

# Fiscal Year 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance Notice of Funding Opportunity

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FEMA will distribute up to \$800 million in Flood Mitigation Assistance grant funding to help reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and within NFIP-participating communities.

## Fiscal Year 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance Notice of Funding Opportunity

Each year, FEMA publishes a [funding opportunity](#) for the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program. The Fiscal Year 2023 funding opportunity can be accessed at [Grants.gov](#). Please review the funding opportunity as it provides detailed program information, grant application instructions, and administration requirements. This fact sheet covers grant program changes for this grant cycle including funding caps, cost share requirements, application and funding deadlines, eligibility requirements, and includes additional resources to assist with application development.

Awards made under this funding opportunity will be funded, in whole or in part, with funds appropriated by the [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act \(IIJA\)](#), also known as the [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\)](#). The law is a once-in-a-generation investment in infrastructure, which will grow a more sustainable, resilient, and equitable economy by enhancing U.S. competitiveness and ensuring stronger access to economic and environmental benefits for disadvantaged communities. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law appropriates billions of dollars to FEMA to promote resilient infrastructure, respond to the impacts of climate change, and equip our nation with the resources to combat its most pressing threats.

### Grant Cycle Dates

All applications must be received by the deadline. Please note that the deadlines listed refer to application deadlines for the applicants. Subapplicants should consult with their applicant agency to confirm subapplication deadlines.

- Application Start Date: Oct. 16, 2023
- Application Submission Deadline: Feb. 29, 2024, 3 p.m. Eastern Time

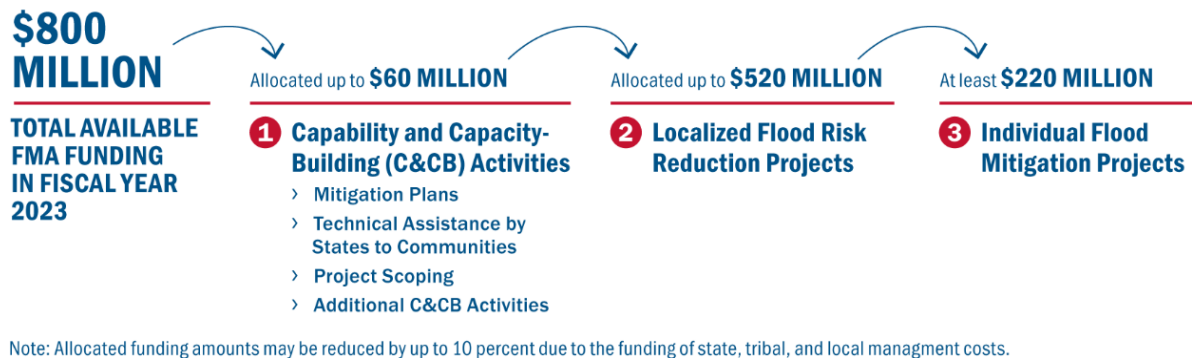


# FEMA

## Available Funding

The funding priorities for this application cycle are: (1) Capacity and Capability Building (C&CB) Activities, (2) Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects, and (3) Individual Flood Mitigation Projects.

FEMA will distribute up to \$800 million:



**Figure 1: Fiscal Year 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance Available Funding**

The Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program encourages flood mitigation projects that will benefit multiple properties located in an NFIP-participating community. Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program are listed in [the Community Status Book online](#).

The funding order and funding caps for the priorities are included below.

1. **Up to \$60 million for Capability and Capacity Building (C&CB) Activities** which enhance the knowledge, skills, expertise, etc., of the current workforce to expand or improve the administration of the program. These activities may be used to develop future Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects and/or Individual Flood Mitigation Projects that will subsequently reduce flood insurance claims submitted to the NFIP. The funding order and funding caps C&CB Activities are as follows:
  - **\$100,000** for Mitigation Plans under [Title 42 United States Code Section 4104c\(c\)\(3\)\(F\)](#) per applicant with maximums of:
    - **\$50,000** for state mitigation plan
    - **\$25,000** for local mitigation plan
  - **\$50,000** for Technical Assistance by States to Communities ([Title 42 United States Code 4104c\(c\)\(3\)\(J\)](#))
  - **\$900,000** for Project Scoping
  - **\$300,000** for Additional C&CB Activities (Partnership Development to Conduct Eligible Mitigation Activities, Enhancing Local Floodplain Management, Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)/Repetitive Loss (RL) Strategy Development, and other eligible C&CB activities under 42 U.S.C. 4104c(c)(3)(G))

