

## DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS



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Recovery Division



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## California is Disaster Prone



- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Fires
- Landslides
- Tsunami



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## More California Disasters

- Volcanic eruptions
- Severe Weather
- Dam & levee failure
- Hazardous material emergencies
- Civil unrest



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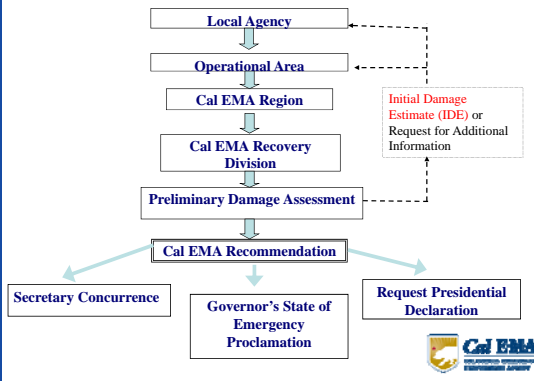
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## Requests For Assistance




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## Local Proclamation of Emergency

- Authorizes the issuance of orders to protect life and safety
- Activates pre-established emergency provisions such as special contracting
- Prerequisite for requesting state and federal disaster declarations.
- Must be completed within 10 days of an emergency or event to receive a Governor's Proclamation.




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## Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)

- Local governments identify the extent of the damage and estimate costs.
- Helps Cal EMA prioritize Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) efforts, which in turn can lead to a state or federal disaster declaration.
- A rough estimate of the magnitude of the event (i.e., \$20,00 or \$200,000 or \$2 million).




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## Initial State Damage Assessment

- Cal EMA staff are sent to the damaged area as soon as it is safe to verify the damage and estimated repair costs reported on the IDEs and determine if the magnitude of the event:
  - 1 – Is beyond the local jurisdiction's capability to recover and qualifies for state assistance only, or
  - 2 – Qualifies for federal assistance too, then
  - 3 - A FEMA/State Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment is requested by the Governor.




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## Levels of State Assistance

- Public Assistance only (no state Individual Assistance program).
- Agency Secretary Concurrence
  - State assistance for permanent restoration only.
- Governor's Proclamation
  - State assistance for emergency and permanent repair work, including debris removal, emergency response and protective measures, and permanent restoration.




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## State Funding

- State funding authorized under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDA).
- The state cost share is normally no more than 75 percent.




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## Joint FEMA/State PDA



- The State has completed their assessment .
- The State has determined that the damage exceeds the State capability.
- The State formally requests a Joint PDA.




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## Preliminary Damage Assessment

The purpose of the PDA is to:

- Identify scope and degree of damage.
- Identify staff and funding needs.
- Identify special needs - Target areas for a Community Outreach/Disaster Recovery Centers
- The Governor uses PDA to determine whether or not to request a Presidential disaster declaration.




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## What Will the State Request?

- Emergency Disaster Declaration  
44 CFR § 206.2(a)(9)
- Major Disaster Declaration  
44 CFR § 206.2(a)(17)




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## Emergency Declaration



- Is beyond State and local abilities.
- Supplementary emergency assistance.
- Expenditures over \$5 million require Congressional Notification.
- Must submit request within 30 days after the occurrence of the incident, in order to be considered.
- Limited to **immediate and short-term assistance**, essential to save lives, protect public health and safety and property.




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## Major Disaster Declaration



- Is beyond State and local capabilities.
- Supplements available resources of State/local governments, disaster relief organizations, and insurance.
- Must be requested within 30 days of the incident.
- Declaration may **include all or some of the programs:** Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation




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## FY 2010 Disaster Assistance Thresholds and Caps

- Statewide Per Capita Indicator: \$1.29
- **With the 2000 census showing 33,871,648 in California, the current state threshold is \$43,694,426.**
- County Per Capital Impact Indicator: \$3.23 (this equates to over \$30 million for Los Angeles County)
- Small Project Grants Maximum Amount: \$63,200




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## Other Factors and Consideration



- Recent multiple disaster within the last 12 months:
  - Stafford Act Declarations
  - Declarations by the Governor
- Imminent threat to lives and property, or to health and safety
- Types and magnitude of damage
- Impact on the community by damage or threat




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## Disaster Recovery Programs Administered by FEMA

- The President determines which federal disaster assistance programs will be made available by FEMA with the declaration.
  - Individual Assistance (IA),
  - Public Assistance (PA), and/or
  - Hazard Mitigation (HM)




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## Individual Assistance

Coordinates a variety of local, state, and federal programs intended to help the general public, businesses and the agricultural community recover from the effects of a disaster.




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## Major Disaster Declaration

Allows implementation of:

- Individuals and Households Program
- Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Program
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Loan Program
- Crisis Counseling Programs
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance




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## SBA Declaration

- Upon the State's request SBA will conduct a damage survey
- SBA can make low interest disaster loans available to residents and businesses without an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration from the President.




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## Public Assistance

- Funds are provided through site inspections, and the preparation of Project Worksheets
- Federal funds are provided on a cost sharing basis
  - 75% federal
  - 18.75% state (for applicants eligible under state law)
  - 6.25% local




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## Authorities & Regulations

- State
  - Emergency Services Act
  - California Disaster Assistance Act
  - Title 19, CCR
- Federal
  - Robert T. Stafford Act & Amendments
  - Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 13, 204 and Others



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## Building Blocks of PA Eligibility



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## Eligible Applicants



- State agencies
- Local governments and special districts
- Certain private-non-profit organizations
- Native American tribes



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### Eligible Facility



Buildings, works, system, equipment or maintained natural feature



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### Eligible Work

- Must be the direct result of a disaster
- Must be located in a designated disaster area
- Must be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant



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### Categories of Eligible Work

Emergency Work:

Category A – Debris Removal

Category B – Emergency Protective Measures



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## Categories of Eligible Work

### Permanent work:

- Category C – Roads & Bridges
- Category D – Water Control Facilities
- Category E – Buildings and Equipment
- Category F – Utilities
- Category G – Parks, Recreational and Other




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## Eligible Costs

- Labor
- Materials
- Equipment
- Rental Equipment
- Contract
- Engineering & Design Services




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## 406 Hazard Mitigation

- Measures to prevent repetitive damage
- Applies to permanent work only
- FEMA may approve if cost is:
  - Up to 15% of eligible project cost
  - Up to 100 % of eligible project cost and on FEMA pre-approved list
  - Over 100% of eligible project cost and cost effective based upon acceptable cost/benefit analysis




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## Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

- HMGP      End the cycle of repetitive disaster damage.
- FMA        Reduce or eliminate the number of insurance claims.
- PDM        Develop comprehensive plans and projects to reduce overall risk.




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## Common Characteristics

- Be an eligible applicant.
- Be in good standing in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- All projects must be cost effective.
- All projects are subject to the NEPA process.
- All grants require a 25% non-federal match.
- All projects must be consistent with the state and local hazard mitigation plans.




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## Cal EMA Contacts

- State IA Officer – Karma Hackney  
– (916) 845-8240
- State PA Officer – Michael Baldwin  
– (916) 845-8200
- State HM Officer – Ken Worman  
– (916) 845-8250
- Grants Processing Manager – Judy Worman  
– (916) 845-8110




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## Applicable Web Sites

- OES ([www.oes.ca.gov](http://www.oes.ca.gov))
- FEMA ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov))
- OMB Circulars ([www.whitehouse.gov/omb](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb))



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## Thank You

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Questions

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