



## **MODULE 3: OVERVIEW OF RESPONSE, INNG, RECOVERY AND MITIGATION**

# **DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS**

# AGENDA



- The Response Section of the Emergency Management Division
- State Emergency Operations Center
  - What it does
- State EOC Operations
- Watch Desk Operations
- WebEOC Software
- Logistical Support
- Transition from Response to Recovery

# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION



## Response Section

- State Emergency Operations Center
- Logistical Support
- Specialty Teams/Assistance
- State Watch Desk



## Recovery Section

- Individual Assistance
- Public Assistance
- State Disaster Relief Fund

# ROLE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



“The nature of emergency management and services is such that they involve all agencies, all level of government, many professions and academic communities.”

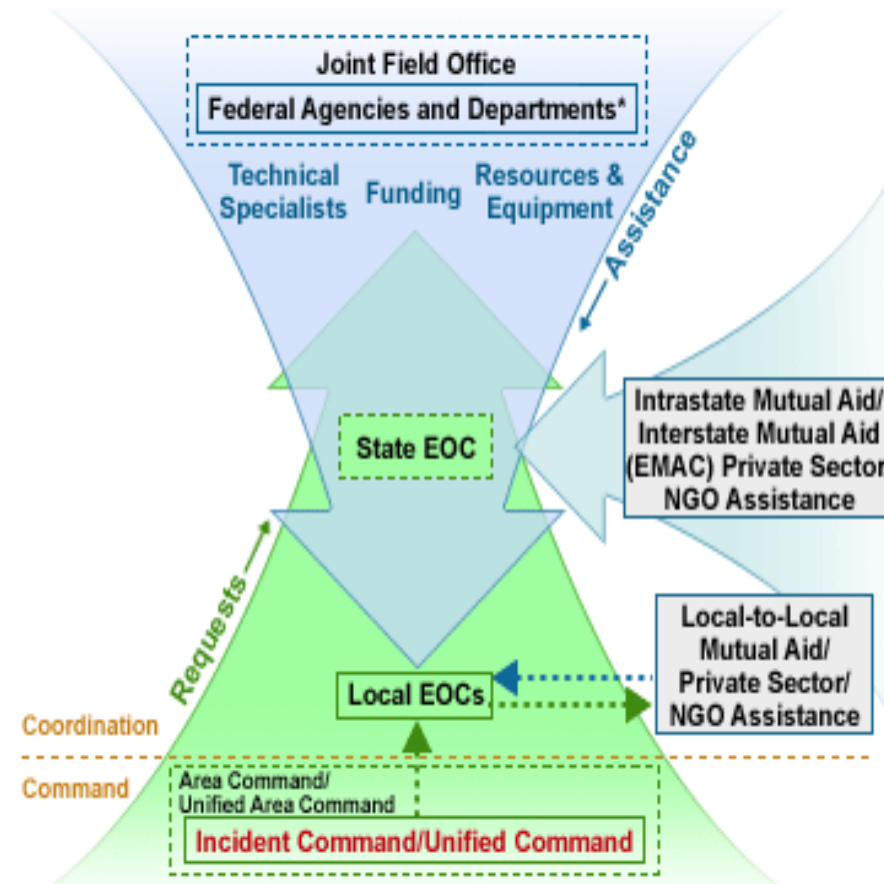
“Emergency management has traditionally been seen as preparing for traditional natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, tornados and earthquakes. But emergency management must also prepare for nontraditional situations ....”

Source: IFSTA Emergency Management Handbook 1<sup>st</sup> Edition

# WHAT DOES THE STATE EOC DO?



- Support local jurisdictions
- Coordination of state resources during disaster
- Situational Awareness and Information Management
- National Incident Management System/Incident Command System



# HOMELAND SECURITY/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LAW



- IC 10-19: Establishes the Indiana Department of Homeland Security and its divisions
- IC 10-14-3 Emergency Management and Disaster Law
- Executive Order 17-02: Delegates limited powers of the Governor to the Executive Director of IDHS and requires other state agencies to cooperate with IDHS in activities to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.



# STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- **Organization – NIMS & ICS Based**

- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Communications
- Emergency Support Functions



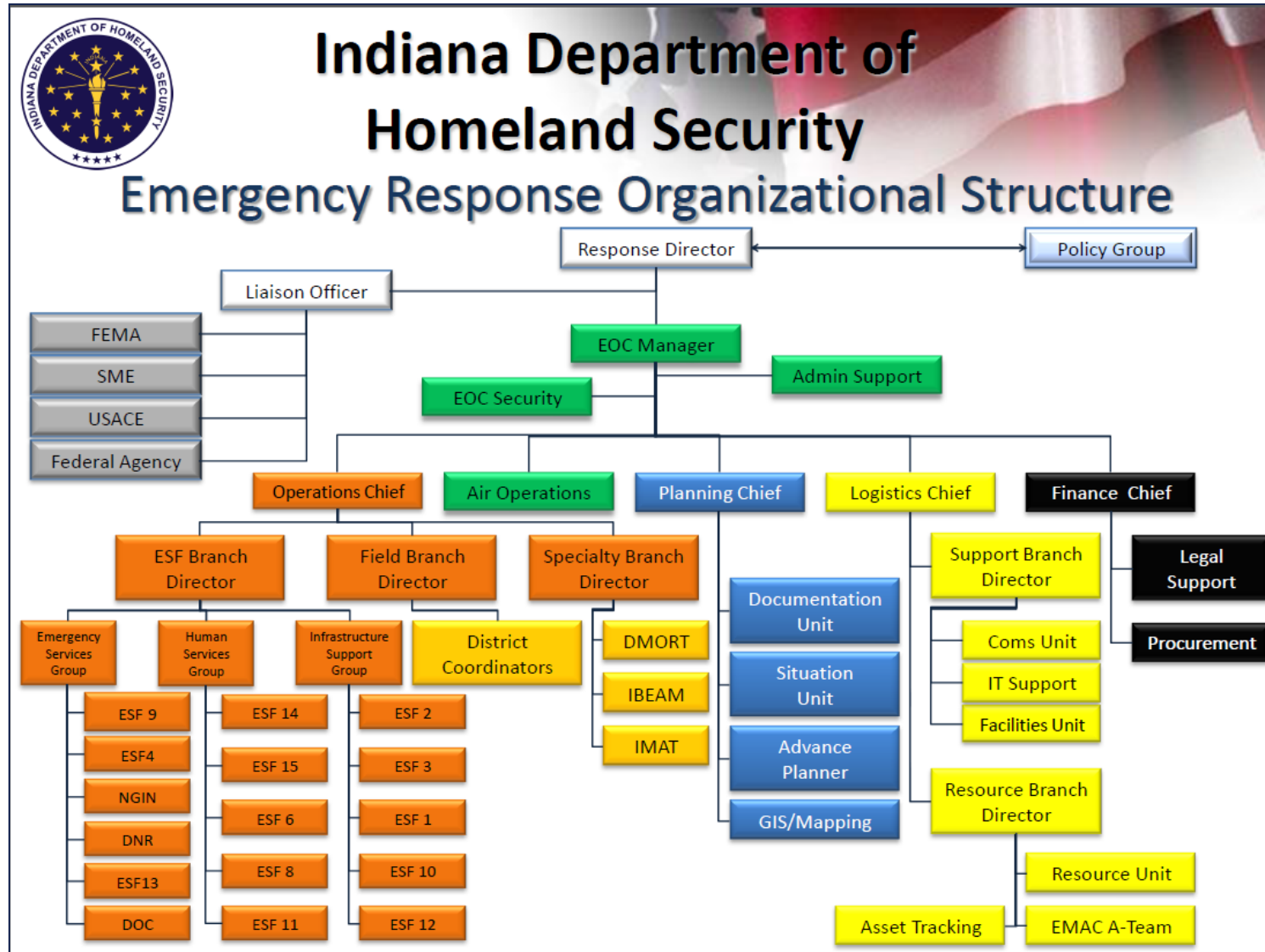
- **State EOC Daily Ops**

- Watch Officers
  - Operational Awareness
  - Communications
  - Daily Brief
  - Alerts and Warnings
- Liaison Between Levels of Government:
  - Local, state and federal





