

2019

# California Disaster Recovery Framework



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**Cal OES**  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

# CALIFORNIA DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

Table of Contents .....	i
Executive Summary .....	ii
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
CDRF User's Guide for Local Government .....	1
Purpose .....	
What's New? .....	1
Recovery Partners .....	2
CDRF Quick Reference Table for Local Government .....	2
Section 1      Introduction .....	3
1.1      Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) .....	4
1.2      National Preparedness Goal (NPG) .....	4
1.3      Recovery Core Capabilities .....	4
1.4      National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) .....	5
Section 2      Mission .....	7
Section 3      Purpose .....	7
Section 4      Scope .....	7
Section 5      Core Principles .....	7
5.1      Individual and Family Empowerment .....	8
5.2      Leadership and Local Primacy .....	8
5.3      Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning .....	8
5.4      Partnerships and Inclusiveness .....	8
5.5      Public Information .....	8
5.6      Unity of Effort .....	9
5.7      Timeliness and Flexibility .....	9
5.8      Resilience and Sustainability .....	9
5.9      Psychological and Emotional Recovery .....	9
Section 6      Situation .....	9
6.1      Demographics (Vulnerability Analysis) .....	10
6.2      Implications of Growth .....	11
6.3      Hazards Analysis .....	12

Section 7	Recovery Assumptions.....	28
Section 8	Overarching Recovery Goal and Objectives .....	31
Section 9	Recovery Phases .....	31
Section 10	Recovery Priorities.....	33
10.1	Short-Term State Recovery Priorities .....	33
10.2	Intermediate-Term State Recovery Priorities.....	38
10.3	Long-Term State Recovery Priorities .....	42
Section 11 Making	Leadership, Recovery Coordination Structure and Decision 44	
11.1	Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM).....	44
11.2	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) .....	46
11.3	Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC).....	47
11.4	State Coordinating Officer (SCO) .....	48
11.5	Governor of California.....	49
11.6	Other Key State Disaster Recovery Positions .....	49
11.7	Other State Disaster Recovery Decision Making Forums.....	51
Section 12	State Recovery Concept of Operations.....	52
12.1	Whole Community Concept.....	52
12.2	Coordination.....	53
12.3	Unified Coordination Group (UCG) .....	54
12.4	Transition from Response to Recovery.....	56
12.5	State RSF .....	57
12.6	Roles and Responsibilities.....	60
Section 13	Disaster Assistance Programs .....	77
13.1	Local Disaster Assistance .....	77
13.2	State Disaster Assistance Organization.....	78
13.3	State Disaster Assistance Programs.....	79
13.4	Federal RSF Support in Response to a Non-Stafford Act Disaster	82
13.5	Federal PA Programs without a Presidential Disaster Declaration .....	82
13.6	Federal Non-Stafford Individual and Business Assistance Programs .....	84
13.7	Federal Disaster Assistance Programs Under the Stafford Act.....	85

13.8	Other Federal Disaster Assistance with a PDD .....	92
Section 14	Communication.....	93
14.1	Communication Between State and Federal Recovery Personnel .....	93
14.2	Communication Systems .....	94
14.3	Communication Between State Recovery Staff and Local Governments.....	94
14.4	Public Information .....	95
Section 15	Continuity Planning.....	97
15.1	Planning Authority .....	97
15.2	State Authority .....	97
15.3	Continuity Plans.....	98
15.4	Planning Elements .....	98
Section 16	State Resource Management Strategies .....	99
16.1	Identifying Immediate Needs .....	99
16.2	Incident Action Plan (IAP) .....	99
16.3	Other States.....	99
16.4	Capacity Building.....	100
Section 17	Local Disaster Recovery Planning .....	102
Section 18	Funding Strategies.....	105
18.1	State Agencies.....	105
18.2	Not-for-Profit Organizations .....	106
Section 19	Training and Exercises .....	106
19.1	State Disaster Recovery Training.....	107
19.2	Exercising the CDRF.....	107
Section 20	After Action Reporting.....	107
Section 21	CDRF Oversight and Maintenance .....	108
Section 22	Authorities .....	109
22.1	State Authorities.....	109
22.2	Federal Authorities .....	109
Section 23	Appendices.....	110
	Appendix A: List of Acronyms .....	110
	Appendix B: Terms and Definitions.....	115

Appendix C: California and Federal Recovery Support Function (RSF) Assignments .....	120
Appendix D: Recovery Support Function Assignments by State Organizations .....	141
Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs...	148
Appendix F: Connection between California Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF) .....	264
Appendix G: Pre- and Post-Disaster Recommended Roles and Activities ...	270
Appendix H: Planning for a Successful Disaster Recovery .....	279
Appendix J: Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR) Planning Process Checklist.....	292
Appendix K: Bibliography .....	297
Appendix L: Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Governments, Resource Library .....	303

## Executive Summary

California's disasters require recovery efforts on the part of individuals, governments, non-profit and private sectors, and faith-based organizations. Over the past few years, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) focused on development of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and pre-disaster recovery guidance for state and local governments. The California Disaster Recovery Framework (CDRF) builds on the State's experience and current recovery documents and guidance. The CDRF:

- Establishes a State recovery coordination structure consistent with the federal model to facilitate the delivery of State and federal disaster assistance to impacted communities.
- Describes the concepts and principles to promote effective State recovery assistance.
- Applies to all hazards (natural and human-caused) and is scalable dependent on the scope of the disaster.
- Links local, State, tribal, and federal governments, the private sector and nongovernmental and community organizations with vital roles in recovery.
- Is consistent with State and federal emergency management doctrine.
- Recognizes hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness activities are keys to reducing the impact of disasters and reliance on mutual/State/federal aid.
- Recognizes individual preparedness and local resiliency are necessary for successful recovery.

Recovery operations can span months or even years. Operations occur along a "continuum" of short-term, intermediate and long-term. These recovery phases include repair, restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of a community. The CDRF outlines recovery priorities for each of these phases.

Successful recovery outcomes depend upon effective coordination, integration, community engagement and management. Lead recovery coordination positions and decision-making forums support these outcomes. The CDRF includes the positions below. These concepts are scalable to the nature and size of the disaster.

- Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) - Manages and coordinates the post-disaster redevelopment and rebuilding of their community.
- State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) - Coordinates and leads State post-disaster recovery activities.
- Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC) - Coordinates the activities of

Tribal post-disaster recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives.

- State Coordinating Officer (SCO) - Empowered by the Governor of California to coordinate State disaster assistance.
- State Coordinating Agency (SCA) – Provides leadership and coordination with additional primary and supporting agencies identified to assist in the post-disaster recovery efforts.
- Recovery Support Function (RSF) - California adopted 6 RSFs to facilitate State support for overwhelmed communities in key functional areas: Community Planning and Capacity Building; Economic; Health and Social Services; Housing; Infrastructure Systems; and Natural and Cultural Resources. The federal government uses the same RSFs. California uses RSFs, which report to the SDRC and the SCA, in State and federally declared disasters.

The CDRF includes a State Recovery Concept of Operations that describes:

- Key State recovery coordination roles and structures.
- Operational roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the recovery process.
- State and federal recovery processes and the requirements and limitations of State and federal disaster assistance programs.
- Capabilities of the various local, State and federal recovery resources and disaster assistance programs available with and without a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD).

In addition, the CDRF outlines detailed information about State and federal disaster programs.

Planning and coordination before an incident occurs are critical to the success of any disaster recovery operation. The CDRF provides a structure for other organizations to use in their planning efforts. The CDRF includes planning checklists, as well as appendices with references to numerous planning guidance documents.

A Core Planning Team (CPT) of over 200 representatives from federal, State, tribal and local governments, private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) developed the CDRF. CPT enhanced the quality of the CDRF and provided education about recovery capabilities and available State resources. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and key stakeholders will routinely review and update the CDRF.

## Acknowledgements

This section acknowledges the efforts and contributions of the agencies and organizations that participated in the development of this document. A CPT representing a broad group of stakeholders was established to provide guidance, input, and support during the development of the CDRF. The CPT was designed to allow for multiple interests to collaborate and seek common ground on the approach to discuss and address the CDRF and Recovery RSFs. The CPT consisted of the following key stakeholders with roles and responsibilities in the disaster recovery process representing diverse perspectives:

### Federal Agencies/Departments

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- US Army (Military)
- US Army Corp of Engineers
- US Bureau of Reclamation
- US Coast Guard
- US Department of Agriculture
- US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- US Department of Health & Human Services
- US Department of Interior
- US Department of Transportation
- US Economic Development Administration
- US Small Business Administration

### State Agencies/Departments

- CA Air Resources Board
- CA Board of Equalization
- Board of Governors, California Community Colleges
- CA Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency
- CA Agricultural Labor Relations Board
- CA Air Resources Board
- CA Board of Equalization
- CA Coastal Commission
- CA Community Colleges System
- CA Department of Aging
- CA Department of Business Oversight
- CA Department of Community Services and Development
- CA Department of Consumer Affairs
- CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- CA Department of Developmental Services
- CA Department of Education
- CA Department of Finance
- CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- CA Department of Food and Agriculture
- CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- CA Department of General Services
- CA Department of Health Care Services
- CA Department of Housing and Community Development
- CA Department of Human Resources
- CA Department of Industrial Relations
- CA Department of Insurance
- CA Department of Justice



### **State Agencies/Departments (Continued)**

- CA Department of Managed Healthcare
- CA Department of Motor Vehicles
- CA Department of Parks and Recreation
- CA Department of Pesticide Regulation
- CA Department of Public Health
- CA Department of Rehabilitation
- CA Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
- CA Department of Social Services
- CA Department of State Hospitals
- CA Department of Technology
- CA Department of Toxic Substances Control
- CA Department of Transportation
- CA Department of Veterans Affairs
- CA Department of Water Resources
- CA Employment Development Department
- CA Energy Commission
- CA Environmental Protection Agency
- CA Franchise Tax Board
- CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- CA Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development
- CA Highway Patrol
- CA National Guard
- CA Natural Resources Agency
- CA Public Utilities Commission
- CA State Lands Commission
- CA State Treasurer's Office
- CA State Universities
- California Volunteers
- CA Emergency Medical Services Authority
- CA Franchise Tax Board
- CA Governor's Office of Planning & Research
- CA Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor
- CA Labor and Workforce Development Agency
- CA Ocean Protection Council
- CA Office Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- CA Office of Administrative Law
- CA Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
- CA Office of the Governor
- CA Prison Industry Authority
- CA Secretary of State
- CA Secretary of State, State Archivist
- CA Seismic Safety Commission
- CA State Board of Equalization
- CA State Treasurer
- CA State Water Resources Control Board
- University of California

### **Tribal**

- Fire Chief of Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (Cache Creek Casino)
- Intertribal Long-term Recovery Foundation (ITLTRF) and a PNP that involves all 18 tribes in San Diego County
- Tuolumne Me-Wuk Tribe

### **Local Representation**

- Association of Bay Area Governments
- Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative
- Berkeley, Chief Resilience Officer
- CA State Association of Counties
- City of Los Angeles
- Emergency Management Department
- City of Oakland
- San Luis Obispo County
- Contra Costa County - Office of the Sheriff - Emergency Services Division
- Lake County Office of Emergency Services
- Los Angeles County Public Health
- Los Angeles County, Office of Emergency Management
- Los Angeles Housing & Development Department
- Los Angeles, Chief Resilience Officer
- Modesto Regional Fire Authority
- Monterey County, Office of Emergency Service
- Oakland, Chief Resilience Officer
- Sacramento County, Office of Emergency Services
- San Diego County, Office of Emergency Services
- San Francisco, Chief Resilience Officer
- San Francisco, Department of Emergency Management
- San Jose Fire Department Office of Emergency Services
- Santa Clara County, Office of Emergency Services
- Tulare County Op Area
- Tuolumne County - Office of Emergency Services Coordinator
- Ventura County Sheriff's Office - Office of Emergency Services

### **Non-Governmental Organizations**

- Access to Independence
- American Red Cross
- CA Emergency Services Association
- CA Independent System Operator
- CA Preservation Program
- CA Resiliency Alliance
- CA Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
- CA Utilities Emergency Association
- Designing Accessible Communities
- Mennonite Disaster Services
- Salvation Army
- Southern CA Voluntary Organizations

In addition, two regional workshops were conducted, one in Sacramento and one in Riverside, to provide stakeholders statewide the opportunity to review the draft CDRF and provide input on the document before it was finalized. In addition to state agencies, the organizations represented at these workshops included:

### **Tribal, Local and Non-Governmental Agencies Participating in the Regional Workshops**

- American Red Cross
- AmeriCorps DRVP Member working at the Community Action Partnership of Orange County
- Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative
- Cal Pilots; DART Chapter Coordinator
- Calaveras Health and Human Services
- California Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Ministry
- City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department
- City of Poway
- City of Redlands
- City of San Diego Office of Homeland Security
- City of South Pasadena
- Contra Costa County Office of the Sheriff
- County of San Diego
- County of Yolo
- Disaster Management Area of Los Angeles County
- Fairfield Fire Department
- Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission
- Imperial County Office of Emergency Services
- Los Angeles County Area C
- Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services
- Los Angeles Housing & Community Investment Department
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management
- Placer County, Environmental Health
- Rancho Cucamonga Fire District
- Riverside County Emergency Management Department
- Riverside Emergency Management Department
- Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services
- San Bernardino County Fire Department Office of Emergency Services
- San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services
- San Bernardino Police Department
- San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

## **Tribal, Local and Non-Governmental Agencies Participating in the Regional Workshops (Continued)**

- San Francisco Department of Emergency Management
- San Joaquin County
- Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management
- Santa Clara County Office of Emergency Services
- Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services
- Southern CA Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
- Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
- Ventura County Sheriff Office of Emergency Services
- Yolo County Office of Emergency Services

## **CDRF User's Guide for Local Government**

### **Purpose**

This guide highlights information in the CDRF local governments can use as they carry out pre- and post-disaster recovery activities. The CDRF assists local governments to:

- Understand the recovery structures and resources of State and federal governments.
- Develop or update recovery frameworks/annexes to include key CDRF concepts.
- Expand organizational models to incorporate RSFs.
- Develop defined missions and organizational models for transition between short-term, intermediate and long-term recovery.

### **What's New?**

- **Recovery Phases and Priorities** (CDRF, Section 9)

Recovery operations can span months or even years. Operations occur along a “continuum” of short-term, intermediate and long-term. These recovery phases include repair, restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of a community. Decisions made and priorities set by a community early in the recovery process have a cascading effect on the nature and speed of the recovery progress. The CDRF includes State short-term, intermediate and long-term recovery priorities for local governments to identify recovery activities and priorities.

- **Recovery Support Function** (CDRF, Section 12.5)

Applied at the State level and encouraged at the local government level, the federal RSF concept ensures effective recovery coordination from the local through the State to the federal level. California adopted six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) to facilitate State support for

overwhelmed communities in key functional areas: Community Planning and Capacity Building; Economic; Health and Social Services; Housing; Infrastructure Systems; and Natural and Cultural Resources. The federal government uses the same RSFs. A State Coordinating Agency (SCA) provides the lead for the RSFs, with additional primary and supporting agencies identified. California uses the RSFs, which report to the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC), in State and federally declared disasters. State RSFs are developing individual RSF annexes to accompany the CDRF in the future.

- **Local Disaster Recovery Manager** (CDRF, Section 11.1)

Successful recovery outcomes depend upon effective coordination, integration, community engagement, and management. Lead recovery coordination positions and decision-making forums support these outcomes. The Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) is a critical position appointed when a disaster occurs. The LDRM manages and coordinates the redevelopment and rebuilding of their community; represents and speaks on behalf of their chief executive; and serves as the jurisdiction's primary point of contact with the SDRC.

Although not mandated, FEMA and Cal OES strongly encourage the appointment of an LDRM. In any case, local government should determine who will lead disaster recovery activities for its jurisdiction. The experience and skill set of this individual should include a strong basis in community development and extensive knowledge of the community's demographics. It would also be useful if the LDRM possessed a background in disaster recovery, community or regional planning, construction, and infrastructure design. While the LDRM often interacts with the emergency management community, it is not necessary this individual be an emergency management professional.

- **Local Government Disaster Recovery Plans** (CDRF, Section 17 and Appendix L)

Cal OES and FEMA encourage local governments to undertake basic recovery planning steps. A local jurisdiction's pre- and post-disaster recovery planning addresses recovery priorities, resources and programs, organizational structure and departmental roles and responsibilities. This process will help identify any resource or program gaps and assist local governments in addressing those gaps before a disaster occurs.

There are many guidance documents and sample plans to help local governments prepare pre- and post-disaster recovery plans. In particular, FEMA has developed the Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments (November 2015) and post-disaster planning guidance for local governments, as well as Long-Term Community

Recovery Planning Process – A Self-Help Guide (2005). In addition, the Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative created a template to assist local governments in the development of a disaster recovery framework. (Source: Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative, Templates: Disaster Recovery Framework & Recovery Support Function Guide, April 2015).

- **Access and Functional Needs**

For purposes of the CDRF, Access and Functional Needs (AFN) includes individuals with developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, older adults, children, living in institutionalized settings, low-income, homeless, and/or transportation disadvantaged (i.e., dependent on public transit). As members of the whole community, addressing these individuals' needs in recovery must be integrated throughout the planning process and not considered an "add-on" to a recovery framework or plan.

## Recovery Partners

Post-disaster recovery activities restore a community to a state of normalcy. As a result of inevitable changes from a major disaster, recovery requires engagement of the whole community and pre-disaster collaboration with governmental, non-profit and faith-based organizations, for the private sector to facilitate a more efficient and effective recovery process. Although these organizations' day-to-day responsibilities may not be related to disasters, their expertise and resources are critical to recovery. Equally as important, these organizations have connections with and are trusted by the diverse groups within their community. In addition, academia and planners' associations have helpful resources.

These organizations assist with the identification of anticipated recovery needs, priorities, goals, objectives, gaps and potential ways to fill those gaps. When State and federal assets are required, through a collaborative planning process, a community can identify its capabilities and how to leverage those capabilities to meet a recovery need or provide interim relief until a more permanent solution is found.

## CDRF Quick Reference Table for Local Government

The table below provides local government an at-a-glance reference to key sections of the CDRF.

<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Content Highlights</b>
5	Core Principles	Identifies nine significant themes as core principles.
9 & 10	Recovery Phases and Priorities	Describes short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery phases and suggested State priorities for each phase.
11	Leadership, State Recovery Coordination Structure and Decision Making	<p>Describes (1) lead recovery coordination positions at the local, State, tribal and federal levels; (2) other key State leaders and recovery positions; and (3) examples of other decision making forums successful in past State disaster recovery operations.</p> <p><u>Section 11.1 Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)</u> - Addresses the role of the LDRM and suggested experience and skill set for that position.</p>
12	State Recovery Concept of Operations	<p>(1) Describes key State recovery coordination roles; (2) defines operational roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the recovery process, from individuals to the President; (3) explains the State and federal recovery processes and the requirements and limitations of State and federal disaster assistance programs; and (4) explains the capabilities of the various local, State and federal recovery resources and disaster assistance programs available without and with a Presidential Disaster Declaration.</p> <p><u>Section 12.6.8.1-3 Local Government</u> - This section addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Emergency Proclamations</li> <li>• Initial Damage Estimates</li> <li>• Requesting State/Federal Disaster Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cal OES Director's Concurrence (with a local proclamation)</li> <li>○ Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation</li> <li>○ Presidential Major Emergency Declaration</li> <li>○ Presidential Major Disaster Declaration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Content Highlights</b>
13	<p>Disaster Assistance Programs*</p> <p>*NOTE: A listing of all state and federal recovery programs is included in Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs.</p>	<p>Describes programs that may become available to provide disaster recovery, based upon damage data and other local impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Disaster Assistance</li> <li>• State Disaster Assistance Programs</li> <li>• Federal RSF in Response to a Non-Stafford Act Disaster</li> <li>• Federal PA Programs without a Presidential Disaster Declaration</li> <li>• Federal Non-Stafford Individual and Business Assistance Programs</li> <li>• Federal Disaster Assistance Programs under the Stafford Act</li> <li>• Other Federal Disaster Assistance with a Presidential Disaster Declaration</li> </ul>
14	Communications	<p>Describes local governments communication with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal OES Regional Administrators and Response staff</li> <li>• Cal OES Recovery staff</li> <li>• The Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)</li> <li>• Applicants' Briefings and Local Officials Briefings</li> <li>• Cal OES's Webpage</li> </ul>
17	Local Disaster Recovery Planning	<p>Provides an overview of key components of local disaster recovery planning and relationship to other planning efforts. Refer to CDRF appendices G, H, I, J and L for more information.</p>
Appendix C	California and Federal Recovery Support Function Assignments	<p>Listing of State and federal government agencies by RSF.</p>
Appendix E	Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs	<p>Provides a high level overview of potential State and federal assistance programs that may become available following a disaster.</p>



<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Content Highlights</b>
Appendix G	Pre- and Post-Disaster Recommended Roles and Activities	From the National Disaster Recovery Framework, includes pre- and post-disaster checklists for recommended roles and activities of individuals and families, the private and nonprofit sectors, and local, State and tribal governments.
Appendix H	Planning for a Successful Disaster Recovery	From the National Disaster Recovery Framework, includes sample pre- and post-disaster planning activities checklists for individuals and families; private sector; nonprofit sector; and local, state and tribal governments.
Appendix I	Local Government Pre-Disaster Planning Checklist	Checklist for communities to create a written pre-disaster recovery plan to aid in effective management of recovery operations after a disaster. For more detailed information on this process, refer to the FEMA, <i>Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments</i> , 2015.
Appendix J	Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process Checklist	Checklist for communities to use in pre-disaster long-term community recovery planning. For more detailed information on this process, refer to the FEMA, <i>Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process – A Self-Help Guide</i> , 2005.
Appendix L	Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Governments, Resource Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Federal Resources for Local Recovery Preparedness and Planning</li> <li>B. Non-Federal Resources to Support Local Recovery Preparedness and Planning</li> <li>C. Accessibility, Inclusion and Communication Guidance,</li> <li>D. Mitigation Guidance</li> <li>E. Pre-Disaster Local or Regional Recovery Plan Examples</li> <li>F. State Guidance to Local Government</li> <li>G. Tribal Governments Guidance</li> <li>H. Post-Disaster Local Recovery Planning Examples</li> <li>I. Training Resources</li> <li>J. Debris Removal</li> <li>K. Debris, Asbestos, Fire Ash and Burned Homes</li> <li>L. Carcass Removal</li> </ul>

## Section 1 Introduction

The CDRF's primary goal is to support local government in its recovery efforts. This process is best described as a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities to progressively advance a community toward successful recovery. It identifies scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities of State agencies to effectuate the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historical, and environmental fabric of communities impacted by a disaster. It links local, State, tribal, and federal governments, the private sector and nongovernmental and community organizations with vital roles in recovery.

The CDRF also describes State resources and capabilities available to support local government efforts towards whole community recovery from a disaster. The CDRF applies to all-hazards and is intended to address natural and human-caused risks and hazards identified through the Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessments (THIRA) process and in the California Enhanced State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP). It is also intended to address lessons learned from recent California disasters.

The CDRF is consistent with Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8), the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), NDRF, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) – and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). This supports seamless coordination and integration of national (federal and other states') resources to supplement State and local resources within California during disaster recovery operations.

The CDRF recognizes hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness activities as key components to reduce the impact of disasters and reliance on mutual/State/federal aid. Agencies are encouraged to assess their programs and become accredited under the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), and develop and maintain current hazard mitigation, response and recovery plans.

Local governments are responsible to manage and coordinate their jurisdiction's overall emergency response and recovery activities. The CDRF facilitates the integration and synchronization of local jurisdictions, via their operational area (OA) in accordance with SEMS, with their counterparts in State and federal government and other impacted jurisdictions to expedite the recovery process.

When a disaster exceeds local capabilities, local authorities may request State disaster recovery resources and assistance in accordance with the requirements of the California Emergency Services Act (ESA), California State Emergency Plan (SEP), SEMS Mutual Aid System, and/or California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

## 1.1 Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8)

PPD-8 describes the Nation's approach to prepare for the threats and hazards it faces. At its core, PPD-8 requires the involvement of the whole community in a systematic effort to keep the nation safe from harm and resilient when struck by natural disasters, acts of terrorism, pandemics and other incidents. (Source: DHS, *FEMA Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for States (RPPG-S)*, draft June 2015).

## 1.2 National Preparedness Goal (NPG)

The NPG, defined in response to the requirements of PPD-8, identifies success as:

"A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."

The NPG identifies five mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) used to organize preparedness activities. Within these mission areas, NPG defines core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of risks and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation. Core capabilities represent the competencies necessary for the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of communities impacted by a catastrophic incident. The Recovery mission area includes eight of these core capabilities (defined below). Meeting these distinct critical elements is necessary to achieve the NPG. (Source: DHS, *FEMA Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for States (RPPG-S)*, draft June 2015).

## 1.3 Recovery Core Capabilities

NPG defines eight core capabilities within the Recovery mission area. Planning, public information and warning, and operational coordination span all phases of emergency management, while the other five tie directly to recovery. While the CDRF reflects needs unique to California, the federal recovery core capabilities provide the fundamental targets the CDRF attempts to accomplish. The CDRF describes how the State achieves these fundamental targets working through a whole community approach. It also recognizes, in a disaster that devastates a community, even when the maximum State or federal assistance is granted, there are limitations to these programs and not everyone will be made whole. Additional assistance from the business sector and other NGOs may be required to address these gaps.

The NPG eight core capabilities are:

1. Planning - Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.

2. Public Information and Warning - Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
3. Operational Coordination - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
4. Economic Recovery - Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.
5. Health and Social Services - Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
6. Housing - Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
7. Infrastructure Systems - Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
8. Natural and Cultural Systems - Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.

(Source: DHS, FEMA *Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan*, Second Edition, July 2015)

#### 1.4 National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

The NDRF recognizes that recovery encompasses more than the restoration of a community's physical structures to pre-disaster conditions. The NDRF addresses how federal agencies work together with State and local governments, NGOs and community and private sector leaders to provide a continuum of services and resources to meet the needs of disaster impacted communities and position them to meet the needs of the future.

The NDRF focuses on pre- and post-disaster planning, leadership and structure and provides guidance about the roles of states and local governments in preparing for and implementing recovery. It establishes a common platform

and forum for how the whole community builds, sustains, and coordinates delivery of recovery capabilities.

#### **1.4.1 Pre- and Post-Disaster Recovery Planning**

A community's ability to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-disaster preparedness to include the coordination of whole community partners, mitigate risks, incorporate continuity planning, and identify resources and develop capacity to effectively manage disaster recovery through collaborative and inclusive planning processes. Disaster recovery planning is the prerequisite for the implementation of a well-orchestrated, well-led and inclusive recovery process at the local, State, tribal, and federal levels. Pre-disaster recovery planning enables local, State, tribal, and federal governments to effectively expedite a unified recovery effort, and provide a common platform to guide recovery decisions and activities. Post-disaster recovery planning supports post-event risk analysis and risk management decision-making processes to adapt and implement pre-disaster priorities and policies, and allows local leaders and community stakeholders to make complex, community-wide decisions.

#### **1.4.2 Leadership**

The NDRF identifies recommended leadership responsibilities at the local, State, tribal, and federal levels throughout the different phases of the recovery process. Pursuant to the NDRF, the role of the State is to lead, manage, and coordinate the statewide recovery process, ensure whole community participation in the identification of recovery priorities and development of a recovery strategy, and be responsible for coordinating recovery activities with federal, State, tribal, and local partners. The NDRF also recognizes the need for strong local government and community leaders to organize and lead the long-term recovery efforts, while remaining flexible and open to new points of view and creative solutions.

#### **1.4.3 Federal Recovery Structure**

The NDRF provides a flexible recovery structure designed to facilitate the identification, coordination and delivery of federal assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and efforts by local, State and tribal governments, as well as private and nonprofit sectors. The NDRF establishes six RSFs to coordinate key functional areas of recovery responsibility: (1) Community Planning and Capacity Building, (2) Economic, (3) Health and Social Services, (4) Housing, (5) Infrastructure Systems, and (6) Natural & Cultural Resources. These six RSFs bring together federal agencies, departments and other supporting organizations, including stakeholders not traditionally associated with emergency management, to focus on the recovery needs of the community. For each federal RSF, a Federal Coordinating Agency is identified as well as primary agencies and supporting organizations with relevant programs, authorities and resources.

## Section 2 Mission

The State, consistent with the NDRF, SEMS, and NIMS, will, with support from the federal government when requested, provide lifesaving, life-sustaining, and other resources necessary to supplement local, regional, tribal, private-sector and voluntary, faith-based and other nongovernmental agency efforts immediately following, or in anticipation of an emergency incident in California, to address the needs of the State's residents, visitors and communities, and support the effective recovery and mitigation of the affected areas.

## Section 3 Purpose

The CDRF establishes the overall pre- and post-disaster recovery strategy for the State of California, which includes leadership and an organizational structure to identify State disaster recovery priorities and goals, and to define roles and responsibilities of entities within California during disaster recovery operations. This framework will guide how State entities organize, operate, and utilize existing resources to promote effective recovery to support local government. It will also provide an overarching framework to assist local and tribal governments, the private sector, NGOs, and other emergency managers and community development professionals to plan for and execute disaster recovery operations in California. The CDRF is also a resource for how to access anticipated State and federal disaster assistance programs available dependent upon the magnitude and impacts of an event.

## Section 4 Scope

This document describes the overarching CDRF applicable to short-, intermediate, and long-term disaster recovery activities followed for State-level disaster recovery efforts for all hazards. It provides general guidance on recovery roles and responsibilities and how California's State agencies (RSFs) are organized to support recovery, as well as providing more specific operational guidance as to how involved agencies will support recovery when needed. It also describes at what times, under what conditions, any or all of the components of the CDRF are activated.

## Section 5 Core Principles

The CDRF reflects nine significant themes and recommendations that emerged from federal NDRF stakeholder outreach efforts as core principles. When the nine core principles are practiced, the CDRF maximizes the opportunity to achieve recovery success.



## **5.1 Individual and Family Empowerment**

All community members must have equal opportunity to participate in community recovery efforts in a meaningful way without exclusionary actions or social or institutional barriers. A successful recovery includes the ability of all individuals, including persons with disabilities or access and functional needs, and families to rebound from their losses in a manner that sustains their physical, emotional, social, and economic well-being. It is critical to ensure restoration of infrastructure systems and services and the provision of tools to access and use a continuum of care for the physical, psychological, economic, and emotional trauma experienced.

## **5.2 Leadership and Local Primacy**

Local and Tribal governments have primary responsibility for recovery of their communities, including planning for and managing community recovery. The State of California is prepared to vigorously support local and Tribal governments when a disaster has exceeded the local jurisdiction's capacity to effectively respond to and recover from the event.

## **5.3 Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning**

The speed and success of recovery is enhanced when coordinated/comprehensive planning, process, and protocols include all stakeholders. Pre-disaster planning must include actions to significantly reduce disaster impacts. To this end, the State of California encourages innovation among stakeholders to identify tools and resources to support and sustain disaster mitigation and recovery efforts.

## **5.4 Partnerships and Inclusiveness**

It is vital to ensure all voices are heard from parties involved in disaster recovery, to not only better meet their needs, but also to leverage their strengths and contributions. Inclusiveness covers governments, non-governmental partners in the Public Nonprofit sectors (including faith-based communities), AFN/disability communities, as well as, advocates of children and seniors, and members of underserved populations. Sensitivity and respect for social and cultural diversity must be maintained at all times.

## **5.5 Public Information**

Clear, consistent, culturally appropriate, accessible and frequent communication initiatives promote successful public information outcomes. It is important to ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities; to make clear the actual requirements and time needed to achieve recovery; and to provide information on recovery resources through multiple means, such as briefings, forums, help lines, websites, social media, printed materials, and accessible formats.

Social media and collaborative technologies are critical components of emergency preparedness, response and recovery. Many government officials use social media technologies to share information and connect with the community during all phases of a crisis. Implementing these new technologies, however, requires agencies to adopt new communication strategies, policies and engagement methods. Recognizing the need to address these challenges, the DHS's Science and Technology Directorate established a Virtual Social Media Working Group (VSMWG). VSMWG's mission is to provide guidance to the emergency preparedness and response community on the safe and sustainable use of social media technologies before, during and after emergencies. (Source: DHS, Science and Technology Directorate. *From Concept to Reality: Operationalizing Social Media for Preparedness, Response and Recovery*, April 2016).

### 5.6 Unity of Effort

A successful recovery process requires unity of effort, which respects the authority and expertise of each participating organization while coordinating support of common recovery objectives. Common objectives are built upon consensus developed through a transparent and inclusive planning process with clear metrics to measure progress.

### 5.7 Timeliness and Flexibility

A successful recovery process upholds the value of timeliness and flexibility in coordinating and efficiently conducting recovery activities and delivering assistance. It also minimizes delays and loss of opportunities.

### 5.8 Resilience and Sustainability

A successful recovery process promotes practices that minimize the community's risk to all hazards and strengthens its ability to withstand and recover from future disasters. It supports the engagement of the community in a rigorous assessment and understanding of risks and vulnerabilities that might endanger the community or pose additional recovery challenges.

### 5.9 Psychological and Emotional Recovery

A successful recovery process addresses the full range of psychological and emotional needs of the community as it recovers from the disaster through the provision of support, counseling, screening and treatment when needed. Successful recovery acknowledges the linkages between the recovery of individuals, families and communities. (Source: U.S. DHS, FEMA. *NDRF: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, 2011).

## Section 6 Situation

California is an extraordinarily large, diverse, and complex state. With 12 percent of the U.S. population, it is culturally, ethnically, economically, ecologically, and



politically diverse. If it were a separate nation, it would have the eighth largest economy in the world. A catastrophic disaster in California could adversely affect the national and world economies. The information below is based on the 2013 SHMP.

## 6.1 Demographics (Vulnerability Analysis)

California is one of four states (also including New Mexico, Texas, and Hawaii) where no single ethnic group represents a majority of the population. California's population is continuing to become more diverse. The 2014 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) reported the racial and ethnic composition of California as 38.5 percent White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino), 38.6 percent Hispanic or Latino, 14.4 percent Asian, 6.5 percent Black or African American, 1.7 percent American Indian and Alaskan Native, and 0.5 percent Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. This data is provided here as statewide statistic to illustrate the general demographic situation in California, but should not be relied upon for local planning, especially in rural areas of the State.

Continued population diversification presents an opportunity for enhanced outreach and implementation regarding the State's recovery and mitigation strategies. Governments at all levels will find it necessary to address challenges such as multiple languages used, communication modalities, trust of government, adherence to regulations, and extent of participation in community stakeholders groups.

In addition to being diverse, California's population is mobile. Statistics from the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Real Estate indicate the average homeowner in California relocates every seven years. Renters move much more frequently. The mobility of the population poses a challenge to continuously educating residents about the hazards and risks associated with their communities.

California faces an aging workforce together with a loss of skilled workers due to retirement. In 2010, the California Department of Finance (DOF) accounted for a total population of 4,271,542 over 65 years of age. In 2020, this age demographic is projected to increase to 6,052,716. This represents a substantially aging population that will need additional response assistance.

According to the U.S. Census of 2014, approximately 3.8 million Californians over the age of five years, or 10 percent of the total civilian non-institutionalized population (estimated at 38.7 million), have some form of disability. Additionally, an estimated 709,479 or 3.0 percent of the non-institutionalized population of California ages 18 to 64 years and 816,093 or 18.1 percent of those 65 years and over have an "independent living difficulty." People with disabilities and/or AFN as defined in Appendix B for the purposes of the CDRF, may need accessible transportation resources when evacuating and may be unable to understand,

process or act on warning communication about impending emergencies (such as wildfires or tsunamis), that is not delivered using interpreters, closed captioning or other accessible formats.

It is imperative for emergency managers across the state to understand the complexities of whole community planning, such as addressing how to effectively transport individuals with access and functional needs during critical incidents. To assist with this effort and to improve the ability and capacity of emergency managers to ensure individuals with disabilities and/or AFN are better able to maintain their independence, health, and safety during disasters, the Governor created the Cal OES Office for Access and Functional Needs (OAFN) in 2008. The purpose of the Cal OES OAFN is to identify the needs of individuals with disabilities and/or AFN before, during, and after disasters and to integrate those needs into all aspects of the State's emergency management systems. The Cal OES OAFN released planning guidance and other relevant information to assist with this issue. For more information about the Cal OES OAFN, look for its link at the [Cal OES website](#).

To determine how people with disabilities and/or AFN could be better supported in general population shelters, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) initiated a planning effort of a diversified stakeholder group that resulted in the creation of the Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST) program. The FAST program provides trained staff to conduct functional assessments of shelter residents in general population shelters. FAST members will be deployed to shelters when this resource is requested by the shelter manager. Once the needs are assessed, a FAST member will initiate the appropriate request for resources for the shelter resident. CDSS administers the FAST program and works with counties and cities to develop their FAST programs and incorporate the program into their local mass care and shelter plans. For more information about the FAST program, visit the [CDSS website](#).

Additionally, the California Department of Health Care Services (CDHCS) partners with California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) departments use the FAST model to develop a team-tool approach for rapid assessment for disaster behavioral health needs following an emergency. Soon after a disaster, ground teams conduct a quick assessment of the behavioral/mental health status of displaced individuals in gathering places such as shelters.

## 6.2 Implications of Growth

Growth patterns have a direct bearing on the impacts of hazards, risk, and vulnerability. Rapid growth in Southern California counties has intensified high earthquake hazard exposure of large populations. The San Francisco Bay region constitutes ten counties (roughly 20 percent of California's population), making this region's hazard vulnerability high. Inland counties are replacing coastal counties as the leading growth areas increasing the vulnerability of exposure to

high flood hazards in Central Valley counties and high wildfire hazards in the foothill and mountainous counties. Additional growth impacts resulting in increased risks to communities in California include, but are not limited to, coastal flooding, wildfire on the urban interface, stress on old infrastructure systems, increased dependency on supply chain resiliency, transportation strains, drain on scarce natural resources, and environmental destruction.

## **6.3 Hazards Analysis**

The State of California's principal hazards, as documented in the California SHMP based upon the findings of the State THIRA, are summarized below.

### **6.3.1 Earthquakes**

While earthquakes occur less frequently than other primary hazard events, they account for the greatest combined losses (deaths, injuries, and damage costs) in disasters since 1950 and have the greatest catastrophic disaster potential. However, since 1950, only eight percent of federally declared disasters in the State were the result of earthquakes, which claimed 203 lives, and resulted in 18,962 injuries, and over \$8 billion in Cal OES-administered disaster costs. These costs represent only the eligible costs under the State and federal disaster assistance programs administered by Cal OES to reimburse State and local agencies, and certain PNPs, for their extraordinary emergency response costs and/or emergency and permanent repairs to their facilities damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. It does not include, for example, the hundreds of millions of dollars from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that went directly to local jurisdictions or private insurance reimbursements.

Earthquake vulnerability is primarily based upon population and the built environment (for example, non-reinforced masonry structures are more vulnerable to shaking than reinforced structures). Urban areas in high hazard zones tend to be the most vulnerable, while uninhabited areas are generally less vulnerable. There are large concentrations of similar groups throughout high earthquake hazard areas in the State's most heavily populated counties of Southern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, Delta Region, Central Valley and along the Pacific Coast. Buildings pose the largest risk to life, injury, property, and economic welfare. California has approximately 14 million housing units, 31 percent in multi-unit structures, with an average of 2.9 occupants per unit. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). Fewer than five percent of California's existing buildings are structurally retrofitted; the actual number has not been determined. While ground shaking may be the predominant agent of damage in most earthquakes, fires following earthquakes can also lead to catastrophic damage depending on the combination of building characteristics and density, meteorological conditions, and other factors. This represents a very high risk to key services located in these earthquake high hazard zones that if damaged or destroyed would have devastating national and international economic

impacts. These include, but are not limited to, hi-tech industry, major oil and natural gas refineries, and international seaports.

### **6.3.2 Floods**

Floods represent the second most frequent and destructive source of hazard, vulnerability and risk, both in terms of recent State history and the probability of future destruction at greater magnitudes than previously recorded. From February 1954 to April 2011, 63 percent of federally declared major disasters in the State involved flooding. Hurricane Katrina also revealed the additional vulnerability of groups within the general population who may have fewer resources or less mobility than others. These disasters have claimed 292 lives, resulting in 759 injuries and over \$4.8 billion in Cal OES-administered disaster costs.

California has a 1,100-mile-long coastline, prominent coastal and inland mountain ranges, and extensive and highly varied deserts. These geographical factors combine to create various types of floods: alluvial fan, coastal, flash, fluvial, lake, levee, mudslide, riverine, sea level rise and tsunamis. Floods, erosion and debris flows also occur in California in the months and years following large fires. Wildfires greatly reduce the amount of vegetation, which when combined with the hydrophobic nature of fire ash, reduces the amount of rainwater absorption, and allows excessive water runoff that often includes large amounts of debris. While periods of high intensity rainfall are of particular concern, post-fire flooding can also occur during a normal rainy season.

The standard references to establish the location of flood hazards are the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) designations, part of a national insurance system maintained under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Studies comparing 2000 U.S. Census data with NFIP FIRM maps found over five million Californians (15 percent of the total population) live in a FIRM floodplain and nearly two million (5.8 percent of the total population) live in a 100-year floodplain. Approximately 84 percent of the five million Californians living in a FIRM floodplain were in 13 counties having 100,000 or more people within 100-year and 500-year FIRM floodplains. In 2000, Orange County led the state, with close to 1.4 million people at risk. However, every county in the state experiences floods. The nature of these events varies due to the State's diverse climatology and geography.

### **6.3.3 Fire**

In California, wildfire represents the third most destructive source of hazard, vulnerability, and risk, both in terms of recent state history and the probability of future destruction of greater magnitudes than previously recorded. Wildfires are the most frequent source of declared disasters and account for the third highest combined losses. Roughly 37 million acres in California are ecologically at risk from fire with 17 million acres at high risk. Wildfire vulnerability in California is found chiefly in wildland-urban-interface (WUI) communities, located largely on

the periphery of suburban areas in Southern California, coastal mountains, and heavily wooded areas of the Sierra Nevada. WUI is a general term that applies to development interspersed within or adjacent to landscapes that support wildland fire. Some areas burn frequently, particularly the hills surrounding Los Angeles, San Diego, and the Central Coast, as well as more isolated mountains in the Coastal Ranges and Sierra Nevada. From 1950 to 2016, an average of 320,000 acres burned annually. However, there is substantial annual variability, attributable to weather conditions and large lightning events that can result in many dispersed ignitions across remote locations. Annual totals range from a low of 31,000 acres in 1963 to a high of 1.37 million acres in 2008. Since 1950, an upward trend in acres burned is strongly evident. The three largest fire years were all in the past 10 years (2008, 2014 and 2016). Research additionally indicates trends of (1) increased fire severity, particularly in coniferous forest types of the Sierra; (2) increased risk to human infrastructure; (3) increased hazards and risks associated with vegetation fires due to climate change, recent drought years and tree mortality; and (4) increased costs of fire suppression and losses. These studies together suggest that patterns exhibited in recent history will intensify due to changes in both threats and assets exposed. The pattern of increased damages is directly related to increased urban spread into historic forested areas where wildfire is part of the natural ecosystem. The number of homes in the WUI increases at a rate of 2.4 percent per year in State Responsibility Areas (SRA). The number of homes outside the WUI increases at a rate of only 2.1 percent per year. Many of the communities within the high hazard areas for fires rely on volunteer fire departments. The inherent conflict between wildfires and human development requires careful management, including local enforcement of fire mitigation measures in order to reduce losses to life, property, and resources from wildfires.

#### **6.3.4 Levee Failure**

Levee failure is one of several phenomena identified as secondary or cascading hazards triggered by the three primary hazards described above. There are several areas in California that use levees to protect land from peak flood levels/below sea level. Although there are nine types of levels, they generally serve two purposes<sup>1</sup>. The first are levees designed to withstand peak flood levels caused by rapid snow-melt or intense rainfall within the watershed (e.g., levees along the Russian River or the Sacramento River near Sacramento). The second are levees designed to withstand nominal water levels on a continuous basis as well as peak flood levels (e.g., levees throughout the San Francisco Bay-San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta region). In California, levees protect farmland, ranchland, rural residential areas, urban residential areas, and infrastructure such as roads, highways, and waterways or canals. The Bay-Delta is a complex

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<sup>1</sup> [Betchart, Will B. "Delta Levees – Types, Uses, and Policy Options." Delta Vision, 7 Aug. 2008.](#)

system where three rivers bring in fresh water, tidal fluctuations that cycle salt water or brackish water, and the Central Valley and State Water projects that carry fresh water to upward of 23 million citizens in Central and Southern California. Approximately 60 percent of the water supply of the San Francisco Bay Area is also extracted from or passes through the Delta, as does all of the water supply for the Santa Clara Valley (also known as Silicon Valley). In addition to the risks to the water system posed to the area from Delta levee failures, the Bay Area also has numerous substandard levees protecting both low-lying and below-sea-level urban areas and infrastructure, including the Oakland International Airport. Increased flood frequency in California is a predicted consequence of climate change. Mechanisms whereby climate change leads to an elevated flood risk include sea level rise, more intense daily precipitation events, and shifts in the seasonal timing of river flows. As sea levels rise, flood stages in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta of the San Francisco Bay estuary may also rise, putting increased pressure on Delta levees. In addition, recent studies indicate the levees in the Delta are susceptible to significant damage in a near-field seismic event.

