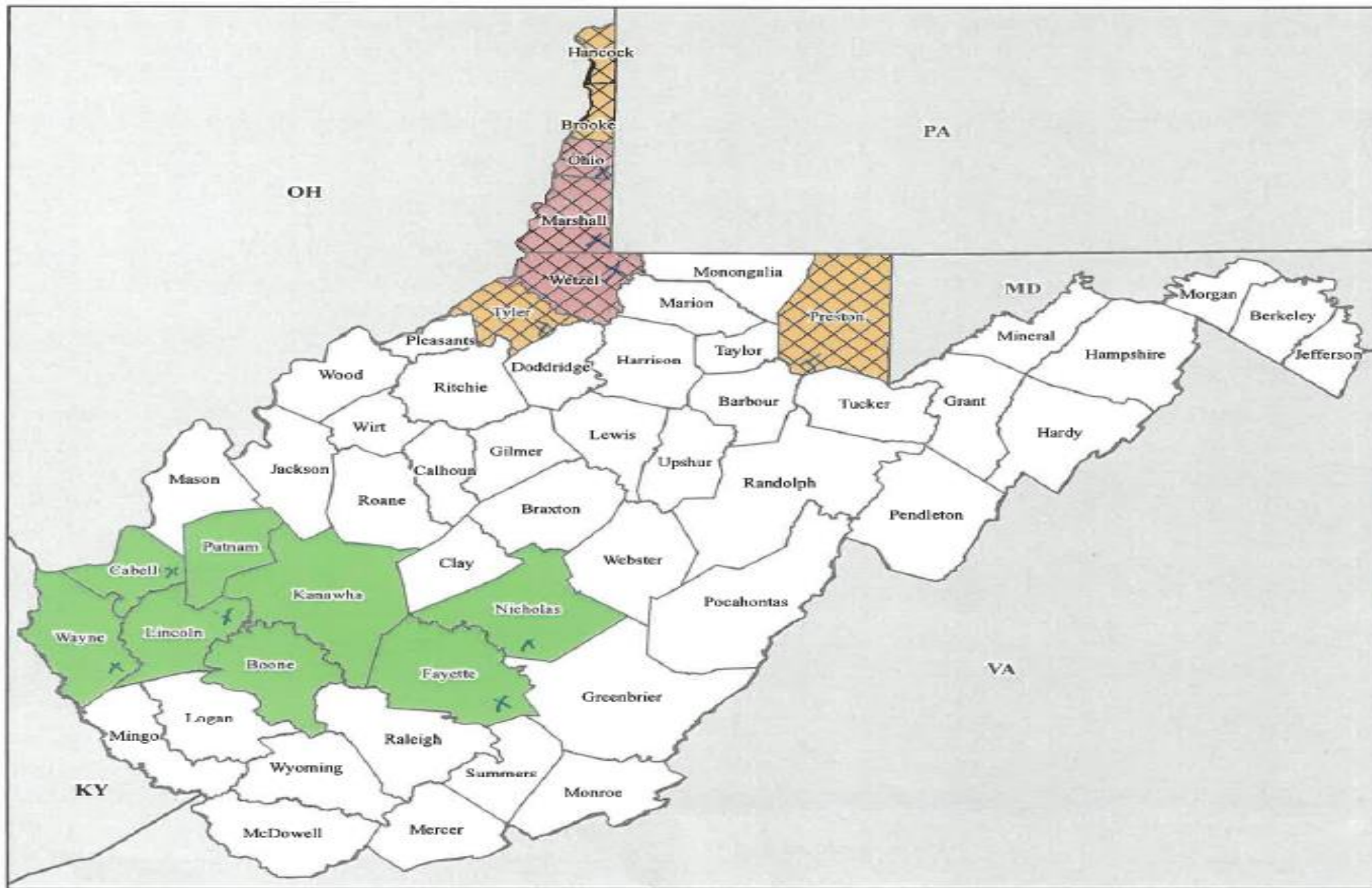


**Data Sources:**  
FEMA, ESRI;  
Initial Declaration: 01/30/2024  
Disaster Federal Registry Notice:  
Amendment #1: 02/27/2024  
Datum: North American 1983  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

# FEMA-4783-DR, West Virginia Disaster Declaration as of 05/22/2024



FEMA



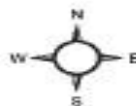
**Data Layer/Map Description:**  
The types of assistance that have been designated for selected areas in the State of West Virginia.

Additional designations may be made at a later date if requested by the state and warranted by the results of further damage assessments.

All areas in the State of West Virginia are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

