



FEMA Resources and Services Applicable to Dam Risk Management

FEMA P-1068 / September 2021



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Table of Contents



List of Figures	ii
List of Tables	ii
Introduction to Resources and Services	1 - 1
1.1 Key Considerations When Applying for a Federal Grant	1-2
1.2 Technical Assistance for Planning and Organization	1-4
1.3 Grant Assistance	1-5
Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program	2 - 1
2.1 Post-Disaster Mitigation Assistance	2-2
2.2 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	2-5
2.3 Flood Mitigation Assistance	2-6
2.4 Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	2-7
2.5 Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	2-8
Public Assistance Program	3 - 1
Preparedness Grant Program	4 - 1
4.1 Homeland Security Grant Program	4-2
4.2 State Homeland Security Program	4-7
4.3 Urban Area Security Initiative	4-8
4.4 Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	4-9
National Dam Safety Program	5 - 1
5.1 State Assistance Grants	5-3
5.2 Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program	5-5
5.3 Collaborative Technical Assistance Program	5-7
Links	R - 1



List of Figures

Figure 1.	Overview of Grant and Training Assistance Related to Dams.	1-3
Figure 2.	Comparison of disaster, non-disaster, and annual mitigation grants.	1-5
Figure 3.	The process Dam owners, businesses, and sub-applicants must go through in order to apply for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and how this process leads to FEMA.	2-4
Figure 4.	Public Assistance Program eligibility chart.	3-2
Figure 5.	Homeland Security Grant Program: Risk Assessment Model chart.	4-4



List of Tables

Table 1.	Section 404 Hazard Mitigation compared to 406 Hazard Mitigation.	3-4
Table 2.	Examples of Emergency Management Performance Grant Eligible Dam Related Activities.	4-10
Table 3.	State Assistance Grants quarterly reporting dates for fiscal year (FY) 2020.	5-4

Introduction to Resources and Services

CHAPTER

01



Goals

- View the various directorates and programs within FEMA to determine the eligibility or applicability of the resources or services they offer and how they may address your identified needs.
- This document will not have comprehensive information about all grants, but gives the tools to identify criteria, conditions or limitations of the resources that capture the process to apply for the resource or service.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to identify Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resources and services that are applicable to support dam hazard risk mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery.

1.1 Key Considerations When Applying for a Federal Grant

Before getting started, check the **eligibility** between the variety of grants, note the **availability of funds**, and the **coordination** needed with local, state, and federal agencies such as:

- County Emergency Manager,
- Local Floodplain Manager,
- State or tribal environmental agencies,
- State Hazard Mitigation Officer,
- State National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator,
- State Historic Preservation Officer,
- FEMA Regional Office,
- National Marine Fisheries Service,
- Natural Resource Conservation Service,
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, and
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

All FEMA funded projects require a review for compliance with a variety of federal, tribal, state and local Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, Executive Orders, etc. (e.g. Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act.

EHP laws, and regulations include:

- National Environmental Policy Act,
- National Historic Preservation Act,
- Endangered Species Act,
- Clean Water Act,
- Executive Order 11988 (Floodplains),
- Executive Order 11990 (Wetlands),
- Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice), and
- 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 9 - Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands and 10 - Environmental Considerations

Six Key EHP Considerations

- Projects must comply with laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.
- Address environmental planning early on in project scoping and development stages.
- Impacts must be taken into account.
- Permits and approvals are your responsibility.
- Compliance may require measures to mitigate adverse impacts.
- Failure to comply will jeopardize FEMA funding.

Grants and Training Assistance Related to Dams

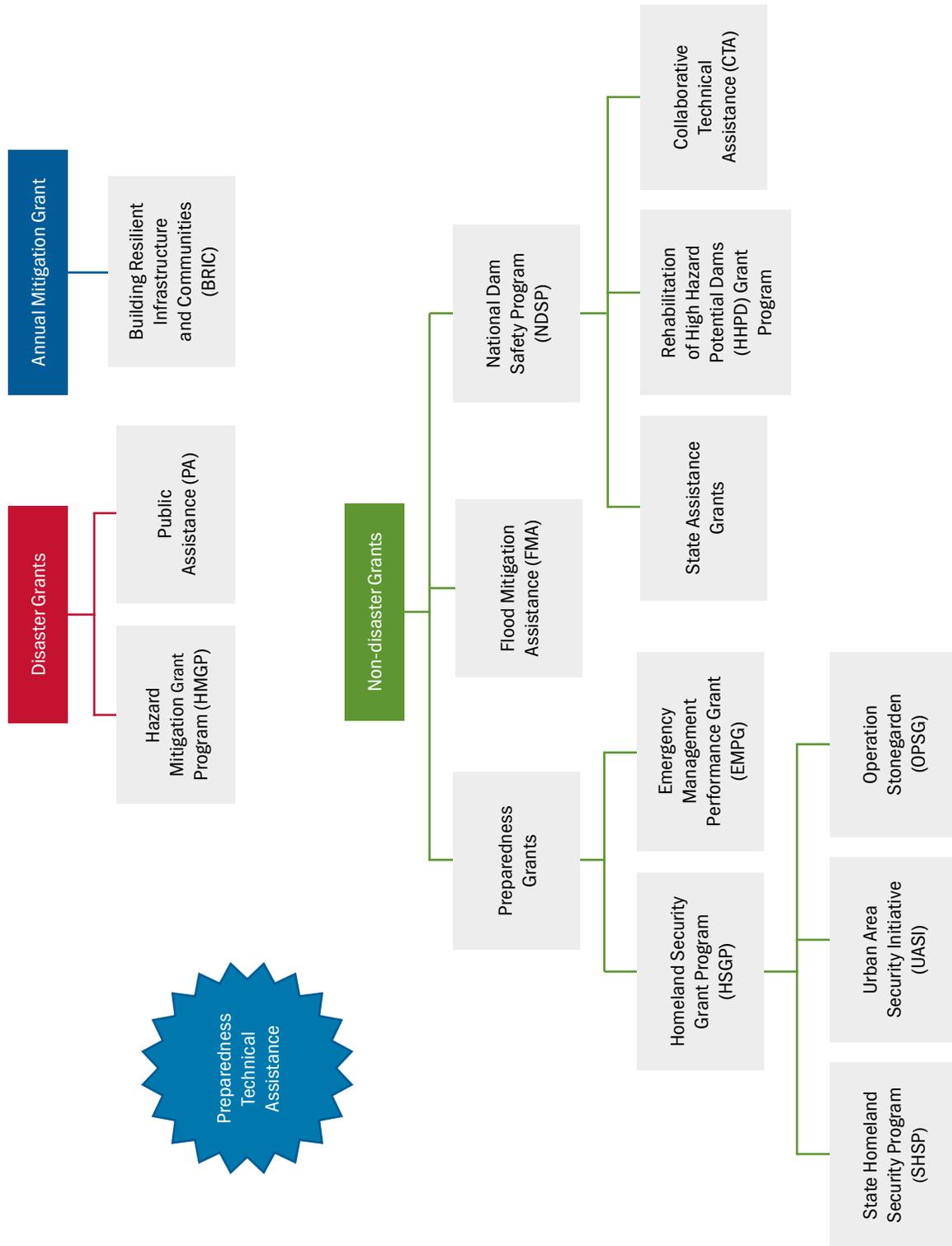


Figure 1. Overview of Grant and Training Assistance Related to Dams.

1.2 Technical Assistance for Planning and Organization

Overview

The FEMA National Integration Center Technical Assistance Program provides specialized expertise and services to state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) partners to improve emergency management capabilities based on greatest need, risk, national priorities, and resources available.

FEMA also assists jurisdictions by identifying guidance, training, and templates that jurisdictions can use to improve and maintain core capabilities, and by hosting webinars to showcase state, local, tribal, and territorial achievement, lessons learned, and subject-matter expertise on a range of topics relevant to today's emergency manager.

Eligibility

- Dam owners should work with their local emergency management office or department to agree upon needs and courses of action. State emergency management may provide additional information and assist in the development of solutions.
- Local emergency management and the State Administrative Agency (SAA) should verify the request aligns with state goals. The SAA submits the request to FEMA.
- A thorough understanding of Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 v.2 is advised before requesting or receiving Technical Assistance (<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25975>). FEMA may recommend participation in emergency management training courses through the FEMA Emergency Management Institute prior to Technical Assistance delivery. All Technical Assistance information and workshops will be delivered to both dam owners and the allied emergency management office or department.