#### **6.3.5 Landslides and Other Earth Movements**

Like its earthquake-generating faults, California's mountainous terrain is also a consequence of dynamic geologic processes in operation as the North American Plate grinds over the Pacific Plate. More than one-third of California is mountainous terrain that generally trends parallel to the coast, forming a barrier that captures moisture from offshore storms originating in the Gulfs of Alaska and Mexico. Steep topography, weak rocks, heavy winter rains, and occasional earthquakes all lead to slope failures more frequently than would otherwise occur under gravity alone. Although the area affected by a single landslide is less than that of earthquakes, landslides are pervasive in California's mountainous terrain and occur far more often, resulting in cumulative losses approaching \$200 million in a given year. Average annual landslide losses in California are estimated at about \$100 million. Because landslides occur as isolated events in both time and location, and there is presently no systematic means in place for documenting their losses, landslide hazard is often underestimated or goes unrecognized in the policy arena, even though landslides continue to cause millions of dollars in cumulative damage to California's homes, businesses, and infrastructure. Landslide risk is high in the coastal regions of California, home to much of the State's population, industry, and infrastructure. Debris flow cause damage to structures and endangers lives in hillside areas, and can also run out beyond the mountains. Alluvial fans are geologic features built by successive runoff spread out on the broad fan-like surface as debris-laden floods or debris flows. As residential and business land use expands onto these mountain-front alluvial fan areas, more lives and properties are at risk from debris-laden floods and debris flows. The two main



types of structures vulnerable to landslides are buildings and “lifelines” (such as utility and transportation lines).

#### 6.3.6 Tsunami

A tsunami is a series of large ocean waves generated by (1) large earthquakes, which deform the ocean floor, or (2) landslides within or falling into the ocean. Any disturbance in the ocean that causes the displacement of large amounts of water could result in a tsunami. Not all earthquakes generate a tsunami. To generate tsunamis, earthquakes must occur underneath or near the ocean, be of a large magnitude, and create vertical movement of the sea floor. Generally, earthquakes on strike-slip faults, such as the San Andreas, do not by themselves generate tsunamis. In some instances, large strike-slip fault earthquakes may trigger landslides, which could cause a local tsunami.

Earthquakes generated on a subduction zone, an area where one tectonic plate is forced under another plate, cause most tsunamis. In subduction zones one plate is forced down and an adjacent plate is forced up causing an earthquake. The movement of the plates displaces water on the ocean floor vertically, resulting in a wave, which then propagates horizontally through and across the entire ocean. (Source: Cal OES *SHMP*, 2013).

A catastrophic earthquake and tsunami event along the 800-mile-long Cascadia Subduction Zone, which lies off the northwest coast of the United States, presents a significant risk to California, Oregon and Washington. In northern coastal California alone, there is the potential for 1,000 or more immediate fatalities, an additional 1,500 persons injured, and 28,000 structures damaged or destroyed. In addition, transportation infrastructure, communications networks, and water, wastewater, electricity, and natural gas distribution systems would suffer extreme damage. (Source: Cal OES, DHS, FEMA, Region IX. *California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan*, September 2013).

Over 80 tsunamis were observed/recorded along California's coast in the past 150 years. Since 1946, seven tsunamis caused damage to ports and harbors in California. In 1964, a M9.2 earthquake offshore from Alaska caused an earthquake that resulted in 12 deaths in California and destroyed portions of downtown Crescent City. More recently, a 2006 tsunami (originating in the Kurile Islands region) caused approximately \$20 million in damage to Crescent City harbor. A 2010 tsunami (originating offshore from Chile) caused several million dollars in damage to ports and harbors in California. A tsunami in 2011 (caused by a M9.0 earthquake offshore of Japan) killed one person at the mouth of the Klamath River and caused up to \$100 million in damage to 27 ports, harbors, and marinas throughout California. The most damage occurred in Crescent City, Santa Cruz and Moss Landing harbors and a federal disaster was declared in Del Norte, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties. Damages were estimated at

over \$48 million statewide, with \$12-to-\$16 million occurring at the Inner Basin of Crescent City Harbor and \$25 million at Santa Cruz Harbor.

A seiche (pronounced 'saysh') is a standing wave or wave oscillations in a large enclosed or semi-enclosed basin such as a lake, reservoir, bay, or channel. Seiches can be caused by earthquakes, landslides, and weather events (such as sustained wind), but these events do not necessarily create a seiche. When one of these events creates wave oscillation in an enclosed or mostly-enclosed water body, the seiche waves can be reflected across the water body for a prolonged period, and amplified in smaller areas such as bays.

While seiche risks can occur in any of California's large enclosed or semi-enclosed water bodies, particular study has been made at Lake Tahoe. The ancient McKinney Bay landslide, on the west side of Lake Tahoe, creates a hazard due to its poorly consolidated deposits which may again fail, producing a landslide and a damaging seiche (Source: USGS. *Tsunami-generated boulder ridges in Lake Tahoe, California-Nevada*, 2006).

In addition to a landslide event causing a potential seiche at Lake Tahoe, there are mapped faults underlying the lake and nearby. A modeling scenario generated estimated seiche waves of three to ten meters, which is a hazard to low-lying lakeside communities (Source: Geophysical Research Letters. *The potential hazard from tsunami and Seiche waves generated by large earthquakes within Lake Tahoe, California-Nevada*, 2000). Another study mapped three faults (West Tahoe Fault; Stateline Fault; Incline Village Fault) that could produce a magnitude 7.0 earthquake (Source: Geology. *60 k.y. record of extension across the western boundary of the Basin and Range province: Estimate of slip rates from offset shoreline terraces and a catastrophic slide beneath Lake Tahoe*, 2005).

Seiches have been recorded in river channels, as well. A U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) employee reported that gauges on the Mokelumne River in central California showed a slight fluctuation caused by a 1932 earthquake centered in Lodi, California (Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program. *Seismic Seiches*, accessed 6/9/2016).

Earthquake-induced seiches of up to 1.5 meters have caused damage to ports and assets in southern California. Seiches caused damages to boats and harbor facilities, boat docks, pilings, and fuel docks.

### **6.3.7 Climate-Related Hazards**

In the 2013 SHMP, climate change was treated as a condition that will alter and potentially worsen the impacts of other hazards, rather than being treated as a distinct hazard with unique impacts. For example, extreme heat and heat waves are an existing hazard that will be exacerbated by climate change, as are health risks from vector-carried diseases previously found only in tropical regions of the world. Impacts of climate change on the frequency, timing, and



magnitude of floods varies with the geography throughout the State. Areas that experience early run off from snow melt, coupled with intensified rain or coastal areas experiencing sea level rise, may be more greatly impacted by flooding. Increases in frequency and severity of the following hazards are anticipated due to climate change.

#### *6.3.7.1 Air Pollution*

Although as a single event air pollution is less significant than flood, fire, or earthquake, cumulatively it is much more hazardous to the health of large numbers of Californians. Air pollution is a continuing problem, with the largest concentration of pollution in the highest populated air basins: the San Francisco Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento Valley, San Diego, and the South Coast (including Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties).

Unhealthful air pollution conditions also are often associated with wildfires in the state. Levels of particulate matter can reach concentrations considered hazardous. Smoke from ongoing wildfires can persist for days and even weeks at a time. Although meteorological conditions sometimes allow smoky conditions to improve during day, the overall increased exposure of populations to particulate matter for days or weeks can exacerbate underlying conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and cardiovascular disease. Sustained air quality in the range considered unhealthy has led to evacuations of entire communities during past wildfire events.

#### *6.3.7.2 Avalanches*

Avalanches occur in the steep mountainous areas of the state that receive significant amounts of snow. Avalanches are weather-related threats to communities, residents, and visitors in the high mountain areas of the State.

#### *6.3.7.3 Coastal Flooding, Erosion and Sea Level Rise*

The potential impacts of global warming and climate change include increased opportunities for severe weather and winter storms that may result in coastal flooding and erosion, as well as sea level rise. California's topography includes more than 1,100 miles of coastline with varying geologic features including steep coastal bluffs, beaches, wetlands, bays, and deltas. It also supports varying levels of development and land use, including recreational, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential. The potential impacts of sea level rise are substantial. It is already impacting urban areas, rail lines, major freeways, and sensitive habitats (i.e., saltwater intrusion onto agricultural lands and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta impact crop production and drinking water supplies). Sea level rise and subsequent inundation is especially prevalent during storm surges and periods of "king" tides. In 2010, areas vulnerable to inundation had a population of about 475,000 and property values estimated at \$100 billion.

#### *6.3.7.4 Droughts and Water Shortages*

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Normally, one dry year does not constitute a drought in California, but rather serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. Drought has affected virtually every county in California at one time or another, causing millions of dollars in damages. Drought can have secondary impacts. For example, drought is a major determinant of wildfire hazard, in that it creates greater propensity for fire starts and larger, more prolonged conflagrations fueled by excessively dry vegetation, along with reduced water supply for firefighting purposes. Drought is also an economic hazard. Significant economic impacts on California's agricultural industry can occur as a result of short- and long-term drought conditions; these include hardships to farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. In some cases, droughts can also cause significant increases in food prices to the consumer due to shortages. Drought can also result in lack of water and subsequent feed available to grazing livestock, potentially leading to risk of livestock death and resulting in losses to California's economy. Extreme drought periods can potentially lead to the displacement of persons who no longer have water available from their wells and sanitation issues and water needs for people who remain in place. Local, State and federal emergency response and recovery managers must be prepared to address these impacts.

Climate scientists studying California find drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the 21st century due to climate change. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. proclaimed a State of Emergency (SOE) in California due to the drought conditions in the State in January 2014, resulting from record low precipitation persisting since 2012. During that same month, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture designated 27 California counties as natural disaster areas due to the drought. As of this writing, the State received 63 Emergency Proclamations from city, county, tribal governments and special districts. On September 19, 2014, the Governor issued Executive Order (EO) streamlining relief efforts for families with drinking water shortages due to drought. In April 2015, the Governor issued another EO mandating a 25 percent water use reduction for cities and towns across California. The Governor issued yet another EO in November 2015, intensifying the State's drought response by calling for additional actions and extending emergency conservation regulations through November 2017. The experiences of California during recent years underscore the need to examine more closely the State's water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies.

#### *6.3.7.5 Energy Shortage and Energy Resiliency*

California accounts for approximately 8.5 percent of the total energy consumption in the United States. The 2000-2001 California electricity crisis brought to light many critical issues surrounding the State's power generation system, including post-deregulation market manipulation and California's

dependency on out-of-state resources coupled with in-state transmission bottlenecks. Although the State has taken effective measures to mitigate market manipulation, built more transmissions to reduce bottlenecks, and implemented effective energy conservation programs, California continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power. Climate change may also increase California's vulnerability to energy shortage hazards. Predicted increases in heat waves as well as increasingly severe winter storms will put even greater strain on California's electricity system.

#### *6.3.7.6 Extreme Heat*

Heat waves do not cause damage or elicit the same immediate response as floods, fires, earthquakes, and other disasters. They have, however, claimed many lives in comparison with other disasters. The worst single heat wave event in California occurred in Southern California in 1955, when an eight day heat wave is said to have resulted in 946 deaths. The July 2006 heat wave in California caused the deaths of 136 people over a 13-day period. Conversely, the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake resulted in 63 deaths; the 1992 Northridge Earthquake was responsible for the loss of 55 lives; and the catastrophic 2003 Southern California Firestorms resulted in 24 deaths. Numbers of fatalities during any heat episode may be underreported or misreported, often times because heat is not noted as a contributing factor to the death. The Spatial Hazard Events and Loss Data for the United States (SHELDUS), estimates approximately 47 heat events occurred in California between the years 1960 and 2008. Adjusted to 2008 dollars, SHELDUS reports severe heat events in California caused roughly \$1.8 million in property damage and \$531.7 million in crop damage. As temperatures rise, Californians will face greater risk of death from dehydration, heat stroke/exhaustion, heart attack, stroke, and respiratory distress caused by extreme heat. By mid-century, extreme heat events in urban centers could cause two to three times more heat-related deaths than occur today, especially in populations of persons with disabilities and/or AFN.

#### *6.3.7.7 Freeze*

Sustained temperatures below freezing in California's generally mild weather regions can cause life loss and health risks to the residents of these areas, especially those persons with disabilities and/or AFN. Though infrequent, freezes can severely affect California agriculture. During winter and spring growing seasons, freezing temperatures can cause extensive crop damage. Secondary impacts of freeze disasters include major economic impacts on farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. Freezes also cause significant increases in food prices to the consumer due to shortages. Freeze spells are likely to become less frequent in California as climate temperatures increase; if emissions follow higher pathways, freezing events could occur only once per decade in a sizable portion of the State by the second half of the 21st century. Although fewer freeze spells would decrease cold-related health

effects, too few could increase incidence of disease, as vectors and pathogens do not die off. (Source: California Natural Resources Agency, Climate Change Unit).

#### **6.3.7.8 Insect Pests and Diseases**

California farmers contend with a wide range of crop-damaging pests and pathogens. Continued climate change is likely to alter the abundance and types of many pests, lengthen pests' breeding seasons, and increase pathogen growth rates. Refer to Section 6.3.9 regarding *Agriculture Pests and Diseases* for more information.

#### **6.3.7.9 Severe Weather and Storms**

More extreme weather and severe storms are expected among the future natural hazards challenges in California due to climate change. Increases in severe weather, winter storms, floods, temperature extremes, and other meteorological effects are anticipated. Because the science is so new, however, little is yet known about certain possible weather effects of climate change. Although California's hurricane risk is low, the Southern California coast remains threatened. A Category 1 hurricane struck San Diego in October of 1858. Generally, hurricanes downgrade to tropical storms or depressions when they approach California due to the cold water currents off the coast.

While California has tornadoes, such storms represent a relatively low risk, compared to states in the mid-west and southern United States where risk exposure is severe and many lives and millions of dollars are lost annually due to this hazard. Between 1950 and 2006, 316 tornadoes occurred in California, caused 87 injuries, and totaled more than \$103.5 million in property damage, as well as \$267,000 in reported crop damage. No known deaths occurred as a result of California tornadoes, and the State has never proclaimed an SOE or had a federal disaster declared as the result of a tornado event. Tornadoes are measured by the Fujita Tornado Scale (F0-F12) that classifies tornadoes by intensity categories, based on the maximum winds within the funnel. Of the 316 tornadoes in California between 1950 and 2006, only two reached F3 (wind speed 158-206 miles per hour); 22 were F2 (wind speed 113-157 miles per hour), 84 were F1 (wind speed 73-112 miles per hour), and the remaining 208 were at F0 (wind speed 40-72 miles per hour). The biggest risks of tornadoes in California include light-to-moderate damage to homes, destruction of mobile homes, and injuries caused by light object projectiles.

#### **6.3.8 Volcanoes**

Many of California's young volcanoes pose a threat to people and property. Volcanic eruptions occur in the State about as frequently as the largest San Andreas Fault Zone earthquakes; at least ten eruptions occurred in California in the last 1,000 years. A national report on volcanic threat published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in 2005 lists eight young and potentially hazardous volcanic areas in California. (Source: U.S. Geological Survey).

California's high-to-moderate threat volcanoes include Medicine Lake Volcano (Siskiyou, Modoc, and Shasta counties), Mt. Shasta (Siskiyou County), Lassen Volcanic Center (Shasta, Tehama, Lassen, and Plumas counties), Clear Lake Volcanic Field (Sonoma and Lake Counties), Long Valley Caldera/Mono-Inyo Craters (Mono County), Ubehebe Craters (Inyo County), Coso Volcanic Field (Inyo County) and Salton Buttes (Imperial County). Additionally, seven other young volcanoes in California with lower threat ranking are identified in the 2005 report. In addition, close proximity to a number of active or potentially active volcanoes in the nearby states of Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona and across the border in Mexico could cause volcanic ash fall hazards within California, depending on atmospheric conditions and eruption magnitude. Future volcanic eruptions in California are inevitable. Geophysical and geochemical monitoring conducted by USGS reveal the presence of magma (molten rock) beneath seven of the eight California volcanoes ranked as moderate to high threat. From studies at high to moderate threat volcanoes, USGS estimates the likelihood of renewed volcanism in California is about 1 in 200 to 1 in 3,600 in any given year. Although many hazard areas have low residential population, they may have significant population influx for vacation and recreational use.

#### **6.3.9 Agriculture and Animal Pests and Diseases**

California agriculture is at risk from pests and diseases that, under the right circumstances, can cause severe economic, environmental, or physical harm. Agriculture pests and diseases can result in economic and human health disasters. For example, insect pest hazards can have a major economic impact on farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. They can cause significant reductions in production and international trade and increased food prices for consumers due to shortages. In addition, insect pests and diseases such as Sudden Oak Death and Pitch Canker in trees can destroy large expanses of forest and woodland, increasing the fuel load and contributing to greater fire risk.

The prevention, detection, immediate containment, and eradication of foreign animal disease (FAD) are high priorities to safeguard California's food supply. Some animal diseases have human health implications and all affect production and the marketability of livestock and poultry. Examples of currently recognized FAD threats include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), some strains of Avian Influenza (AI), and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END). Highly contagious viruses cause these diseases that spread exponentially, potentially devastating vast populations of animals and, in some cases, may pose a threat to human health. Disease outbreak models suggest FMD would spread so quickly in California that for each hour a response is delayed, the eventual response cost will increase by one to four million dollars. Similarly, AI and END can expand through populations of birds exponentially. In 2003, an outbreak of END in Southern California resulted in 18,000 homes and ranches being placed under individual quarantine, and affected birds were euthanized on 2,500 of those



premises. AI could be expected to move through California with similar expediency.

The world has also recently witnessed the emergence and spread of tick-borne diseases, including bluetongue (a devastating viral disease, transmitted to ruminant livestock by insect vectors, first appeared in northern Europe in 2006), and the citrus tristeza virus (an aphid-borne disease that has killed tens of millions of citrus trees worldwide, and which recently threatened California orange crops). (Source: Institute of Medicine, Forum on Microbial Threats).

#### **6.3.10 Marine Invasive Species**

The introduction of non-indigenous species (NIS) into coastal marine and estuarine waters can cause significant and enduring economic, human health, and environmental impacts. In coastal environments, commercial shipping is the most important vector for species introductions. Commercial ships transport organisms through two primary mechanisms (vectors): ballast water and vessel biofouling. Ballast water is taken on and released by a vessel during cargo loading and discharging operations to maintain the vessel's trim and stability. Biofouling organisms are aquatic species attached to or associated with submerged or wetted hard surfaces.

Once introduced, invasive species are likely to become a permanent part of an ecosystem and may flourish, creating environmental imbalances, presenting risks to human health, and causing significant economic problems. Examples include the zebra and quagga mussel infestations in the Colorado River Aqueduct System and California waterways, and the propagation of aquatic weeds, such as water hyacinth, in the California Delta. Information related to community vulnerability and loss assessments related to marine invasive species, if any, may be found in Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMP).

#### **6.3.11 Dam Failure**

Dam failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from behind a dam. Floods, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism can all cause a dam to fail. Dam failure causes downstream flooding that can affect life and property. California has more than 1,400 dams of jurisdictional size. Los Angeles County has 100 jurisdictional-size dams; the most in California. Sonoma County is second with 63 dams and Del Norte is the only county in the State having no dams of jurisdictional size.

The term "dam failure" encompasses a wide variety of circumstances. Situations that constitute a dam failure vary widely, from slowly developing problems to a partial or catastrophic collapse of the entire dam. In the past 50 years, there have been only a small number of dam failures occurred in California. The most catastrophic dam failure in California's history is the infamous St. Francis Dam in Los Angeles County, which failed in March 1928 shortly after construction of the dam was completed. This failure resulted in the deaths of more than 450 people

and destruction of nearly 1,000 homes and buildings. As a direct result of this catastrophe, the California Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams came into existence. Other significant dam failures in California's history include Baldwin Hills in 1963 and the near-failure of the Lower San Fernando Dam in 1971.

FEMA recently launched an effort under its Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) program to communicate risk of dam failure and coordinate State and private mitigation and preparedness efforts. There are 696 high hazard dams in the State. For the period 2007-2009, remediation needs were identified at 45 dams, of which 30 are high hazard. Remediation was completed at 77 dams, of which 51 are high hazard. The remediation included work to address remediation needs identified before 2007. As of July 2010, remediation was under way (i.e., identified or under construction) at 102 dams, of which 72 are high hazard.

#### **6.3.12 Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector Borne Disease Hazards**

Over the past 30 years, following decades during which many mosquito-borne human illnesses were controlled in many areas through the use of habitat modification and pesticides, malaria and dengue fever reemerged in Asia and the Americas. West Nile virus spread rapidly throughout the United States following its 1999 introduction in New York City, and chikungunya fever resurged in Asia and Africa and emerged in Europe. (Source: Institute of Medicine, Forum on Microbial Threats).

The Zika virus is a recent example of an emerging vector born disease threat. Zika is transmitted mainly by mosquitos and was discovered in 1947 in Uganda. The first large outbreak of disease caused by Zika infection was reported from the Island of Yap (Federated States of Micronesia) in 2007, as the virus moved from south-east Asia across the Pacific. During a 2013-14 outbreak in French Polynesia, the neurological disorder Guillain-Barré Syndrome was linked to Zika infection. In South America, the first reports of locally transmitted infection came from Brazil in May 2015. In October 2015, Brazil reported an association between Zika virus infection and microcephaly. By the start of February 2016, local transmission of Zika infection had been reported from more than 20 countries and territories in the Americas, including the United States. Beyond the range of mosquito vectors, Zika virus infections are expected to be carried worldwide by international travel. (Source: Kindhauser M.K., Allen T., Frank V., Santhana R.S. & Dye C.).

Pandemic influenza would have a significant impact throughout the State. While seasonal influenza occurs every year, in the U.S. the influenza season typically extends from October through May, peaking in January or February with yearly epidemics of varying severity. Sporadic cases or outbreaks of human disease also occur outside of typical seasonal patterns. These cases are sometimes caused by new strains of influenza that can develop into a pandemic. An

influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus, for which there is little or no human immunity, emerges and spreads on a worldwide scale, infecting a large proportion of the human population. As demonstrated historically, pandemic influenza causes serious illness and death among people of all age groups and has a major impact on society.

The impact of an actual epidemic, pandemic or vector borne disease outbreak cannot be predicted, as it will depend on the virulence of the virus, speed at which the virus spreads, availability of vaccines and antivirals, and the effectiveness of medical and non-medical containment measures.

### **6.3.13 Hazardous Materials Release**

Accidental hazardous materials releases occur many times during any given day. In 2012, the California State Warning Center (CSWC) received more than 11,000 reports on hazardous material incidents and potential hazardous material incidents. Of these incidents, most were minor but some caused significant impacts such as injuries, evacuation, and the need for cleanup. Recent high-profile hazardous materials incidents include: the San Bruno Gas Explosion; the Richmond Refinery explosion and fire; and a number of incidents involving hazardous materials being transported by rail. The substantial increase in the amount of a particularly hazardous form of crude oil being shipped by rail throughout the continent has led to the potential for serious accidents in the State. Other hazards include: the transportation of hazardous substances (rail, highway, ship, pipeline, etc.), incidents at fixed facilities including refineries, and the widespread use of agricultural chemicals, particularly fumigants, which can drift off-site. There is no comprehensive statewide vulnerability assessment available at this time.

### **6.3.14 Natural Gas Pipelines and Storage Facilities**

California is a leader in exploring and implementing alternative energy sources, such as wind and solar. Nevertheless, traditional energy sources, such as natural gas, continue to expand. More people live and work closer to gas transmission pipelines placed prior to government agencies adoption and implementation of land use and other pipeline safety regulations. The potential risk is compounded by the age and natural gradual deterioration of the gas transmission system. Significant failure, including pipe breaks and explosions, results in loss of life, injury, property damage, and environmental impacts. Growth in population, urbanization, and land development near transmission pipelines, together with addition of new facilities to meet new demands, may increase the likelihood of pipeline damage due to human activity and the exposure of people and property to pipeline failures. Most natural gas used in California comes from out-of-state natural gas basins. It is delivered to California via the interstate natural gas pipeline system. Given the extensive gas transmission and distribution systems in place in California, the potential for serious damage and loss of life from a single pipeline explosion is substantial.



On September 9, 2010, a 30-inch steel natural gas transmission pipeline owned and operated by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) ruptured and exploded in a residential neighborhood in San Bruno, California. PG&E estimated 47.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas was released. The released natural gas ignited and destroyed 38 homes and damaged 70 additional homes. There were 8 confirmed deaths and 66 reported injuries. Cal OES estimated damages at \$15.4 million, including \$2.5 million for debris removal, \$10.2 million in protective measures, \$2.1 million for roads and bridges, and \$0.6 million for utilities and other facilities.

Gas storage facilities are also a threat. For example, in 2015, a gas leak at an underground natural gas storage facility in Southern California continued to emit methane for weeks in an adjacent Los Angeles suburb. The odor-created and other chemicals in the gas sickened local residents and displaced thousands of residents. Schools relocated and local businesses suffered due to loss of customers. Over 418 underground natural gas storage facilities exist around the nation, including 14 in California<sup>2</sup>.

Two documents assess statewide vulnerabilities or potential losses from gas pipeline ruptures: (1) Haywired project document published by USGS to model and study impacts on the San Francisco Bay area from an M7.05 earthquake on the Hayward fault, and (2) the Emergency Power Systems for Critical Facilities document published by FEMA that includes courses of action related to an M7.0 earthquake on the Hayward fault. It can be logically assumed any facility or home in close proximity to a natural gas transmission pipeline is at risk. This risk is heightened if the facility is also located in an area of high seismicity, where multiple gas line failures and resulting fires can be expected.

#### **6.3.15 Oil Spills**

The complex array of petroleum-related industries and distribution networks throughout the State of California makes the majority of the State vulnerable to oil spills. A report prepared in 2003 by the U.S. Department of the Interior Minerals Management Service states, "based on the amount of offshore oil expected to be produced in California over the next 28 years and the number of spills that occurred in the past, the risk of a spill of 1,000 oil barrel units or greater occurring during that period is estimated at 41.2 percent for federal operations and 8.4 percent for State operations." At the U.S. House of Representatives Natural Resources Committee on May 27, 2010, California Congressman John Garamendi testified the coastal environment of the State of California provides \$22 billion in annual economic activity and employs 369,000 people. This is in addition to the immeasurable wealth and value difficult to quantify relative to the coastal environmental assets, including land, water, wildlife and habitat.

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<sup>2</sup> ["California Underground Natural Gas Storage Capacity." U.S. Energy Information, U.S. Department of Energy, 28 Feb. 2019.](#)

While even a catastrophic oil spill such as the recent Deepwater Horizon explosion and spill in the Gulf of Mexico would affect only a portion of these economical and aesthetic assets, the potential impacts could be sizeable and long-lasting.

#### **6.3.16 Radiological Incidents**

Radioactive materials are routinely transported in California. These materials include the medical and industrial sources described below, as well as wastes with radioactive components. Many of the radioactive waste shipments come from research and cleanup efforts at national laboratories.

Diablo Canyon Power Plant in San Luis Obispo County is the only operating nuclear power plant (NPP) in California. The Diablo Canyon plant is undergoing seismic studies to identify the location and potential hazards associated with a recently identified off-shore earthquake fault zone as part of relicensing by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Due to strict regulation of nuclear power plants in the U.S., significant nuclear power incidents harmful to the public have low probability of occurrence, and none have occurred to date in California. The probability of a catastrophic event involving a nuclear power plant is low and these plants are extremely well-protected. However, as evidenced by the March 2011 events at the Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan, caused by the Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami, the consequences of a severe accident or successful terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant that results in a release of radioactive materials could be significant.

#### **6.3.17 Terrorism**

The term terrorism refers to intentional, criminal malicious acts on behalf of extremist political, religious, or social agendas. There is no single, universally accepted definition of terrorism, and it can be interpreted in many ways. Terrorism is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as "...the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives (28 CFR, Section 0.85)." Terrorism can involve the use of weapons of mass destruction, including biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons; arson, incendiary, explosive, and armed attacks; industrial sabotage and intentional hazardous materials releases; and cyber terrorism.

Terrorist events continue to occur in California. Terrorist threats are difficult to predict. Since a myriad of non-State actors use terrorists attacks for various reasons, the profile of terrorism hazards is large. Two things are clear from the perspective of hazard mitigation: the most often used weapon of terrorists is a bomb and the greatest potential for loss is from weapons of mass destruction. Further concerns include the use of chemical and biological weapons, and the potentially catastrophic impact of the detonation of an Improvised Nuclear

Device (IND). The vulnerability of various assets to particular threats can change over time. Due to the dynamic nature of the terrorist threat and the open nature of California society, all jurisdictions within California are vulnerable to terrorist attack. Vulnerability and loss assessments for California communities may be found in LHMPs.

### 6.3.18 Cyber Threats

In February 2013, President Barack Obama signed EO 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cyber Security. In May 2011, President Obama signed the PPD-21 on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, which is intended to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure against evolving threats.

The California Department of Technology, Information Security Office plays a critical role in ensuring the State's Information Technology infrastructure delivers vital services in a secure, reliable, and trustworthy manner. The Information Security Office is involved in a broad range of activities within the State and collaborates with federal, county, and city security professionals.

The California Cybersecurity Integration Center's (Cal-CSIC) is the primary cyber incident response coordination entity within California. Their mission is to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure or computer networks within the state. The Cal-CSIC closely coordinates with the California State Threat Assessment System and the U.S Department of Homeland Security - National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, including sharing cyber threat information that is received to provide warnings of cyber threats, coordinate cyber threat information sharing, assess risks to critical infrastructure and information technology networks, prioritize cyber threats and support California entities in protecting their vulnerable infrastructure and information technology networks.

The Federal Center for Internet Security (CIS) started the Integrated Intelligence Center (IIC), a new initiative to serve as a resource for State, local, tribal, and territorial government partners on cyber security information. Through this initiative IIC provides fusion centers with access to a broad range of cyber security products, reflecting input from many sources. This initiative ensures actionable information, collected and analyzed by DHS and IIC, is shared with fusion centers in a timely manner. CIS, in partnership with DHS, established a mechanism for all fusion centers to engage in a new collaborative information sharing and analysis environment on cyber security issues. For more information on the fusion center that supports your area of operations, go to the [National Fusion Center Association web page](#).

## Section 7 Recovery Assumptions

The following assumptions identify what the planning team assumes to be facts for recovery planning purposes in order to execute the CDRF:

- Recovery is a general responsibility of all levels of government working together.
- Local and Tribal governments have primary responsibility for recovery of their communities.
- State and federal agencies support community recovery in the form of personnel, resources, technical and regulatory assistance, and operational coordination, at the request of local government.
- Counties and cities enter into mutual aid agreements with each other in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement to use disaster recovery resources most effectively.
- Local governments request disaster recovery assistance from the State when recovery needs exceed local government resource capabilities.
- State agencies have emergency resources beyond the capabilities of local government that can be used to assist in disaster recovery.
- Effective mitigation, resiliency, continuity of operations and continuity of government planning prior to a disaster will greatly benefit the recovery effort.
- Without proper legal authorities, State and local recovery managers may be constrained in their ability to effectively manage the recovery process and undertake certain activities. With a gubernatorial SOE, State agencies may be directed to assist recovery efforts by implementing certain waivers.
- Effective community recovery requires the support and resources from all sectors of the community, including the public and private-sector.
- PNP organizations are an essential part of recovery operations, and the State will take action to support the resumption of PNP services.
- The State of California integrates, and encourages its local jurisdictions to integrate, issues related to planning for people with disabilities and/or AFN into all continuity, emergency recovery, and mitigation plans.
- Various critical lifelines may be severely damaged or disrupted and other critical facilities may be damaged. Funds and resources will be limited, so restoration and recovery efforts will need to be prioritized.
- Federal agency resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment local and State efforts in recovery activities that are beyond the State and local government capacities.
- California requests support from other states and requests federal assistance when the State's capabilities to recover from a disaster are insufficient or have been exhausted.
- The federal government provides recovery assistance following a PDD for the State.
- Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is an association of organizations and their government partners that provide disaster-related services to residents throughout California. California is broken into two

state VOADs (Northern California and Southern California) and numerous county VOADs.

- Existing State laws and regulations will play a role in disaster recovery.
- The CDRF provides the structure, leadership and an overview of the processes for State recovery efforts needed to ensure an inclusive process that is realistic, well-planned, and clearly communicated in order to instill confidence that State and local recovery goals can be achieved.
- Annexes for each of the California RSFs, and State and local agency recovery operations plans and standard operating procedures.
- State and local emergency managers use the CDRF as a reference for their own recovery planning and operations.
- CDRF recovery concepts and principles are active at all times and include guidance for pre- and post-disaster recovery activities across all disaster event phases, including recommended recovery preparedness activities.
- CDRF process begins during the response period with the gathering of information from damage assessments, ensuring an understanding of recovery needs is captured early.
- Response activities and short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery activities overlap, which make prioritizing resources a challenge.
- CDRF is scalable, provides interagency structures and processes applicable to moderate to large-scale incidents, yielding a Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) PDD, as well as smaller incidents that do not warrant a Stafford Act declaration, but may result in a Governor's Proclamation or local emergency proclamation and activation of State assistance under CDAA, or no direct Public Assistance or Individual Assistance at all.
- The roles and responsibilities presented in the CDRF and the RSF Annexes represent the full deployment of the State's recovery resources; however, not all of the functions included may be necessary for each recovery operation.
- CDRF will be a standalone document, in coordination with other supporting documents (i.e., Standard Operation Procedures).
- The State Recovery Organization as outlined in the CDRF can be activated with or without a PDD. As federal assistance becomes available, it is integrated with the appropriate California RSF.
- Participating federal entities build their recovery staffing structure around the California State Recovery Organization established per the CDRF.
- CDRF will provide a cross walk with the existing California Emergency Functions (EF) so prior work on planning for function-specific response and recovery within the EF frameworks are incorporated into long-term recovery planning.

- CDRF will be consistent with State and federal emergency response and recovery laws, regulations, policies and planning activities, including, but not limited to:
  - ESA
  - CDAA
  - SEMS
  - SEP and its Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes
  - California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations (2008)
  - California State Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013
  - THIRA
  - Stafford Act
  - PPD-8 - National Preparedness
  - NPG and its core capabilities
  - NIMS
  - NDRF
- In accordance with CDAA, local government entities use SEMS to be eligible for reimbursement of response-related costs under the State's disaster assistance programs.
- Working within policy, regulatory, authority, and financial constraints, California departments/agencies will provide effective and timely assistance when requested to help communities recover when the needs of the community exceed the available resources.

## Section 8 Overarching Recovery Goal and Objectives

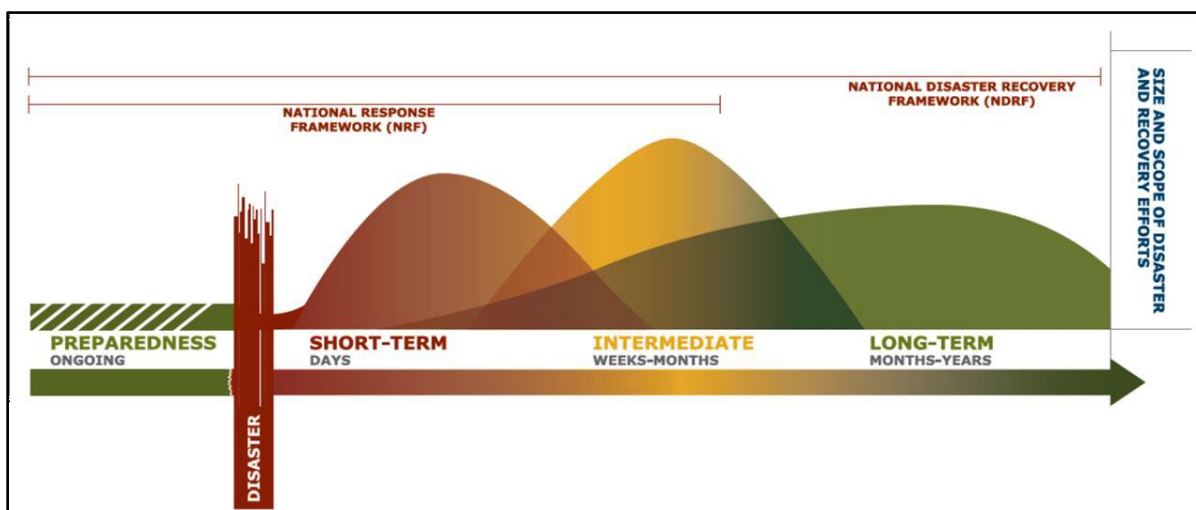
The overarching goal of the CDRF is to describe the State process for the transition of response/short-term recovery actions to continuing support of intermediate and long-term recovery efforts. The broad objectives of the CDRF are to: (1) address and articulate the transition from response to recovery and the concurrent implementation of response and recovery activities; (2) facilitate the integration of federal and State recovery efforts through close coordination with partners throughout the three recovery phases described in the NDRF Recovery Continuum (Figure 1 below); (3) alleviate obstacles and promote community recovery by ensuring a timely active insertion of State and federal resources to reduce interruptions to the local recovery process; and (4) provide predictability of resources and extra support to assist local agencies in the development of local recovery strategies.

## Section 9 Recovery Phases

Recovery operations can span months or even years, depending upon the severity of the disaster. Operations occur along a "continuum" that begins with the final phase of response operations – stabilization when government,

businesses, and utilities start to provide essential services to the community again (even through temporary means), and continues through the repair, restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities impacted by a catastrophic disaster. These repair, restoration, strengthening, and revitalization activities are described as short-term, intermediate, and long-term disaster recovery operations. Whereas each disaster impacts the State in different ways, generalized timeframes are used to describe each of these phases of operations.

The CDRF addresses short-, intermediate and long-term recovery operation priorities/activities to be accomplished during each of these recovery phases and provides guidance for restoration of critical community functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure to the affected area. The recovery process is a sequence of interdependent and often overlapping activities that progressively advance the impacted communities toward a successful state of recovery. This timeline is flexible and may change with the type of disaster. However, decisions made and priorities set early in the recovery process by a community have a cascading effect on the nature and speed of the recovery progress. Figure 1 below indicates how the intensity of response and recovery activities unfolds over time as described in the NDRF Recovery Continuum.



**Figure 1 – Illustration of Recovery Continuum: Description of Recovery Activities by Phases**

(Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, September 2011)



## Section 10 Recovery Priorities

A key element of the CDRF is the operating assumption that impacted communities will assume leadership in developing realistic recovery priorities for each of the recovery phases presented in Figure 1 that are well planned, executed and clearly communicated. Upon their request, State government will support local and tribal government in these efforts.

### 10.1 Short-Term State Recovery Priorities

Short-term recovery operations begin concurrently with or shortly after the commencement of response operations. Although referred to as “short-term” recovery, these activities may last for weeks. This phase of recovery includes actions required to stabilize the situation, ensure continuity of essential government services, restore other services especially those related to public health and safety, implement critical infrastructure recovery plans and commence and implement planning for the restoration of the community, including economic functions.

#### 10.1.1 Communications and Public Information

- Restoring and sustaining critical command, control and communications capability.
- Restoration of public communication systems and communication infrastructure as emergency operations shift from response to recovery.
- Although phone-based mass notification systems may help, frequently, phone lines are down during disaster events and not everyone has signed up for notification through their smart phones (if they have one) or recognize the alert signal. This is particularly an issue with the elderly and low-income residents who need support.
- Establishment of communication options (i.e., social media notifications are widely used by the public, therefore, re-establishment of the internet, cellular services and Wi-Fi are key priorities).
- Establish multiple means of disseminating information to the public about the disaster and sequence of events to ensure the whole community is engaged. This will support their immediate needs and identifying needed recovery resources.
- Make communicating public health and safety messages (steps for safely re-entering a burned community, steps for avoiding radiation hazards, steps for removing household debris following an earthquake, etc.) a priority throughout the recovery process.
- Prepare different messages for the press and for the impacted community members (individuals need to know the specifics about how to get medications, what their insurance will cover, etc., but this type of detailed information may be of no interest to the media).



- Establish a process for managing the messages, especially on social media, to adhere to best practices to reduce circulation of misinformation including use of rumor control pages.
- Make accessible communications such as captions/languages/modems available for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
- Identify where the survivors congregate and provide disaster recovery information at these locations (i.e., not all of them are in shelters or they may be scattered in an array of shelters established by different organizations).
- Utilize available avenues for connecting through community organizations to disseminate disaster recovery information.
- Establish a system to facilitate communication between key response and recovery agencies.

#### **10.1.2 Mass Care/Sheltering**

- Provide integrated and safe mass care, emergency services and sheltering options taking into consideration the disproportionate impacts to persons within the community with disabilities and others with AFN.
- Integrate needs of homeless populations impacted by the disaster (i.e., flooded low-lying encampments) into sheltering decision-making.
- Incorporate needs of displaced companion animals when making short-term sheltering decisions.
- Provide for disabled and/or AFN populations in general population shelters, and avoid using medical sheltering for disabled and/or AFN populations unless appropriate.
- Ensure, through immediate and regular communication, there are no unmet needs for the people living in shelters.
- Treat sanctioned and unsanctioned shelters equally.

#### **10.1.3 Volunteer and Donations Management**

- Establish donations management operations for in-kind donations, services, and monetary donations.
- Implement the *State Disaster Monetary Donations Strategy* to identify those vetted grant-making organizations and direct service providers that can serve as potential donations destinations for the public.
- Engage philanthropy in Long-Term Recovery Groups in support of recovery operations.
- Integrate volunteer resources into the community disaster recovery management system.
- Engage public, private, and nonprofit organizations in volunteer efforts to support organizations active in recovery operations.
- Establish a Volunteer Coordination position that will promote and support

the use of volunteers, especially those affiliated with an existing organization prior to the disaster event, in disaster recovery.

- Partner with volunteer referral or similar organizations tasked with coordinating unaffiliated (spontaneous) volunteers.

#### **10.1.4 Debris Clearance**

- Develop a debris operations strategy for the removal and disposal of disaster debris.
- Establish debris removal priorities (clear primary transportation routes, access to critical facilities, removal of household hazardous materials, etc.).
- Identify appropriate debris staging areas.
- Begin assessing options for private property debris removal/management issues, particularly after a catastrophic disaster, so that repairs and rebuilding of damaged housing can begin.

#### **10.1.5 Damage Assessments**

- Conduct damage assessments necessary to determine the severity and scope of a disaster, and the need and support for a federal disaster declaration request.
- Prioritize critical infrastructure dependencies to prioritize subsequent recovery actions.
- Begin documenting eligible disaster-related costs for reimbursement through State/federal grants.
- Begin analyzing damage data in the current economic context, in terms of the type of funding needed in addition to Stafford Act assistance from FEMA and SBA.

#### **10.1.6 Temporary/Interim Infrastructure**

- Stabilize the situation by restoring services and implementing critical infrastructure recovery plans to maintain operations during emergencies and the recovery phase.
- Emergency protective measures and temporary restoration of infrastructure (especially power, water systems, sanitation/waste water treatment, hospitals, roads, other transportation systems, data and telecommunications) to provide life support, meet short-term housing needs, restore public health services, and support business re-openings consistent with repopulation plans.
- Stabilize and establish a timeline to repair critical infrastructure facilities to restore function.

#### **10.1.7 Fuel Systems**

- Support recovery efforts with restoration of refueling and fuel distribution systems for power generation and transport (necessary to re-establish businesses).

- Finds ways to augment transportation fuel needs when retail fueling stations are unavailable or unable to meet community support needs.

#### **10.1.8 Food Systems**

- Establish safe and wholesome mass feeding systems for Whole Community with consideration of cultural and dietary needs and access for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- Feed requested response organizations and local activated responders and government-affiliated disaster volunteers such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Disaster Healthcare Volunteers, Medical Reserve Corps, local and State Search and Rescue Teams, Safety Assessment Program (SAP) volunteers, Fire Corps, and Volunteers in Police Service.
- CERT members.

#### **10.1.9 Behavioral Health**

- Make behavioral health services available to community members, including survivors, responders, and other traumatized/concerned individuals who may benefit from counseling or behavioral health services and begin treatment.
- Provide for continuum of care through sheltering or other resources to provide access to prescription medications for chronic behavioral health conditions.

#### **10.1.10 Public and Environmental Health**

- Provide emergency and temporary medical care to individuals, including those in shelters.
- Obtain and provide medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and durable medical equipment following a disaster.
- Assess new and ongoing hazards to public health and safety.
- Work with local health officer for local health emergency declaration, if warranted.
- Work with local health officer, air pollution control officer, and environmental health director on public messaging.
- Continue to administer and coordinate disaster-related public health programs.
- Use disaster epidemiology tools to assess the status and needs of the impacted communities.
- Determine the status of impacted healthcare facilities and operations, including:
  - Level of damage;
  - Functional impacts;
  - Patient load;
  - Patient capacity and service capabilities;
  - Staffing concerns;

- Level of operation (i.e., fully functional, non-operational, or somewhere in between but still able to provide adequate public health services in the short term, or not);
  - Availability of prescription and over the counter medications, medical supplies, and durable medical equipment; and
  - Status of the transition from the disaster/surge/incident to a form of new normalcy.
- Conduct surveillance of infectious disease outbreaks in impacted area(s) and determine appropriate actions to be taken to prevent and control disease spread.
- Provide epidemiological and laboratory support through State and local public health and clinical laboratories, and cooperating federal public health and environmental laboratories.
- Determine the status of critical community lifelines, including:
  - Food facilities including retail grocery stores;
  - Drinking water safety and availability; and
  - Sanitation infrastructure.
- Establish appropriate public and environmental health surveillance protocols.
- Assess potential public and environmental health impacts; recommend protective measures to protect the public from any potential contamination (radiological, chemical, biological, etc.).
- Identify any related environmental health concerns following the disaster including:
  - Hazardous material spills and releases;
  - Toxic air emissions and smoke management;
  - Destabilized or leaking above ground or underground storage tanks;
  - Unstable or damaged hazardous materials storage or handling facilities;
  - Household hazardous materials that need removal;
  - Radiation or radiological contamination;
  - Potential surface water/groundwater contamination;
  - Impacted drinking water supply systems;
  - Contaminated food or food facilities;
  - Unsafe/unsanitary shelters, housing or institutions;
  - Indoor air quality hazards;
  - Impacted storm water, on-site septic and sewage treatment systems;
  - Vector control and pest management concerns; and
  - Building material debris including asbestos, lead-based paint and mold.
- Work with local environmental health departments to provide/restore inspections of food processing, storage, and manufacture facilities to

bring them back online and provide sanitary inspections at shelter operations.

