

# Where Equity Fits into the BRIC/FMA Program Design and Community Resilience

BRIC and FMA Program Webinar Series | August 18, 2021



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## Agenda

- **FEMA's Commitment to Equity**  
Rhonda Montgomery, FEMA
- **Justice40**  
Camille Crain, FEMA
- **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Equity**  
Camille Crain, FEMA
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Equity**  
Brandon Sweeza, FEMA
- **Equity and Mitigation Research**  
Melissa Finucane, RAND Corporation
- **Increasing Tribal Outreach and Opportunities in BRIC and FMA**  
Brenna Meneghini, FEMA Region 10
- **Discussion**





# Summary of Justice40: BRIC and FMA

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- BRIC and FMA were chosen as 2 of 21 programs that will undertake an initial implementation of the Justice40 Interim Implementation Guidance to maximize the benefits that are directed to disadvantaged communities
  - These programs were selected by reviewing White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (WHEJAC) recommendations, consulting with the Interagency Council (IAC), and reviewing agency responses to information requests about current federal investments in disadvantaged communities
- An interim guidance was provided to set required actions for agencies that manage covered Justice40 programs
- These actions include identifying the benefits of covered programs, determining how covered programs distribute benefits, and calculating and reporting on reaching the 40-percent goal of the Justice40 Initiative

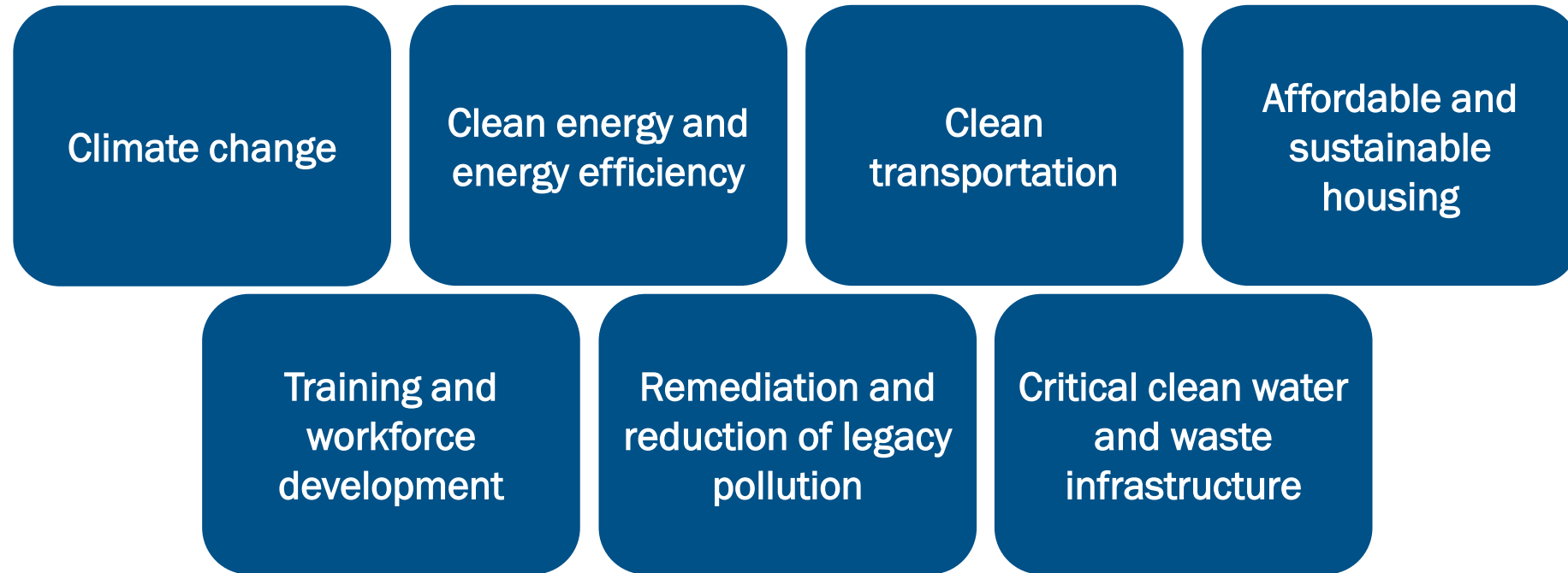


# Justice40: BRIC and FMA

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## Covered Programs

A “covered program” is a Federal Government program that makes covered investment benefits in one or more of the following seven areas:



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# Justice40: BRIC and FMA (continued)

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## Indicators of Disadvantaged Communities

- Community – Agencies should define community as “either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a geographically dispersed set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions.”
- Disadvantaged – Agencies should consider appropriate data, indices, and screening tools to determine whether a specific community is disadvantaged based on a combination of variables that may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - ❑ Low income, high and/or persistent poverty
  - ❑ High unemployment and underemployment
  - ❑ Racial and ethnic residential segregation, particularly where the segregation stems from discrimination by government entities
  - ❑ Linguistic isolation
  - ❑ High housing cost burden and substandard housing



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# Justice40: BRIC and FMA (continued...)

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## Indicators of Disadvantaged Communities, cont.

- Disadvantaged, cont. – Agencies should consider appropriate data, indices, and screening tools to determine whether a specific community is disadvantaged based on a combination of variables that may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - ❑ Distressed neighborhoods
  - ❑ Tribal communities
  - ❑ High transportation cost burden and/or low transportation access
  - ❑ Disproportionate environmental stressor burden and high cumulative impacts
  - ❑ Limited water and sanitation access and affordability
  - ❑ Disproportionate impacts from climate change
  - ❑ High energy cost burden and low energy access
  - ❑ Jobs lost through the energy transition
  - ❑ Access to healthcare



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# Executive Order 12898: Justice40 Crosswalk to National Datasets

White House Justice40 “Disadvantaged”	Datasets
Low income, high and/or persistent poverty	CDC SVI
High unemployment and underemployment	CDC SVI
Racial and ethnic residential segregation, particularly where the segregation stems from discrimination by government entities	CDC SVI
Linguistic isolation	CDC SVI
High housing cost burden and substandard housing	CDC SVI
Distressed neighborhoods	CDC SVI
High transportation cost burden and/or low transportation access	CDC SVI
Disproportionate environmental burden and high cumulative impacts	EPA EJScreen
Limited water and sanitation access and affordability	EPA Water Quality Portal
Disproportionate impacts from climate change	FEMA National Risk Index
High energy cost burden and low energy access	Department of Energy Datasets: Low-Income Energy Affordability : LEAD Tool
Jobs lost through the energy transition	Department of Labor jobs data
Access to healthcare	CDC SVI / Minority Health SVI



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# Justice40: BRIC and FMA (continues)

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## Initial Year Implementation

- Executive Order 14008 states that “40 percent of the overall benefits” of federal investments from covered programs should flow to disadvantaged communities
  - BRIC and FMA will **establish** a methodology for calculating the benefits that a) flow from the program and b) accrue in disadvantaged communities
  - BRIC and FMA will **implement** its Justice40 plan to maximize benefits
  - BRIC and FMA has and will **consider** program modifications to maximize benefits
  - BRIC and FMA will **report** on all Justice40 efforts, as described in the interim guidance





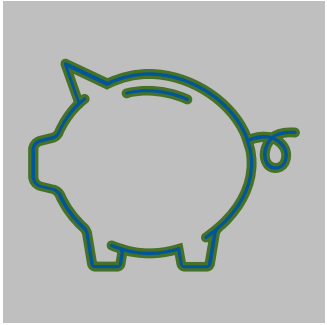


# Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Purpose - The BRIC program makes federal funds available to states, U.S territories, Indian tribal governments, and local communities for mitigation activities.