# EMERGENCY RESPONSE



# STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ACTIVATION LEVELS



Level #	Name of Level	Description	Example
IV	Daily Ops	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring activities within and around the state.	Tornado Watch
<i>An actual or potential for an <b>Incident of State Significance</b> will drive the need for an increase in the activation / staffing levels</i>			
III	Active Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the State EOC, to include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section Chiefs</li> <li>- JIC may be setup</li> <li>- Limited ESF staffing</li> <li>- May have FED presence</li> </ul>	Large Tornado > EF-3
II	Significant Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the State EOC, to include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section Chiefs</li> <li>- JIC <b>will</b> be setup</li> <li>- Policy group <b>will be activated</b></li> <li>- Full ESF staffing</li> <li>- <b>Will</b> have FED presence</li> </ul>	Major Flooding
I	Full Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the State EOC, to include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section Chiefs</li> <li>- JIC <b>will</b> be setup</li> <li>- Policy Group is activated</li> <li>- <b>Governor or designee present in Policy Group</b></li> <li>- Full ESF staffing</li> <li>- Will have FED presence</li> </ul>	Large Earthquake

# SEOC ACTIVATION TRIGGERS



- The Indiana State EOC is staffed on a daily basis and can provide assistance, coordination and resource support in daily operation without the need to call in additional staffing or increase activation levels.
- Defined in the State EOP/State Response Plan as:  
*An actual or potential for an incident of state significance will drive the need for an increase in the activation/staffing levels.*
- Anytime two or more partner state agencies are required to respond to an incident or event that requires additional state resources.
- When an incident or event occurs at the local level which requires state resources to support the response.
- To support special events, virtual support requests, and exercise participation.