2. **Up to \$520 million for Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects** to address community flood risk for the purpose of reducing National Flood Insurance Program flood claim payments.
  - **\$50 million** activity cap per Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project subapplication.
3. **At least \$220 million for Individual Flood Mitigation Projects** that mitigate the risk of flooding to individual NFIP-insured structures.
  - Individual Flood Mitigation Projects do not have a federal activity cap.
  - A maximum of 10% of the total application budget can be submitted for applicant management costs, and a maximum of 5% of the total subapplication budget can be submitted for subapplicant management costs, per the [2023 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#).

## Federal Cost Share Funding

Cost share is required for most subapplications funded under the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program. FEMA may contribute the federal cost share funding as indicated below. FEMA considers the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) Social Vulnerability Index \(SVI\)](#) score using the following three SVI themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation.

### CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING (C&CB) ACTIVITIES

- Up to 90% federal cost share funding if the average CDC SVI score is not less than 0.5001 for the benefiting area(s) substantiated by a benefiting area map, and the activity must be funded by BIL. FEMA considers the CDC SVI score using the following three SVI themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation, **or**
- Up to 75% federal cost share funding if a higher federal cost share is not available.

### LOCALIZED FLOOD RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS

- Up to 90% federal cost share funding if the average CDC SVI score is not less than 0.5001 for the project benefiting area containing NFIP-insured properties, and the activity must be funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. FEMA considers the CDC SVI score using the following three SVI themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation, **or**
- Up to 75% federal cost share funding if a higher federal cost share is not available.

### INDIVIDUAL FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECTS

- Up to 100% federal cost share funding for Flood Mitigation Assistance defined Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) (B)(i) or (B)(ii) properties in Title 42 United States Code Section 4104c(h)(3), is a structure that:
  - Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the National Flood Insurance Program; **and**
  - Has incurred flood-related damage:

- ((B)(i)) For which four or more separate claims payments (includes building and contents) have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claim payments exceeding \$20,000, **or**
  - ((B)(ii)) For which at least two separate claims payments (includes only building) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.
- To receive an increased federal cost share under these provisions, properties must meet the Flood Mitigation Assistance Severe Repetitive Loss definition. Applicants and subapplicants that are requesting an increased federal cost share must submit documentation with their application or subapplication demonstrating that properties meet the definition.
- Up to 90% federal cost share funding for Flood Mitigation Assistance defined Repetitive Loss (RL) properties in Title 42 United States Code Section 4121(a)(7) is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available through the National Flood Insurance Program that:
    - Has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event, **and**
    - At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage.
    - To receive an increased federal cost share under these provisions, properties must meet the Flood Mitigation Assistance Repetitive Loss definition. Applicants and subapplicants that are requesting an increased federal cost share must submit documentation with their application or subapplication demonstrating that properties meet this definition.
  - Up to 90% federal cost share funding for each NFIP-insured property located within a census tract with a CDC SVI score is not less than 0.5001, and the activity must be funded by the BIL. FEMA will determine the CDC SVI score using the following three SVI themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation, **or**
  - Up to 75% federal cost share funding if a higher federal cost share is not available.

The Individual Flood Mitigation Project's Repetitive Loss 90% federal cost share and the Sever Repetitive Loss 100% federal cost share options are only eligible for those National Flood Insurance Program properties meeting definitions under Title 42 United States Code. § 4104c(h)(3) and 42 U.S.C. § 4121(a)(7). These federal cost shares are not available for Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Loss properties as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program.

## Funding Opportunity Changes

- Disadvantaged communities, also referred to as Justice40 communities, will be identified using version 1.0 of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) in order to promote equity in the delivery of funds in

line with the Administration’s Justice40 Initiative, established in [Executive Order \(EO\) 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad](#) and subsequent guidance<sup>1</sup>. The White House issued an [addendum \(M-21-28\)](#) to the Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 initiative. Communities that submit a subapplication and are identified as disadvantaged according to the CEJST Tool will receive project scoring criteria points.

- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law authorizes an increased federal cost share, up to 90% for communities with a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) score of not less than 0.5001. FEMA considers the CDC SVI score using the following three SVI themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, and Housing Type and Transportation.
- Subrecipients are encouraged to place publicly visible signage at sites where federal funding is being used for hazard mitigation projects, identifying the funding source of the project (Office of Management and Budget’s Feb. 24, 2023 Controller Alert, “[CA-23-6, Enhancing Transparency Through Use of the Investing in America Emblem on Signs](#)” ([Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#))). The cost of such signs is an eligible project cost.
- Subrecipients are encouraged to prioritize the use of American-made, lower-carbon construction materials as referenced in the Federal Buy Clean Initiative.
- FEMA encourages applicants and subapplicants to leverage the [Department of Labor’s The Good Jobs Initiative](#). The Good Jobs Initiative provides critical information to workers, employers and government agencies as they work to improve job quality and create access to good jobs free from discrimination and harassment for all working people.
- The non-federal cost share may consist of cash, donated or third-party in-kind services, materials, or any combination thereof. Cash and third-party in-kind matches must consist of eligible costs (i.e., same eligibility as the federal cost share). Applicants cannot apply other federal award funds toward the non-federal cost share unless the other federal statutory authority allows the funds to be used to meet cost share requirements. For example, FEMA’s Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Management Revolving Loan Fund (Safeguarding Tomorrow RLF) Program loans may be eligible for non-federal cost share funding. For more information, visit the [Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund webpage](#). In addition, in certain situations U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program funds, U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loans, United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Single Family Direct Home Loans or Single-Family Repair Loans, the Department of Defense’s Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program, and others may be used towards the non-federal match. Additionally, certain American Rescue Plan funds may be used as non-federal cost share as determined by the Department of Treasury.
- Treasury funds are available through the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program. According to U.S. Department of Treasury, the SLFRF program funds available under the “revenue loss” eligible use category (sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act) generally may be used to meet

the non-federal cost-share or matching requirements of other federal programs. See [Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule](#) for more information.

Refer to the [Hazard Mitigation Assistance Cost Share Guide](#) for more information. FEMA encourages innovative use of public and private-sector partnerships to meet the non-federal cost share.

- Changes to Final Priority Scoring Criterion, tiebreakers, and Individual Flood Mitigation Projects prioritization to consider all Flood Mitigation Assistance and NFIP-defined Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) definitions and thresholds.

## Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST)

The grant program aims to incentivize flood mitigation activities and projects that will advance ([Executive Order 14091](#): Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through Federal Government) and benefit disadvantaged communities as discussed in [Executive Order 14008](#): Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. In implementing the Administration's Justice40 Initiative, established in Executive Order 14008 and discussed in subsequent guidance, the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program will be identifying disadvantaged communities, also referred to as a Justice40 community, using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST).

Communities are considered disadvantaged communities if they are in census tracts that meet the thresholds for at least one of the tool's categories of burden, or if they are on lands within the boundaries of a federally recognized tribal government. Further, all eligible federally recognized Tribes or Tribal entities are Justice40 communities (whether or not they have land). In addition, census tracts that are surrounded by disadvantaged communities, as described above are also considered disadvantaged if they meet an adjusted low-income threshold (at or above the 50th percentile). Justice40 communities have been marginalized by society, overburdened by pollution, and/or underserved by infrastructure and other basic services.

More information about the CEJST methodology, datasets, and downloadable files can be found on the [CEJST website](#).

## Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) Methodology Changes

Applicants and subapplicants applying for the program must provide a Benefit Cost Analysis or other documentation that validates cost-effectiveness. In no case will FEMA award a hazard mitigation project that is not cost-effective.