Technical Assistance

FEMA uses a variety of methods to provide technical assistance, including:

- In-person workshops to support implementing the National Preparedness System and opportunities for peer-to-peer learning.
- Technical assistance for emerging, cross-cutting, or complex topics. This delivery method may include the development of new tools, plans, and processes that are of benefit to jurisdictions nationwide.

Dam-Related Eligible Technical Assistance Services

The Technical Assistance Program could include assistance for the following dam related services:

- Assist with the creation of reference guides or materials for an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) or a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
- Facilitate dam owners and public emergency managers to plan and increase preparedness efforts:
 - Provide EOP templates and sample guidance.

- Provide a COOP assessment tool, sample COOP templates, COOP worksheets, and Request for Proposal checklists.
- Help organize a comprehensive preparedness plan.
- Provide an evacuation plan subject matter expert and create emergency procedures templates and guidance.
- Facilitate a discussion on a planning issue.
- Provide assistance creating templates, reporting forms, and/or instructions that facilitate the integration of the Emergency Action Plan and EOP.

What is the difference between preparedness and mitigation?

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response.

- Planning effective communication with the Emergency Managers and the community that could be affected in the wake of a dam failure is an example of preparedness strategy.

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. In order for mitigation to be effective we need to take action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring against risk).

- Planning on how to reduce disaster losses and how to protect life and property from future disaster damage are examples of mitigation strategies.

1.3 Grant Assistance

Non-disaster Grants	Disaster Grants	Annual Mitigation Grant
<p>Emphasis is Preparedness and Mitigation. Grants are available annually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparedness grants ▪ Flood Mitigation Assistance ▪ National Dam Safety Program 	<p>Emphasis is Recovery and Mitigation. Grants are available only after a Presidentially-declared disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program ▪ Public Assistance 	<p>Emphasis is Mitigation. Grants are available annually and not tied to a Presidentially-declared disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard mitigation – Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Figure 2. Comparison of disaster, non-disaster, and annual mitigation grants.

Overview

FEMA provides state and local governments with preparedness program funding in the form of non-disaster grants to enhance the capacity of state and local emergency responders to prevent, respond to, and recover from a weapons of mass destruction terrorism incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive devices and cyber-attacks.

Eligibility

- Eligible applicants are either the SAA or the Office of Emergency Management.
- Dam owners may partner with an emergency manager to receive assistance.

Preparedness Available Resources

From the preparedness portfolio, two grants have been identified as potentially having eligible funding for dams:

- **Homeland Security Grant Program** – provides funding to enhance the ability of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as nonprofits, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks. Costs under this program must have a nexus to terrorism but may be used in a manner that enhances preparedness for disasters unrelated to acts of terrorism if that use assists in achieving target capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism.
- **Emergency Management Performance Grant** – provides resources (federal funds) to assist state, local, tribal and territorial governments to achieve the national preparedness goal of a secure and resilient Nation.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program

CHAPTER

02



In this Chapter

- 2.1** Post-Disaster Mitigation Assistance
- 2.2** Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
- 2.3** Flood Mitigation Assistance
- 2.4** Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
- 2.5** Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

What is Mitigation?

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. In order for mitigation to be effective we need to take action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring against risk). It is important to know that disasters can happen at anytime and anyplace and, if we are not prepared, consequences can be fatal.

Effective mitigation requires an understanding of local risks, addressing the hard choices, and investing in long-term community well-being. Without mitigation actions, our safety, financial security and self-reliance are jeopardized.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants are awarded by FEMA regions.

- **DISASTER**
 - [Hazard Mitigation Grant Program](#) assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures.
- **NON-DISASTER**
 - [Flood Mitigation Assistance](#) provides funds for projects to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program on an annual basis.
- **ANNUAL MITIGATION GRANT**
 - [Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities](#) provides funds for hazard mitigation projects and capacity and capability building activities on an annual basis.

Non-disaster Assistance

Eligible applicants are either the states, territories or federally-recognized tribes.

- Flood Mitigation Assistance is a competitive grant nationwide.
- Funds are appropriated on an annual basis.

2.1 Post-Disaster Mitigation Assistance

Overview

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property from natural hazards.

- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act through a Presidential major disaster declaration.
 - Eligible applicants are either the states, territories or federally-recognized tribes. Funding is available after a Presidentially declared disaster.
 - State recipients must have a FEMA-approved standard or enhanced state mitigation plan at the time of the Presidential major disaster declaration and at the time Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is obligated to the recipient or any subrecipient.

- A Governor, or equivalent Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) may request that Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding be available throughout the state, territory, or tribal area or only in specific jurisdictions.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is also known as 404 Hazard Mitigation in the Stafford Act.
- Recipients must have a current Administrative Plan approved by FEMA.
- FEMA will determine the funding it will make available for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program by a lock-in, which will act as a ceiling for funds available to a recipient, including its subrecipients. The level of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding available for a given disaster is based on a percentage of the estimated total federal assistance under the Stafford Act, excluding administrative costs for each Presidential major disaster declaration, as described in 44 CFR Section 206.432(b).
- Recipients must have a FEMA-approved Standard or Enhanced Mitigation Plan prior to the date of declaration.

State Administrative Plan

A State Administrative Plan is a procedural guide that details how the recipient will administer Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Allocations

- The formula for calculating the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program allocation for states with a standard state mitigation plan is based on 15% of the first \$2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance.
- For amounts greater than \$2 billion, a sliding scale is used to make allocation determinations. States with enhanced mitigation plans are eligible for a 20% Hazard Mitigation Grant Program formula.
- A Cost Shared Program – 75% federal and percent cost match.
- The Period of Performance (POP) for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program begins with the opening of the application period and ends no later than 36 months from the close of the application period.

Eligible Activities Related to Dam Safety May Include

- Dam breach/ Danger reach analysis to determine the effect on the downstream floodplain in the event of a dam break.
- Engineering study to determine potential dam enhancements to increase reservoir capacity/reduce downstream flooding or reduce upstream backwater flood conditions.
- Enhancements to dam control structure, emergency spillway or other critical dam infrastructure in order to mitigate existing flooding conditions.

See Figure 3 for an explanation of the process Dam owners, businesses, and sub-applicants must go through in order to apply for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and how this process leads to FEMA.