# INCIDENT PRIORITIES



1<sup>st</sup>

- Life Safety

2<sup>nd</sup>

- Incident Stabilization

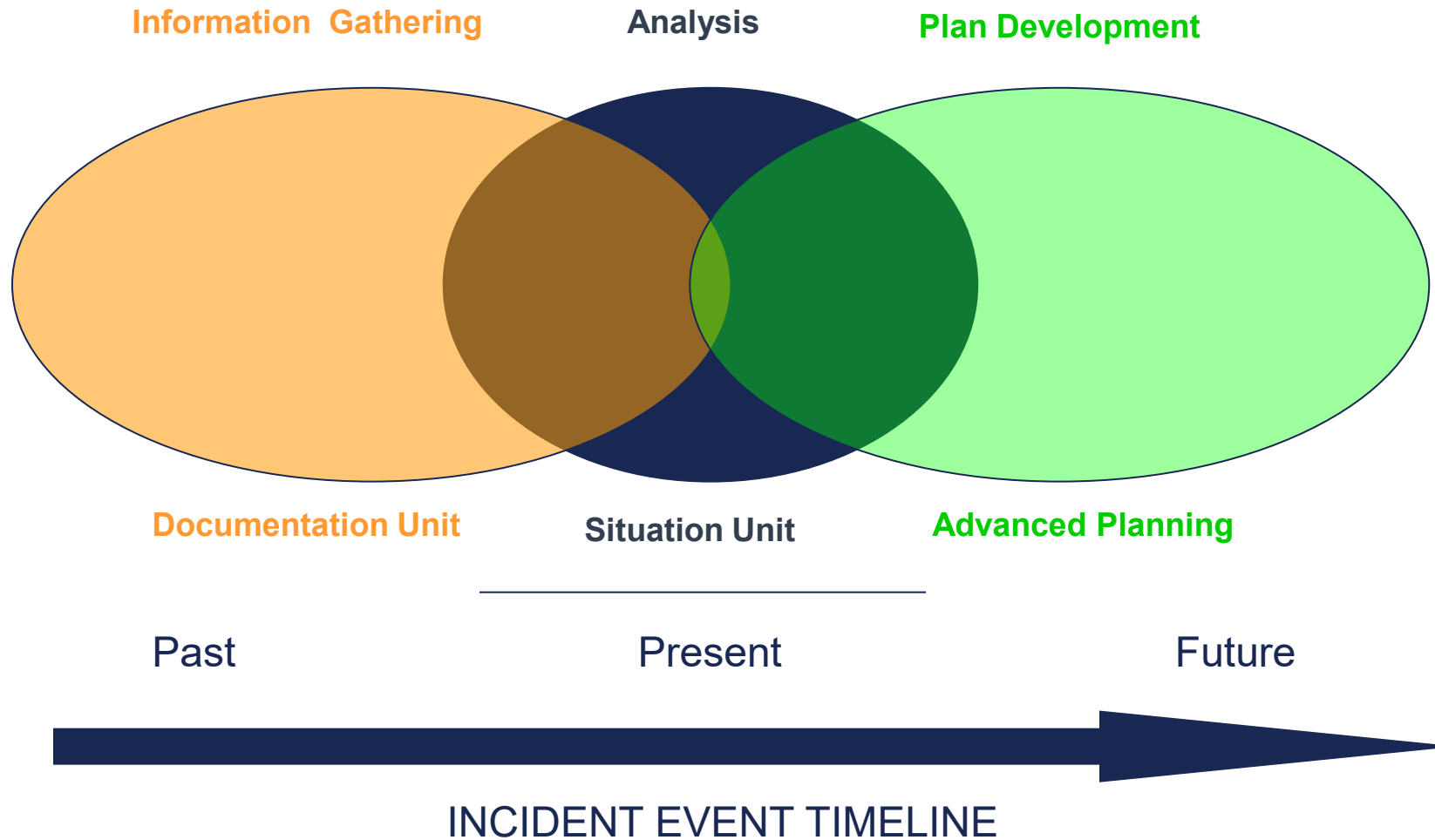
3<sup>rd</sup>

- Protection of Property

4<sup>th</sup>

- Economic Security

# PLANNING – INFORMATIONAL ANALYSIS

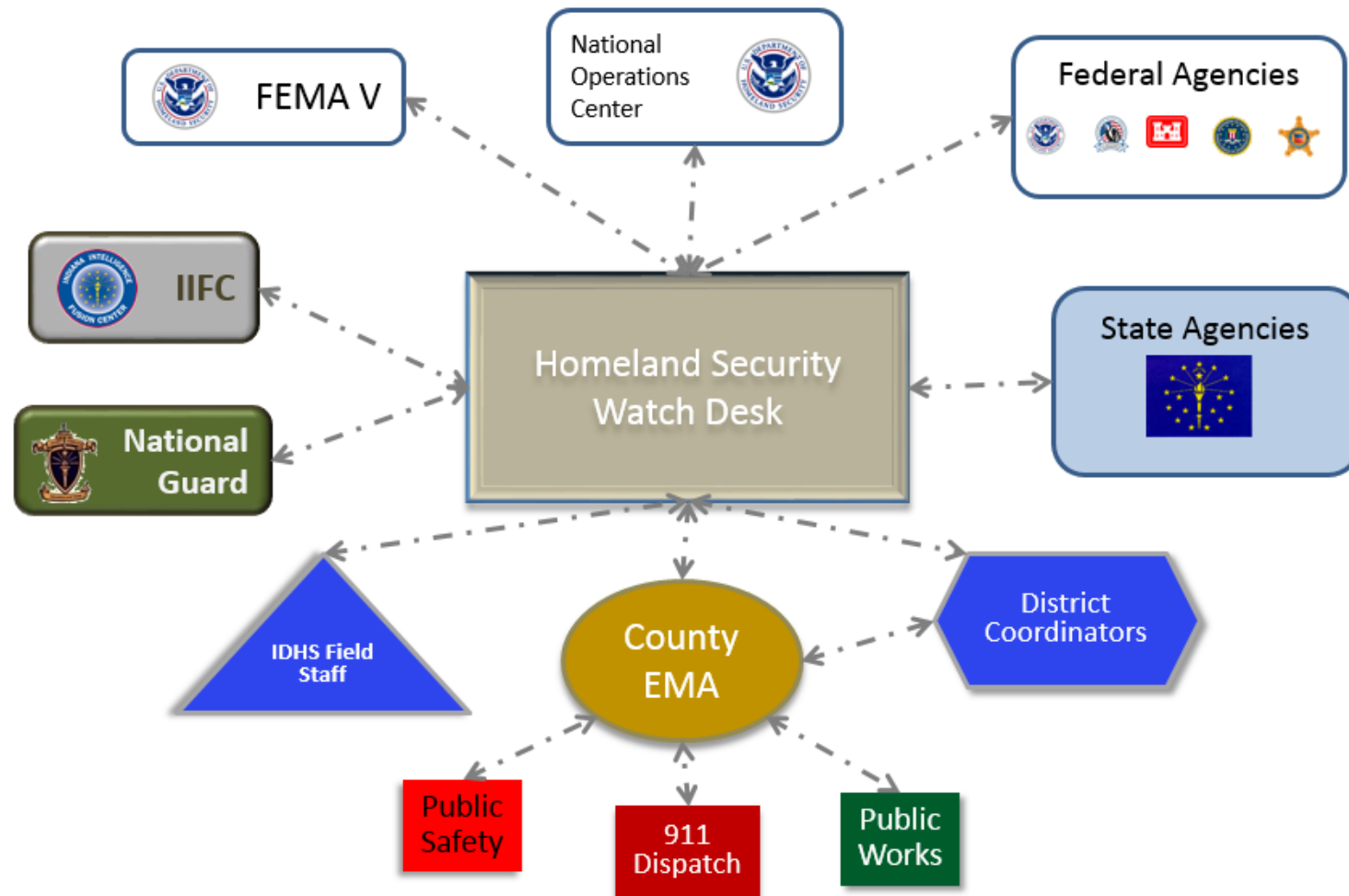


# WATCH DESK OPERATIONS



- 24/7 Operations
- Situation awareness
  - Weather
- Information Management
- Primary point of contact for SEOC
- Communications hub
- Field unit tracking
- Incident analysis
- Issue alerts and warnings
- Daily Brief
- After hours calls for resources and/or services

# WATCH DESK OPERATIONS

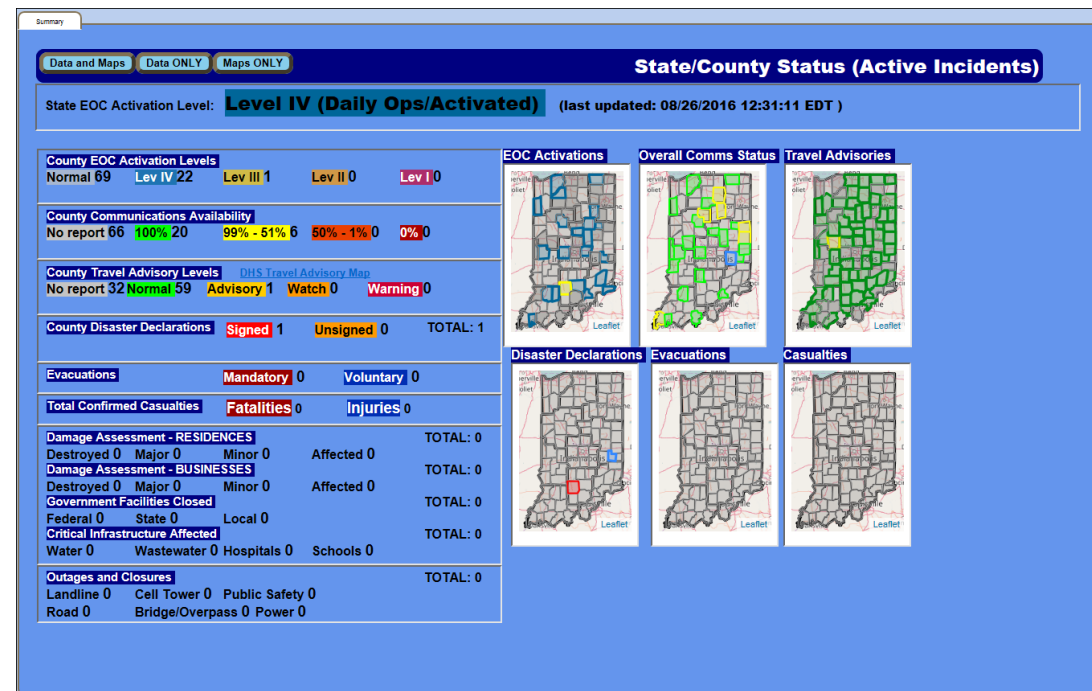




# WHAT IS WEBEOC?



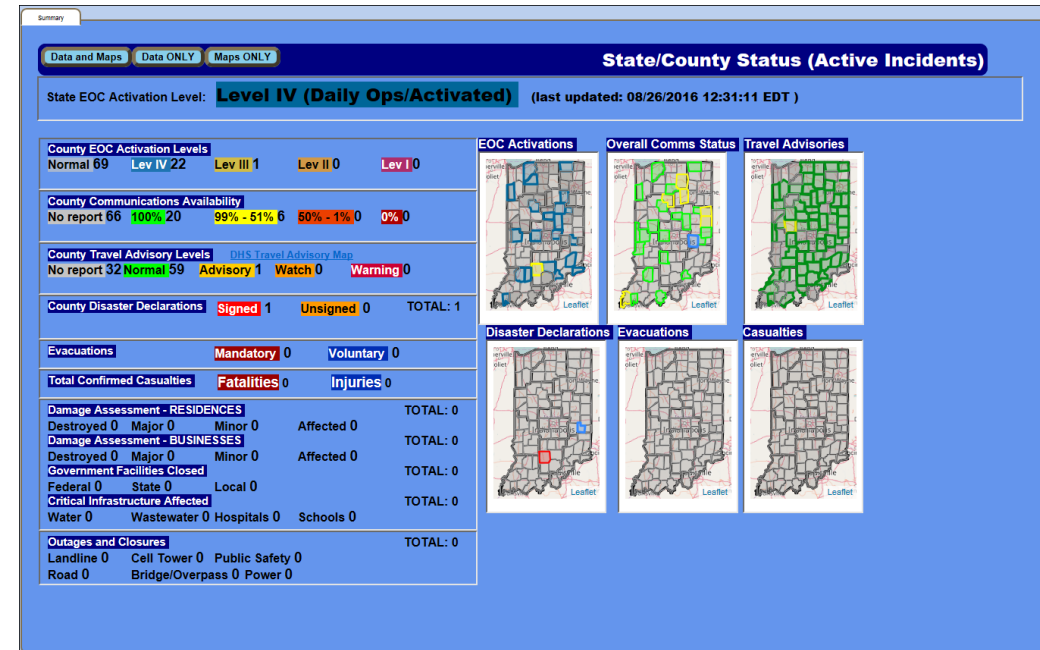
- Crisis information management system
- Used at local, district and state levels



# WEBEOC USES



- Daily operations
  - Statewide Situational Awareness
  - Local/County Incidents
  - State Events
  - Local/County Events
- Disaster operations
  - Disaster Response
  - Multiple Disasters/Events
- Exercises
  - State Exercises
  - County/District Exercises



# WHAT DOES WEBEOC DO?



- Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Incident tracking
- Requesting and tracking resources
- Single repository for incident information
- Contribution from all levels of government
- Documentation – provides a permanent record of incident activities and timeline

# LOGISTICAL SUPPORT



- Five Points Logistics Support Facility
- ~ 7-acre secured location comprised of five buildings, a large tarmac and Conex Containers
- Emergency response vehicles, mobile command vehicles, communications assets, general warehouse space, storage for other state agencies
- Access by appointment only:  
(317) 238-1778



# TRANSITION TO RECOVERY



- Recovery begins at the same time as response
- Goal is to return community to better than before disaster



# TRANSITION TO RECOVERY



## Emergency Response



## Recovery Operations

- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Completed
- Federal Disaster Declaration Received
- Transition Meeting
- Recovery Operations Center
- Transition to Joint Field Office (JFO)



**QUESTIONS?**



# INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD: UNIQUE DUAL MISSION



**State Mission:** “The INNG is ready to meet the needs of our State and communities whenever civil resources are overwhelmed.”



