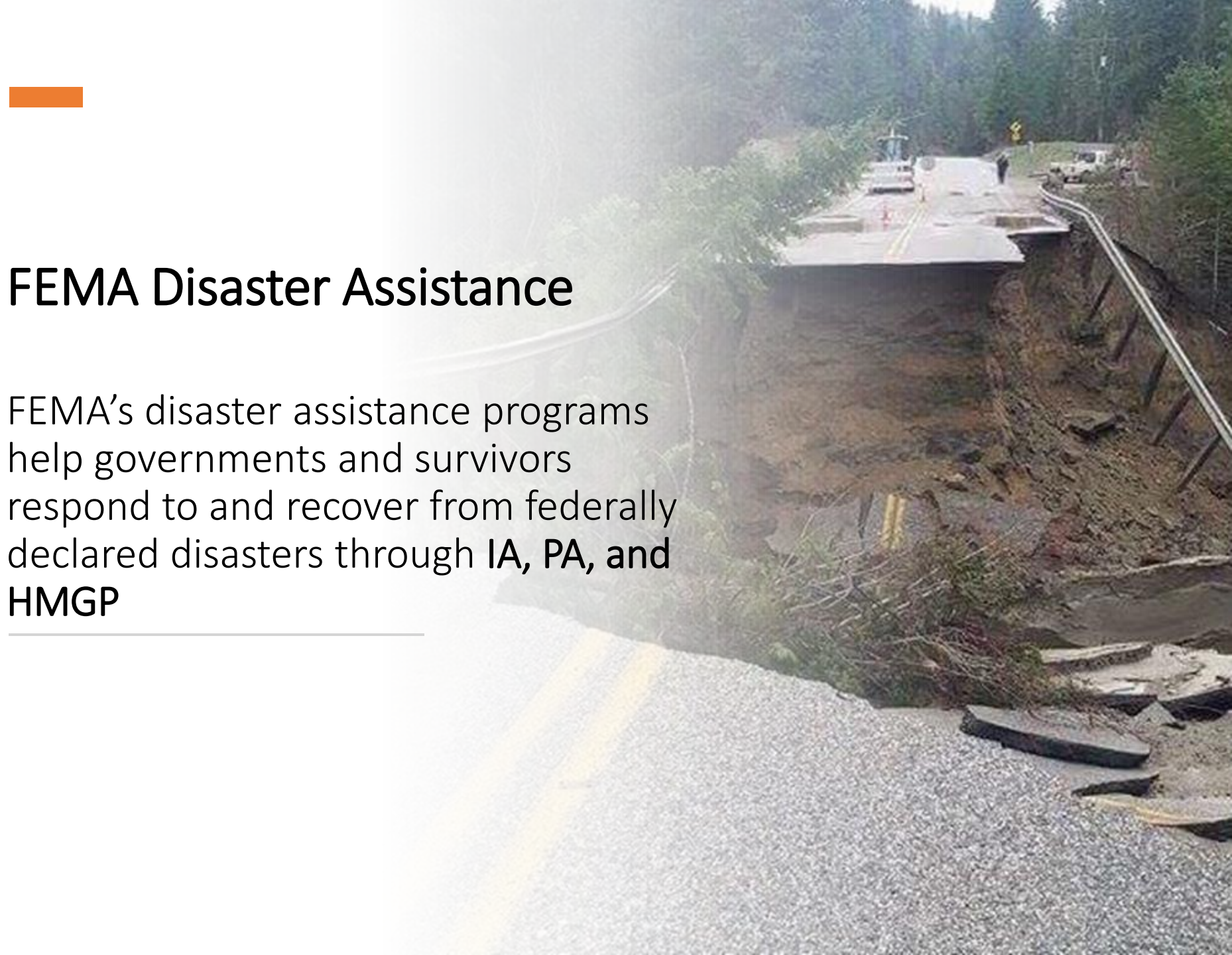




# FEMA Disaster Assistance

FEMA's disaster assistance programs help governments and survivors respond to and recover from federally declared disasters through **IA, PA, and HMGP**

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# Declaration Process

**Partnership**



# FEMA Disaster Assistance

**Individual Assistance** provides federal awards to individuals and households, as well as SLTT governments, to support individual disaster survivors. Joint PDAs allow impacted governments to identify and assess disaster damages to determine whether jurisdictions will request an IA major disaster declaration.



