

Funding Priorities & Methodology

DR-4286-SC Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Projected Funds: 30 Day Estimate \$35,203,253

The Interagency Coordinating Committee, (ICC), is responsible for deciding the prioritizations for funding under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). SCEMD will prioritize applications based on a rubric, taking into account ICC prioritized categories, location, grant opportunities, project size, timeliness of application submission and BCR.

Draft rubric:

ICC-Prioritized Primary Category	+30 Points
Full application submitted on time, on or before State application deadline	+20 Points
ICC-Prioritized Secondary Category	+20 Points
Project was submitted under DR – 4241 but was not selected for funding	+10 Points
Disaster-Declared County	+10 Points
Private Non-Profit (ineligible for other grant opportunities)	+5 Points
Benefit-Cost Ratio (if project requires no initial BCR due to phasing, 5% or pre-calculated benefits it scores automatically equivalent to the highest BCR already submitted for any other project)	Added to Score

ICC prioritized primary categories are as follows:

Housing

The voluntary acquisition, elevation or demolition of an existing at-risk structure and, typically, the underlying land, and conversion of the land to open space if the property is demolished. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions.

Mitigation Planning and Initiative Projects

Mitigation planning projects involve writing or updating local hazard mitigation plans, which are a federal requirement for participation in the mitigation program, or the development of stronger floodplain management portions of these plans. Initiative Projects are projects that measurably reduce risk associated with future disaster but for which Benefit-Cost Analysis is infeasible. These typically include public information campaigns, weather radios, and warning systems.

Generators/Back-up Power Sources

All generator projects that are stand-alone can be considered for regular HMGP funding if the generator protects a critical facility. Critical facilities may include police and fire stations, hospitals, and water and sewer treatment facilities.

A generator that is a component of a larger project (e.g. elevation of a lift station) is also eligible for regular HMGP funding and the use of aggregation is permitted. Portable generators are eligible provided that they meet all HMGP requirements as described in 44 CFR Section 206.434.

NOTE: Generator projects that cannot meet a BCR of 1.0, are still eligible to apply for HMGP funding under the 5% category.

ICC prioritized secondary categories are as follows:

Fire Mitigation Activities

Wildfire mitigation projects are projects to mitigate at-risk structures and associated loss of life from the threat of future wildfire through:

- **Creation of Defensible Space:** Projects creating perimeters around homes, structures, and critical facilities through the removal or reduction of flammable vegetation.
- **Application of Ignition-resistant Construction:** Projects that apply ignition resistant techniques and/or non-combustible materials on new and existing homes, structures, and critical facilities.
- **Hazardous Fuels Reduction:** Projects that remove vegetative fuels proximate to at risk structures that, if ignited, pose a significant threat to human life and property, especially critical facilities.



Community Safe Rooms/Shelters

Community safe room construction projects are designed to provide immediate life-safety protection for people in public structures from tornado and severe wind events, including hurricanes. For HMA, the term “safe room” only applies to Part III. Eligibility Information 36 extreme wind (combined tornado and hurricane) residential, non-residential, and community safe rooms; tornado community safe rooms; and hurricane community safe rooms. This type of project includes retrofits of existing facilities or new safe room construction projects and applies to both single and dual-use facilities.



Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects:

Projects to 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. These projects include but are not limited to installation or modification of culverts and other storm water management facilities; construction or modification of retention and detention basins; and construction or modification of floodwalls, dams, and weirs. Modifications must be for the purpose of increasing risk reduction capabilities of the existing structures and cannot constitute only repairs. Localized flood risk reduction projects must not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and may not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.