- Work with public health and environmental health departments in the impacted area(s) to assess their ability to provide sufficient staffing for necessary public health and safety activities.
- Provide information and training materials about personal protection for property owners, tenants and workers in repairing damaged buildings. Refer to the [OHHLHC Disaster Recovery website](#).
- Provide replacement of vital records documents (birth, death records, etc.).

#### **10.1.11 Continuity of Operations Plan**

- Implement, if necessary, State and local continuity of operations plans to address disaster impacts or the occurrence of subsequent disasters while still in recovery.
- Assess staffing needs for continuity of operations, as government workforce may be personally impacted by the disaster.

#### **10.1.12 Succession Plan**

- Implement succession plans for recovery operations in the event State and/or local leaders and decision makers are impacted by the disaster.

#### **10.1.13 Risk Assessment**

- Coordinate and evaluate the safe and secure re-entry into impacted areas (some local governments have residents sign liability waivers before returning to their homes).
- Assess and understand risks and vulnerabilities.
- Encourage short-term mitigation measures to prevent additional damage.

### **10.2 Intermediate-Term State Recovery Priorities**

Intermediate disaster recovery operations occur when vital services are restored, and generally span the initial weeks and months after a disaster. Like short-term recovery operations, there is no pre-determined timeline for this phase. This phase of recovery involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure, and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.

#### **10.2.1 Interim Housing**

- For pre-disaster planning, use a variety of data sources to assess potential local needs including State-required Housing Elements of the General Plan, U.S. Census, DOF information, Homeless Continuum of Care, and other current demographic data. Do not rely on Census data alone (i.e., many people are not counted, including migrant workers).
- After a disaster, compare pre-disaster housing needs with damage assessment data, shelter and FEMA information to identify post-disaster

needs and priorities for displaced residents, including the pre-disaster homeless in the impacted locations.

- Engage the whole community, including those displaced and their advocates, in transparent community planning discussions about interim and long-term housing needs and solutions that can creatively address local housing problems, including those existing before the disaster.
- Identify and provide interim housing solutions for displaced residents, including people with disabilities and/or AFN (e.g., low income, elderly, children, limited English speakers, and transit dependent residents).
- For both urban and rural areas, all possible short-term housing options that pose the least hardship on displaced residents must be considered.
  - Nothing in this section is intended as a license to deny short-term housing opportunities to displaced residents.
  - Depending on the nature of the disaster, interim housing may be needed for short, medium and longer timeframes.
  - Engage the whole community, including those displaced and their advocates, in transparent, public discussions about interim and long-term housing solutions.
  - Have housing options identified that include housing and shelter for large and small domesticated animals (cats, dogs, horses, etc.).
- In areas with large rental populations, or limited rental housing options, provide support to private owners to ensure available housing stays in the community.
- Identify funding sources (federal and local):
  - Short-term and intermediate funding to support housing reconstruction and redevelopment loans.
  - Where there are high percentages of low-income residents and/or rental housing, HUD funding is important for rebuilding communities.
- Engage NGOs to leverage housing, repair, reconstruction, donations, and other forms of housing assistance.
- Support affordable housing developers to undertake the acquisition and repair of damaged residential properties to increase the local supply of accessible affordable housing.

#### **10.2.2 Debris Management**

- Coordinate state agency response.
- Initiate or continue debris and hazardous material removal activities when removal will:
  - Eliminate immediate threats to life, public health, environment, and safety;
  - Eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property;
  - Be necessary for the permanent repair, restoration, or reconstruction of damaged public facilities; or

- Be necessary for the permanent repair, restoration or reconstruction of damaged housing, so displaced residents can move in on an interim or permanent basis (e.g., facilitate short-term FEMA manufactured housing on cleared land, or enable repairs to bring residential property back into safe use).
- Include a recycling strategy in disaster debris management operations.
- Work with local health officer for declaration of local health emergency related to hazardous materials and debris, if warranted.
- Communicate to local governments the importance of prioritizing the removal of debris from private property to facilitate housing recovery, so displaced residents can move back to the community.
- Communicate to local governments the requirements for seeking State and federal debris management assistance, especially regarding debris removal from private property.
- Establish a local Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC) to operate throughout the cleanup, abatement, removal, and restoration process.
- Provide Debris Management Technical Assistance to local governments in the development of debris management plans.
- Utilize local emergency plans coordinated with solid waste planning to include debris management strategies, reuse and recycling opportunities, quantity estimations, landfill capacities, landfill class/type and potential temporary storage sites. Coordinate with Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency.
- Utilize pre-identified debris removal contractors.
- Initiate debris removal in accordance with all public health and environmental regulations and concerns.
- Coordinate with local air district on dust mitigation strategies and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements.

### **10.2.3 Infrastructure Restoration**

- Plan immediate infrastructure repair and restoration, including technology systems and services necessary for restoration of all operational functions.
- Once critical infrastructure has been restored, establish a timeframe for non-critical infrastructure stabilization and repair based upon resource limitations. (Critical infrastructure are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the community that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, the local economy, public health or safety, or any combination thereof.)
- Include land use considerations/restrictions in infrastructure restoration planning.
- Consider environmental sustainability from wildlife perspective and climate change impacts.
- Implement waivers, zoning changes and other land use legislation to promote recovery.



- Provide guidance to communities regarding the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other State and federal environmental/historic laws and regulations.
- Consider incorporating mitigation measures when repairing/restoring infrastructure.

#### **10.2.4 Business Reestablishment**

- Support restoration of the local economic systems.
- Provide information to the community regarding repopulation, as an area is made safe for residents to return to home, work, and school.
- Support re-establishment of businesses where appropriate and activate recovery one-stop centers.
- Assess local jurisdictions' existing building permits process and identify modification to support work during and following disasters.
- Communicate to local governments the need to support rental housing property owners as part of the business community.

#### **10.2.5 Preservation and Restoration of Natural and Cultural Resources**

- Identify sensitive natural and cultural resources.
- Identify mitigation measures to prevent additional damage to cultural resources, addressing exposure to elements and looting.
- Determine the impact of preservation and restoration to the community, economy and tourism.
- Contact appropriate State/federal regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with laws/regulations.

#### **10.2.6 Continuity of Health Care**

- Identify and address any special long-term disaster-related health impacts.
- Help local jurisdictions engage support networks for ongoing care.
- Help to provide continuity of care through temporary facilities.
- Work with local jurisdiction to re-establish service providers/caregivers access to their patients when limited repopulation occurs.
- Re-establish licensed healthcare facilities, including long-term care facilities, so family caretakers can return to work.
- Continue to support local jurisdictions in providing Behavioral Health services and treatment to community members who may benefit from counseling or behavioral health services.
- Support supply chains for medical supplies, prescription and over the counter medications, and durable medical equipment to ensure availability to local residents.

#### **10.2.7 Schools and Social Services**

- Provide assistance to displaced families, which may include financial support as well as social and health services.

- In interim, during restoration, temporary relocation of classrooms and social services may be necessary so parents and caretakers can go back to work. This is critical to restarting business operations.
- Encourage the preparation of school continuity plans.
- Consider changing bus routes to include areas where impacted residents are being temporarily housed.
- Conduct health and safety assessments of impacted school facilities prior to re-occupancy.

#### **10.2.8 Non-Governmental Assistance**

- Coordinate with NGOs such as community groups, faith-based groups, service organizations, and other entities associated with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) to facilitate their support and assistance for impacted residents.
- Coordinate assistance of FEMA and State Voluntary Agency Liaisons (VAL) for local communities.

#### **10.2.9 Mitigation Strategy**

- Inform community members of opportunities (including potential State and federal funding and other support) to build back stronger, more resilient infrastructure, including threat avoidance options when feasible.
- Develop mitigation policies and strategies; the process will identify potential solutions to future anticipated community problems.
- Incorporate any applicable mitigation steps as identified in local jurisdictions hazard mitigation plans, into local recovery efforts.
- Provide information, and if possible, resources to assist members of the community to engage in their own mitigation activities, including Best Management Practices and other appropriate steps.
- Notify eligible applicants of mitigation funding opportunities.

### **10.3 Long-Term State Recovery Priorities**

Long-term recovery operations involve ongoing recovery projects moving towards self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience, and generally span the months and years after a disaster. These activities include those necessary to restore a community to a state of normalcy, given the inevitable changes that result from a major disaster. Long-term recovery activities require significant planning to maximize opportunities and mitigate risks after a major incident.

#### **10.3.1 Sustainable Communities**

- Community planning including the development of long-term housing plans that provide permanent affordable housing solutions.
- Reconstruction of facilities and infrastructure to meet future community needs, including the technology systems and services necessary for restoration of all operations and functions.

### 10.3.2 Resilient Communities

- Develop resiliency by implementing mitigation policies and strategies to reduce the likelihood or degree of disaster-related damage, decrease demand on resources post-disaster and increase awareness of resilience as an important consideration in all community activities.
- Support mitigation activities to increase public awareness of the need for disaster preparedness.
- Distinguish between solutions for individuals and communities. Some things to consider:
  - Individual Resilience Solutions
    - Individual case management with a designated point of contact
    - Crisis Counseling
    - Assistance with vital records access
    - Prior to rebuilding, assist with access to in-home resilient planning and building techniques
  - Community Resilience Solutions
    - Community counseling and discussion sessions to foster local cohesion and identify if/where person-to-person assistance may be available and resource sharing is possible.
    - In person meetings
    - A “needs board” where people can post resources to share and resources needed so people can connect. Local PNPs or NGOs could work through this board as well.
    - Recovery Group or PNPs establish a central Facebook page for the disaster to provide information on where and how people outside the area can help disaster victims and connect to resources.
    - Identify options for access to capital to assist businesses with short-term cash flow issues.
    - Debt forbearance assistance options, if any
    - Ensure local Building Department, Vital Records, social services offices and school contingency operation plans are active.
    - Ensure requests to rebuild, reconstruct or redevelop consider the areas identified in the Implementation Plan for Safeguarding California, and utilize resilient and sustainable design strategies.
- Assist community’s effort to establish and support Unmet Needs Committees/Long-Term Recovery Committees.
- Review/revise existing mitigation plans to address lessons learned from the event.

### 10.3.3 Economic Revitalization

- Encourage economic growth by implementing economic revitalization strategies that support business and agriculture redevelopment.

- Facilitate funding for business rebuilding.

#### 10.3.4 Restored Health Care

- Reestablish disrupted health care facilities.
- Follow-up for ongoing counseling, behavioral health, and case management services.

#### 11.3.5 Climate Adaptation

- Climate change poses immense challenges for achieving health equity because, while the effects of climate change impact all people, socially and economically sensitive populations bear a disproportionate burden. These populations must be considered when creating resilient communities.
- Disadvantaged communities and individuals with a disability or AFN experience higher rates of chronic disease and lower life expectancy, and have fewer resources to plan and prepare for the additional impacts of climate change, presenting them with additional challenges for readiness, response and recovery.
- Use readily available climate adaptation resources when addressing community resiliency, such as the *Preparing California for Extreme Heat* (Cal EPA and CDPH, October 2013), the *California Adaptation Planning Guide – Planning for Adaptive Communities* (CNRA, July 2012), *Local Climate Adaptation Planning Guide* (Cal OES and the Natural Resources Agency, 2011), the *California Climate Adaptation Strategy* (CNRA, 2009), and the 2013 *California Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* (Cal OES).

## Section 11 Leadership, Recovery Coordination Structure and Decision Making

In keeping with the Core Principle of Leadership described in Chapter 6, successful recovery outcomes depend upon effective coordination, integration, community engagement and management. To lead these critical disaster recovery functions, this chapter describes:

(1) lead recovery coordination positions at local, State and federal levels; (2) other key State leaders and recovery positions; and (3) examples of other decision making forums successful in past State disaster recovery operations.

### 11.1 Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)

Given the significant role local governments play in leading recovery efforts, the State strongly encourages pre-disaster recovery planning at the local level so local governments are prepared to lead and manage recovery efforts.

Although the State recognizes not all local governments in California have the capabilities or the capacity to develop a formal structure for recovery planning, the State encourages locals to acknowledge and undertake basic planning steps. Steps may include identifying significant recovery partners, determining

how key local plans, such as their EOP and LHMP, will shape post disaster decisions, and establishing the local recovery leadership structure starting with the appointment of an LDRM. The ESC outlines the authority for how counties and cities can create and obtain accreditation of a disaster council to serve as their leadership structure. For more information visit the [disaster council's page](#) on the Cal OES web site.

The primary role of an LDRM is to manage and coordinate the redevelopment and rebuilding of their community. In addition, the individual occupying the position should be able to represent and speak on behalf of their respective chief executive (e.g., mayor). The LDRM also serves as the jurisdiction's primary point of contact with the SDRC.

The experience and skill set of this individual should include a strong basis in community development and extensive knowledge of the community's demographics. It would also be useful if the LDRM possessed a background in disaster recovery, community or regional planning, construction, and infrastructure design. While the LDRM will often interact with the emergency management community, it is not necessary this individual be an emergency management professional. At first, the LDRM position may be filled by an emergency manager in the local EOC who may then be replaced by someone in the community who will hold the post long term (e.g. city planner, community developer). Although not mandated, the appointment of an LDRM is strongly recommended in the NDRF and by the State. In any case, local government should determine who will lead disaster recovery activities for their jurisdiction. Per the NDRF, primary post-disaster responsibilities of the LDRM may include:

- Establish and coordinate the activities of local recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives.
- Work with the SDRC to develop a unified and accessible communication strategy.
- Participate in damage and impact assessments with other recovery partners.
- Organize recovery planning processes, which includes individuals with disabilities and/or AFN, seniors and members of underserved communities, to fully engage constituents' input; lead the development of the community's recovery visions, priorities, resources, capabilities and capacity.
- Ensure inclusiveness in the community recovery process, including persons with disabilities and limited English proficiency.
- Communicate recovery priorities to State and federal governments and other recovery stakeholders and supporters.
- Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility-building measures into the local recovery plans and efforts.
- Coordinate State, tribal, federal and other funding streams for recovery

efforts and communicate issues and solutions to recovery assistance gaps and overlaps.

- Collaborate with State, federal and other stakeholders and supporters, such as the business and nonprofit communities, to raise financial support (including long-term capital investment in local businesses) for the community's recovery, leverage the resources where possible, and resolve potential duplication of assistance.
- Work closely with the recovery leadership at all levels to ensure a well-coordinated, timely and well-executed recovery.
- Develop and implement transparent recovery progress measures and communicate adjustments and improvements to the public, applicable stakeholders and authorities.

## 11.2 State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)

The State plays a central role in coordinating recovery activities in support of local government efforts that include identifying and providing financial and technical support to local governments. The State oversees regional coordination of recovery, sets priorities and directs assistance where needed. The State is the conduit to local governments for key federal recovery assistance programs. In addition to managing federally-provided resources, the State has established disaster assistance programs that may help local recovery projects. Where additional needs exist, the State can reassign existing internal resources to streamline and expedite recovery, such as forming a new or ad hoc State recovery committee or task force (e.g., the Governor's Drought Task Force).

An SDRC may be appointed as part of the State's pre-disaster recovery planning process. Depending upon the severity of a specific incident and anticipated scope and duration of disaster recovery efforts, the SCO, or Deputy SCO, may fulfill the SDRC role. However, after large-scale disasters or catastrophic incidents, the State will appoint a separate position to serve as the primary interface with the FDRC and ensure post-disaster recovery activities are ongoing.

The SDRC coordinates and leads State post-disaster recovery activities. The SDRC represents the State and speaks on behalf of the Governor regarding recovery matters. The SDRC will be an individual with connections to stakeholders from different levels of government and NGOs. Per the NDRF, primary post-disaster responsibilities of the SDRC may include:

- Establish and/or lead a statewide structure for managing recovery.
- Provide support for local recovery-dedicated organizations initiatives.
- Communicate the roles and responsibilities of the State to the local and tribal governments.
- Work with recovery coordinators and leads at the federal and other levels to facilitate the development of a unified and accessible communication



strategy.

- Support recovery planning processes, which includes individuals with disabilities and/or AFN, seniors and members of underserved communities, to fully engage constituents' input and result in development of the community's recovery visions, priorities, resources, capabilities and capacity.
- Ensure inclusiveness in the community recovery process, including persons with disabilities and limited English proficiency.
- Facilitate communication of recovery priorities for all impacted communities.
- Communicate statewide recovery priorities to the FDRC.
- Encourage incorporation of critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility-building measures into the recovery plans and efforts.
- Coordinate State, federal and other funding streams for recovery efforts and communicate issues and solutions to recovery assistance gaps and overlaps.
- Collaborate with federal and other stakeholders and supporters, such as the business and nonprofit communities, to raise financial support (including long-term capital investment in local businesses) for the community's recovery, leverage the resources where possible and resolve potential duplication of assistance.
- Work closely with recovery leadership at all levels to ensure a well-coordinated, timely and well-executed recovery.
- Develop and implement recovery progress measures and communicate adjustments and improvements to applicable stakeholders and authorities

### 11.3 Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC)

The role of the TDRC is similar to the SDRC. Tribal governments, as sovereign nations, govern and manage the safety and security of their lands and community members. Many tribal government borders cross multiple counties and States, presenting a unique challenge in planning response and recovery efforts. While resources in other communities and governments may be available and easily accessible, this is not the case in many tribal government communities. Understanding these basic facts may assist local, State and federal governments when working with the sovereign tribal governments during pre-disaster planning and post-disaster recovery operations. Tribal government NDRF recommends pre- and post-disaster checklists for roles and responsibilities and recommends planning activities be included in CDRF Appendixes G and H, respectively.

Per the NDRF, the primary post-disaster responsibilities of the TDRC may include:

- Coordinate the activities of tribal recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives.



- Work with recovery coordinators and leads at the federal, State and other levels to facilitate the development of a unified and accessible communications strategy.
- Participate in damage and impact assessments with other recovery partners.
- Organize and support recovery planning processes, which includes individuals with disabilities and/or AFN, seniors and members of underserved communities, to fully engage constituents' input and result in development of the tribe's recovery visions, priorities, resources, capabilities and capacity.
- Ensure inclusiveness in the community recovery process, including persons with disabilities and limited English proficiency.
- Communicate recovery priorities to State and federal governments and other recovery stakeholders and supporters.
- Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility-building measures into the tribe's recovery plans and efforts.
- Lead the development of the tribe's recovery plans and ensure they are publicly supported, actionable and feasible based on available funding and capacity.
- Coordinate State, tribal, federal and other funding streams for recovery efforts and communicate issues and solutions to recovery assistance gaps and overlaps.
- Collaborate with State, federal and other stakeholders and supporters, such as the business and nonprofit communities, to raise financial support (including long-term capital investment in local businesses) for the tribe's recovery, leverage the resources where possible and resolve potential duplication of assistance.
- Work closely with recovery leadership at all levels to ensure a well-coordinated, timely and well-executed recovery.
- Develop and implement recovery progress measures and communicate adjustments and improvements to applicable stakeholders and authorities.

#### 11.4 State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

The SCO is empowered by the Governor of California to coordinate State disaster assistance. The SCO is the focal point of State coordination within the State/federal Unified Coordination Group, ensuring integration of State emergency management functions, resource allocation, and integration of State activities in support of local requirements. The SCO is responsible for coordinating State and local assistance efforts with the FCO, normally at a FEMA/State JFO. In California, the SCO is usually the Cal OES Director, who may assign a Deputy SCO to represent him/her at the JFO.

## 11.5 Governor of California

In accordance with the ESA and SEP, the Governor directs all State agencies to use their resources in response to an incident and help facilitate the pre-disaster recovery planning process. The Governor can bring other resources and partners to the table in the planning process, and establish recovery responsibilities. The Governor also has certain inherent authorities. The Governor may proclaim an SOE, implement the SEP, authorize State disaster assistance to local governments under CDAA, request a PDD to make federal disaster assistance available to the State, and issue EOs to facilitate the recovery process, such as those easing existing State statutes or regulations that could interfere with recovery. An EO may also create a special office or commission dedicated to supporting the recovery process.

During an SOE, the Governor, in accordance with the California ESA:

- Assumes complete authority over all agencies of the State government and the right to exercise, within the area designated, all police power vested in the State.
- May promulgate, issue, and enforce such orders and regulations, as he/she deems necessary.
- May suspend non-safety related restrictions on delivery of emergency necessities during the SOE.
- May utilize and employ State personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual or threatened damage due to the emergency.
- May direct any agency to expend any of the monies appropriated to it, irrespective of the particular purpose for which the money was appropriated.

## 11.6 Other Key State Disaster Recovery Positions

### 11.6.1 GAR

Upon a PDD, the Governor must also designate a GAR. The GAR is responsible for the overall administration of the implemented programs in compliance with all federal requirements.

### 11.6.2 Legislative Liaison

The Legislative Liaison, in cooperation with Cal OES Legal and Legislative Affairs, monitors the impact of State and federal legislation affecting recovery programs, identifies any legislative actions necessary to improve recovery processes, conducts briefings with California Legislators, as necessary, coordinates with FEMA's Congressional Office in the event of a federal declaration; and coordinates and prepares responses to all legislative inquiries regarding Cal OES disaster recovery operations. In addition, this position provides regular updates to the State's elected officials and the California State Assembly regarding State and federal disaster recovery activities.

### **11.6.3 Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)**

OAFN identifies the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs before, during, and after a disaster and integrates those needs and resources into the State's emergency management systems. OAFN offers guidance to emergency managers and planners, disability and older adult service systems for planning and response during disasters and recovery.

As a member of the Cal OES Executive Team, the OAFN Chief provides policy guidance to the leadership and program lead across the agency. The OAFN Chief is a member of the command staff during State and federally declared disasters. The OAFN Chief coordinates with State agencies and departments that provide services to (and which advocate on behalf of) individuals with disabilities and/or AFN. The OAFN Chief is included in the command staff at the JFO to provide guidance on AFN issues.

### **11.6.4 Hazard Mitigation Advisor (HMA)**

Upon activation, the SDRC, in coordination with the SHMO, will assign a State HMA. The role of the State HMA is to work across RSFs, in coordination with the federal HMA, to provide technical assistance to the SDRC and RSF Field Coordinators on the integration of mitigation measures in recovery efforts and to assess the performance of mitigation measures implemented prior to the event.

### **11.6.5 Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL)**

In carrying out the mission and goals of Cal OES, the VAL serves as a key contact for communications with voluntary agencies, non-governmental agencies, VOAD, community and faith-based organizations, as well as local, State, federal, and tribal governments during all phases of emergency management. The VAL is active pre- and post-disaster and provides guidance, collaboration, and support to partner agencies involved in California ESF 6 – Mass Care and Shelter, California ESF 14 – Recovery, and California ESF 17 – Volunteer and Donations Management. The State VAL coordinates and communicates with the federal VAL. The Cal OES VAL assists with:

- Collection and dissemination of disaster specific information, including initial damage assessments, emergency response activities, and unmet needs;
- Training for voluntary agencies, local government, and non-government organizations on Individual Assistance programs and services;
- Development of local VOADs;
- Technical guidance on the development and ongoing efforts of Long-Term Recovery groups immediately following a disaster;
- Voluntary organization participation in LACs/DRCs; and
- Identification of nonprofit partners that provide essential services following a disaster.

## 11.7 Other State Disaster Recovery Decision Making Forums

Making decisions post-disaster is more complicated than during peace times: a tension between acting quickly and taking time to deliberate inevitably occurs during disaster recovery, particularly with more complex decisions that involve multiple stakeholders as well as some level of change from pre-existing conditions, policies and approaches. The planning team needs to determine a process for post-disaster decision-making that allows for accelerated information flow, and maximum stakeholder engagement. Governmental and nongovernmental organizations must share information to facilitate coordination. While the RSF model provides structure for addressing recovery at the State and federal level, there may be instances where a committee, task force or other decision-making mechanism may be established by the State (especially the Governor) to fit unique or specific disaster needs or to address difficult recovery issues that require the combined assistance of multiple stakeholders. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for States (RPPG-S)*, draft June 2015).

### 11.7.1 Recovery Committee/Senior Policy Group

A recovery committee or senior policy group may be established (sometimes by the Governor's Office) to act as a steering committee to deliberate during ongoing or long-term emergency situations and to analyze critical information. This committee/group identifies emergency needs and provides policy recommendations for action, including public messaging, to support the Governor. This committee/group brings functional issues to the table and uses its members' broad range of skills and backgrounds to offer solutions. The committee should be comprised of people that can help identify and address disaster-related issues. A recovery committee should include representation for a broad range of sectors, including the government, community and members of the local VOAD. This will also foster a whole community approach to recovery planning.

### 11.7.2 Task Forces

The State may create a task force to address a specific disaster issue. The structure of a task force may be different from an RSF structure, as it includes disaster-specific functions and supporting agencies and organizations from multiple levels of government to suit those functions. This is ideal to bring whole community partners together to take a targeted approach to address small or unique disasters for which the Governor has proclaimed an SOE, but may not qualify under traditional State and/or federal disaster assistance programs. For example, the California drought (2014) is using the task force concept. This task force includes State, local, tribal and federal stakeholders, State policy makers and NGOs in support of functions identified by the State as critical to support communities impacted by the drought. In 2015, the California Tree Mortality Task Force was established to coordinate emergency protective actions, and

monitor ongoing conditions to address the vast tree mortality that resulted from four years of unprecedented drought and subsequent bark beetle infestations across large regions of the State. In addition, in past disasters, a Debris Task Force and Housing Task Force were established at the JFO to address these disaster specific issues.

## Section 12 State Recovery Concept of Operations

The concept of operations provides guidance on how the incident-specific organization will be defined to facilitate coordination with local, tribal, federal and State governments, and nongovernmental organizations, including voluntary agencies and long-term recovery groups and private sector stakeholders.

Recovery activities must begin at the onset of a disaster. Although local jurisdictions have the capability to effectively engage in recovery operations for most disasters without State assistance, if a disaster evolves such that resources and/or coordination requirements exceed local resource capabilities, assistance from the State, and federal government, may be necessary. It is only after local disaster recovery resource capabilities are exceeded that local authorities should request State disaster recovery resources and assistance. When State resource capabilities are exceeded, the State will request assistance from the federal government, usually facilitated through FEMA. Based upon the magnitude and impact of the event, the Governor may request a PDD, which, if received, makes a wide array of federal programs and resources available to restore State and local government functions and meet the needs of the impacted communities.

The State recovery concept of operations, in keeping with the Whole Community Concept, describes key State recovery coordination roles and structures to ensure effective collaboration between local, State and federal partners and the seamless transition from response to recovery operations. It defines the operational roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the recovery process, from individuals to the President. In doing this, it explains the State and federal recovery processes and the requirements and limitations of State and federal disaster assistance programs. Finally, it describes the capabilities of the various local, State and federal recovery resources and disaster assistance programs available without and with a PDD.

### 12.1 Whole Community Concept

Whole Community Concept is an approach to emergency management that reinforces the fact the State is only one part of the emergency management team. The NPG defines “whole community” as a focus on enabling the participation of a wider range of players in national preparedness activities with an understanding we must leverage all the resources of our collective team to

prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate against all hazards. The whole community includes individuals, families, and households; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, State, tribal, and federal governments. Both the composition of the community and the individual needs of community members, regardless of age, economics, or accessibility requirements, must be accounted for when planning and implementing disaster strategies. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action*, FDOC 104-008-1, December 2011).

## 12.2 Coordination

The State coordinates support operations, which are activities that assist with local disaster recovery, and include the coordination of State resources, as well as obtaining resources from the federal government.

### 12.2.1 Cal OES Director as State Recovery Lead

During an emergency or disaster, the Governor delegates Cal OES authority to implement the ESA and perform executive functions he/she assigns to support and enhance all phases of emergency management. During a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, the Cal OES Director coordinates the emergency activities of all State agencies in connection with such emergency on behalf of the Governor, and has the authority to use any State government resource to fulfill local government requests or to support emergency operations. Cal OES responds to and aids in the recovery from emergencies within the State of California under the authorities of the ESA, CDAA, Stafford Act, and other State and federal legislation.

Within the recovery operations UCG, Cal OES maintains the following responsibility:

- Coordinate with the OAs and other local and regional entities, and receive information and requests for resources from these entities.
- Coordinate mutual aid requests and the flow of resources through the mutual aid system.
- Broker resource requests amongst OAs within the region or among regions.
- Task State agencies to provide resources in response to local government requests in accordance with the California RSF structure.
- Obtain resources from other States through state-to-state mutual aid and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

#### 12.2.1.1 Cal OES Administrative Regions

Cal OES has three Administrative Regions (Cal OES Regions): Inland, Coastal and Southern, which are located in Sacramento, Walnut Creek and Los Alamitos, respectively. In accordance with SEMS, Cal OES Regions carry out the coordination of information and resources within the Region and between the



State and regional levels to ensure effective and efficient support to local response. The Cal OES Regions serve as the conduit for the local and regional perspective and provide a physical presence for Cal OES functions at the local level in all phases of emergency management. When a JFO is established after the State receives a PDD, Regional staff may be assigned by the SCO to the JFO to serve as the State counterpart for the FEMA Geographic Supervisors or Deputy Supervisors or Field Representatives (usually assigned to the same county they serve in their daily regional assignments). In this capacity, they can leverage their regional relationships and provide local intelligence to customize recovery operations to meet the needs of the community. They can also assist in the transition from response to recovery operations by establishing a Common Operating Picture between the phases. They are also responsible for assisting the OAs with the preparation of their Initial Damage Estimates (IDE) and the analysis of this data to determine if a request for State and federal disaster assistance is warranted and what State and federal programs should be included in that request. The Cal OES Regions may also assist Cal OES Recovery Section in educating local governments on the protocols for best recovery results.

#### **12.2.1.2 Cal OES Recovery Section**

Cal OES Recovery Section coordinates State disaster recovery operations and provides disaster assistance to local and tribal governments, special districts, certain PNPs, individuals, businesses and agricultural communities impacted by disasters. Cal OES Recovery Section ensures State and federal support is provided in an efficient and timely manner throughout the recovery process. Cal OES Recovery Section identifies State and federal disaster assistance programs' needs through the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process, and administers State disaster funding to local governments (and certain PNPs) as authorized under CDAA in response to a Cal OES Director's Concurrence with a Local Emergency Proclamation, or a Governor's SOE Proclamation. When warranted, Cal OES Recovery Section, in coordination with FEMA Region IX, prepares PDD requests, serves as the recipient for the approved disaster assistance grant programs under the Stafford Act (e.g., FEMA Public Assistance, Fire Management Assistance, and/or Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs), and administers the State cost share for these and other federal disaster assistance programs including the FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program and the NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program. Cal OES Recovery Section provides technical support to reduce costs and streamline the process of future recovery efforts and reviews proposed recovery projects for environmental concerns and to ensure historical preservation activities are considered.

### **12.3 Unified Coordination Group (UCG)**

As described in the *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations (CONOP)*, and to meet the response needs of a catastrophic



incident as effectively as possible, State and federal governments form a UCG to consolidate incident-related operational elements of the Cal OES Regional Emergency Operation Center(s) (REOC), State Operation Center (SOC), and Federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) at the FEMA/State JFO. UCG does not assume responsibility for field-level Incident Command (IC) activities. However, it does provide a structure for the management, control, and coordination of State and federal resources not yet delivered to the OAs, field-level IC, or end users. UCG directs coordinated, combined State and federal operations in accordance with Unified Command principles. Therefore, at the center of the recovery organizational structure are the Command/Management, Finance/Administration, Recovery Organization Logistics, Planning, and Operations sections. RSFs form the basis of the Operations Section and are the primary coordinating mechanism for building, sustaining, and delivering the capabilities of the recovery mission.

### 12.3.1 Timeline for the Establishment of the UCG

- **Deployment of FEMA Liaison:** Immediately following the incident, or based on credible intelligence of a developing incident, FEMA dispatches liaison personnel to the SOC.
- **Initial Operating Facility (First 72 Hours):** Immediately following the incident, the Initial Operating Facility (IOF) for State/federal joint response and recovery operations is the SOC. FEMA deploys an IMAT to the SOC to initiate coordination with the State. Once appointed, the FCO and SCO meet at the SOC and establish the UCG. If the SOC is compromised by the incident, Cal OES will inform FEMA of its alternate operating location, which then becomes the IOF.
- **JFO (From 72 Hours Forward):** Within 72 hours of the incident, the State and FEMA establish a JFO in a forward location as close to the area of impact as practical, given logistical and safety constraints imposed by the incident. The forward elements of UCG, IMAT, and Cal OES move from the IOF to the JFO at this point.
- **Establishment of All Components of the UCG at the JFO within a Maximum of 5 Days:** At this point, the JFO is the focus of joint State/Federal operations. Functions of the SOC and REOC for the area affected by the incident are transferred to the JFO. The REOCs in unaffected regions play supporting roles. The SOC and Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) also prepare to respond to other incidents if necessary.
- **Area Field Office (AFO):** If disaster impacts are widespread and the JFO is not a commutable distance for emergency managers, one or more AFOs are established to maximize relief efforts for disaster survivors. AFOs fall within the joint State/federal Operations Section at the JFO.

For a predicted incident or an incident that develops over time, FEMA and OES proceed according to the steps outlined above; however, the timeframe may be adjusted. For example, during a statewide flooding incident that develops

over a 5-day period, the SOC is established as the IFO for joint State/federal operations as soon as widespread flooding is predicted. The JFO location is established and activated as soon the most severely affected area is identified. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX. *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations*, September 23, 2008).

## 12.4 Transition from Response to Recovery

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster some post-incident recovery activities occur simultaneously with response mission activities. However, typically the recovery operation is ramping up as the response operation is ramping down. To effectively deliver support to local and tribal governments, it is critical the two mission areas recognize the timing overlaps in their mission activities. During this overlap, ESF operational activities will, when necessary, begin to transition to the associated RSFs. UCG and the JFO remain the focus of joint State/federal operations and FEMA and Cal OES establish a joint recovery operation. During this time, direction and control of the State's operations are transferred from the SOC Director to the SCO and then to the SDRC, if one has been appointed. For disasters that do not rise to the level of a PDD, response operations are transferred directly from the SOC Director to the Cal OES Deputy Director of Response and Recovery Operations and Assistant Director of Recovery Operations (refer to Section 13.2 State Disaster Assistance Operations). An SDRC will be assigned if more than one State RSF is activated for the event.

### 12.4.1 State Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 Recovery Coordinator

The State ESF 14 Recovery Coordinator, designated by Cal OES during response, serves as the information "broker" for ESF 14 Recovery in the SOC. The ESF 14 Coordinator provides information regarding the capabilities and activities of ESF 14 and RSF Primary Agencies and Supporting Organizations and helps direct recovery questions and issues to the appropriate agencies. During response operations, the ESF 14 Coordinator tasks other ESFs short-term recovery activities to lay the groundwork for the transition from response to the State disaster recovery coordination structure outlined in Chapter 12.

During the early recovery phase, the ESF 14 Coordinator and RSF Coordinating Agencies work closely with the other ESFs to share information about impacts, assistance provided, and working relationships at all levels. As ESF response and short-term recovery missions diminish, ESF 14 stakeholders absorb the residual ESF short-term recovery activities from other ESFs and, once available, transition from ESF 14 to the State disaster recovery coordination structure. During this time, the ESF 14 Coordinator becomes an Advisor or Deputy to the SDRC to assist in the transition from response to recovery:

- Facilitates sharing of resources and information between ESFs and RSFs;

- Provides SDRC with critical information requirements identified during the response phase related to long-term recovery and economic impacts; and
- Assists in coordination of concurrent recovery operations with response operations, including the phase-out of response functions.

#### **12.4.2 Relationship between State ESFs and RSFs in Recovery**

Response and recovery operations begin at the same time. All State ESFs have a recovery element. The State RSFs organize during response and ramp up for recovery to ensure a seamless transition from response into recovery. The State and federal RSFs plan and operate during the response phase and require ongoing and continued planning and coordination with all of the State's ESFs to optimize and further an efficient and effective recovery operation. Below are considerations to address:

- The local perspective in order to adapt to the nature of the disaster and establish the appropriate timing of the transition from response to recovery
- Which RSFs are needed based on the complexity of the disaster, since not all RSFs are needed for all disasters
- ESF and RSF information and network capabilities sharing
- Cal OES mission tasking to support local recovery, as well as response, efforts
- Integrate NGO and State long-term recovery efforts recognizing volunteers are cross cutting resources during all phases of recovery (at issue is lack of reimbursement by FEMA)

Refer to Appendix F for examples of the Connections between State ESFs and RSFs.

### **12.5 State RSF**

In California, RSFs comprise the CDRF coordinating structure for State disaster recovery resources/assistance to local governments, with or without a PDD. This structure is also encouraged at the local government level to ensure effective recovery coordination from the local government through the State and to the federal government if applicable.

Once the SDRC is assigned, a State Assessment Team (SAT) may be established to conduct a rapid assessment of the current and anticipated impacts of the disaster and evaluate the local capacity to address the recovery needs of the community. Based upon this assessment, in coordination with the SCAs, the SDRC determines, which State RSFs to activate for the event.

State RSFs are the primary, although not exclusive, State coordinating mechanisms to build, sustain, and deliver State recovery resources. Each RSF has a mission and is led by a SCA and consisting of Primary and Supporting Agencies/Organizations. These RSF capabilities assist communities with the

process of recovery, redevelopment and revitalization:

- Community Planning and Capacity Building – Supports capacity building and planning initiatives for communities and regions within the State
- Economic – Supports the recovery and enhancement of businesses and other economic assets in communities impacted by a disaster
- Health and Social Services – Assists in the restoration of health and social services in communities impacted by a disaster
- Housing – Supports the development or redevelopment of housing, including affordable and accessible housing in communities impacted by a disaster
- Infrastructure Systems – Supports the redevelopment of critical infrastructure damaged or destroyed during a disaster
- Natural and Cultural Resources – Assists in the restoration of natural and cultural resources impacted by a disaster

It is important to recognize multiple RSFs must come together to address a disaster. The success of recovery operations depends on the coordination of communication and information sharing and collaboration among the six RSF planning groups. It is suggested pre-disaster collaboration among the RSF planning groups be achieved to ensure a system that encourages continued collaboration during recovery efforts. The State RSFs should be active pre-disaster to build relationships and capture input for federal, State, tribal and local disaster plans and exercises.

Each State RSF is made up of specific State agencies, volunteer and NGOs, as well as representatives from the private sector. Each is led by a SCA and consists of Primary Agencies and Supporting Organizations (see Appendix C – California and Federal Recovery Support Function Assignments and Appendix D - Recovery Support Function Assignments by State Organization). Each groupings general responsibility is described below.

#### **12.5.1 State RSF Coordinating Agency**

The RSF SCA provides leadership, coordination and oversight for a specific RSF, with assistance from Cal OES. The RSF SCA leads the development of that RSF organization and annex. Throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases, the SCA supports ongoing communication and coordination between the RSFs Primary and Supporting Agencies/Organizations and between other State agencies and corresponding local, State, federal, tribal, and nonprofit and private sector organizations. SCAs responsibilities during the recovery phase of a disaster include:

- Initially serving as the RSF point of contact for Cal OES.
- In coordination with Cal OES, designating an RSF Field Coordinator based upon the needs of the disaster.
- Provide staff and resources to support recovery operations, as needed.

### 12.5.2 State RSF Primary Agencies

RSF Primary Agencies are State agencies and departments with significant authority or subject matter expertise and access to the resources and capabilities for a particular function within an RSF. These State agencies participate in the development of the RSF organization and annex, under the leadership of the RSF Coordinating Agency. In response to a specific disaster, each RSF may have multiple primary agencies/departments activated, depending upon the disaster type, specific disaster designations, and RSF recovery needs. The Primary Agency's responsibilities during the recovery phase of a disaster include:

- When designated by the RSF Coordinating Agency and Cal OES, serve as the RSF Field Coordinator, based upon the needs of the disaster.
- Provide staff and resources to support recovery operations, as needed.
- Coordinate with federal and local counterparts to ensure recovery needs within their area of expertise are met.

### 12.5.3 State RSF Supporting Organizations

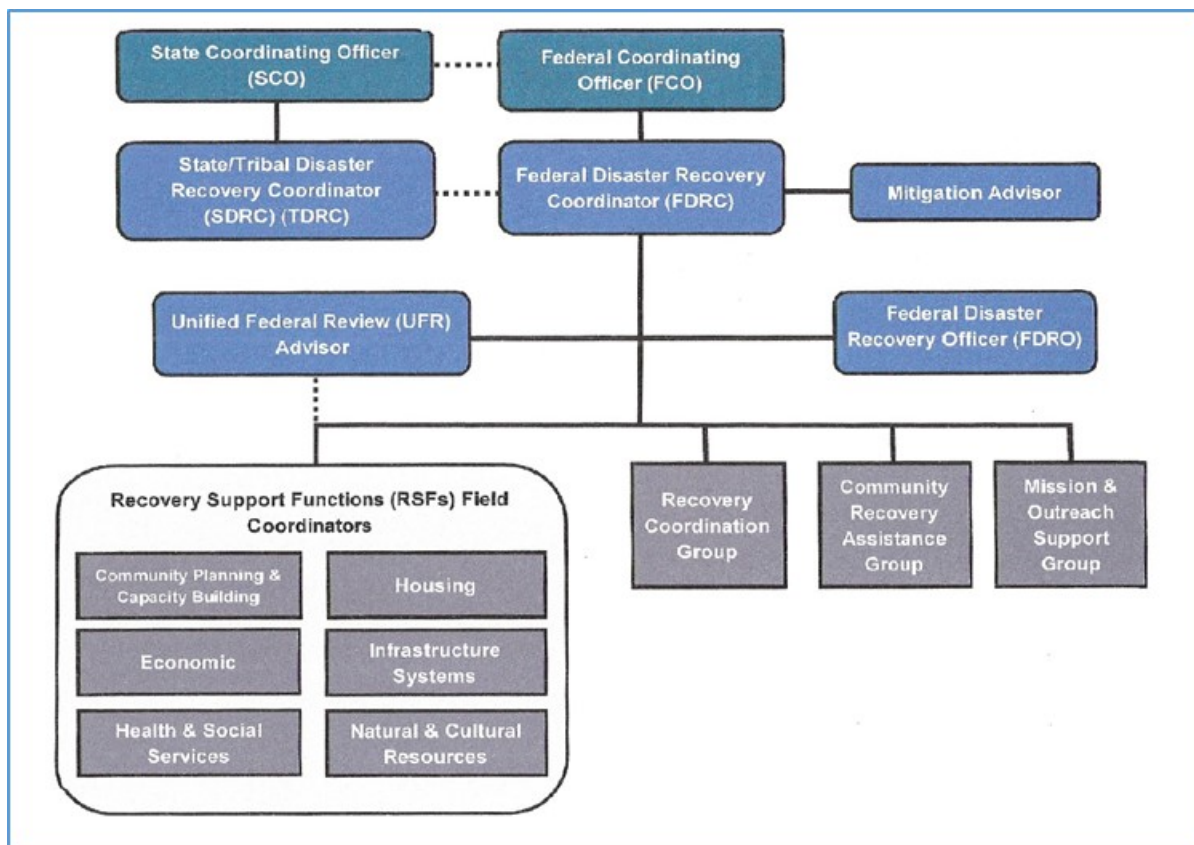
RSF Supporting Organizations are State agencies and other organizations with specific expertise, capabilities, and/or resources targeted at specific recovery activities to support execution of the Primary Agencies' mission of the RSF. The Supporting Organizations participate in the development of the RSF organization and annex. Each RSF has multiple supporting agencies and organizations, including NGOs. Supporting agencies are not involved in recovery as often as Coordinating or Primary Agencies, but are included to provide staff and resources to support recovery activities, when needed.

#### 12.5.3.1 *State RSF Field Coordinators*

RSF Field Coordinators serve as the State point-person for all RSF-related matters at the field level. An RSF Field Coordinator is designated for each activated RSF by that RSF Coordinating Agency, in coordination with the RSF Primary and Supporting agencies, on an operation-by-operation basis. When a JFO is activated, the State RSF Field Coordinator is deployed to the JFO to work with their respective federal RSF Field Coordinator and local counterparts to ensure recovery needs under the RSF mission are met. The SDRC coordinates RSF Field Coordinators' activities. All RSF deployed assets report to their respective RSF Field Coordinator.

Figure 2 below shows the JFO organization for FEMA/State Recovery Operations under a PDD with all six RSFs activated.





**Figure 2 – Image of FEMA/State Disaster Recovery Operational Organizational Structure with a PDD**

(Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function: Concept of Operations Plan*, September 2015)

## 12.6 Roles and Responsibilities

Successful disaster recovery depends on all recovery stakeholders clearly understanding pre- and post-disaster roles and responsibilities. In keeping with the NDRF principles, clearly defined roles and responsibilities are a foundation for unity of effort among all recovery partners to jointly identify opportunities, foster partnerships and optimize resources. The following sections discuss the roles and responsibilities, and related emergency management considerations, of individuals and households, NGOs, volunteer resources, the private sector – business community, and tribal, local, State and federal agencies operating in California.

### 12.6.1 Individuals and Households

Individuals and families need to plan and be prepared to sustain themselves in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Those who prepare reduce personal stress, and enhance their ability to undertake their own recovery and shape the

future of their community's recovery. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation, September 2011).

Many local government agencies, particularly county offices of emergency services, have individual, family and community preparedness initiatives. At the State level, Cal OES promotes individual and community preparedness as part of the Be Ready! Campaign. California Volunteers is another State office that provides information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning and the matching of volunteers to volunteer opportunities. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. State of California Emergency Plan, 2009).

Among the general population there may be "At-Risk Individuals." These are people who are not in contact with traditional emergency service providers. These people may feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered in preparedness, response and recovery. These include, but are not limited to, individuals:

- Without transportation;
- Out of hearing range of community alert sirens;
- Without radio or television to know they need to take action;
- Without access to telephones;
- Visiting or temporarily reside in an impacted region;
- Not familiar with available emergency response and recovery resources;
- Limited in their understanding of English; and/or
- Geographically or culturally isolated.