### Designated Counties

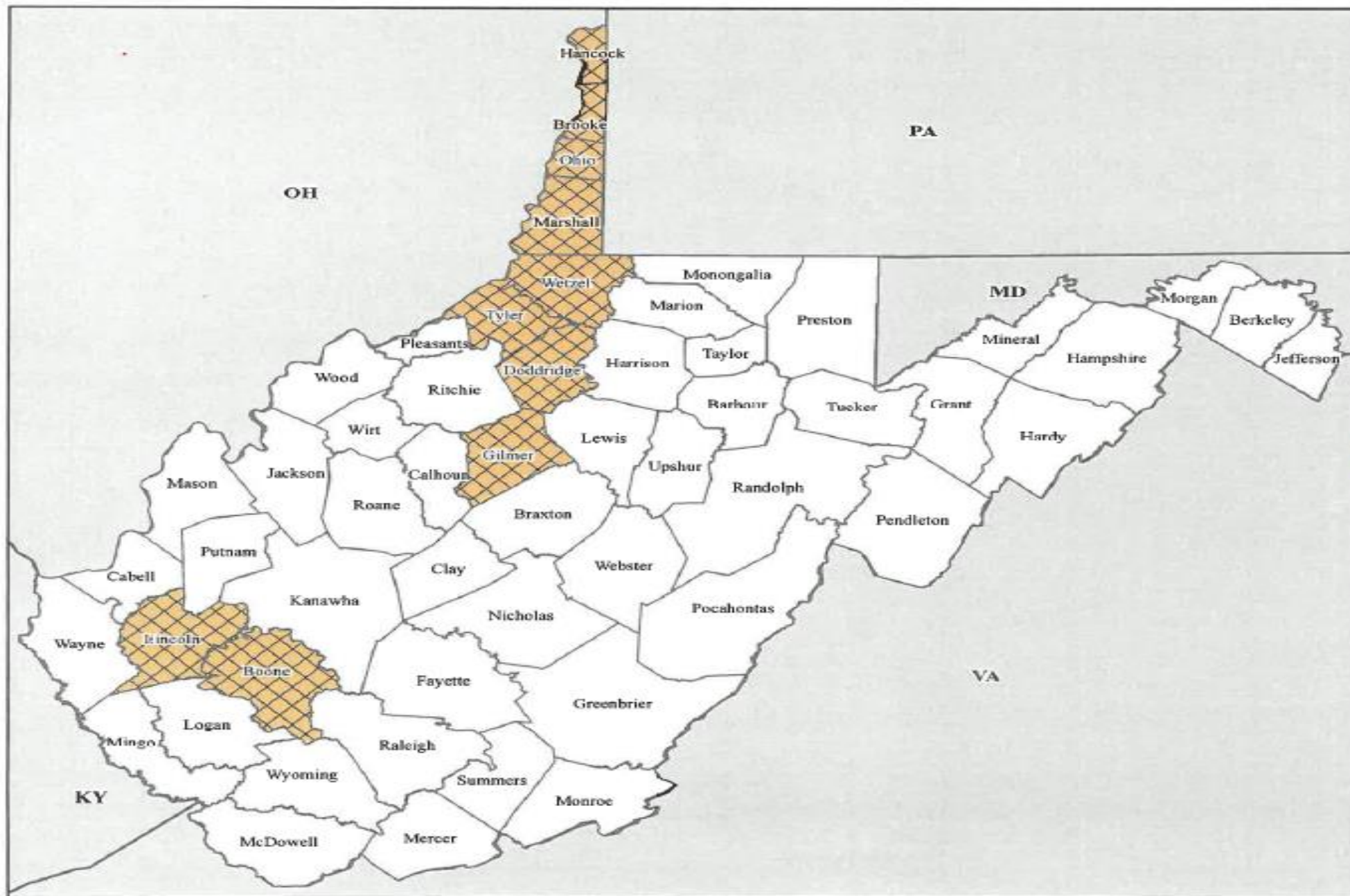
- No Designation
- Individual Assistance
- Individual Assistance and Public Assistance (Categories A - G)
- Public Assistance (Categories A - G)



0 10 20 30 40 Miles

**Data Sources:**  
FEMA, ESRI;  
Initial Declaration: 05/22/2024  
Disaster Federal Registry Notice: 05/22/2024  
Datum: North American 1983  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

# FEMA-4787-DR, West Virginia Disaster Declaration as of 05/24/2024

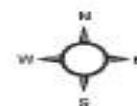


**Data Layer/Map Description:**  
The types of assistance that have been designated for selected areas in the State of West Virginia.

All areas in the State of West Virginia are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

### Designated Counties

- No Designation
- Public Assistance (Categories A - G)



**Data Sources:**  
FEMA, ESRI;  
Initial Declaration: 05/24/2024  
Disaster Federal Registry Notice: 05/24/2024  
Datum: North American 1983  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

# FEMA Mitigation Quick Facts

- FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance provides funding for eligible mitigation measures that reduce disaster losses.
- "Hazard mitigation" is any sustainable action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from future disasters.
- Mitigation planning breaks the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage. Hazard mitigation includes long-term solutions that reduce the impact of disasters in the future.
- Natural hazard mitigation saves \$6 on average for every \$1 spent on federal mitigation grants, according to an analysis by the National Institute of Building Sciences. An earlier (2005) study by NIBS found a benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of 4:1.



# FEMA HMA Grant Funding Types

## Annual Mitigation Grants

- Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance ( NFIP requirement )
- Congressionally Delegated Spending (CDS) formally LPDM

## Post Disaster Mitigation Grants

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- DR Flood Mitigation Assistance “Swift Current” ( NFIP holders)

# Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)

- BRIC's goal is to support communities through capability and capacity building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large infrastructure projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency
- Eligible localized flood risk reduction efforts include measures that reduce flood losses for single structures or facilities, groups of structures, or whole neighborhoods.
- Stormwater management projects, including the construction, installation or modification of culverts, drainage pipes, pumping stations, floodgates, bioswales, detention and retention basins, and other stormwater management facilities.
- Flood diversion, storage measures, slope stabilization or grading to direct flood waters away from homes, schools, businesses, utilities or governmental facilities.

# Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)

## FY 2023 Notification of Funding Opportunity Snapshot review

- Set-asides for states/territories (\$2M) and tribes (\$50M) remain the same, FEMA has integrated new CDRZs into the program to better target federal spending on communities deemed most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change.
- Building codes are an essential part of mitigation and community resilience. For Fiscal Year 2023, the (BRIC) program has offered \$ 2M "plus-up" funds for communities that incorporate eligible building code activities to proposed mitigation projects and planning.
- For this grant cycle, \$800 million is available for the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program and the \$1 billion is available to the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. The application period was from Oct. 16, 2023 – Feb. 29, 2024.



# FY 2023 Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ)

Congress passed the Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act in 2022.

The Act directed FEMA to take a data-based approach to designate and assist communities that are most at-risk and in-need with respect to natural disasters and climate impacts.