# Social Equity Efforts: 2021 BRIC Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

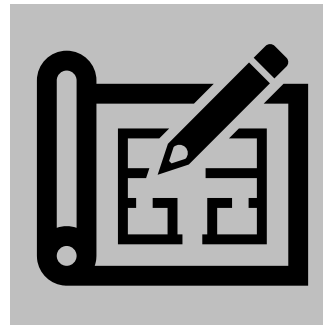
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## 1. Funding Amounts



## 2. Terminology



## 3. Technical Criteria

- Previous Award
- Increased non-federal cost share
- Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community



## 4. Qualitative Criteria

- Risk reduction/resiliency effectiveness
- Population impacted
- Outreach activities
- Leveraging partners



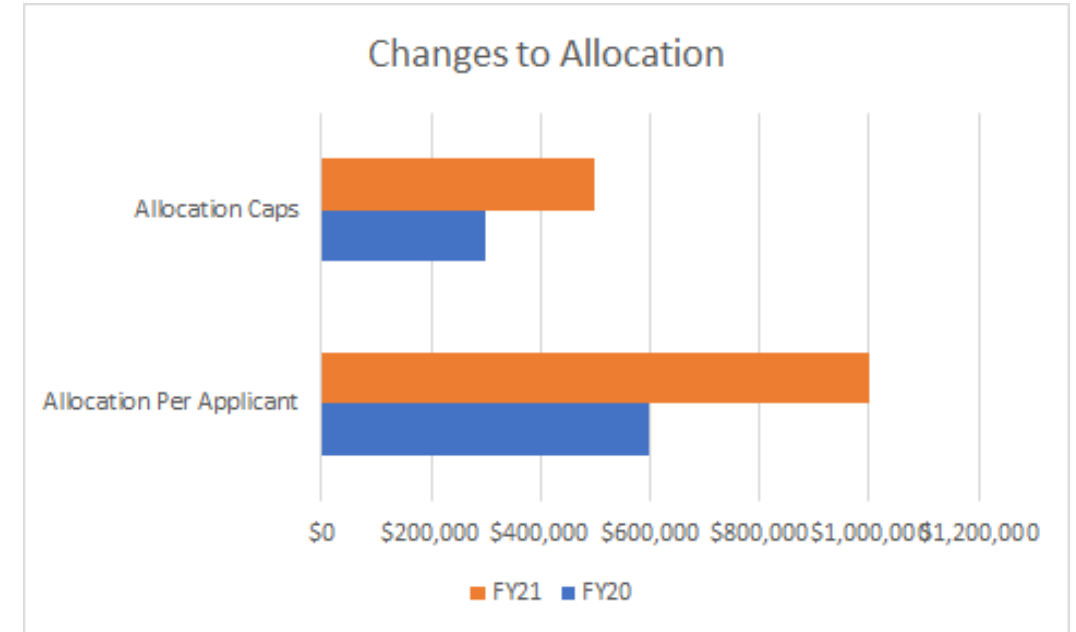
## 5. Direct Technical Assistance



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# BRIC FY 2021 Funding Amounts

- Overall program funding: increase to \$1 billion
- Allocation per applicant: increase from \$600,000 to \$1 million
- Allocation caps: increase from \$300,000 to \$500,000 for mitigation planning
- Tribal set-aside: increase from \$20 million to \$25 million



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# BRIC Terminology

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- “Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities” (EDRCs) is used instead of *small impoverished communities*
  - ❑ Responsive to stakeholder feedback
  - ❑ Helps change perception of who is eligible
  - ❑ Reflects Stafford Act language

# BRIC National Competition Technical Criteria

Criteria	Potential Total Points
Infrastructure project	20
Mitigating risk to one or more community lifelines	15
Incorporation of nature-based solutions. For more information on nature-based solutions, please reference <i>Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: A guide for local communities</i> .	10
Applicant has mandatory tribal-, territory-, or state-wide building code adoption requirement (2015 (10 points) OR 2018 or 2021 (20 points) versions of International Building Code and International Residential Code)	10 or 20
Subapplicant has Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Rating of 1 to 5	20
Application generated from a previous FEMA HMA Advance Assistance or Project Scoping award, High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) award, or DHS Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP), or the subapplicant is a past recipient of BRIC non-financial Direct Technical Assistance	10
A non-federal cost share of at least 30% (or, for Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities (as referenced in 42 U.S.C. § 5133(a) as a small impoverished community), a non-federal cost share of at least 12%). To receive the full points, the federal share requested can be no more than 70% (or 88% for qualified EDRCs).	5
Designation as an economically disadvantaged rural community (as defined in the BRIC Policy and referenced in 42 U.S.C. § 5133(a) as a small impoverished community)	15



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# BRIC National Competition Qualitative Criteria

Criteria	Description	Potential Total Points
Risk Reduction/ Resiliency Effectiveness	The subapplication details how the project will effectively reduce risk and increase resilience (including the benefits quantified in the BCA), realize ancillary benefits, and leverage innovation. Ancillary benefits could include how this project will address inequities and provide the greatest support to those with greatest need.	35
Climate Change and Future Conditions	The subapplication describes how the project will enhance climate adaptation and resilience and adaptation, details how the project is being responsive to the effects of climate change (such as sea level rise ) and/or other future conditions (population/demographic/land use, etc.), and cites data sources, assumptions, and models.	20
Implementation Measures	The subapplication adequately describes how the costs and schedule will be managed, how the project will be successfully implemented, and how innovative techniques to facilitate implementation will be incorporated. The project's scope of work identifies sufficient technical and managerial staff and resources to successfully implement this project.	15
Population Impacted	The project subapplication demonstrates community-wide benefits and identifies the proportion of the population that will be impacted, including a description of the Disadvantaged populations Communities, as described referenced in EO 14008. in defined by Executive Order 14008.in the community. The subapplication also describes how the project was selected and designed to maximize positive impacts and minimize negative impacts to any disadvantaged populations. The subapplication demonstrates how disadvantaged communities as referenced in EO 14008 are benefited.	25
Outreach Activities	The subapplication describes outreach strategy and supporting activities appropriate to the project and the community that advance mitigation. The subapplication also outlines the types of community planning processes leveraged and describes how input from a diverse range of stakeholders was gathered and incorporated into project conception and design.	5
Leveraging Partners	The project subapplication incorporates partnerships (e.g., state, tribal, private, local community, etc.) that will ensure the project meets community needs, including those of disadvantaged populations, and show the outcome of those partnerships (e.g., leveraging resources such as financial, material, and educational resources, coordinating multi-jurisdictional projects, heightened focus on equity related issues, etc.)	15
		16



