


**CDA 2026-01
Pack Fire
Applicants' Briefing**




North Coast Sheriff's Office/Facebook

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Authorities

- California Government Code, Chapter 7.5 Disaster Assistance Act
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 6 California Disaster Assistance Act





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Request for State Assistance

Gubernatorial Authorization

- Issued by the Governor
- Emergency work and permanent work are eligible
- Cost share is 75% state and 25% local





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Pack Fire
(CDAА-2026-01)


Incident Period:
November 13, 2025, through December 4, 2025

Declared Area:
Mono County




Mono County Sheriff's Office/Facebook

Date of Local Emergency Proclamation:
Mono County - November 13, 2025




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**Governor's Proclamation of a
State Of Emergency (SOE)**


Date SOE Proclaimed	Areas listed on SOE	Link to SOE on www.Gov.ca.gov
December 9, 2025	Mono County	12.09.25 Pack Fire SOE

Search Proclamations and Executive Orders on the Governor's Office website
<https://www.gov.ca.gov/category/proclamations/>
<https://www.gov.ca.gov/category/executive-orders/>




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**State Of Emergency (SOE)
Termination**



- **Applicants Must:**
 - Review the provisions and orders on the related SOEs
 - Determine **which provisions** are being used by their jurisdiction and **how long** they will need them for
 - Notify Cal OES what they determined
- Termination of SOEs will not jeopardize funding for eligible Public Assistance projects



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CDAА Overview
(Governor's Proclamation)

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CDAА Application Process

- Applications due by **Thursday, April 23, 2026**
- Can be turned in today, via e-mail to DisasterRecovery@caloes.ca.gov, or via USPS to:

Kelsie McInnis, State Deputy Public Assistance Officer
CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655
ATTN: CDAА-2026-01




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CDAА Application Process
(continued)

Required Forms:

- Project Application Form (OES-PA-126)
- List of Projects (LOP) Form (OES-PA-95)
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form (OES-FPD-130)/List of Authorized Agents (OES-FPD-012)



*For questions, contact Financial Processing Division (FPD) at: RecoveryPayments@caloes.ca.gov




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Applicant Eligibility

- Cities
- Counties
- County Offices of Education
- Community College Districts
- School Districts
- Special Districts
- Certain private non-profit organizations may be reimbursed for essential community service activities, if requested by a State or local government
- State agencies and Tribal Governments are not eligible








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CDAА Funding

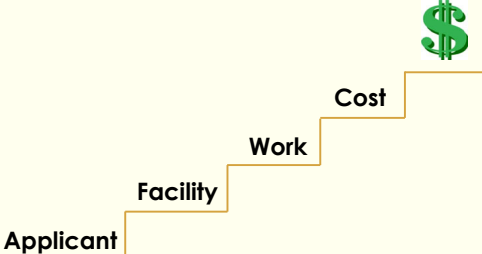
The State shall make no allocation for any project application resulting in a State-share of less than two thousand five-hundred dollars (\$2,500), in accordance with Title 19 section 2970(e).






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Steps to Determining Eligibility





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Project Formulation

After forms are received by Cal OES:

- Kick-off Meeting (provide LOP prior to/ during this meeting)
- On-Site Review of Project(s)
- Project Formulation



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Eligible Facility Criteria

- Buildings, systems, equipment, maintained natural features
- Legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Located in a designated disaster area
- In active use at the time of the disaster



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Categories/Types of Work

- A – Debris Removal
- B – Emergency Work
- C – Roads and Bridges
- D – Water Control Facilities
- E – Buildings and Equipment
- F – Utilities
- G – Parks, Recreational, and Other



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Category A – Debris Removal

- Must:
 - eliminate threat to public health and safety
 - eliminate threat of significant damage to improved property
- Includes:
 - tree clearance
 - vegetative debris
 - building wreckage
 - mud/silt on public property (roads, natural streams, public rights-of-way)

*Force Account Labor – Overtime Only



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Category A – Debris Removal Private Property Debris Removal

Debris Removal from Private Property shall be reimbursed only when an immediate threat to public health and safety exists and when authorized by the Director of Cal OES.