# FEMA Disaster Assistance

**Public Assistance** provides federal assistance to support communities' recovery from major disasters by providing them with grant assistance for debris removal and life-saving emergency protective measures and for restoring public infrastructure. Joint PDAs are conducted to identify disaster-related damage and determine whether jurisdictions are eligible for PA.



# FEMA Disaster Assistance

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program** assistance helps communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters.



# DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

First step in a larger federal assistance process—  
provide a general picture of the impacts of a disaster  
and support a request for a Presidential disaster  
declaration.

The data collected is used to complete the FEMA  
regional administrator's validation and  
recommendation (RVAR).



# PDA Concept of Operations

Except in the case of expedited Presidential disaster declarations, joint PDAs are completed prior to determining SLTT government eligibility for federal disaster assistance. To encourage consistency and efficiency, FEMA has developed a concept of operations that supports maximum flexibility—given the diversity of disasters, their impacts, and the resources available to support them—while standardizing two main practices:

- (1) FEMA validates damage, it does not identify damage; and
- (2) FEMA must visually confirm damage or documentation to consider it validated.



# Impacted communities should follow the basic concept of operations to ensure timely federal assistance:

1. Disaster occurs.
2. Local or tribal government identifies damage.
3. State, tribe, or territory verifies damage.
4. State, tribal, or territorial government requests a joint PDA with FEMA.
5. FEMA and state/tribe/territory validate damage.
6. Validated damage informs request and recommendation for Presidential disaster declaration.





# INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

For Presidential disaster declaration requests that include IA, state, tribal, and territorial governments must evaluate and document specific information regarding the extent of damage to local jurisdictions.

When evaluating the need for IA, FEMA will consider the following six factors for states and territories:

1. State or territory fiscal capacity and resource availability,
2. Uninsured home and personal property losses,
3. The disaster-impacted population profile,
4. Impact to community infrastructure,
5. Casualties, and
6. Disaster-related unemployment.



# Concept of Operations for IA PDAs

- Initial Damage Assessment
- Local or Tribal Government Sends Data to State/Territory
- State, Tribal, or Territorial Government Collects Damage Information
- State, Tribe, or Territory Requests Joint PDA with FEMA
- State, Tribe, or Territory Develops PDA Plan of Action
- Joint PDA
  - Joint PDA Team Conducts Field Assessments
  - SLTT Governments and FEMA Compile and Share Data
  - States, Tribes, Territories, and FEMA Assess and Validate Data
  - States, Territories, and Tribes Evaluate Need for a Declaration Request
- Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration



# Concept of Operations for Public Assistance PDAs

- Initial Damage Assessment
- Local or Tribal Government Sends Data to State/Territory
- State, Territorial, or Tribal Government Collects Damage Information
- State, Tribe, or Territory Requests Joint PDA with FEMA
- Joint PDA
  1. Joint PDA Team Conducts Field Assessments
  2. State, Tribal, and Territorial Governments and FEMA Compile and Share Data
  3. States, Tribes, Territories, and FEMA Assess and Validate Data
  4. States, Territories, and Tribes Evaluate Need for a Declaration Request
- Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration



# Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration

With both IA and PA:

Impacted states, tribes, or territories that have decided to pursue a Presidential disaster declaration must submit a Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration to their FEMA regional program office within **30 days** of the end of the incident period.





# Public Assistance

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# Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program

To provide assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President

For response and recovery activities as a direct result of the disaster event.



# Federal Authority



Robert T. Stafford  
Disaster Relief and Emergency  
Assistance Act, as amended

Sandy Recovery Improvement  
Act (SRIA) of 2013

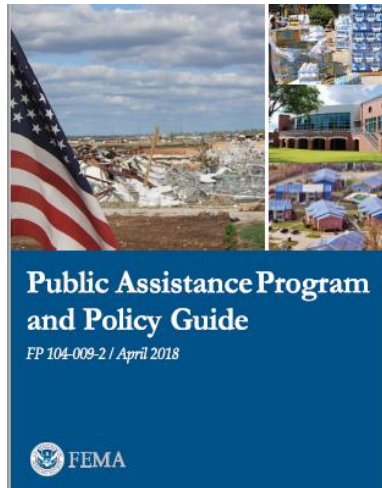
Disaster Recovery Reform Act  
(DRRA) of 2018



