

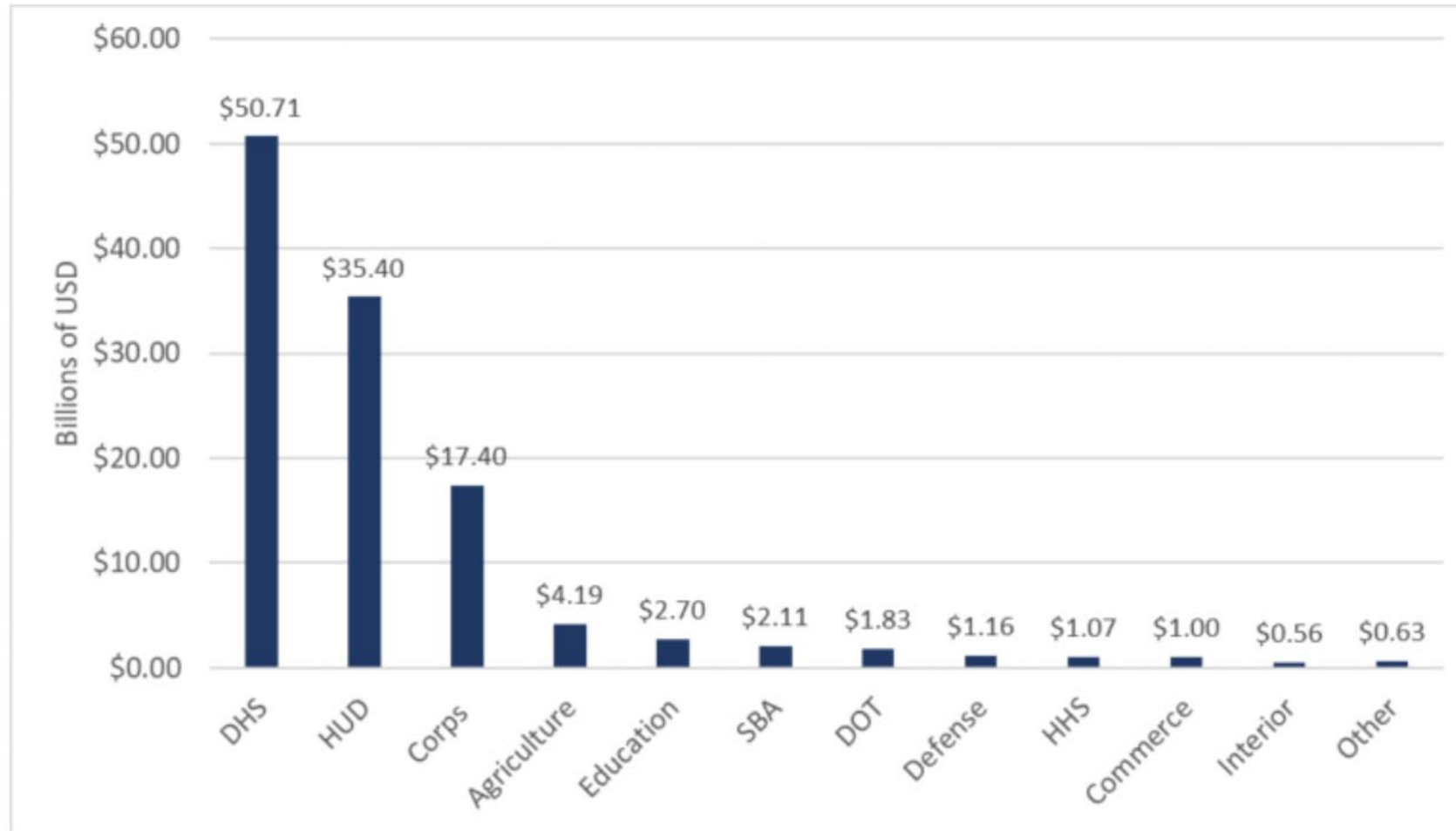
An aerial photograph showing a coastline with a large, dark, swirling storm system over the ocean. The storm has a distinct eye and is surrounded by dense, white clouds. The coastline is visible on the left side of the image, with a dark, rocky area in the foreground.

**IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS  
AFTER A MAJOR DISASTER**

# **FUNDING OPTIONS FOR LINKING RESILIENCY AND DISASTER RECOVERY**

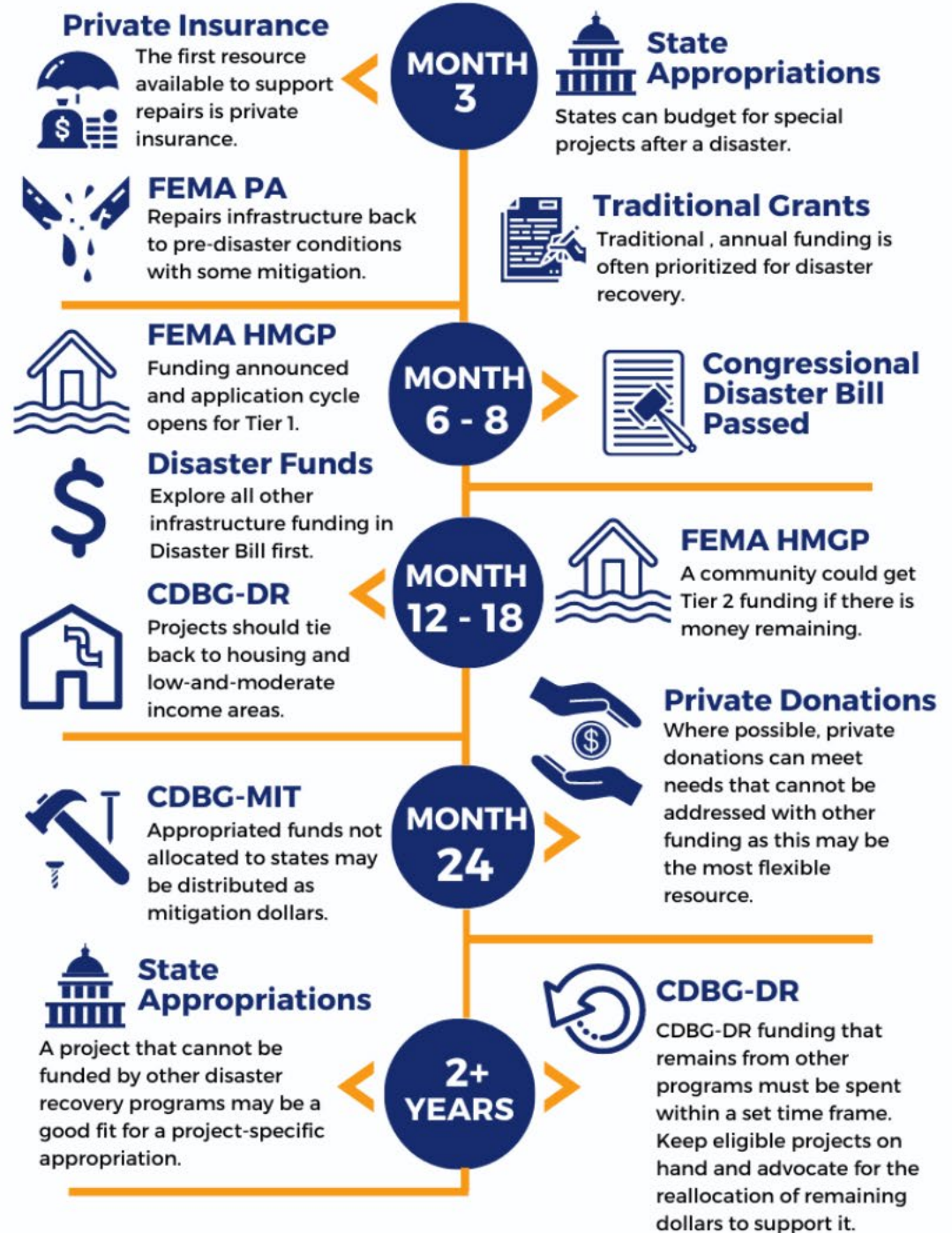
**Julie Dennis, OVID Solutions**

# 2017-2018 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations





# Post-Disaster Major Funding Sources for Infrastructure and Public Facilities





# FEMA

## Post-Disaster Major Funding Sources for Infrastructure and Public Facilities

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)

- Reimburses state and local governments and certain types of non-profit organizations for permanent repair work to damaged or destroyed infrastructure.
- Can provide additional funding for mitigation to protect infrastructure and facilities in the future.
- Pilot guidance (after Hurricane Michael) allowed recipients to provide an alternate scope of work to rebuild facilities in a different way that may meet future goals.

### FEMA HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP)

- Florida can receive up to 20% of the total of Public and Individual Assistance funds authorized for a disaster.
- Eligible projects must be addressed in the community's local hazard mitigation plan.
- Projects address future resiliency and DO NOT have to address damage from the disaster and can be more forward-thinking in approach.



## **Post-Disaster Major Funding Sources for Infrastructure and Public Facilities**

### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT - DISASTER RECOVERY (CDBG-DR)**

- CDBG-DR is flexible funding that is allocated by a Congressional Supplemental Appropriation to address unmet needs, after other resources have been exhausted.
- HUD distributes funding to states, based on a formula and prioritizes projects that address unmet housing needs and are located in low- and moderate-income areas first.
- States must prepare an action plan that outlines how they will spend this money.

### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT - MITIGATION (CDBG-MIT)**

- Funding that remains after HUD's formula distribution of CDBG-DR funding can be allocated through the CDBG-MIT program.
- CDBG-MIT is more flexible than DR funding in that it does not have to tieback to recent disaster impacts and can address future resiliency needs.
- States must prepare an action plan that outlines how they will spend this money as well.



# FEMA

## Annual Pre-Disaster Major Funding Sources for Infrastructure and Public Facilities

### Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- A Pre-Disaster program that is funded by a 6% set-aside from federal post-disaster grant funding.
- Funding priorities include:
  - Public infrastructure projects;
  - Projects that mitigate risk to one or more FEMA lifelines;
  - Projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and
  - Adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.
- Projects can be large-scale: \$50 million cap per application.
- The FY20 Application Cycle (\$500 million) closed on January 29, 2021. Typically opens in Sept.

### Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- A Pre-Disaster program with the goal of reducing or eliminating the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.
- The FY20 Application Cycle (\$200 million) closed on January 29, 2021. Typically opens in Sept.

**Julie Dennis, Owner**  
**OVID Solutions**

(850) 445-1932

[julie@ovidsolutions.net](mailto:julie@ovidsolutions.net)

[www.ovidsolutions.net](http://www.ovidsolutions.net)