The Property Owner must:

- Remove all disaster-related debris from the property to the curb or public right-of-way
- Certify no insurance to cover debris removal
- Sign a statement giving the local agency the right of entry and absolving the local agency and the state of any liability relative to removal



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Damage Caused During Performance of Emergency Work

Typical recommendations for documentation of road damage:



- Pre-Disaster
 - Maintenance Records or Plans
 - Photos or other documentation of road condition
- Post-Disaster, but prior to recovery work (like debris removal)
 - Photos or video of proposed haul routes or heavily traversed routes
 - Other documents to establish condition of roads (Remaining useful life of the roadway, or the like)
- Post-Disaster, after recovery work has been completed
 - Photos or video showing specific damage or road degradation sites
 - Other documents to establish the current condition of the road
 - Estimated costs and methods of repair




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Category B – Emergency Work

- Includes:
 - Emergency protective measures
 - Mutual aid
 - Wide range of extraordinary measures, such as:
 - Evacuations
 - Sheltering
 - Sandbagging
 - Barricading
 - Bracing or shoring structures
 - Traffic control
 - Local Assistance Center
 - Emergency Operations Center

*Force Account Labor – Overtime Only




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Donated Resources
(Categories A and B Only)

Unpaid services and resources provided to a local agency. The valuation will be calculated as:



- Volunteer labor valued at rates for similar work in applicant's organization or in same labor market
- Donated equipment/space at its fair rental rate
- Materials at fair market value at time of donation



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Category C – Roads & Bridges

- On-system (FHWA) roads may be ineligible
- Must conform with current codes
- Excludes routine maintenance

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Category D – Water Control Facilities

- Channels, canals, levees, and basins
- Restrictions on Flood Control Works
- Excludes USACE
- Excludes NRCS



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Category E – Buildings & Equipment

Includes:

- Structures
- Content and equipment
- Codes and standards



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Category F – Utilities

- Water treatment
- Power generation
- Communications
- Sewage treatment



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Category G – Parks, Rec & Other

Must fall within the definition of an "improved and maintained" facility

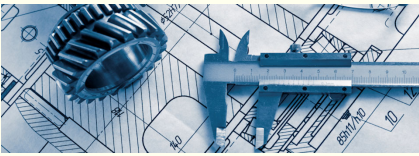

- Docks and Harbors
- Public parks
- Golf courses
- Beaches
- Piers
- Airports
- Landfills




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Engineering



- Necessary to complete eligible work for construction projects
- Generally permanent work only
- Reimbursement is based on reasonable actual costs

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Codes and Standards

- Apply to the type of repair work
- Be appropriate to pre-disaster use
- Be formally adopted prior to the disaster

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Replacement or Relocation

- Subject to Director's approval
- Relocation when restoration at original location not feasible
- Betterments, increased capacity, or acquisition cost of land borne by Applicant
- Pre-disaster design and function
- Codes, standards, and specifications



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Trees, Shrubs, and/or Vegetation

- Generally, not eligible unless for engineered purpose:
 - Erosion control
 - Slope stabilization
 - Wind barriers
- Eligibility limited to minimum level necessary




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Hazard Mitigation

- Cost effective
- Substantially reduce risk of repetitive and/or future damage
- Show cause if mitigation measures not considered



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Title 19 Mitigation

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CDAА Title 19 Hazard Mitigation


- Title 19 Hazard Mitigation eligibility requirements:
 - Only Category C-G permanent projects are eligible for Title 19 Hazard Mitigation measures.
 - Title 19 mitigation measures are restricted to damaged infrastructure impacted by the disaster event and in conjunction with permanent work projects.
 - No state hazard mitigation funding shall be applied to any emergency protective measure.



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CDAА Title 19 Hazard Mitigation

- Title 19: Public Safety
 - Documents the requirements for, and the benefits of, the CDAА program, including the utilization of hazard mitigation funding to harden infrastructure impacted by a natural hazard during the Public Assistance process.
 - Hazard mitigation funding is documented in Title 19 Section 2965(c). Other Eligible Work.



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CDAА Title 19 - Hazard Mitigation

1. Eligible mitigation measures must be cost effective over the projected life of the facility for a specific facility hazard mitigation project and substantially reduce the risk of repetitive and/or future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering resulting from a disaster or emergency.
2. Applicants with facilities subject to repetitive damage must show cause when hazard mitigation measures are not considered when repairing new disaster damage.
3. Applicants with facilities in high hazard zones... should examine hazard mitigation project possibilities when disaster repairs to these facilities are being considered.