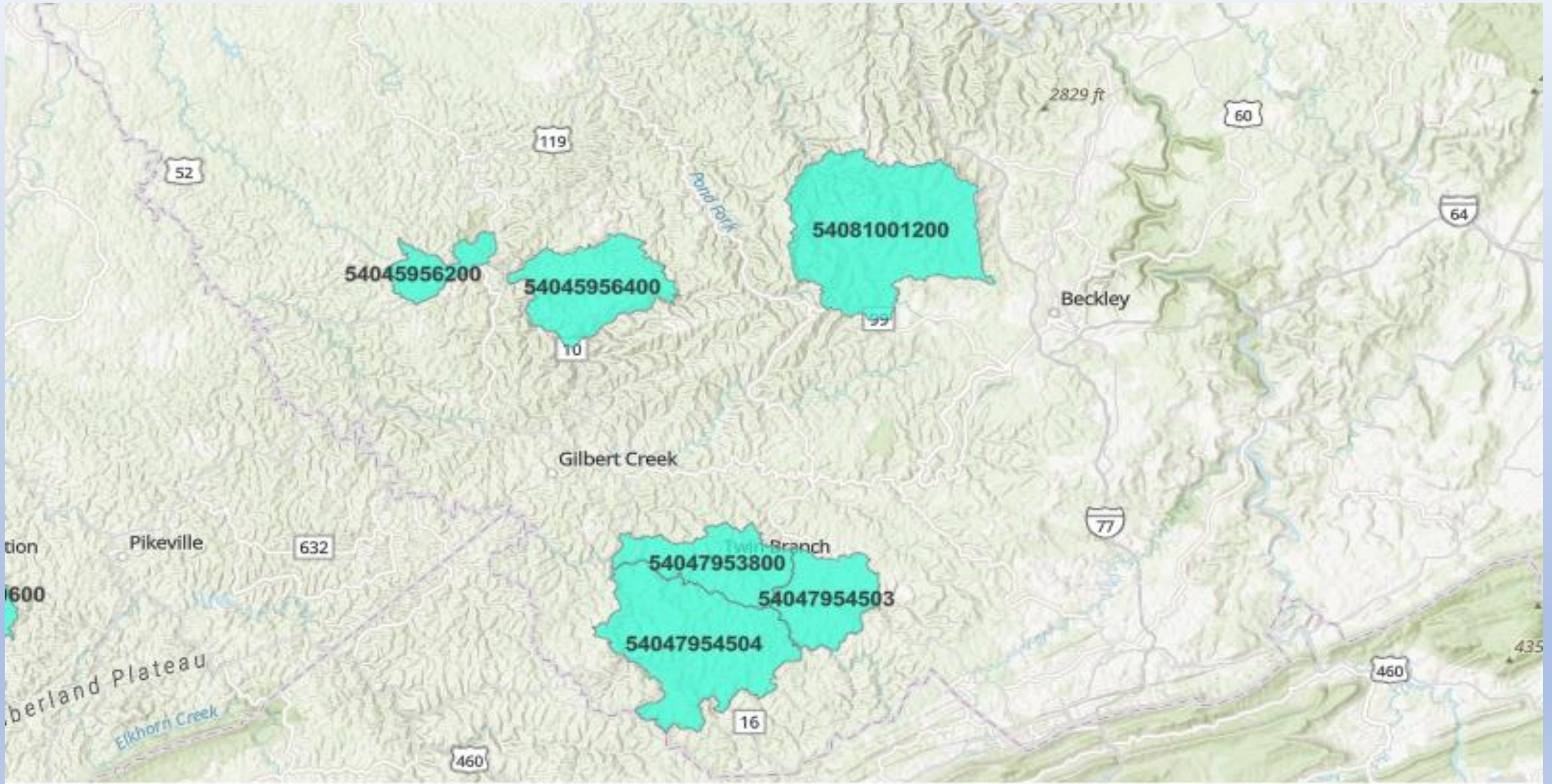
- West Virginia has five CDRZs, located in Logan, Raleigh, McDowell counties.
- The program aims to increase resilience efforts and preventative measures designed to address underserved communities most at risk to natural hazards.
- CDRZs are eligible for Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant funds at an increased federal cost share of up to 90%, compared to 75%.
- RDPC One McDowell Co. GIS mapping critical project FEMA community Lifeline “Water” \$500k application (90/10) Requiring \$50k NFS.

# FY 2023 Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ)

- Designated communities are prioritized to receive BRIC Direct Technical Assistance and Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) assistance to support their BRIC project proposals.
- West Virginia is eligible for a \$2 million BRIC allocation for eligible activities such as project scoping, updates or creating hazard mitigation plans, or adopting and enforcing building codes.
- FEMA has designated nearly 20% of the total BRIC allocation, including \$400,000 per state, to be applied to applications submitted from designated zones.