Local and State government and their political subdivisions must include provisions to coordinate with these individuals in their emergency planning that address the specific needs of these individuals during response and recovery operations.

#### *12.6.1.1 Individuals with a Disability or an Access and Functional Needs (AFN)*

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 3.8 million of California's civilian non-institutionalized population has a disability, and over 5.7 million of the total population is over the age of 65. According to the California Department of Aging, California's elderly population is expected to grow more than twice as fast as the total population. They are projecting approximately 8.5 million people over the age of 60 by 2020 and almost 12.5 million people over the age of 60 by 2040.

Understanding the AFN population is disproportionally impacted during incidents and events, it is critical to ensure their needs are identified before, during and after disasters and integrated into recovery planning for small, medium and large communities. Therefore, in recovery planning efforts, it is critical to include a focus on and establish priorities to address the needs of these individuals and



to include disability stakeholders throughout the planning process. AFN individuals include those:

- Developmental or intellectual disabilities;
- Blind/low vision;
- Deaf/hard of hearing;
- Mobility impairments;
- Injuries;
- Chronic conditions;
- Older adults or children;
- Living in institutionalized settings;
- Low income;
- Homeless;
- Limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; and/or
- Transportation disadvantaged.

Lessons learned from recent disasters indicate, in order to meet the needs of individuals with a disability and/or AFN, the existing paradigm of emergency planning and response and recovery operations implementation must change to better address the following areas:

- Communications and Public Information – Emergency notification and public information systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who have a developmental disability or are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, deaf/blind, or have limited English proficiency.
- Evacuation and Transportation – Community emergency evacuation plans must integrate the needs of individuals with a disability and/or AFN; accessible transportation providers, disability stakeholders, local public transit consumers and providers, and advocates for lower income residents must be included within each phase of the planning process.
- Sheltering and Housing – Shelter and housing plans must address the access and functional needs of individuals with a disability and/or AFN. Inclusive plans ensure individuals with a disability and/or AFN are accommodated within the general population areas at shelters and housing facilities.

When shelter and intermediate housing facilities, Local Assistance Centers (LAC), Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), and other facilities are provided, the State will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). <sup>[11]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

#### **12.6.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)**

NGOs, community-based organizations, and VOAD members, such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, provide support to individuals and households displaced by a disaster, and work with government organizations to support the transition from care and shelter operations to interim housing

arrangements. Community organizations active before a disaster, including faith-based organizations, neighborhood health clinics and food distribution agencies (i.e., food banks), typically expand their services to meet increased needs with available funds (refer to the funding strategies for not-for-profit organizations in Chapter 20). NGOs that play a vital role during recovery are often member organizations of a VOAD. Due to its size and geography, California is home to two regional VOADs – Northern California and Southern California. Each strives to include nonprofit organizations, government agencies, private companies, and others that provide or coordinate disaster-related services in its service area. VOAD associations improve outcomes for people affected by disasters by facilitating cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration among its members. VOAD(s) have a presence at the SOC and JFO to communicate recovery needs and efforts to member organizations and partners who provide needed resources. California VOADs, in coordination with the Cal OES and FEMA VALs, communicate and coordinate the activities, resources, capacity, and gaps of voluntary agencies engaged in response and recovery efforts. VALs work with partner agencies to identify the need to form local long-term recovery groups in areas affected by the event.

### **12.6.3 Community Based Organizations (CBO):**

CBOs have a significant role in the disaster recovery of a community. Cal OES Recovery Section invites CBOs to participate in disaster recovery coordination activities, including regulation development, program implementation and new program development meetings. Cal OES Recovery Section encourages all agencies to establish and maintain cooperative relationships with CBOs to ensure the disaster recovery needs of the community are fully addressed. As an example of the services, CBOs may manage the operation of LACs through an agreement with the local jurisdiction.

### **12.6.4 Volunteer Resources**

Volunteer resources play a critical role in disaster recovery. Below are examples of two state agencies that play a key role in this area.

#### **12.6.4.1 *CaliforniaVolunteers (CV)***

CV manages programs and initiatives aimed at increasing the number of Californians engaged in service and volunteering. This State office promotes volunteering and service in California through the development and implementation of the Citizen Corps and AmeriCorps programs.

CV also coordinates volunteer activities related to disaster response and recovery, and, in cooperation with Cal OES, monetary and in-kind donations during times of disaster. In an effort to formalize the integration of volunteer resources into California's emergency management system, CV and local emergency management identified the need for a Volunteer Resource Management function, Volunteer Coordinator (VC) position, and VC Guidance Documents that promote and support the use of volunteers in both

disaster response and recovery, and when fully developed, promote the formal sharing of disaster volunteers across jurisdictional boundaries.

The VC is designated within a local government, special district, Tribal Nation, or OA response organization to maintain situational awareness of how volunteers are or could be used to support both response and recovery operations and to facilitate their use. The guidance documents address the role of the VC in facilitating the use of government – affiliated volunteers in emergency response as well as maintaining situational awareness of how volunteers contribute to overall emergency and recovery operations. Although primarily focused on government-affiliated volunteer organizations, the principles outlined in the VC guidance documents can also generally be used to incorporate other affiliated volunteer groups – such as those associated with national or community nonprofit organizations, organized volunteers associated with a faith community, or employee volunteers associated with local businesses – into disaster and recovery operations. The same process could be used with local volunteer referral or similar organizations tasked with coordinating unaffiliated (spontaneous) volunteers. (Source: CaliforniaVolunteers).

#### *12.6.4.2 California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)*

EMSA under the California's Health & Safety Code Division 2.5 Statute 1797.150 coordinates all medical response during a disaster. In addition, in accordance with the federal mandate 2013 PAHPRA section 203(b)1, EMSA has developed the Disaster Healthcare Volunteers, (DHV) Program which is the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals, (ESAR-VHP). DHV is administered by EMSA. The Program system operates in coordination with county operational areas and local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Units to recruit, register, credential, track, identify, deploy, and maintain currently licensed volunteer healthcare professionals for response to emergencies, disasters, and terrorist incidents in California and possibly throughout the nation. DHV verifies the license and credential status nightly of 49 types of healthcare professionals, well beyond the federal guideline of 20 healthcare professions.

At the local level, DHV volunteers are coordinated by county (operational area) Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator System Administrators as well as MRC Unit Coordinators. System Administrator training has been provided to all 58 counties as well as 41 MRC Units. Medical Reserve Corps volunteers account for 8,910 of the volunteers in the Program. Currently there are over 21,000 active volunteers registered on the system. Of the 21,000 registered volunteers, 19,009 are healthcare professionals. The remaining volunteers provide ancillary services such as logistics, administration, and communications, etc.

EMSA staff conducts ongoing training and technical support for the over 200 local System Administrators as well as quarterly drills on the system and quarterly

user group webinars. EMSA developed and distributed the “DHV Volunteer Handbook” via a web-link to the 21,000+ DHV registered responders. The “DHV Volunteer Handbook” provides information on the DHV Program and its guiding policies, as well as information for the volunteer concerning deployment preparedness, expectations, conduct, and demobilization. A hardcopy pocket guide version was produced and distributed to all of the DHV units and participating MRC units of California. In an effort to assist local units with recruitment and retention of volunteers, three times a year EMSA staff publishes the “DHV Journal,” a newsletter with articles about the DHV Program, MRC activities, and disaster preparedness and response information for California's healthcare volunteers.

### 12.6.5 Private Sector – Business Community

The private sector plays a critical role in establishing public confidence immediately after a disaster. When the private sector is operational, the community recovers more quickly by retaining and providing jobs and a stable tax base. If local leadership and the business community work together pre-disaster and develop a conceptual recovery plan, the public is more likely to be optimistic about the community's ability to recover post-disaster. Additionally, the private sector owns and operates the vast majority of the Nation's critical infrastructure, such as electric power, financial and telecommunications systems. These entities play a major role in the recovery of a community or region as a whole. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, September 2011).

#### 12.6.5.1 Public-Private Partnerships

The private sector also provides valuable assistance and resources to support emergency response and recovery activities. To support coordination between government and the private sector, Cal OES, pursuant to the ESA (Section 8588.1), established the Public-Private Partnership to assist in securing agreements between State agencies and non-profit and private sector resources called upon during an emergency. The Public-Private Partnership advises on:

- Appropriate agreements to provide for quick access to emergency supplies and essential services;
- Logistic measures required to quickly deliver needed supplies and services to affected areas;
- Methods to utilize PNP and private sector to increase the surge capacity of the State and local agencies;
- Integration of PNP and private sector into the emergency services system for effective response; and/or
- Systems that aid business and economic recovery after an emergency

(Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *State of California Emergency Plan*, 2009 and California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (formerly known as California Emergency Management Agency), Recovery Division. *Disaster Recovery in California*, final draft April 2011).

When businesses are impacted by a disaster, it becomes the responsibility of government, by partnering with local business associations, to encourage businesses to stay in the community and ensure economic recovery. State and federal resources are essential in helping the localities affected by the disaster recovery. To support these efforts, Cal OES signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with private sector and non-profit organizations to create the Business and Utility Operations Center (BUOC) comprised of the Utility Operations Center (UOC) and Business Operations Center (BOC). The BUOC provides support to the State and may be requested to serve as an active operational component in the SOC, REOC(s) or JFO. The BUOC coordinates private and non-profit sectors resources and situational awareness through Cal OES in order to provide adequate support to local government during an event. The individual(s) who report to the BUOC may be requested to fulfill a specific BUOC function of their respective company/association. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (formerly known as California Emergency Management Agency), Recovery Division. *Disaster Recovery in California*, final draft April 2011 and California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Business and Utilities Operations Center. Administrative Policy, January 2013).

#### **12.6.6 Tribal Governments**

In keeping with the whole community concept of preparedness and recovery, it is important State and local governments coordinate with impacted tribes. Tribes are an important consideration in recovery in California. There are 109 federally recognized Native American tribes throughout California, often in remote areas. The United States government recognizes tribes as domestic, independent nations with the right to self-governance, tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Tribal governments protect and preserve life, property and the environment on tribal lands. Responsibilities include field-level emergency response personnel deployment and emergency operations center activations and issuing orders to protect the public. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *State of California Emergency Plan*, 2016).

Although tribes are diverse, they are very involved in California. Disasters have no boundaries and tribal communities have survived throughout history and have much to contribute to response and recovery. Although tribal governments vary in demographics, makeup and capacity, it is important for the communities to work together. This requires building pre- and post-disaster relationships for collaboration as well as scalability and flexibility. MOU or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) between State, local and tribal

governments could maximize capabilities at all levels, expedite mobilization during an emergency and promote sharing of equipment, skilled personnel and other needed resources in an emergency. Regardless, the State and its political subdivisions make every effort to support tribal communities in their response and recovery efforts. As conditions require and upon request from the tribe, the available and appropriate federal, State and local government resources are, in accordance with prior arrangements and as authorized by law, committed to tribal lands to protect lives, property and the environment. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *State of California Emergency Plan*, 2009).

When qualifying for a disaster declaration, tribes have the option of applying directly to the federal government or working through the State. Consideration should be given to the possibility that situations could exist where a tribe or jurisdiction does not qualify for a declaration independently, but combined damages could qualify both entities. Therefore, OAs should coordinate with tribal governments within their geographic boundaries when preparing IDEs (refer to Section 14.3.2 below) and assisting FEMA and State staff conducting PDAs (refer to Section 14.5.1 below). FEMA considers damage information provided by tribal government when determining if a PDD is warranted and designating the counties eligible for federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act. Also, once a county is declared to be a disaster area by the President, all jurisdictions within the county geographic borders, including tribes, become eligible to apply for federal disaster assistance. Tribes can also request a PDD on their own. To be eligible for federal funding under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), tribes must apply directly to FEMA for assistance.

Tribal governments also have resources that support the State and local government RSFs (including the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF). Per the NDRF, FEMA may activate a Tribal Assistance Coordination Group (TAC-G) for response (Stafford and Non-Stafford act incidents) and could also play a role in the transition from response to recovery. The State (including Cal OES) and several counties have tribal liaisons to coordinate assistance to and from tribal governments. A key challenge is tribes are different and it is important to understand the cultural impacts and know how to report back to the Tribal Council. The *Native American and Alaska Native Edition of The Red Guide to Recovery – Resource Handbook for Disaster Survivors* provides valuable information.

#### **12.6.7 Local Government**

In accordance with the California ESA and SEMS, local government organizes and plans for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within their jurisdictions. State and local requests for assistance of State agencies or the federal government must be made at the State level through



Cal OES, consistent with SEMS. This is mandated for State agencies in the ESA (California Government Code Section 8607), and required of local agencies to be eligible to receive State disaster assistance under CDAA.

There are 4 SEMS components:

1. ICS
2. Mutual Aid
3. Interagency Coordination
4. The OA concept (coordination of local government information, resources and priorities within a county's geographic boundaries).

SEMS recognizes 5 organizational levels of government related to an emergency event in California:

1. Field
2. Local government
3. OA
4. Region
5. State

Consistent with ICS, the SEMS operational structure is based upon 5 organizational functions:

1. Command/Management
2. Operations
3. Planning and Intelligence
4. Logistics
5. Finance/Administration



# SEMS ORGANIZATIONAL LEVELS



**Figure 3 – Illustration of SEMS Organizational Levels**

## 12.6.7.1 Local Emergency Proclamation

When requesting State and/or federal disaster recovery assistance, the local jurisdiction (city or county) must proclaim a local emergency and provide an IDE to Cal OES to verify the magnitude and severity of the event is beyond the capacity and capability of the local government to recover. A local emergency proclamation can only be issued by a governing body (city, county, or city and county) or an official designated by local ordinance (e.g., police/fire chief, director of emergency services). If the local jurisdiction is seeking state financial assistance, the proclamation must be issued within ten days of the incident (*not* within ten days of noticing the damage) and ratified by the governing body within seven days. Renewal of the resolution should occur every 30 days until terminated. It should be noted a local emergency proclamation is not required for fire or law mutual aid; direct State assistance, Red Cross assistance; a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG); or disaster loan programs from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

If the local government requires State or federal assistance, it is important to know if a local proclamation of an emergency is a prerequisite to obtaining the

assistance. Refer to the chart in Appendix E for an overview of the disaster assistance programs discussed in the CDRF and proclamation/declaration requirements. It is also important for the local jurisdiction to understand and follow the guidelines and procedures for requesting and receiving State and federal disaster assistance funding. Missing key requirements and dates can impact reimbursement of their disaster related costs.

#### *12.6.7.2 Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)*

When the governing body submits its local proclamation of emergency to Cal OES's Regional Operations via the OA, an IDE is included. An IDE is the local governments' identification of the impacts and local response and recovery activities. The IDE assists Cal OES to understand the jurisdiction's damages and prioritize PDA efforts, which in turn can lead to a State or federal disaster declaration. An OA must include all its affected governing bodies (i.e., cities, towns), special districts (school districts, water districts, community services districts, etc.), and PNP organizations that provided an essential service within the IDE. An aggregate of all damages and costs within the County, even if a jurisdiction does not anticipate reimbursement, helps support a federal disaster declaration for the State.

OAs should coordinate with Tribal governments to ensure inclusion of tribe damages in OA IDEs, if appropriate. The additional damage data can sometimes make a difference as to whether the OA qualifies for State and/or federal disaster assistance.

An IDE submitted via the Cal OES/CalEOC (IDE board) or as a List of Projects (see Cal OES Form 95 on the [Cal OES forms web page](#)), includes:

- Type and extent of public and private sector damages
- Estimates of damages and emergency response costs
- Any acute public health and environmental issues
- Number of homes and businesses not insured or underinsured
- Agricultural damages
- Disaster unemployment estimates

Along with the IDE, a Cal OES Regional Event Summary (within CalEOC) is prepared that includes additional historic disaster damage data compounding the impacts (especially financial) to the local jurisdiction(s), other needed non-Stafford act programs (i.e., FHWA ER program for on highway roads), existence of FEMA approved LHMP, etc. Based on this information, if warranted, Cal OES Recovery Section conducts a State assessment. The Cal OES Recovery Proclamation Team (RPT) works with local jurisdictions' emergency management and/or public safety agencies in the OAs affected by the disaster event to accomplish these assessments.

Although a local proclamation and Governor's SOE are not required for the following federal assistance programs, the request for assistance must still be submitted through Cal OES and an adequate damage assessment provided as

follows:

- US SBA – Physical and Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Program
  - The number of private homes and businesses damaged or destroyed, and
  - Estimated uninsured losses.
  - It also may include documentation showing economic injury to businesses.
- USDA – Agricultural Loss Assistance:
  - Cause, type, and value of crop/livestock losses.

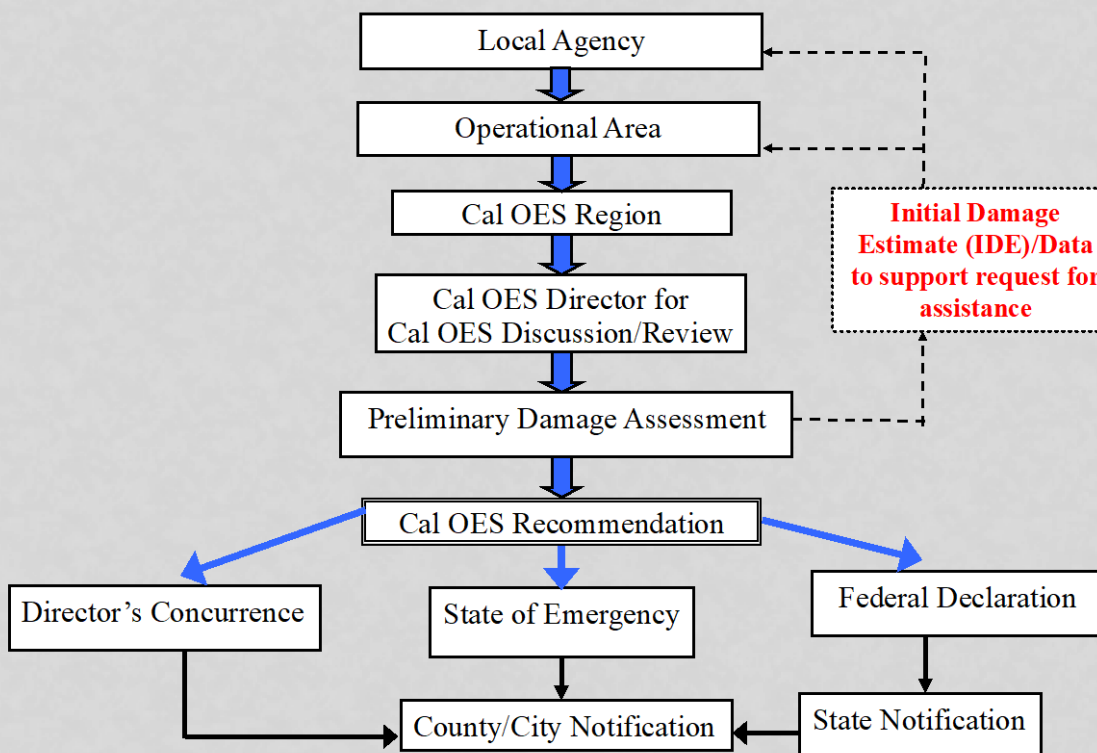
#### *12.6.7.3 Requesting State and/or Federal Disaster Assistance*

If a local government knows an event is beyond its capabilities to respond and recover, it can request assistance two ways: (1) incorporated in the local emergency proclamation, with supporting information based upon the IDE, or (2) submitted on the local government's letterhead, as a follow-up to its local emergency proclamation. Requested levels of State and federal assistance include:

- Cal OES Director's Concurrence (with the local proclamation):
  - Issued by the Director of Cal OES
  - Initiates CDAA and provides limited State recovery assistance for *permanent* restoration of public facilities *only*.
  - Only local agencies eligible to apply for State Public Assistance (PA) funding under CDAA.
  - This program is generally a 75 percent/25 percent cost share between State and local government. The State Legislature may increase the cost share percentage.
  - There is no State Individual Assistance (IA) program without a PDD (refer to Section 13.7.3.3 State Supplemental Grant Program).
- Governor's SOE Proclamation:
  - Issued by the Governor and initiates broader State PA support under CDAA.
  - Local agencies eligible for State PA funding under CDAA for emergency and permanent work, including debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration.
  - This program is generally a 75 percent/25 percent cost share between State and local government. If there is a Presidential Emergency/Major Disaster Declaration, the State of California's cost share is at 75percent of the remaining 25 percent.
  - Prerequisite for requesting federal assistance.
  - PNPs may be eligible for State financial assistance under the State PNP Organizations Assistance Program (described further in Section 18.2.2).
  - No State IA Program.

- Presidential Major Emergency Declaration:
  - Limited federal PA and IA programs may be made available.
  - State, local and tribal governments and certain PNPs are eligible to apply for federal assistance for debris removal and emergency response and protective measures only.
  - CDAA funds the non-federal share for local governments only.
  - PNPs may be eligible for State financial assistance under the State PNP Organizations Assistance Program (described further in Section 18.2.2 of this document).
- Presidential Major Disaster Declaration:
  - Federal PA, Hazard Mitigation (HM) and IA programs may be made available.
  - State, local and tribal governments and certain PNPs are eligible to apply for federal PA funding for all types of disaster assistance (emergency and permanent work).
  - CDAA may be made available to fund non-federal share of PA funding for local governments only.
  - PNPs may be eligible for State financial assistance under the State PNP Organizations Assistance Program (described further in Section 18.2.2 of this document).

## REQUEST FOR DISASTER ASSISTANCE



## Figure 4 – Diagram of How to Request for Disaster Assistance

### 12.6.8 State Agencies

The SOC and REOC(s) are staffed and operated as the situation dictates. As the situation develops or additional assistance is required, representatives may be deployed as Incident Management Teams (IMT) to the counties to provide assistance. Planning for recovery will be implemented at the same time local governments are taking emergency response actions necessary to protect the public. Preparations will be made for rapid deployment of State and federal resources necessary to facilitate recovery.

#### 12.6.8.1 State Damage Assessment

Cal OES Recovery Section conducts a State damage assessment to verify the information provided in IDE(s). Based upon the findings, the Director of Cal OES may concur with the local emergency proclamation, making CDAA funding available to local governments for the permanent restoration of infrastructure, or recommend the Governor proclaim an SOE. With the Governor's proclamation, CDAA funding for local government response costs as well as permanent repairs of infrastructure may be approved.

#### 12.6.8.2 Governor's Request for Federal Assistance

While the federal government is a tremendously important player in disaster recovery, the CDRF provides the structure and resources to aid a community regardless of federal assistance. However, based on the magnitude of an event and if damages are severe enough, the Governor may request the President declare a major disaster or an emergency for the State. Cal OES Recovery Section alerts FEMA Region IX a federal assistance request will be submitted. FEMA may pre-deploy a Liaison Officer to the SOC and deploy an Emergency Response Team Advanced Element once a PDD appears imminent. This request for assistance will go from the Governor through FEMA. FEMA and Cal OES will coordinate a joint PDA, which will be submitted with the request to the President.

#### 12.6.8.3 Federal/State PDA

Depending on the magnitude of a disaster, a joint federal/State PDA is necessary. Accordingly, Cal OES requests FEMA's and/or SBA's assistance to conduct the joint PDA as soon after the event as practical. The PDA is performed in cooperation with affected local government and the private sector. A PDA involves a survey by local, Cal OES, FEMA and/or SBA representatives of the damaged elements (including public and privately owned facilities) and disaster related expense documents. In special circumstances when the magnitude of the event warrants, the President may declare an emergency or major disaster prior to the completion of a PDA. However, a subsequent PDA is required to identify:

- Scope and degree of damage

- Staffing and funding needs
- Special needs, such as target areas for Community Outreach
- Needs and potential locations for LACs and/or DRCs)

A team of local, State and/or federal representatives complete the PDA findings report, which documents the magnitude of the event and the impacts of the disaster on individuals, families, businesses, and public property. The information gathered during the PDA is used to determine the level of State and/or federal assistance required and forms the basis for the Governor's request for a PDD.

PDA information includes:

- Specific damaged sites, including facility type (e.g., school, road, private residence)
- Insurance and maintenance records of damaged facilities
- Damage description and repair estimates
- Local government's budget reports

#### **12.6.8.4 Governor's Request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD)**

If a PDD is warranted, Cal OES coordinates the Governor's request to the President within 30 days of the disaster occurrence. The request must be accompanied by the PDA results and identify the FEMA/DHS disaster assistance programs desired (federal PA, IA, HMGP, Crisis Counseling Program, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Disaster Legal Services, Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Food Commodities, etc.) and other appropriate federal programs as needed (SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program and/or Physical Disaster Loan Program, HUD Community Development Block Grants-Recovery, FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program, NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program, USDA Agriculture Disaster Designation, etc.).

If the Governor's federal declaration request is denied, the Governor may appeal the decision within 30 days of the date of the letter denying the request. The appeal is submitted to the President through the FEMA Regional Administrator (RA) in accordance with federal requirements. The appeal must include justification and any additional/appropriate information ascertained after the initial request was submitted.

#### **12.6.9 Federal Agencies**

When a PDD is granted under the Stafford Act for California to receive federal assistance for response and recovery to a major disaster, FEMA appoints an FCO who establishes a JFO in close proximity to the disaster-impacted area. With a PDD, FEMA is authorized to use the authority of the Stafford Act and reimburse PA recovery claims and fund HMGP activities against the Disaster Relief Fund. Federal assistance is provided to the State through a UCG assigned to a JFO (refer to Section 12.3). For recovery, a FEMA-appointed FDRC works at the JFO and reports to the FCO. In accordance with the NDRF, the federal government will provide assistance using six federal RSFs in coordination with the six California



RSFs.

The FDRC, SDRC and the federal and State RSF Coordinating Agencies will relay the recovery-related information, and more importantly, the community needs to support agencies and organizations within a particular RSF. From this point, the federal and State RSF partners work jointly to provide services, resources and support to the local community. Due to the expertise in each RSF and the pre-established relationships, State and federal RSF agencies and organizations are encouraged to work together to craft creative solutions to communities' needs (if one is not readily available or obvious). RSF partners work in cooperation with local government to provide these services. Communication is critical to all RSF partners during this phase to prevent repetitive efforts and capitalize on the knowledge of individuals within the State and federal RSFs to look for new and innovative ways to support impacted communities.

The federal disaster recovery process steps listed below provide the flexibility necessary to address the unique recovery challenges of each incident while providing federal and State recovery support in a consistent, timely, and efficient manner. They may also be applied to non-Stafford Act incident recovery efforts, per the direction of the lead federal agency. Each federal recovery operation involves six key operational steps as follows:

1. Monitoring and Situational Awareness
2. Advance Evaluation
3. FDRC and RSF Activation/Deployment
4. Recovery Support Strategy (RSS) Development
5. RSS Implementation
6. Transition and Return to Steady State Operations

#### *12.6.9.1 Monitoring and Situational Awareness*

After an incident (or in anticipation of an imminent threat) and prior to the formal designation of an FDRC, federal agencies maintain situational awareness at the national and regional levels. This allows national and regional assets to understand current conditions and potential recovery issues.

#### *12.6.9.2 Advance Evaluation Team (AET)*

Once an FCO is assigned, the FCO, in coordination with the SCO, can call upon an AET to conduct a rapid assessment of the current and anticipated impacts of the disaster and evaluate the State/regional/local capacity to address recovery core capabilities. The AET prepares an Advance Evaluation Report (AER) to assist the FCO to determine if the activation of an FDRC is warranted, provide an initial recommendation on potential RSF activations, and offer a first glimpse of potential recovery issues and challenges.

#### *12.6.9.3 FDRC and RSF Activation/Deployment*

Based upon the AER findings, the FDRC, in coordination with the FCO, issues Mission Assignments (MA) to relevant federal RSF agencies to support field



deployment of appropriate personnel and resources. Activated RSFs conduct a Mission Scoping Assessment (MSA) to more accurately define the needs and opportunities and to work out the details to address the issues identified in the AER. The MSAs summarize the key challenges and issues and are the first step in shaping the overall RSS.

#### *12.6.9.4 RSS Development*

An RSS is then developed by the RSFs, in coordination with input from State Agencies and Departments, NGOs, and local stakeholders, to define an approach to resolve or enable resolution of the MSA findings.

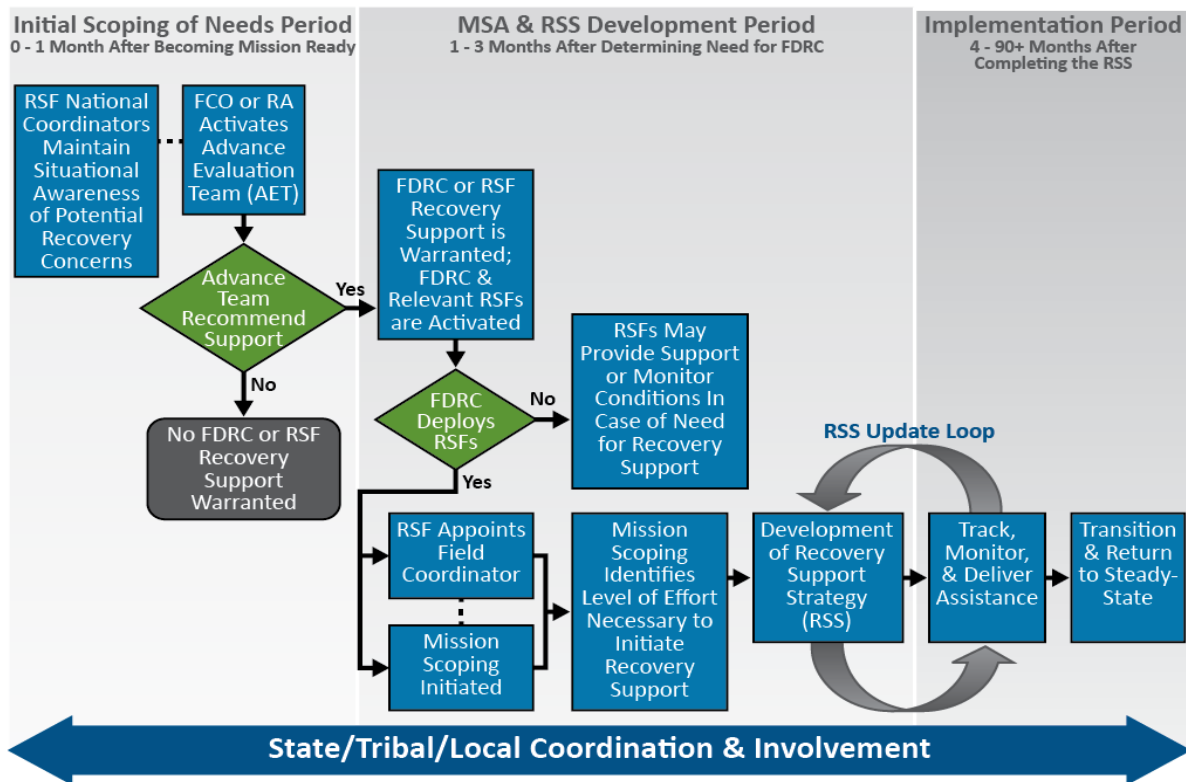
#### *12.6.9.5 RSS Implementation*

The ultimate objective of this multi-step process is the development and implementation of the RSS. The RSS provides the unified strategy or approach FDRC and RSF agencies will take to support local, State, and tribal governments. The RSS is not a local, State, or tribal area recovery plan. Rather, the RSS details the structure and protocols for coordinating federal interagency recovery support and documents the identified, needed assistance specific to the RSF member organizations. Upon approval of the RSS by the SCO and FCO, the FDRC and SDRC will lead implementation of the RSS in coordination with local, State, and tribal partners. The FDRC will manage and track the progress of federal recovery support efforts throughout the recovery operation to ensure necessary adjustments in federal support are implemented to reflect evolving conditions and needs.

#### *12.6.9.6 Transition and Return to Steady State Operations*

Demobilization of deployed recovery assets and return to steady State operations is likely to occur gradually by the RSFs, especially when multiple communities with various types of disaster impact and levels of recovery capacities are involved. As a community's capacity increases, it can execute recovery activities with less outside support, and ongoing RSF functions and activities can gradually transition to the corresponding regional, local, State, or tribal officials.

Figure 5 below provides an illustration of the key steps, actions and outcomes, and a conceptual timeline of a prospective FDRC-RSF recovery support effort.



**Figure 5 – Diagram of Federal Disaster Recovery Operational Flow**  
 (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function: Concept of Operations Plan*, September 2015)

## Section 13 Disaster Assistance Programs

Depending on the size and scope of the event, the following State and federal programs may become available based upon the damage data and other local impacts provided in the IDE by the local jurisdictions through their OA to Cal OES. This Chapter also provides information on additional federal and State programs considered by local governments to fill the needs not provided by CDAA and Stafford Act disaster assistance programs. For a more complete listing of State and federal disaster assistance programs, refer to Appendix E.

### 13.1 Local Disaster Assistance

#### 13.1.1 Local Assistance Center (LAC)

LACs, established by local government, provide a wide array of services at one location to minimize the burden and maximize available assistance for those affected by the disaster. LACs generally provide recovery information, services for those affected by the disaster, and information regarding available disaster assistance programs. LACs are locally managed and State supported. For-profit organizations, such as private contractors, are not part of a LAC. However,

representatives from local, State, and federal agencies, and voluntary organizations participate in and support LAC operations. Private sector companies, such as insurance or utilities that provide service and information without cost to their clients, may also be asked to participate in LAC operations.

### **13.1.2 Long Term Recovery Committee/Group (LTRC)**

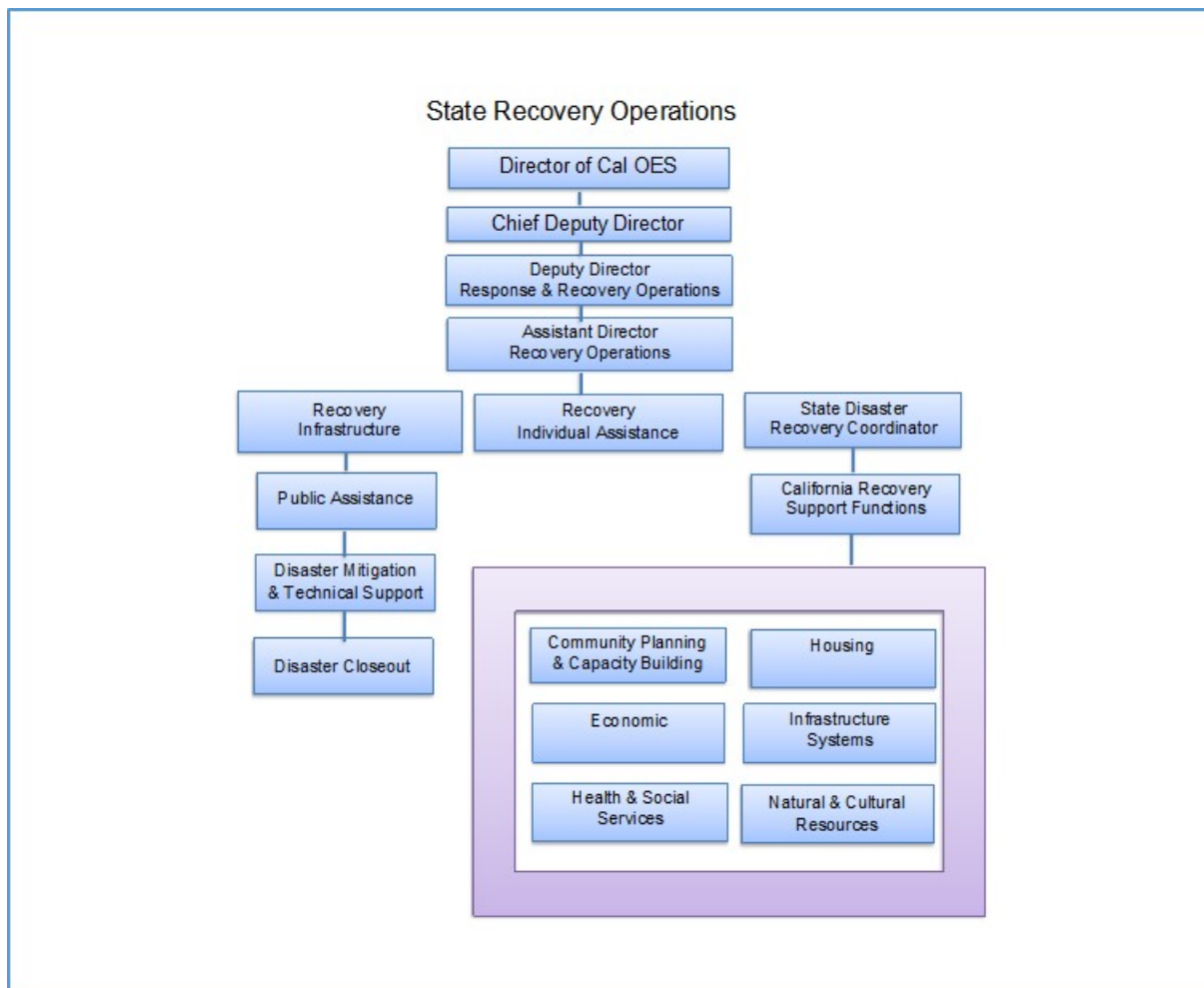
When personal resources, insurance, and government loans and grants are not sufficient to meet the needs of disaster survivors, local LTRCs are formed to provide safety nets. LTRCs coordinate the delivery of long term recovery assistance to help individuals, families, and their communities recover following a disaster. Participating organizations help identify impacted populations whose members may have additional needs in functional areas and other disaster related unmet needs. These organizations help develop a long-term recovery plan after a disaster. LTRCs work to restore a sense of normalcy and help individuals regain self-sufficiency. LTRC member organizations bring experience, money, manpower, and materials and are able to maximize resources and help avoid duplication of efforts. LTRCs are made up of members of local VOADs, faith based organizations, service clubs, businesses, local and State agencies. State and federal VALs provide technical assistance and guidance in the development and ongoing efforts of LTRCs immediately following a disaster.

## **13.2 State Disaster Assistance Organization**

Local, State, and tribal governments manage the majority of emergency events in California without a PDD under the Stafford Act. Even when the magnitude of a disaster does not warrant a PDD, impacted communities have recovery needs and require access to State and federal resources. Depending upon the size and type of the event and the resources and needs of the impacted communities, the State and impacted local governments:

- Lead the recovery coordination process;
- Assess and evaluate current and anticipated issues;
- Identify and coordinate key resources; and
- Build resilience into recovery.

This necessitates an effective State recovery management and coordination process so when disaster strikes, local governments, with the assistance of the State, can immediately respond to the needs of the impacted communities efficiently and effectively, regardless of the level of federal support. A flexible State disaster recovery framework is important, as documented by the CDRF, to support unified recovery-focused coordination between local, State, and federal agencies, NGOs, and the private sector for large and small disasters. The State also encourages local governments to consider the CDRF when developing their own recovery frameworks and plans. Figure 6 below illustrates the organization for State Recovery Operations with or without a PDD.



**Figure 6 – Image of the Organizational Structure of State Recovery Operations**

### 13.3 State Disaster Assistance Programs

Although the following State disaster assistance programs are available with or without a PDD; a Director's Concurrence with a local proclamation or a Governor's Proclamation of an SOE as described in Section 12.6.8.3 is required.

#### 13.3.1 State PA under CDAA

Under CDAA, the State of California grants assistance to local governments for disaster response and/or disaster recovery repair/restoration projects. A Director's Concurrence with the local proclamation allows reimbursement of eligible permanent work only while a Governor's proclamation of an SOE reimburses emergency work and permanent work. Both of these programs require a local emergency proclamation and the submittal of an IDE (refer to Section 12.6.8.3 and Appendix E for more information).

#### 13.3.2 PNP Program under CDAA

When the Governor proclaims an SOE and authorizes CDAA, reimbursement of extraordinary costs associated with the PNP providing essential community services at the request of an affected local agency is available.

### **13.3.3 Safety Assessment Program (SAP)**

Cal OES SAP provides professional licensed engineers, architects and building inspectors to perform safety evaluations of buildings and infrastructure for safety and occupancy, when a local government does not have enough resources to perform these evaluations. While a local government emergency proclamation is required, grant assistance is not available under this program. Expenses may be reimbursed if certain criteria are met.

### **13.3.4 Cal OES Debris Management Program**

Cal OES emphasizes the effective management of disaster debris through the promotion of planning activities at the State and local levels that emphasizes the reduction of environmental and economic impacts through effective coordination of local, State and federal interagency partnerships. The State strategy also seeks to optimize the use of limited resources through the standardization of operational procedures and facilitating the exchange of information, related training and technical assistance. The goal is to provide local jurisdictions with timely information to meet all State and federal laws and regulations and maximize reimbursements from State and federal grants. The core components of the State disaster debris management strategy include:

- Promote planning
- Coordinate with local, State and federal agencies
- Incorporate standard operating procedures
- Utilize disposal alternatives:
  - Optimize the use of limited resources
  - Develop environmentally sound strategies
- Train and provide technical assistance on regulations, guidelines and policies
- Develop and distribute guidance documents and informational materials such as the Disaster Debris Management Concept of Operations
- Maximize reimbursement under a Governor's proclamation of an SOE or PDD.

### **13.3.5 Temporary Housing**

To address temporary housing needs, Cal OES Recovery Section coordinates with appropriate local, State, federal and public and private organizations, such as:

- Local housing and community development departments and public housing authorities
- Residential rental property owners and neighborhood and homeowner associations
- CBOs
- American Red Cross
- FEMA
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- California Department of Social Services (CDSS)
- California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

### **13.3.6 Tax-Exempt Bond Programs**

Government agencies, in certain cases, issue tax-exempt bonds on behalf of private businesses. These bonds are known as "Qualified Private Activity Bonds" and are issued for various purposes such as low income multi-family housing, industrial development, redevelopment projects, enterprise zones or facilities that treat water, sewage or hazardous materials. Lower borrowing costs facilitate the development of projects not otherwise feasible if financed at market rates. Unlike typical municipal bonds, the payment of principal and interest on private activity bonds is not the responsibility of the issuing government agency. Instead, the private business receiving the proceeds is responsible. By relieving government agencies of the financial obligations associated with bond debt, private activity bonds are a low-risk alternative for communities to finance projects.

The 1986 Federal Tax Reform Act imposed a limit on the amount of private activity bonds issued in a state each year. The limit is determined by a state's population, multiplied by a specified dollar amount. The California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC) was established under the California State Treasurer to administer the allocation of this bond ceiling or "cap" and to make certain the total amount of private activity bonds issued does not exceed the limits established under federal law. Through CDLAC's administration, the State ensures this limited resource is efficiently used to finance projects and programs that provide a public benefit and contribute to the economic vitality of California.

### **13.3.7 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs**

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee under the California State Treasurer administers the federal and State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. Both the federal and State Programs were created to encourage private investment in affordable rental housing for households meeting certain income requirements. Congress created the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program in 1986. It replaced traditional housing tax incentives, such as accelerated depreciation, with a tax credit that enables low-income housing sponsors and developers to raise project equity through the sale of tax benefits to investors. Two types of federal tax credits are available and are generally referred to as 9 percent and 4 percent credits. These terms refer to the approximate percentage of a project's "qualified basis" a taxpayer may deduct from their annual federal tax liability in each of ten years.

The State legislature recognized the extremely high cost of developing housing in California and authorized a State low-income housing tax credit program to augment the federal tax credit program. The State credit is only available to a



project, which has previously received, or is concurrently receiving, an allocation of federal credits. Thus the State program does not stand alone; rather it supplements the federal tax credit program.

Developments financed with the proceeds of tax-exempt bonds (described in Section 13.3.6 above) may also receive federal tax credit. The annual credit available is based on approximately 4 percent (instead of 9 percent) of the “qualified basis” of the development. Qualified basis consists of the costs attributable to the unit's income and rent restricted for a minimum of 30 years. Only rental housing projects are eligible for tax credits in both the federal and State programs. Credits can be allocated to new construction projects or existing properties undergoing rehabilitation.

### **13.3.8 California Redevelopment Law**

California's Redevelopment law was used to support post-disaster community and economic recovery in lower income neighborhoods in Los Angeles after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Even though the 2011 State Budget Act ordered the dissolution of over 400 redevelopment agencies throughout the State, the fact remains the particular authorities and resources provided by redevelopment law may be helpful after a major disaster, as was the case in Los Angeles. Therefore, even though new redevelopment activity is not currently occurring in California, this information is provided to ensure recovery planners have knowledge of the full range of effective tools available, especially after a catastrophic disaster.

## **13.4 Federal RSF Support in Response to a Non-Stafford Act Disaster**

According to the *Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan (Recovery FIOP)*, the lead federal response or recovery agency designated in law or regulation may appoint an FDRC to coordinate recovery activities in response to a local or state request for federal resources for a non-Stafford Act recovery operation. The type of recovery support provided will be of a similar nature in non-Stafford Act incidents as that provided in Stafford Act incidents.

## **13.5 Federal PA Programs without a Presidential Disaster Declaration**

The following federal disaster assistance programs may be implemented for state and local government agencies with or without a PDD.

### **13.5.1 Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)**

Pursuant to the Stafford Act, FEMA may fund eligible fire suppression costs without a PDD. Cal OES must request an FMAG declaration from FEMA Region IX RA while the fire is burning uncontrolled. Such fire must threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The FMAG is usually approved by the FEMA Region IX RA within hours of the State's verbal request. Once approved, FEMA funds 75 percent of eligible costs. Qualifying applicants for federal funding include State agencies, local governments and tribal governments. A local emergency proclamation is not required to be eligible for



FMAG funding, however, is required for a local government to request CDAA funding. If CDAA funding is not subsequently authorized by the Cal OES Director or the Governor, the local jurisdiction must fund the entire non-federal share.