Clallam County – December 2018

New FEMA Guidance

# FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide



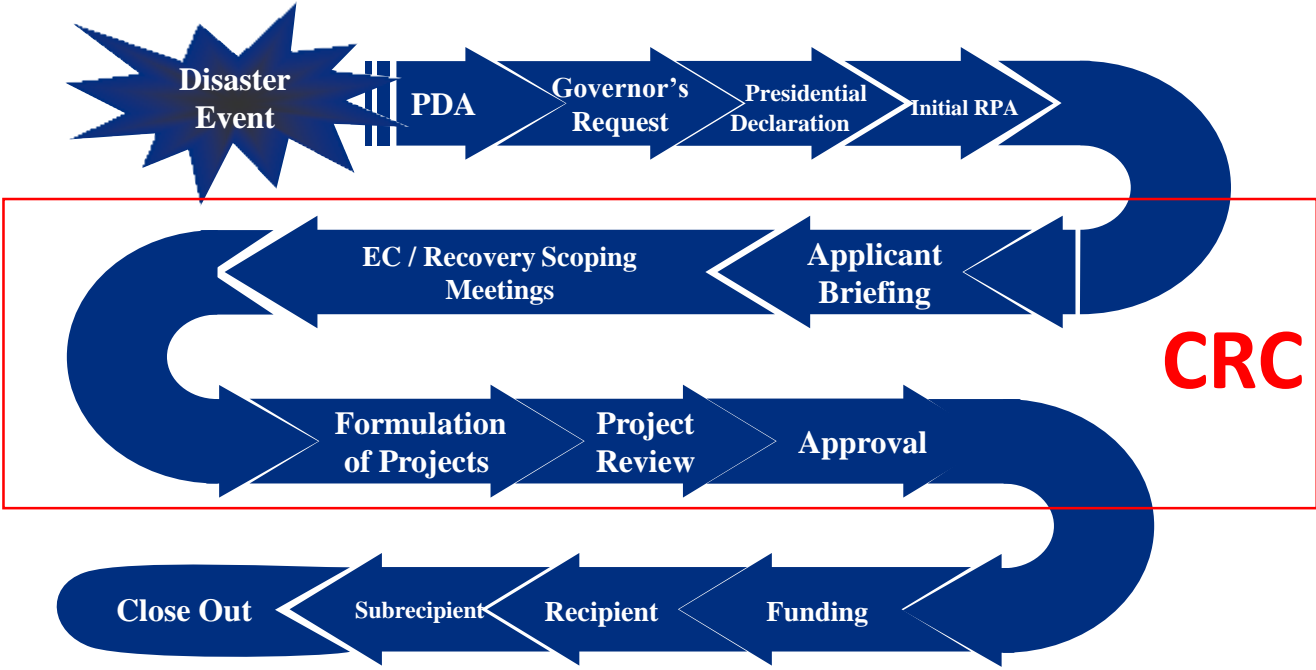
## **FP 104-009-2 Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG, v4), June 1, 2020**

The PAPPG is a comprehensive, consolidated program and policy document for Public Assistance program grants. The PAPPG will supersede all previous policies and publications for disasters declared on or after **June 1, 2020**.





# Public Assistance Process



**New  
Delivery  
Model**

**CRC**

# Who's Eligible to Apply?

- Cities and Towns
- Counties
- State Agencies
- Federally-recognized Indian Tribes
- Special Purpose Districts
- Private Non-Profit (PNP) Organizations



# What is Eligible?

## Criteria for Eligibility

- Applicant
- Facility
- Work
- Cost



# Cost Share and Payments

## Cost Share Program

- 75% Federal Share
- 25% Federal Share

## Small Project

- Minimum of **\$3,320** and less than **\$132,800**
- Payment made upon obligation

## Large Project

- Equal to or greater than **\$132,800**
- Progress payment – Reimbursement less retainage



# Types of Work

## Emergency Work

- A - Debris Removal
- B - Emergency Protective Measures



## Permanent Work

- C - Road Systems
- D - Water Control Facilities
- E - Public Buildings & Equipment
- F - Public Utility Systems
- G - Parks and Other Facilities

# Eligible Items – Emergency Work

An eligible activity must be essential to meeting an immediate threat to life or property during or resulting from the declared event.

**Category A** – Regular & Overtime for Regular Employees to include benefits.

**Category B** – OT only to include benefits.

- All Hours (Regular & Overtime) for Temporary Hires & Project Personnel including benefits
- All Equipment Hours – Lower of FEMA or Applicant Rates
- Rental Equipment
- Engineering and Design Services
- Materials
- Contracts



# Eligible Items – Permanent Work

Repair, restore or replace damaged facilities to pre-disaster design, capacity and condition

- Regular and Overtime (Including Benefits) of all employees
- Equipment Costs - Lower of FEMA or Applicant Rates
- Rental Equipment
- Engineering and Design Services
- Materials
- Contracts

Additionally, the following may be considered:

- Adopted Codes & Standards (Damaged Element / New Construction)
- Cost Effective Hazard Mitigation (Damaged Element)
- Federally-required Environmental Conditions





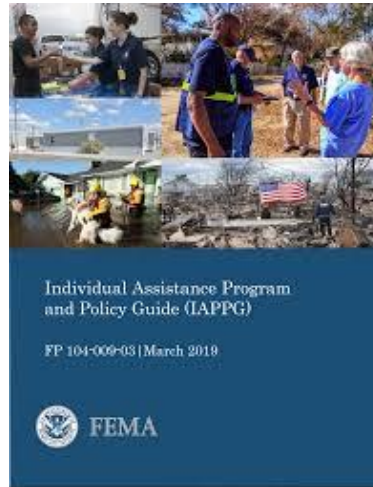
# Individual Assistance

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# FEMA Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide



## **FP 104-009-03 Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG), March, 2019**

The IAPPG consolidates information on all of FEMA's Individual Assistance programs and activities and provides a comprehensive policy resource for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, non-governmental organization partners, and entities that participate in or support the recovery of disaster survivors.



# Individual Assistance Programs

- Mass Care/Emergency Assistance
- **Individuals and Households Program Assistance**
  - **Housing Assistance**
  - **Other Needs Assistance (ONA)**
- Disaster Case Management
- Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
- Disaster Legal Services
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- Voluntary Agency Coordination



# Individuals and Households Assistance Program

- Housing Assistance provides financial and direct assistance for disaster-caused housing needs not covered by insurance or any other source.
- Five types of assistance:
  - Lodging Expense Reimbursement\*
  - Rental Assistance\*
  - Home Repair Assistance
  - Home Replacement Assistance
  - Direct Housing Assistance\*

\*does not count toward financial Housing Assistance maximum award of \$35,500



# Housing Assistance

- Lodging Expense Reimbursement
  - For applicants who incur out-of-pocket temporary lodging expenses due to damage to primary their residence after the incident start date
  - Residence must be uninhabitable or inaccessible
  - Applicant in not covered by insurance or has insufficient insurance coverage to meet their temporary lodging needs
  - Applicant is not receiving lodging assistance from any other source



# Housing Assistance

- Rental Assistance
  - For homeowners or renters to rent alternate temporary housing when and applicant is displaced from their primary residence due to a disaster
  - Based on Fair Market Rent (FMR) established by HUD
  - For monthly rent and essential utilities
  - Assistance is for up to 18 months
  - Applicant is uninsured or insufficient coverage



# Housing Assistance

- Home Repair Assistance

- To repair an owner-occupied primary residence, utilities, and residential infrastructure, including private access routes
- Financial Housing Assistance maximum award is \$35,500
- Intended to make the home safe, sanitary, or functional
- Not intended to return home to pre-disaster condition

-Structural components

-Windows, doors, floors, walls, ceilings, and cabinetry

-HVAC

-Access and Egress: roads, bridges, docks

-Blocking, leveling, anchoring of mobile home

-Utility systems: electrical, gas, water, oil, septic/sewage



# Housing Assistance

- Home Replacement Assistance
  - For financial assistance to owners whose primary residences were destroyed
  - Goes toward purchasing a new permanent residence even if the new residence's cost is greater than the maximum award
  - Financial Housing Assistance maximum award is \$35,500
  - Award amount based on pre-disaster home type
    - Manufactured home, travel trailer, houseboat, or residential construction (single family home)



# Housing Assistance

- Direct Housing Assistance
  - For applicants who are unable to use Rental Assistance due to a lack of available housing resources
  - Does not count towards financial Housing Assistance maximum award of \$35,500
  - Assistance types:
    - Multi-Family Lease and Repair
    - Transportable Temporary Housing Units
    - Direct Lease
    - Permanent Housing Construction





# Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

- Provides financial assistance for disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs not covered by insurance or any other source.
- SBA Dependent ONA
  - Personal Property Assistance, Transportation Assistance, and Group Flood Insurance Policy
- Non-SBA-Dependent ONA
  - Funeral, medical and dental, miscellaneous items, moving and storage, childcare, critical needs, and clean and removal assistance
- Maximum Award is \$35,500, adjusted each year
  - Exception is for specific disaster-damaged accessibility items



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