# BRIC Direct Technical Assistance

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*BRIC will provide non-financial Direct Technical Assistance to up to 20 communities to help build capacity and capability at the local level*

- The intent of Direct Technical Assistance is for FEMA staff (or staff assisting on behalf of FEMA) to provide direct support for a specified period to assist a community in increasing their capacity or capability in natural hazard resiliency
- FEMA will coordinate with selected communities to develop the following:
  - A clear list of goals and objectives
  - A timeline outlining milestones or deliverables expected
  - In addition, communities must provide a signed agreement that confirms the commitment of the community, and a final report to detail the assistance provided, share deliverables, and explain how goals and objectives have been met
- Any funds that are not awarded from the Tribal Set-Aside may be re-allocated to the non-financial Direct Technical Assistance for tribes or to the national competition





# Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Purpose - To reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program.



# Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and Eligibility Requirements

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- All Applicants and subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved Local or Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan by the application deadline AND at the time of obligated funding
- Subapplicants must also participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (Not on probation or suspended)
- All structures included in the project subapplications must be insured under the NFIP (Before, During, and After)



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# FMA FY 2021 NOFO

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# FMA Implementation with CDC Social Vulnerability Index

## CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI)

A tool to identify socially vulnerable communities



### Overall Vulnerability

#### Socioeconomic Status

Below Poverty

Unemployed

Income

No High School Diploma

#### Household Composition & Disability

Aged 65 or Older

Aged 17 or Younger

Older than Age 5 with a Disability

Single-Parent Households

#### Minority Status & Language

Minority

Speaks English "Less than Well"

#### Housing Type & Transportation

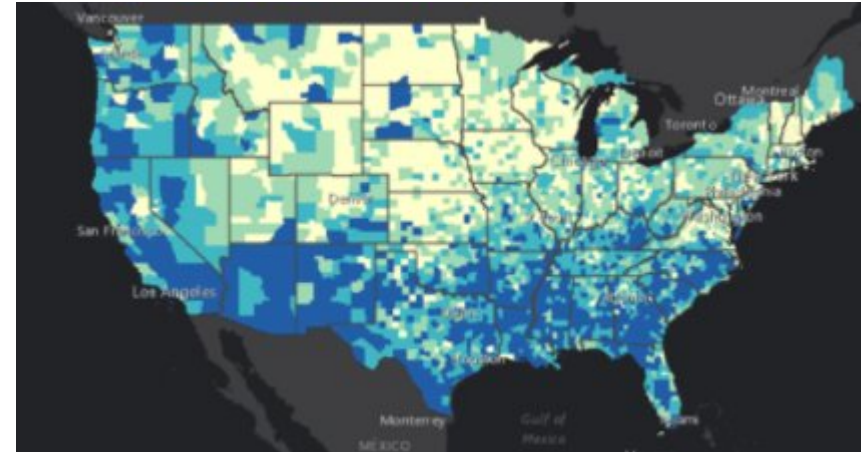
Multi-Unit Structures

Mobile Homes

Crowding

No Vehicle

Group Quarters



- Overall Vulnerability Score (SVI) between 0 - 1
- 0 being least vulnerable and 1 the most
- 4 themes, 15 demographic and socioeconomic indicators
- CDC updates data every 2 years with latest American Community Survey Census data
- Data available by Census Tract and County Crosswalk to zip codes (not supported by CDC)

## Scoring Criteria for Project Scoping

Priority	Description	Available Points
NFIP Insured Multiple Loss Communities	Jurisdictions with 50 or more Repetitive Loss (RL) or Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) structures and has received an Individual Assistance declaration for flood in the past 10 years.	200
Private-Partnership Cost Share	Cost share contributed on by private organizations. Points will be assigned based on percentage of private cost share invested of the non-federal match, up to 150% of the non-federal match. For example, if a private organization provides 50% of the non-federal cost match the subapplicant would receive 50 points. If the organization provides 100% of the non-federal match, then the project would receive 100 points.	Up to 150
Community Rating System (CRS) Participation	The CRS recognizes and encourages community floodplain-management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program standards. Depending on the level of participation, flood insurance premium rates for policyholders can be reduced up to 45%. Highest weight will be assigned to class 1 and descending through lower classes. (Graded Scale: 1 = 100, 2 = 90, 3 = 80, 4 = 70, 5 = 60, 6 = 50, 7 = 40, 8 = 30, 9 = 20, 10 = 10)	10-100
Cooperating Technical Partners Program (CTP) Participation	The CTP is a qualified partnership program in which communities commit to collaborate in maintaining up-to-date flood hazard maps and other flood hazard information. Points will be assigned to CTP participating communities.	30
CDC Social Vulnerability Index	Projects that benefit area(s) with an overall Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) score of 0.7501 or greater per CDC's Social Vulnerability Index will eligible for this point priority. The Benefiting Area map will be used to determine which census tracts will be considered for assessment of these points. In the event multiple census tracts are included in an area benefiting from the project, FEMA will consider the highest SVI score.	200