### **13.5.2 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program**

Pursuant to Title 23, U.S. Code Section 125, FHWA provides a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands, which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program may be implemented upon a Presidential Declaration or by special request from the Governor when an SOE has been proclaimed. The FHWA ER program is administered through Caltrans. For additional information visit the [FHWA ER program's web page](#).

### **13.5.3 USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program**

USDA-NRCS administers the EWP program, which responds to emergencies caused by a natural disaster tied to a specific event, such as a flood, a fire, or a drought. After the event occurs, EWP is used to relieve imminent hazards to life or private property. A project sponsor must represent public and private landowners eligible for assistance. Sponsors include legal subdivisions of the State, such as a city, county, general improvement district, conservation district, or any Native American tribe or tribal organization as defined in Section 4 of the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. EWP does not require a PDD to be implemented. Cost share is 75 percent NRCS and 25 percent local sponsor. If the Governor proclaims an SOE for the event, the local sponsor can receive 75 percent of their match from the State (with CDAA funds administered by Cal OES). For additional information refer to the [EWP Program's webpage](#).

### **13.5.4 USACE Emergency Operations**

Pursuant to the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (P.L. 84-99), USACE may provide manpower, supplies, and equipment for flood fighting, debris clearance and temporary levee repairs during the emergency period and up to a maximum of ten days thereafter. This program is 100 percent funded by USACE and does not require a PDD before it is implemented. For additional information visit the [USACE web page](#).

### **13.5.5 USACE Rehabilitation Program**

Pursuant to the USACE Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (P.L. 84-99), the USACE Rehabilitation program provides assistance for permanent repairs to federal system levees. Although USACE covers the repair costs, the local sponsoring agency may be required to purchase additional soil and sign "Hold Harmless" agreements and other applicable assurances before work can begin. This program is 100 percent funded by USACE and does not require a PDD before it is implemented. For additional information visit the [USACE web page](#).

### **13.6 Federal Non-Stafford Individual and Business Assistance Programs**

Local governments, State agencies and some federal agencies can provide disaster assistance to individuals, households, businesses, farmers and/or ranchers with or without a PDD, as explained in the following sections (refer to Appendix E for more information on State and federal Disaster Programs).

#### **13.6.1 LAC**

Cal OES Recovery Section assists in establishing LACs. Cal OES prepared a "Guide for Establishing a Local Assistance Center" to assist local governments in the establishment and management of a LAC. The Guide is available via the [Cal OES website](#).

#### **13.6.2 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – State Non-Entitlement Program**

Pursuant to Section 122 of the Housing and Community Act of 1974, as amended, funds earmarked for certain HUD projects may be transferred to emergency projects if not covered by FEMA and are in the best interest of the post-disaster stricken community.

For jurisdictions experiencing or have experienced a disaster and are part of the State's CDBG Non-Entitlement program, may request in writing to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) their existing CDBG grant be re-programmed to activities that address the current disaster. Local governments should contact their CDBG representative at HCD via the [contact us web page](#).

#### **13.6.3 SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Program**

The EIDL program, administered by SBA pursuant to 13 CFR (Chapter 1, Part 123), provides up to \$2 million working capital loan assistance for small businesses and most PNPs that have suffered an economic loss. This program may be implemented independent of a PDD on a state's certification that at least 5 small business concerns in a disaster area have suffered substantial economic injury and are in need of financial assistance not otherwise available on reasonable terms. The program may also be implemented in response to a determination of a natural disaster by the Secretary of Agriculture or under an SBA physical disaster declaration.

#### **13.6.4 SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program**

The Physical Disaster Loan Program, administered by SBA pursuant to 13 CFR (Chapter 1, Part 123), provides up to \$200,000 disaster loan assistance to homeowners to repair or replace a primary residence to its pre-disaster condition, or up to \$40,000 for renters and homeowners to repair or replace clothing, furniture, cars, appliances, etc. damaged or destroyed as a result of the disaster. The program also provides up to \$2 million for businesses, and PNP organizations to repair or replace damaged real property, machinery,

equipment, fixtures, inventory, or for leasehold improvements. SBA also has the authority to independently (without a Presidential declaration) implement the program when at least 25 homes and/or businesses have each sustained uninsured losses of 40 percent or more of the estimated fair replacement value or pre-disaster fair market value of the damaged property. An SBA declaration is required, which must be requested through Cal OES within 60 days of the occurrence. When SBA declares a disaster under its own authority for a county, contiguous counties are also eligible. No local or State proclamation or PDD is required.

#### **13.6.5 SBA Disaster Loan Outreach Center (DLOC)**

When SBA makes a physical disaster declaration on its own authority, it will establish a field presence within 48 hours by opening a DLOC near the impacted area. DLOCs are staffed by SBA customer service representatives to issue loan applications, answer questions about SBA's disaster loan program, explain the application process, and help individuals and businesses complete their loan applications. DLOCs, although not typically staffed by other agencies, may include information regarding other available programs and assistance. A DLOC may be opened after a LAC and/or DRC is closed, in order for SBA to complete the processing and disbursement of loans.

#### **13.6.6 USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) Agricultural Disaster Loan Program**

USDA can provide emergency loan assistance of up to \$500,000 to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to a natural disaster or quarantine pursuant to 7 CFR (Part 145). This program may be made available to qualified farm operations that suffered at least a 30 percent physical and/or crop production loss to livestock products, real estate, or chattel property. USDA can implement this program, when requested by Cal OES, on behalf of local government. The program requires a designation by the Secretary of Agriculture or may be implemented automatically when the President declares a major disaster or emergency. When implemented by the Secretary of Agriculture, a local or State proclamation is not required.

### **13.7 Federal Disaster Assistance Programs Under the Stafford Act**

The following federal disaster assistance programs may be made available after a PDD under the Stafford Act for the impacted state and the designated disaster areas within that state, depending upon the findings of the PDA.

#### **13.7.1 FEMA Public Assistance Programs**

Pursuant to the Stafford Act, FEMA provides funding through Cal OES to eligible subrecipients for disaster response and/or repair projects under a Presidential Major Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Qualifying applicants for federal PA include State governmental agencies, local governmental agencies (cities, counties, educational institutions, and special districts), PNP organizations with damaged facilities that provide essential governmental type services, and Tribal governments. FEMA funds at least 75 percent of eligible project costs; CDAA

may fund up to 75 percent of the non-federal share for local governments and the applicant must fund the remaining project costs. State agencies, tribal governments and PNPs are not eligible for CDAA under the State PA program. Therefore, these agencies must fund 100 percent of the entire non-federal share using their own resources. State agencies are required to coordinate with DOF for any budget deficiencies resulting from a disaster (refer to Section 19 for more information). PNPs with damaged facilities that do not provide an essential governmental type service as defined by 44 CFR section 206.221 (e) must first apply to SBA for assistance.

#### *13.7.1.1 Presidential Major Emergency Declaration*

Under a Presidential Major Emergency Declaration, grant assistance is available only for response costs, including debris removal. Local agencies seeking assistance should proclaim an emergency and request the Governor to proclaim an SOE. The State must request federal assistance within five days after the need becomes apparent, demonstrate effective response is beyond the State's capability, and federal assistance is necessary to save lives and protect health, safety and property.

#### *13.7.1.2 Presidential Major Disaster Declaration*

Under a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration, grant assistance is available for response costs, debris removal and funding for restoration/replacement of public and allowable PNP infrastructure. Local agencies seeking assistance should proclaim an emergency and request the Governor to proclaim an SOE within ten days of an event. The State must request federal assistance within 30 days of the occurrence, demonstrate necessary actions are beyond the State's capability and damages meet the per capita threshold and/or other criteria defined in federal regulations.

#### *13.7.1.3 FEMA PA Process*

As discussed above, activation of the FEMA PA Program under the Stafford Act requires a Presidential Major Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration.

Prerequisites for activation of the FEMA PA Program include:

- Proclamation of a local emergency by the impacted cities and/or counties;
- Submittal of an IDE by the impacted OA(s) and State agencies;
- Completion of a joint PDA by Cal OES and FEMA; and
- Governor's SOE Proclamation and request for federal disaster assistance under the FEMA PA Program.

Generally, within 30 days after the Presidential Major Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration is issued, Cal OES conducts an Applicants' Briefing(s) to provide potential applicants information about the availability of State and federal PA funding, application procedures, and programmatic requirements. Potential applicants submit their Request for Public Assistance (FEMA Form 90-49)

to Cal OES within 30 days of the date of the Presidential Declaration, unless the deadline is extended. Kick-off Meetings for eligible applicants are then held with FEMA, Cal OES, and the local partner to provide a more detailed review of the program and specific applicant needs. This is the beginning of the project formulation process and the date used to start the clock for the 60-day deadline for the applicant to identify all eligible damages and activities and establish a List of Projects (Cal OES Form 95). For each project listed, a Cal OES or FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator or Project Specialist assists the applicant in developing a description of the eligible damage and identifying the eligible scope of work and estimated costs associated with that scope. These are documented on a Subgrant Application, also known as a Project Worksheet (PW), which becomes the basis for funding. Once Cal OES and FEMA approve the eligible PW, it is obligated by FEMA and the funding is disbursed through Cal OES (recipient) to the applicant (subrecipient). After the applicant/subrecipient notifies Cal OES all of the eligible work for all of their projects is complete, Cal OES and FEMA complete a closeout of the application.

This FEMA PA process is illustrated in Figure 7 below. The recovery forms can be found on the [Cal OES website](#).

# The Public Assistance Process

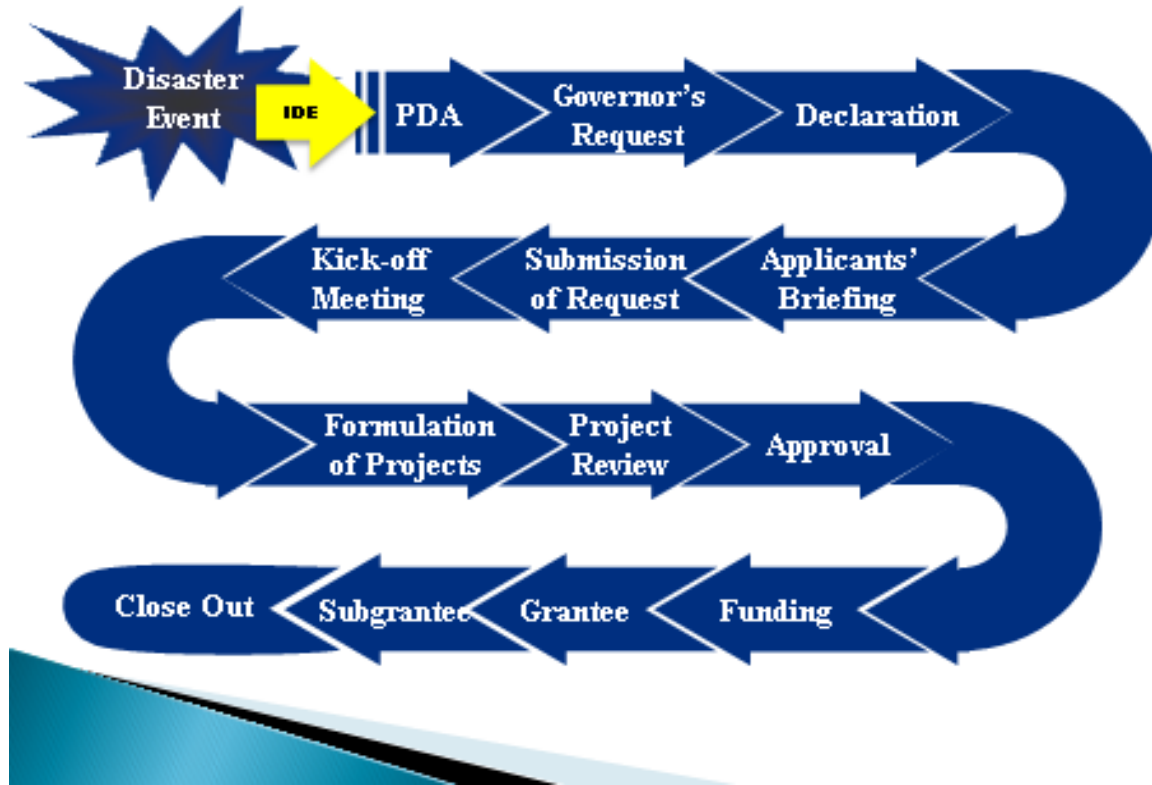


Figure 7 – Image of the FEMA PA Process

## 13.7.2 FEMA Hazard Mitigation (HM) Programs

HM programs implement actions that reduce or eliminate the risk from hazards, or reduce the severity of the effects of hazards on people and property. Mitigation encourages long-term reduction of hazard vulnerability. Mitigation reduces the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. Local jurisdictions identify HM projects. Most counties in California have an approved and adopted local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) acknowledging hazards and threats in that community, as well as, portions of the community at risk from these threats. LHMP and the damage assessment provide valuable information in determining needed mitigation projects. There are two mitigation programs funded by FEMA under the Stafford Act to offset the costs of local government projects, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or 404 Mitigation, and the Hazard Mitigation Program (HM) or 406 Mitigation.

### 13.7.2.1 HMGP or 404 Mitigation

As the result of a PDD, FEMA's HMGP (also known as 404 Mitigation) funds plans and cost effective projects that reduce the effects of future natural disasters. 404 Mitigation ensures the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to



protect life and property from future disasters is not lost during the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. Funding is a competitive process and not tied to a damaged facility. The total amount of federal funding under HMGP cannot exceed 20 percent of the total (estimated) federal assistance provided under FEMA PA and IA programs for that disaster. Normally the funding is only 15 percent; however, FEMA approved California's SHMP as an "enhanced plan," which allows the State to receive increased funding of up to 20 percent of the Stafford Act authorization in mitigation grant funds following a federally declared disaster. In California, these funds are administered by Cal OES Recovery Section's HMGP Unit. Eligible applicants include State agencies, local governments, special districts, and some PNPs. FEMA funds 75 percent of the eligible project and the applicant funds the rest (there is no State cost-share for HMGP).

#### *13.7.2.2 HM or 406 Mitigation*

HM (also known as 406 Mitigation) is a program under the Stafford Act as part of the federal PA program, implements cost-effective measures to reduce or eliminate the threat of future similar damage to a facility impacted by a past event. The PA subrecipient, FEMA, or Cal OES may recommend hazard mitigation be included as part of the eligible scope of work in the PW and the cost estimate to compete the approved scope of work for the repair of the damaged facility.

In some cases, FEMA may require such actions be taken as part of a subrecipient's permanent repair project. The cost of eligible hazard mitigation action will be included in the overall funding of the project. Therefore, the cost share is 75 percent FEMA, 18.75 percent State and 6.25 percent local.

#### **13.7.3 Individual Assistance Programs Requiring a PDD**

The following programs may be activated to provide disaster assistance to individuals and businesses when the President approves an emergency or major disaster declaration.

##### *13.7.3.1 Federal Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and Housing Assistance (HA)*

Pursuant to the Stafford Act section 408 (44 CFR section 206.110) grant assistance for individuals for temporary housing, housing repair or replacement, or direct housing assistance to individuals and households may be made available with a Presidential emergency or major declaration. There is a maximum grant award up to a given dollar amount that is adjusted yearly on October 1, based upon the current consumer price index (CPI).

##### *13.7.3.2 IHP Other Needs Assessment (ONA)*

Pursuant to the Stafford Act section 408 (44 CFR section 206.110) grant assistance to individuals and households for personal property, transportation, medical, dental, funeral expenses, and other eligible costs may be made available with a Presidential emergency or major declaration. There is a



maximum grant award up to a given dollar amount that is adjusted yearly on October 1, based upon the current CPI.

#### *13.7.3.3 State Supplemental Grant Program (SSGP)*

Pursuant to the California Welfare and Institutions Code (13600-13601) the State can provide up to \$10,000 supplemental grant assistance to individuals and households that received the maximum federal IHP grant, but still have eligible unmet needs. This program, administered by CDSS, is only implemented when federal IHP is activated under the Stafford Act. This program requires a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.

#### *13.7.3.4 Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)*

Following a Presidential major disaster declaration for Individual Assistance, a DRC may be established by FEMA to provide convenient locations for disaster survivors to obtain information and resources about available recovery programs and services. A DRC is a fixed or mobile facility, managed by FEMA, and staffed with agencies based on the needs of the community.

If a LAC (see Section 13.1.1) is already established prior to the issuance of the PDD, local government will determine whether to continue the LAC as a locally-managed facility with federal and state agencies present, or transition to a DRC managed by FEMA. To meet special circumstances or remote populations, it may be necessary to establish a DRC in addition to a LAC to provide survivors an alternate location to seek assistance. DRC staff may refer visitors to the LAC for expanded services. It is possible to have both LACs and DRCs in operation at the same time in the same county.

#### *13.7.3.5 Crisis Counseling Program (CCP)*

CCP provides short-term, community-based mental health outreach and psycho-educational services to communities recovering from a disaster. Pursuant to 44 CFR section 206.171, FEMA is authorized to provide 100 percent federally funded CCP grants to State and tribal governments that received a PDD. Through interagency agreement, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration works with FEMA to provide technical assistance, consultation, grant administration, program oversight and training. CCP services are provided through County Department of Mental Health offices and administered by CDHCS.

#### *13.7.3.6 Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)*

DUA provides weekly unemployment benefits and job finding services to those unemployed due to a disaster (pursuant to 44 CFR section 206.411). This program is funded by FEMA with oversight from the U.S. Department of Labor. DUA provides unemployment benefits for self-employed and those not eligible for regular unemployment insurance for up to 26 weeks after the disaster is declared. This program requires a PDD to be implemented.

#### *13.7.3.7 Disaster Legal Services*

This program provides legal services, including legal advice, counseling, and representation in non-fee-generating cases for low-income individuals as a result of the disaster. This program may be implemented and funded by FEMA pursuant to 44 CFR section 206.164. The FEMA Regional Administrator consults with the SCO to determine if disaster legal services are necessary. This program requires a PDD to be implemented.

#### *13.7.3.8 Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)*

D-Snap provides short-term food assistance benefits to families to purchase adequate amounts of nutritious food. Local government must provide information on impacts to the food supply. This program is funded by USDA (pursuant to 7 CFR section 250.69) and administered by CDSS. This program requires a PDD to be implemented.

#### *13.7.3.9 Food Commodities Program*

This program provides adequate supplies of food to disaster relief organizations for mass feeding or household distribution. Local government provides information on impacts to the food stock and supplies for emergency mass feeding or distribution. Disaster organizations request food assistance through CDSS, which administers the USDA's nutrition assistance program. This program can be implemented with a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.

#### *13.7.3.10 Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP)*

DCMP is a federally funded supplemental program administrated by FEMA in accordance with Section 426 of the Stafford Act. The Governor may request Disaster Case Management (DCM) in one of two ways: (1) as part of the State's request for a PDD that includes IA, or (2) via a written request to the FCO within 15 days of the date of declaration. In the event of a PDD that includes IA, DCM may be implemented through Immediate DCM services; Immediate DCM services administered by FEMA staff; through invitational travel to voluntary agencies; mission assignment to other federal agencies; or implementation of an Interagency Agreement, a contract, and/or a State DCM Grant Program application approved by FEMA.

DCM provides relief to disaster survivors by connecting them with the resources and services of multiple agencies, including the development of individual recovery plans that incorporate sustainable assistance for the household's recovery. DCMP offers various implementation alternatives following an IA declaration. The appropriate option for delivery is determined by FEMA in coordination with other federal partners, based upon a comprehensive assessment, as well as consideration of the most efficient and cost-effective delivery mechanism. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Disaster Case Management Program Guidance*, March 2013).

### 13.8 Other Federal Disaster Assistance with a PDD

There are several other non-Stafford Act federal disaster assistance programs that require a PDD to be made available to the impacted communities. Some of these major programs are described below. For a more complete list of State and federal disaster assistance programs, refer to Appendix E.

#### 13.8.1 Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

If a PDD affects areas of the state that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources, Congress may appropriate additional funding for CDBG-DR grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process and fund a broad range of recovery activities. CDBG-DR often supplements FEMA, SBA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) disaster programs. CDBG-DR grants can also provide resources for affordable housing.

CDBG-DR funds are made available to State and local governments, tribal organizations, and insular areas, with significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive HOME or CDBG allocations). At times, supplemental appropriations restrict funding solely to states rather than the local cities and/or counties. Cal OES Recovery Section does not manage the HUD funding, but will coordinate with those entities as part of the overall recovery process. HUD grantees are responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental and historic review and all other federal and State.

Subrecipients may use CDBG-DR funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure and prevention of further damage to affected areas. CDBG-DR funding cannot duplicate FEMA, SBA, or USACE benefits. Examples of eligible activities include:

- Purchase damaged properties in a flood plain and relocate residents to safer areas;
- Relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster;
- Debris removal not covered by FEMA;
- Rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster;
- Buy, construct, or rehabilitate public facilities such as streets, neighborhood centers, and water, sewer and drainage systems;
- Code enforcement;
- Homeownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees for disaster victims;
- Public services;
- Help businesses retain or create jobs in disaster impacted area; and
- Planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant).

### **13.8.2 Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)**

CSBG is federally funded through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Eligible applicants include states, territories and federally-recognized tribes and tribal organizations. With this funding, the California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) contracts with non-profit and public agencies statewide to deliver a wide range of programs that assist low-income individuals and families. Per federal statute, CSD passes through at least 90 percent of the CSBG award to CSBG eligible local entities and 5 percent is reserved for discretionary uses. Local entities that receive CSBG funds through the State include local governments, migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations, and Community Action Agencies. (Source: HHS, CDBG Fact Sheet). From the portion of discretionary funds, generally only about \$250,000 is set aside annually by HHS to be utilized by CSBG's eligible entities in the event of a disaster.

CSBG eligible entities conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and utilize the main (90 percent) funding to meet the highest needs. CSBG funds are earmarked to assist pre-existing needs identified in the local communities. CSD does not have the authority to redirect eligible entities activities to assist with declared disaster. The small portion of discretionary dollars is set aside annually as a reserve for disasters declared locally and at the State and federal levels. However, this amount of funding is so minimal it will not make any significant impact in a disaster situation.

CSD partners with its CSBG eligible entities to address disasters. CSD identifies State partners to coordinate with eligible entities. Eligible entities leverage their funding to secure public and private funding to assist with disasters. The true benefit is the eligible entities have the infrastructure in place to provide a wide range of services vital in a disaster.

## **Section 14 Communication**

Cal OES's Recovery Section establishes and maintains cooperative working relationships with key local, State and federal partners. These relationships enable Cal OES to develop program implementation agreements, policies, procedures, operational agreements, public notifications and recovery guidance documents for communities in California to expedite recovery operations when a disaster occurs. These coordination activities facilitate communications between all levels of government to ensure disaster victims are provided all available assistance in the most efficient method possible.

### **14.1 Communication Between State and Federal Recovery Personnel**

During FEMA/State joint recovery operations, the State will facilitate communications between State and federal recovery personnel by mirroring

the federal NDRF structure, as much as the State's staffing and funding capabilities will allow. Those in State and federal disaster recovery leadership positions (FCO and SCO, FDRC and SDRC, Hazard Mitigation and Public Assistance Officers, etc.) and the State and federal RSF Field Coordinators will be co-located at the SOC and/or JFO to facilitate communications. All State and federal field level staff participate in regular joint coordination conference calls with the JFO.

## **14.2 Communication Systems**

Communications between State and federal agencies and with other organizations engaged in the response follow protocols and procedures established for existing State and federal systems, with modifications necessary to account for disruptions caused by the incident. California established essential communications support procedures between the OA EOCs, REOCs, SOC, and other State agencies to provide the information links for elements of the California emergency organization. The communications infrastructure includes the use of the California CalEOC, the OA Satellite Information System, and the California portion of the National Warning System. The existing systems are supplemented through the establishment of systems necessary to support incident-specific facilities, such as the JFO and federal staging areas. Through agreement with Cal OES, FEMA defines requirements for the systems required at these sites and provides resources to establish them. Once the UCG transfers operations to the JFO, communications links are established to allow implementation of State functions, such as communications with the OAs, at that facility. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX. *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations*, September 23, 2008).

## **14.3 Communication Between State Recovery Staff and Local Governments**

### **14.3.1 Cal OES Regional Administrators (RA) and Response Staff**

Cal OES Regional response staff, under direction of the Cal OES RA, is assigned to specific OAs and maintain ongoing communications with local emergency coordinators during response and recovery operations to ensure their needs are communicated to the SOC and/or the JFO.

### **14.3.2 Cal OES Disaster Assistance Programs Specialists and Recovery ESCs**

Cal OES Recovery Section designated PA, IA and HM disaster assistance personnel assigned to geographic areas within the State. These representatives developed ongoing relationships with their respective local emergency management counterparts and are available to address and resolve recovery issues. When a disaster occurs for which State and/or federal disaster assistance programs are available, these representatives contact their local emergency management counterparts to assist them with the application process. These

communications are maintained throughout the recovery process. In turn, once a JFO is established these personnel, and their federal counterparts, are assigned as a team to these same local and State agency applicants (as much as possible) to maintain consistency for the impacted jurisdictions.

#### **14.3.3 Communications through the LDRM**

Impacted local governments are encouraged to designate an LDRM as the single point of contact that provides a way for the State to communicate directly with a decision maker in the impacted local jurisdiction. The State works with the LDRM, once assigned, to coordinate local disaster recovery efforts and State and federal assistance.

#### **14.3.4 Applicants' Briefings and Local Officials Briefings**

As soon as State disaster assistance becomes available under CDAA with a Director's Concurrence or a Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation and/or Stafford Act disaster assistance programs are made available with a federal disaster declaration, Cal OES Recovery Section schedules Applicants' Briefings in the designated disaster areas, with Cal OES Response staff and the impacted OAs for local governments and eligible PNPs. An Applicants' Briefing is also held at Cal OES Headquarters (near Sacramento) for the State agencies. Often, a Local Officials Briefing is scheduled for the same day to bring local elected officials up to speed on what State and federal disaster assistance programs are available to their constituents and to educate them on the State and federal disaster assistance processes. Reasonable accommodations such as the use of American Sign Language interpreters are made available to individuals with disabilities or persons with access and functional needs.

#### **14.3.5 Cal OES Webpage**

The Cal OES webpage maintains information to educate State and local governments on State and federal disaster assistance programs and how to apply. Once Applicants' Briefings and Local Officials Briefings have been scheduled, they will be posted on the website.

### **14.4 Public Information**

Cal OES coordinates the State's emergency public information efforts and provide support to other State agencies to ensure State government issues a timely, clear, concise, consistent message. The transition from response to recovery for public information includes the change from short-term life and property preservation to information on how and where to find recovery resources. Recovery information focuses on messaging that helps manage the public's expectations throughout the recovery process. This type of messaging ensures the public has a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities; makes clear the actual pace, requirements, and time needed to achieve recovery; and includes information and referral help lines and websites for recovery resources. Recovery activities include:



- Continue to collaborate with FEMA in messaging until the JFO demobilizes;
- Respond to media inquiries for damage assessment statistics and estimates;
- Provide ongoing media reports/news updates related to assistance and the recovery process; and
- Coordinate with FEMA Region IX representative on the status of disaster declarations, types of assistance available to victims, and recovery center locations.

#### **14.4.1 Joint Information System (JIS)**

Under SEMS, public information is directly managed and controlled by the jurisdictions with responsibility for the emergency incident through the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) beginning at the Field Level under a Unified Command structure and linking to Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Group) within each EOC level of SEMS as a Joint Information Center (JIC). Collectively, the activated JICs form the JIS. The JIS provides the mechanism to organize, integrate and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible and consistent messaging activities across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines with the private sector and NGOs. It includes the plans, protocols, procedures and structures used to provide public information. Federal, State, tribal, regional, local and private sector Public Information Officers (PIO) and established JICs are critical supporting elements of the JIS.

#### **14.4.2 JIC**

The JIC facilitates operation of the JIS in a central location where personnel with public information responsibilities perform critical emergency information functions, crisis communications and public affairs functions. A JIC may be established at various levels of government, at incident sites, or can be components of federal, State, tribal, territorial, regional, or local MACS (e.g., MAC Groups or EOC). Typically, an incident specific JIC is established at a single, on scene location in coordination with federal, State and local agencies (depending on the requirements of the incident). Informational releases are cleared through the IC/Unified Command, and/or the EOC/MAC Group.

#### **14.4.3 Public Information Coordinators**

When a JIC is established, it is staffed with Public Information representatives from the responding agencies, who will coordinate as a team to:

- Gather, verify, and produce information for dissemination to the media and public (such as news releases, background information, fact sheets, public service announcements, briefings and news conference materials).
- Respond to media questions and requests.
- Schedule media releases, briefings, news conferences, interviews, public service announcements, etc.
- Arrange for media interviews and tours.



- Assign agency representatives to coordinate information, before it is released to the public, from their agency with other team members.

(Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *California Emergency Function 15, Public Information Annex: Executive Summary*, October 2013).

## Section 15 Continuity Planning

Some emergencies create extraordinary demands on government entities and emergency response agencies, which in extreme circumstances may stress them to the point they can no longer operate and provide emergency and essential services. A major emergency could include death or injury of key government officials, partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry. The inability of government to provide emergency and essential services can cause direct damage to government infrastructures. Life safety and basic human needs may be compromised leading to increased morbidity, mortality and civil unrest.

Historically, the federal government defined continuity efforts using the terms "COOP" (Continuity of Operations) and "COG" (Continuity of Government). These were often separate and compartmentalized activities. This old organizational framework changed and the new emphasis is reflected throughout the updated California Continuity Planning Guide. As recommended in the updated federal continuity directives, California now uses the reference to "Continuity Planning" as an overlapping integration of continuity of operations and continuity of government concepts. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *Continuity Planning Guidance*, 2016).

### 15.1 Planning Authority

The Constitution of the State of California and the Government Code provide authority for the continuity and preservation of State and local government. The ESA specifically provides for the preservation of government and its services. This is accomplished by planning for succession of officers, designation of standby officers, administration of oaths of office, and continuation of duties of the governing body.

### 15.2 State Authority

The Governor has the legal authority under an SOE to commandeer resources required to address the situation at-hand. State government intervention and control of an emergency exists under the following statutory, regulatory, and administrative powers:

- ESA Section 8570, 8585, 8586, 8587, 8595, and 8650

- EO W-9-91, CGC Section 8560
- California SEP
- EO S-04-06
- Cal OES Executive Branch Continuity Plan
- State Administrative Manual, Management Memo 02-09 (#6)
- PPD-8/NSPD-51/HSPD-20
- Federal Continuity Directives 1 and 2
- Continuity Guidance Circulars 1 and 2 (FEMA)
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (FEMA)

### 15.3 Continuity Plans

To ensure continuity of government and continuity of operations, the State and its political subdivisions must plan for the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of government. When an emergency occurs, continuity planning will support the government's ability to:

- Carry out constitutional responsibilities
- Restore and maintain emergency operations
- Restore and maintain public health and safety
- Restore and maintain vital services and operations
- Protect California's economy
- Preserve the environment

### 15.4 Planning Elements

To ensure continuity the following elements must be addressed by all levels of government (State, federal, local and tribal) and work in partnership with the private sector:

- Involve key leadership in all phases of continuity planning.
- Identify and prioritize essential functions.
- Establish, promulgate, and maintain orders of succession.
- Pre-identify and update, as necessary, delegations of authority.
- Identify, establish, and maintain continuity facilities.
- Identify, establish, and maintain critical business, information technology, and communications systems.
- Establish and maintain a system of essential records management.
- Establish a program that identifies and supports human resources, including key personnel and support staff.
- Establish a process for devolution of control and direction.
- Establish a process for reconstitution and recovery.
- Develop an effective multi-year test, training, and exercise program to support continuity efforts.
- Establish local, regional, State, federal and tribal planning integration for a more deliberate and comprehensive response and recovery system to ensure unity of effort and community resilience.

The State Essential Functions (SEF) are the foundation for continuity programs at all levels of government in California. Specifically, they represent the overarching responsibilities of State government to lead and sustain vital operations and services during a crisis. Therefore, the uninterrupted continuation of the SEFs shall be the primary focus of government leadership during and in the aftermath of an emergency that adversely affects the performance of government functions.

There are 11 cross-government SEFs, vetted by the Governor's Emergency Operations Executive Council in 2006 that must be continued under all circumstances to enable the Executive Branch to carry out its critical government functions and services. The SEFs are categories of functions performed by one or more agencies and are the critical State government functions that save lives; protect the safety and security of the public; and protect property, critical infrastructure and the environment.

The Cal OES's *Continuity Guidance and Executive Branch Continuity Plan* uses an "all hazards" strategy for the coordination of State agencies to provide support for the re-establishment of SEFs. In further support of the State Continuity Program, Cal OES developed a [continuity web page](#) to include helpful guides, tools, best practices, news about upcoming training opportunities, and links to assist agencies with the maintenance of their continuity plans.

## Section 16 State Resource Management Strategies

### 16.1 Identifying Immediate Needs

Based upon the results of the FEMA/State PDA, Cal OES and FEMA Region IX management conduct a scoping meeting to identify immediate needs. The PA and IA PDAs give an indication of the extent of the damage and other impacts on the community, local jurisdictions, and State agencies, which can be used to estimate the number of anticipated PA and IA applications to manage.

### 16.2 Incident Action Plan (IAP)

ICS emphasizes orderly and systemic planning. The IAP is the central tool for planning during the response to, and initial recovery from, an incident. The process used to prepare the IAP is a key component to ensure effective integration of State and federal resources and unity of effort. Through this process, a set of incident objectives is developed and resources ordered to effectively meet those objectives. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX. *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations*, September 23, 2008).

### 16.3 Other States

Cal OES procures out-of-State resources; either through State-to-state mutual aid

or through EMAC (see Section 16.4.4). Initially, this process occurs at the SOC where decisions to request resources from other states or through EMAC are made based on whether local, mutual aid, or State agency resources are otherwise available. As the joint State/federal organization shifts to the JFO, the decision to request resources from other states or through EMAC is made by Cal OES, in concert with the joint Operations Section, as part of the process for evaluating the availability of resources to carry out operational objectives. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX. *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations*, September 23, 2008).

## **16.4 Capacity Building**

In a large disaster, when the number of permanent Cal OES Recovery Section personnel is inadequate to administer State and federal disaster assistance programs, the following sources are used to supplement Cal OES Recovery Section staffing.

### **16.4.1 Mission Tasking of Other State Agency Personnel**

Cal OES is authorized to provide mission tasks to other State agencies as a way to assist locals through regional offices in support of response and recovery operations. For example, Cal OES can mission task or enter into an Interagency Agreement with other California State agencies to provide staff with expertise in specific areas such as roads (e.g., California Department of Transportation), levees (e.g. Department of Water Resources), environmental compliance (e.g. California Environmental Protection Agency), and other State agencies with infrastructure specialists or technical specialists.

### **16.4.2 Hiring Limited Term Employees and Emergency Hires**

In a large event, Cal OES may hire Limited Term employees (usually for a two-year term) and/or Emergency Hires. Cal OES Human Resources Branch assists Cal OES Recovery Section managers with the expedited recruitment process.

### **16.4.3 Retired Annuitants**

In recent years, many Cal OES Recovery Section personnel with unique and vast disaster recovery experience have retired. Cal OES and other State agencies may be authorized to hire retired annuitants to fulfill specific disaster recovery staffing needs. State agencies are able to search for retired individuals based on civil service classification titles in a database called Boomerang (operated by the California Department of Human Resources). They may also contact the candidates directly and if a candidate is interested in being considered, request the candidate submit a State Application to be reviewed for eligibility. Once eligibility is determined, the candidate can then interview and the remaining hiring documents sent to the candidate for completion. Per Assembly Bill 340, effective January 1, 2013, a retired person shall not be eligible for employment as a retired annuitant for a period of 180 calendar days after the date of

retirement, unless the appointment is necessary to fill a critically needed function. The 180-day waiting period does not apply to a retired peace officer or firefighter. A retired annuitant can be authorized to work a maximum of 960 hours in a given calendar year.

#### **16.4.4 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

EMAC, approved by Congress in 1996, provides a codified vehicle for requesting assistance from other states and local governments for federally declared disasters. EMAC staffs serve to buttress existing personnel. An important aspect of the compact involves the categorization, or “typing,” of resources (including personnel) needed to accomplish specific tasks. State and local officials can use EMAC to deploy grants management specialists, floodplain managers, building officials, engineers and other specialty personnel to support recovery operations.

#### **16.4.5 State-to-State Mutual Aid Agreements**

State and local governments also maintain pre-event mutual aid agreements, which vary in timing and scope. This type of assistance differs from EMAC largely because it is not necessarily triggered by a federal disaster declaration, which is an important distinction, as most events do not merit such a declaration. Further, State and local mutual aid agreements can stipulate the delivery of assistance in the pre- or post-disaster environment.

#### **16.4.6 Disaster Service Worker (DSW)**

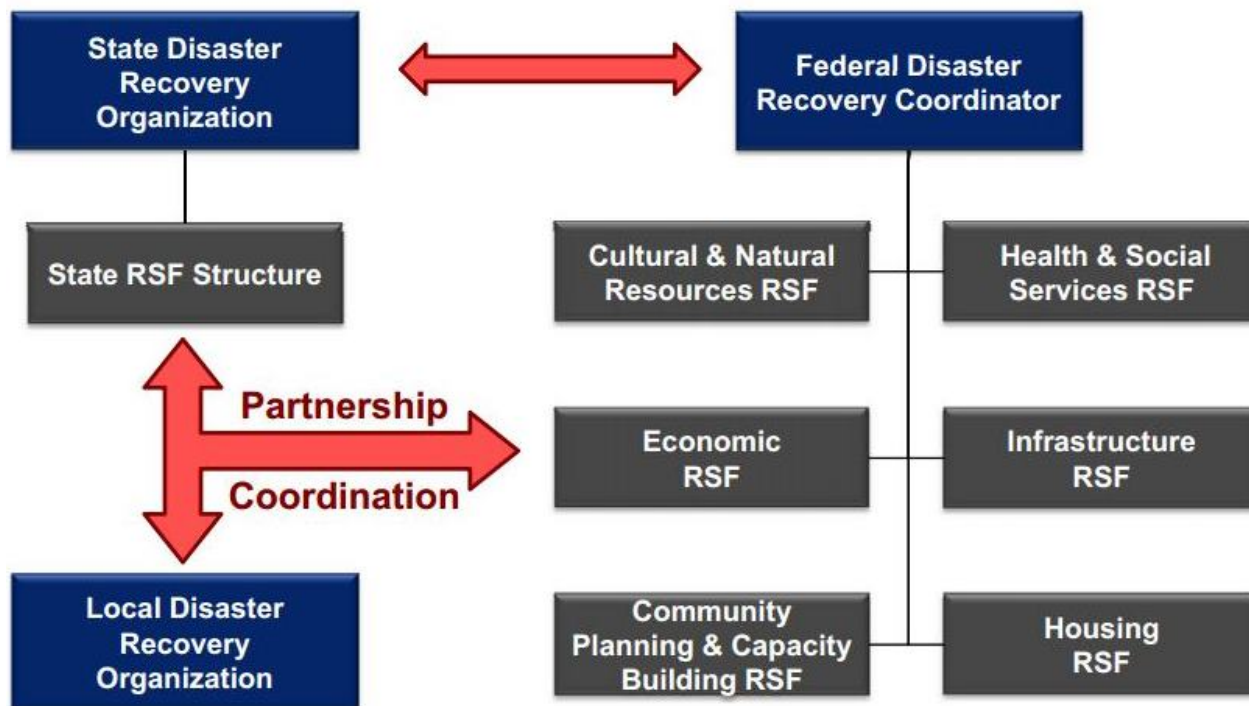
Registered DSW volunteers are persons who have chosen to volunteer their time to assist a disaster or emergency services agency in carrying out the responsibilities of that agency. California law requires DSWs register with an accredited Disaster Council, Cal OES, or an authorized State agency. Most cities and all counties in California have established Disaster Councils accredited by the California Emergency Council. DSW also includes public employees performing disaster work, without pay, outside the course and scope of their regular employment [Labor Code, §3211.92(b)].

The California Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program (DSWVP), sometimes referred to as the DSW volunteer program or the DSW program, was created as the result of legislation to provide workers' compensation benefits to registered DSW volunteers injured while participating in authorized disaster-related activities, including pre-approved training. Disaster service, as defined for DSWVP, is designed to aid in the response and recovery phases in a disaster or emergency. It does not include the day-to-day emergency response activities typically associated with, for example, law enforcement, fire services or emergency medical services. The DSWVP also provides limited immunity from liability.

## Section 17 Local Disaster Recovery Planning

Since disasters are locally driven, the State promotes pre-disaster recovery planning at the local level so locals are prepared to lead recovery efforts. The CDRF provides a structure for the locals to follow. In addition, local recovery plans should create the operational construct for each of the three (short-, intermediate, and long-term) recovery phases, as provided for in the NDRF and CDRF, and input the programs to use at each phase for their specific area. However, the State recognizes not all local governments have the capability or capacity to develop a formal recovery structure consistent with the CDRF, but all local governments are encouraged to undertake basic recovery planning steps.

Figure 8 below illustrates the State and Federal RSF coordinating structure as related to the local disaster recovery organization.



**Figure 8 – Illustration of the RSF Coordinating Structure**

Local disaster recovery plans developed prior to a disaster enable jurisdictions to effectively direct recovery activities and expedite a unified recovery effort. Pre-disaster planning performed in conjunction with community development planning helps to establish recovery priorities, incorporate mitigation strategies in the wake of an incident, and identify options and changes to be considered or implemented after an incident. Post-disaster community recovery planning serves to integrate the range of complex decisions in the context of the incident and provides the foundation for allocating resources.



How the LDRM is appointed is a key item to be included in the local disaster recovery plan.

In addition, local emergency planners must consider how to engage those departments and organizations necessary in the pre-disaster and post-disaster decision making processes, but not normally part of the emergency management community. Further, there are many programs (non-profit, government, and private, such as insurance) not normally involved in response and disaster planning that can help with community recovery efforts. These programs provide useful recovery-type resources on a regular basis. The CDRF can serve as a gateway for locals to plan with these entities and take recovery beyond the normal structure of disaster management.

There are many guidance documents and sample plans available to help local governments prepare pre- and post-disaster recovery plans. In particular, FEMA developed pre-disaster planning guidance for local governments, including *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments* (November 2015) and post-disaster planning guidance, especially *Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process – A Self-Help Guide* (2005). In addition, a template for the purpose of assisting local governments to develop their own disaster recovery framework was prepared for the Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative. (Source: Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative, *Templates: Disaster Recovery Framework & Recovery Support Function Guide*, April 2015). For the sources and links to these and other local recovery planning guidance documents and examples of recovery frameworks and plans, refer to the *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Governments Resource Library* in Appendix L of the CDRF.

The following appendixes of the CDRF are included to encourage and support local government pre- and post-disaster recovery planning efforts:

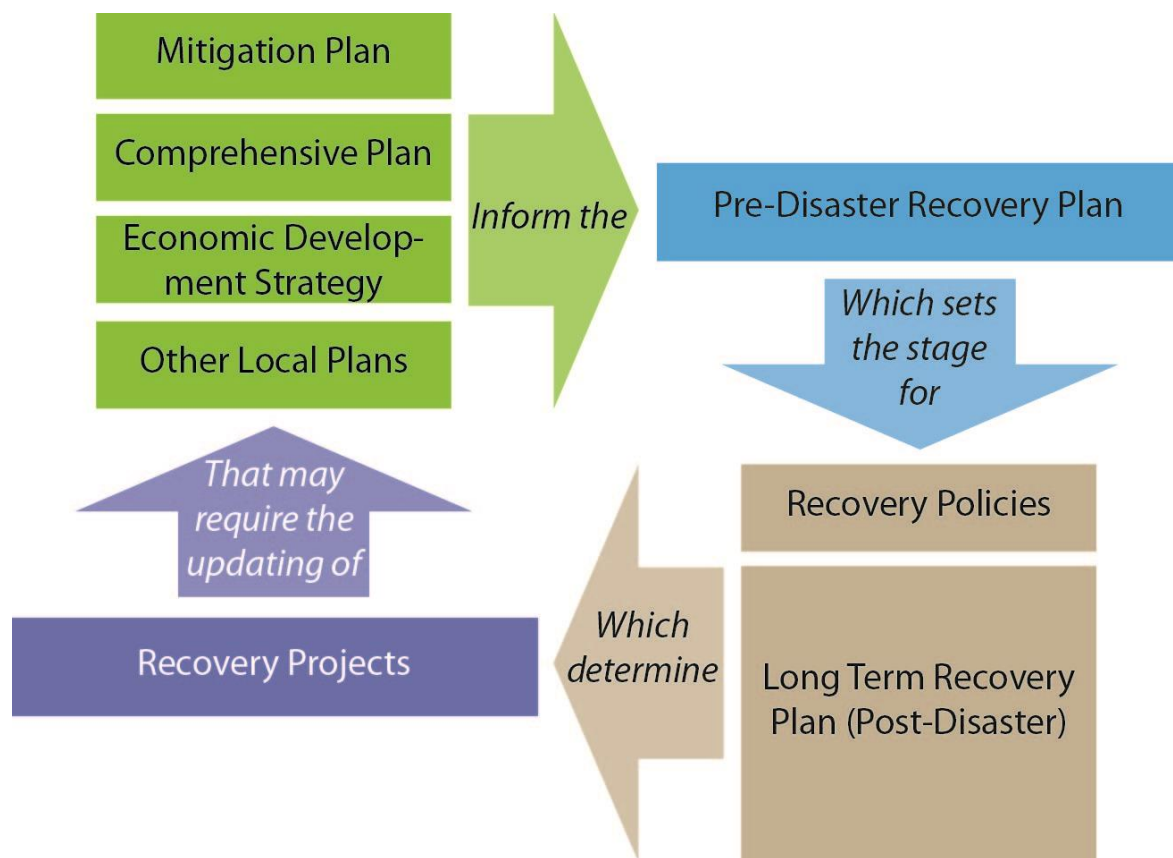
- *Appendix G – Pre- and Post-Disaster Recommended Roles and Activities* (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, September 2011)
- *Appendix H – Planning for a Successful Disaster Recovery* (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, September 2011)
- *Appendix I – Local Government Pre-Disaster Planning Checklist* (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments*, November 2015)
- *Appendix J – Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process Checklist* (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency



Management Agency. *Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process – A Self-Help Guide*, 2005)

- Appendix L –*Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide For Local Governments*, Resource Library

The local disaster recovery planning process incorporates the results of other applicable planning processes in the community. Hazard mitigation plans, comprehensive plans, housing plans, and other planning documents can define a wide range of goals for the community and represent shared priorities of community members. Linking recovery planning to build on the community's existing plans helps inform disaster recovery planning efforts, and capitalize on past planning efforts. Recovery activities can then in turn be used to inform revisions to the community's other plans. Figure 9 below outlines the relationship between existing plans, like those mentioned above, and the pre-disaster recovery plan. In addition, the figure explains how these existing plans, and the pre-disaster recovery plan, are used after a disaster to support the development of long-term recovery plans, policies, and projects. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments*, November 2015). Adoption of the RSF structure by the State means local governments should update their plans to integrate with the State.



