



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DISASTER FINANCIAL RECOVERY AND RECONCILIATION

Disaster Response Emergency Operations Account (DREOA) Funding Vs. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Reimbursement

	DREOA Funding	FEMA Reimbursement
Available upon:	Governor's proclamation of a State of Emergency.	Federal declaration of Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG), Emergency Declaration (EM), or Major Disaster Declaration (DR).
For activities starting:	On or after the date of the Governor's proclamation, within the areas included in the proclamation, and that occur within 120 days after the proclamation by the Governor (as may be extended pursuant to statute).	On or after the incident start date identified in the proclamation and as approved by FEMA, and before or on the incident end date later identified by FEMA.
Availability for counties added after the initial proclamation or declaration:	Starts on the date of the Governor's proclamation that includes the additional counties, and includes activities that occur within 120 days after the proclamation including the additional counties (as may be extended pursuant to statute).	Goes back to the incident start date.
Intent of funding:	Provides funding to state agencies/departments for eligible immediate and necessary disaster response operations costs, including emergency protective measures and debris removal (similar to FEMA categories A and B), for activities that occur within 120 days of the proclamation date.	Provides reimbursement for the federal cost share of actual costs incurred for disaster response activities and permanent work that meet FEMA's eligibility criteria. This includes costs that were originally funded using DREOA funds. FEMA reimbursements may take years to receive.

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	DREOA Funding	FEMA Reimbursement
Cost Share:	DREOA can be requested for the full amount of all eligible costs that are unabsorbable by the state agency/department. Final determination made by the Department of Finance.	Cost share identified by the federal declaration. Standard cost share is 75 percent federal and 25 percent for state agencies; however, FEMA may reduce the state's cost share for the entire disaster or for certain activities for a specified period of time.
Direct Communication:	Assigned DFRR Analysts and Smartsheet document to track costs.	Initially coordinated through Cal OES Recovery Public Assistance specialists and assigned DFRR analysts. Full coordination will include FEMA Program Delivery Managers.
Funding Allocation/Obligation Approver:	Department of Finance	FEMA
Reimbursement expectation:	All costs, including those funded with DREOA, that are eligible for FEMA reimbursement must be submitted to FEMA. DFRR will work with the Department of Finance on all FEMA reimbursement obligations for state agencies related to disaster response activities to reimburse the General Fund for DREOA allocations.	Repayment to FEMA should not occur typically. However, it is required if FEMA deems a cost ineligible after the initial approval due to lack of supporting documents, failure to meet grant requirements, or other reasons. Recovery and DFRR will coordinate with departments to arrange repayments.
Supporting documentation:	Any documents to support the actual and estimated costs information communicated to DFRR must be kept readily available to be shared upon request.	Documentation to support project scope of work and actual costs incurred will be required during project formulation, funding disbursement, and project closeout.