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CDAА Title 19 - Hazard Mitigation

4. Cost effective measures are those that will not cost more than the anticipated value of the reduction in both direct damages and subsequent indirect negative impacts to the area if future disasters or emergencies occur.
 - i. Mitigation projects costing less than fifteen percent (15%) of the approved project repair, restoration, or replacement costs shall be considered cost effective.
 - ii. Mitigation projects above fifteen percent (15%) of the approved project cost may be considered cost effective if an acceptable benefit-cost analysis (BCA) has been performed.



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CDAА Title 19 Mitigation Examples

Example 1

- Harden and expand an engineered and maintained culvert damaged by the disaster event into a larger structure. Extend the culvert discharge beyond the toe of embankment to mitigate erosion and scour.




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CDAА Hazard Mitigation Examples


Example 2

- Install a new debris barrier or grate during the repair of a disaster impacted culvert to prevent possible debris flow blockage.



Example 3

- Strengthen windows damaged by a disaster event by replacing glass with tempered glass for heat/fire resistance.




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CDAА Hazard Mitigation Examples


Example 4

- Replace disaster impacted wood guardrail posts with steel.




Example 5

- Replace disaster damaged composition roofing with metal and, install cement fiber siding over, or instead of, disaster damaged wood siding on a structure impacted by a disaster event.



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CDAА Eligibility Information

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Statutory Timeline

TYPES OF WORK	TIME FROM LOCAL EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION
Emergency Work	6 Months
Permanent Work	18 Months




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Time Extensions for Extenuating Circumstances

Time Extension Request Checklist:

- Damage Survey Report (DSR) Number
- Category of Work
- Status or progress on permitting for project
- Anticipated completion date
- Percentage of work completed
- Construction schedule (if a version request or environmental permitting is pending, how long would it take to complete the project assuming the desired scope of work is approved, and the permitting is complete)
- Reason for the delay
- Dates of previous time extensions



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Eligible Costs

- Reasonable and necessary
- Comply with standards of procurement
- Exclude credits
 - Insurance recoveries
 - Litigation recoveries
 - Other funding sources






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Eligible Costs (continued)

- Donated Resources
(Categories A and B Only)
- Labor (Force Account)
Categories A - B – Overtime only
Categories C - G – Regular and Overtime
- Equipment
- Rental Equipment
- Materials
- Contract
- Engineering and Design Services





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Ineligible Costs



- Expenditures for:
 - Personal property
 - Normal or deferred maintenance
 - Betterment beyond current codes and standards or approved mitigation projects
 - Damages caused by negligence
 - Loss of revenue or income
 - Losses with legal means of recoupment
 - Legal services, fees, penalties, settlements
 - Rights-of-way, easements, land acquisition
 - Non-compliance with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations




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Force Account Documentation




- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- How long
- At what rate
(including fringe benefits)

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Applicant Role in EHP

- Compliance is mandatory for federal or state funding reimbursement.
- The applicant is ultimately responsible for the following:
 - Preparation and filing of CEQA
 - Obtaining permits, clearances, and approvals from tribal, federal, state, and local agencies.
 - Providing documentation demonstrating compliance.
 - **Important! Save ALL correspondences with regulatory agencies! Upload to Grants Portal or send to your CalOES PA Specialist and keep in a shared file.**






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Why EHP Matters for Emergency Funding



Even **emergency work** must consider environmental and historic impacts.






Failure to complete EHP review can delay funding or make costs ineligible.




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Key EHP Red Flags (What to Look Out For)

-  Work in waterways or wetlands
-  Projects near historic buildings (50+ years old)
-  Ground disturbance or excavation
-  Work in protected habitats
-  Debris/ staging sites





Creating a vented ford crossing to access debris. This watercourse is known for salmonid habitat and yellow-legged frog habitat.





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Emergency Work / Permanent Work


 **Emergency Work**
(Category A): Life safety and immediate response, Debris removal

 **Permanent Work**
(Categories C-G): Repair, restore, rebuild

 Both may still require EHP documentation




Historic school destroyed in Eaton Fire



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Common EHP Considerations

- Anything that conveys water
- Work in or near water
- Work in or near habitat
- Ground disturbance
- Root balls
- Historic structures
- Historic and tribal occupation



Humboldt Crossing fire damage – access point to parcel


- Silt fencing to reduce soil falling into waterway
- Steel plates across bridge to reduce stress and spread out the weight of heavy equipment.
- Monitoring to watch for failures of the BMPs
- Coordinate with Waterboards and CDFW for BMPs




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Considerations for the Site Damage Descriptions

- Is the site near water, wetlands, or drainage channels?
- Will the project involve excavation or soil disturbance?
- Are there trees, root balls, habitats, or natural areas affected?
- Is the facility located in a floodplain?
- Has the site had previous environmental issues?