For the FY 2023 grant application cycle, FEMA is expanding the pool of projects that may be submitted without Benefit Cost Analysis:

- **Streamlined cost-effectiveness determination method:** FEMA has established streamlined cost-effectiveness determination methods for some hazard mitigation projects and project types. Using one of these methods fulfills the cost-effectiveness requirement if the project meets applicable criteria.
  - For projects with a total cost of less than \$1 million, the subapplicant may provide a narrative that includes qualitative and quantitative data demonstrating the benefits and cost-effectiveness of the project. Total

project costs include all project costs, not just the federal share. Instructions for completing a cost-effectiveness narrative may be found on the [FEMA BCA webpage](#). FEMA will validate the cost-effectiveness and estimate a benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of the proposed project during its review.

- Pre-calculated benefits are available for some project types, including acquisitions and elevations,. Further details, including application submission requirements, may be found in the [HMA Policy and Program Guide](#) and on the [FEMA BCA webpage](#).
- **Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) Assistance:** FEMA will review hazard mitigation project subapplications during the pre-award process that are competitive and otherwise eligible for selection where a small and impoverished community as defined in 44 C.F.R. 201.2., federally recognized tribal government, or subapplication for a hazard mitigation project within or primarily benefitting a Community Disaster Resilience Zone as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5136(a)(1), is unable to calculate a BCR to demonstrate cost-effectiveness.

FEMA may assist such communities with developing a BCA. Projects with a total cost of less than \$1 million that qualify for BCA Assistance under this provision are not required to submit a cost-effectiveness narrative. FEMA has additional guidance for this approach for selected subapplications that may qualify for this consideration.

- **Benefit Cost Analysis:** If a streamlined cost-effectiveness determination method does not apply, a BCA is required to validate cost-effectiveness. FEMA has established a set discount rate of 3% to be used in a BCA for hazard mitigation projects for the FY 2023 grant program cycles. The [FEMA BCA Toolkit](#) is available on FEMA's website. Version 6.0 or newer are the only versions FEMA will accept as documentation for demonstrating cost-effectiveness. FEMA encourages the use of the BCA Toolkit to calculate the project BCR; however, s and subapplicants may also use a non-FEMA BCA methodology if pre-approved by FEMA in writing.
  - All projects not using a streamlined cost-effectiveness determination must demonstrate a BCR of 1.0 or greater to be eligible for funding.
  - Even if a streamlined cost-effectiveness determination method applies, applicants and subapplicants may use a BCA to show cost-effectiveness of a project.

## Prioritized Order and Final Priority Scoring Criteria Changes

### CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING (C&CB) ACTIVITIES:

- Points will be given to Justice40 Communities or Community Disaster Resilience Zones.
- Points will be given if the subapplication includes Public and Private-Sector Partnerships.
- To break a tie, FEMA will use CEJST, Community Disaster Resilience Zone, or the total dollars in NFIP claims paid in the subapplicant's jurisdiction in the past five years.

### LOCALIZED FLOOD RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS:

- Points will be given to Justice40 Communities or Community Disaster Resilience Zones.

- Points will be given to if the subapplication was generated from a previous Flood Mitigation Assistance Capabilities-and-Capacity-Building Activities award.
- Points will be given if the subapplication includes Public and Private-Sector Partnerships.
- To break a tie, FEMA will use CEJST, [Community Disaster Resilience Zone](#), or the total dollars in National Flood Insurance Program claims paid in the subapplicant's jurisdiction in the past five years.

#### **INDIVIDUAL FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECTS:**

- Individual Flood Mitigation Projects that will mitigate flood damage to at least 75% of structures included in the subapplication that meet ANY of the Flood Mitigation Assistance and/or National Flood Insurance Program for Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Loss definitions in order by program priority.
- Points will be given to Justice40 Communities or [Community Disaster Resilience Zones](#).
- Points will be given if the subapplication includes Public and Private-Sector Partnerships.

