Tribal Perspective and Lessons Learned from FMAG-HMGP Pilot Program (FM-5109)

Tribal Public Health Emergency Preparedness Training

Dan Tolliver, P.E.
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
May 16, 2018



Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Tribe has participated in Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Skagit County) since 2003
- Tribe received FEMA approval for its plan, which is an element of the Multi-Jurisdictional Plan
- Allowed Tribe to be eligible for FMAG-HMGP Pilot funding



Goodell Fire

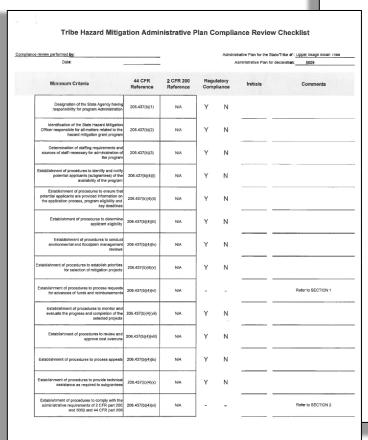


Photo: North Cascades Institute

- Fire Mitigation Assistance Grants—Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (FMAG-HMGP)
- FMAG declaration (FM 5109)
- Fire affected Tribal resources
- Funding available for Tribe to complete hazard mitigation project(s)

Administrative Plan

- Requirement for direct recipient funding (not through State)
- Need one for each funding application
- Checklist
- Must comply with 44
 CFR, 2 CFR 200



Upper Skagit Indian Tribe | 2016 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Administrative Plan |

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan

March 2016 Revision June 2016

FMAG-HMGP Tribal Pilot Program - FM-5109, Goodell Fire



Projects—Successfully Funded Under FMAG-HMGP

- Mitigate stormwater flooding impacting Tribe's wastewater disposal area
- Emergency generators for Tribe's Emergency Operations Center (EOC)





SEI#: A16136.00 Project: USIT Assessment Designed By: E.C. Martin File: AdminAnnex.xmcd Date: 7/11/2016

Seismic Evaluation of Existing Building: Admin Annex

Length of building

The following is based on the ASCE 41-13, Tier 1 Checklist, and Tier 2 Evaluation of an Existing Building.

Building Description:

L := 45ft

The Administration Annex strucure is a two story with daylight basement, wood framed structure. Lateral forces are resisted using a plywood floor and roof decking for the diaphragm, and plywood walls for the shear walls in both directions.

Type W2 building per Table 3-1.

W := 42ft Width of buildin

H := 37.1ft Approxim

Year Built: 2004

Design Code: 1997 Uniform Building

Seismic Loading: Determined using Ps

Site Seismicity:

 $S_s := 0.347$ (Per USGS f

 $S_1 := 0.129$

Site Classification:

Class D (Per DNR SI

Site Coefficients:

 $F_v := 2.284$

 $S_{XS} := F_a \cdot S_s$

F_a := 1.522 (Per USGS)

Aujusteu Specu ai Nesponse Accelera

 $S_{X1} := F_{v} \cdot S_{1}$ $S_{X1} = 0.295$

 $S_{XS} = 0.52$

SARGENT

Olympia, WA 98502 Tel 360-867-9284 SEI#: A16136.00 Project: USIT Assessment Designed By: E.C. Martin File: AdminAnnex.xmcd Date: 7/11/2016

Roof Weights and Heights:

n_f := 2 Total number of floors above grade

hf := 9.25ft Height of each floor

h :=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0.5 \cdot (3 \cdot \text{hf} + \text{H}) \\ 2 \cdot \text{hf} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{ft}} = \begin{vmatrix} 32.425 \\ 18.5 \\ 0.35 \end{vmatrix}$$

Height of each level

$$W := \begin{bmatrix} (L_b \cdot B_b) \cdot (w_{rw} + 0.5 \cdot w_{ww}) \\ L \cdot W \cdot (w_{fw} + w_{ww}) \\ 1 \cdot W \cdot (w_{eu} + w_{euw}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 39,445 \\ 37.8 \\ 37.8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot k$$

Weight at each level (floors and roof)

 $W_{tot} := \sum v$

Wtot = 115-kip

Total weight of building (floors and roof)