Fire damaged coastline in Malibu



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Documentation Best Practices

- Clear scope of work descriptions
- Before-and-after photos
- Site location (GPS if possible)
- Permits and environmental considerations (when in doubt consult with EHP)



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Example Site Map



- Use a satellite overhead view
- Place a polygon or outline around entire project site
- Identify all bodies of water, drainages, culverts, etc.
- Identify laydown yards, staging areas, etc.
- Include gradient
- Include location information

Figure - Site Map
 APN:
 GPS Coord:
 Address:
 (if applicable)



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Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Starting work before EHP review
- Incomplete damage descriptions
- Ignoring historic or environmental factors
- Late EHP engagement causing funding delays
- Not involving EHP early on with appeal process



Native Matilija Poppies



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Historic & Cultural Resource Considerations

- Buildings 50 years or older may require review
- Archaeologically sensitive areas
- Ground disturbance
- Bridges, schools, public buildings, and landmarks




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Is There Water?

Most common water-related requirements:

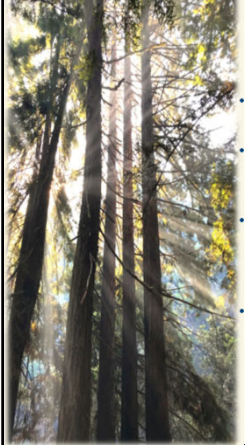


- 401 Certification (Regional Waterboard – Porter Cologne Act)
- 404 Permit (Clean Water Act - USACE)
- Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement (CDFW)
- Section 1610 Notification Streambed Alteration Agreement (CDFW)
- Section 10 Permit (Rivers and Harbors act – USACE)
- Stormwater Permit (NPDES)
- Coastal Commission (if on coast)




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Is There Habitat or Endangered Species?

- Nesting Bird Season? February 1- August 31
- If CDAА project work with USFW for Section 7 ESA
- Work with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to determine if your project requires permitting
- iPac desktop survey can help determine if your project is in range of endangered species.

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Emergency Actions That May Still Trigger EHP Review

- Debris staging and disposal locations
- Temporary access roads
- Temporary repairs that alter the footprint
- Bank stabilization or erosion control work



Debris Operations in LA County



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Availability for Questions & Field Visits

- Cal OES EHP staff are available for technical questions
- Field visits can be coordinated for complex projects
- Site reviews help identify risks before project approval
- Early site engagement reduces compliance delays



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Reminders:

- **Suspensions do not equal no permits**
 - Even if CEQA is suspended, or you have an exemption or exclusion, you must still complete all consultations and obtain all permits.
- Flag concerns early rather than later
- Document everything in project notes!
- Do not assume emergency work is automatically EHP-exempt.
 - Some emergency actions will still require consultation with regulatory agencies, even if it's after the fact. Complete these sooner rather than later.
- When unsure, consult Cal OES EHP
 - Our team is available to provide technical assistance. If you are unsure if an action will require some form of involvement with a regulatory agency, do not hesitate to ask!



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EHP Contacts

EHP in Sacramento Region


- Melissa Ronan
 - Melissa.Ronan@caloes.ca.gov
- Cass Green
 - Cassandra.Green@caloes.ca.gov
- Jessica Chavez
 - Jessica.Chavez@caloes.ca.gov

EHP in Southern Region


- Toka Ghonim
 - Toka.Ghonim@caloes.ca.gov




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CDA A Funding and Other information



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Administrative Allowance

- Applicant's cost for administering the grant
- Calculated at 10 percent of net eligible costs (State share 75 percent)
- Automatically added to obligation payment

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Payment Notification

- All funding disbursements issued on State Warrants
- State Warrants prepared and mailed by State Controller's Office
- Cal OES sends notification letter to Authorized Agents before State Warrant is issued



