



**Homeland Security
and Emergency Services**

Hazard Mitigation Program

March 18, 2024

HAZARD MITIGATION

Sustained actions that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from future disasters

- Creates safer communities, reduces loss of life and damage to improved property, and diminishes financial and emotional stress
- Breaks the cycle of disaster damage and loss
- Allows communities to rebuild more quickly
- Saves money: every mitigation \$1 spent avoids an average of \$6 in future damages



Hazard Mitigation Programs

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Funding made available following a federal disaster declaration in New York

Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)

Nationally competitive and announced annually, subject to Congressional appropriation

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

Nationally competitive and announced annually, subject to Congressional appropriation

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP assists communities in rebuilding in a better, stronger, and safer way in order to become more resilient overall. The grant program is available after a presidentially declared disaster and can fund a wide variety of mitigation projects including:

- 1) Mitigation Planning & Enforcement
- 2) Flood Protection
- 3) Retrofitting
- 4) Construction

New York State establishes priorities for each HMGP funding cycle.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

BRIC replaced the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program and prioritizes comprehensive, long-term risk reduction strategies that improve public infrastructure, mitigate risk to one or more Community Lifelines, incorporate nature-based solutions, and support adoption and enforcement of improved/modernized building codes.

1) Capability and Capacity Building (C&CB)

C&CB activities are those which enhance the knowledge, skills and expertise of the current workforce to expand or improve the administration of mitigation assistance.

2) Mitigation Projects

Cost-effective projects designed to increase resilience and public safety, reduce injuries and loss of life, and reduce damage to property, critical services, facilities, and infrastructure.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

The FMA program is specifically designed to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

1) Project Scoping (previously Advance Assistance)

Activities to develop community flood mitigation projects and/or individual flood mitigation projects that will subsequently reduce flood claims against the NFIP.

2) Community Flood Mitigation Projects

Projects that address community flood risk for the purpose of reducing NFIP flood claim payments. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Stormwater management
- Localized flood control
- Floodwater storage and diversion
- Floodplain and stream restoration
- Wetland restoration/creation



Requirements: Applicants

Eligible Applicant: NYS, acting through DHSES

Eligible Sub-applicants:

- State agencies & local governments
- Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments
- State-recognized Indian Tribes
- Private non-profits providing government services (HMGP only, not BRIC or FMA)
- Individuals/businesses are not eligible applicants, but may be represented by their local government

Requirements: Justice40

The Justice40 initiative establishes a goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits of certain federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs **are included** in those covered by the federal Justice40 initiative.

New York State is prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding for the highest-risk communities and underserved populations. Mechanisms for achieving this objective are outlined in Notices of Funding.

Requirements: FEMA-Approved Mitigation Plans

- Sub-applicants seeking project funds must be covered by a current hazard mitigation plan
[A current mitigation plan is one approved by FEMA and adopted by the community; some plans cover a community while others were regional or county-wide efforts]
- Sub-applicants that have begun the update process when grants are announced are potentially able to meet this requirement

Requirements: Eligibility Criteria

All mitigation projects must:

- Be technically feasible
- Be proven cost-effective using FEMA's Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) v6.0 software;
- Include a BCA containing all back-up/supporting documentation;
- Solve a problem independently, or constitute a functional portion of a long-term solution for which there is assurance that the project as a whole will be completed;
- Address a problem that has been repetitive or that poses a risk to public health and safety and improved property if left unresolved;
- Contribute to a long-term solution to the problem it is intended to address; and
- Account for long-term changes to the areas and entities it protects and has manageable future maintenance and modification requirements



Requirements: Cost Share

All projects require a non-federal cost-share which may consist of cash, donated or third-part in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof.

- The cost share for **HMGP** is typically 75% federal and 25% non-federal
- The cost share for **BRIC** is 75% federal and 25% non-federal.

Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities are eligible for an increase in cost share up to 90% federal and 10% non-federal.

- The cost share for **FMA** is generally 75% federal and 25% non-federal.

FEMA may increase the cost share to 100% federal for Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties and 90% federal for Repetitive Loss (RL) properties.

Other Federal funds cannot be used toward the non-Federal match, with some exceptions:

- Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) payouts from a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policy
- Most HUD Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)



Eligible Activities

- Creating or updating a Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Planning Related Activities (including enhanced risk assessments)
- Project Scoping to result in a complete project proposal
- Acquisition and Demolition/Relocation *or* Elevation
- Structural Retrofitting; Dry Floodproofing
- Localized flood reduction measures
- Floodplain restoration, green infrastructure improvements
- Roadway elevation, culvert enlargements
- Storm water drainage system expansion/upgrade
- Retention or detention basins
- Streambank stabilization to protect infrastructure
- Placing overhead electrical systems underground



Ineligible Activities

- Preparedness activities: shelters, sandbags
- Projects dependent on other phases for benefits
- Deferred repairs, negligence, operating expenses
- Dredging, limb & debris removal, beach nourishment
- Projects initiated or completed prior to FEMA approval



Hazard Mitigation Programs: the Process

- State establishes priorities
- Application phase to DHSES: detailed SOW, estimate (engineering, construction, etc.), maps, Benefit Cost Analysis, etc.
- Provide information to evaluate environmental impacts
- DHSES submits eligible applications to FEMA for review

Questions

For more information, please contact us:

Hazard Mitigation Programs

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