

FEMA-FMA

Duplication of Benefits Disclosure

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has adopted a policy that prohibits duplication of benefits in the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program that includes Flood Mitigation Assistance grants. The policy was developed in response to federal regulations that dictate the use of the primary funds used to mitigate property. FEMA provides the following specific instructions in the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Guidelines for mitigation projects.

In the administration of Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) grants, FEMA and the grantee should avoid any duplication of benefits with other forms of assistance. FEMA's policy on duplication of benefits for individuals and families is mandated by Section 312 of the Stafford Act and is set forth in 44 CFR 206.191. This Section of the FEMA regulations delineates a delivery sequence establishing the order in which the disaster relief agencies and organizations provide assistance to individuals and families. Programs listed later in the sequence are responsible for ensuring that they do not duplicate assistance, which should be provided by a program, listed earlier on the list (the program with primary responsibility).

In the case of flood-damage property programs (Section 1362, Section 404, etc.), they are not listed in the delivery sequence, and therefore are positioned after the eight listed programs. This means that all eight programs listed in the sequence at 44 CFR 206.191 (d) are "primary programs" in relation to mitigation grant programs. The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is required to ensure that it does not duplicate assistance which should be provided by any of the eight primary assistance programs.

Certification of Funds Used

Receipt of or pending receipt of the following benefit amounts must be disclosed to the State of Florida.

1. SBA Loans – A property owner who has an SBA loan on the property being acquired will either be required to repay the loan to SBA, or roll it over to a new property at closing.

Yes _____ No _____

Amount received \$ _____

2. Flood Insurance for Structure Repairs – That portion of a flood insurance payment that a property owner has received or is eligible to receive intended to cover structural repairs to the property being acquired or mitigated will be deducted from the purchase price of the property being acquired or may be deducted from the budgeted construction costs of the home being elevated. Proof of investment can be supplied through receipts for materials and/or labor, or through on-site verification.

Yes _____ No _____

Amount received or plan to receive for structure repairs \$ _____

Amount reinvested is \$ _____

3. Increased Cost of Compliance – The NFIP Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) claim payment from a flood event may be used to contribute to the non-federal cost share requirements so long as the claim is made within the timelines allowed by the NFIP. ICC payments can only be used for costs that are eligible for ICC benefits; for example, ICC cannot pay for property acquisition, but can pay for structure demolition or relocation. In addition, Federal funds cannot be provided where ICC funds are available; if the ICC payment exceeds

the required non-federal share, the federal finding award will be reduced to the difference between the cost of the activity and the ICC payment.

Have you received an ICC payment? _____

How much ICC funds have you received? _____

Do you plan to receive an ICC payment? _____

How much ICC funds do you plan to receive? _____

4. FEMA Individual Family Grant (IFG) and Emergency Minimal Repair Grant (EMR) – That portion of an IFG or EMR grant that a property owner has received or is eligible to receive intended to cover structural repairs to the property being acquired will be deducted from the purchase price of the property or deducted from the budgeted construction costs of the home being elevated. Additionally, grants received from FEMA as part of Temporary Housing Assistance Program to quickly repair or restore owner-occupied primary residences to habitable and safe condition will be deducted from the purchase price of the property or deducted from the budgeted constructions cost of the home being elevated. If the funds have been reinvested into repairs to the property, this amount will not be deducted. Proof of reinvestment can be supplied through receipts for materials and/or labor, or through on-site verification.

Yes _____ **No** _____

Amount received \$ _____

5. FEMA Disaster Housing – FEMA Disaster Housing money received by the property owner will not be deducted if the property owner has used the grant for housing related expenses. These can include: transient accommodations while an existing home is being elevated or relocated; combining it with other funds to make more substantial home repairs; minor home repairs made to make a home more livable prior to a buyout offer; down payments toward the purchase of a new home; moving expenses; closing costs; insurance; and deposits.

Yes _____ **No** _____

Amount received \$ _____

Homeowner Name:

Property Address:

I hereby certify that the SBA Loans, Flood Insurance for Structure Repairs, FEMA Individual and Family Grant, Emergency Minimal Repair Grant and FEMA Disaster Housing benefits defined above have been accurately reported and that the amounts not used for the purpose identified above have been fully disclosed.

Signed

Signed

Dated:

Dated: