

BRIC Tribal Webinar Schedule

Topic	Date	Time (Pacific)
Introduction to BRIC	September 16	10:00 a.m 11:30 a.m.
Capability and Capacity Building: Planning Application Development	September 23	10:00 a.m 11:30 a.m.
Capability and Capacity Building: Project Scoping Application Development	September 30	10:00 a.m 11:30 a.m.
Project Application Development	October 7	10:00 a.m 12:00 p.m.
Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Basics for Projects	October 14	10:00 a.m 12:00 p.m.
FEMA GO Introduction and Basics	October 21	10:00 a.m 11:30 a.m.
FEMA Grants Management	October 28	10:00 a.m 12:00 p.m.



 $\underline{https://www.starr-team.com/starr/RegionalWorkspaces/RegionX/mitigationplanning/SitePages/BRIC.aspx}$

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House Keeping

- Questions
 - Everyone will be on mute but welcome questions!
 - Please ask questions in chat box
- Interactive Knowledge Checks
 - Anonymous
- Technical Issues
 - Please send a direct chat to the host
- Participant Panel





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Intro to BRIC Agenda

- What is Mitigation?
- BRIC Program Overview
- Application Process and Timelines
- Resources
- Q&A



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What is Mitigation?

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What is Mitigation?

- What if buildings were not damaged during an earthquake because community officials required that buildings be constructed or retrofitted to withstand intense shaking?
- What if a river overtopped its banks but nearby schools were protected from flooding because they were built high enough to not flood?
- What if a wildfire burned, but homes were not threatened because landowners trimmed branches and thinned forests to create a large enough defensible space?

This is mitigation in action!
It is the result of residents, building professionals, engineers, community planners, and elected officials working to provide a safe community for all before a disaster occurs.

You can't remove a hazard, but you can lessen its impact to your community.



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Mitigation

 Mitigation is the reduction or elimination of long-term risk to human life and property from hazards and helps create strong, resilient tribal communities.

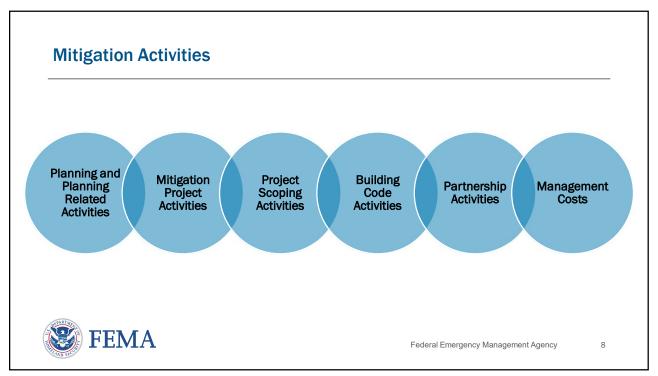




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Mitigation Activities

Eligible Project Activities		
Generators	Wildfire Mitigation	
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation / Demolition	Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential / Non-residential Structures	
Localized and Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	
Structure Elevation	Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	
Infrastructure Retrofits	Safe Room Construction	
Mitigation Reconstruction	Soil Stabilization	

*This is not an exhaustive list.



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Seismic Retrofits Mitigation Example

- HMA grants can fund structural and nonstructural seismic retrofits.
- Example of water reservoir retrofits includes concrete seismic retrofit ring and new hold-downs; flexible connections.





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Back-up Generators for Critical Facilities Mitigation Example

- HMA grants can fund a generator that is a stand-alone project if the generator protects a critical facility.
- Example: backup generator for wellhead and pumping station to fill reservoir.





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Wildfire and Post-Wildfire Mitigation Example

- HMA grants can fund wildfire and postwildfire mitigation projects such as defensible space initiatives, ignitionresistant construction, flash flooding prevention measures and more.
- Example: defensible space project at a tribal critical facility.





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Infrastructure Protection Mitigation Example

- Roads, Bridges, Utility Systems, etc.
- HMA grants can fund projects to protect against erosion or flooding of roads, bridges, wastewater treatment and water treatment facilities, pumping stations, etc.





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Ineligible Activities / Projects

- Projects that do not reduce the risk to people, structures, or infrastructure, i.e. a project must increase the level of protection (e.g. from 10-yr flood to 50-yr flood).
- Projects that are dependent on another phase of a project in order to be effective.
- Projects for which actual physical work has occurred prior to award.
- Projects constructing new buildings or facilities.
- Projects that address operation, deferred or future maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- Preparedness measures and response equipment.
- Projects that involve land that is contaminated with hazardous waste (unless the site is cleaned up at non-Grant expense and certified clean).

*This is not an exhaustive list. Additional information in HMA Guidance.



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Knowledge Check



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Knowledge Check



BRIC Program Overview

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BRIC Fundamentals

- Nationally Competitive Grant program
 - □ Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) releases to grants.gov; outlines funding, deadlines, etc.
 - New program authorized under the Disaster Reform Recovery Act of 2018, Section 1234
 - Replaces the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program
- Eligibility
 - A federally recognized tribe can apply directly to FEMA as the grant applicant
 - Tribe/Village (or the state located in) must have received a major disaster declaration in the past seven years. Can be fully or partially located in state that has had one in past seven years.
 - As of Spring 2020, all states, federally-recognized tribes, and territories satisfy this criteria.



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BRIC is a pass-through and reimbursement-based grant

 A federally recognized tribe can be the applicant and subapplicant, or can be a subapplicant to the respective state

Applicants	Subapplicants
Apply directly to FEMA	Apply through the State
Financial Risk Assessment prior to award	Quarterly performance and financial reporting to State
Financial Desk Review during grant	Submit reimbursement requests to State
Quarterly performance and financial reporting to FEMA	Subapplications due earlier to State for their review
Submit reimbursement requests directly to FEMA payment system	Any other State requirements
Applications due by the end of the application period listed in the NOFO	



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Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) FY21 Total Available BRIC FUNDING \$1 Billion \$25M \$919M \$56M Funds Projects up Uses of National Competition for Mitigation Projects State/Territory Allocations Tribal to \$50 million Assistance Set-Aside federal share **Management Costs** Capability and Capacity Building Activities Mitigation Projects Tribal Set Aside State Set Aside \$1 million \$1 million federal share federal share **FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency

What does the Tribal set-aside mean?

Up to \$1,000,000 federal share per Tribe

- Capability and capacity building (C&CB) activities can only be funded by Tribal Set Aside
- \$500,000 federal share can be used towards mitigation planning or planning related activities
- Can be made up of C&CB activities or projects or a mix of both
- Projects over tribal set aside (\$1,000,000) will go to competition
- Applications must still meet basic criteria and be complete



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What is a typical GRANT application?

- The grant application holds everything, the subapplications are the projects, plans, project scoping, and management costs.
- You must have a grant application and attach the subapplications to it.





Cost Share

Standard Cost Share 75% Federal / 25% Local Fed Share cannot exceed 75% of the

total.

Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities Cost Share

90% Federal / 10% Local

Must be requested in application and meet criteria.

EDRC Criteria

- Be a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals
- Be economically disadvantaged, (www.bea.gov). Best Available Data!



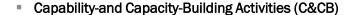
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What can BRIC fund?

- **Mitigation Projects**
 - Increase resilience and reduce risk of injuries
 - Reduce risk of loss of life
 - Reduce damage and destruction of property; including critical services and facilities



- Building Codes, Partnerships, Project Scoping and Planning Activities
- Can only be part of the tribal set aside



Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance



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What does Capability-and Capacity-Building Activities (C&CB) include?

Building codes activities:

- Evaluate adoption and/or implementation of codes that reduce risk
- Enhance existing adopted codes to incorporate more current requirements or higher standards
- Develop professional workforce capabilities through technical assistance and training

Partnerships:

- Pursuing opportunities for knowledge transfer between partners
- Attending state, local, tribal, territorial, regional, or national conferences to support knowledge sharing and partnership development
- Conducting a capability gap analysis to determine where partnerships could be helpful or where funding matching opportunities can be leveraged



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What does Capability-and Capacity-Building Activities (C&CB) include?

Project scoping (formerly known as Advance Assistance):

- Scoping and developing hazard mitigation projects
- Collecting data for benefit-cost analyses, environmental compliance, and other program requirements
- Evaluating facilities or areas to determine appropriate mitigation actions

Mitigation planning and planning-related activities:

- Preparing a new plan or plan update; Updating or enhancing sections of the current FEMAapproved mitigation plan
- Integrating information from mitigation plans, specifically risk assessment or mitigation strategies, with other planning effort
- Procuring hazard identification or mapping and related equipment for the implementation of mitigation planning-related activities



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BRIC can fund Management Costs

- Management costs are any indirect costs and administrative expenses in administering an award or subaward.
- Per FEMA's HMA guidance and BRIC FY20 NOFO, indirect costs are only available as management costs.
- Submit for management costs/indirect coststhrough two options.
- If you are requesting indirect costs, you must include the tribe's negotiated indirect cost rate agreement in the application.