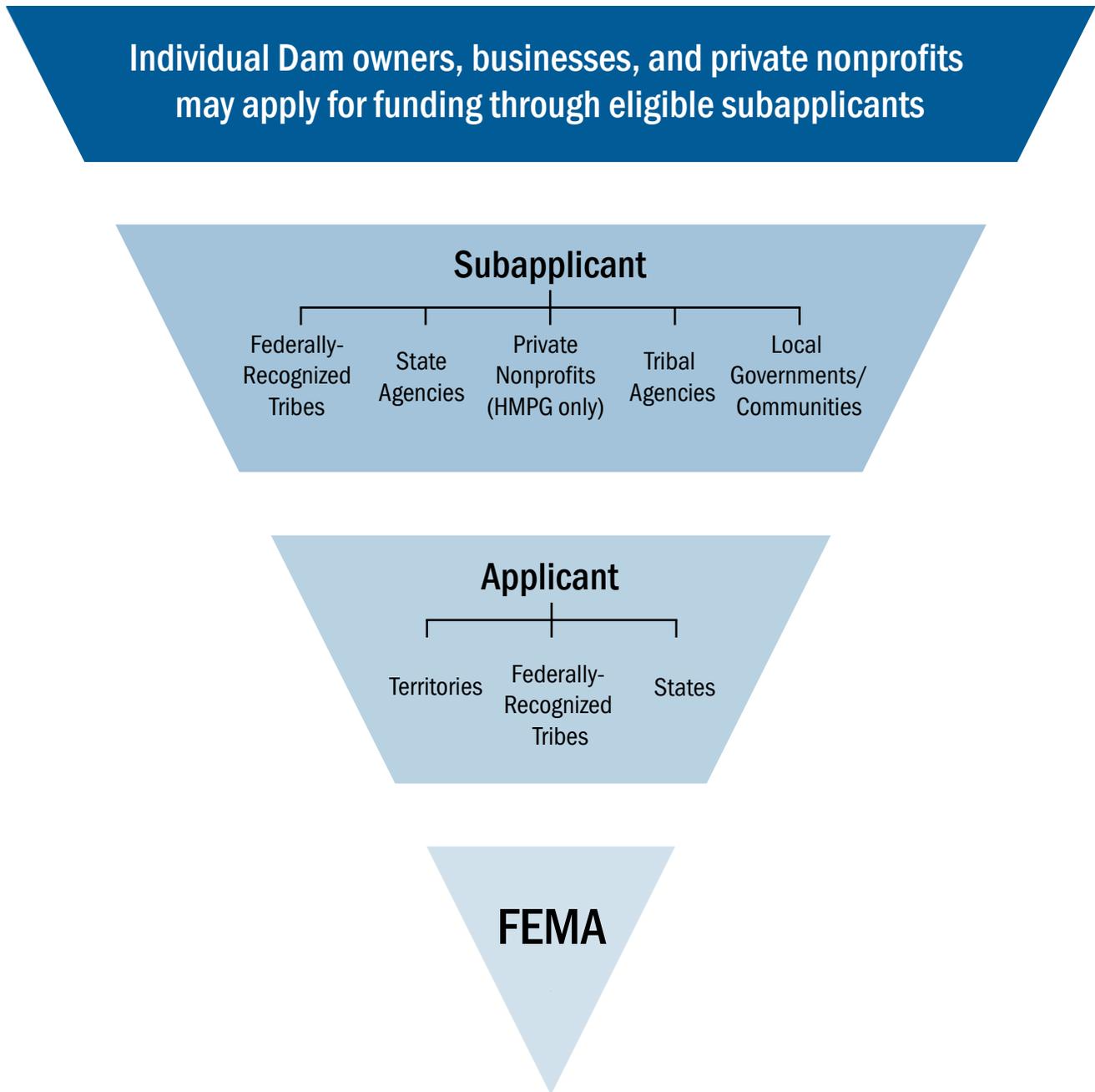


Figure 3. The process dam owners, businesses, and sub-applicants must go through in order to apply for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and how this process leads to FEMA.

2.2 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Overview

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities is a new FEMA hazard mitigation program that replaces the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation program.
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities supports states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards.
- The Disaster Recovery Reform Act, [Section 1234; amended Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act](#) authorized Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities.
- The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program priorities are to:
 - incentivize public infrastructure projects;
 - incentivize projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines;
 - incentivize projects that incorporate nature-based solutions; and
 - incentivize adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.

Funding

For FY 2020, FEMA will distribute funding up to \$500 million in the following manner:

- State/territory Allocation: \$33.6 million (up to \$600 thousand per applicant). All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories are eligible to apply under the state/territory allocation.
- Tribal Set-Aside: \$20 million. All Indian tribal governments (federally recognized) may apply under the Tribal Set Aside.
- National Competition for Mitigation Projects: \$446.4 million (estimated). Remaining funds which are not awarded from the state/territory allocation or Tribal Set-Aside will be included in the national competition.

Eligible Projects Must:

- Be cost-effective
- Reduce/eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards
- Meet latest two consensus codes (i.e. 2015 or 2018 international building code)
- Align with Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Meet all environmental and historic preservation requirements

Eligible states, territories, and tribal governments (federally recognized) can submit applications on behalf of subapplicants for Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities funding via [FEMA Grants Outcomes \(FEMA GO\)](#), the new grants management system to support FEMA grant programs.

Homeowners, business operators, and non-profit organizations cannot apply directly to FEMA, but can be included in a subapplication submitted by an eligible subapplicant.

2.3 Flood Mitigation Assistance

Overview

- The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 United States Code 4104c with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Flood Mitigation Assistance provides funding to states, and federally-recognized tribes and communities for measures that reduce or eliminate the long term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP.
- Flood Mitigation Assistance funding is available through the NFIP for flood hazard mitigation projects, plan development, and management costs, which is appropriated by Congress annually.
- Application of funds is by a state, U.S. territory, or federally-recognized tribe.
 - In addition to state and local communities, private non-profits can also sponsor applications on behalf of homeowners and then submit the applications to their state.
- Flood Mitigation Assistance is a competitive grant program and FEMA chooses the applications to be funded based on the applicant's ranking of the project and the eligibility and cost-effectiveness of the project.

Funding

- FY 2019 funding was \$210 million. The POP was for 36 months.
- This program's Notice of Funding Opportunity is historically released in August of each year, so information on the FY 2020 grant cycle for this program is unavailable at the time of publication.

Requirements

- States must have a FEMA-approved standard state mitigation plan.
- Local communities or tribes must have a FEMA-approved local or tribal mitigation plan, respectively.
- Projects must be technically feasible.
- Mitigation measures are required to be cost effective.

Eligible FMA Program Activities

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ▪ property acquisitions | ▪ demolition |
| ▪ building elevation | ▪ relocation |
| ▪ seismic retrofit | ▪ flood-proofing |
| ▪ drainage upgrade | ▪ localized flood risk reduction projects and |
| ▪ education and training | ▪ non-localized flood risk reduction projects. |
| ▪ wind retrofits | |
| ▪ safe rooms | |

How to Determine Effectiveness

Using the FEMA Benefit Cost Analysis software, the result must benefit in a cost ratio of ≥ 1.0 . In addition, FEMA has determined "pre-calculated" benefits for a number of project types.

2.4 Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

Overview

These projects lessen the frequency or severity of flooding and decrease predicted flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area that is not hydraulically linked or connected to a larger basin.

- Projects are eligible for funding under Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, National Flood Insurance Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance.
- Must not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other federal agencies.
- May not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.
- Modifications must be for increasing risk reduction capabilities of the existing structures and cannot constitute only repairs.

Examples

Examples of localized flood risk reduction efforts may include, but are not limited to:

- Installation or modification of culverts.
- Stormwater management facilities.
- Construction or modification of retention and detention basins.
- Construction or modification of floodwalls, dams, and weirs.

Examples of Dam Related Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

- Modifications to dams can extend their height and reinforce the toe so that they are able to resist more hydrodynamic loads behind it while adding additional spillways will increase how many ways the water can go during high flow situations.
- Dam modifications may include increasing the height and reinforcing the toe of the dam so that it can better withstand hydrodynamic loads.
- Modifications can also be made to the dam outlet control structure or installation/upgrade to emergency spillways to enhance overall dam safety.
- The activity must show a reduction in risk either upstream or downstream of the dam and is not routine maintenance that should have been completed by the owner.

2.5 Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

Overview

These projects lessen the frequency or severity of flooding and decrease predicted flood damage within an area that is hydraulically linked or connected to a drainage basin that is regional in scale. The projects reduce flood hazards in areas larger than that of localized flood reduction projects.

- Non-localized flood risk reduction projects are eligible for funding under Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities only.

Examples of Dam Related Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects

- Rehabilitation under Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants pertains to risk-reducing structural improvements designed to upgrade dams to current safety standards.
- Does not include repair to dams for the purpose of routine and damage-induced maintenance of existing structures.