**Figure 9 – Visual of the Relationship Between Existing Plans, the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan and Post-Disaster Recovery Plans**

## Section 18 Funding Strategies

### 18.1 State Agencies

Following a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster or Major Emergency, State agencies (along with local governments and certain PNPs) may be eligible for reimbursement of some disaster related costs under the FEMA PA Program, as discussed previously in Section 14.7.1. Under a Presidential Major Emergency Declaration, federal reimbursement is limited to State and local government extraordinary costs (i.e., overtime) associated with immediate and short-term emergency work essential to save lives, to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. Under a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration, federal reimbursement may be available to State agencies for extraordinary costs associated with emergency response activities, debris removal costs and costs associated with the restoration of State-owned infrastructure.

The federal share for PA provided under a Major Disaster or Major Emergency Declaration shall not be less than 75 percent of the eligible costs.

Generally in California, State agencies do not budget specifically for disasters. They rely on existing agency funds and must apply to DOF to have expended funds replenished after their request for reimbursement of their disaster recovery costs have been denied by FEMA.

According to the California DOF Budget Letter 98-03 regarding *Disaster Financing*, FEMA will provide reimbursement for its share of the "eligible" costs for each applicant "project." Departments may submit requests to DOF for the additional State share. They may also request funding for costs not considered eligible by FEMA, and for funding to cover cash flow problems pending FEMA reimbursement for eligible costs.

## **18.2 Not-for-Profit Organizations**

### **18.2.1 State Disaster Monetary Donations Strategy**

To assist in disaster relief and recovery efforts immediately following a disaster, CV may establish a monetary donations webpage. This is tied to the *State Disaster Monetary Donations Strategy* whereby those eligible grant-making organizations and direct service providers that sign an MOU with CV can be listed on the CV monetary donations webpage as "donations destinations." Through this webpage, donations may be made to various grant making and 501(C)(3) organizations that actively accept donations during and following a disaster.

### **18.2.2 State PNP Organizations Assistance Program**

Under the State PNP Organizations Assistance Program certain PNPs may be eligible for State reimbursement of their eligible extraordinary costs for providing essential community services at the request of the affected local jurisdiction. This program is only available when the Governor has proclaimed an SOE authorizing CDAA funding. This program is administered by Cal OES Recovery Section through a process similar to the CDAA State PA program for local governments.

## **Section 19 Training and Exercises**

Just as response organizations and entities understand their performance and effectiveness during actual events depends upon preparation and training, recovery functions must also be practiced and exercised to give greater probability the recovery will be efficient, effective, and successful. Recovery training and exercise programs should be all-hazards in scope and involve recovery personnel from multiple disciplines, jurisdictions, and private and non-profit organizations.

## 19.1 State Disaster Recovery Training

Cal OES Recovery Section provides ongoing educational programs and other informational forums, as guidance for local and State government, special districts, and PNPs, such as:

### Recovery Training

- Overview of recovery preparedness and the State and federal declaration processes
- Understanding of the various programs available for disaster recovery
- Guidance for long term community recovery planning

### SAP Training

- Program guidance and access information
- Certification for those implementing the program during a disaster
- Guidance to local governments on how to utilize the program effectively

### PA Subrecipient Training Program

- Detailed information on State and federal recovery programs for State and local government agencies and eligible PNPs
- Various forums provided, such as Applicants' Briefings, kick-off meetings, workshops, etc.
- Updates to laws, regulations, policies, practices, etc.

### LAC Training

- Information regarding the establishment and management of a LAC
- Guidance on potential recovery assistance and services for individuals and businesses

### Debris Management Training

- Tools necessary to assess needs and capabilities
- Information regarding State and local disaster debris management planning and implementation
- References for additional resources

The California Specialized Training Institute, administered by Cal OES, provides Disaster Recovery Training (G270.4) and Disaster Mitigation Training (G393) for State and local government personnel.

## 19.2 Exercising the CDRF

Developing recovery capabilities and performance based exercises that follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standard will foster recovery preparedness. Discussion and operations based exercises provide the ability for the community to address opportunities in their recovery plan during steady State conditions. Exercises also allow for corrective actions with any issues identified.

## Section 20 After Action Reporting

Section 2450 (a) of the SEMS regulations require any city, city and county, or

county declaring a local emergency for which the Governor has proclaimed an SOE, and any State agency responding to that emergency, complete and transmit an after action report (AAR) to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period as specified in 19 CCR section 2900(q). The completion of the AAR is part of the required SEMS reporting process. ESA section 8607 (f), mandates Cal OES, in cooperation with involved State and local agencies, complete an AAR within 120 days after the close of the incident period of each Governor proclaimed disaster. In general, Cal OES AARs emphasize response, not recovery operations, due to the timeframes as to when they must be completed per SEMS and only include recovery activities to date. Executive Summaries of AARs prepared by Cal OES can be found on the Cal OES website under *After Action – Corrective Action Reporting*. Full Cal OES AARs must be requested by emailing SharedMail.CalAAR@caloes.ca.gov.

The identification of corrective actions is critical to the AAR process. Jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to make recommendations for correcting problems noted in the response/recovery effort, or during exercises and training. Corrective actions may encompass anything from detailed recommendations for improving individual agency plans and procedures to broader system-wide improvements. Corrective actions are assigned to relevant stakeholders and tracked to ensure the identified problem has been addressed.

In addition, FEMA maintains a Lessons Learned Information Sharing program that promotes preparedness. The program identifies lessons learned and innovative practices, analyzes recurring trends, and shares knowledge with the whole community. In 2015, the content of this program was consolidated with the [Naval Postgraduate School's Homeland Security Digital Library](#). View the [2015 Consolidation](#).

## Section 21 CDRF Oversight and Maintenance

Cal OES Recovery Section is responsible for the maintenance, update, and dissemination of the CDRF. The FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guided 101 states, "In no case should any part of the plan go for more than two years without being reviewed and revised." Cal OES will evaluate the CDRF annually and may call upon the CPT to review and update the framework on the basis of changes in laws, regulations, policies, and formal updates of planning guidance or standards; changes in federal or State systems, procedures or operational resources; and AARs and lessons learned from major activations and exercises. Upon preparation of the revised CDRF, Cal OES will distribute the document to appropriate State and federal partners, and members of the initial CPT that assisted in the development process. Cal OES Recovery Section will also post the CDRF to the Cal OES website for public use.

## Section 22 Authorities

### 22.1 State Authorities

- ESA-Government Code, Division 1 of Title 2, Chapter 7
- CDAA -Government Code, Division 1 of Title, Chapter 7.5, as amended.
- Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 6, Disaster Assistance Act
- California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code

### 22.2 Federal Authorities

- *Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. Public Law 93-288*
- *Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations(CFR), Especially Parts 9, 10, 11, 13, 201, 204, and 206*
- *National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR section 1500-1508*




## Section 23 Appendices

### Appendix A: List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>AAR</b>	After Action Report
<b>ACS</b>	U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<b>AER</b>	Advance Evaluation Report
<b>AET</b>	Advance Evaluation Team
<b>AFN</b>	Access and Functional Needs
<b>AFNC</b>	Access and Functional Needs Coordinator
<b>AFO</b>	Area Field Office
<b>AI</b>	Avian Influenza
<b>AO</b>	Administrative Orders (State agencies)
<b>BOC</b>	Business Operations Center
<b>BUOC</b>	Business and Utilities Operations Center
<b>CAA</b>	Community Action Agency
<b>Cal EPA</b>	California Environmental Protection Agency
<b>CAL FIRE</b>	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
<b>Cal OES</b>	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
<b>Caltrans</b>	California Department of Transportation
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CBSC</b>	California Buildings Standards Code
<b>CCP</b>	Crisis Counseling Program
<b>CCR</b>	California Code of Regulations
<b>CDA</b>	California Disaster Assistance Act
<b>CDBG-DR</b>	Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
<b>CDHCS</b>	California Department of Health Care Services
<b>CDPH</b>	California Department of Public Health
<b>CDRF</b>	California Disaster Recovery Framework
<b>CDSS</b>	California Department of Social Services
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CGC</b>	California Government Code
<b>CHHS</b>	California Health and Human Services Agency
<b>CIS</b>	Federal Center for Internet Security
<b>CNRA</b>	California Natural Resources Agency
<b>COG</b>	Continuity of Government
<b>COGO</b>	Continuity of Government Operations
<b>CONOP</b>	California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations
<b>CPCB</b>	Community Planning and Capacity Building
<b>CPG</b>	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide <sup>[L]<sub>SEP</sub></sup>

<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index
<b>CPT</b>	Core Planning Team
<b>CSBG</b>	Community Services Block Grant
<b>CSD</b>	CA Department of Community Services and Development
<b>CSTI</b>	California Specialized Training Institute
<b>CV</b>	CaliforniaVolunteers
<b>DCM</b>	Disaster Case Management
<b>DCMP</b>	Disaster Case Management Program
<b>DHS</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
<b>DHV</b>	Disaster Healthcare Volunteers
<b>DLOC</b>	Disaster Loan Outreach Center (SBA)
<b>DMH</b>	Department of Mental Health (County)
<b>DOC</b>	Department Operations Center (State)
<b>DOF</b>	California Department of Finance
<b>DOL</b>	Department of Labor (aka California Labor and Workforce Development Agency)
<b>DR</b>	Disaster Recovery
<b>DRC</b>	Disaster Recovery Center
<b>DROC</b>	Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC)
<b>DSCO</b>	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
<b>D-SNAP</b>	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
<b>DSR</b>	Damage Survey Report (Cal OES term)
<b>DSW</b>	Disaster Service Worker
<b>DSWVP</b>	Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program
<b>DUA</b>	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
<b>DWR</b>	California Department of Water Resources
<b>EIDL</b>	Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (SBA)
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EMAP</b>	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
<b>END</b>	Exotic Newcastle Disease
<b>EO</b>	Executive Order
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>ER</b>	Emergency Relief Program (FHWA)
<b>EMSA</b>	Emergency Medical Services Authority
<b>ESA</b>	California Emergency Services Act
<b>ESC</b>	Emergency Services Coordinator
<b>ESAR-VHP</b>	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>EWPP</b>	Emergency Watershed Protection
<b>FAD</b>	Foreign Animal Disease
<b>FAST</b>	Functional Assessment Service Team
<b>FCO</b>	Federal Coordinating Officer

<b>FDRC</b>	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration
<b>FIRM</b>	Flood Insurance Rate Map
<b>FMAG</b>	Fire Management Assistance Grant
<b>FMD</b>	Foot & Mouth Disease
<b>FSA</b>	Farm Services Agency (USDA)
<b>GAR</b>	Governor's Authorized Representative
<b>Governor</b>	Governor of the State of California
<b>HA</b>	Housing Assistance Program (FEMA)
<b>HCD</b>	California Department of Housing and Community Development
<b>HHS</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<b>HM</b>	Hazard Mitigation (406 Mitigation under the FEMA PA Program)
<b>HMA</b>	Hazard Mitigation Advisor
<b>HMGP</b>	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
<b>HSEEP</b>	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
<b>HSPD-5</b>	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
<b>HUD</b>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>IA</b>	Individual Assistance
<b>IAP</b>	Incident Action Plan
<b>IC</b>	Incident Commander
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IDE</b>	Initial Damage Estimate
<b>IHP</b>	Individuals and Housing Program (Federal)
<b>IMAT</b>	Incident Management Assistance Team (Federal)
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Teams (Federal)
<b>INF</b>	Immediate Needs Funding
<b>IOF</b>	Interim Operational Facility
<b>ISP</b>	Immediate Services Program (Crisis Counseling)
<b>ITC</b>	Integrated Intelligence Center (Federal)
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>JIS</b>	Joint Information System
<b>LAC</b>	Local Assistance Center
<b>LDRM</b>	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
<b>LEP</b>	Limited English Proficiency <sup>[1]</sup> <sub>[SEP]</sub>
<b>LHMP</b>	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
<b>LLIS</b>	Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) program (FEMA)
<b>LTCR</b>	Long-Term Community Recovery
<b>LTRC</b>	Long-Term Recovery Committee
<b>MA</b>	Mission Assignment
<b>MAC</b>	Multi-Agency Coordination
<b>MACS</b>	Multi-Agency Coordination System
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreements

<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRC</b>	Medical Reserve Corps
<b>MSA</b>	Mission Scoping Assessment
<b>NDMN</b>	National Donations Management Network
<b>NDRF</b>	National Disaster Recovery Framework
<b>NFIP</b>	National Flood Insurance Program
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NIPP</b>	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
<b>NIS</b>	Non-indigenous Species
<b>NPG</b>	National Preparedness Goal
<b>NPO</b>	Non-Profit Organization
<b>NPP</b>	Nuclear Power Plant
<b>NPR</b>	National Preparedness Report
<b>NRC</b>	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>OA</b>	Operational Area
<b>OAFN</b>	Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs
<b>OIS</b>	Office of Information Security (California Department of Technology)
<b>ONA</b>	Other Needs Assessment (Under IHP)
<b>PA</b>	Public Assistance
<b>PDA</b>	Preliminary Damage Assessment
<b>PDD</b>	Presidential Disaster Declaration
<b>PG&amp;E</b>	Pacific Gas & Electric
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>P.L.</b>	Public Law
<b>PNP</b>	Private Nonprofit Organization
<b>POC</b>	Point of Contact
<b>PPD-8</b> 	Presidential Policy Directive-8
<b>President</b>	President of the United States
<b>PUC</b>	Public Utilities Commission
<b>PW</b>	Project Worksheet (FEMA term)
<b>RA</b>	Regional Administrator
<b>REOC</b>	Regional Emergency Operations Center
<b>Risk MAP</b>	Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning
<b>RPT</b>	Recovery Proclamation Team
<b>RRCC</b>	Regional Response Coordination Center
<b>RSF</b>	Recovery Support Function
<b>RSS</b>	Recovery Support Strategy
<b>SAMHSA</b>	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
<b>SAP</b>	Safety Assessment Program
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SAT</b>	State Assessment Team
<b>SBA</b>	U.S. Small Business Administration

<b>SCA</b>	State Coordinating Agency
<b>SCO</b>	State Coordinating Officer
<b>SDRC</b>	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
<b>SEF</b>	State Essential Function
<b>SEMS</b>	Standardized Emergency Management System (California)
<b>SEP</b>	State Emergency Plan
<b>SERT</b>	State Emergency Response Team
<b>SHELDUS</b>	Spatial Hazard Events and Loss Data for the United States
<b>SHMO</b>	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
<b>SHMP</b>	California State Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
<b>SOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Center
<b>SOE</b>	State of Emergency
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SRA</b>	State Responsibility Area
<b>SSGP</b>	State Supplemental Grant Program (CDSS)
<b>Stafford Act</b>	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
<b>TAC-G</b>	Tribal Assistance Coordination Group
<b>TDRC</b>	Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
<b>THIRA</b>	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
<b>UCG</b>	Unified Coordination Group
<b>UOC</b>	Utilities Operations Center
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>U.S.C.</b>	United States Code
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey
<b>VAL</b>	Volunteer Agency Liaison
<b>VC</b>	Volunteer Coordinator
<b>VIPS</b>	Volunteers in Police Service
<b>VOAD</b>	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
<b>VRM</b>	Volunteer Resource Management
<b>VSMWG</b>	Virtual Social Media Working Group
<b>WUI</b>	Wildland-Urban Interface

## Appendix B: Terms and Definitions

**Access and Functional Needs (AFN):** For the purposes of the California Disaster Recovery Framework, the Recovery Support Function (RSF) Annexes, and as a recommended definition for use in other State and local recovery planning efforts, AFN refers to individuals with access and functional needs. It includes those who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, older adults, children, living in institutionalized settings, low income, homeless and/or transportation disadvantaged (i.e., dependent on public transit).

**Accessibility:** The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations for all members of the population, including the AFN community.

**Advanced Evaluation Team:** An Advanced Evaluation Team is activated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, typically following a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD), in order to assess the severity of the disaster, and to determine if subject matter experts, in the form of federal RSF primary and supporting agencies, and/or resources are needed to support the State's recovery efforts and existing capacity. The AET works with the State, through the State Coordinating Officer and the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator to determine if federal RSFs are needed to provide technical assistance and/or resources. <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

**Best Management Practice (BMP):** BMPs represent a commitment to the idea that smart planning and responsible follow-through reduce impacts to resources, both now and in the future. For example, 40 CFR 130 defines a BMP as a practice, or combination of practices, determined to be most effective and practicable in preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by diffuse sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management defines BMPs as state-of-the-art mitigation measures applied to oil and natural gas drilling and production to help ensure energy development is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

**Built Environment:** A built environment includes all physical parts where people live and work (e.g., homes, buildings, streets, open spaces, and infrastructure).

**California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Administrative Regions:** Cal OES has three Administrative Regions (Cal OES Regions) as follows: Inland, Coastal and Southern, which are located in Sacramento, Walnut Creek and Los Alamitos, respectively.

**Capability:** The sum of capacity, ability, and knowledge, which provides the means to accomplish a mission, function, objective, or end state. <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

**Capacity:** A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. <sup>(1)</sup><sub>(SEP)</sub>

**Community:** A network of individuals and families, businesses, governmental and nongovernmental organizations and other civic organizations that reside or operate within a shared geographical boundary and may be represented by a common political leadership at a regional, county, municipal or neighborhood level.

**Community Action Agency (CAA):** Local private and public non-profit organizations that carry out the Community Action Program, which was founded by the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act to fight poverty by empowering the poor as part of the War on Poverty.

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is the agencies' core federal funding. Agencies also operate a variety of grants that come from federal, State and local sources. Each CAA is governed by a board of directors consisting of at least one-third low-income community members, one-third public officials, and up to one-third private sector leaders. This board structure is defined by federal statute and is known as a tripartite board. <sup>(1)</sup><sub>(SEP)</sub>

**Core Capabilities:** Distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

**Collaborative Planning Team:** A group of individuals representing organizations responsible for plan execution, that develop and write the actual plan, contribute to planning efforts, and help to facilitate, organize, and carry out planning events.

**Critical Infrastructure:** Those assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to minimal operation of the economy and the government. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. *National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)*, 2006).

**Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP):** Recognizing state and local emergency management programs play a crucial role in creating safe communities and reducing disaster impacts, several national organizations cooperated to develop EMAP. EMAP provides national standards through which emergency management programs can both demonstrate success and accountability and determine areas and issues where additional resources are needed. Accreditation is voluntary and not tied to funding. Its intent is to encourage examination of strengths and weaknesses, pursuit of corrective



measures, and communication and planning among different sectors of government and the community-particularly in light of emerging problems such as changing climate and weather patterns and the threat of terrorism.

**Infrastructure Systems:** In accordance with the NPG, refers to the National core capability for response and recovery intended to assist everyone who has a role in achieving this element of the NPG and is defined as “Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.”

**Initial Operating Facility (IOF):** The initial federal contingent deploying to the State establishes an IOF while logistics for the JFO are being sorted out.

**Joint Field Office (JFO):** The JFO is the primary location for State-federal coordination in administering federal assistance to the State. The JFO is established, in accordance with the National Incident Management System under a Unified Command consisting of coordinating officers from the State and federal governments. It is established following a PDD (ideally within 72 hours) and serves as the temporary duty station for most of the State and federal personnel assigned to manage the disaster. The JFO manages federal recovery programs such as the Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Program activities, as well as State recovery programs. Additionally, it oversees the staging area operations, federal response team base camps, disaster recovery centers, area field offices, and other facilities activated for the relief effort. <sup>(L)</sup><sub>(SEP)</sub>

**Limited English Proficiency:** Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. <sup>(L)</sup><sub>(SEP)</sub>

**Local Disaster Recovery Coordinator (LDRM):** The LDRM is the single point of contact that provides a way for the State to coordinate with the impacted local jurisdiction more effectively and efficiently. Additionally, the LDRM is responsible for directing and executing recovery at the local level, and is accountable to community stakeholders.

**Mitigation:** Capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

**Nongovernmental Organization (NGO):** A nongovernmental entity that serves the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not for private benefit. <sup>(L)</sup><sub>(SEP)</sub>

**Planning:** The process of developing, maintaining, exercising, executing and updating a plan.

**Recovery:** Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.

**Resilience:** The ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Response:** The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident occurs.

**Risk:** The potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by its likelihood and the consequences. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Risk Assessment:** A product and process evaluating information based on a set of criteria specifying risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision-making. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Stakeholder:** People or organizations who may be impacted by a policy or action. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Strategic Planning:** A planning process establishing organizational goals and identifying, scoping, and establishing requirements for the provision of capabilities and resources to achieve them. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Success Factors:** Factors, if realized, indicative of a successful recovery process.

**Sustainability:** Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Volunteers:** In the CDRF, “Volunteers” is used to address volunteers affiliated with an existing organization prior to a disaster event. Although primarily focused on government-affiliated volunteer organizations, the principles outlined in the CDRF can also generally be used to incorporate other affiliated volunteer groups – such as those associated with national or community nonprofit organizations, organized volunteers associated with a faith community, or employee volunteers associated with local businesses – into disaster operations. (Source: CaliforniaVolunteers).

**Vulnerability:** A physical feature or operational attribute of a jurisdiction or area that renders it susceptible to a given hazard. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

**Whole Community Concept:** A focus on enabling the participation of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of federal, state, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. This term also highlights the

inclusion of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, older adults, families, youth/children, lower income households, and people with limited English proficiency.

## Appendix C: California and Federal Recovery Support Function (RSF) Assignments

This appendix includes a listing by Recovery Support Function of state and federal agency assignments.

The California Executive Branch includes agencies reporting to the Governor, as well as independent entities. The listings in this appendix use the following categories:

1. Agency
  - a. Agencies under the direction of a secretary that report directly to the Governor to which other agencies are subordinate.
  - b. Agencies, departments and offices that report directly to the Governor that have no subordinate entities.
2. Department/Office/Board – Organizations that report directly to the listed agency.

Independent Entities - Organizations that operate independently on a constitutional or statutory basis.

**Community Planning & Capacity Building RSF: Supports capacity building and planning initiatives to coach and guide communities and regions within the state**

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency			Coordinating	FEMA	Coordinating; Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development		Primary	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Primary
California Volunteers			Primary	American Red Cross	Supporting
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency			Primary	Corporation for National and Community Service	Supporting
California Office of Planning and Research			Primary	Delta Regional Authority	Supporting
California Transportation Agency			Primary	Department of Agriculture	Supporting
		Department of Education	Primary	Department of Commerce	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Business Oversight		Supporting	Department of Education	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs		Supporting	Department of Health and Human Services	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs - Contractors State License Board		Supporting	Department of Homeland Security	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Seismic Safety Commission		Supporting	Department of Justice	Supporting
California Department of Finance			Supporting	Department of the Interior	Supporting
California Department of Food and Agriculture			Supporting	Department of Transportation	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency			Supporting	Environmental Protection Agency	Supporting

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Environmental Protection Agency	State Water Resources Control Board		Supporting	General Services Administration	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services		Supporting		
California Government Operations Agency	Department of Human Resources		Supporting	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Office of Administrative Law		Supporting	Small Business Administration	Supporting
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting	U.S. Access Board	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency			Supporting	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Supporting
California Health & Human Services Agency	Department of Community Services and Development		Supporting		
California Health & Human Services Agency	Department of Health Care Services		Supporting		
California Health & Human Services Agency	Department of Managed Health Care		Supporting		
California Health & Human Services Agency	Department of Public Health		Supporting		
California Health & Human Services Agency	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development		Supporting		
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Employment Development Department		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California State Lands Commission		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Water Resources		Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Natural Resources Agency	Native American Heritage Commission		Supporting		
California Transportation Agency	Department of Transportation		Supporting		
		Board of Governors, California Community Colleges	Supporting		
		California State Universities	Supporting		



**Economic RSF: Supports the recovery and enhancement of businesses and other economic assets in communities impacted by a disaster**

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz)			Coordinating	Department of Commerce	Coordinating; Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development		Primary	Department of Agriculture	Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development - California Housing and Finance Agency		Primary	Department of Homeland Security	Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency			Primary	Department of Labor	Primary
California Department of Finance			Primary	Department of the Treasury	Primary
California Department of Food and Agriculture			Primary	FEMA	Primary
California Government Operations Agency	Franchise Tax Board		Primary	Small Business Administration	Primary
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Employment Development Department		Primary	Corporation for National and Community Service	Supporting
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency	California Agricultural Labor Relations Board		Primary	Delta Regional Authority	Supporting
		Department of Insurance	Primary	Department of Health and Human Services	Supporting

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
		State Treasurer	Primary	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Business Oversight		Supporting	Department of the Interior	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs		Supporting	Environmental Protection Agency	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs - Contractors State License Board		Supporting	General Services Administration	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Seismic Safety Commission		Supporting		
California Environmental Protection Agency			Supporting		
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services		Supporting		
California Government Operations Agency	Department of Technology		Supporting		
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting		
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Department of Industrial Relations		Supporting		
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency			Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Coastal Commission		Supporting		
California Office of Planning and Research			Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Transportation Agency	Department of Motor Vehicles		Supporting		
California Transportation Agency	Department of Transportation		Supporting		
		Board of Equalization	Supporting		
		Department of Education	Supporting		
		Department of Justice	Supporting		
		Secretary of State/State Archives	Supporting		

**Health and Social Services RSF: Assists in the restoration of health and social services needs of communities impacted by a disaster.**

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Health and Human Services Agency			Coordinating	Department of Health and Human Services	Coordinating
California Department of Food and Agriculture			Primary	Corporation for National and Community Service	Primary
California Department of Veterans Affairs			Primary	Department of Agriculture	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency			Primary	Department of Commerce	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Health Care Services		Primary	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Managed Health Care		Primary	Department of Justice	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Public Health		Primary	Department of Labor	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Social Services		Primary	Department of the Interior	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Emergency Medical Services Authority		Primary	DHS/National Protection and Programs Directorate	Primary
California Health and Human Services Agency	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development		Primary	DHS/Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Primary
Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation		Primary	Environmental Protection Agency	Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency			Supporting	FEMA	Primary

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Prison Industry Authority		Supporting	American Red Cross	Supporting
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation			Supporting	Department of Education	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Air Resources Board		Supporting	Department of the Treasury	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Pesticide Regulation		Supporting	Department of Transportation	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Toxic Substances Control		Supporting	Department of Veterans Affairs	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Office Environmental Health Hazard Assessment		Supporting	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	State Water Resources Control Board		Supporting	Small Business Administration	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Department of Human Resources		Supporting		
California Government Operations Agency	Department of Technology		Supporting		
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Aging		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Community Services and Development		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Developmental Services		Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Rehabilitation		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of State Hospitals		Supporting		
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Department of Industrial Relations		Supporting		
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Employment Development Department		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Conservation Corps		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)		Supporting		
		Board of Governors, California Community Colleges	Supporting		
		Department of Education	Supporting		
		Department of Insurance	Supporting		
		Department of Justice	Supporting		
		Public Utilities Commission	Supporting		
		University of California	Supporting		

**Housing RSF:** Supports the development or redevelopment of housing, including affordable and accessible housing, in communities impacted by a disaster with people housed in the community of their choice as quickly as possible.

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency			Coordinating	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Coordinating; Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development		Primary	Department of Agriculture	Primary
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development - California Housing and Finance Agency		Primary	Department of Justice	Primary
California Department of Veterans' Affairs			Primary	FEMA	Primary
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services		Primary	American Red Cross	Supporting
		Department of Insurance	Primary	Corporation for National and Community Service	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs		Supporting	Department of Commerce	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs - Contractors State License Board		Supporting	Department of Energy	Supporting



State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs/Bureau of Real Estate		Supporting	Department of Health and Human Services	Supporting
			Supporting	Department of Veterans Affairs	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency			Supporting	Environmental Protection Agency	Supporting
California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz)			Supporting	General Services Administration	Supporting
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Aging		Supporting	Small Business Administration	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Community Services and Development		Supporting	U.S. Access Board	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Developmental Services		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Health Care Services (formerly assigned to Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs)		Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Public Health		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Rehabilitation		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Social Services		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Conservation Corps		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Energy Commission		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California State Lands Commission		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Native American Heritage Commission		Supporting		
California Transportation Agency	Department of Transportation		Supporting		
		California State Universities	Supporting		
		Department of Justice	Supporting		
		State Treasurer	Supporting		
		University of California	Supporting		

**Infrastructure Systems RSF: Supports localities in the redevelopment of critical infrastructure damaged or destroyed during a disaster.**

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Transportation Agency			Coordinating	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Primary; Coordinating
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery		Primary	Department of Energy	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Toxic Substances Control		Primary	Department of Homeland Security	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency	State Water Resources Control Board		Primary	Department of Transportation	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency			Primary	Department of Education	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services		Primary	FEMA	Primary
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Water Resources		Primary	Delta Regional Authority	Supporting
California Transportation Agency	Department of Transportation		Primary	Department of Agriculture	Supporting

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
		Public Utilities Commission	Primary	Department of Health and Human Services	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs		Supporting	Department of Commerce	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Consumer Affairs - Contractors State License Board		Supporting	Department of Defense	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Community Development		Supporting	Department of Homeland Security	Supporting
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Seismic Safety Commission		Supporting	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Supporting
California National Guard			Supporting	Department of the Interior	Supporting
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation			Supporting	Department of the Treasury	Supporting
California Department of Finance			Supporting	Environmental Protection Agency	Supporting

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services/State Architect		Supporting	Federal Communications Commission	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Department of Technology		Supporting	General Services Administration	Supporting
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency			Supporting	Tennessee Valley Authority	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Public Health		Supporting		
California Health and Human Services Agency	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development		Supporting		
California Labor & Workforce Development Agency	Department of Industrial Relations		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Conservation Corps		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Energy Commission		Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Conservation, including Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Fish and Wildlife		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation		Supporting		
California Office of Planning and Research	Strategic Growth Council		Supporting		
California Office of Planning and Research			Supporting		
California Transportation Agency	California Highway Patrol		Supporting		
		Department of Education	Supporting		

**Natural and Cultural Resources RSF:** Assists in the restoration of natural and cultural resources impacted by a disaster.

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Natural Resources Agency			Coordinating	Department of the Interior	Coordinating; Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Toxic Substances Control		Primary	Environmental Protection Agency	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency	State Water Resources Control Board		Primary	FEMA	Primary
California Environmental Protection Agency			Primary	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Primary
California Natural Resources Agency	California Coastal Commission		Primary	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	California State Lands Commission		Primary	Corporation for National and Community Service	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Fish and Wildlife		Primary	Council on Environmental Quality	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)		Primary	Delta Regional Authority	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation/Cultural Resources Division		Primary	Department of Agriculture	Supporting



State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation/Cultural Resources Division (Collections)		Primary	Department of Commerce	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation/State Historic Preservation Office		Primary	Department of Health and Human Services	Supporting
California Natural Resources Agency	Native American Heritage Commission		Primary	DHS/National Protection and Programs Directorate	Supporting
California Office of Planning and Research			Primary	General Services Administration	Supporting
California State Library			Supporting	Heritage Emergency National Task Force	Supporting
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation			Supporting	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Supporting
California Department of Food and Agriculture			Supporting	Library of Congress	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Pesticide Regulation		Supporting	National Archives and Records Administration	Supporting
California Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery		Supporting	National Endowment for the Arts	Supporting

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
California Environmental Protection Agency	Office Environmental Health Hazard Assessment		Supporting	National Endowment for the Humanities	Supporting
California Government Operations Agency	Department of General Services		Supporting	Smithsonian Institution	Supporting
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services			Supporting	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Public Health		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	California Conservation Corps		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Conservation, including Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Parks and Recreation		Supporting		
California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Water Resources		Supporting		
California Transportation Agency	Department of Transportation		Supporting		
		Department of Justice	Supporting		

State Agency	State Department/Office/Board	Independent State Entity	State Role	Federal Agency/Department	Federal Role
		Public Utilities Commission	Supporting		
		Secretary of State/State Archives	Supporting		

## Appendix D: Recovery Support Function Assignments by State Organizations

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Agricultural Labor Relations Board		Primary				
California Air Resources Board			Supporting			
California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Coordinating	Primary	Supporting	Coordinating		
California Coastal Commission		Supporting				Primary
California Community Colleges, Board of Governors	Supporting		Supporting			
California Conservation Corps			Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting
California Department of Aging			Supporting	Supporting		
California Department of Business Oversight	Supporting	Supporting				
California Department of Community Services and Development	Supporting		Supporting	Supporting		
California Department of Conservation, including Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources					Supporting	Supporting
California Department of Consumer Affairs	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	Supporting	

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Department of Consumer Affairs - Contractors State License Board	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	Supporting	
California Department of Consumer Affairs/Bureau of Real Estate				Supporting		
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation			Supporting		Supporting	Supporting
California Department of Developmental Services			Supporting	Supporting		
California Department of Education	Primary	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	
California Department of Finance	Supporting	Primary			Supporting	
California Department of Fish and Wildlife					Supporting	Primary
California Department of Food and Agriculture	Supporting	Primary	Primary	Supporting		Supporting
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection			Supporting		Supporting	Primary
California Department of General Services	Supporting	Supporting		Primary	Primary	Supporting
California Department of General Services/State Architect					Supporting	

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Department of Health Care Services	Supporting		Primary	Supporting		
California Department of Housing and Community Development	Primary	Primary		Primary	Supporting	
California Department of Housing and Community Development - California Housing and Finance Agency		Primary		Primary		
California Department of Human Resources	Supporting		Supporting			
California Department of Industrial Relations		Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	
California Department of Insurance		Primary	Supporting	Primary		
California Department of Justice		Supporting	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting
California Department of Managed Health Care	Supporting		Primary			
California Department of Motor Vehicles		Supporting				
California Department of Parks and Recreation	Supporting		Primary	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting
California Department of Parks and Recreation/Cultural Resources Division						Primary

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Department of Parks and Recreation/Cultural Resources Division (Collections)						Primary
California Department of Parks and Recreation/State Historic Preservation Office						Primary
California Department of Pesticide Regulation			Supporting			Supporting
California Department of Public Health	Supporting		Primary	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting
California Department of Rehabilitation			Supporting	Supporting		
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery					Primary	Supporting
California Department of Social Services			Primary	Supporting		
California Department of State Hospitals			Supporting			
California Department of Technology		Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	
California Department of Toxic Substances Control			Supporting		Primary	Primary
California Department of Transportation	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting	Primary	Supporting
California Department of Veterans Affairs			Primary	Primary		



Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Department of Water Resources	Supporting				Primary	Supporting
California Emergency Medical Services Authority			Primary			
California Employment Development Department	Supporting	Primary	Supporting			
California Energy Commission				Supporting	Supporting	
California Environmental Protection Agency	Supporting	Supporting	Primary	Supporting	Primary	Primary
California Franchise Tax Board		Primary				
California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz)		Coordinating		Supporting		
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting
California Health and Human Services Agency	Supporting		Coordinating		Supporting	
California Highway Patrol					Supporting	
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency	Primary	Supporting				
California National Guard					Supporting	

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California Native American Heritage Commission	Supporting			Supporting		Primary
California Natural Resources Agency						Coordinating
California Office Environmental Health Hazard Assessment			Supporting			Supporting
California Office of Administrative Law	Supporting					
California Office of Planning and Research	Primary	Supporting			Supporting	Primary
California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development	Supporting		Primary		Supporting	
California Prison Industry Authority			Supporting			
California Public Utilities Commission			Supporting		Primary	Supporting
California Secretary of State/State Archives		Supporting				Supporting
California Seismic Safety Commission	Supporting	Supporting			Supporting	
California State Board of Equalization		Supporting				
California State Lands Commission	Supporting			Supporting		Primary
California State Library						Supporting
California State Transportation Agency	Primary				Coordinating	

Agency	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
California State Treasurer's Office		Primary		Supporting		
California State Universities	Supporting			Supporting		
California State Water Resources Control Board	Supporting		Supporting		Primary	Primary
California Strategic Growth Council					Supporting	
California Volunteers	Primary					
University of California			Supporting	Supporting		

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

This appendix provides a high level overview of potential state and federal assistance programs available following a disaster. Criteria and thresholds for programs vary. The information provided here is a starting point to identify programs available if program eligibility is met.

In addition, some preparedness and mitigation programs are included. These programs are most valuable pre-event to help with recovery planning, training and exercising and also to identify and take actions to mitigate the potential effects of a disaster. Post-event these programs help communities address preparedness and mitigation gaps identified as the result of a disaster.

The state and federal program descriptions include the following categories:

1. Sector – The sectors align with the 6 Recovery Support Functions (RSF) categories (Community Planning and Capacity Building; Economic; Health and Human Services; Housing; Infrastructure Systems; Natural and Cultural Resources) plus agriculture, environment, transportation, individuals/families and mitigation sectors.
2. Department or Agency – The responsible state or federal entity.
3. Resource or Program – Name of the resource/program.
4. Program Description – A brief description of the program.
5. Program Website – Official program website.
6. Intended Applicant – The entity eligible to apply for the program.
7. Funding Considerations - This column provides funding information on the resource or program. For example, "ongoing program" means funding is provided routinely through the state or federal annual budget process and does not require a special allocation, while some programs may be funded on an as needed basis only.

NOTE – The information on the following pages is sorted by "Department or Agency."

**THIS APPENDIX IS A STARTING POINT FOR COMMUNITIES TO LEARN ABOUT POTENTIAL STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HERE IS A SNAPSHOT TIME AND IS NOT UPDATED ROUTINELY. IN AN ACTUAL EMERGENCY, COMMUNITIES SHOULD COORDINATE CLOSELY WITH THE APPROPRIATE STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY.**

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

### State Resources

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	CalCAP	The California Capital Access Program (CalCAP) was created in 1994, and is run by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA). The program encourages banks and other financial institutions to make loans to small businesses that have difficulty obtaining financing. CalCAP has included disaster areas in their "severely affected communities" program. Intended Recipient: Lenders for Small Business Loans	<a href="#">CalCAP</a>	Lending Institution for Business Loans	Ongoing
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	CalCAP Collateral Support	CalCAP Collateral Support (CalCAP CS) encourages banks and other financial institutions to make loans to small businesses. CalCAP CS pledges cash to cover the collateral shortfall of a loan in order to enable financing otherwise not available to a small business. CalCAP CS is funded through the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI), a Federal program, and must conform to the rules and guidance of the SSBCI as well as the statute and regulations of CalCAP.	<a href="#">CalCAP Collateral Support</a>	Business	Ongoing
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	CalCAP Collateral Support	CalCAP Collateral Support (CalCAP CS) encourages banks and other financial institutions to make loans to small businesses. CalCAP CS pledges cash to cover the collateral shortfall of a loan in order to enable financing otherwise not available to a small	<a href="#">CalCap Collateral Support</a>	Lending Institution for Business Loans	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			business. CalCAP CS is funded through the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI), a Federal program, and must conform to the rules and guidance of the SSBCI as well as the statute and regulations of CalCAP.			
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC)	Federal law limits the amount of tax-exempt debt a state can issue in a calendar year for Private Projects with a Qualified Public Benefit, with the cap determined by a population-based formula. CDLAC was created to set and allocate California's annual debt ceiling, and administer the tax-exempt bond program to issue the debt	<a href="#">California Debt Limit Allocation Committee</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) "Qualified Private Activity Bonds"	Federal law limits the amount of tax-exempt debt a state can issue in a calendar year for Private Projects with a Qualified Public Benefit, with the cap determined by a population-based formula. CDLAC was created to set and allocate California's annual debt ceiling, and administer the tax-exempt bond program to issue the debt	<a href="#">California Debt Limit Allocation Committee</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) "Qualified Private Activity Bonds"	The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, under the California State Treasurer, administers the federal and State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. Both programs were created to encourage private investment in affordable rental	<a href="#">California Tax Credit Allocation Committee</a>	Business	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			housing for households meeting certain income requirements.			
Economic	California State Treasurer's Office	State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program	The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, under the California State Treasurer, administers the federal and State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. Both programs were created to encourage private investment in affordable rental housing for households meeting certain income requirements.	<a href="#">State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program</a>	Business	Ongoing
Economic	California Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)	Farm worker protections	ALRB was created in 1975 to ensure peace in the fields of California by guaranteeing justice for all agricultural workers and stability in agricultural labor relations. ALRB seeks to achieve these ends by providing orderly processes to protect, implement, and enforce the respective rights and responsibilities of employees, employers, and labor organizations in their relations with each other. To carry out ALRB's mission, ALRB maintains five offices located throughout the state with a total of 50 employees comprised of appointed officials, attorneys, field examiners, and support staff to serve the stakeholders and public alike.	<a href="#">California Agricultural Labor Relations Board</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program
Economic	California Association for Local Economic Development (CALED)	Statewide Revolving Loan Fund (SRLF)	Secured Small Business Loans made to businesses located in the State of California for working capital, business purchase, equipment, inventory, tenant	<a href="#">Statewide Revolving Loan Fund</a>	Business	Available beginning May 1, 2014



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			improvements, owner occupied commercial real estate.			
Economic	California Board of Equalization (BOE)	Individual and Business Tax Relief	Revenue and Taxation Code section 170 provides if a major calamity such as fire, earthquake, or flooding damages or destroys your property, you may be eligible for property tax relief if the county where your property is located has adopted an ordinance that allows property tax relief to owners of damaged or destroyed property. This property tax relief is available to owners of real property, business equipment and fixtures, orchards or other agricultural groves, and to owners of aircraft, boats, and certain mobile homes - it is not available to property that is not assessable, such as state licensed mobile homes or household furnishings.	<a href="#">California Board of Equalization</a>	Business, Individual	After Disaster Declaration
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency (BCSH)		BCSH acts as the state lead agency to organize the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to local jurisdictions.	<a href="#">California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	
Economic	California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency (BCSH)	Consumer Protection	BCSH oversees Departments, Boards and Commissions whose job is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•License and regulate professionals and businesses in California, so as to protect consumers;</li> <li>•Preserve, expand and fund safe</li> </ul>	<a href="#">California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing Services