**Federal Mission:** “The INNG is an effective part of our nation’s operational reserve capable of operating in a multi-domain battlefield.”

# DEFENSE SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)



“Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and **National Guard forces** (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) **in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities** for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also known as civil support or DSCA.”

Department of Defense Directive 3025.18

# IDHS AND THE INNG

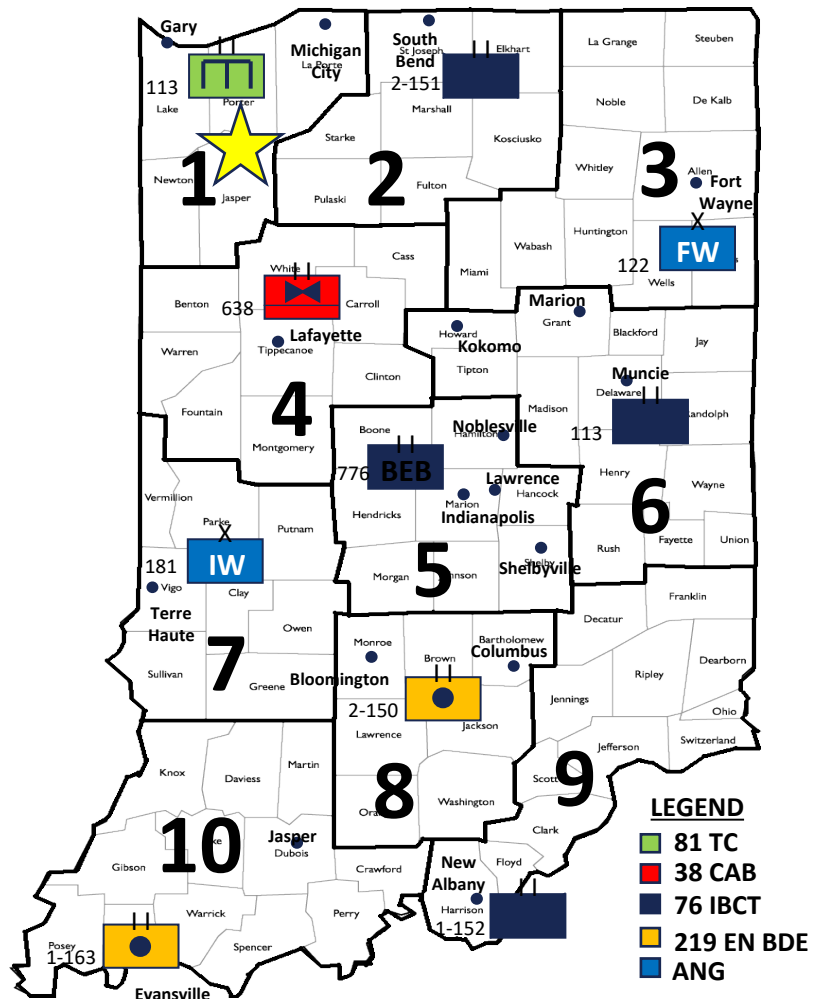


- INNG is not the lead Homeland Security response agency
- INNG is always a supporting agency to the IDHS
- Activation must follow the legal requirements of Indiana Code
- **INNG End state: Civil authorities no longer require military assistance**

# INNG RESPONSE AND COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONCEPT



***Each IDHS District aligned with a INNG 05 / 06 HQ***



Request from  
EMA or other  
Agency

IDHS Tasks  
INNG

J3/JOC Tasks  
Units

Units in "Direct  
Support" to  
Civil Authority

- Battalion-level headquarters aligned with each IDHS district

- Assigned Liaison Officer (LNOs) to each IDHS District

- Co-locate C2 nodes with IDHS nodes, if possible

- Forces task organized based on location and mission requirements.

**Ready for  
Employment at  
N+24 Hours**

*Can be shorter based on  
planning and type of  
mission such as small  
number of HAT Teams*

