

PUBLIC NOTICE

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice to the public of its intent to provide financial assistance to the State of North Carolina, local and Indian tribal governments, and private nonprofit organizations under major disaster declaration FEMA-4827-DR-NC. This notice applies to the Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) grant programs implemented under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act) as well as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) authorized by Section 4040 of the Stafford Act and implemented in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§ 206.430-440. This public notice concerns activities that may affect historic properties, activities that are located in or affect wetland areas and the 100-year (1.0% annual chance) floodplain, and activities that may involve critical actions within the 500-year (0.2% annual chance) floodplain. Such activities may adversely affect the historic property, floodplain, or wetland, or may result in continuing vulnerability to flood damage.

I. Public Notice – Major Disaster Declaration FEMA-4827-DR-NC and Overview of Authorized Assistance

The President declared a major disaster for the State of North Carolina on September 28, 2024, as a result of Tropical Storm Helene, pursuant to his authority under the Stafford Act. This declaration has authorized FEMA to provide, through its PA Program, reimbursement or direct Federal assistance to eligible state, local, tribal and certain private-non-profit organizations applicants for emergency work Categories A and B, and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities under PA Categories C, D, E, F, and G including Direct Federal Assistance for Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey Counties and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in the State of North Carolina. The Public Assistance Program is authorized by Sections 403, 406, and 407 of the Stafford Act. These actions may include the establishment of temporary staging locations, and temporary sheltering for at-risk populations. This will be the only public notice concerning these actions.

Amendment No. 1, Issued October 2, 2024, to the notice of major declaration for the state of North Carolina (FEMA DR-4827-NC), dated October 2, identified Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania,

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Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey Counties and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians eligible for permanent work (categories C-G).

Amendment No. 2, Issued October 4, 2024, to the notice of major declaration for the state of North Carolina (FEMA DR-4827-NC), dated October 4, identified Mecklenburg and Swain Counties eligible for IA and PA categories A and B, including direct Federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program.

Amendment No. 3, Issued October 15, 2024, to the notice of major declaration for the state of North Carolina (FEMA DR-4827-NC), dated October 15, identified Cabarrus, Cherokee, Forsyth, Graham, Iredell, Lee, Nash, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Union, and Yadkin Counties eligible for IA, debris removal and emergency protective measures, categories A and B, including direct Federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program. Swain County was identified for permanent work (Categories C-G), including direct Federal assistance under the Public Assistance program. HMGP will be available statewide. Additional designations may be made at a later date if requested by the state and warranted by the results of further damage assessments.

This declaration also authorized FEMA to provide IA in the form of financial assistance and direct services funding Assistance to individuals and households under Section 408 of the Stafford Act for Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey Counties and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. These actions may include repair, restoration, or construction of housing or private bridges, purchase and placement of travel trailers or manufactured housing units, or repair of structures as minimum protective measures. This will be the only public notice concerning these actions.

II. Public Notice – Financial Assistance for Activities that Affect Historic Properties or Located in or that Affect Wetland Areas or Floodplains

Some of the activities for which FEMA provides financial assistance under the IA, PA, and HMGP programs may affect historic properties, may be located in or affect wetland areas or the 100-year floodplain, and may involve critical actions within the 500-year floodplain. In accordance with all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*) and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts

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1500 - 1508, all federal actions must be reviewed and evaluated for feasible alternatives. FEMA must also comply with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management; Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Pub. L. No. 89-655 (1966) (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*) (NHPA); and the implementing regulations at 44 CFR. Part 9 and 36 CFR Part 800. The executive orders, NHPA, and regulations require FEMA to provide public notice for certain activities as part of approving the award of financial assistance for specific projects.

A. Federal Actions in or Affecting Floodplains and Wetlands

FEMA has determined that for certain types of facilities there are normally no alternatives to restoration in the floodplain or wetland. These are facilities that meet all of the following criteria: 1) FEMA's estimate of the cost of repairs is less than 50% of the cost to replace the entire facility and is less than \$364,000; 2) the facility is not located in a floodway or coastal high hazard area; 3) is not a new facility or structure; 4) the facility has not sustained major structural damage in a previous Presidentially declared flooding disaster or emergency; and 5) the facility is not critical action (e.g., the facility is not a hospital, generating plant, emergency operations center, or a facility that contains dangerous materials). FEMA intends to provide assistance for the restoration of these facilities to their pre-disaster condition, except that certain measures to mitigate the effect of future flooding or other hazards may be included in the work. For example, a bridge or culvert restoration may include a larger waterway opening to decrease the risk of future washouts.

