



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

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Background

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program implements Section 1234 of the 2018 *Disaster Recovery Reform Act* (DRRA). Section 1234 authorizes a National Public Infrastructure Pre-Disaster Mitigation fund, which is to be funded through the Disaster Relief Fund as a six percent set aside from estimated disaster grant expenditures.



Eligible Activities

Capability- and Capacity-Building (C&CB) Activities

Enhance the knowledge, skills, expertise, etc., of the current workforce to expand or improve the administration of mitigation assistance. This includes activities in the following sub-categories:

- Building codes activities
- Partnerships
- Project scoping
- Mitigation planning and planning-related activities
- And other activities

Mitigation Projects

Management Costs



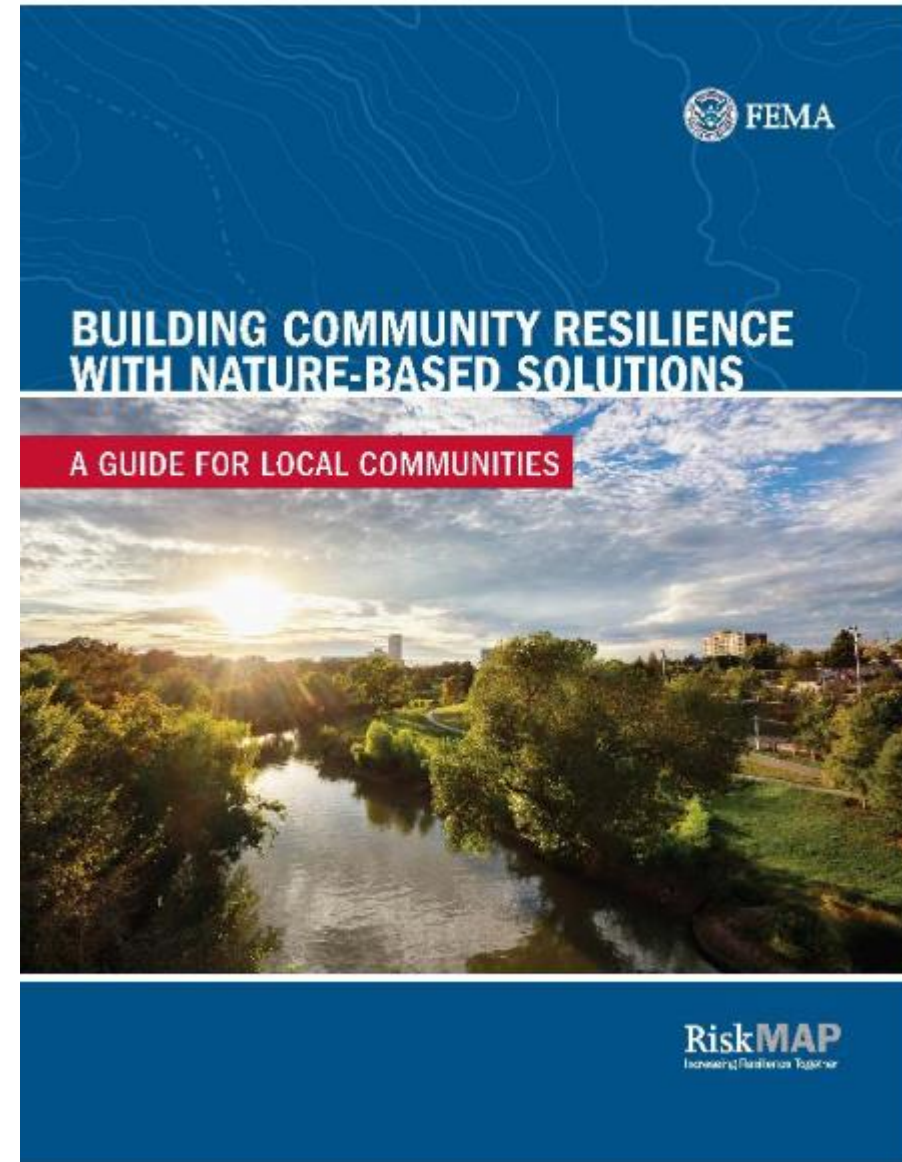
Nature-Based Solutions

Can support natural hazard risk mitigation

Can provide economic, environmental, and social resilience benefits

Examples:

- Restoration of grasslands, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, dunes, reefs
- Living shorelines
- Soil stabilization
- Bioretention systems



CATEGORIES OF NATURE- BASED SOLUTIONS

- WATERSHED OR LANDSCAPE SCALE
 - Interconnected systems of natural areas and open space. These are large-scale practices that require long-term planning and coordination.
- NEIGHBORHOOD OR SITE SCALE
 - Distributed stormwater management practices that manage rainwater where it falls. These practices can often be built into a site, corridor, or neighborhood without requiring additional space.
- COASTAL AREAS
 - Nature-based solutions that stabilize the shoreline, reducing erosion and buffering the coast from storm impacts. While many watershed and neighborhood-scale solutions work in coastal areas, these systems are designed to support coastal resilience

Future Conditions



Natural Hazard Trends

Extreme weather for flooding,
heavy downpours, hurricanes,
rising temperatures, wildfires,
droughts, heat waves

Sea Level Rise



Demographic and Development Trends

Land use

Urban and suburban growth

Deteriorating infrastructure

Aging population



After you Apply

Once FEMA completes its review of all BRIC subapplications, it will assign each one of the following three statuses:

- **Identified for Further Review (IFFR)** – The subapplication is eligible (or potentially eligible pending some additional information) and there is available funding under the applicable subtotals.
- **Not Selected** – The subapplication is eligible but was not selected due to a lack of available funding under the applicable subtotals.
- **Does Not Meet HMA Requirements** – The subapplication does not satisfy the eligibility or completeness requirements.



FEMA Review Process

- The application period closed the end of January.
- A virtual National Technical Review Panel will score sub-applications. Made up of volunteers from government partners and other federal agencies to increase transparency into the decision-making process while enhancing partnerships among the panelists.
- During the reviews the panelists will assess how applications meet six BRIC qualitative evaluation criteria.
 - Risk Reduction/Resiliency Effectiveness
 - Future Conditions
 - Implementation Measures
 - Population Impacted
 - Outreach Activities
 - Leveraging Partners
- The virtual panels will run from March 8 to April 2
- Pre-Award Selection notice is anticipated for **Summer 2021**.

FY 2020 BRIC Applications

Hazard Mitigation Plans

- East Providence
- New Shoreham
- Smithfield, Bristol
- Barrington
- Cumberland

Projects

- North Providence
- Westerly
- Warwick
- North Kingstown

Project Scoping

- Newport
- Bonnet Shores FD
- RIIB

FEMA Review Status:
National Technical Review



The program has been called a game-changer for shifting more federal funding to preventing and mitigating loss and damage from extreme weather and other climate change impacts