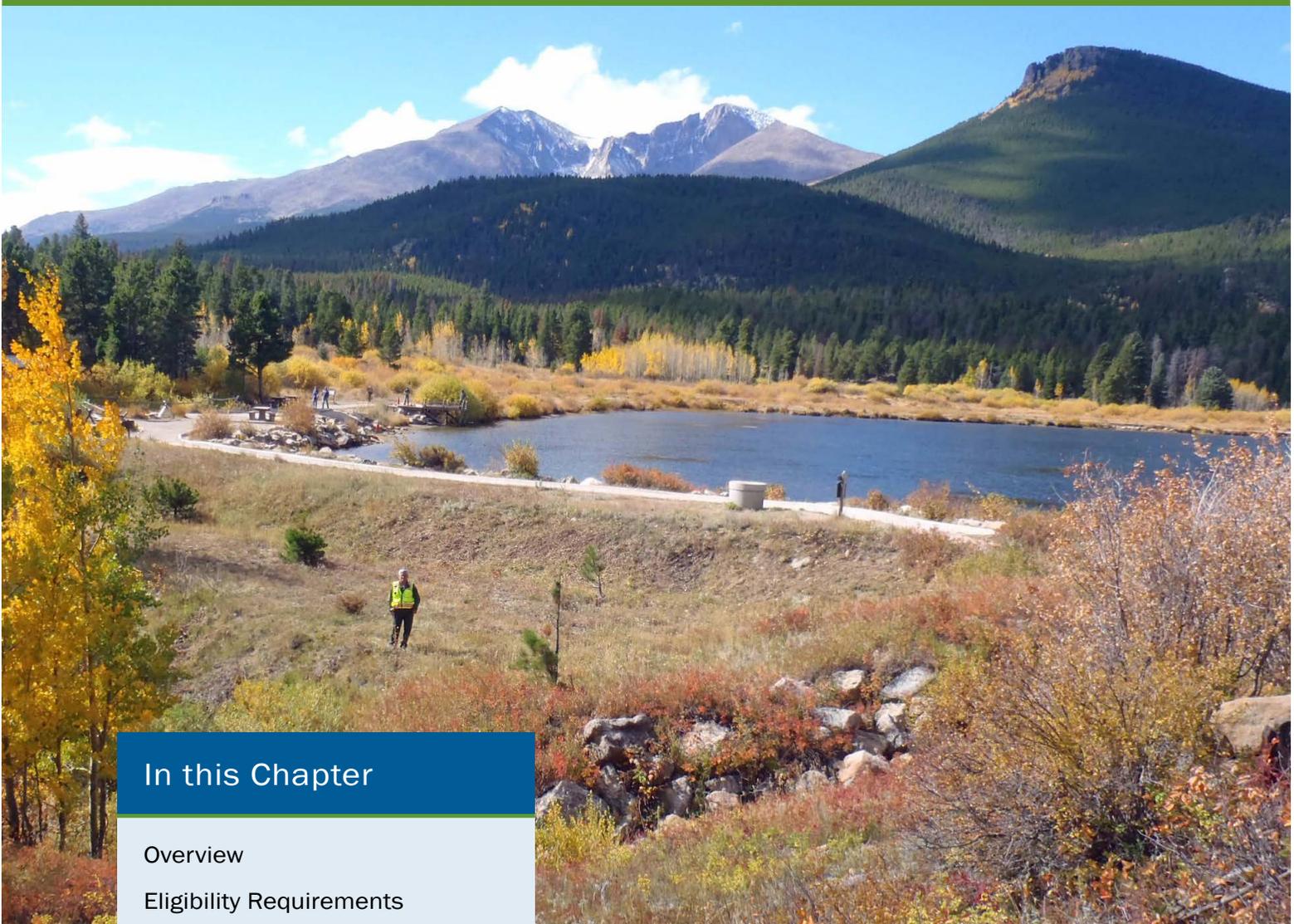
Projects

These projects include but are not limited to:

- The construction, demolition, or rehabilitation of dams.
- Construction or modification of dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, and stabilized sand dunes.
- Large-scale channelization of a waterway.

Public Assistance Program

CHAPTER 03



In this Chapter

Overview

Eligibility Requirements

Costs

Public Assistance Section 406
Hazard Mitigation

Differences between Section
404 and Section 406 Hazard
Mitigation Measures

Overview

The Public Assistance Program is activated by a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency, which could include natural or man-made events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, snowstorms, droughts, floods, fires, and explosions.

The Public Assistance Program is operated by the FEMA Regions.

Eligibility

All states (including territories and the District of Columbia) and federally-recognized tribes applying directly to FEMA as an applicant must have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan as a condition for receiving non-emergency Public Assistance (Categories C-G).

The state as the applicant is responsible to administer the grants awarded by a person designated by the Governor as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR).

Applicant

- The four types of eligible applicants for the Public Assistance Program include state and local governments, Indian tribes and private non-profit organizations.
 - State government make the state declaration.
 - Local government make the county declaration.
 - Indian tribes/private non-profit organizations will need to be in a declared county from a declared state.



Figure 4. Public Assistance Program eligibility chart.

Facility

- An eligible facility is any building, works, system, or equipment that is built or manufactured, or any improved and maintained natural feature that is owned by an eligible public or private non-profit applicant.
- The applicant needs to be legally responsible of facility.
- The facility must not under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corp of Engineers, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or any other federal entity.

Work

To be eligible for funding, disaster recovery work performed on an eligible facility must be required as the result of a federally declared disaster, be located within a designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant.

- Three types of work dams will fall under permanent restoration.
- Permanent work includes restoring the facility back to its pre-disaster design, function, and capacity.
- Codes and standards are applicable under the approved work (repaired or replaced).
- Codes must be formally adopted and enforced.
 - Example: a new spillway or an extension of a damaged spillway.

Cost

- Costs that can be directly tied to the performance of eligible work are eligible.

- Costs should be reasonable, compliant of all federal, state, and local requirements and regulations.

Private Non-Profit Eligibility

Private Non-Profit applicants must meet additional eligibility criteria beyond the state, local and tribal including:

- Meet facilities requirements as listed in 44 CFR §206.221(e).
- Submit satisfactory evidence from the state that the organization is a non-revenue producing, nonprofit entity organized or doing business under state law.

Public Assistance Private Non-Profit

Private non-profit organizations are those who own or operate facilities that provide services of a governmental nature for assistance.

Eligible Private Non-Profit Facilities for Permanent Work

- **Critical Facilities** – Provide education medical care, custodial care, emergency, and utilities.
 - Power facilities for generation, transmission and distribution or electric power.
 - Water facilities for treatment, transmission and distribution by a water company supplying municipal water. Water provided by an irrigation company for potable, fire, protection, or electricity generation purposes.
 - Eligible supporting facilities that provide critical services (e.g. hospital labs, storage, administration, and records areas) except for irrigation facilities.
- **Non-Critical Facilities** – day care for special needs, low income housing, food programs for the needy, libraries, museums, and zoos.
- **Ineligible Facilities** – A dam owned by a property owner’s association.

Eligible Public Assistance Work

- **Entire dam structure**
- **Element from the dam structure**
 - Spillway, channels, and drainage pipes
 - Embankment, stones or other element associated with erosion caused by the event
 - Walls, footings and slabs
 - Siphons and support
 - Early warning system, including sirens
 - Electric system
 - Equipment
- **Work associated with the damage and needed for repair of damaged facility**
 - Clearing and grubbing
 - Demolition
 - Excavation
 - Dewatering
 - Permitting
 - Architect/Engineer design and Hydrologic-Hydraulic Studies
 - Contract work

Public Assistance Section 406 Hazard Mitigation

If a facility is being repaired under the Public Assistance grant program and improvements are being added, FEMA may provide assistance with hazard mitigation under Section 406 of the Stafford Act to prevent or reduce the threat of future damage to a facility. These funds must be applied to the original facility. If the improved project involves a completely new facility on the same site or on a different site, FEMA cannot approve Section 406 Hazard Mitigation funding that may otherwise have been eligible for the original facility.

Differences between Section 404 and Section 406 Hazard Mitigation Measures

Table 1. Section 404 Hazard Mitigation compared to 406 Hazard Mitigation

Section 404 Hazard Mitigation compared to 406 Hazard Mitigation	
404 Hazard Mitigation (HMGP)	406 Hazard Mitigation (PA)
Is managed by the state under funding provided for in the Stafford Act. Section 404 mitigation measures are funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.	Is managed by the state under funding provided for in the Stafford Act. Section 406 mitigation measures are funded under the Public Assistance, or Infrastructure, program.
Funding is used to provide protection to undamaged parts of a facility or to prevent or reduce damages caused by future disasters.	Funding provides discretionary authority to fund mitigation measures in conjunction with the repair of the disaster-damaged facilities, so is limited to declared counties and eligible damaged facilities.
The entire state - not just presidentially declared counties - may qualify for 404 mitigation projects.	Is applied on the parts of the facility that were damaged by the disaster and the mitigation measure directly reduce the potential of future, similar disaster damages to the eligible facility.
Grant funding may be used in conjunction with 406 mitigation funds to bring an entire facility to a higher level of disaster resistance, when only portions of the facility were damaged by the current disaster event.	N/A
<p>All subapplicants for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program must have a FEMA-approved local or Tribal Mitigation Plan at the time of obligation of grant funds for mitigation projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Administrator may grant an exception to the local or Tribal Mitigation Plan requirement in extraordinary circumstances when justification is provided. If this exception is granted, a local or Tribal Mitigation Plan must be approved by FEMA within 12 months of the award of the project subaward to that community. 	N/A

The Stafford Act provides for two types of funding for hazard mitigation measures:

- Statewide mitigation programs and mitigation for disaster-damaged facilities are authorized under Section 404 of the law.
- Mitigation for disaster-damaged facilities are authorized under Section 406 of the law.