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			and affordable housing opportunities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Investigate and research earthquake related issues to advise on ways to reduce earthquake risk; and</li> <li>•Protect the civil rights of all Californians from acts of hate violence and unlawful discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations.</li> </ul>			
Health & Social Services	California Department of Aging (CDA)	Various	Administers programs/services for older adults, adults with disabilities, family caregivers, and residents in long-term care facilities throughout the State. Administers funds allocated under the Federal Older Americans Act, the Older Californians Act, and through the Medi-Cal program.	<a href="#">The California Department of Aging</a>	Individual	Ongoing program
Economic	California Department of Business Oversight	Consumer protection and oversight of financial service providers and products	The Department of Business Oversight is comprised of the Division of Corporations and the Division of Financial Institutions. The Department of Business Oversight regulates state-licensed financial institutions, products and professionals in order to provide accessibility to a fair and secure financial services marketplace, and serves California by enforcing the State's financial services laws and providing resources to Californians to make informed financial decisions.	<a href="#">California Department of Business Oversight</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Department of Community Services & Development (CSD)	Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)	This provider offers services under CSBG targeting low-income Californians and disadvantaged communities.	<a href="#">California Department of Community Services &amp; Development</a>	Non-Profit	Ongoing program
Housing	California Department of Community Services & Development (CSD)	Various	CSD partners with a network of private, non-profit and local government community service providers dedicated to helping low-income families achieve and maintain self-sufficiency, meet their home energy needs and reside in housing free from the dangers of lead hazards.	<a href="#">California Department of Community Services &amp; Development</a>	Non-Profit	Ongoing program
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic	California Department of Consumer Affairs	Contractors State License Board (CSLB)	CSLB provides guidance on verifying a contractor's license, investigates complaints, and also provides information about hiring a licensed contractor.	<a href="#">Contractors State License Board</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing Program
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic	California Department of Consumer Affairs	Rebuild Your Life	Rebuild Your Life provides information on rebuilding after a disaster. It covers such topics as Safety and Well Being, Planning for the Future, Rebuilding your Life, and Top Ten Tips.	<a href="#">Rebuild Your Life</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing Program
Health & Social Services	California Department of Developmental Services (DDS)		Provides medical and other specialized/adaptive equipment for individuals residing in state-operated facilities. Coordinates with regional centers to identify, notify, and respond to the needs of the developmental services community.	<a href="#">California Department of Developmental Services</a>	State Gov't	Ongoing Program
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Department of Education	School Funding and Grant Programs	The California Department of Education operates a large number of programs that provide funds to schools and other	<a href="#">California Department of Education</a>	Schools	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			organizations for a variety of educational purposes.			
Economic	California Department of Finance (DOF)	State Budget, SEP, CDAA	DOF serves as the Governor's chief fiscal policy advisor and promotes long term economic sustainability and responsible resource allocation. Allocates funds through Cal OES for local agencies to repair, restore, or replace public real property damaged or destroyed. With the consent of the Governor, allocates resources, assigns funds through Cal OES or other appropriate agency for state agencies for emergency-related activities and evaluates and approves, if appropriate, agency emergency expenditures.	<a href="#">California Department of Finance</a>	State Gov't	As authorized by the Governor.
Economic	California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)	California Food and Agricultural Code	CDFA evaluates and reports agricultural sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's office and Cal OES. Leads efforts to support the continuance, safety and security of production agriculture. Coordinates the integrated federal, state, and local preparedness for, response to, recovery from and mitigation of animal and plant diseases and pests, overseeing the control and eradication of outbreaks of highly contagious or economically devastating livestock diseases or outbreaks of harmful or economically significant plant pests and diseases.	<a href="#">California Department of Food and Agriculture</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	CalHome, CDBG, HOME	To assist individual households through deferred-payment loans. Direct, forgivable loans to assist development projects involving multiple ownership units, including single-family subdivisions. Note: CalHome, CDBG and HOME do not loan directly to individuals.	<a href="#">California Department of Housing and Community Development</a>	Local Gov't, Business	Applications will be invited through the issuance of Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs).
Housing	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA)	A loan program that offers reduced interest rates for multifamily permanent housing projects that serve disabled tenants in need of special services, and administers the California Homebuyers' Down-Payment Assistance Program. For more information visit the CHFA website.	<a href="#">California Housing Finance Agency</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program No Deadlines
Economic	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Through the CDBG program, HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low income areas. While Congress has not allocated additional funds for specific CDBG Disaster Recovery programs, if available existing allocations can be utilized for disaster recovery purposes through the State's CDBG grantee, HCD.	<a href="#">Community Development Block Grant</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing program
Infrastructure Systems	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Through the CDBG program, HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low income areas. While Congress has not allocated additional funds for specific CDBG Disaster Recovery programs, if available existing	<a href="#">Community Development Block Grant</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			allocations can be utilized for disaster recovery purposes through the State's CDBG grantee, HCD. Intended Recipient: Cities, counties and States			
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Planning & Capacity Building Block Grant (CDBG)	Through the CDBG program, HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low income areas. While Congress has not allocated additional funds for specific CDBG Disaster Recovery programs, if available existing allocations can be utilized for disaster recovery purposes through the State's CDBG grantee, HCD. Intended Recipient: Cities, counties and States	<a href="#">Community Planning &amp; Capacity Building Block Grant</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing program
Housing	California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)		HCD acts as the state lead agency to coordinate actions to assist responsible jurisdictions to meet the needs of individuals and families displaced during an event or disaster.	<a href="#">California Department of Housing and Community Development</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	
Housing	California Department of Insurance (CDI)	Fair Plan Insurance	If after shopping the market an individual is still having difficulty obtaining residential insurance, they may want to contact the California FAIR Plan to explore coverage options. As the insurer of last resort, the California FAIR Plan should only be considered after a diligent search for coverage in the traditional insurance market.	<a href="#">California Fair Plan</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program No Deadlines

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing	California Department of Insurance (CDI)	Information	Publication "Don't get burned after the disaster."	<a href="#">"Don't get burned after the disaster."</a>	Individual	No funding required.
Economic; Housing	California Department of Insurance (CDI)	Insurance Protection	CDI provides assistance on insurance issues and claims. Coordinates with Cal OES and insurance companies for the deployment of Insurance Disaster Assessment Teams (IDAT). Ensures certain personnel are effectively trained to complete the department's emergency activities regarding insurance coverage, the insurance claims process and the Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Program. Maintains trained staff in the analysis of specified insurance policies and other emergency activities. Provides assistance and guidance to local governmental agencies and the public to facilitate both retrofit activities and the acquisition of earthquake retrofit grants and loans to low and moderate income households. Provides personnel for a variety of insurance issues, assistance in filing claims and a contact information to the public impacted by emergencies and disasters. Provides post-disaster statistical insurance information compiled by statistical analysis bureau. Provides technical expertise on insurance programs.	<a href="#">California Department of Insurance</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	Ongoing



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	Documentation Replacement	DMV assists individuals in replacing DMV documents, such as drivers' licenses, identification cards, vehicle registration certificates or certificate of title lost in a disaster. In addition, DMV assists in filling out forms to change the status of vehicles damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster.	<a href="#">California Department of Motor Vehicles</a>	Individual	Ongoing process no deadlines
Health & Social Services	California Department of Public Health (DPH)	Public Health & Environmental Health Recovery Support Functions	The Director/State Health Officer may declare a health emergency in any jurisdiction or any area thereof affected by the threat to the public health. As requested from local or state partners: 1) Provide technical assistance for environmental and occupational health, vector control, disease and illness surveillance and epidemiology, radiological/nuclear exposure and contamination, food contamination, medical waste, and hazardous materials. 2) Provide public health laboratory analytical services including analysis of air, water, food, and fodder samples for chemical and radiological contaminants, and biological samples for contamination or disease-inducing qualities. 3) Provide technical assistance for radiological monitoring and decontamination of emergency workers and evacuees in the event of a nuclear power plant or other radiological disaster.	<a href="#">Contact: cdphdutyofficer@cdph.ca.gov</a>	Local Government, Private business	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>4) Work with health facilities and healthcare providers to speed the recovery of health care delivery.</p> <p>5) Work with manufacturers, storage warehouses, wholesalers, etc. to ensure the safety of salvaged or reprocessed consumer products or the proper disposal or emergency redistribution of damaged or contaminated materials.</p> <p>6) Monitor remediation of radioactivity-contaminated land and facilities in coordination with federal agencies and in accordance with state and federal law.</p>			
Health & Social Services	California Department of Public Health (DPH)	Vital Records Replacement	California birth, death, fetal death, still birth, marriage and divorce records are maintained by the California Department of Public Health Vital Records.	<a href="#">Vital Records Replacement</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program
Health & Social Services	California Department of Social Services (DSS)	CalWORKs	Provides cash aid to eligible needy California families to help pay for housing, food, and other necessary expenses.	<a href="#">CalWORKs</a>	Individual	Ongoing program
Health & Social Services	California Department of Social Services (DSS)	Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP)	EFAP provides U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities to a network of food banks for distribution to eligible individuals and households within their service area. In order to be eligible for USDA commodities, a recipient or household must reside in the geographical area being served and meet established income guidelines.	<a href="#">Emergency Food Assistance Program</a>	Individual	Ongoing program based on eligibility requirements. Apply through local food banks.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Department of Social Services (DSS)	Food Bank	Food distributions occur on the first Wednesday of every month.	<a href="#">Food Bank</a>	Individual	Ongoing program
Health & Social Services	California Department of Social Services (DSS)	State Supplemental Grant Program (SSGP)	Supplemental grants up to \$10,000 by the State may be available to eligible individuals and households unable to meet disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs. These grants may be offered when assistance from FEMA's Individuals and Households Program has been maximized. Once maximized, the individuals FEMA application is transferred to this program; there is no separate application process.	<a href="#">State Supplemental Grant Program</a>	Individual	
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority		EMSA assists affected areas in restoring essential medical services following a disaster by providing personnel, medical resources, technical information and advice. EMSA's potential recovery capabilities and assets are:	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	California Medical Assistance Team (CAL-MAT)	There are three CAL-MAT caches and six CAL-MAT support vehicle trucks maintained to support the CAL-MAT program. CAL-MAT's are scalable teams (5 – 50 members) of volunteer medical professionals, such as physicians, nurses, pharmacists, medical specialists and support staff. CAL-MAT's are completely self-sufficient for up to 72 hours CAL-MAT's are part of the state disaster medical response system and respond to catastrophic disasters, augment	<a href="#">California Medical Assistance Team</a>	Locals	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			medical care and re-establish medical care in areas of the state where hospitals or medical care systems have been damaged or overwhelmed. This program was developed primarily for response purposes. However, during the recovery phase CAL-MATs may be employed for services such as supporting medical shelters, Point of Dispensing during influenza out breaks, and other medical services, as needed.			
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority	EMSA Communications Truck (C3)	The EMSA's C3 vehicle is a Type 1, Command /Control Communications platform that provides interoperable communications on all Public Safety radio frequencies as well as a fixed portable repeater on the UHF Med Net Channel 9 & 10. Additionally it carries a satellite receiver for bandwidth for FAX, telephone, data and internet access.	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority	Disaster Healthcare Volunteers (DHV)	The DHV is a statewide program which is administered by EMSA and operates in coordination with county operational areas to recruit, register, credential, track, identify, deploy, and maintain currently licensed volunteer healthcare professionals including Medical Reserve Corp members for response to emergencies, disasters, and terrorist incidents in California and throughout the nation.	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority	Mission Support Team (MST)	The MST provides the management oversight and logistical support for state deployed medical and health teams as well as any other medical and health teams that may be assigned to the deployment. The MST is capable of conducting situational assessments and providing medical support and advice about medical and health issues to local and regional officials. The Mission Support Team is developed to provide an interface between the deployed medical and health resources under the control of the State of California and the various EOC operational elements.	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority	Mission Support Team Trucks	EMSA has three MST Trucks that serve a dual purpose. One purpose is to transport the MST supplies and equipment to the field and the second is to provide an initial communications platform for the deployed MST and the deployed medical assets. Each EMSA vehicle has an interoperable communications package capable of interfacing with other supporting agencies. Each MST truck also carries a cache of 45 portable radios programmed to operate on the UHF Med Net frequencies.	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Emergency Medical Services Authority	Mobile Field Hospital (MFH)	EMSA's MFH program is currently unfunded and, therefore, the MFHs are not deployable as general acute care facilities. However, the MFHs are composed of 120 medical tent structures (40 per MFH) and durable medical equipment that may be deployed to support a local response by providing medical shelters for flexible use including low acuity field treatment sites, surge space for medical facilities, patient evacuation staging sites, medical shelter site, sites separated from other health facilities for influenza assessment and treatment, and other general medical uses. The MFH durable medical equipment includes generators (7 per MFH), HVAC units (40 per MFH), lighting, refrigerators, and storage cabinets.	<a href="#">California Emergency Medical Services Authority</a>	Locals	
Economic	California Employment Development Department (EDD)	CalJOBS Services	The CalJOBS system is California's online resource to help job seekers and employers navigate the state's workforce services. The enhanced system allows users to easily search for jobs, build résumés, access career resources, find qualified candidates for employment, and gather information on education and training programs.	<a href="#">CalJOBS</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program
Economic	California Employment Development	Unemployment and Disability Insurance	EDD enhances California's economic growth and prosperity by collaboratively delivering valuable and innovative services	<a href="#">California Employment Development Department</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing program based on eligibility requirements. All

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Department (EDD)	programs, job seeker assistance	to meet the evolving needs of employers, workers, and job seekers.			applications processed online.
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Debris Management	One of CalRecycle's goals is to assist in the expeditious recovery of areas affected by natural disasters or emergencies while providing for the protection of public health and safety. To the greatest degree feasible, CalRecycle will form partnerships with local jurisdictions in the development of debris management plans to recycle, reuse, or otherwise divert disaster debris from disposal.	<a href="#">CalRecycle Debris Management</a>	Local Gov't	Ongoing
Health & Social Services	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	California Air Resources Board (ARB) Emergency Air Monitoring	ARB's Office of Emergency Response (OER) has created a step-by-step procedure to request emergency air monitoring services from ARB. This procedure applies to any emergency involving the release of a hazardous airborne contaminant when a local agency has exhausted its resources to protect public health or the environment. OER provides State-level support for air contaminant monitoring, sampling, analysis, and dispersion modeling.	<a href="#">California Air Resources Board (ARB) Emergency Air Monitoring</a>	Local Gov't	
Health & Social Services	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)	The debris left after a major disaster such as an earthquake, fire, or flood can be massive and can create its own set of public health and safety problems. CalRecycle is committed to assuring solid waste is properly	<a href="#">CalRecycle Debris Management</a>	Local Gov't	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
		Debris Management	managed in the event of a natural disaster or emergency. One of CalRecycle's goals is to assist in the expeditious recovery of areas affected by natural disasters or emergencies while providing for the protection of public health and safety. To the greatest degree feasible, CalRecycle will form partnerships with local jurisdictions in the development of debris management plans to recycle, reuse, or otherwise divert disaster debris from disposal.			
Health & Social Services	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) Emergency Response Program	The Emergency Response Program responds statewide to calls requesting DTSC assistance for emergency removals from illegal/clandestine drug labs and other Hazardous Materials (HazMat) emergencies. Requests for assistance are handled by ERP's Emergency Response Duty Officers.	<a href="#">DTSC Emergency Response Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	
Economic	California Franchise Tax Board (FTB)	Individual and Business Tax Relief	Ensures informational materials related to economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.	<a href="#">California Franchise Tax Board</a>	Business, Individual	State declared disasters from taxable year beginning January 1, 2014 thru January 1, 2024
Economic	California Governor's Office of Business Development and Economic	Economic Development; Business Services	GO-Biz was created by Governor Brown to serve as California's single point of contact for economic development and job creation efforts. GO-Biz offers a range of services to business owners including: attraction, retention and expansion services,	<a href="#">GO-Biz</a>	Communities; Business	Ongoing Programs



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Development (GO-Biz)		site selection, permit streamlining, clearing of regulatory hurdles, small business assistance, international trade development, assistance with state government, and much more.			
Infrastructure Systems	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	California Disaster Assistance Act - Governor's emergency proclamation that also authorizes CDAA	Grant assistance available for response costs, debris removal and funding to restore public infrastructure. Requires local emergency proclamation within 10 days of the event and a request for Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency that includes dates of the event, an IDE, areas affected and appropriate types of assistance needed. The event must be beyond the control/capabilities of the local jurisdiction. Based upon the magnitude of the event, the Governor may proclaim a state of emergency without a local emergency proclamation.	<a href="#">Cal OES Public Assistance Division</a>	Local Gov't	Applications for Public Assistance need to be submitted within 60 days of the Governor's Proclamation.
Infrastructure Systems	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) - Director's Concurrence	Grant assistance available for restoration of public infrastructure only. Requires a local emergency proclamation within 10 days of an event and a request for a Cal OES Director's Concurrence.	<a href="#">Cal OES Public Assistance Division</a>	Local Gov't	Applications for Public Assistance need to be submitted within 60 days of the Director's Concurrence.
Infrastructure Systems	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Debris Management Program	The Debris Management Program emphasizes the effective management of disaster debris through the promotion of planning activities at the State and local level that emphasizes the reduction of environmental and	<a href="#">Cal OES Debris Management Program</a>	Local Gov't	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			economic impacts through effective coordination of local, state and federal interagency partnerships. The State strategy also seeks to optimize the use of limited resources through the standardization of operational procedures and facilitating the exchange of information, related training and technical assistance. Provides local jurisdictions with timely information to meet all State and federal laws and regulations and maximizes reimbursements from State and federal grants.			
Infrastructure Systems	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Private Non-Profit (PNP) Organization Assistance Program	Grant assistance available for reimbursement of extraordinary costs associated with the PNP providing essential community services at the request of an affected local jurisdiction during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor. The Governor must also authorize CDAA.	<a href="#">Cal OES Private Non-Profit (PNP) Organization Assistance Program</a>	Non-Profit	Applications for Private Non-Profit Organization Assistance Program need to be submitted within 60 days of the Governor's Proclamation.
Infrastructure Systems	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Safety Assessment Program (SAP)	Provides professional evaluators to determine safety, use and occupancy of homes and businesses. Local jurisdiction assumes the costs that may be eligible for reimbursement as emergency protective measures under CDAA and Federal Public Assistance.	<a href="#">Cal OES Safety Assessment Program</a>	Local Gov't	Ongoing program
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Governor's Office of Planning and	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	OPR offers assistance with policy analysis that relates to urban development in response to emergencies and natural disasters,	<a href="#">California Governor's Office of Planning and Research</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Research (OPR)		legislative analysis and bilingual personnel.			
Health & Social Services	California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS)		CHHS provides a wide range of services in the areas of health care, mental health, public health, alcohol and drug treatment, income assistance, social services and assistance to people with disabilities.			
Economic	California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Hardship and Foreclosure Assistance,	CalHFA supports the needs of renters and homebuyers by providing financing and programs that create safe, decent and affordable housing opportunities for low to moderate income Californians. Established in 1975, CalHFA was chartered as the State's affordable housing bank to make low interest rate loans through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. CalHFA is a self-supporting State agency, and its bonds are repaid by revenues generated through mortgage loans, not taxpayer dollars. Multifamily Programs provide permanent financing for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation or new construction of rental housing that includes affordable rents for low and moderate income families and individuals.	<a href="#">California Housing Finance Agency</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing Programs
Economic	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank)	Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Loan Program (ISRF)	ISRF provides financing to public agencies and non-profit corporations for a wide variety of infrastructure and economic development projects. ISRF funding is available in amounts	<a href="#">Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Loan Program</a>	Local Government and specific Non-Profit Organizations	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			ranging from \$50,000 to \$25,000,000, with loan terms of up to 30 years. Financing applications are continuously accepted.			
Economic	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank)	Small Business Loan Guarantee Program (SBLGP)	SBLGP encourages lenders to make small business loans to those businesses having difficulty obtaining access to capital. Special emphasis is placed on the expansion of business and the creation and retention of jobs in California. Intended Recipient: Lenders to Small Businesses in Disaster Areas	<a href="#">Small Business Loan Guarantee Program</a>	Business	Ongoing
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA)	California Employment Development Department (EDD)	EDD is one of the largest state departments with employees at hundreds of service locations throughout the state and offers a wide variety of services to millions of Californians under the Job Service, Unemployment Insurance (UI), State Disability Insurance (SDI), Workforce Investment, and Labor Market Information programs. As California's largest tax collection agency, EDD also handles the audit and collection of payroll taxes and maintains employment records for more than 17 million California workers.	<a href="#">California Employment Development Department</a>	Business, Individual	Ongoing program
Natural and Cultural Resources	California State Lands Commission	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	CEQA generally requires state and local government agencies, including the Commission, to inform decision makers and the public about potentially significant environmental effects of a proposed project, ways to minimize those environmental	<a href="#">California Environmental Quality Act</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			effects, and to indicate alternatives to the project.			
Natural and Cultural Resources	California State Lands Commission	Coastal Hazards Removal Program	Weather systems and extreme storms can cause dangerous coastal hazards to surface on shorelines. The Commission, when funding is available, removes hazards along the California coast. Examples of hazards are remnants of coastal structures, piers, oil wells and pilings, and deteriorated electric cables and old pipes. Many coastal hazards are located on public trust lands set aside for commerce, navigation, fishing, and recreation, and can impede coastal use as well as threaten public health and safety.	<a href="#">Coastal Hazards Removal Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	When funding is available
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic	California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Caltrans, Office of Business & Economic Opportunity (OBEO) is dedicated to increasing the participation of Small Business (SB), Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE), and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE) firms in both Federal and State contracting and procurement.	<a href="#">Caltrans, Office of Business &amp; Economic Opportunity</a>	Business	Ongoing program
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic	California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Caltrans and the Construction Industry are committed to making partnering the way we do business. Partnering promotes open and honest communication, trust, understanding and teamwork. The field guide is written for both Caltrans and contractor personnel working at the project level to convey	<a href="#">California Department of Transportation</a>	Business	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			Caltrans and industry commitment to partnering, to define responsibilities for partnering, and to provide tools for successful partnering.			
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic	California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	California Department of General Services (DGS)	DGS Procurement Division (PD) sets state procurement policies and provides purchasing services. It delegates purchasing authority; certifies SB and/or DVB to do business with the state; sponsors the Small Business Council; participates in the Disabled Veterans Business Enterprise Council; and provides innovative purchasing methods that save taxpayers' dollars, integrating quality solutions to meet customers' needs.	<a href="#">DGS Procurement Division (PD)</a>	Business	Ongoing program
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Volunteers	Monetary Donations Management	CaliforniaVolunteers is the lead state office charged with coordinating monetary donations during disasters. In the event of a disaster.	<a href="#">Monetary Donations Management</a>	Local Gov't PNP	Ongoing program
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Volunteers	Volunteer Management	CaliforniaVolunteers is the lead state agency for coordinating volunteers during disasters. CaliforniaVolunteers supports a wide range of volunteer programs and voluntary organizations including Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), Fire Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), Faith Based and Community Based	<a href="#">Volunteer Management</a>	Local Gov't	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			organizations. In partnering with these organizations CaliforniaVolunteers helps to increase the number of trained volunteers available to help during a disaster.			
Community Planning & Capacity Building	California Volunteers	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Coordination	As in response, the EF 17 core function of NGO coordination will be activated as needed in recovery to provide a POC for external organizations and groups and to provide assistance to stakeholders experiencing challenges related to spontaneous service-providing operations. Key stakeholders for this core function include CaliforniaVolunteers, other State agencies (including Cal OES, CDSS, CDFA, EMSA, and CDPH), State and local VOADs, OAs, local governments, special districts, and Tribal Nations. Key activities of the NGO coordination core function include coordination with NGOs within the State that have a relationship with NGOs responding into the State and the convening of stakeholders to provide information and intelligence on NGO activities, as a Task Group to provide technical assistance as needed and/or to help develop, distribute, and monitor public	<a href="#">Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Coordination</a>	Local Gov't PNP	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			information on appropriate donations actions.			
Economic	County Assessors	Property Tax Adjustments County	Process for adjustment of property taxes for properties impacted by misfortune or calamity.	<a href="#">See local website</a>	Individual	as needed
Health & Social Services	County Clerk's Office	Vital Records Replacement	Assist individuals replace important vital documents, such as birth, death and marriage certificates lost in the disaster. Intended Recipient: Individuals or businesses that lost vital documents as a result of the disaster.	<a href="#">See local website</a>	Business, Individual	
Housing	California Department of Developmental Services (DDS)	Developmental Centers	The primary mission of the DC/CF facilities is to provide 24-hour habilitation and treatment services for residents with developmental disabilities designed to increase levels of independence, functioning skills, and opportunities for making choices that affect a person's life including the identification of services and supports and options for transition into the local community.	<a href="#">Developmental Centers</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program No Deadlines
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Program	CESA authorizes CDFW to permit project proponents to take state-listed threatened, endangered or candidate species if certain conditions are met. CESA Program administers the incidental take provisions of CESA, including special agreements such as Safe Harbor Agreements and Voluntary Local Programs, to ensure regulatory compliance and statewide consistency.	<a href="#">California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Business	Ongoing



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Program	CEQA requires public agencies to disclose and mitigate environmental impacts of discretionary projects they approve. Most often, CDFW acts as a Trustee and/or Responsible Agency and provides the requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon CEQA environmental documents prepared by another Lead Agency. CDFW may also act as Lead Agency.	<a href="#">California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Business	Ongoing
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Lake and Streambed Alteration Program	Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any entity to notify CDFW before beginning any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. If CDFW determines the activity may substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared.	<a href="#">Lake and Streambed Alteration Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Business	Ongoing
Health & Social Services	California Department of Food And Agriculture (CDFA)	California Food and Agricultural Code	Provides information relative to outbreaks of livestock diseases that may have an impact on human health and coordinates with the CA Integrated Waste Management Board and rendering companies to support disposal of animal carcasses. Leads the administration of programs to detect, control and eradicate diseases, insects and vertebrate pests affecting plants	<a href="#">California Department of Food And Agriculture (CDFA)</a>	Local Gov't, Business	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			and animals, protect human and animal food from contamination and assist local agricultural agencies and animal shelters with efforts to provide food, water, shelter, and veterinary services to affected animals.			
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Watershed Impacts Post-Wildfire Efforts	The after effects of a wildfire on watershed can be drastic and cause immediate issues and long term effects. Rates of erosion and runoff can increase to dangerous levels following wildfires in California. Normally trees, shrubs, grass and other protective groundcover help prevent soil detachment and allow rainfall to infiltrate into the soil. After a wildfire the extreme heat can bake the soil to the point that water is unable to penetrate and can cause excessive run off in a post wildfire area. Before leaving a burn area, CAL FIRE will implement post-fire repair efforts.	<a href="#">Watershed Impacts Post-Wildfire Efforts</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	Ongoing
Infrastructure Systems	California Department of General Services (DGS)	Construction and Engineering	Coordinates with professional engineering organizations and Cal OES in recruiting, orienting, and training volunteer structural engineers. Provides engineering and technical assistance to Cal OES, assesses building damage, prepares survey reports, clears debris from state-owned buildings, estimates and conducts building repairs and coordinates/inspects new buildings.	<a href="#">Construction and Engineering</a>	State Gov't	Ongoing program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Health & Social Services	California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Medi-Cal	DHCS ensures Medi-Cal enrollees continue to receive medical care in the event of a disaster and assesses whether there is a need to modify or waive Medi-Cal eligibility requirements in the affected area. Facilitate payments to Medi-Cal providers and rural primary care clinics to ensure their continued ability to provide care.	<a href="#">California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)</a>	Local Gov't, Business, Individual	Ongoing Program
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks)/State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Economic Hardship Claims Under Historic Preservation Ordinances	Historic preservation ordinances in effect around the country often include a process for administrative relief from preservation restriction of "economic hardship." Under typical economic hardship procedures, an applicant may apply for a "certificate of economic hardship" after preservation commission has denied a request to alter or demolish a historic property under a preservation ordinance.	<a href="#">State Historic Preservation Office</a>	Local Gov't	Ongoing
Housing	California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)	Independent Living Centers (ILC)	The Independent Living Section of the DOR is one part of California's independent living network, which includes 28 ILCs and the State Independent Living Council (SILC). The network is dedicated to the ideal that communities become fully accessible and integrated so that all persons with disabilities can live, work, shop and play where they choose, without barriers. DOR administers the program in California and provides technical	<a href="#">Independent Living Centers (ILC)</a>	Individual	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			assistance and financial support for ILCs.			
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)	Emergency Response Program	<p>DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including weekends and holidays. With regard to a wide variety of hazardous materials incidents statewide including illegal drug labs, spilled or abandoned hazardous materials, train derailments, floods, fires, and earthquakes, and other disasters, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorize the expenditure of state funds.</li> <li>• Dispatch, assign the scope of work, and provide direct oversight of hazardous materials contractors to perform assessment, stabilization, removal, and disposal as needed.</li> <li>• Coordinate emergency response activities with various federal, state and local agencies including US EPA, Cal OES, CDFW, California Department of Justice, and local fire, health, and law enforcement agencies.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Emergency Response Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing
Infrastructure Systems	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Emergency Relief (ER) Program	The (ER) Program is a special program from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Highway Trust Fund (HTF) for the repair and reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads and trails on federal lands, which have suffered serious damage as a result of a natural disaster or	<a href="#">Emergency Relief (ER) Program</a>	State Gov't	State must apply within 2 years of the event.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			catastrophic failures from an external cause.			
Housing	California Department of Veteran Affairs (CalVet)	CalVet Home Loans	CalVet Home Loan products have below market interest rates with low or no down payment requirements. In addition, CalVet Home Loans has expanded eligibility.	<a href="https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing">https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing</a>	Individual	Ongoing
Housing	California Department of Veteran Affairs (CalVet)	CalVet Homeless Veteran Outreach Support Program	The Homeless Veterans Outreach Support Program was developed in 2000 in order to assist in offsetting the cost incurred by organizations conducting Stand Down events throughout California.	<a href="https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing">https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing</a>	Individual	Ongoing
Housing	California Department of Veteran Affairs (CalVet)	CalVet REM Communities	A program where CalVet, together with affordable home builders, is bringing affordable home ownership to veterans who have low incomes.	<a href="https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing">https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing</a>	Individual	Ongoing
Housing	California Department of Veteran Affairs (CalVet)	CalVet Veteran Homes	The Veterans Homes range in size from 60 residents on 20+ acre campuses to over 1,000 residents on a 500 acre campus. Each Home is distinctive within its region and offers its own unique environment, levels of care combinations and a range of social services.	<a href="https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing">https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/housing</a>	Individual	Ongoing
Health & Social Services	California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet)	Veteran Services and Benefits	CalVet personnel are qualified benefits specialists trained to help veterans and their family gain benefits they are entitled to. CalVet provide counseling and referral services to individuals and their families and offer a complete referral service to provide veterans with accurate and current	<a href="https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/advocacy-assistance">https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits/advocacy-assistance</a>	Individual	Ongoing Program

# Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			information on the entire range of issues associated with veterans' benefits and entitlements.			
Infrastructure Systems	California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Construction and Engineering, Mitigation, Restoration	Assists local agencies with the planning and implementation of water conservation measures and restores State Water Project (SWP) facilities and all other flood protection and control facilities under departmental jurisdiction. Assists Caltrans in providing general engineering services. Provides engineering advice and services and technical resources, protects SWP facilities, carries out flood fights and provides flood protection and flood control and assists DGS with construction-related procurements. Provides engineering advice and technical assistance related to water shortages and electric power shortages and protects SWP facilities. Provides engineering advice and technical resources for flood mitigation and protection of dams, levees, reservoirs and other features of the SWP. Work to mitigate the effects of an emergency on the SWP and performs any work required to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property having a general public and state interest. Restores SWP facilities and all other flood protection and control facilities under departmental jurisdiction.	<a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/#">http://www.water.ca.gov/#</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Ongoing

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
atatural and Cultural Resources	Native American Heritage Commission	Resource Guide	A Resource Guide For Coroners, Native American Most Likely Descendants, Tribal Governments, Tribal Organizations, Law Enforcement Officials, Native American Monitors, City and County Planners, Property Owners, Developers, and Archaeologists.	<a href="http://nahc.ca.gov">http://nahc.ca.gov</a>	Tribal	Ongoing
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Natural Resource Agency		Acts as the state lead to coordinate actions to assist jurisdictions with long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large scale and catastrophic events.	<a href="http://www.calepa.ca.gov/">http://www.calepa.ca.gov/</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal, Business, Individual	
Natural and Cultural Resources	Governor's Office of Planning and Research(OPR )	Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation	State planning law requires cities and counties to consult with California Native American tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Places. OPR's consultation guidelines, background information, and training session information are all available online.	<a href="https://www.opr.ca.gov/s_local_andtribalintergovernmentalconsultation.php">https://www.opr.ca.gov/s_local_andtribalintergovernmentalconsultation.php</a>	Local Gov't, Tribal	Ongoing
Health & Social Services  Infrastructure Systems	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)	Cal-Mortgage Program	Cal-Mortgage is a Division of OSHPD. Cal-Mortgage administers the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program (Program). Cal-Mortgage provides credit enhancement for eligible health care facilities when they borrow money for capital needs. Cal-Mortgage insured loans are guaranteed by the "full faith and credit" of the State of California. This guarantee permits borrowers to obtain lower interest	<a href="http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort/About_Us.html">http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort/About_Us.html</a>	Non-Profit	Ongoing Program

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	State Department or Agency	State Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			rates, similar to the rates received by the State of California.			
Health & Social Services  Infrastructure Systems	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)	Inspections Services Unit	OSHPD provides certified Hospital Inspectors to perform safety evaluations of all hospitals and skilled nursing facilities.	<a href="http://www.oshp.d.ca.gov/FDD/InspectServices/index.html">http://www.oshp.d.ca.gov/FDD/InspectServices/index.html</a>	Business Non-Profit	Ongoing Program
Infrastructure Systems	California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)		CalSTA acts as the state lead to assist in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure recovery efforts.	<a href="http://calsta.ca.gov/">http://calsta.ca.gov/</a>		
Natural and Cultural Resources	California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program	CWSRF program offers low cost financing for a wide variety of water quality projects. The program has significant financial assets, and is capable of financing projects from <\$1 million to >\$100 million.	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/#">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/#</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal	ongoing

## Federal Resources

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Education; Housing; Health & Human Services	Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)		CNCS is a federal agency, formed to engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in service to meet community needs through a wide array of service opportunities. These projects include activities in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and including disaster services.  Intended Recipients: State and local governments, and U.S. based	<a href="#">Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Assistance is provided through grants to recipients. Refer to the CNCS website for Reference website for specific information regarding cost-share requirements.



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			nonprofit, charitable organizations with federal tax exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.			
Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	<p>CRP is a land conservation program administered by FSA. In exchange for yearly rental payments, farmers enrolled in the program agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. The goal of the program is to reestablish valuable land cover to help improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and reduce loss of wildlife habitat. CRP has made emergency haying and grazing of acres available for this disaster. USDA will not deduct CRP annual rental payments from contract holders volunteering their land.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible owners/ producers of (1) highly erodible cropland, that can be planted in a normal manner, or</p>	<a href="#">Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)</a>	Individual	Farmers can apply to CRP either through the continuous sign up at any time, or during a general sign up, which does not necessarily happen every year. FSA approval is needed before commencement.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			that has been planted or considered planted in 4 of the previous 6 crop years; (2) marginal pasture that is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar habitat or water quality purposes; (3) ecologically significant grasslands that contain forbs or shrubs for grazing; (4) farmable wetland and related buffers.			
Agriculture; Community Planning & Capacity Building; Housing; Infrastructure & Transportation	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)	<p>Compensates producers for a percentage of the pasture or forage loss on private lands due to natural disasters. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other supplemental agricultural disaster assistance payment programs.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Producers of livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish. Covers losses from disasters such as adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires not adequately covered by any other disaster program.</p>	<a href="#">Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)</a>	Individual, Business	A notice of loss must be filed no later than 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is apparent, and an application for payment must be filed no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurs. Total payments capped at \$20 million in a fiscal year.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	<p>Provides funding to rehabilitate farmland damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, fires or other natural disasters.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Farmers and ranchers sustaining damage to farmlands caused by eligible natural disasters.</p>	<a href="#">Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)</a>	Individual	Program contingent on available funding. Funding for ECP is determined by Congress. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided. Farmers and ranchers should check with their local FSA office to find out about ECP sign-up periods, which are set by the FSA County Committee.
Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)	<p>Provides payments to nonindustrial private forest land owners for emergency measures to restore land damaged by natural disasters.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Owners of non-industrial private forests for the restoration of forest health to eligible properties damaged by natural disasters.</p>	<a href="#">Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)</a>	Individual	Program contingent on available funding, which is determined annually by the Congress. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided, however the final amount is determined by the committee reviewing the application.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency Loans for Farms (EM)	Provides low-interest EM loans to agricultural producers in counties with a PDD. EM funds may be used to restore or replace essential property, pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year, pay essential family living expenses, reorganize the farming operation, and refinance certain debts Intended Recipients: Agricultural producers in counties with a PDD may become eligible for low-interest EMs. Producers in counties contiguous to a county with a disaster designation also become eligible for EM loans.	<a href="#">Emergency Loans for Farms (EM)</a>	Business, Individual	Applications for emergency loans must be received within 8 months of the county's disaster declaration or quarantine designation date. Qualified applicants may borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of \$500,000 at below-market interest rates. The current annual interest rate for EMs is 3.75 percent. All EMs must be fully collateralized.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture; Economic; Health & Human Services	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Farm Operating Loans	<p>Provides direct loans, guaranteed/insured loans, and technical assistance to operators of not larger than family farms to:</p> <p>(1) Make efficient use of their land, labor, and other resources; and</p> <p>(2) Establish and maintain financially viable farming and ranching operations.</p> <p>Loan funds may be used to:</p> <p>(a) Purchase livestock, poultry, fur bearing and other farm animals, fish, and bees;</p> <p>(b) Purchase farm equipment;</p> <p>(c) Provide operating expenses for farm enterprise;</p> <p>(d) Meet family subsistence needs and purchase essential home equipment;</p> <p>(e) Refinance certain secured and unsecured debts--subject to certain restrictions;</p> <p>(f) Pay property taxes;</p> <p>(g) Pay insurance premiums on real estate and personal property; and</p> <p>(h) Finance youth projects.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Family-sized farmers that are unable to obtain credit from other sources at reasonable rates and terms.</p>	<a href="#">Farm Operating Loans</a>	Individual	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Farmers interested in applying for a loan should contact their local FSA office, as FSA employees determine loan eligibility and approval. The maximum loan amount for a Direct Farm Operating Loan is \$300,000. No down payment requirement.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture; Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic; Housing	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Farm Ownership Loans	<p>Through the extension of direct loans, guaranteed/insured loans, and technical assistance, this program assists eligible farmers, ranchers, and aquaculture operators—including cooperatives, corporations, partnerships, and joint operations—to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Become owner-operators of not larger than family farms;</li> <li>(2) Make efficient use of the land, labor, and other resources;</li> <li>(3) Carry on sound and successful farming operations; and</li> <li>(4) Enable farm families to have a reasonable standard of living.</li> </ul> <p>Loan funds may be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Enlarge, improve, and buy family farms;</li> <li>(b) Provide necessary water &amp; water facilities;</li> <li>(c) Provide basic soil treatment and land conservation measures;</li> <li>(d) Construct, repair, and improve essential buildings needed in the operation of family farms;</li> <li>(e) Construct / repair farm dwellings; and</li> <li>(f) Provide facilities to produce fish under controlled conditions.</li> </ul> <p>Intended Recipients: Family-sized farmers that are unable to obtain credit from other sources at reasonable rates and terms.</p>	<a href="#">Farm Ownership Loans</a>	Business, Individual	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Farmers interested in applying for a loan should contact their local FSA office, as FSA employees determine loan eligibility and approval.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Livestock Forage Disaster Program	Compensates eligible livestock producers who suffer pasture or forage loss due to drought or who have federally managed grazing leases but are not allowed to graze the lease because of wildfire.  Intended Recipients: Eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses for covered livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted specifically for grazing.	<a href="#">Livestock Forage Disaster Program</a>	Business, Individual	A notice of loss must be filed no later than 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is apparent, and an application for payment must be filed no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurs.
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Livestock Incentives Program (LIP)	Compensates producers for livestock deaths, in excess of normal mortality, due to natural disasters. Compensation is based on roughly 75 percent of the national average price of the livestock by type and age.  Intended Recipients: Eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses for covered livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted specifically for grazing. Eligible livestock producers can include eligible livestock owners and eligible contract growers.	<a href="#">Livestock Incentives Program (LIP)</a>	Individual	A notice of loss must be filed by the earlier of: (1) 30 calendar days of the date when the loss of livestock is apparent to the producer, or (2) 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurs. The final date to submit an <u>application for payment is</u> January 30 of each year.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)	<p>NAP provides financial assistance at additional levels to producers that have suffered non-insurable crop losses due to drought, flood, hurricane, or other natural disasters and who have purchased NAP coverage by the crop signup dates. A premium is calculated after a completed application is received and will be deducted from the payment.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Producers of eligible non-insurable fruit crops grown on a tree or bush when low yields occur due to natural disasters.</p>	<a href="#">Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)</a>	Individual	Producers should contact a crop insurance agent for questions regarding insurability of a crop in their county. For further information on whether a crop is eligible for NAP coverage, producers should contact the FSA county office where their farm records are maintained. Eligible producers must apply for coverage using form CCC-471, "Application for Coverage," and pay the applicable service fee at the FSA office where their farm records are maintained. The application and service fee must be filed by the application closing date. Application closing dates vary by crop and are established by the FSA State Committee.



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Tree Assistance Program	<p>Provides financial assistance to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines damaged by natural disasters. Forests are not eligible.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers whose eligible trees, bushes or vines were lost or damaged as a result of natural disasters. Eligible trees, bushes and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes, including nursery trees and ornamental, fruit, nut and Christmas trees produced for commercial sale. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible.</p>	<a href="#">Tree Assistance Program</a>	Individual	For tree, bush or vine replacement, replanting and/or rehabilitation, the payment calculation is the lesser of the following: 65% of the actual cost of replanting, in excess of 15% mortality and/or 50% of the actual cost of rehabilitation, in excess of 15% mortality, or the maximum eligible amount established for the practice by FSA.
Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	EWP was established by Congress to respond to emergencies created by natural disasters. Program eligibility does not depend on the declaration of a national emergency. The program addresses watershed impairments, which include, but are not limited to the restoration of damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought. The EWP is designed to relieve imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, drought, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. All EWP	<a href="#">Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribe	Congress provides the funding for EWP. Program eligibility does not require a national emergency declaration.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>projects must reduce threats to lives and property; be economically, environmentally, and socially defensible; be designed and implemented according to sound technical standards; and conserve natural resources.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible public and private landowners that can be represented by a project sponsor, which must be a legal subdivision of the State, such as a city, county, township or conservation district, and Native American Tribes or Tribal governments.</p>			
Agriculture; Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Environmental Quality Initiative Program (EQIP)	Financial and technical assistance is offered to help eligible agricultural producers and non-industrial private forestland owners by providing immediate resource protection in areas burned by catastrophic fires during the past eighteen months. Priority resource concerns for the Catastrophic Fire Recovery EQIP Initiative include immediate soil erosion protection, minimize noxious and invasive plant proliferation, protect water quality, and restore livestock infrastructure necessary for grazing management on forestland and rangeland. These programs help	<a href="#">Environmental Quality Initiative Program</a>	Business, Individual	For information relating to the amount and type of assistance available, and application filing requirements, farmers and ranchers sustaining disaster damage should contact the RMA Regional Office where their farm records are maintained.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>eligible producers and forestland owners in their efforts to: (1) Construct or improve water management or irrigation structures, (2) Improve resource conditions such as soil quality, water quality, water quantity, air quality, habitat quality, and energy, and (3) Implement conservation practices, or activities, such as conservation planning, that address natural resource concerns on their land.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Producers and non-industrial private forestland owners.</p>			
Agriculture; Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)	<p>Provides funding to eligible entities (states, tribal or local governments, and non-governmental organizations) to purchase development rights through conservation easements to limit conversion to non-agricultural uses of farm and ranch lands that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Contain prime, unique, or important soils;</li> <li>(2) Contain historical and archaeological resources;</li> <li>(3) Support the policy of a state or local farmland protection program.</li> </ul> <p>Eligible farmland must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Be part of a pending offer from a state, tribe, or local farmland</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribe	Prospective applicants must submit their applications, together with supporting data for each parcel of eligible land, to the appropriate NRCS State Conservationist. Eligible entities must contribute a minimum of 25% of the purchase price of each easement (appraised fair market value minus landowner

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>protection program;</p> <p>(b) Be privately owned;</p> <p>(c) Have a conservation plan for highly erodible land;</p> <p>(d) Be large enough to sustain agricultural production;</p> <p>(e) Be accessible to markets for what the land produces;</p> <p>(f) Have adequate infrastructure and agricultural support services; and</p> <p>(g) Have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible entities are local or state agencies, counties or groups of counties, municipalities, towns or townships, or Indian tribes or tribal organizations that have a farmland protection program that purchases conservation easements for the purpose of protecting agricultural use and related conservation values by limiting conversion to non-agricultural uses of land, and that has pending offers. Landowners must be in compliance with the Wetland Compliance (WC) and Highly Erodible Land (HEL) provisions of the Farm Bill and meet the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limitations in the Farm Bill.</p>			<p>donations). Eligible entities are required to fund their own administrative costs in acquiring easements—such as appraisals, surveys, title searches, and costs incurred in managing and enforcing the easements. Cooperating entities are responsible for 50% of the fair market value of the conservation easements. Cooperating entities are responsible for 50% of the fair market value of the acquired conservation easements. Application forms and supporting information required for the application are available from NRCS the State Offices and the USDA/NRCS home page. Applications are</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						accepted on a continuous basis.
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)	<p>GRP is a voluntary program that assists landowners and operators in restoring and protecting eligible grazing lands – including rangeland, pastureland, and certain other lands – through easements, rental contracts, restoration agreements, and cooperative agreements. GRP is available on privately owned lands. Both easements and rental contracts will require that the land is managed to maintain the viability of the plant community as described in the applicant's conservation or grazing management plan.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Landowners, operators, or Tribes who have general control of the acreage. Units of government and non-governmental organizations may participate through cooperative agreements. Only landowners may submit applications for easements; landowners and others—including operators and tenants—who have</p>	<a href="#">Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribe, Non-Profit, Individual	For GRP acquisitions made through a Cooperative Agreement, each eligible entity provides at least 50% of the purchase price of the conservation easement. The purchase price is defined as the appraised fair market value minus any landowner donation. The landowner donation is the reduction in value the land-owner will accept as payment for the sale of the conservation easement. Eligible entities are required to fund their own administrative costs in acquiring easements—e.g., appraisals, surveys,

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			general control of the acreage may submit applications for rental contracts. Easements may also be acquired by eligible units of state, local, or Tribal government or nongovernmental organizations.			<p>title searches, and costs incurred in managing and enforcing the easements. GRP rental contracts and restoration agreements are limited to \$50,000 per person, per year. County rental rates range from \$7.50 to \$21.00 per acre, per year.</p> <p>Applications can be obtained through local USDA service centers or the NRCS website. Applications can be submitted at any time. USDA will establish criteria to evaluate and rank applications for easement and rental contract enrollment. Individual project selection will be made by State level USDA officials.</p> <p>Applicants may contact the NRCS District Conservationist at local USDA Service</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						Centers for additional guidance and information.
Agriculture; Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Plant Materials Program	<p>The Plant Materials Program provides application-oriented technology including technical publications, fact sheets, conservation plant releases of conservation plants, conservation plant identification, tools for conducting plant materials work and land restoration, and other plant information. USDA/NRCS, through its network of Plant Materials Centers, delivers needed plants and plant technology throughout the U.S. The Program is dedicated to developing plants and plant technology to solve conservation problems.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Cooperating state and federal agencies, and cooperators of conservation districts where structured evaluations are conducted; and</p>	<a href="#">Plant Materials Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	There are no funding or cost-sharing requirements applicable to this program. This is not a competitive grant program and there are no deadlines. Prospective recipients should contact NRCS for participation guidelines and conditions.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			commercial seed growers and nurserymen interested in the commercial production of selected plant materials. Eligibility is limited to the properties of conservation cooperators working in conjunction with soil conservation districts; state agricultural experiment stations; state crop improvement associations; and other federal and state agencies.			
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Bio refinery, Renewable Chemical, and Bio based Product Manufacturing Assistance Program	Provides loan guarantees for the development, construction, and retrofitting of commercial-scale bio refineries as well as bio based product manufacturing facilities.	<a href="#">U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development</a>	Business, Tribal Gov't	Statutory Formula: Statute limits maximum federal program participation to 80% of project cost. Matching Requirements: Applicants must identify all sources, amounts, and status of matching funds. Borrowers shall demonstrate evidence of cash