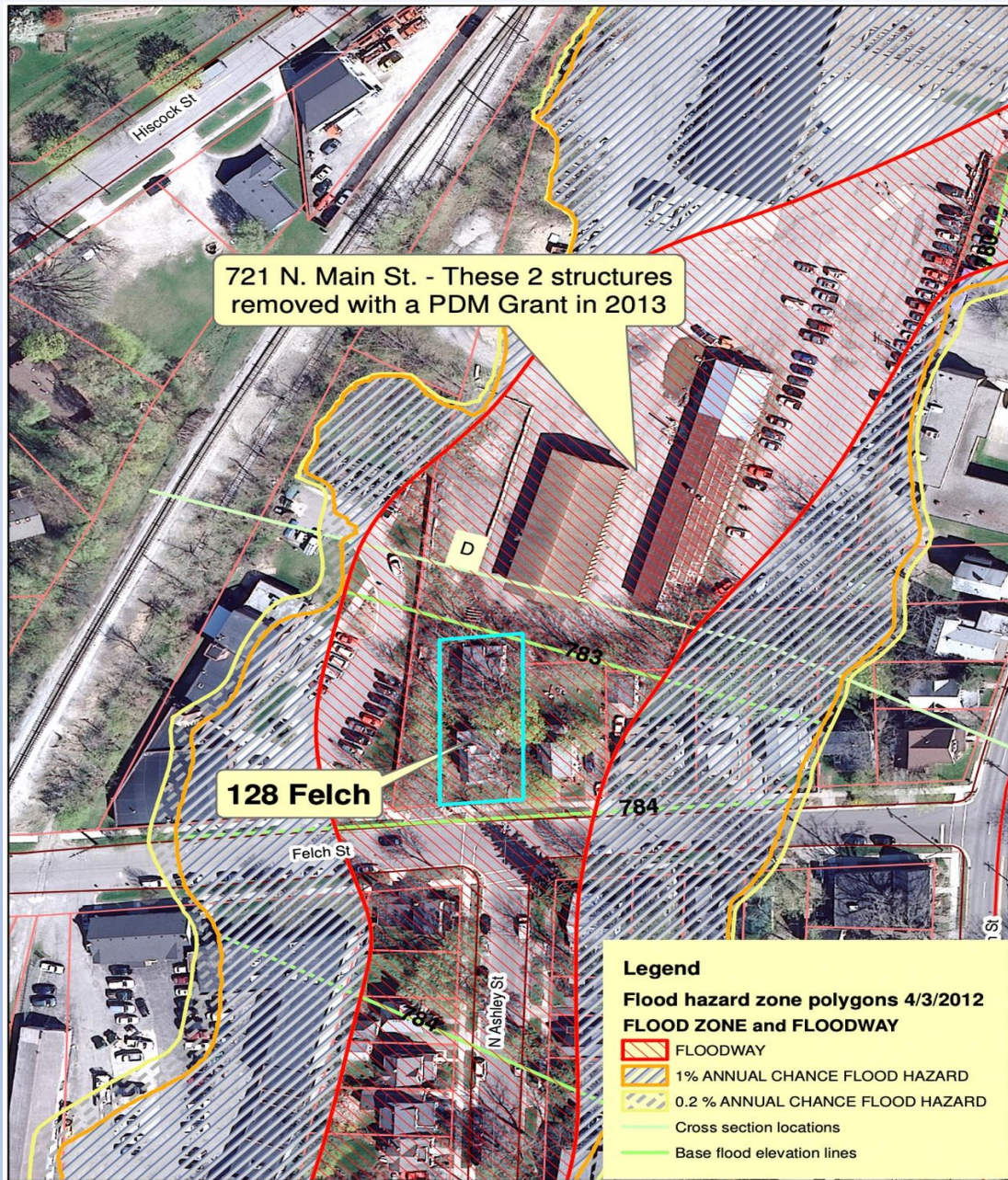


# Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ)



# Flood Mitigation Assistance and FMA (Swift Current)

- Not available to all property owners.
- Provides flood mitigation funding for buildings with a current National Flood Insurance (NFIP) insurance policy.
- Structures must have history of repetitive or substantial damage from flooding documented as Severe Loss (SL) or Repetitive Loss (RL)
- Eligible projects include:
  - *Property acquisition & structure demolition/relocation*
  - *Structure Elevation*
  - *Dry flood proofing of historic residential structures, non-residential structures*
  - *Structural retrofitting of existing structures*







# WV Flood Tool

Remember: When In Doubt, It's Not Out!

## Views

[Public](#) [Expert](#) [Risk MAP](#)

## Layers

[Flood](#) [Reference](#) [Basemaps](#)

## Search

Address

## Tools



Show

High Risk

# Mitigating Hazards to prevent SAR exposure







# WV Flood Tool

Remember: When In Doubt, It's Not Out!

ABOUT

Views: **Basic** Expert **Risk MAP**

Layers: **Risk** Reference Basemaps

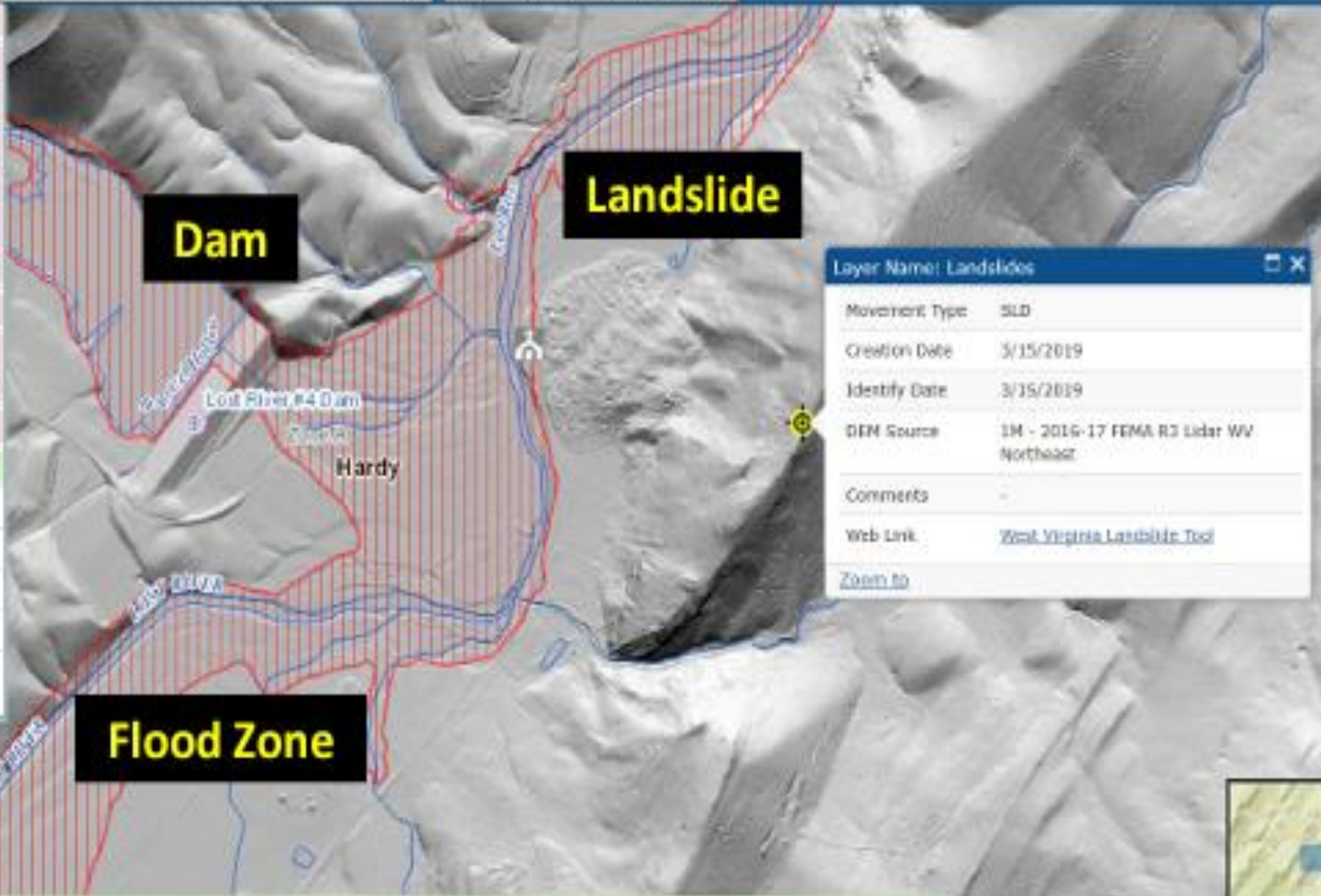
Search:

Tools:

- BUILDING-LEVEL RISK: 100-YEAR FLOOD
  - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
    - Essential Facilities
    - Community Assets
    - Historic Structures
    - Dams**

Render By:  Hazard Level  Owner

  - Levees
  - HIGH WATER MARKS & STREAM GAGES
  - OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS
    - Landslides**
  - FLOOD DEPTH
  - OPEN SPACE PRESERVED (CRS Credits)
  - PRIMARY FLOOD HAZARD LAYERS
  - PRELIMINARY FLOOD HAZARD LAYERS
  - OTHER FLOOD ZONE SYMBOLOGY
  - MISCELLANEOUS LAYERS
- \* Indicates that data is from FEMA
- [Show Legend](#)



Layer Name: Landslides

Movement Type	SLD
Creation Date	3/15/2019
Identify Date	3/15/2019
DEM Source	1M - 2016-17 FEMA R3 Lidar WV Northeast
Comments	-
Web Link	<a href="#">West Virginia Landslide Tool</a>

[Zoom to](#)

# Mitigation Reconstruction Elevation

- Mitigation reconstruction is the construction of an improved, elevated building on the same site where an existing building and/or foundation has been partially or completely demolished or destroyed.
- These activities include either total or partial demolition of the structure and result in the construction of code-compliant and hazard-resistant structures on elevated foundation systems.
- Elevation of utilities above flood hazard.





**First Floor Height BELOW: FEMA/FSF 0.2-percent chance (500-yr) floods**




12.2' (FSF 0.2% / 500-Yr )

9.9' (FEMA; 0.2% / 500-Yr)

6.5' (2016 High Water)

3.9' (FEMA 1% / 100-Yr)

**Flood Depths marked on Mitigated Structure**

-  FEMA
-  First Street Foundation (FSF)
-  USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark



# Flood Visualization 4 feet



**First Floor Height ABOVE: 1% Chance (100-yr) flood**



# Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

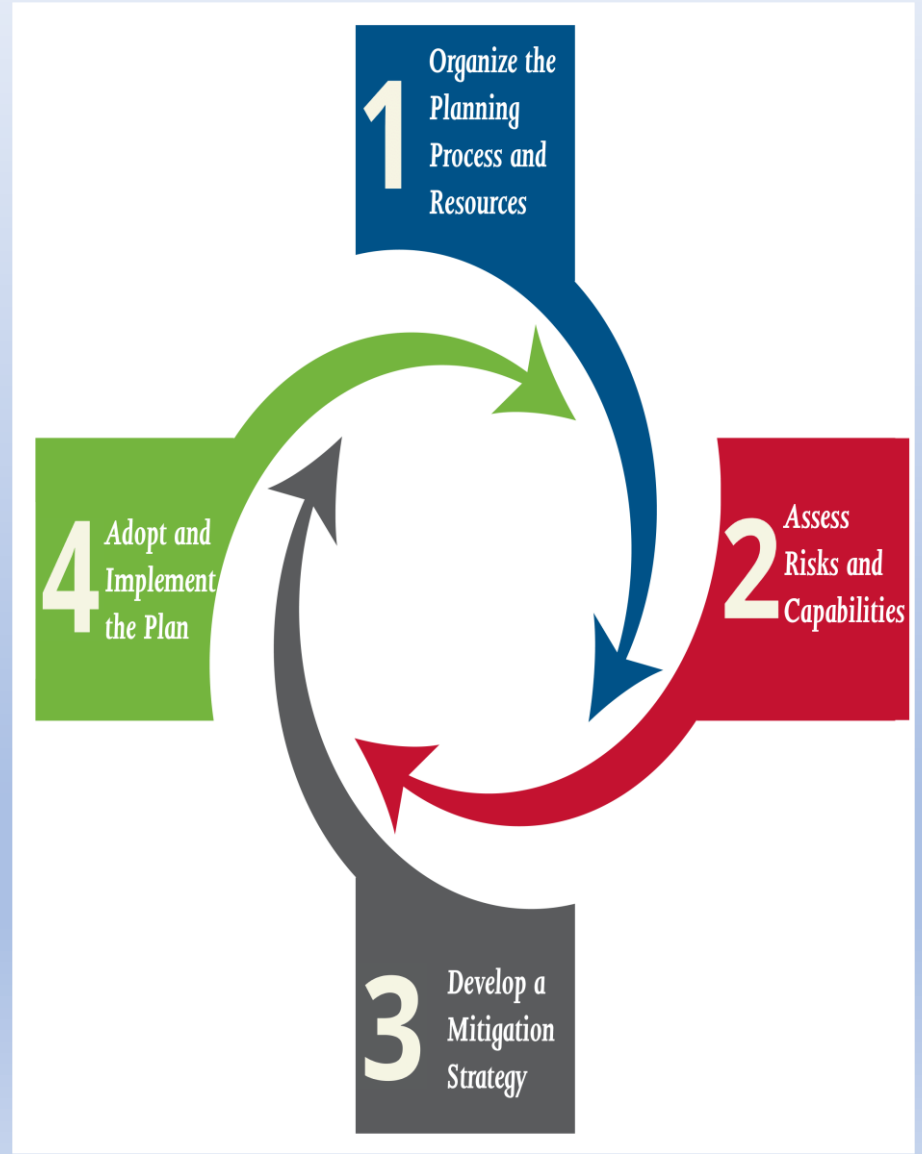
- This grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster and is 15% of the estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance.
- State, local, tribal and territorial governments can use the grant to develop hazard mitigation plans or rebuild their communities in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses.
- Homeowners and businesses cannot apply for a grant. However, a local community may apply for funding on their behalf.
- All state, local, tribal and territorial governments must develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans to receive hazard mitigation grant funding.