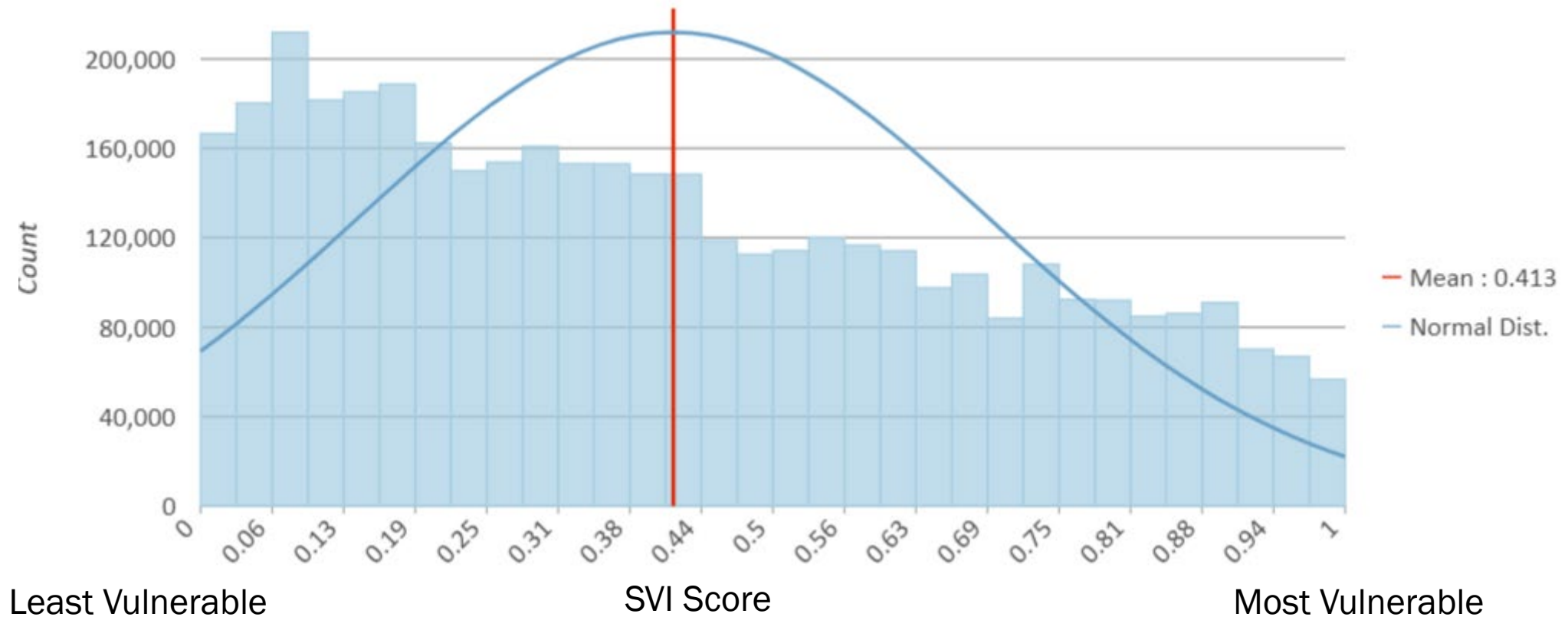
## Scoring Criteria for Community Flood Mitigation Projects

Priority	Description	Available Points
NFIP Insured Multiple Loss Communities	Communities with 50 or more Repetitive Loss (RL) or Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) structures and have received NFIP claims in a county that has received an Individual Assistance declaration for flood in the past 10 years.	200
NFIP Policy Holder	Points will be assessed for every NFIP policy that is active as of the FMA application start date (Section D, Application and Submission Information, Key Dates and Times) and is verified within the benefitting area of the project. (2 per NFIP Policy).	2 x each NFIP Policy
Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties	Points are assessed for SRL or RL structure verified within the benefitting area of the project (5 per RL and 10 per SRL property).	5 x each RL 10 x each SRL
Private-Partnership Cost Share	Cost share contributed by private organizations/businesses. Points will be assigned based on percentage of private cost share invested in the non-federal match, up to 150% of the non-federal match. For example, if a private organization provides 50% of the non-federal cost match the subapplicant would receive 50 points. If the organization provides 100% of the non-federal match, then the project would receive 100 points.	Up to 150
Community Rating System (CRS) Participation	The CRS recognizes and encourages community floodplain-management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program standards. Depending on the level of participation, flood insurance premium rates for policyholders can be reduced up to 45%. Highest weight will be assigned to class 1 and descending through lower classes. (Graded Scale: 1 = 100, 2 = 90, 3 = 80, 4 = 70, 5 = 60, 6 = 50, 7 = 40, 8 = 30, 9 = 20, 10 = 10)	10-100
Advance Assistance Generated Project	Application generated from a previous FEMA HMA Advance Assistance award.	20
Cooperating Technical Partners Program (CTP) Participation	The CTP is a qualified partnership program in which communities commit to collaborate in maintaining up-to-date flood hazard maps and other flood hazard information. Points will be assigned to CTP participating communities.	30
CDC Social Vulnerability Index	Projects that benefit area(s) with an overall Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) score of 0.7501 or greater per CDC's Social Vulnerability Index are eligible for this point priority. The Benefiting Area maps are used to determine which census tracts will be considered for assessment of these points. In the event multiple census tracts are included in an area benefiting from the project, FEMA will consider the highest SVI score.	200
Consideration of climate change and other future conditions  OR  Incorporation of Nature-based solutions	Projects that describe how the project will enhance climate adaptation and resilience, detail how the project is being responsive to the effects of climate change (such as sea level rise increased rainfall, increased likelihood of flash flood due to wildfire, etc.) and/or other future conditions (population/demographic/land use, etc.), and cites data sources, assumptions, and models.  OR  Incorporate of nature-based solutions. (For more information on nature-based solutions, please reference <u>Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: A guide for local communities.</u> )	200

Prioritization Criteria for Individual Flood Mitigation Projects		
Priority	Description	Available Points
SRL/RL property	<p>If greater than 35% of properties in the subapplication are SRL or RL, then 40 points will be assigned.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If 25-35% of properties in the subapplication are SRL or RL, then 10 points will be assigned.</p>	<p>40</p> <p>OR</p> <p>10</p>
Substantial Damage	The subapplication includes structures that were determined Substantially Damaged by the community within two (2) years of the Application Submission Deadline and a verification letter is included in the subapplication.	10 x each SD structure
Not Secondary Dwelling Units	Less than 25% of structures included in the subapplication are Secondary Dwelling Units pursuant to the active NFIP Policy.	10
CDC Social Vulnerability Index	Each subapplication will be assigned a weighted score relative to its social vulnerability score per CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). The average SVI score per subapplication will be calculated by averaging the overall SVI scores of the census tract in which each property is located, based on validated address(es) provided in the subapplication. A subapplication average SVI score of 0 would receive 0 points and a subapplication average SVI score of 1 would receive the full 40 points.	0-40