# CIVIL SUPPORT DUTY STATUS

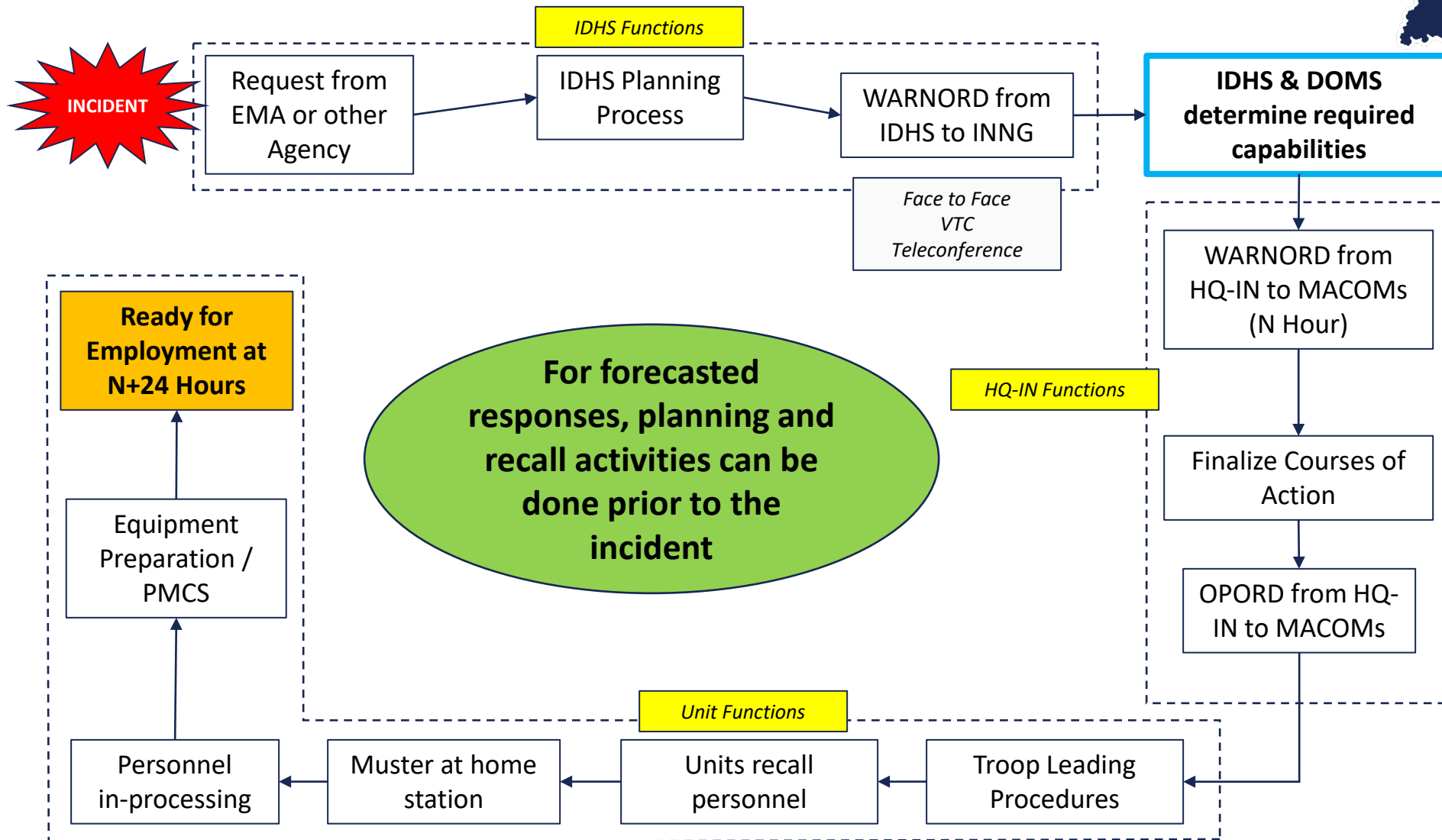


**STATE**

**FEDERAL**

	<b><u>State Active Duty</u></b>	<b><u>USC Title 32</u></b>	<b><u>USC Title 10</u></b>
<b>Command and Control</b>	<b>Governor</b>	<b>Governor</b>	<b>President</b>
Where	IAW State Law	USA	Worldwide
Pay	State	Federal	Federal
Mission Types	IAW State Law	Training and other federally authorized missions	Overseas Training, and as assigned after mobilization
Discipline	State Military Code	State Military Code	UCMJ
Injury Insurance Coverage	State Workers Compensation	Federal Coverage through Tricare	Federal Coverage through Tricare
Tort Immunity	IAW State Law	Federal Tort Claims Act	Federal Tort Claims Act
Support Law Enforcement	Yes	Yes	Limited by Posse Comitatus Act

# INNG CIVIL SUPPORT ACTIVATION PROCESS





# QUESTIONS



INDIANA  
NATIONAL GUARD





# RECOVERY

# DISASTER DECLARATION



- A disaster can be declared or executed by:
  - Local jurisdiction
  - State
  - Federal government
- This process may make certain assets/resources available to address the emergency

# ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS CONTINUED



Do NOT require a Federal Disaster Declaration:

- Small Business Administration (SBA)
  - Provides low-interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners and renters
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
  - Provides a variety of disaster resources, including protection for homeowners who are unable to pay their mortgage as a result of a disaster
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  - Provides emergency loan funds

# LOCAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Declared by the executive of a political subdivision
- Allows for:
  - Activation of applicable local plans
  - Authorizes the provision of aid and assistance

# STATE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Declared by the governor for a single jurisdiction, several jurisdictions or for the entire state
- Allows for:
  - Activation of applicable state plans
  - Expenditure of funds
  - Initiation of mutual aid agreements
  - Deployment/use of resources
  - Use/distribution of supplies, equipment, materials and facilities
  - Suspension of some statutes/regulations
  - Activation of the National Guard
  - Implementation of protective actions
  - Activation of statutory immunities and liability protections
  - Streamlining of administrative procedures
  - Access to many federal resources

# PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Governor can request a federal disaster declaration
- The President may provide federal assistance to save lives or prevent severe damage
- Two types of disaster declarations that authorize federal disaster assistance:
  - Emergency declarations
  - Major disaster declarations

Note: The type and amount of assistance differ depending on the program authorized.

# GRANTING A DISASTER DECLARATION



- FEMA will consider:
  - Number of homes destroyed/damaged
  - Concentration of damage
  - Impacts
  - Other assistance
  - Frequency of disaster events
  - Etc.



# ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



Require a Federal Disaster Declaration:

- Public Assistance (PA)
  - Provides supplemental financial assistance to state and local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations
  - Requires that the entity meets its own financial threshold, as well as a statewide aggregate financial threshold
- Individual Assistance (IA)
  - Provide services to disaster survivors
  - No official threshold – it is based on the totality of circumstances
  - It is difficult to get



# **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

# WHAT IS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE?



- Program that provides infrastructural assistance to state, territorial, federally recognized tribal and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations following major disasters.
- Helps affected communities recover from disasters of all types, natural or man-made, including pandemics.
- Separate from the Individual Assistance Program.



# THE DISASTER CYCLE



# PA PROGRAM PROCESS FLOW



- Disaster event occurs
- Pre-declaration
  - Preliminary damage assessment (locals/state)
  - Joint preliminary damage assessment (FEMA/locals/state)
- Presidential declaration
- Applicant submits request for public assistance (RPA)
- Development of project applications, scope of work and costs
- Applicant completes work, requests closeout and reimbursement for costs
- Projects and grant are closed

# WHO AND WHAT IS ELIGIBLE?



**COST**

**WORK**

**FACILITY**

**APPLICANT**



# COMMON APPLICANTS



- State agencies
- County highway departments
- Municipal parks
- Public works departments
- Police/fire/EMS departments
- County EMAs



# PRIVATE NONPROFITS



- Eligible if providing critical services or governmental services
- Medical facilities
- Educational facilities
  - Includes primary, secondary and parochial schools
- Utilities
  - Communication, electrical power, drinking water, sewer treatment
- Emergency services
  - Ambulance, fire protection, rescue





# INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

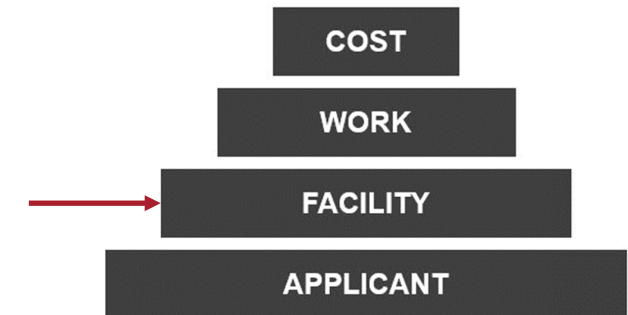


- Private for-profit businesses
- Political education
- Parking lots not in support of an eligible facility
- Unimproved properties
- Agricultural land
- Cemeteries (unless county-owned)

# FACILITIES



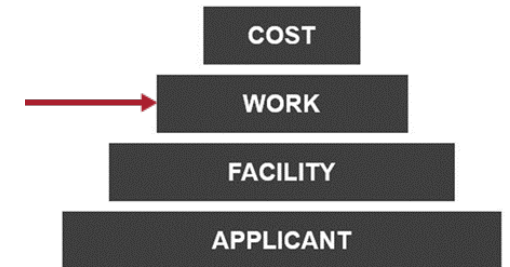
- Must be the responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Must be located in a designated area (declared county)
- Not under the authority of another federal agency such as NRCS or USACE
- Must be in active use before a disaster
- Includes buildings, systems and equipment, as well as improved natural features



# WORK



- Must be required as a result of the disaster event
- Must be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Must be located in the designated disaster area
- Is required to return damages to pre-disaster conditions or conditions pre-approved by FEMA



# CATEGORIES OF WORK



- Emergency Work – six months to complete
  - Cat. A – Debris removal
  - Cat. B – Emergency protective measures
- Permanent Work – 18 months to complete
  - Cat. C – Roads and bridges
  - Cat. D – Water control facilities
  - Cat. E – Equipment
  - Cat. F – Utilities
  - Cat. G – Parks, recreational facilities
  - Cat. Z – Administrative costs

# ELIGIBLE COSTS



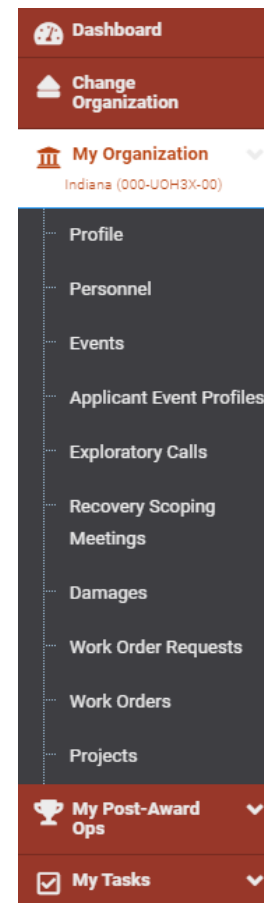
- Force account
  - Labor and fringe benefits
- Applicant-owned equipment usage
  - FEMA Equipment Rate List should be used as a reference
- Materials
  - From stock or newly-purchased
- Contracts
  - Must follow federal/state/local procurement rules
- All costs must be a result of the disaster event and adequately documented