# HMGP Project Examples

- Developing or updating a FEMA approved state / local Mitigation Plan
- Retrofitting existing buildings to make them less susceptible to damage from a variety of natural hazards.
- Purchasing hazard prone property to remove people and structures from harm's way.
- Utility and infrastructure retrofits to reduce risk of failure caused by natural hazards.
- Drainage improvements to reduce potential for flood damage.
- Slope stabilization projects.
- Aquifer storage and recovery, floodplain and stream restoration, flood diversion and storage, or green infrastructure projects.

# Hazard Mitigation Plans

- Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters.
- It begins with state, tribal and local governments identifying natural disaster risks and vulnerabilities that are common in their area.
- After identifying these risks, they develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from similar events. Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage and reconstruction.
- Regional plan requirement to receive Stafford Act grant Funding.



# Generator (Microgrid) Projects

- Generators are eligible Critical infrastructure provided that they are cost effective, contribute to a long-term solution to the problem they are intended to address, and meet all other program eligibility criteria. (Must pass a BCA)
- Critical facilities: include police and fire stations, hospitals, and water and sewer treatment facilities.
- A generator that is a component of a larger project (e.g. elevation of a lift station) is also eligible for regular HMGP funding and the use of aggregation is permitted.
- Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all HMGP requirements as described in 44 CFR Section 206.434.
- DR 4678 -4679 Generators applications will follow 2020 Guidance
- Looking to diversify to microgrid resilience projects ( Partnership with WV DOE)

# Project Scoping

- Engineering Assessments : (Engineering, Environmental, Feasibility, and/or Benefit-Cost Analysis)  
Projects that include environmental analysis and cost determination of future risk reduction benefits of a hazard mitigation project.
- Activities designed to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select, and develop complete applications in a timely manner that result in either an improvement in the capability to identify appropriate mitigation projects or in the development of an application-ready mitigation project.
- Size up and develop future mitigation project applications

# Annual FEMA Grant Funding Opportunities

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
  - FY 2023 \$2 million state set aside, \$2 million plus up building codes
  - Larger projects submitted Competitive
- Pre- Disaster Mitigation Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS)
  - FY 2023 \$17.8 Million awarded ( submitted ->congressional districts )
- Flood Management Assistance (FMA)
  - \$1 million state set aside
  - Larger projects submitted for competition
  - Sub-applicants must be National Floodplain Insurance Plan (NFIP) holders

[Notification of Funding Opportunity \(NOFO\) found: Grants.gov](#)

# Post Disaster FEMA Grants

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - Percentage of FEMA Public Assistance, or Individual Assistance post disaster presidential declaration grant award.
  - Can be used anywhere in the state, Ad Hoc projects
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Swift current
  - New to West Virginia.
  - Triggered by disaster reporting metrics
  - State set aside 10 million, applicants must be NFIP policy holders
  - Accepting applications, state deadline: May 1, 2024