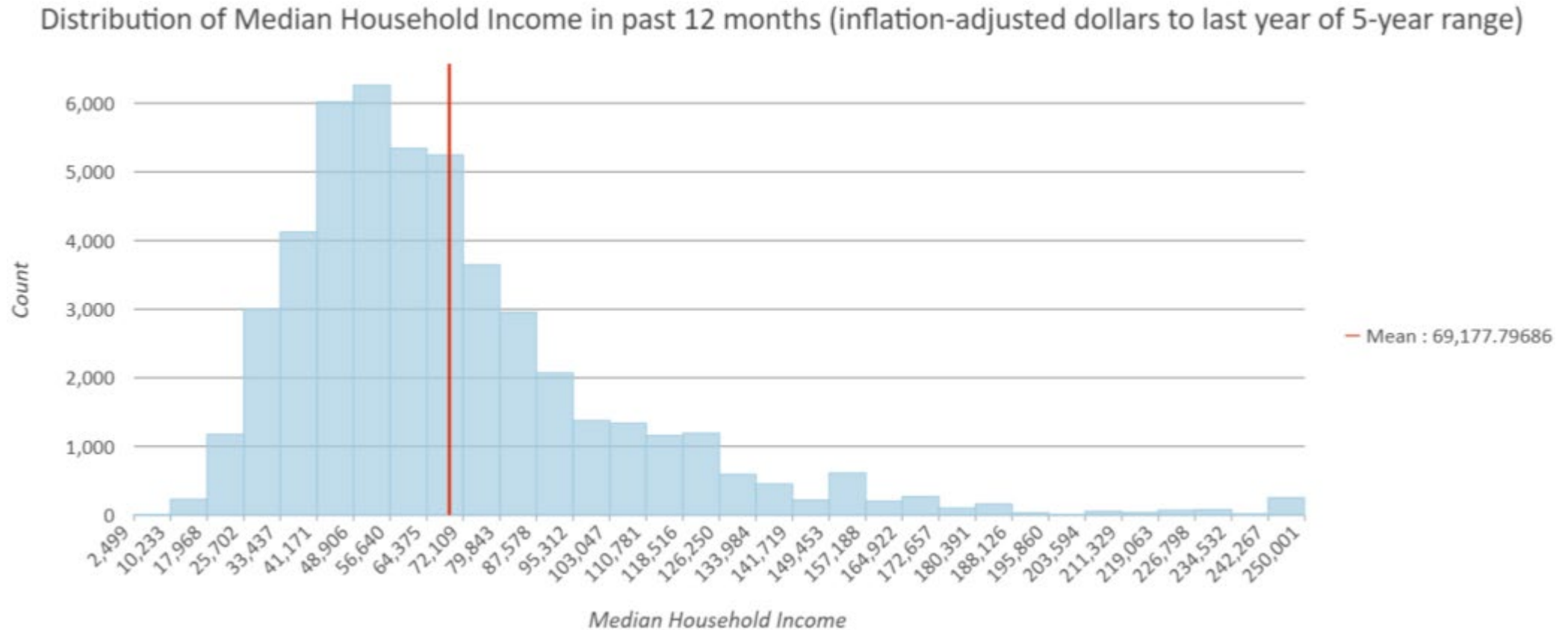


# FMA Customer Base: NFIP Policyholders and SVI



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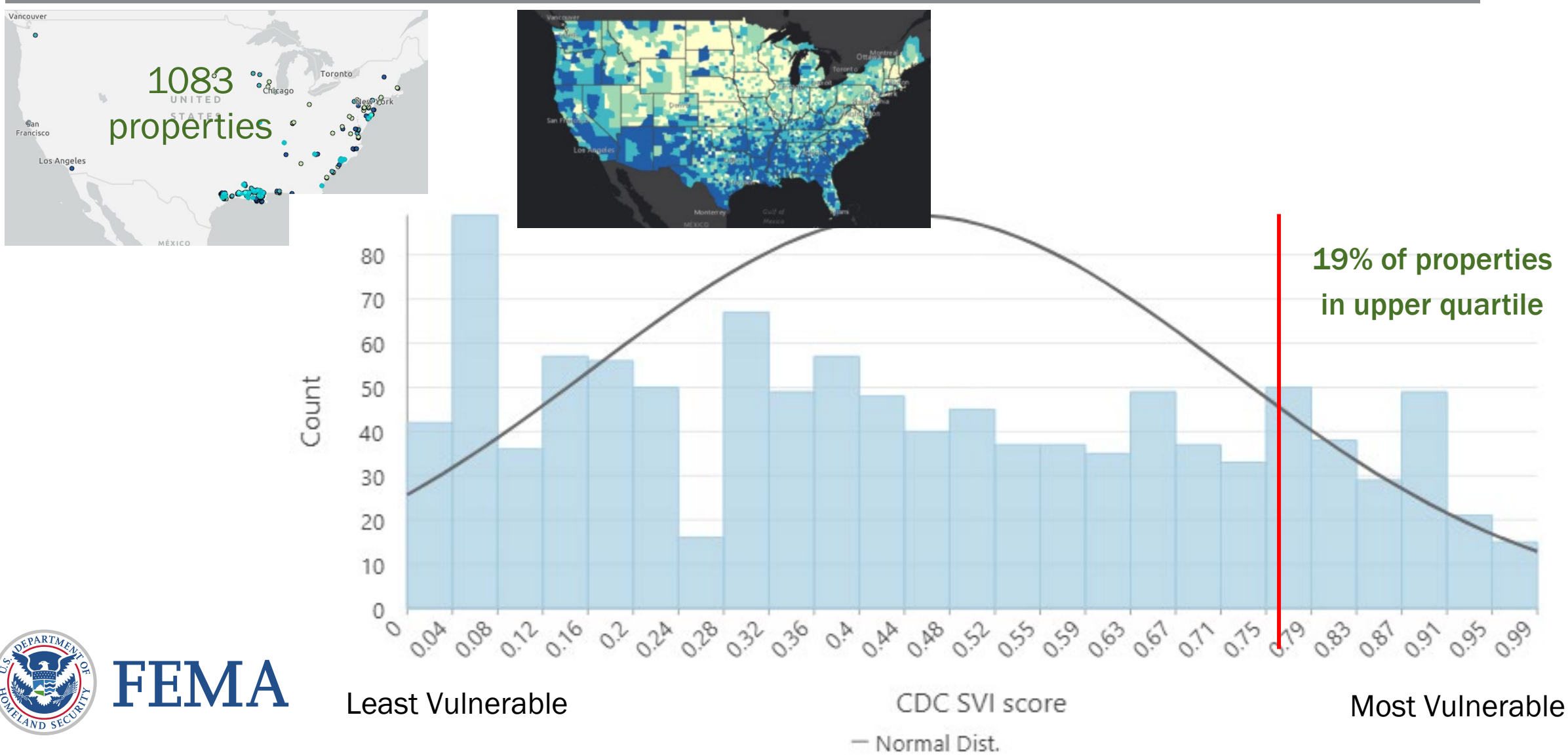
# SRL/RL Properties by Median Household Income



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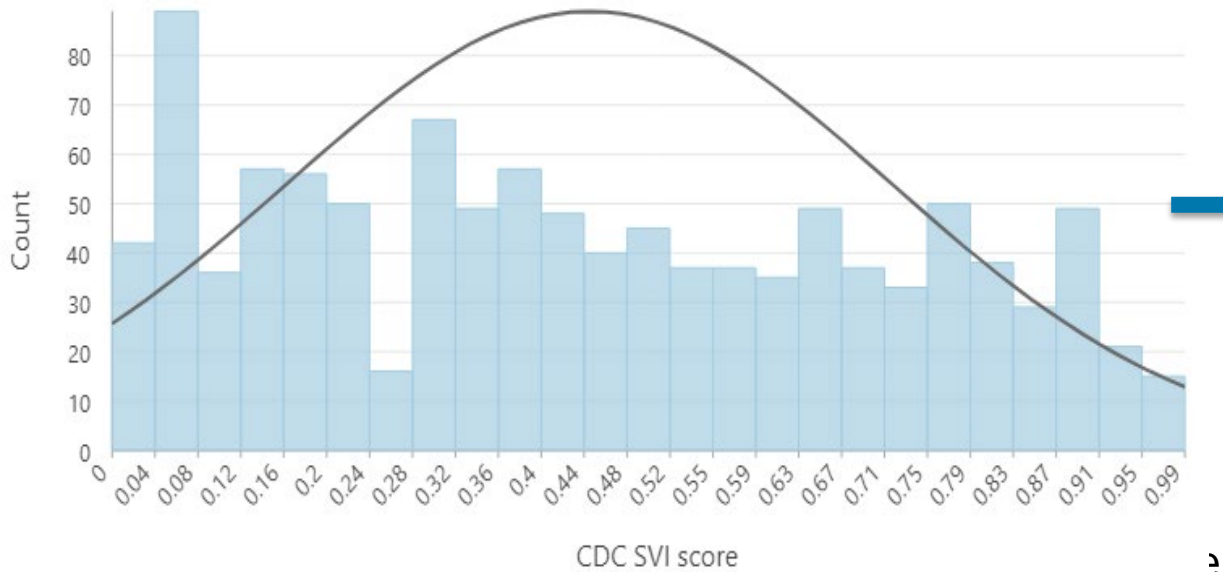
Federal Emergency Management Agency

# FMA Individual Property Mitigation (FY 2020 Submissions)

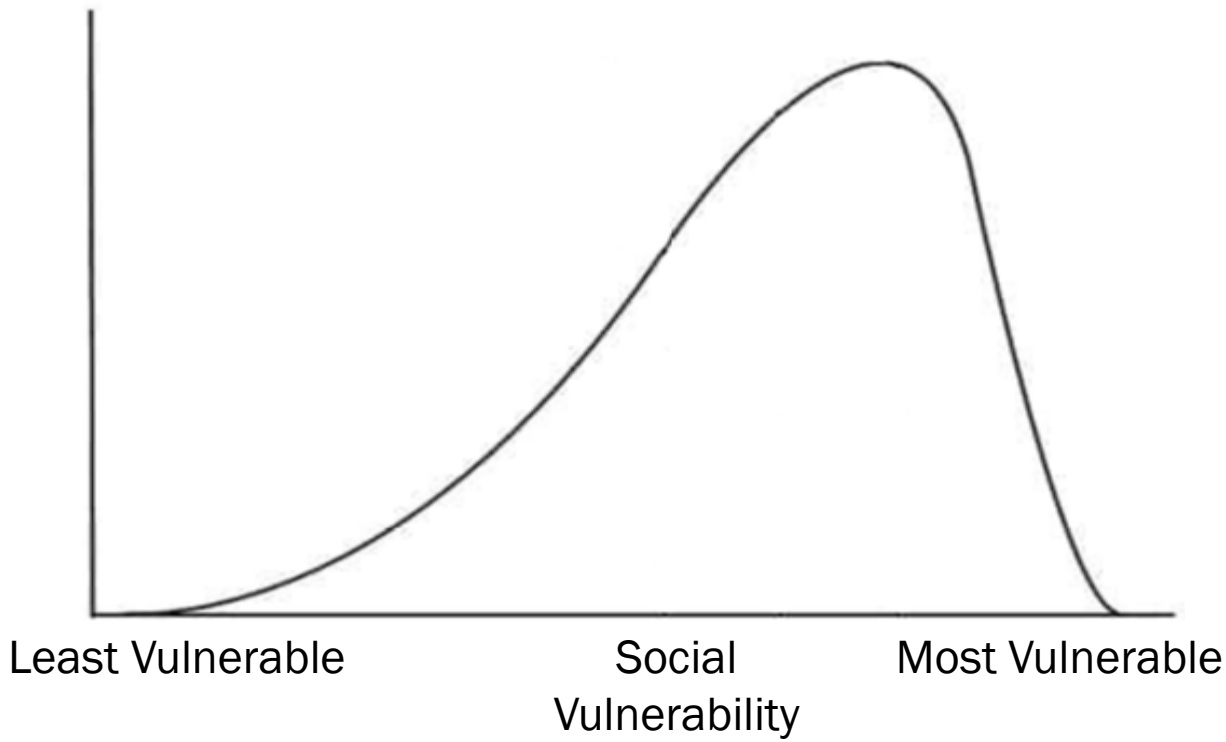


# Desired Outcomes

FMA 2020 individual properties



A more equitable outcome



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# Equity and Mitigation Research

