

2020 Jersey Village FMA Grant Application

November 16, 2020



How It Works

- FEMA set aside approximately \$90 million in grant funding for FY20 to implement measures to reduce flood losses, including acquisition/demolition, elevations, or mitigation reconstruction. This is the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.



Elevations

- FEMA will pay 75% of the costs to elevate or buyout homes that are in the floodplain.
- FEMA will pay 90% of the costs if the home is a Repetitive Loss.
- FEMA will pay 100% of the costs if the home is a Severe Repetitive Loss.



Repetitive Loss

- A Repetitive Loss property is a structure that:
- **Is covered by an NFIP Flood Insurance Policy**
- Has incurred flood related damage –
 - Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent 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 coverage



Severe Repetitive Loss

- A severe repetitive loss property is a structure that:
- **Is covered by an NFIP flood insurance policy**
- Has incurred flood related damage –
- For which 4 or more separate claims payments (building and contents) have been made with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, or
- For which at least 2 separate claims payments (building only) have been made, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure (High Priority)



Elevations

- One of the most common retrofitting methods is elevating
- When a house is properly elevated, the living area will be at least 36 inches above the base flood elevation
- The base flood elevation is the 1 percent or 100 year flood
- Almost any home can be elevated
- Project must be cost-effective
 - Prior flood loss or depth in the flood plain determine benefit
 - Method of elevation drives cost



Eligibility

- In order to be eligible for these grant programs home owners must have flood insurance on their home when the Notice Of Funding Opportunity is issued.
- That is a FEMA Requirement



Benefit Cost Analysis

- BCA: A quantitative procedure that assesses the cost effectiveness of a hazard mitigation measure by taking a long-term view of avoided future damages as compared to the cost of a project.
- Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR): A numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project calculated as the net present value of total project benefits divided by the net present value of total project costs.
- The sum of all projects must have a positive benefit cost ratio.
- This is a very competitive national grant program. The higher the benefit cost ratio the more competitive we will be.
- **THERE IS NO GUARANTEE OF AN AWARD.**



Timeline

- The City has to make application to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) by November 25.
- TWDB will review the applications, and make sure they are all complete and work with the city on any additional information that may be needed.
- TWDB will package all the applications they receive from around the state and submit a state grant application to FEMA by January 28, 2020.
- Award announcements from FEMA are not expected until May 2020.



Home Selection Process

- There are about 165 homes that have been identified for potential elevation.
- These homes are ones that have flooded multiple times and ones that are most susceptible to future flood events even after other flood mitigation projects, such as the expansion of the E100 branch of the bayou, the berm around the golf course, and street drainage improvement projects are completed.



Home Selection Process

- A preliminary benefit cost analysis was done for all those homes. A benefit cost analysis is a process used to measure the benefits of a home elevation (i.e. savings to the flood insurance program) minus the costs associated with doing the elevation. A BCA involves measurable financial metrics such as costs saved as a result of the decision to pursue a project.
- The result of a BCA is a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR). A project is considered cost-effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater. A BCR has a value of 1.0 when the costs and benefits equal. If the value is greater than 1 the benefits are greater than the costs. If it's less than 1 then the costs of the project are more than the benefits of it.



Home Selection Process

- The BCA information from each home was used to put all the homes into groups so that each group would be over a 1.0. That came out to 9 different groups of homes. The homes that have a BCA of less than 1 need to be mixed into a group that has homes of a BCA higher than 1 so that all the homes combined have a BCA or higher than 1.
- With any application the city submits the maximum number of houses we can apply for and reasonably expect to be funded is about 20 homes. That means it is going to take about 7-10 years of applications to apply for everyone.



Staff Recommendation For FY20 Application

- Staff Recommends 2 Applications
- For Application Number 1
 - 16 Homes
 - BCR of 1.37
 - The total project is expected to be \$4,859,790
 - Federal cost share \$4,470,793
 - Local cost share of \$388,997
- For Application Number 2
 - 14 Homes
 - BCR of 1.34
 - The total project is expected to be \$4,941,681
 - Federal cost share \$4,457,713
 - Local cost share of \$483,968



Staff Recommendation For FY20 Application

- Seattle St
- Crawford St
- Tenbury St
- Wall St
- Elwood Dr
- Hawaii Lane

- Capri Dr
- Tahoe Dr
- Acapulco Dr
- Jersey Dr
- N Tahoe Dr
- Colwyn Ln
- Juneau Ln



Other Things To Note

- This is a very competitive grant process
- One application may be funded and one may not be



Future Years

- The E100 Project that is starting construction soon changes the outlook for future years.
- It will change the flood maps, and could change the flood way, making more homes eligible for mitigation reconstruction than are eligible for it today.
- ATLAS 14 rainfall amounts will also cause the flood maps to be reworked
- As several other areas around us are seeing tear down and rebuild for storm damaged homes, it seems this trend is moving our way.



Questions?

After the meeting if you still have
questions you may contact

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