# FEMA GRANTS PORTAL



- Website used to administrate the PA program
- Used by FEMA, state PA staff and applicants
- Serves as a one-stop-shop for PA grant development
- Project applications are developed and submitted through the site to FEMA for review
- FEMA Grants Portal Training



 Sign in to Your Account

USERNAME

[Forgot your username?](#)

PASSWORD

[Forgot your password?](#)

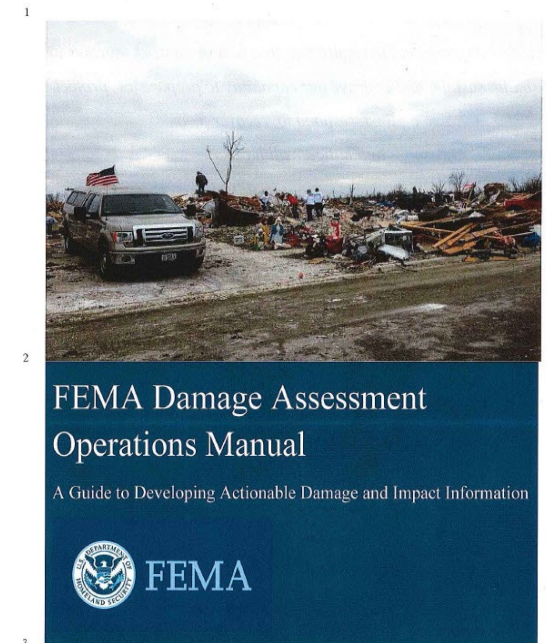
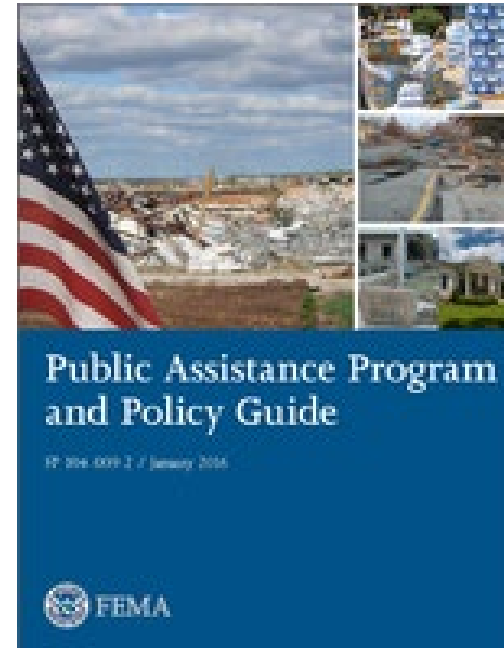
SIGN IN

[+ Register Your Organization for Public Assistance](#)

# APPLICANT RESOURCES



- FEMA Grants Portal
- IDHS PA Staff
- Public Assistance Program & Policy Guide (PAPPG)
- FEMA Damage Assessment Guide
- IDHS PA webpage
- FEMA.gov



# RESOURCE LINKS



- FEMA Grants Portal: <https://grantee.fema.gov/>
- Public Assistance Program & Policy Guide (PAPPG): <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/policy-guidance-fact-sheets>
- FEMA Damage Assessment Guide: <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/preliminary-damage-assessment-reports/guide>
- IDHS PA webpage: <https://www.in.gov/dhs/emergency-response-and-recovery/public-assistance-grant-program/>
- FEMA website: <https://www.fema.gov/>



**ANY QUESTIONS?**

# IDHS PA CONTACTS

[pa@dhs.in.gov](mailto:pa@dhs.in.gov)



# INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

# OVERVIEW



In this section we will go over:

- What is Individual Assistance?
- The recovery process
- IDHS Individual Assistance involvement
- Indiana 211
- FEMA
- SBA
- SDRF
- Contact information

# WHAT IS INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE?



Individual Assistance is the assistance we can provide to:

- Homeowners
- Renters
- Businesses

# TYPES OF ASSISTANCE



Depending on the declaration, the available assistance can include:

- Temporary Housing
- Housing Repairs
- Personal Property Replacement
- USSBA Disaster Loans
- Legal Aid
- Crisis Counseling
- Disaster Unemployment
- Child Care Assistance
- Other Needs Assistance

# ASSISTANCE CRITERIA



- Any Assistance from the state or from our federal partners will be contingent on declared disaster events
- There are several types of declarations we can pursue, depending on the scope, scale and impact of the disaster
- The two prominent declarations we will be covering are:
  - FEMA Major Disaster Declaration - Approved by the President
  - Small Business Administration Agency Declared Disaster

# THE RECOVERY PROCESS



- Local response
- Initial damage assessments
- Local declaration
- State response
- State damage assessments
- State declaration
- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA)
- Federal declaration
  - Declaration through FEMA (Major, Emergency)
  - U.S. SBA only declaration



# IDHS INVOLVEMENT



- Prior to the disaster, we can train your damage assessors
  - Work with your liaisons to schedule training sessions
- Deliver Just-In-Time training
- Help develop an Assessment Plan/Map
- Conduct damage assessments
- Verify damage assessments
- Track important data (Disaster narrative; Indiana 2-1-1)
- Offer targeted immediate assistance through our VOAD partnership

# INDIANA 2-1-1



- For EMAs, Indiana 2-1-1 is a no-cost damage reporting tool
- Upon request, Indiana 2-1-1 can be activated for any county in Indiana
- It is both a phone number and website where individuals can self-report their damages
- Can help officials understand the scope/scale of the disaster event
- Can be used to pinpoint immediate needs in the community
- Only specified individuals will have access to this data

# FEMA DECLARATION



- Presidential Major Disaster Declaration
- Threshold – high bar
- Roughly 300+ homes or businesses in the state with a major or destroyed damage classification
- Each county has to qualify on their own merit
- Final Decision – President
  - No guarantee of assistance even if we meet the threshold

# PURSuing A FEMA DECLARATION



Declaration may provide for (depending on what state requests):

- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance
  - SBA loans are included under this declaration
- Both Individual and Public Assistance
- Hazard mitigation

# FEMA DECLARATION REQUEST



- Be submitted within 30 days of the incident
- Include a verified damage assessment
- Identify impacts of the disaster
- Identify life-safety issues
- Describe state and local resources committed
- Identify assistance needed
- Agree to cost sharing (typically 75/25)

# FEMA IA DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS



- Single family homes (SF)
- Multi-family homes (MF)
- Mobile homes (MH)
- Businesses (B)

# FEMA DAMAGE ASSESSMENT MATRIX



- Very clear and defined categories of damage
- Different damage qualifications depending on if it's a flooding event, or a non-flooding event
- Different damage qualifications depending on the type of structure (conventionally built home vs. mobile home)
- Current matrix is available on our website in the Damage Assessment Toolbox
  - <https://www.in.gov/dhs/emergency-management-and-preparedness/individual-assistance/>

# SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)



- U.S. SBA - Disaster Loan Program
  - Agency declaration
  - Low-interest loan program
    - Homeowners, renters, businesses who suffered storm-related losses
- Declaration request is completed by the governor certifying criteria is met
  - Damage survey is completed by U.S. SBA, state and local officials
  - If declaration is granted (enough damage has been found), primary and contiguous counties would be eligible for assistance through the program
- SBA Declaration threshold is much lower than FEMA



# FEDERAL ASSISTANCE – U.S. SBA



- For Physical Damage:
  - **At least 25 homes (primary residences) and/or businesses in a county must have suffered uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of their estimated fair replacement value. Secondary homes, condominium units, cabins, camps, lake homes, etc. used for recreational purposes are NOT included in the count.**
- OR
- At least three (3) businesses must have uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of their estimated fair replacement value, AND, as a direct result of the damages, at least 25 percent of the work force in the community would need to be unemployed for at least 90 days.