Melissa L. Finucane, Ph.D.  
August 18, 2021

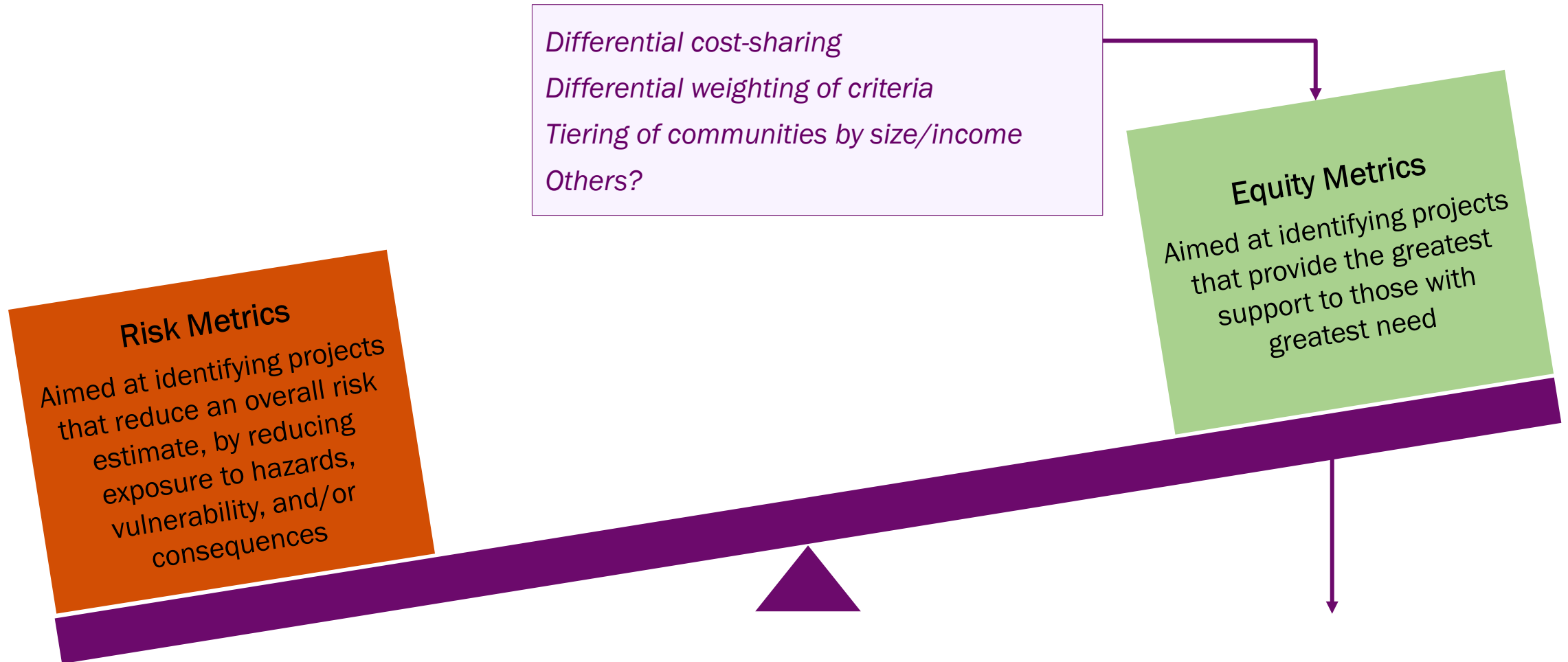
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# Bottom Line Up Front

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1. Equity is a **complex, multidimensional** construct
2. Efforts to address equity need to be part of a **dynamic, forward-looking process**
3. Need to develop a systematic and **robust approach** to measuring equity
4. Closely **partner with key stakeholders** (including impacted communities)

# Federal Disaster Assistance Programs Need to Balance Risk and Equity





# Social Equity Concepts: A Quick Primer

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- **Contextual equity** – extent to which pre-existing political or socio-economic conditions limit/enable people’s capacity to engage in and benefit from resource distributions *[initial conditions]*
- **Procedural equity** – extent to which groups are recognized to ensure their inclusion and representation *[process]*
- **Distributional equity** – the allocation of costs, risks, and benefits *[outcomes]*
  - *Principles* of distributive justice include equality, social welfare, merit, need
- Questions about parameters (often overlooked) that frame the equity problem
  - Who counts as a subject of equity
  - Why equity (or not)?
  - How are parameters (what, who, why) of equity determined?

(See McDermott, Mahanty, & Schreckenberg, 2013)

# Social Vulnerability is Different from Equity

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## Social vulnerability

- Combinations of social, cultural, economic, political, and institutional processes and conditions that shape the ability of people, organizations, communities to withstand and recover from stressors and shocks

## Equity

- A comparative construct
- Characterized by broad perceptions of fairness across disparate groups
- Allows for unequal distribution of benefits and costs for net social gain
- Goal is fair access to livelihood, education, and other resources
- Means that sociodemographic characteristics (race, gender, age, etc.) no longer predict negative disaster impacts or distribution of disaster aid

# Judging Equity Performance Requires Several Types of Information

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- Equity parameters (who, why, how)
- Logic model (chain of reasoning) about how a program expects to achieve equitable impacts
- Indicators/metrics derived from the logic model

## Context

*Legislative mandates (Stafford Act, DRRRA, PPD-8, EO13985), NAC report, strategic plans*



# Example Approaches to Equity Indicators/Metrics

## King County Washington (2015)

### *Determinants of Equity: Identifying Indicators to Establish a Baseline of Equity in King County*

<https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/strategic-plan.aspx>

Figure 3: Example of a TOC using the visual “stream” metaphor of ESJ<sup>10</sup>



One example of pro-equity policies might be:

- Percent of hiring managers that participate in anti-bias training

- Percent of cost burden home owners
- Medium household income
- Graduation rate
- Food security
- Incarceration rate
- Pollution by region
- Perceived neighborhood safety
- Home ownership rate
- Transportation cost burden
- Uninsured adults
- Park access

- Life expectancy
- Incarceration rate
- Obesity prevalence
- Homelessness
- Infant mortality
- Frequent mental distress

# A Review of Existing Equity Indicators and Metrics Reveals Common Limitations

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- Specificity is often lacking
- Different topics addressed at different geographic scales
- Often not used in real-world contexts (disaster or non-disaster)
- Selection of indicators requires tradeoffs
- Criteria for selecting data not always specified
- Baseline conditions often not identified

(see Finucane et al., 2021)

# Different Reasons for Measuring Equity Performance May Need Different Indicators/Metrics/Standards

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- Communicating and engaging
  - Focus on inviting discussion, generating buy-in, reaching a shared vision
- Deliberative planning and decision making
  - Focus on goal setting, mechanisms to achieve goals, agency alignment
- Justifying investments
  - Focus on how investments will be spent and to what effect
- Improving accountability and governance
  - Focus on explaining efforts, accomplishments, progress toward goals
- Supporting learning and adaptive management
  - Focus on monitoring, reviewing, evaluating outcomes of actions taking (including failures)

# Suggested Reading

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- Bakkensen, L.A., et al. (2017). Validating resilience and vulnerability indices in the context of natural disasters. *Risk Analysis*, 37(5): p. 982-1004. DOI: [10.1111/risa.12677](https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.12677)
- Drakes, O., et al. (2021). Social vulnerability and short-term disaster assistance in the United States. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 53: p. 102010. DOI: [10.1016/j.ijdrr.2020.102010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2020.102010)
- Finucane, M.L. et al. (2021). *A Scoping Literature Review on Indicators and Metrics for Assessing Racial Equity Performance in Disaster Preparation, Response, and Recovery*. RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, CA.
- Julian, D.A., *The utilization of the logic model as a system level planning and evaluation device*. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 1997. 20(3): p. 251-257.
- Knowlton, L.W. and C.C. Phillips, *The Logic Model Guidebook: Better Strategies for Great Results*. 2nd ed. 2013, Thousand Oaks, Ca: Sage.
- Lawrence, K., et al. (2009). *Constructing a Racial Equity Theory of Change: A Practical Guide for Designing Strategies to Close Chronic Racial Outcome Gaps*. Aspen Institute Roundtable on Community Change: Washington, DC.
- Markhvida, M., Walsh, B., Hallegatte, S., & Baker, J. (2020). Quantification of disaster impacts through household well-being losses. *Nature Sustainability*, 3(7): p. 538-547. DOI: [10.1038/s41893-020-0508-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-0508-7)
- McDermott, Mahanty, & Schreckenber, (2013). Examining equity: A multidimensional framework for assessing equity in payments for ecosystem services. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 33: p. 416-427. DOI: [10.1016/j.envsci.2012.10.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2012.10.006)
- King County Executive. (2020). King County Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan, 2016-2022. [kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/strategic-plan.aspx](https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/strategic-plan.aspx)
- Spielman, S.E., et al. (2020). Evaluating social vulnerability indicators: Criteria and their application to the Social Vulnerability Index. *Natural Hazards*, 100(1): p. 417-436. DOI: [10.1007/s11069-019-03820-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-019-03820-z)
- Warren May, L., et al., *Pittsburgh Equity Indicators: Annual Report*. 2017, City of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh PA.