# HMA Grants allowable Hazard Mitigation Projects

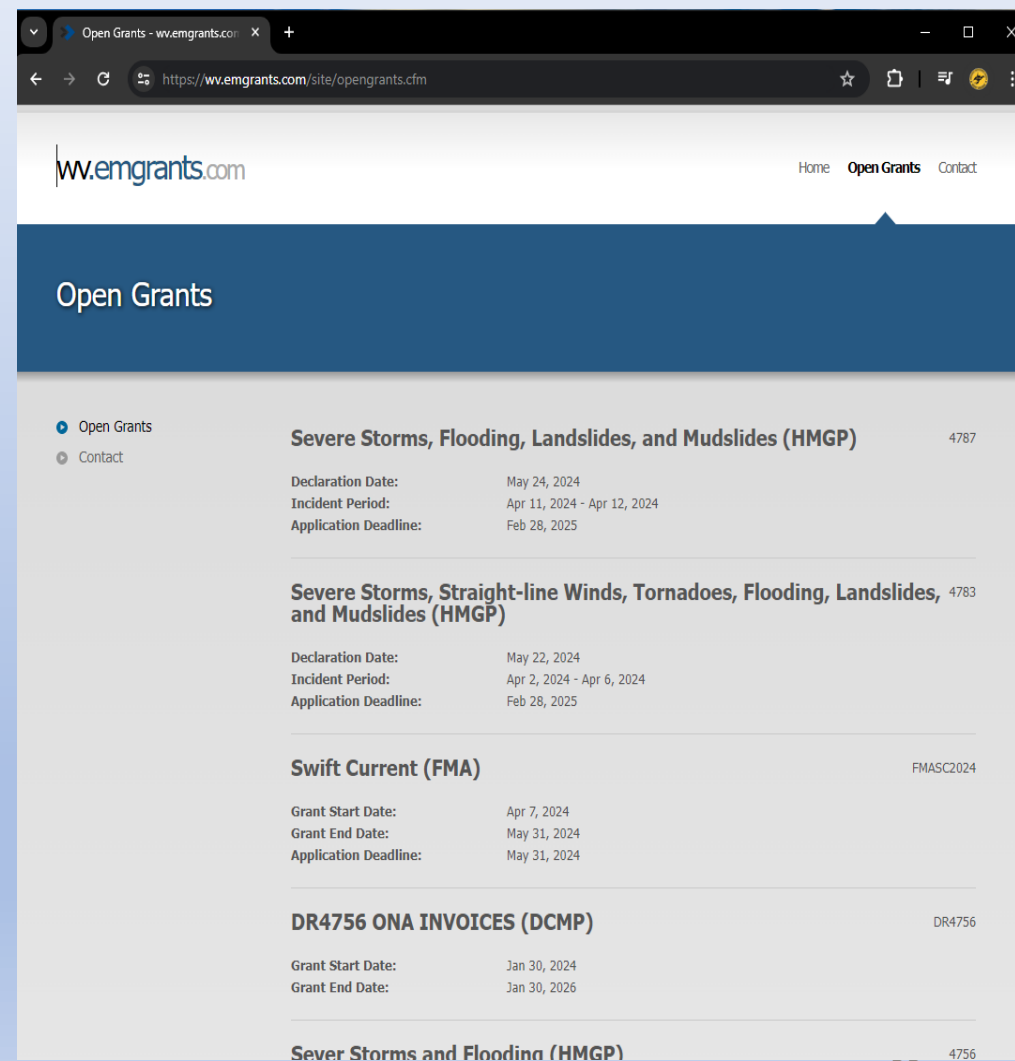
- Hazard Mitigation Plans / Warning systems
- Engineer Studies / Scoping Projects
- Acquisition Demolition ( Structure)
- Mitigation Reconstruction / Elevation / relocation
- Generators ( Micro-grids ) systems
- Large Scale infrastructure: ( storm water, sewer, flood management)



# HMA Applications

## Basic components

- Applicant information: UEI
- Problem description
- Summary project information
- Scope of work
- Schedule:
- Cost estimate: A budget for the project
- Cost-effectiveness: BCA if Required
- Environmental and historical considerations
- Supporting documentation:
- NFS worksheet