 $h_r := h_{n_f}$

 $h_r = 9.25$

Height of roof diaphragm

Total Seismic Base Shear:

seis := W_{tot} W_{seis} = 115-k

Total Seismic Design Weight

V_{seis} := C_s·W_{seis}

V_{coic} = 124·k

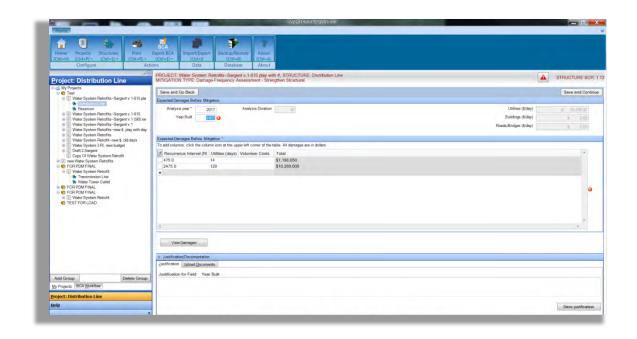
Total Building Base Shear

Projects—Not Funded Under FMAG-HMGP

- Seismic retrofits of Tribal buildings
 - Needed seismic structural engineering analysis for BCA
 - Analysis not funded by FEMA—cost covered by Tribe
- Seismic retrofits to potable water system
 - Better fit under the PDM application
 - Submitted under FY17 PDM—successful

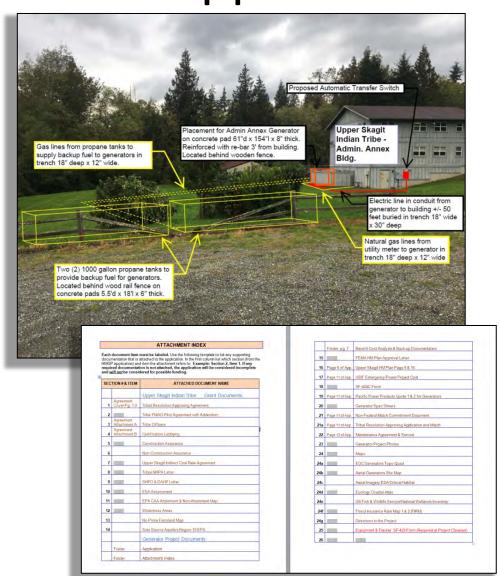
Lessons Learned: BCA

- Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) software tool
- Must have ratio >1 to be funded
- Need to use FEMA default values <u>or</u> provide backup documentation for alternate values
- Damage Frequency Assessment (DFA) module
 - DFA module was required for all of our projects (generators, stormwater flooding, structural seismic retrofits of a utility)
 - Fewer default values available
 - More extensive backup documentation required



Lessons Learned: FEMA Staff Support

- FEMA staff support provided in FMAG-HMGP Pilot (not available in PDM)
- Especially helpful as a first-time applicant to FEMA
- Explained expectations & level of supporting documentation necessary
- BCA feedback
- Lessons learned from FMAG-HMGP informed our FY 17 PDM application process, had successful application



Lessons Learned: Contracting



- Construction costs high
 - Lowest bid up to 40% above engineer's cost estimate
- Rural area—but see similar trends region-wide
- Busy market = low contractor interest
 - Have had to do multiple advertisements to get any bids
 - Phone solicitation in addition to publication
- Small projects = small profit margin for contractor
- Bid timing matters—more success in winter
- Federal requirements such as Davis-Bacon increase management time demands for small contractors
- Small and inexperienced contractors require significant Tribal staff resources to support and manage project

Lessons Learned: Contracting

Water Meter Replacment Project Note: Bid Package Split (Civil, Equipment Purchasing)				
August 1, 2017	2 Contractors at Walkthrough	\$0.00		
January 22, 2018	2 (Civil Contractors)	\$112,150.70		
	Engineers Estimate:	\$119,850.00		
	Equipment Purchase (Tribe)	\$60,072.84		
	Total Contract+Equipment Cost:	\$172,223.54		

Lessons Learned: Contracting

STEP #2 Recirculation Project (Nitrogen Reduction)			Cost Change:
August 11, 2016	Total:	\$62,050.00	
	Engineers Estimate:	\$40,900.00	
January 22, 2018	Total:	\$93,693.95	51.00%
	Engineers Estimate:	\$53,010.00	29.61%
Note: Bid Package Split (Civil,	Electrical, Equipment Purchasing) + 20 Worl	king Days w/ 80 Day Start Window	
February 22, 2018	Total:	\$59,518.96	-36.48%
	Engineers Estimate:	\$53,010.00	

Future

- FY17 PDM was successful
- Planning
 - Development of comprehensive interdisciplinary plan
 - More fully fund assessment of hazards and risks
 - Forecast what is needed for mitigation
 - Allow decision makers to prioritize pre-disaster mitigation efforts
- Project—seismic retrofit of potable water system