### **How to Apply**

- To apply for available funding, applicants must adhere to the application and funding deadlines. The application period opens on **Oct. 16, 2023**.
- Eligible applicants must apply for funding using the FEMA Grants Outcomes (FEMA GO) management system. Applicants who experience system related issue will be addressed until **Feb. 27, 2024, 3 p.m. ET**. No new system-related issues will be addressed after this deadline.
- Applications must be received in the [FEMA GO Portal](#) by **Feb. 29, 2024, 3 p.m. ET**. Applications received by FEMA GO after this date will not be considered for funding. Subapplicants should contact [their State Hazard Mitigation Officer](#) to find out their deadline to submit subapplications.
- If you need help, reach out to:
  - FEMA GO Help Desk: [femago@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:femago@fema.dhs.gov).
  - FEMA GO technical support for error messages or forgotten password: 877-585-3242.
  - HMA programmatic support for questions regarding things such as eligibility: 866-222-3580.
- FEMA Grants Information Desk can be reached by e-mail at [fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:fema-grants-news@fema.dhs.gov) or by phone at 800-368-6498, Monday through Friday, 9 – 5 p.m. Eastern Time.
- [The application deadlines are for applicants only. Subapplicants should consult with their state, tribal or territorial agency to confirm deadlines to submit subapplications for their consideration.](#)



## Eligibility Information

### APPLICANTS

Eligible Applicants include states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribal governments.

- **Applicants are required to have a FEMA-approved state or tribal hazard mitigation plan** in accordance with [Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 201](#) by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the award.
- **All applicants must be participating in the NFIP**, and not be withdrawn, on probation, or suspended. NFIP community status can be verified in the [Community Status Book](#).

### SUBAPPLICANTS

Communities, including local governments, cities, townships, counties, special district governments, and tribal governments (including federally recognized tribes who choose to apply as subapplicants), are considered subapplicants and must submit subapplications to their state/territory/tribal applicant agency.

Certain political subdivisions (for example, regional flood control districts or county governments) may apply and act as subapplicants if they are part of a community participating in the NFIP where the political subdivision provides zoning and building code enforcement or planning and community development professional services for that community.

- **Subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved Local or Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan** by the application deadline and at the time the grant funds are obligated. Subapplicants are exempt from the hazard mitigation plan requirement for the following C&CB Activities type: Mitigation Plan to develop a new mitigation plan or to update a mitigation plan.
- **All subapplicants must be participating in the NFIP**, and not be withdrawn, on probation, or suspended. NFIP community status can be verified in the [Community Status Book](#).
- **Structures identified in the subapplication must have an NFIP policy in effect** at the application start date and must maintain it through completion of the flood hazard mitigation activity and for the life of the structure.

### Other Eligibility Criteria

- Structures identified in a subapplication must have an NFIP policy (including a Group Flood Insurance Policy) in effect prior to the opening of the application period and the policy must be maintained throughout the life of the structure.
- All activities under Flood Mitigation Assistance must be in conformance with all criteria established by FEMA that is specific to the proposed activity found in the [2023 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#). All subapplications submitted under the Capability-&Capacity-Building Activities priority must demonstrate that this activity will reduce flood claims submitted to the National Flood Insurance Program. .

C&CB Activities should result in a resource, strategy, or tangible mitigation product that will reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future flooding and increase community resilience.

- All C&CB Activities, Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project, and Individual Flood Mitigation Project subapplications submitted as part of the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant application, must be consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the current FEMA-approved state or tribal (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan and the local mitigation plan for the jurisdiction in which the project is located.
- All subapplications submitted under the C&CB Activities type - Project Scoping and Additional C&CB Activities, and Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project priority must demonstrate that the proposed project benefits NFIP-insured properties by submitting a map and associated geospatial file(s) (e.g., shapefile, Keyhole Markup Language [KML/KMZ], geodatabase, list of census tracts, or other geo-enabled documents) delineating the proposed project area or footprint boundary, and for Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects only the benefitting area in alignment with Hydrologic and Hydraulic modelling as available except for Phase I projects.
- For additional information on eligibility, view the full FY 2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance funding opportunity at [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov).

## FEMA Grant Outcomes (FEMA GO)

All applicants and subapplicants must submit a Flood Mitigation Assistance grant application via FEMA GO by the application deadline to be considered for funding. The required format for applications and subapplications is built into FEMA GO:

- Flood Mitigation Assistance applications including Capability and Capacity Building Activities (Mitigation Plans, Technical Assistance by States to Communities, Project Scoping, Additional Capability and Capacity Building Activities (including Partnership Development to Conduct Eligible Mitigation Activities, Enhancing Local Floodplain Management, SRL/RL Strategy Development, and other eligible Capability and Capacity Building Activities, Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project, Individual Flood Mitigation Project, and Management Costs subapplications must be submitted in an **FY 2023 application**.
  - Mitigation Plans must be submitted in a “**plan**” subapplication type.
  - Technical Assistance by States to Communities must be submitted in a “**technical assistance**” subapplication type.
  - Project Scoping must be submitted in a “**project scoping**” subapplication type.
  - Additional Capability and Capacity Building Activities must be submitted in a “**project scoping**” subapplication type.
  - Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects and Individual Flood Mitigation Projects must be submitted in a “**project**” subapplication type.