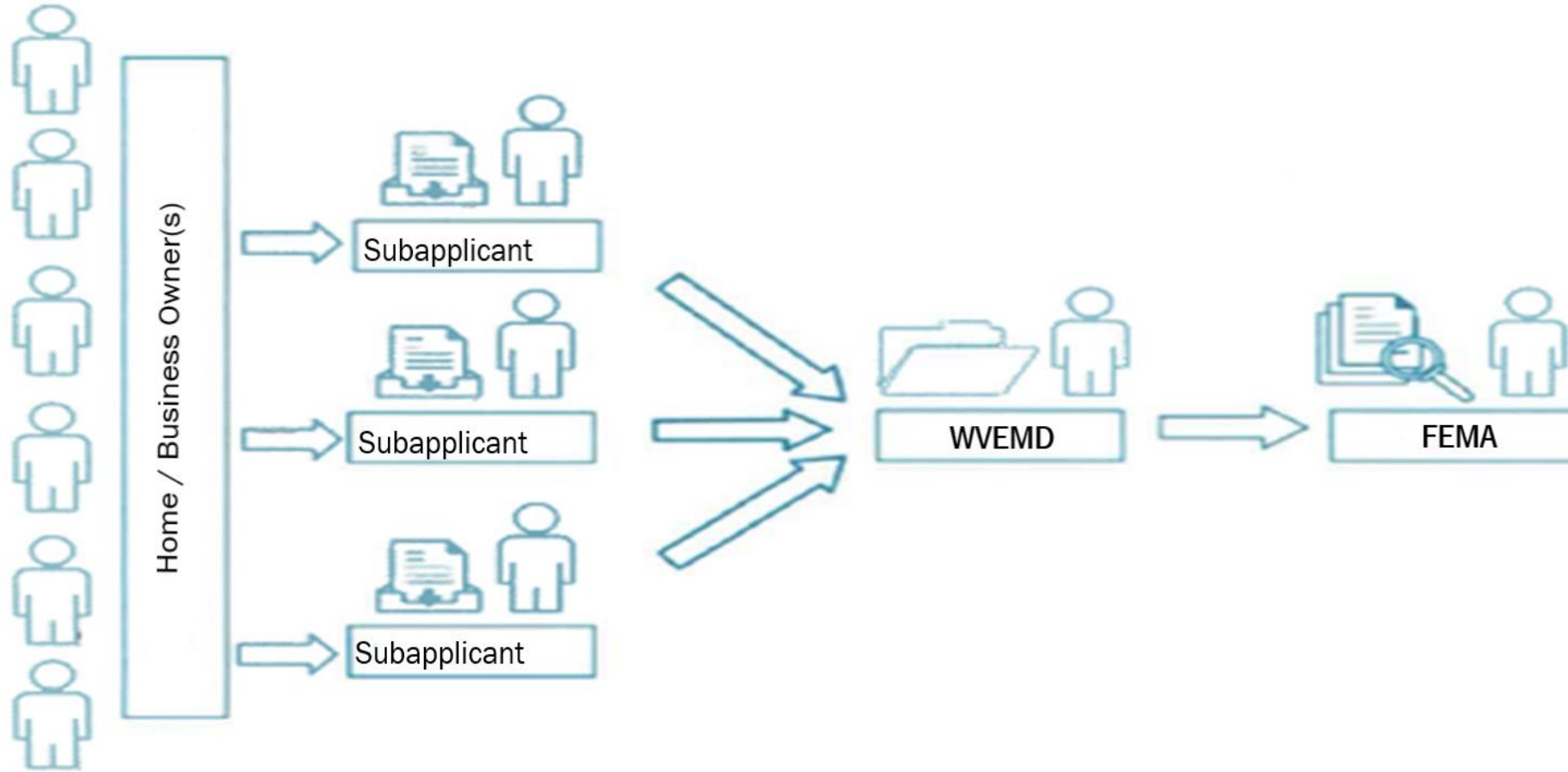


The screenshot displays the 'Open Grants' page on the website [ww.emgrants.com](https://ww.emgrants.com). The page features a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Open Grants', and 'Contact'. A sidebar on the left shows 'Open Grants' as the active section. The main content area lists several grant opportunities, each with a title, a count, and key dates.

Grant Title	Count	Declaration Date	Incident Period	Application Deadline
Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (HMGP)	4787	May 24, 2024	Apr 11, 2024 - Apr 12, 2024	Feb 28, 2025
Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (HMGP)	4783	May 22, 2024	Apr 2, 2024 - Apr 6, 2024	Feb 28, 2025
Swift Current (FMA)	FMASC2024	Apr 7, 2024	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2024
DR4756 ONA INVOICES (DCMP)	DR4756	Jan 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2026	
Sever Storms and Flooding (HMGP)	4756			

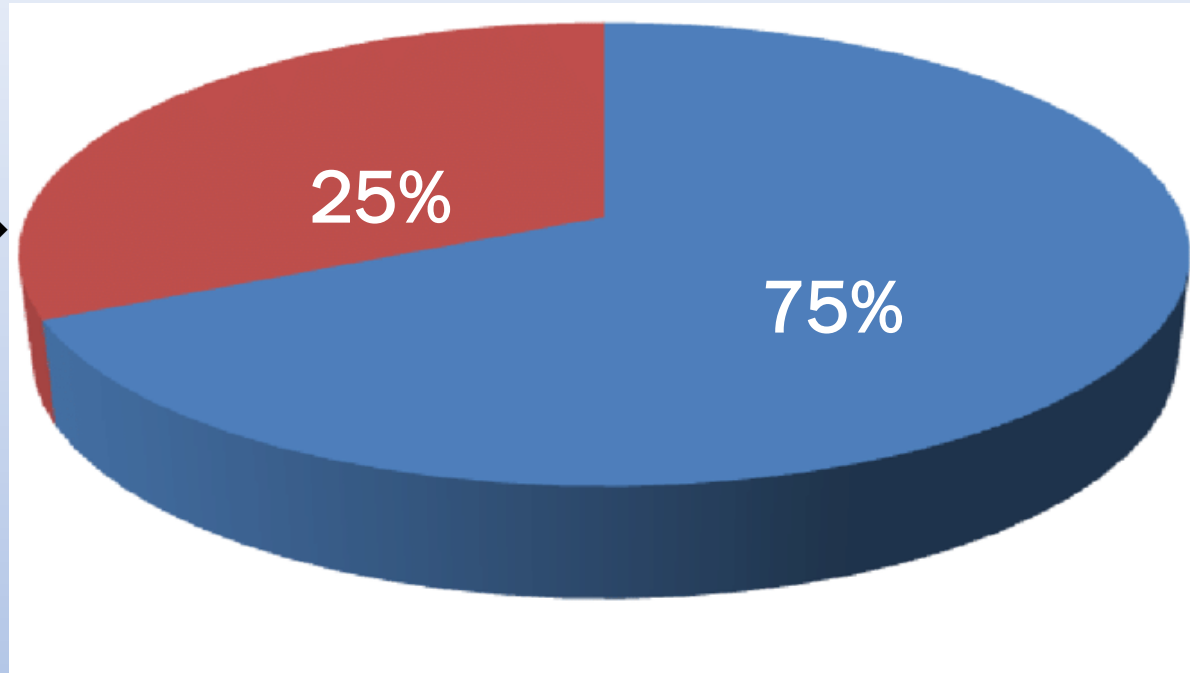
# HMA application flow process

## Simplified HMA Application Process



# 25 % Non-Federal Share Cost Share Requirement

Sub-Applicant  
Community Investment →  
Cash / or cash value  
of In-kind services



Unlocks 75%  
Federal funding  
Return on  
Investment (ROI)

5 %

**Sub-Recipient Management Costs: (SRMC) 100% Federally Funded**  
The SMRC is 5% of the total project award provided externally of the project budget us for sub-recipient management activities

**COST SHARE Example:** Total project Award \$250k ( \$62,500 NFS + 187,500 Fed ROI)-→ SMRC \$12,500

# Cash vs In-Kind Services

- Cash ( Non-federal Identity)
    - General or Special Levy Tax Revenue
    - Community Fund Raising
    - Private Donations
  - In-Kind
    - Engineering / Labor / Admin services ( Hourly + rate)
    - Equipment resources ( operating costs)
    - Materials and Supplies ( Cash value)
- \* Federal Funds, or Fed funded resources cannot be used as match

# HMA Grant Award Life Cycle



# Questions?

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## Contact Information

**Gabriel A. Reed**

**State Hazard Mitigation Officer**

**WV Emergency Management Division**

**WVHMGP@wv.gov**

**304-558-5380**



**FEMA**