# Glossary of Key Terms

<b>Action-logic model</b>	A visual depiction of the chain of reasoning linking program inputs (e.g., funding) with expected outputs (e.g., strengthening social capital) and outcomes (e.g., improved disaster resilience). Knowlton & Phillips (2013)
<b>Contextual equity</b>	The extent to which pre-existing political or socio-economic conditions limit or enable people's capacity to engage in and benefit from resource distributions. McDermott et al. (2013)
<b>Distributive equity</b>	The extent to which costs, risks, and benefits are distributed fairly across groups. McDermott et al. (2013)
<b>Equity</b>	A complex construct reflecting the quality of being fair, including the inter-related dimensions of how benefits and costs are distributed, which stakeholders are recognized and included, and pre-existing conditions that influence access to decision making procedures and resources. McDermott et al. (2013)
<b>Impact</b>	The long-term results likely to occur over time as program outcomes are achieved. Julian (1997)
<b>Indicator</b>	Attributes of an object or a system from which conclusions on the state or quality of the phenomenon of interest can be inferred. Heink & Kowarik (2010). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2009.09.009">DOI: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2009.09.009</a>
<b>Metric</b>	A system or standard of measurement. Oxford English Dictionary (2020)
<b>Outcome</b>	The immediate results of program activities. Julian (1997)
<b>Procedural equity</b>	The extent to which groups are recognized to ensure their inclusion and representation. McDermott et al. (2013)
<b>Racial equity</b>	Fair access to livelihood, education, and resources such that race predicts the distribution of disaster aid to the extent that race is related to the need for aid. Lawrence et al. (2009)





# Tribal Nations and Hazard Mitigation Grants

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- Tribes are some of the most resilient communities
- In FEMA Region 10, there are 271 Tribal Nations
  - Each year, Region 10 has seen an increase in tribal engagement and successful tribal applicants
    - FY 2020 BRIC – 18 Tribal Applicants were selected
  - We continue to strive to increase this every year
- BRIC and FMA offer opportunities for federally cognized tribes to apply in two different ways



# Eligibility Options for Tribes

- **BRIC and FMA are a pass-through based grant program**
  - 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	



# Tribal Set-Aside

- What does the tribal set-aside mean?
  - Increased this year! \$20 million last year, \$25 mil this year
- A federally recognized tribe can apply directly to FEMA for up to **\$1 million federal share per Tribe**
  - Capability and capacity building (C&CB) activities 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 mix of both
  - Projects over tribal set aside (\$1 million) will go to competition



Federal Share: \$990,000  
Local Match: \$110,000  
**GRANT TOTAL: \$1,100,000**



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# Cost Share

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## Standard Cost Share

**75% Federal / 25% Local**

Fed Share cannot exceed 75%  
of the total

## EDRC Cost Share

**90% Federal / 10% Local**

Must be requested in  
application and meet criteria

- **What are cost share options for  
your Tribal Nation?**



### **Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities**

- Be a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals
  - Be economically disadvantaged  
([www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov) or [www.census.gov/tribal](http://www.census.gov/tribal))

***Best Available Data!***

***Don't forget to request in your application!***



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# Tribal Specific Engagement Opportunities

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- Notice of Funding Opportunity for 2021 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants for Tribal Applicants
  - September 13<sup>th</sup> at 2PM EST
  - FEMA Region 10 BRIC Webinar Series: <https://www.starr-team.com/starr/RegionalWorkspaces/RegionX/mitigationplanning/SitePages/BRIC.aspx>
    - Learn about all things BRIC: project scoping applications, hazard mitigation plan applications, FEMA GO- learn best practices and what to include in your applications
    - To join our mailing list: [FEMA-R10-HMA@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-R10-HMA@fema.dhs.gov)



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# BRIC and FMA Program Support Materials

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## BRIC

- [BRIC Website](#)
- [FY 2021 BRIC Notice of Funding Opportunity](#)
- [BRIC Resources](#)
  - [BRIC Technical Criteria](#)
  - [BRIC Qualitative Criteria](#)
  - [BRIC Building Codes Activities](#)
  - [BRIC Mitigation Planning Activities](#)
  - [BRIC Partnership Activities](#)
  - [BRIC Project Scoping Activities](#)
  - [BRIC Phased Projects](#)
  - [BRIC Direct Technical Assistance](#)
  - [BRIC Tribal Information](#)
  - [Mitigation Action Portfolio](#)

## FMA

- [FMA Website](#)
- [FY 2021 FMA Notice of Funding Opportunity](#)
- [FMA Resources](#)
  - [FMA Community Flood Mitigation Project Fact Sheet](#)
  - [FMA Individual Flood Mitigation Fact Sheet](#)
  - [FMA Project Scoping Fact Sheet](#)
  - [Geospatial File Eligibility Criteria in Flood Mitigation Grant Applications](#)



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# 2021 BRIC and FMA Programs Webinar Series

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Date and Time	Webinar Topic
August 26 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2021 NOFO Webinar #2
September 8 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC FY 2021 NOFO Technical and Qualitative Criteria
September 13 2-3:30 pm ET	BRIC and FMA FY 2021 NOFO Tribal Webinar
September 23 2-3:30 pm ET	Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Mitigation Priorities
October 13 2-3:30 pm ET	Federal Agency Roundtable



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# 2021 BRIC and FMA Programs Webinars and Office Hours

- Application Pitfalls Webinars:
  - September 1 and 20
- FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Division will hold office hours for the BRIC and FMA Programs on the following dates:
  - October 19, 21, 26, and 28



Full schedule of BRIC and FMA Programs Webinars available at:  
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/2021-building-resilient-infrastructure-and-communities-and-flood-mitigation-assistance-programs>



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