- Applicant Management Costs must be submitted in a “**management costs**” subapplication type.

## Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA)

Absent a waiver, an award made after May 14, 2022, under this program that will be used for infrastructure must comply with the Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA) (Pub. L. 117-58 §§ 70901-52). BABAA provides that none of the funds provided under an award made pursuant to this notice may be used for a project unless all iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials are produced in the U.S. Further guidance and implementation requirements are forthcoming. Recipients can find more information including requirements and waivers on the [Build America, Buy America Act](#) webpage.

## Additional Resources

Additional information and resources about the Flood Mitigation Assistance program are available on [FEMA's website](#). [Resources](#) include links to the funding opportunity document, a summary of the application process, a link to the FEMA GO grant application system, and program support materials including several fact sheets to help with the application process.

The NFIP helps reduce the impacts of flooding through risk mapping, mitigation, and administering flood insurance. Through careful data sharing with communities, the NFIP enables local community planners, officials, and administrators to develop hazard mitigation plans, make updates, effectively manage their floodplains, and submit grant applications.

FEMA provides publicly available data online. For sensitive data, there is an established protocol that dictates with whom it is shared. Receiving sensitive data requires that a legal data sharing agreement be drafted to ensure proper and secure processing and handling. The aim is a 10-day turnaround time from FEMA's receipt of the data request to delivery. There are two types of data sharing agreements: Routine Use Letters (RULs) and Information Sharing Access Agreements (ISAAs). ISAAs last for three years and can be used for repeated data requests. RULs are for a one-time request only. A completed data request form may be sent to a FEMA Regional Flood Insurance Liaison or Specialist.

General questions about the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program can be directed to your [State Hazard Mitigation Officer](#) or [FEMA regional office](#).

## Benefit-Cost Analysis – Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Loss Pre-Calculated Benefits

- [Benefit-Cost Analysis Efficiencies for Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Acquisition Projects Located Outside the Designated Special Flood Hazard Area](#)
- [Update to “Cost-Effectiveness Determinations for Acquisitions and Elevations in Special Flood Hazard Areas Using Pre-Calculated Benefits” Memorandum](#)

## Flood Mitigation Assistance Resources

- [Flood Mitigation Assistance Capability & Capacity Building Activities](#)
- [Flood Mitigation Assistance Localized Flood Risk Reduction Project](#)
- [Flood Mitigation Assistance Individual Flood Mitigation Project](#)

- [Flood Risk Reduction Technical Review Job Aid](#)
- [Geospatial File Eligibility Criteria in Flood Mitigation Grant Applications Job Aid](#)

### **National Flood Insurance Program Resources**

- [FEMA: History and role of the NFIP: An Overview of the National Flood Insurance Program](#)
- [Hydrologic Numerical Models](#)
- [NFIP Data: Publicly available summary data and FAQ about NFIP policy/claims data](#)

### **Property Elevation and Acquisition Job Aids**

- [Elevation Job Aid](#)
- [Acquisition & Demolition Job Aid](#)
- [Acquisition & Relocation](#)
- [Highlights of ASCE 24-14 Flood Resistant Design and Construction](#)

### **Substantial Damage determinations**

- [Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference](#)
- [Substantial Damage Estimator Tool](#)

### **FEMA Resources**

- [Building Community Resilience with Nature Based Solutions: A Guide for Local Communities](#)
- [FEMA Flood Map Service Center](#)
- [FEMA GO system](#)
- [Tribal Mitigation Planning and HMA Grant Application Development](#)

### **Additional Resources**

- [State Floodplain Managers List](#)
- Environmental Protection Agency: [Inflation Reduction Act Programs to Fight Climate Change by Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Construction Materials and Products](#)