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Final Closeout Process

- Request filed by applicant within 60 days of completion of last project
- Site inspection by Cal OES
- Adjustment made to actual eligible costs
- Retention released
- Applicant invoiced for overpaid funds



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Project Accounting



- Segregate disaster related work from normal activities
- Actual costs and expenditures should be accumulated AS THEY OCCUR
- Keep all documentation...
DETAILS,
DETAILS,
DETAILS



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Record Retention Requirement

- Keep records for three years from date of Cal OES Audit Waiver letter
- Beware of routine destruction cycles

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Fair Hearing Process (Appeal)

Two Levels:

- First Level to Cal OES Assistant Director of Recovery
- Second Level to Cal OES Director




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Other Federal Programs

Cal OES cost shares with the following:

- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), [Emergency Watershed Protection \(EWP\) Program](#)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), [Emergency Relief \(ER\) Program](#)





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NRCS Contact 



Direct NRCS EWP questions to:
 Mr. Ernesto De La Riva
 State Conservation Engineer
 (530) 792-5680
Ernesto.DeLaRiva@usda.gov



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FHWA Contact

Direct FHWA ER Program questions to:
 Mr. Bob Baca, PE
 Emergency Relief Program Manager
 Office of Federal Programs
 Caltrans Division of Local Assistance
 (916) 653-9151
Bob.Baca@dot.ca.gov

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Questions

**CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
 EMERGENCY SERVICES RECOVERY TEAM**
 (916) 845-8200
DisasterRecovery@caloes.ca.gov

KELSIE MCINNIS
 State Deputy Public Assistance Officer
 (916) 767-3006
Kelsie.McInnis@caloes.ca.gov



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CDAА Application Required Forms

Applications are due by:
Thursday, April 23, 2026

- Project Application Form (OES-PA-126)
- List of Projects (LOP) Form (OES-PA-95)
- Designation of Authorized Agent Form (OES-FPD-130)/
List of Authorized Agents (OES-FPD-012)

Download fillable forms:
<https://www.caloes.ca.gov/PADocs>

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Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Hazard Mitigation Assistance



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FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program

- FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and HMGP Post Fire provide funding to communities to implement hazard mitigation measures after wildfire disasters.
- HMA programs fund the implementation of planning, capability and capacity building, and mitigation project activities.
- **HMA does not repair/rebuild damaged or destroyed structures.**

Direct questions to ResilientCA@caloes.ca.gov




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Eligible Subapplicants

- **HMGP:**
 - All Counties, Cities, Special Districts, Private Non-Profits* with a FEMA-approved, locally-adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) at time of grant obligation.
- **HMGP Post Fire:**
 - Counties, Cities, Special Districts, Private Non-Profits* **from FMAG-declared counties within the previous federal fiscal year** with a FEMA-approved, locally-adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) at time of grant obligation.

*Per Stafford Act Section 102(11)(B)




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Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP funding is prioritized for:

- All state, locally, and privately owned land and facilities in California.
 - Projects on federal land are not eligible.
- Eligible, feasible, and cost-effective mitigation activities for all natural hazards that impact the state of California.




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HMGP Post Fire

HMGP Post Fire funding is prioritized for:

- Communities impacted by Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)-declared fires.
- Wildfire and post-wildfire mitigation activities.
- Funding for multiple events is aggregated into one grant opportunity under the first declaration of the federal fiscal year.



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Eligible Wildfire Mitigation Activities


- **Eligible Activities:**
 - Capability and Capacity Building
 - Hazardous fuels reduction
 - Defensible space
 - Ignition-resistant construction
 - Removing standing burned trees
 - Soil and slope stabilization
 - Flash-flood prevention and sediment reduction
 - Early warning systems



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How to Apply


- Look out for HMGP and/or HMGP Post Fire Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) via the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation [website](#) and [Distribution Listserv](#).
- Cal OES Hazard Mitigation provides technical assistance to support you in the subapplication development process.
- **FEMA has not confirmed the availability of HMGP Post Fire 2025.** Cal OES will communicate the availability of HMGP or HMGP Post Fire funding when FEMA HQ provides clarity about the future of the programs.



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HMA Technical Assistance

- **Questions:** ResilientCA@caloes.ca.gov
- To submit a Notice of Interest (NOI), visit the [Cal OES Community Portal](#) (Engage).
- For more information, visit the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation [webpage](#).
 - <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/hmgrp>



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