Eligibility

- Applies only to repairs of a building or infrastructure.
- Must be appropriate to the disaster damage/ prevent future damage similar to that caused by the declared event.
- Applies only to the damaged element of a facility.
- Does not apply to the replacement of buildings or infrastructure.
 - Only repairs are eligible.
 - Codes and standards are not eligible.

Costs

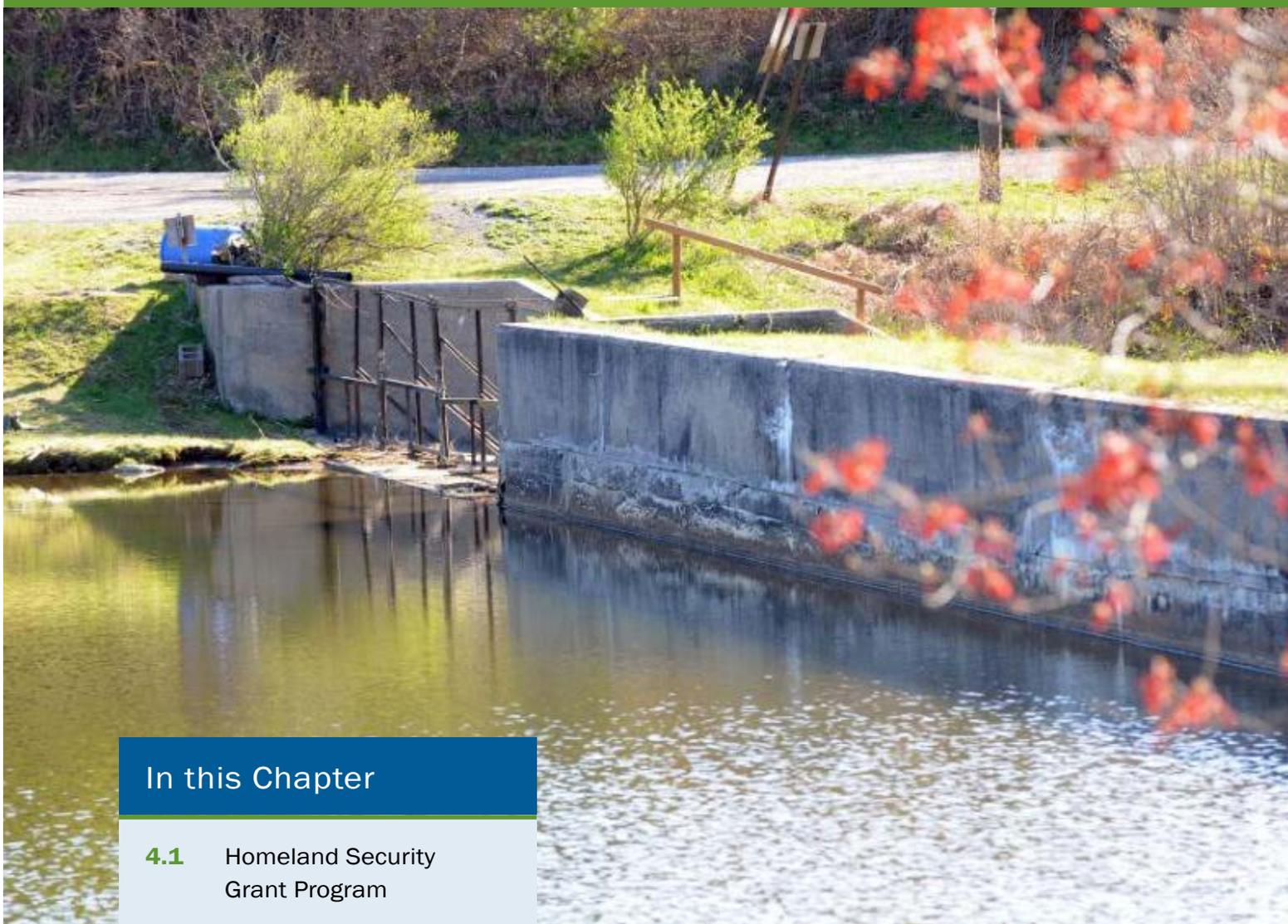
- Must be determined cost effective.
 - 15% rule of the first \$2 billion
 - Up to a 100% funding and
 - Benefit/Cost analysis

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Preparedness Grant Programs

CHAPTER

04



In this Chapter

- 4.1** Homeland Security Grant Program
- 4.2** State Homeland Security Program
- 4.3** Urban Area Security Initiative
- 4.4** Emergency Management Performance Grant Program

Overview

FEMA provides state, tribal, and local governments with preparedness program funding in the form of non-disaster grants to enhance the capacity of state, tribal, and local governments to prevent, prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, other man-made disasters, and natural disasters.

FEMA's approach to preparedness grants:

- recognizes that a government-centric approach to emergency management is not enough to meet the challenges posed by a catastrophic incident; and
- is based on a whole community approach to emergency management where FEMA is only one part of the United States emergency management team.

Eligibility

- Dam owners may partner with an emergency manager to receive assistance as a subrecipient to the SAA or the Office of Emergency Management.
- Dam owners may partner with an emergency manager to receive assistance.

Preparedness Available Resources

From the preparedness portfolio, two grants have been identified as potentially having eligible funding for dams:

- **Homeland Security Grant Program** – provides funding to enhance the ability of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as nonprofits, to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks.
- **Emergency Management Performance Grant** – provides funds to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency management agencies to implement the National Preparedness System and the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation.

4.1 Homeland Security Grant Program

Overview

The Homeland Security Grant Program is the primary funding mechanism for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities. The Homeland Security Grant Program is comprised of three interconnected grant programs: State Homeland Security Program, Urban Area Security Initiative, and Operation Stonegarden.

The Homeland Security Grant Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation. Together, these grant programs fund a range of preparedness activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration across all core capabilities and mission areas.

Eligibility

The SAA is the only entity eligible to apply for and administer Homeland Security Grant Program funds.

- Dam owners would need to partner with an emergency manager to receive the service.
- A cost share or match was not required for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Homeland Security Grant Program.

The Homeland Security Grant Program is comprised of three interconnected grant programs:

- **State Homeland Security Program:** Assists state, tribal and local preparedness activities that address high-priority preparedness gaps across all core capabilities where a nexus to terrorism exists. State Homeland Security Program recipients are required to prioritize investments to address gaps identified during the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and State Preparedness Report process.
- **Urban Area Security Initiative:** Assists high-risk urban areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.
- **Operation Stonegarden:** Operation Stonegarden provides funds to enhance cooperation and coordination among SLTT law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders, including travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, and states and territories with international water borders.

The programs are based on risk-driven, capabilities-based strategic plans that outline high-priority needs relating to terrorism preparedness. For these plans to be effective, government officials and elected leaders working with the whole community must consider how to sustain current capability levels, while also addressing potential gaps.

The grant Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) requires State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative applicants to submit an Investment Justification for each of the following four national priorities and their associated minimum spend requirements:

- Enhancing cybersecurity (including election security);
- Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places (including election security);
- Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal agencies, including DHS; and
- Addressing emerging threats (e.g., transnational criminal organizations, weapons of mass destruction, unmanned aerial systems, etc.).

For complete details on the FY 2020 allocation process, see the FY 2020 Homeland Security Grant Program NOFO.

FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative Risk Model

State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative are based on risk-driven, capabilities-based strategic plans that outline high-priority needs relating to terrorism preparedness. For these plans to be effective, government officials and elected leaders, working with the whole community must consider how to sustain current capability levels while also addressing potential gaps.

Allocation

Allocations are based on a risk-informed process, including:

- threat;
- vulnerability; and
- consequence

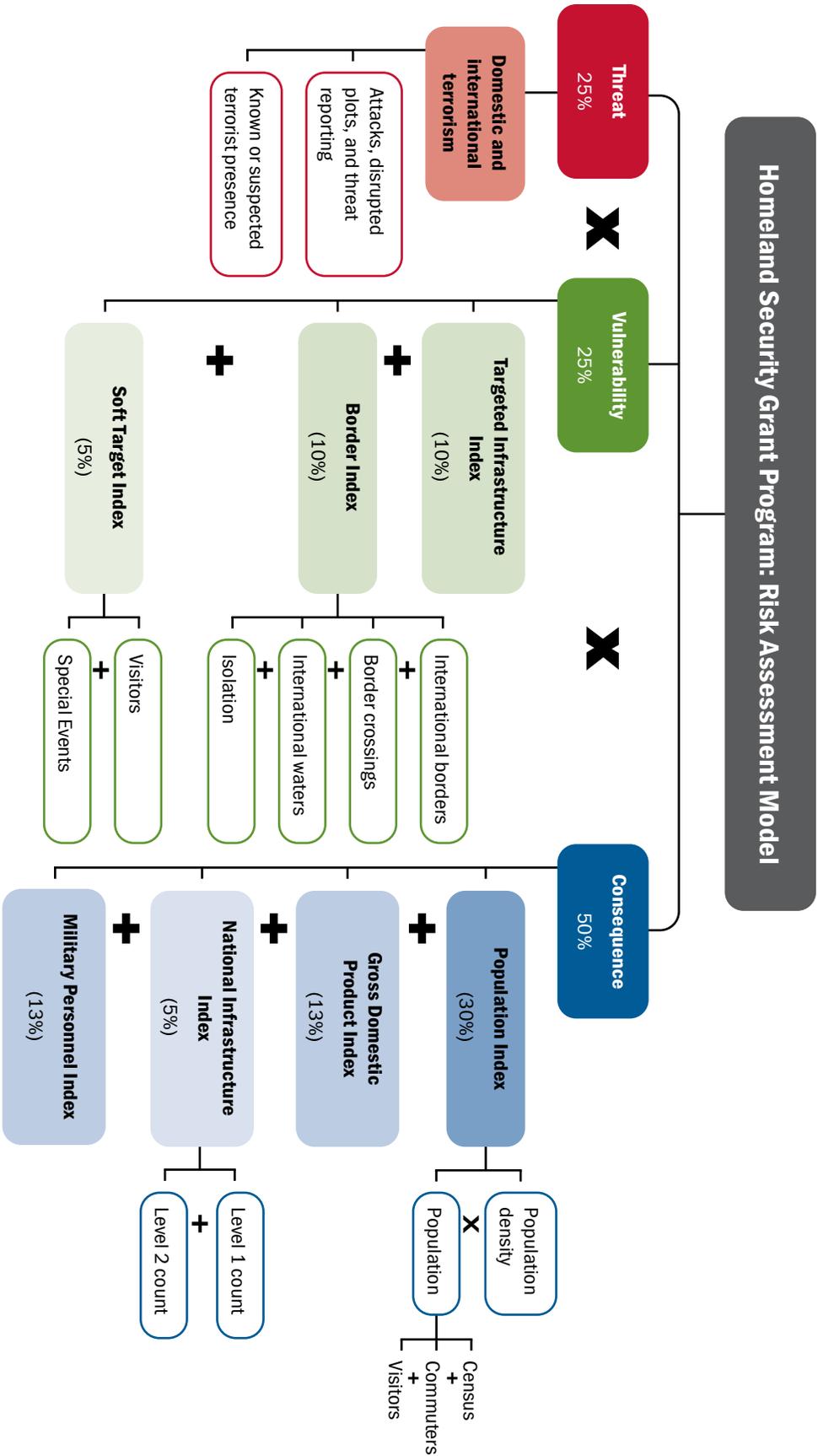


Figure 5. Homeland Security Grant Program: Risk Assessment Model chart.

Risk Methodology

- Used to determine State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative allocations.
- Based on the requirements of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.

FEMA defines risk as: “potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.”

- **Threat** – Likelihood of an attack being attempted by an adversary
- **Vulnerability** – Likelihood that an attack is successful
- **Consequence** – Effect of an event, incident, or occurrence

The risk validation process for State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative, which is required by law, was conducted in January 2020 for FY 2020 awards. Final awards were announced June 30, 2020.

- FEMA sent preliminary risk profiles to all 56 states and territories, and the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas.
- FEMA conducted three webinars to provide training on the risk validation process.

Key Changes for 2020

Eligible Urban Areas Under the Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program

The number of high-risk urban areas eligible to receive Urban Area Security Initiative funding increased from 31 in FY 2019 to 32 in FY 2020. New Orleans is newly eligible this year. Refer to the FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program NOFO for the complete list of Urban Area Security Initiative-designated urban areas.

National Priorities

For FY 2020, the State Homeland Security Program includes the following four national priority areas:

- Enhancing cybersecurity (including election security);
- Enhancing the protection of soft targets/ crowded places (including election security);
- Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and cooperation with federal agencies, including DHS; and
- Addressing emerging threats (e.g., transnational criminal organizations, weapons of mass destruction, unmanned aerial systems, etc.).

Preparedness Grants Manual

Examples of information contained in the Preparedness Grants Manual include:

- Conflicts of Interest in the Administration of Federal Awards and Subawards;
- Extensions;
- Monitoring;
- Procurement Integrity; and
- Other Post-Award Requirements.

Allocations and Required Spending on Priorities

States, territories, and designated urban areas are required to submit one Investment Justification for each of the four national priorities listed above. In addition, under the Cybersecurity and the Soft Targets/Crowded Places priority investments, at least one project must be in support of enhancing election security.

Each of the four priority-aligned Investment Justifications must equal or exceed 5% of the state or urban area's final allocation.

If an applicant does not submit the required priority investments with the minimum 5% spend on each, DHS/FEMA will provide technical assistance and will place a hold on award funds (up to 5% per national priority) pending full compliance.

Fusion Centers

FY 2020, states and high-risk urban areas that receive funding will be required to prioritize information and intelligence sharing capabilities to further enable and mature this national asset and strengthen the collective capacity to identify, collect, analyze, and share information, and to disseminate actionable and strategic intelligence to key stakeholders. Additionally, fusion centers must ensure and certify they have the necessary technological capacity to access, analyze, and share information, including criminal intelligence and online/social media threat information, both within their jurisdictions, as well as with other fusion centers across the country through a variety of systems, databases, tools, and technologies that allow for federated searching and data/information analysis that protects PII and includes appropriate privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections. For additional information, see the [Preparedness Grants Manual](#).

4.2 State Homeland Security Program

Overview

State Homeland Security Program provides funds to support the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) to address planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism. State Homeland Security Program funding can be used to enhance preparedness for other catastrophic events, e.g. hurricanes and wildfires, as long as such use of the funds has a nexus to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to terrorism, consistent with 6 United States Code §609. State Homeland Security Program also provides funding to implement initiatives based on capability targets and gaps identified during the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process and assessed in the Stakeholder Preparedness Review Eligibility:

The SAA is the only entity eligible to apply for and administer State Homeland Security Program funds.

- Dam owners could partner with the state to address/meet their preparedness goals using the “whole community” approach.
- Recipients are required to prioritize investments to address gaps identified during the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and State Preparedness Report process.
- Cost share or match was not required for the FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program.

Allocations

Risk based model including threat, vulnerability, and consequence:

- FY 2020 State Homeland Security Program funds are allocated based on two factors:
 - minimum amounts as legislatively mandated.
 - DHS’s risk methodology.
- Each state and territory will receive a minimum allocation per thresholds in Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.
- All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will receive 0.35% of the total funds allocated for grants under Section 2003 and Section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended. Four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) will receive a minimum allocation of 0.08% of the total funds allocated for grants under Section 2003 and 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended.