10% of total grant application budget.

This must be a separate management costs subapplication.

Recommended by Region 10.

AND

5% of project subapplication budget



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BRIC can fund Pre-Award Costs

- Costs directly related to developing the BRIC grant application or subapplication that are incurred prior to the date of the grant award.
- Not guaranteed. Only funded if grant is selected & funded.
- Examples:
 - Application development
 - Engineering report and conceptual design
 - Development of the Benefit-Cost Analysis
 - Environmental analysis
 - Community outreach and meetings.



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Other Features

Direct Technical Assistance

- Not financial
- Only 20 selected nationally, 1 per region
- Apply thru a letter, see NOFO



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Knowledge Check



Application Process and Timeline

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Applying for BRIC

- A FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan (HMP)
 - HMP is required to apply for projects; not needed for a planning subgrant and management costs application
 - □ If your tribe does not have one, apply through BRIC for a hazard mitigation plan
- Application and subapplication submittal in the FEMA Grant Outcomes (FEMA GO) system
 - Submit applications by the deadline, listed in the Notice of Funding Opportunity, in FEMA GO (https://go.fema.gov/)



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Application Evaluation Criteria

- FEMA will evaluate submitted applications based on:
 - Programmatic Criteria (see NOFO and HMA guidance)
 - Technical Criteria (see NOFO)
 - Qualitative Criteria (see NOFO)
 - Financial Integrity Criteria (this occurs prior to award)
- Review the Technical and Qualitative Criteria in the NOFO! Make sure your application and supporting narratives explain the strengths of the proposed project AND highlights any elements that are listed in the Technical and Qualitative criteria if included.



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Technical Criteria

- Located in the NOFO. Technical Criteria- essentially yes or no scoring
 - Infrastructure Project
 - Mitigation Risk to One or More Lifelines
 - Incorporation of Nature Based Solutions
 - Mandatory Building Code Adoption
 - BCEGS Rating on 1 to 5 points
 - Application from previous Advanced Assistance award
 - Increased non-federal cost share
 - Designation as a Economically Disadvanatge Rural Communities (EDRC)



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Qualitative Criteria

Qualitative Criteria

- Risk Reduction/Resiliency Effectiveness
- Climate Change and Other Future Conditions
- Implementation Measures
- Population Impacted
- Outreach Activities
- Leveraging Partners



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Life Cycle of a BRIC Application

- Notice of Funding Opportunity is release: Summer 2021
- Application period opens: September 30, 2021
- Submission deadline for applications: January 28, 2022
- Selections / Pre-Award Selection Notice: Summer 2022
- Grant Award (directly to the State): December 2022 and After
- Period of Performance:
 - Start Date: When the recipient accepts the Award
 - $\hfill\Box$ End Date: All projects are 36 months from the date of the Award
 - Closeout: Due 90 days after Period of Performance



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Reminder! Application Deadline

- Application Deadline is January 28, 2022, at 3pm Eastern Standard Time
- We recommend submitting two weeks early.
- Grant and subgrant applications must be submitted to FEMA via the FEMA GO system: https://go.fema.gov



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Resources

FEMA GO Resources

- FEMA GO Resources: https://www.fema.gov/grants/guidance-tools/fema-go/hazard-mitigation-assistance-grants
 - If you need assistance in registering, please contact femago@fema.dhs.gov or call 1-877-611-4700



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Additional Resources

- BRIC NOFO and Program Support Materials:
 - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities | FEMA.gov
 - Before You Apply for Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Funds | FEMA.gov
 - Resources for the Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities Program (BRIC) | FEMA.gov
- BRIC Webinars:
 - 2021 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities and Flood Mitigation Assistance Webinar Series | FEMA.gov
- HMA Guidance and Resources:
 - Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance | FEMA.gov
- Region 10 Webinars and Resources:
 - Natural Hazards Community Planning BRIC (starr-team.com)



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