# FEDERAL ASSISTANCE – U.S. SBA



- For Economic Injury Disaster Loan:
  - The governor certifies that at least five small businesses in a disaster area have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the disaster and are in need of financial assistance not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

**OR**

- The Secretary of Agriculture designates an area as an agricultural disaster area. SBA may make Economic Injury Disaster Loans to small business concerns and small agricultural cooperatives in the designated counties without credit available elsewhere.

# FEDERAL ASSISTANCE – U.S. SBA



- Businesses are eligible for economic injury loans and physical damage loans.
- Homeowners and renters are eligible for physical damage loans.

# SBA DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS



- The Small Business Administration Damage Assessment is different than FEMA Damage Assessment
- 25 homes must meet the SBA criteria
- Based on if a home has reached the 40% value loss threshold
  - A \$100,000 home would need \$40,000 worth of uninsured or underinsured damages to qualify towards the SBA count
- Renters can qualify towards the SBA count on a 40% personal property value loss threshold
- (That means, damaged rental properties can count multiple times on property loss for the owner, and contents loss for the renter)

# STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND (SDRF)



- Activated when we receive a FEMA or SBA declaration
- Grant program up to \$10,000 for qualified applicants
- May be used on home repair and personal property replacement



# ANY QUESTIONS?

Vincent Grahovac  
Individual Assistance Program Director  
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317-233-6507

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317-234-4232



# HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE

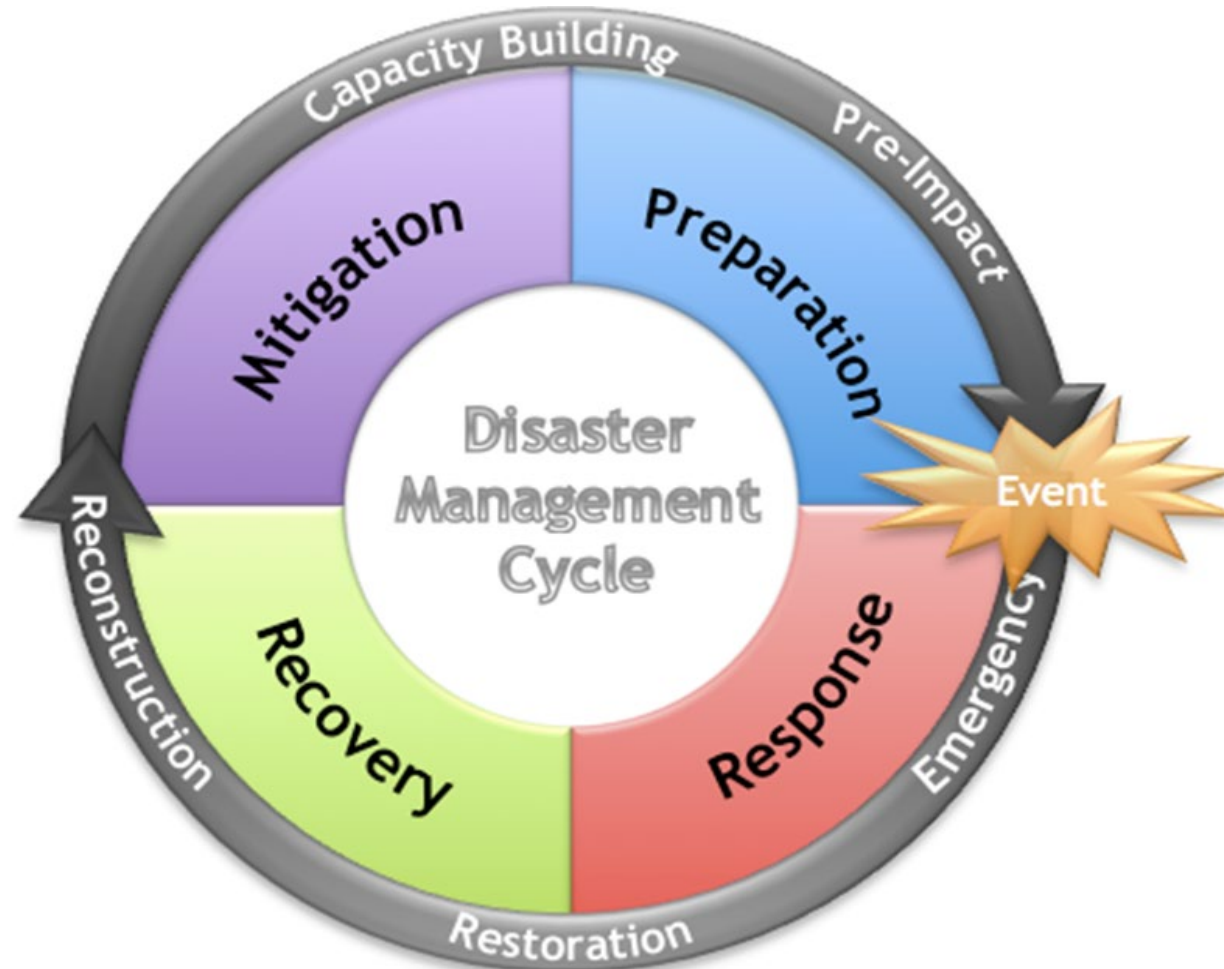
# IDHS MITIGATION



- The IDHS Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program supports communities in long term actions designed to:
  - Reduce future disaster losses
  - Reduce vulnerability of communities to disasters and their effects
  - Promote individual and community resilience
  - Lessen response/recovery resource requirements after a disaster
  - Result in safer communities less reliant on external financial assistance



# IDHS MITIGATION



# ACQUISITION PROJECTS

# ACQUISITION PROJECTS



- More than 1,500 properties in Indiana have been acquired through FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grant programs.
- The voluntary acquisition of an existing flood-prone structure and the underlying land, and conversion of the land to open space through demolition of all structures.
- The acquired property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions.

# POST-ACQUISITION LAND USE



- Waverly, Indiana (Morgan County)





# POST-ACQUISITION LAND USE



- Bluffton, Indiana (Wells County)



# **SAFE ROOM PROJECTS**



# SAFE ROOM PROJECTS



- Residential Safe Rooms
  - Occupancy 16 or fewer
  - Three sq. ft per person requirement
- Community Safe Rooms
  - Occupancy greater than 16
  - Five sq. ft per person requirement
  - Restroom(s) are required
  - Generator/battery backup is required



# RESIDENTIAL SAFE ROOMS



- Indiana's Residential Safe Room Program started in 2015.
- IDHS intends for this to become a yearly program.
- 2022 program
  - Application period – March 15 - April 15
  - 23 homeowners selected
  - Information on IDHS Mitigation website