For routine activities, this will be the only public notice provided. Other activities and those involving facilities that do not meet the above five criteria are required to undergo more detailed review, including the study of alternate locations. Subsequent public notices regarding such projects will be published, if necessary, as more specific information becomes available.

In many cases, an applicant may have started facility restoration before federal involvement. Even if the facility must undergo detailed review and analysis of alternate locations, FEMA will fund eligible restoration at the original location if the facility is functionally dependent on its floodplain location (e.g., bridges and flood control facilities), or the project facilitates an open space use, or the facility is an integral part of a larger network that is impractical or uneconomical to relocate, such as a road. In such cases, FEMA must also examine the

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possible effects of not restoring the facility, minimizing floodplain or wetland impacts, and determining both that an overriding public need for the facility clearly outweighs the Executive Order requirements to avoid the floodplain or wetland, and that the site selected is the only practicable alternative. The State and local officials will confirm to FEMA that proposed actions comply with all applicable federal, state and local floodplain management and wetland protection requirements.

Executive Order 14030, *Climate-Related Financial Risk* (May 20, 2021), reinstated Executive Order 13690, *Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input* (January 30, 2015), which established the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS). As such, FEMA will be identifying the applicable design standard for project types incorporating the FFRMS-Climate Informed Science Approach (CISA) for actions situated along the low-lying areas along the Gulf and Atlantic coastlines; the Freeboard Value Approach (FVA) for coastal and riverine areas and the 0.2-Percent-Annual-Chance Flood Approach (0.2PFA) for inland riverine areas per FEMA Policy 206-24-005 effective for federally declared disasters on or after September 9, 2024. The FFRMS policy applies to those PA projects for both facilities and structures involving new construction, substantial improvement or repairs to substantial damage situated within the 1% annual chance floodplain and for critical facilities situated in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. The policy applies regardless of the cause of damage. For Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) projects, the policy applies to actions involving structure elevation, dry floodproofing, and mitigation reconstruction located within the 1% annual chance floodplain and within the 0.2% annual chance floodplain for critical actions. For all FEMA programs and project types, if a state, local, tribal, or territorial government has its own higher elevation standard, FEMA requires use of the higher standard. FEMA program policies also reference additional consensus codes and standards, such as ASCE-24-14, that incorporate additional elevation requirements beyond the base flood elevation.

B. Federal Actions Affecting Historic Properties

Section 106 of the NHPA requires FEMA to consider the effects of its activities (known as undertakings) on any historic property and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on such projects before the expenditure of any federal funds. An IA, PA, or HMGP Grant Program activity is an “undertaking” for the purposes of the NHPA, and a historic property is any property that is included in, or eligible for

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inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). For historic properties that will not be adversely affected by FEMA's undertaking, this will be the only public notice. FEMA may provide additional public notices if a proposed FEMA undertaking would adversely affect a historic property.

III. Further Information or Comment

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 protects the civil rights of persons with disabilities. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by the federal government, federal contractors, and by recipients of federal financial assistance. Any recipient or sub-recipient of federal funds is required to make their programs accessible to individuals with disabilities. Its protections apply to all programs and businesses that receive any federal funds. This applies to all elements of physical/architectural, programmatic and communication accessibility in all services and activities conducted by or funded by FEMA. FEMA intends to comply with the Rehabilitation Act in all federally conducted and assisted programs in alignment with the principals of whole community inclusion and universal accessibility.

Executive Orders 13985 and 14008 further address the need to achieve Environmental Justice and Equity across the federal government. The issuance of the new executive orders more than 20 years after Executive Order 12898 was signed indicates the administration's directive to federal agencies to renew their energy, effort, resources and attention to Environmental Justice. FEMA is working with applicants/sub-applicants to identify communities with Environmental Justice concerns and provide an avenue for local groups and non-profits with an Environmental Justice mission to self-identify so that FEMA Programs can start to work with them on specific projects from the beginning of the application process.

FEMA also intends to provide HMGP funding to the State of North Carolina to mitigate future disaster damages. These projects may include construction of new facilities, modification of existing, undamaged facilities, relocation of facilities out of floodplains, demolition of structures, or other types of projects to mitigate future disaster damages. In the course of developing project proposals, subsequent public notices will be published, if necessary, as more specific information becomes available.

This may be the only public notice regarding the actions described above for which FEMA may provide financial assistance under the IA, PA, or HMGP programs. Interested persons may obtain information about these actions or a specific project by writing to the Federal

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Emergency Management Agency Region 4 - 3005 Chamblee Tucker Rd, Atlanta, GA 30341-4112 or by email at FEMA-R4EHP@fema.dhs.gov. Please include in the subject line of the email "DR 4827-NC EHAD". Comments should be sent in writing at the above address within 30 days of the date of this notice.