Funding

- FY 2019 funding was \$415 million.
- FY 2020 funding was \$415 million.

4.3 Urban Area Security Initiative

Overview

Urban Area Security Initiative provides funds to address the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-risk urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism.

Eligibility

- Subawards are made by the SAA to the designated Urban Areas identified in the FY 2020 Homeland Security Grant Program NOFO.
- The use of funds must address the unique risk-driven and capabilities-based planning, organization, equipment, training and exercises needs based on the capabilities and targets identified during the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process and associated assessment efforts.
- A cost share or match is not required under this program.

Allocations

Risk-based model including threat, vulnerability, and consequence:

- DHS's risk methodology.
- Congressional direction to allocate funding to urban areas representing 85% of cumulative national terrorism risk to urban areas.

Funding

- FY 2019 funding was \$590 million.
- FY 2020 funding was \$615 million.

How can a dam be eligible for Urban Area Security Initiative?

A dam that is located in a high-risk area and could impact a high-risk urban area or be a threat to one, is eligible.

- High threat is at a high risk of a terrorist attack.
- High-density urban area = as listed in FY 2020 Homeland Security Grant Program NOFO Appendix A-FY.

Eligible high-risk urban areas for the FY 2020 Urban Area Security Initiative Program were determined through an analysis of relative risk of terrorism faced by the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States.

Eligible funding is needed to prevent, protect against, respond to, and to recover from acts of terrorism:

- target hardening;
- access control including fences, security cameras, inspection and screening systems;
- security control initiatives/enhancements including cyber security and security salaries;
- early warning systems including sirens and communication devices;
- communication capabilities to respond;
- training;
- exercise;
- improve trainings and exercise programs; and
- planning and consequence assessment.

The use of funds will need to be linked back to the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and the Stakeholder Preparedness Review, therefore it will need to meet the same requirements as in the State Homeland Security Program.

4.4 Emergency Management Performance Grant Program

Overview

The Emergency Management Performance Grant Program provides federal funds to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. The federal government, through an Emergency Management Performance Grant, provides necessary direction, coordination, guidance and assistance to support a comprehensive all hazards emergency preparedness system. The Emergency Management Performance Grant Program is nationally managed by FEMA Headquarters but awards are administered by the FEMA Regions.

Objective

The Emergency Management Performance Grant Program supports a comprehensive, all-hazard emergency preparedness system by building and sustaining the core capabilities.

Eligibility

State government's SAA or Emergency Management Agency are the only entities eligible to apply for and administer Emergency Management Performance Grant funds.

- Applications must include a work plan.
- Use of funding will focus on planning, operations, equipment acquisitions, trainings, exercises, construction, and renovation to enhance and sustain the all-hazards core capabilities of state, local, tribal and territorial governments.

Allocations

- It is formula based and funds are distributed based on population.
- A cost match is required under this program.
- All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico receive a base amount of 0.75% of the total available funding appropriated for the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. Four territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) receive a base amount of 0.25% of the total available funding appropriated for the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. The balance of the funds appropriated for the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program are distributed on a population-share basis.

Funding

- FY 2019 funding was \$350.1 million.
- FY 2020 funding was \$355.1 million.

Key Changes for 2020

The Fiscal Year 2020 Emergency Management Performance Grant Program reinforces the authority of the FEMA Regions to ensure that regional priorities are being addressed through Emergency Management Performance Grant. These authorities include:

- FEMA Regional Administrators will approve the Emergency Management Performance Grant workplans for each state;
- States and territories will be expected to work directly with the Regions during workplan development; and
- Grant funds will be held until the final workplan is approved.

Table 2. Examples of Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Eligible Dam Related Activities.

Examples of EMPG Eligible Dam Related Activities	
Examples of EMPG priority areas (from the FY 2020 NOFO)	Examples related to dams
Logistics – Distribution Management Planning	Development of a Distribution Management Plan
Evacuation Plan / Annex	Evacuation plan and Emergency Action Plans
Disaster Financial Management	Development of plan for the sequencing of federal, nonprofit, and state disaster programs, Disaster Financial Management Plan
Resilient Communications	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that address continuity and recovery of emergency communication systems
Implementation of Community Lifelines	Training of emergency managers on community lifelines concept and use

National Dam Safety Program

CHAPTER

05



In this Chapter

- 5.1** State Assistance Grants
- 5.2** Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program
- 5.3** Collaborative Technical Assistance Program

Overview

The National Dam Safety Program, led by FEMA, is a partnership of states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to encourage individual and community responsibility for dam safety. The National Dam Safety Program is an investment in preventing dam failures and reducing the impacts on lives and property that may be at risk from a dam failure. The program plays an important role in raising dam safety awareness and lessening the impacts if a dam was to fail.

There is no cost match or cost share requirement for this program. Key initiatives include:

- Assisting states in establishing and maintaining dam safety programs;
- Providing technical training to state and federal dam safety staff; and
- Supporting research and development of guidance to advance the practice of dam safety to improve public safety.

Mission

To reduce risks to lives, property, and the environment from dam failure by guiding public policy and leveraging industry best practices across the dam safety community. The National Dam Safety Program supports FEMA Strategic Goal 1: Build a Culture of Preparedness and FEMA Strategic Goal 2: Ready the National for Catastrophic Disasters.

The program enables statutory state dam safety programs to take precautions that ensure the safety of the dams, such as:

- The development of regulatory authority for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of dams,
- The undertaking of dam inspections, development of Emergency Action Plans for dams, and
- Educating dam owners and the public about the necessity of dam safety.

The National Dam Safety Program is run by the FEMA Regions and Headquarters.

Objectives

The objectives of the program are to:

- Ensure that new and existing dams are safe through the development of technologically and economically feasible programs and procedures for national dam safety hazard reduction;
- Encourage acceptable engineering policies and procedures to be used for dam site investigation, design, construction, operation and maintenance, and emergency preparedness;
- Encourage the establishment and implementation of effective dam safety programs in each state based on state standards;
- Develop and implement a comprehensive dam safety hazard education and public awareness initiative to assist the public in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from dam incidents;
- Develop technical assistance materials for federal and non-federal dam safety programs;
- Develop mechanisms with which to provide federal technical assistance for dam safety to the non-federal sector; and
- Develop technical assistance materials, seminars, and guidelines to improve security for dams in the United States.

National Dam Safety Program Available Resources

- **State Assistance Grants** – provide financial assistance to the states for strengthening their dam safety programs.
- **Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams** – provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to non-federal sponsors for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.
- **Collaborative Technical Assistance Program** – helps communities at risk of dam-related flooding to better understand their risk landscape and the potential consequences of dam-related emergencies.

5.1 State Assistance Grants

Eligible Applicants

This funding opportunity is restricted to the state dam safety program for eligible entities meeting the statutory definition of a “state” (See 33 United States Code §467(10)). Per 33 United States Code §467(10), the term “state” means each of the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

Funding

- FY 2019 funding was \$6 million. The POP was for 1 years.
- FY 2020 funding was \$6.1 million. The POP was for 1 year.

Eligibility Criteria

For a state to be eligible for assistance under this program, a state dam safety program must be authorized by state legislation and working toward meeting the following criteria and budgeting requirements:

- The authority to review and approve plans and specifications to construct, enlarge, modify, remove, and abandon dams.
- The authority to perform periodic inspections during dam construction to ensure compliance with approved plans and specifications.
- A requirement that, on completion of dam construction, state approval must be given before the dam is operated.
- The authority to require or perform periodic evaluations of all dams and reservoirs to determine the extent of the threat to human life and property in case of failure.