# RESIDENTIAL SAFE ROOMS



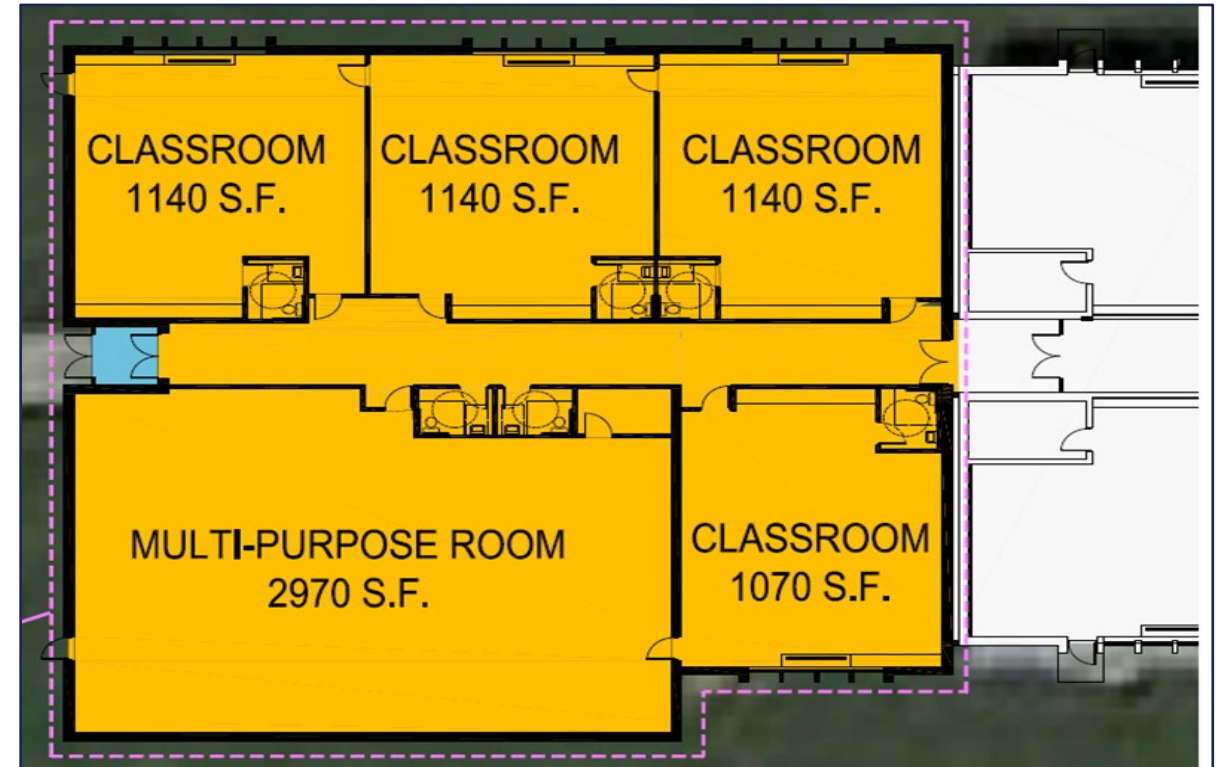
- Reimbursement of 75% of the safe room installation costs, up to a maximum rebate of \$5,000.
- Previously installed safe rooms and safe rooms currently under construction are ineligible.
- Only pre-fabricated above or below ground safe rooms will be allowed in this program.



# COMMUNITY SAFE ROOMS



- Salem, IN – Bradie Shrum Elementary School
- 7,695 sq. ft. expansion to the school to protect approximately 1,500 students and staff
  - \$1,592,420 grant award
  - 1,585 capacity
  - Six restrooms



# BRADIE SHRUM ELEMENTARY



- 7,695 square foot expansion





# BRADIE SHRUM ELEMENTARY



Four classrooms used for kindergarten



Restroom and storage area



# BRADIE SHRUM ELEMENTARY



- The 2.5-inch reinforced glass windows were designed with doors to be open during class and closed during storms.



# BRADIE SHRUM ELEMENTARY



- The reinforced exterior doors can be bolted down during severe weather.



# BRADIE SHRUM ELEMENTARY



- The generator was tested and certified to withstand a metal beam striking it at 250 mph.



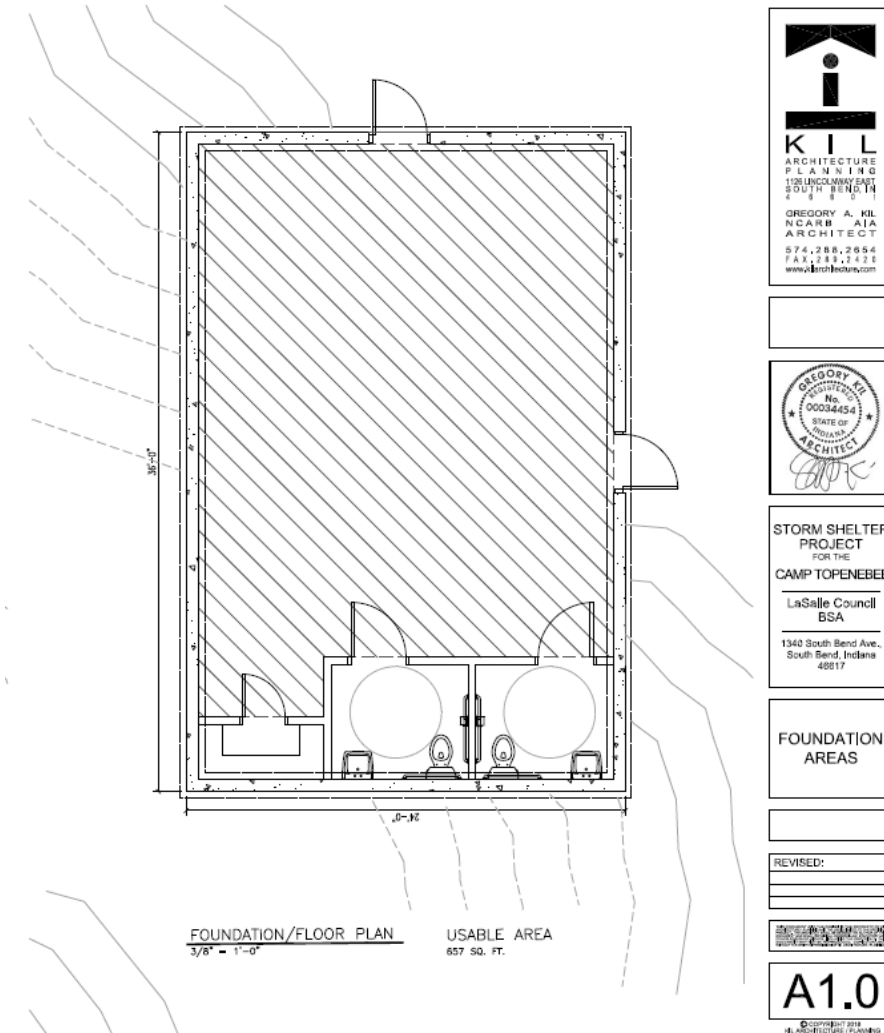
# CAMP TOPENEBEE



- LaPorte County – BSA LaSalle Council
- Three community safe rooms to be constructed
  - Each shelter has a 130-person capacity
  - Shelter area = 864 sq. ft. (36 ft. x 24 ft.)
  - Total cost = approx. \$195,000 per shelter
  - Grant award for \$437,850.00



# CAMP TOPENELEE



# MITIGATION PROJECTS



- Public Education and Outreach
  - Earthquake Outreach – Quake Cottage purchase
  - 1913 Flood Documentary and Outreach
  - Low Head Dam Documentary and Outreach
  - Earthquake Education/Outreach Initiative – started in 2021
- Project Scoping/Advance Assistance
  - Rush County/City of Rushville Drainage Study – 2019
- County/State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Updates

# HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING



- A county must have a current, FEMA approved and county adopted Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible to receive any form of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance.
  - Cities and towns
  - School districts
- County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans are valid for five years from the date of the final FEMA plan approval letter.

# HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING



- Planning Checklist
  - Provide IDHS Mitigation with planning grant application documentation when requested.
  - Update your plan before it expires.
  - Ensure all jurisdictions and school districts within the county are mitigation plan participants and have adopted the current plan.
  - Develop mitigation project proposals identified in your current plan as top priorities in preparation for funding opportunities through one of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

# MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAMS



- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - 15 percent of the total costs associated with a presidentially declared disaster
  - Jurisdictions included in the disaster declaration have top priority
  - 75% federal share / 25% local match commitment
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA)
  - Competitive, yearly congressional funding
  - Reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)



# MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAMS



- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
  - Competitive, yearly congressional funding
  - Replaced and expanded upon the Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program (PDM)
  - 75% federal share / 25% minimum local match commitment
  - Yearly state allocation for planning/partnership activities and small projects

# BRIC GRANT APPLICATION CYCLE



- Pre-application period opens: Friday, July 15, 2022
- Pre-application period closes: Friday, Sept. 16, 2022
- Approval/denial notification Friday, Sept. 30, 2022
- Sub-application submissions due: Friday, Nov. 18, 2022
- State application due to FEMA Jan. 27, 2023 (est.)



# QUESTIONS?

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