- The authority to require or perform the inspection, at least once every 5 years, of all dams and reservoirs that would pose a significant threat to human life and property in case of failure to determine the continued safety of the dams and reservoirs.
 - A procedure for more detailed and frequent safety inspections.
- Have a requirement that all inspections be performed under the supervision of a state-registered professional engineer with related experience in dam design and construction.
- The authority to issue notices, when appropriate, to require owners of dams to perform necessary maintenance or remedial work, install and monitor instrumentation, improve security, revise operating procedures, or take other actions, including breaching dams when necessary.
- Have regulations for carrying out the legislation of the state described in this subparagraph.
- Have provision for necessary funds—
 - To ensure timely repairs or other changes to, or removal of, a dam in order to protect human life and property, and
 - To take appropriate action as expeditiously as practicable if the owner of the dam does not take action described in 9.a.
- A system of emergency procedures to be used if a dam fails or if the failure of a dam is imminent.
- An identification of—
 - Each dam the failure of which could be reasonably expected to endanger human life;
 - The maximum area that could be flooded if the dam failed; and
 - Necessary public facilities that would be affected by flooding.

Reporting Criteria

DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is requiring all DHS financial assistance offices (DHS FAOs) to report performance measures data quarterly for all DHS-wide financial assistance programs.

See Table 3 for the quarterly reporting dates for fiscal year (FY) 2020.

Table 3. State Assistance Grants quarterly reporting dates for FY 2020.

Quarterly Reporting Dates for FY 2020		
Reporting Quarter	Reporting Period	Reporting Due Date
1st Quarter	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31	Jan. 30
2nd Quarter	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	Apr. 30
3rd Quarter	Apr. 1 - Jun. 30	Jul. 30
4th Quarter	Jul. 1 - Sept. 30	Oct. 30

5.2 Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program

Overview

The Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program makes available federal funds to eligible states for pass through to non-federal governmental organizations or nonprofit organizations for the rehabilitation of dams that fail to meet minimum dam safety standards and pose unacceptable risk to life and property.

For the purposes of the High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program, rehabilitation means the repair, replacement, reconstruction, or removal of a dam that is carried out to meet applicable state dam safety and security standards.

In FY 2020, FEMA was appropriated \$10 million to implement the High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program. For FY 2020, the High Hazard Potential Dams Grant priorities are: the technical, planning, design, pre-construction, and construction activities related to the repair, removal, or rehabilitation of eligible high hazard dams.

Eligibility Criteria

Non-federal dams that:

- Are located in a state or territory with a state/territory dam safety program;
- Are classified as 'high hazard potential' by the dam safety agency in the state or territory where the dam is located;
- has an emergency action plan approved by the state or territory dam safety agency; and
- the state or territory in which the dam is located determines either of these criteria-- the dam fails to meet minimum dam safety standards of the state or territory; and the dam poses an unacceptable risk to the public.

Eligible high hazard potential dam **does not** include:

- a licensed hydroelectric dam; or
- a dam built under the federal authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Eligible Activities

For FY 2020, the High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program will provide assistance for planning and other pre-construction activities toward:

- Repair;
- Removal; or
- Structural/nonstructural rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.

None of the funds shall be used to:

- rehabilitate a federal dam;
- perform routine operation or maintenance of a dam;
- modify a dam to produce hydroelectric power;

- increase water supply storage capacity; or
- make any other modification to a dam that does not also improve the safety of a dam.

Applicant Requirements

‘Non-federal sponsors,’ as defined in the [statute](#) as non-federal governments and nonprofit organizations. Projects shall be approved by the dam safety agency in the state where the dam is located.

- The state, territory, or county where the dam is located must participate in, and comply with, all applicable federal flood insurance programs;
- Have in place a hazard mitigation plan that includes all dam risks;
- Commit to provide operation and maintenance of the project for the 50-year period following completion of rehabilitation (or the expected life of the dam);
- Meet FEMA’s minimum eligibility requirements to ensure that each owner and operator of a dam is under a participating state or territory dam safety program. (i) The owner and operator will act in accordance with this dam safety program; and (ii) carries out activities relating to the public in accordance with the hazard mitigation plan;
- Comply with Title 42 of the United States Code, section 5196(j)(9) – All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performing construction through this grant shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor;
- Have a floodplain management plan in place to reduce the impacts of future flood events in the area protected by the project – or- demonstrate that it will be in place no later than one year after the date of completion of construction of the project.

Funding

The FY 2020 POP is 36 months.

- FY 2019 funding was \$10 million.
- FY 2020 funding was \$10 million.

5.3 Collaborative Technical Assistance Program

Overview

FEMA is offering a Collaborative Technical Assistance series to help communities at risk of dam-related flooding to better understand their risk landscape and the potential consequences of dam-related emergencies. The Collaborative Technical Assistance series includes planning for emergencies related to operational discharges or dam-related infrastructure failure.

The Collaborative Technical Assistance Program is a two-way commitment. FEMA will provide participating communities with the necessary expertise, coaching, and tools. In turn, each community is expected to identify a project manager who will attend all relevant sessions and ensure project milestones are met. The Collaborative Technical Assistance Program is an interactive process that requires continued, dedicated involvement from participating communities.

FEMA recognizes that communities maintain differing levels of capabilities of dam risk understanding and dam-related emergency preparedness. Therefore, the Collaborative Technical Assistance series is flexible, scalable, and adaptable. After communities assess their capabilities, they should consider participating in the entire series. FEMA will collaboratively work with communities to develop a framework of sessions that best fit the communities level of capability.

Cost

Collaborative Technical Assistance sessions are held at no cost to participants.

What To Expect

Participants will engage in a facilitated planning process with community stakeholders to build relationships, develop plans, and collaborate with whole community partners to achieve the goal of increased preparedness to dam-related hazards. Potential stakeholders include local, state, and federal emergency managers; dam owners and operators; private sector representatives; community planners; nonprofit partners; and other individuals and organizations facing dam-related emergencies.

The process starts with scoping calls and needs assessment interviews followed by an in-person kickoff meeting. Following the kickoff meeting, FEMA will develop a draft plan for topic-specific, in-person sessions and webinars. All sessions will be supplemented by office hour meetings to provide additional support, as needed. Additional in-person meetings may be scheduled based on participants' needs.

The Collaborative Technical Assistance delivery team will support the entire process with subject matter experts, as well as models, tools, and templates to foster the planning process. During the process, participants will develop benchmark activities, such as forming planning teams, conducting community analysis, compiling data reports, identifying operational priorities, goals, and objectives, and developing or refining current plans. At the end of the process, a tabletop exercise will be used to examine the plans that have been developed or refined.

Format and Timeline

Prior to the kickoff meeting, FEMA will conduct needs assessment interviews with each jurisdiction. After the kickoff meeting, the Collaborative Technical Assistance program will consist of follow-on meetings via webinar—approximately one per month with regular coaching and mentoring sessions scheduled as needed. Additional

in-person meetings will be scheduled based on participants needs. The Collaborative Technical Assistance will conclude approximately one-year from the kickoff.

Results

The Collaborative Technical Assistance Program will result in:

- New or renewed partnerships between dam owners and operators, public safety officials, and individuals, communities, and organizations that are at-risk of dam related emergencies.
- Greater understanding of the operational considerations for dam owners and operators before, during, and after dam-related emergencies and the associated consequences of these actions.
- Enhanced risk communication strategies and better protective action decision-making for all dam owners and operators, public safety officials, and stakeholder organizations and communities.
- Training on modeling and analysis of dam failure scenarios— including how to coordinate with state representatives to use the Decision Support System for Water Infrastructural Security Web (DSS-WISE™) to understand likely consequences of dam emergencies and how to integrate the results into future planning or situational awareness products.
- New or revised plans and assessments, such as emergency operations plans, emergency action plans, hazard mitigation plans, floodplain management plans, business continuity plans, and Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments that give greater consideration to dam-related emergencies.



References

- [National Dam Safety Program webpage](#)
- [FEMA Grants webpage](#)
- [Dam Safety Collaborative Technical Assistance webpage](#)
- [Non-Disaster Grants Management System webpage](#)
- [Homeland Security Grant Program webpage](#)
- [Emergency Management Performance Grant webpage](#)
- [Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants webpage](#)
- [Rehabilitation Of High Hazard Potential Dam Grant Program webpage](#)
- [Hazard Mitigation Planning webpage](#)
- [Benefit-Cost Analysis webpage](#)
- [Public Assistance Program Overview webpage](#)
- [Environmental & Historic Preservation Guidance for FEMA Grant Applications webpage](#)

Other useful related websites

- e-CFR or electronic version of 2 CFR Part 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements For Federal Awards:
www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl



FEMA