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						equity injection in the project of not less than 20% of eligible project costs. MOE requirements are not applicable to this program
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program	The purpose of the B&I Guaranteed Loan Program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities.	<a href="#">Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program</a>	Business	This program has no matching requirements.
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Community Connect Grants	To encourage community-oriented connectivity by providing grants to eligible applicants who will deploy broadband transmission service in rural communities where such service does not currently exist; who will connect all critical community facilities such as local schools, education centers, libraries, hospitals, health care providers, law enforcement agencies, public safety organizations, fire, and rescue	<a href="#">Community Connect Grants</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit, Business	Statutory formulas are not applicable to this program. Matching Requirements: Percent: 15%. The grant applicant must contribute a matching contribution in the form of cash which is at least 15% of the grant amount

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			services, as well as residents and businesses; and who will operate a community center which provides free and open access to area residents.			requested and must be in cash.
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Infrastructure & Transportation	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program	<p>Makes loans and grants to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve water or waste disposal and other community facilities providing essential service primarily to rural residents and rural businesses. Funding can be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Low interest direct loans,</li> <li>(2) Grants,</li> <li>(3) A combination of the two, as well with the RD Loan Guarantee Program.</li> </ul> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible borrowers include public bodies, community-based non-profit corporations, and federally-recognized tribes. Potential eligible borrowers/grantees should contact their local office to discuss their specific projects.</p>	<a href="#">Community Facilities Direct Loan &amp; Grant Program</a>	Business, Individual	Applications for this program are accepted throughout the year. Loans bear interest at a rate prescribed in RD Instruction 440.1, Ex. B (Available in Rural Development offices).
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Distributed Generation Energy Project Financing	To assure people in eligible rural areas have access to electric services comparable in reliability and quality to the rest of the Nation and to assist borrowers in implementation of demand-side management, energy efficiency	<a href="#">Distributed Generation Energy Project Financing</a>	Business	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			and conservation programs and on-grid and off-grid renewable energy systems.			
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Distributed Generation Energy Project Financing	To assure people in eligible rural areas have access to electric services comparable in reliability and quality to the rest of the Nation and to assist borrowers in implementation of demand-side management, energy efficiency and conservation programs and on-grid and off-grid renewable energy systems.	<a href="#">Distributed Generation Energy Project Financing</a>	Business	This program has no matching requirements.
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Farm Bill Broadband Loans & Loan Guarantees	To assure people in eligible rural communities have access to broadband service comparable in reliability and quality to the rest of the Nation.	<a href="#">Farm Bill Broadband Loans &amp; Loan Guarantees</a>	Business, State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't	This program has no matching requirements.
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Business Development Grants	To promote sustainable economic development and facilitate the development of small and emerging private business, industry, and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.	<a href="#">Rural Business Development Grants</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit, Business	This program has no statutory formula or specific matching requirements. Funds are allocated to States on rural population and percent of nonmetropolitan per capita income. On occasion, the allocation to States may not be practical

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						due to funding or administrative constraints. An environmental impact statement is required for this program. In these cases, funds will be controlled by the National Office.
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Business Investment Program	To facilitate the development of small and emerging private business, industry, and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.	<a href="#">Rural Business Investment Program</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit, Business	This program has no matching requirements.
Housing	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Development Rural Repair And Rehabilitation Loan and Grant (Section 504) Program	<p>USDA/RD provides loans and grants to help eligible very-low-income homeowners repair, improve or modernize their homes, or grants to elderly very-low-income homeowners to remove health and safety hazards. Grants are limited to individuals age 62 or older. Loans are at 1% interest with up to 20 years repayment and there are no age restrictions.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Applicants are very-low-income homeowners living in eligible rural areas and</p>	<a href="#">Rural Development Rural Repair And Rehabilitation Loan and Grant (Section 504) Program</a>	Individual	Home loans are available throughout the year as long as funding is available. Loan applications are processed in the order they are received.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			towns of up to 25,000 in population. Grants up to \$7,500 and loans up to \$20,000 are available to help impacted homeowners in major disaster areas declared by the President (including fires).			
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Economic Development Loan & Grant Program	To promote rural economic development and job creation projects, including funding for project feasibility studies, start-up costs, incubator projects, and other reasonable expenses for the purpose of fostering rural development.	<a href="#">Rural Economic Development Loan &amp; Grant Program</a>	Business, Non-Profit	Matching Requirements: Percent: 20%. This program has no statutory formula. Matching Requirements: Percent: 20%. This program requires supplemental funds in the amount of 20 percent of the RBS application amounts.
Infrastructure & Transportation	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Energy for America Program (REAP)	Provides guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase or install renewable energy systems or make energy efficiency improvements.  Intended Recipients: Agricultural producers with at least 50% of gross income coming from agricultural operations, and small businesses in eligible rural areas. Businesses must be in an area	<a href="#">Rural Energy for America Program (REAP)</a>	Business, Individual	Program Status: Open. Application Deadlines: Grants of \$20,000 or less: November 2, 2015 (expired) and May 2, 2016; Unrestricted Grants (up to \$500,000): May 2, 2016; Loan Guarantees are competed

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			other than a city or town with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants and the urbanized area of that city or town. Agricultural producers may be in rural or non-rural areas.			continuously throughout the year.
Housing	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Housing Direct Loan (Section 502) Program	<p>USDA/RD provides repair loans to eligible low-income individuals. Home repair loans may be available to help individuals impacted by drought, including drilling a well, purchasing well pump equipment, and covering costs to connect to a community water system.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible low-income individuals to make repairs to homes located in rural areas and towns of up to 25,000 in population.</p>	<a href="#">Rural Housing Direct Loan (Section 502) Program</a>	Individual	Applications accepted year-round. Applicants include eligible low income individuals.
Economic	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	Provide rural microentrepreneurs with the skills necessary to establish new rural microenterprises and to provide continuing technical and financial assistance related to the successful operation of rural	<a href="#">Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program</a>	Non-Profit, Tribal Gov't, Public Institution of higher education	Loans to MDO's for the purpose of capitalizing microloan revolving funds to provide fixed interest rate business

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			microenterprises. (1) Make direct loans to Microenterprise Development Organizations (MDO), which may be a non-profit entity, Indian Tribe or public institution of higher education for the purpose of capitalizing microloan revolving funds to provide fixed interest rate business loans of the lesser of \$50,000 or 20 percent of the amount loaned to an MDO for startup and growing rural microenterprises. The maximum loan amount an MDO may borrow under this program will not exceed \$500,000. (2) Make grants to MDOs to support rural microenterprise development. These grants are known as operational enhancement activities or services grants. These grants will be used to seek training and other enhancement services to strengthen their own organizations. These grants will not exceed 10 percent of available funding, whichever is less in any given year. (3) Any MDO that receives a loan under this program is eligible for a grant to assist microentrepreneurs who have received or are seeking a microloan from an MDO. These grants are known as technical assistance (TA) grants and may be			loans of \$50,000 or less to microentrepreneurs as defined for startup and growing rural microenterprises. Matching Requirements: A 10% non-federal cash match will be required against any technical assistance grant awarded. A 15% match will also be required which may be in the form of non-federal cash, in-kind goods, services, or indirect costs. These two sets of matching contribution will be combined for a total matching requirement of 25% of the grant amount.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			used by an MDO to provide marketing, management, and other technical assistance to micro entrepreneurs. TA grants will provide assistance specifically tailored to the needs of one or more micro entrepreneurs.			
Housing	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Single Family Housing - Direct Low Income Home Ownership Loans	<p>Direct Low Income Home Ownership Loans, Home Ownership Loan Guarantees, and Direct Home Repair loans and grants.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Those whose property was destroyed or severely damaged, or those who have been displaced from a rental unit by the fire, may receive priority hardship application processing. Applicants must comply with applicable low-income limit for the area where they wish to buy a house. Applicants may be eligible for payment assistance (subsidy).</p>	<a href="#">Single Family Housing - Direct Low Income Home Ownership Loans</a>	Individual	<b>Terms &amp; Conditions:</b> Up to 100% of market value or cost. Loan term up to 33-38 years.
Economic	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Socially Disadvantaged Groups Grant	To provide technical assistance to socially-disadvantaged groups through cooperatives and Cooperative Development Centers.	<a href="#">Socially Disadvantaged Groups Grant</a>	Business	Statutory formulas are not applicable to this program. This program has no matching requirements. Ultimate beneficiaries must be located in rural areas, as



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

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						defined by 7 U.S.C. 1991 (a).
Economic	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Telecommunication Infrastructure Loans & Loan Guarantees	To assure that people in eligible rural areas have access to telecommunications services comparable in reliability and quality to the rest of the Nation.	<a href="#">Telecommunication Infrastructure Loans &amp; Loan Guarantees</a>	Business, Non-Profit	This program has no statutory formula. Matching requirements are not applicable to this program. Direct and guaranteed loans can be made not to exceed the economic life of facilities and equipment (average loan maturity is 18 years).
Economic	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Value Added Producer Grants	To help agricultural producers enter into value-added activities related to the processing and/or marketing of bio-based, value-added products. Generating new products, creating and expanding marketing opportunities, and increasing producer income are the goals of this program.	<a href="#">Value Added Producer Grants</a>	Business	Matching Requirements: 50%. Matching funds are subject to the same restrictions as grant funds.
Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Water Environmental Programs (WEP)	Provides grants and long-term, low-interest loans for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.  Intended Recipients: Qualified	<a href="#">Water Environmental Programs (WEP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	If funds are available, grants may be combined with loans, if necessary, to keep user costs reasonable.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			applicants not otherwise able to obtain commercial credit on reasonable terms. Eligible applicants include most state and local governmental entities, private non-profits and federally-recognized tribes.			
Economic	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD)	Intermediary Re-lending Program (IRP)	<p>To alleviate poverty and increase economic activity and employment in rural communities. Under the IRP, loans are provided to local organizations (intermediaries) for the establishment of revolving loan funds. These revolving loan funds are used to assist with financing business and economic development activity to create or retain jobs in disadvantaged and remote communities. Intermediaries are encouraged to work in concert with state and regional strategies, and in partnership with other public and private organizations that can provide complimentary resources.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible intermediaries may include private nonprofit organizations, state or local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribes and</p>	<a href="#">Intermediary Re-lending Program (IRP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	<p>No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Intermediaries may not use IRP funds to finance more than 75% of the cost of an ultimate recipient's project. A revolving loan fund administered by a federally approved intermediary. An intermediary may borrow up to \$2 million under its first financing and up to \$1 million at a time thereafter. Total aggregate debt is capped at \$15 million. The maximum loan request that an</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			cooperatives. Intermediaries must have adequate legal authority and a proven record of successfully assisting rural businesses and industries. An entity that receives a loan from an intermediary is referred to as an ultimate recipient. Ultimate recipients may include for-profit organizations, individuals, public and private nonprofit organizations – in rural communities with populations not to exceed 25,000. Both intermediaries and ultimate recipients must be unable to obtain the loan at reasonable rates and terms through commercial credit or other federal, state, or local programs.			intermediary may borrow is \$750,000. An ultimate recipient borrower may borrow up to \$250,000.
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Education; Housing; Health & Human Services	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS)	Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program	<p>This program provides loans and project grants to rural communities for the acquisition of: eligible equipment, including: computer hardware and software, etc.; instructional programming; and technical assistance/instruction for using eligible equipment. Additional information regarding specific items of eligible equipment is available on the program website.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Entities in eligible areas providing education and medical care via</p>	<a href="#">Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit, Business	<p>Applicants are required to provide a minimum of 15% in matching funds. Project Grant awards can range from a minimum of \$50,000 to a maximum of \$500,000. Matching funds are not required for loans. Loan awards can range from a minimum of \$50,000 to \$10,000,000. Prospective</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			telecommunications including corporations or partnerships, Indian tribes or tribal organizations, state or local units of government, consortia, and private for-profit or not-for-profit corporations. Prospective participants should check with a General Field Representative to determine whether the proposed service area qualifies.			applicants should reference the DLT website to obtain an application package. Applicants should contact the USDA State Director as early as possible in the application process.
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS)	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)	<p>ECWAG awards grants to assist residents of rural areas that have experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of water and/or to obtain or maintain adequate quantities of water that meet the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Grant funds may be used for the following purposes:</p> <p>Water transmission line grants up to \$150,000 are used for construction of waterline extensions, repairs to breaks or leaks in existing water distribution lines, and related maintenance necessary to replenish water supply.</p> <p>Water Source grants up to \$500,000 are used for construction of a new water source, intake and/or treatment facility</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local governmental entities,</p>	<a href="#">Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't	Applications for this program are accepted through local RD offices throughout the year. Matching funds are not required, but partnerships with other federal, state, local, private and non-profit entities are encouraged.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Tribes in rural areas and towns with 10,000 or fewer people.			
Economic; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Commerce (DOC) Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	<p>This program provides Categorical project economic adjustment grants for planning, technical assistance, revolving loan funds, and infrastructure construction to assist affected communities in accelerating economic recovery and implementing strategic actions to reduce the risk of economic damage and loss in commercial and industrial areas from future disasters. Economic Adjustment Assistance grants are intended to enhance a distressed community's ability to compete economically by stimulating private investment in targeted areas. Detailed information regarding EDA's program procedures, regulations, FFOs, and other requirements are available at EDA's website.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible applicant may be: (1) States, cities, counties, or other political subdivisions of a state; or a consortium of political subdivisions; (2) Economic development districts, public or private nonprofit organizations or associations</p>	<a href="#">Economic Adjustment Assistance Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't; Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	Generally, the amounts of EDA grants may not exceed 50% of the total costs of projects. Projects may receive additional amounts not to exceed 30%, however – up to a total of 80% of total project cost – based on the relative needs of the region in which projects are to be located. EDA investments to Indian tribes, states (or political subdivisions thereof), or nonprofit organizations that have exhausted their effective borrowing capacities, maximum EDA investment rates of up to 100% of total project costs may be established.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision; (3) Institutions of higher education, or a consortium of institutions of higher education; (4) Federally-recognized Indian tribes. Area eligibility requirements, including special area eligibility due to a disaster declaration, are set forth in EDA's current regulations and Federal Funding Opportunities (FFO).			
Economic; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Commerce (DOC) Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	<p>This program provides Public Works grants support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private sector jobs and investments; attract private sector capital; and promote regional competitiveness, innovation, and entrepreneurship – including investments that expand and upgrade infrastructure to attract new industry, support technology-led development, accelerate new business development, and enhance the ability of regions to capitalize on opportunities presented by free trade.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State, city, or other political subdivision of a state; Indian tribe or consortium of Indian tribes; institution of higher</p>	<a href="#">Economic Development Administration (EDA)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	<p>Project Grants. Cost sharing requirement is from 0%-50%. Generally, the amount of the EDA grant may not exceed 50% of the total cost of the project.</p> <p>Projects may receive an additional sum not to exceed 30%, however, based on the relative needs of the region in which the project will be located—as determined by EDA.</p> <p>In the case of EDA investment assistance to an Indian tribe or state (or political subdivision of a state)</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			education; district organization; public/private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with political subdivision of a state.			that the Assistant Secretary determines has exhausted its effective taxing and borrowing capacity, the Assistant Secretary has the discretion to establish a maximum EDA investment rate of up to 100% of the total project cost.
Individuals & Families;	Department of Defense (DoD) Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services	The sale, exchange, or donations of federal surplus property and goods.  Intended Recipients: Military services; other federal agencies; state and local governments; nonprofit educational, community and public health agencies; and the American taxpayer.	<a href="#">Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit, Individual	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements applicable to this program.
Education; Public Safety	Department of Education (ED) Office of	Readiness and Emergency	This grant program supports efforts by LEAs to create, strengthen, and improve emergency management	<a href="#">Readiness and Emergency Management</a>	Local Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Safe and Drug Free Schools (OSDFS)	Management for Schools (REMS)	<p>plans at the district and school-building levels, including training school personnel on emergency management procedures; communicating with parents about emergency plans and procedures; and coordinating with local law enforcement, public safety or emergency management, public health, and mental health agencies and local government. Grant funds may be used for the following activities: (1) Reviewing and revising emergency management plans; training school staff; (2) Conducting building and facilities audits; communicating emergency response policies to parents and guardians; (3) Implementing the National Incident Management System (NIMS); (4) Developing an infectious disease plan; (5) Developing or revising food defense plans; (6) Purchasing school safety equipment; (7) Conducting drills and tabletop simulation exercises; and (8) Preparing and distributing copies of emergency management plans.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Local Education Agencies (LEA). Specifically, public school districts</p>	<a href="#">for Schools (REMS)</a>		<p>associated with this program. This grant program provides discretionary/competitive grants ranging up to \$600,000. Applications for grant funding for the current fiscal year were due by January 12, 2016.</p>



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			that do not have an active grant under this program, and consortia thereof.			
Agriculture; Health & Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Public Health Service (PHS) Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Program for Site-Specific Activities for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	<p>This program operates closely with state, local, and other federal agencies to reduce or eliminate illness, disability, and death resulting from exposure of the public and workers to toxic substances at spill and waste disposal sites. Services may include: (1) Health assessments; (2) Health effects studies; (3) Exposure and disease registries; (4) Technical assistance; (5) Consultation; (6) Dissemination of technical information; (7) Provision of specialized services and assistance, including responses to public health emergencies; (8) Training state and other health professionals in broad areas related to environmental health; and (9) Research of chemical toxicity.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States or political subdivisions thereof, national organizations, federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, public/private nonprofit universities and colleges.</p>	<a href="#">Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	<p>No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program.</p> <p>This program provides project grants (cooperative agreements) with an average range of \$130,000 to \$300,000. Services may include exposure assessments, community involvement, and health education of community members and health professionals on the actions needed to minimize or eliminate exposures. Applications may be submitted throughout the year.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic ; Education; Housing; Health & Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children & Families (ACF) Office of Community Services	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	<p>The program provides assistance to states and local communities working through a network of community action agencies and other neighborhood-based organizations working for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Localities via states, territories, and tribal governments. HHS specifies the amount of funds to allocate as block grants to each state. States subsequently make grants to qualified locally-based nonprofit community anti-poverty agencies and other eligible entities which provide services to low-income individuals and families.</p>	<a href="#">Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't	The CSBG program provides formula grants to eligible states and local communities. There are no cost-sharing requirements.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Economic; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children & Families (ACF) Office of Community Services	Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards	<p>This program supports strategies that seek to alleviate the causes of poverty in distressed communities that: (1) Assist businesses in creating jobs for low-income individuals – i.e. develop employment and business development opportunities for low-income individuals; and (2) Foster a better standard of living for low-income individuals and families in rural communities. Grant projects are located in disenfranchised low-income communities and often attract other private and public capital investment. The long-term goal is to revitalize communities.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Grants to states, localities and nonprofit organizations (including community development corporations) are provided to help businesses create jobs for low-income individuals. For Community Economic Development Projects, eligibility is intended for to private, locally initiated, nonprofit community development corporations (or affiliates thereof). For Rural Community Facilities Projects, eligibility is intended for multi-state, regional private, nonprofit organizations that can</p>	<a href="#">Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Funding in the form of discretionary project grants is provided to eligible states and local communities. There are no cost-sharing requirements. Grant projects are located in disenfranchised, low-income communities. Application for FY 2016 was due by May 13, 2016.

Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities.			

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing; Health & Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration on Aging (AoA)	Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging (SUAs) and Tribal Organizations Impacted by National Disasters	<p>Project grants (for a duration of one year). The amount of funds available to applicants is determined by: (1) The number of older persons affected; (2) The amount and severity of need; and (3) The amount of disaster funds available as prescribed in the Older Americans Act (OAA). Funds may be used to reimburse area agencies or tribal organization grantees for expenses incurred prior to the grant award, but must be related to the current disaster and to OAA-related costs. Funds may also be used for additional food, supplies, extra home delivered meals, home clean-up and safety, emergency medications, transportation, and other such immediate needs. OAA funds may be used for permissible expenses incurred which are not or cannot be paid for through other disaster funding resources.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State Units on Aging (SUAs) and Tribal Organizations impacted by National Disasters declared by the President. Only SUAs and federally recognized Tribal Organizations who are currently receiving a grant under Title VI of the OAA in</p>	<a href="#">Administration on Aging</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't	Funds only become available when the President declares a National Disaster, and may only be used in those areas designated in the Disaster Declaration. There is no cost-sharing/matching funds requirement for these Grants. Electronically submitted applications must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m., ET, September 12, 2016.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			the affected areas may apply for disaster assistance funding.			
Health & Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Public Health Service (PHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (SAMHSA)	Mental Health Disaster Assistance	This program provides supplemental emergency mental health counseling to individuals affected by major disasters declared by the President, including the training of workers to provide such counseling. Project grants provide funds for staff, travel, consultants, and other expenses incident to the provision of mental health counseling to & referral of individuals in disaster areas. Funds may not be used for long-term treatment.	<a href="#">Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (SAMHSA)</a>	Individual	No cost sharing requirements. States submit Form 5161-1 in response to a Notice of Availability of Funds. SAMHSA will distribute funds to eligible states.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			Intended Recipients: Individuals, via state or local nonprofit agencies serving disaster areas as recommended by state governors and accepted by the Secretary.			
Community Development;	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Community Disaster Loans	<p>Provides loans to local governments that have suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in areas included in a major disaster declaration.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Local governments that have suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in areas included in a major disaster declaration.</p>	<a href="#">Community Disaster Loans</a>	Local Gov't	The loan may not exceed 25% of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year of the disaster. The limit is 50% if the local government lost 75% or more of its annual operating budget. A loan may not exceed \$5 million. There is no matching requirement. There is no time limitation on the assistance, but the normal term of a loan is five years.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Disaster Mitigation;	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	DHS Emergency Management Grants (EMPG) Program	<p>The EMPG Program provides resources to assist state, local, tribal and territorial governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The federal government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, and guidance, and provides necessary assistance so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards. The EMPG Program focuses on planning, operations, equipment acquisitions, training, exercises, and construction and renovation in enhancing and sustaining an all-hazards emergency management capability.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State governments. The State Administrative Agency (SAA) or the state's Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is the only entity eligible to apply to FEMA for the EMPG Program funds on behalf of state and local emergency management agencies.</p>	<a href="#">DHS Emergency Management</a>	State Gov't	Only one application is accepted from each state or territory. Funding under this program is ultimately used by emergency management organizations and programs of States, District of Columbia, territories and possessions of the United States, local and tribal governments. Fifty-eight Homeland Security Preparedness Grants via formula grant allocation are grants to be awarded. The period of performance for EMPG is 24 months from the date of award. Potential participants should reference the website for complete guidelines and restrictions.



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Disaster Mitigation;	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	DHS Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	<p>The purpose of HSGP is to provide a primary funding mechanism for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities. The SHSP supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State governments. The State Administrative Agency (SAA) or the state's Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is the only entity eligible to apply to FEMA for the HSGP funds on behalf of state, local, and tribal governments. Prospective recipients for the suite of HSGP programs are all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>	<a href="#">DHS Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)</a>	State Gov't	Homeland Security Preparedness Grants – 56 grants to be awarded. The period of performance for EMPG is 24 months from the date of award.
Disaster Mitigation;	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management	DHS Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	The purpose of the FY 2012 THSGP is to provide funding directly to eligible tribes to enhance the ability of tribal nations to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from potential terrorist	<a href="#">DHS Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)</a>	Tribal Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements applicable to this program. Funds are allocated based on

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Agency (FEMA)		attacks and other hazards. THSGP funds may be used for a variety of planning activities, equipment purchases, and the maintenance and sustainment (including maintenance contracts, repair and replacement costs, upgrades, user fees, and implementation). A maximum of 5% of funds awarded may be used for Management and Administration purposes associated with the grant award. Intended Recipients: Federally recognized Native American tribal governments or a consortium of tribal governments.			tribal eligibility per the 9/11 Act (self-certified), and the effectiveness of the applicant's THSGP Investment Justification (as determined through a peer review process). Potential participants should reference the website for complete guidelines and restrictions.
Public Safety	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	<p>Provides grants to state and local governments to aid states and their communities with the mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local governments in declared disaster areas suffering damages from fires burning on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands.</p>	<a href="#">Fire Management Assistance Grant Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	The federal government provides 75% of the costs associated with fire management projects, but funding is limited to the "fire cost threshold" for each state. No declaration time limitation is applied to the program. However, there are some documentation deadlines.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Disaster Mitigation; Housing; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	<p>HMGP provides grants to states for implementing mitigation measures after a disaster and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to lessen future damage and loss of life.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States in which major disaster areas have been declared by the President.</p>	<a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</a>	State Gov't	There is a state and local matching requirement. The amount varies with the amount of damage caused by the disaster. HMGP grants are also available with fire management assistance grants.
Housing; Individuals & Families	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Individuals and Households Program (IHP)	<p>The IHP is the primary vehicle for FEMA assistance to families and individuals after the President issues a major disaster declaration. There is a wide range of eligible uses, including temporary housing; limited housing repair or replacement; and uninsured medical, dental, or other personal needs (generally referred to as Other Needs Assistance [ONA]).</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Disaster affected individuals whose needs cannot be met through other forms of assistance, such as insurance or other federal programs.</p>	<a href="#">Individuals and Households Program (IHP)</a>	Individual	ONA is cost shared at 75% federal and 25% state; the federal share of temporary housing assistance is 100%. Grants may currently not exceed \$32,900 per individual or household. This amount is adjusted annually to reflect consumer price changes. IHP assistance is generally limited to a period of 18 months.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture; Community Planning & Capacity Building; Disaster Mitigation; Historic & Cultural Resources; Housing; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program Competitive Grants	<p>This program provides funding support to states, tribes, territories, communities, and public colleges/universities for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects – primarily addressing natural hazards. This program promotes implementation of activities designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage/destruction to property from natural hazards; thus reducing reliance on federal funding in future disasters. Hazard mitigation planning activities primarily focuses on natural hazards, but may also address hazards caused by manmade events. Single or multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans may be submitted for funding.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities.</p>	<a href="#">Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program Competitive Grants</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't	<p>Planning and project grants for mitigation planning are restricted to a maximum of \$800,000 (federal share) for each project sub-application. Funding for mitigation projects is restricted to a maximum of \$3 million (federal share) per project sub-application. PDM grants are awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds. Cost-sharing requirements are typically 75% federal and 25% nonfederal. Grants awarded to small, impoverished communities may receive a federal cost-share of up to 90%. Sub-applicants submit mitigation planning and project sub-applications to</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						their state during the open application cycle. After reviewing project applications to determine if they meet the program's requirements, the States, territories, or federally-recognized tribal governments prioritizes and forward the applications to their FEMA Regional Office. Applicants should contact their State Hazard Mitigation Officer, or federally-recognized tribal/local government official to obtain information on the application process.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Disaster Mitigation;	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants	<p>This program provides grants and technical assistance to states, territories, and local communities for cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive hazard mitigation program.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, territories, and local communities in declared disaster areas.</p>	<a href="#">Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	A minimum of \$575,000 or 1.0% of appropriated funds is provided to a state or local government, with assistance capped at 15% of appropriated funds. Federal funds generally comprise 75% of the cost of approved mitigation projects, except for small impoverished communities that may receive up to 90% of the cost.
Public Safety; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Public Assistance Grants (PA)	The Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is FEMA's primary form of financial assistance for state and local governments. The PA Program provides grant assistance for many eligible purposes, including: (1) Emergency work, removal of debris and emergency protective measures; (2) Permanent work, which provides for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations; (3) Management costs which reimburse applicant's administrative expenses.	<a href="#">Public Assistance Grants (PA)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	The federal government provides a minimum of 75% of the cost of eligible assistance. The application period is announced at the time of the disaster declaration.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			Intended Recipients: State and local governments in declared disaster areas suffering disaster-related damages.			
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Disaster Mitigation; Housing	Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)	<p>This program provides funds on an annual basis for mitigation activities to reduce or eliminate the risk of flood damage to individual properties insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that have previously had one or more claim payments for flood damages. Such mitigation activities may include: (1) Acquisition of insured structures for the purpose of converting flood-prone land back to open space use; (2) Elevation or relocation of existing structures; (3) Dry flood proofing; and (4) Minor localized flood reduction projects. Projects must meet all eligibility criteria – including cost-effectiveness, compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws and regulations, and other program requirements.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities. Only the state emergency</p>	<p><a href="#">Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)</a></p> <p>Applications are processed through the Electronic Grants (eGrants) system. The eGrants system encompasses the entire grant application process and provides the means to electronically create, review, and submit a grant application to FEMA via the Internet. Applicants and sub applicants can access eGrants at <a href="https://portal.fema.gov">https://portal.fema.gov</a>.</p>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	RFC provides up to 100% federal funding (project grants) for projects in communities that meet the reduced capacity requirements.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			management agencies or a similar office of the state, as well as federally-recognized Indian tribal governments are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as applicants under this program. Each state, territory, or tribal government must then designate an agency to serve as the primary applicant. State agencies, Indian tribal governments, local governments, and communities are eligible to apply as sub applicants to the applicants for assistance under the RFC program. All interested sub applicants must currently be participating in the NFIP, and not withdrawn or suspended.			



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing; Individuals & Families; Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)	<p>HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low income areas. Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG and HOME programs as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Disaster Recovery grants often supplement disaster programs of the FEMA, the SBA and the USACE.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, counties, cities, Indian tribes and insular areas that have been declared disaster areas by the President. These jurisdictions must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program.</p>	<a href="#">Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Eligible jurisdictions may use CDBG funds to satisfy the non-Federal cost sharing requirements of other Federal disaster recovery programs. HUD does not provide CDBG-DR funding directly to individuals or organizations. Interested parties should contact their local municipal or county officials to find out how the program in their area operates. Participation requirements may differ from one grantee to another.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing; Individuals & Families; Community Planning & Capacity Building	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)/Office of Native American Programs	Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG)	<p>The Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program is a competitive grant that provides eligible grantees with direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities, including decent housing, community facilities, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, primarily for low and moderate income persons. The program is accessed through an annual competition, so it can be used for long-term restructuring or preparation, but is not well suited to emergency aid. Regulations for the ICDBG program can be found at <a href="#">24 CFR Part 1003</a>.</p> <p>The Imminent Threat grant is offered as part of the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program, but 5% of each year's allocation is set aside for the noncompetitive, first come-first served, funding of grants to eliminate or lessen problems which pose an imminent threat to public health or safety. This program can be accessed by the same eligible grantees as the ICDBG Program. Requirements for the Imminent Threat program can be found within each year's ICDBG NOFA</p>	<a href="#">Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG)</a>	Tribes	Annual application process

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			and within the ICDBG regulations at <a href="#">24 CFR Part 1003</a> .			
Housing	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Planning and Development (CPD)	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	Formula allocations are apportioned to participating jurisdictions and states to: (1) Fund the expansion of the supply of affordable housing for low and very low income Americans; (2) Strengthen the abilities of state and local governments to design and implement strategies for achieving adequate supplies of decent, affordable housing; (3) Provide both financial and technical assistance to participating jurisdictions, including the development of model programs for developing affordable low income housing; and (4) Extend and strengthen	<a href="#">HOME Investment Partnerships Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Funds are provided annually by formula to states and jurisdictions which meet the threshold requirements. Participating jurisdictions are required to submit an acceptable consolidated plan to HUD. Each jurisdiction must make matching contributions for affordable housing throughout a fiscal year in an amount not less than 25% of

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector. Funding may also be used for other necessary and reasonable activities related to the development of non-luxury housing – such as site acquisition, site improvements, demolition, and relocation.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, cities, urban counties, and consortia (contiguous units of general local governments) are eligible to receive formula allocations. Funds are also set aside for grants to insular areas. HUD does not provide HOME assistance directly to individuals or organizations. Participating jurisdictions should contact their local or state government to find out how the program operates in their area.</p>			<p>the HOME funds drawn during the federal fiscal year for projects. Jurisdictions in fiscal distress receive full or partial 50% relief from this requirement. Participating jurisdictions that have a presidential declaration of major disaster may also be granted a match reduction of up to 100% for two fiscal years, with the possibility of a one-year extension. Participating jurisdictions should address specific questions regarding eligibility or waivers to the applicable HUD field office.</p>
Community Development; Housing	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Planning and Development (CPD)	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	Formula allocations are apportioned to participating jurisdictions and states to: (1) Fund the expansion of the supply of affordable housing for low and very low income Americans; (2) Strengthen the abilities of state and local governments to design and implement strategies for	<a href="#">HOME Investment Partnerships Program</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	States receive either their formula allocation or \$3 million, whichever is greater. Local jurisdictions are eligible for at least \$500,000 under the formula. Jurisdictions

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>achieving adequate supplies of decent, affordable housing; (3) Provide both financial and technical assistance to participating jurisdictions, including the development of model programs for developing affordable low income housing; and (4) Extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector. Funding may also be used for other necessary and reasonable activities related to the development of non-luxury housing – such as site acquisition, site improvements, demolition, and relocation.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Individuals via states and localities. States, cities, urban counties, and consortia (of contiguous units of general local governments with a binding agreement) are eligible to receive formula allocations. Funds are also set aside for grants to insular areas.</p>			<p>must make matching contributions for affordable housing throughout a fiscal year in an amount not less than 25% of grant funds during the federal fiscal year for projects. Jurisdictions in fiscal distress receive full or partial (50%) relief from this requirement. Participating jurisdictions that have a presidential declaration of major disaster may also be granted a match reduction of up to 100% for two fiscal years, with the possibility of a one-year extension. Funds are provided annually by formula to states and jurisdictions which meet the threshold requirements to qualify as participating jurisdictions. Participating jurisdictions are</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						required to submit an acceptable consolidated plan to HUD.
Housing;	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Section 203(h)	<p>The Section 203(h) program allows the FHA to insure mortgages made by qualified lenders to victims in presidentially designated disaster areas who have lost their homes and are in the process of rebuilding or buying another.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible Participants: FHA-approved lending institutions, such as banks, mortgage companies, and savings and loan associations. Eligible Customers: Anyone whose home has been destroyed or severely damaged in a presidentially declared disaster area.</p>	<a href="#">Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims Section 203(h)</a>	Business, Non-Profit	<p>Borrower's application for mortgage insurance must be submitted to the lender within one year of the President's major disaster declaration.</p> <p>No down payment is required. Borrowers are eligible for 100% financing.</p> <p>HUD sets limits on the amount that may be insured. These limits vary over time and by place, depending on the cost of living and other factors.</p> <p>Higher limits also exist for two- to four-family properties.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Housing;	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance	FHA's Limited 203(k) program permits homebuyers and homeowners to finance up to \$35,000 into their mortgage to repair, improve, or upgrade their home. Homebuyers and homeowners can quickly and easily tap into cash to pay for property repairs or improvements, such as those identified by a home inspector or an FHA appraiser. Intended Recipients: Homeowners that can make property repairs.	<a href="#">Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance</a>	Individual	This program insures a single, long term, fixed or adjustable rate loan that covers both the acquisition and rehabilitation of a property. Applications must be submitted through an FHA approved lender.
Housing;	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Underwriting and Servicing Policies to Assist Victims of Presidentially-Declared Major Disaster Areas MORTGAGEE LETTER 2005-33	When the President declares a major disaster, certain mortgage origination and mortgage servicing actions are triggered. The extended moratorium is intended to provide mortgagees additional time in which to confirm the mortgagor's intention and ability to repair the home, retain homeownership and resume making regular mortgage payments. Mortgagees should refer to HUD Handbooks 4155.1 REV-5, <a href="#">Mortgage Credit Analysis for Mortgage Insurance</a> , and 4330.1 REV-5, <a href="#">Administration of Insured Home Mortgages</a> , for further guidance.  Intended Recipients: Residential property owners with	<a href="#">Federal Housing Administration (FHA)</a>	Individual	

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			mortgages in major disaster areas declared by the President.			
Community Development; Housing	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Native American Programs (ONAP)	Hope VI Main Street Program	<p>This assists small communities with populations of 50,000 or less and 100 public housing units or less in the rejuvenation of historic or traditional central districts or "Main Street Areas" by replacing unused commercial space in buildings with affordable housing units. The objectives of the program are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Redevelop Main Street Areas;</li> <li>(2) Preserve historic or traditional architecture or design features in Main Street Areas;</li> <li>(3) Enhance economic development efforts in Main Street Areas; and</li> <li>(4) Provide affordable housing in Main Street Areas.</li> </ul> <p>Intended Recipients: Units of local government that are subdivisions of state governments, and other</p>	<a href="#">Hope VI Main Street Program</a>	Local Gov't	Project Grants. Funding has a 5% non-federal matching requirement. Pre-application coordination is required. Applicants must contact the headquarters or regional office, as appropriate, for application deadlines, guidelines, and restrictions.



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			governments listed in Section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The jurisdiction must contain a population of no more than 50,000. The local government must either have no Public Housing Agency (PHA) or a PHA that administers no more than 100 public housing units.			
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Housing	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Native American Programs (ONAP)	Native American Housing Block Grant (NAHBG) Program	<p>This program provides federal assistance for Indian tribes in a manner that recognizes the right of tribal self-governance, and for other purposes. Program funds can be used for housing assistance; development of additional affordable housing; housing-related services for affordable housing; management services for affordable housing, under model programs designed to carry out the purposes of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA).</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Native American tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHE) for the benefit of low-income Native American families.</p>	<a href="#">Native American Housing Block Grant (NAHBG) Program</a>	Tribal Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. The tribe or TDHE must submit an Indian housing plan each year that is in compliance with the requirements of Section 102 of NAHASDA.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Health & Human Services	Department of Justice (DOJ) Community Relations Service (CRS)	Community Relations Service (CRS)	<p>This program provides free federal conciliation and mediation services to communities in preventing and resolving community tensions, conflicts, and civil disorders arising from actions, policies, and practices that are perceived to be based on race, ethnicity, or national origin. CRS also helps communities prevent and respond to hate crimes based on actual or perceived race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability.</p> <p>At FEMA's invitation, CRS provides the following assistance at a disaster: (1) Briefings on community-based perspective, linkage and outreach to ethnic communities; (2) Training regarding ethnic and racial issues; (3) Conciliation/mediation of disputes; and (4) Diffusion of cultural and racial tensions.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Federal agencies, states, localities, nonprofit organizations, groups, communities that seek to resolve, reduce, or prevent conflicts related to race, color, or national origin.</p>	<a href="#">Community Relations Service (CRS)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	The provisions of conciliation and mediation services in conflict resolution are provided by an appropriate agency official to the complainant. No funds are granted to outside organizations to provide these services. CRS does not fund projects. Its staff provides services directly to the public. There are no cost-sharing requirements.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Economic;	Department of Labor (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA)	Disaster National Emergency Grants (NEG)	<p>Disaster NEGs are discretionary awards by the Secretary of Labor. They are only available to states and require that FEMA has declared a disaster area therein eligible for public assistance. The primary purpose of disaster NEGs is to create temporary employment to assist with clean-up activities. The initial award restricts the clean-up period to six months, or 1,040 hours, whichever is longer, from the date of the grant award—until there is a subsequent modification that justifies a longer clean-up period.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible applicants for disaster projects to provide special assistance to trade-impacted workers are limited to states. In cases where the state is the grantee but the project will operate in one or more designated local areas, the state may want to consult with applicable local area Workforce Investment boards in the development of applications for NEG funds.</p> <p>Individuals and businesses are not eligible to apply for National Emergency Grants.</p>	<a href="#">Disaster National Emergency Grants (NEG)</a>	State Gov't	NEGs are awarded pursuant the provisions of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) as amended. Funds are awarded to provide employment-related services for dislocated workers as authorized. Application guidelines define the basic requirements for NEGs: eligible events, eligible applicants, project types, allowable use of funds, criteria for evaluating applications, project management.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Economic;	Department of Labor (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA)	Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	<p>DUA provides benefits to previously employed or self-employed individuals rendered jobless as a direct result of a major disaster, and who are not eligible for regular federal or state unemployment compensation (UC). Individuals who have no work history or are unable to work may also be eligible for DUA benefits.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Previously employed or self-employed individuals rendered jobless as a direct result of a major disaster, who are not eligible for federal or state unemployment compensation. Persons with no work history or are unable to work may also be eligible for DUA benefits.</p>	<a href="#">Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)</a>	State Gov't	DUA is federally funded through FEMA, but is administered by the Department of Labor and state UC agencies. Generally, individuals must apply for benefits within 30 days after the date the state announces availability of DUA benefits. When applicants have good cause, they may file claims after the 30-day deadline. This deadline may be extended; however, initial applications filed after the 26th week following the declaration date will not be considered.
Community Planning & Capacity Building; Housing	Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	Indian Housing Assistance	<p>The program will build an entire house in situations where no other program can meet the need in the immediate or near future. Technical assistance is provided to Indian tribes to establish housing plans and determine the extent and use of the Bureau's Housing Improvement Program. The program is restricted to use within</p>	<a href="#">Indian Housing Assistance</a>	Tribal Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>reservations and approved tribal service areas.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Federally recognized Indian tribal governments and tribal organizations administer the program. Individual members of federally recognized Indian tribes are the beneficiaries. Individual members of federally recognized Indian tribes living in approved tribal service areas in need of housing assistance who are unable to obtain assistance from any other source, and who meet the eligibility criteria of the HIP regulations.</p>			
Environment & Natural Resources; Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	Cultural Resources Management	DOI's Resource Protection, Preparedness and Response Team and DOI Regional Offices work with multiple federal, state and local agencies and other organizations to manage, protect and recover the Department's natural and cultural resource and historic property interests during both emergencies and long-term responses. The DOI Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance (OEPC) makes DOI's emergency preparedness and response processes more efficient and effective through interagency collaboration. The DOI's two	<a href="#">Cultural Resources Management</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit	Cooperative Agreements (Discretionary Grants). Grants typically range from \$2,000 to \$194,000. Applications are accepted throughout the year, but total funding available for projects varies from year to year.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>principal responsibilities are: (1) Federal lead for the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) under the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF); and, (2) Departmental lead for response to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases under relevant federal laws.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local governments; tribes; universities; general public; entities that have an education mission or mission-component, and repositories that meet the standards of the Department of the Interior for facilities managing federal museum property.</p>			
Agriculture;	Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	<p>Through Project Grants or Cooperative Agreements, this program provides financial assistance to eligible public and private organizations for activities that protect and improve fish and wildlife habitats associated with water systems and/or water supplies.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local governments, nonprofit organizations and institutions, public and private institutions and organizations, Federally</p>	<a href="#">Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Project Grants or Cooperative Agreements providing financial assistance to eligible recipients typically range from \$1,000 to \$12,500,000 and are generally awarded for periods of one to

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			recognized Indian Tribal Governments, individuals, small businesses, for-profit organizations, and Native American Organizations.			five years. Project Grants or Cooperative Agreements can fund: (1) Actions to repair/restore structures to their pre-disaster condition; (2) Debris removal; (3) Activities that result in the control or modification of a body of water; (4) Discharges of pollutants, including industrial, mining, and municipal wastes or dredged and fill material into a body of water or wetlands; and (5) Projects involving construction of dams, levees, impoundments, stream relocation, and water-diversion structures. Applications can be obtained by contacting the regional or national office of the Bureau of Reclamation. Applicants should refer to the website

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
						for complete guidelines and conditions.
Agriculture; Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	Recreation Resources Management	<p>This program provides cost-share opportunities with non-federal recreation partners to assist in planning, development, operation, maintenance and replacement of recreation and fish/wildlife resource facilities at partner-managed reclamation project recreation areas.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Non-federal managing partners (e.g., state, county, local government entities, etc.), that currently manage or will be managing one or more Reclamation project recreation areas. Applicants are limited to the 17 westernmost states in the continental U.S., including California.</p>	<a href="#">Recreation Resources Management</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't	Cooperative Agreements (Discretionary Grants) that typically range from \$5,000 to \$15,000,000. For recreation development, a minimum cost share of 50% is required from non-federal partners. For fish and wildlife enhancement projects, the federal share is exactly 75% of project costs.
Agriculture; Economic; Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	Conservation Activities by Youth Service Organizations	Cooperative Agreements to eligible recipients to: (1) Utilize qualified youth or conservation corps to carry out approved conservation projects on public lands, (2) Work cooperatively with the NPS on cultural and natural resource-related conservation projects such as trail development and maintenance, historic, cultural, forest and timber	<a href="#">Conservation Activities by Youth Service Organizations</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Non-Profit	Projects completed under the Public Land Corps (PLC) Act require a 25% non-federal match for all entities except where an award is provided to a state government and on Indian lands, as defined in the PLC



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>management, minor construction work, archaeological conservation, and native plant habitat restoration and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local government agencies; private nonprofit institutions/organizations; and quasi-public nonprofit institutions/organizations that support youth career training and development in the areas of resource management, conservation, and cultural resources.</p>			Act. A 20% match is required when using the PLC authority and providing assistance to a state government entity.
Agriculture; Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks, Recreation, and Historic Monuments	<p>This program transfers surplus federal real property to eligible participants for state and local public park and recreational use.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State or local units of government and territories are eligible to apply for surplus real property for public parks and recreation. Recipients must agree to manage the property in the public interest and for public recreational use.</p>	<a href="#">National Park Service (NPS)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Surplus real property may be conveyed for public park and recreation use at discounts up to 100% of the fair market value of the property transferred.
Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park	Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants-in-Aid	HFP provides matching formula grants and project grants to states for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic	<a href="#">Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)</a>	State Gov't, Tribe	Grants are awarded at a ratio of 60% federal, 40% (public and/or private funds

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Service (NPS)		<p>properties to: (1) Provide matching grants to expand the National Register of Historic Places; (2) Assist federal, state, and local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private individuals in carrying out historic preservation activities; and (3) Provide grants to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native Corporations to preserve their culture. According to their own priorities and plans, states select their projects and may sub grant to public/private parties (including local governments, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, nonprofit/for-profit organizations, and/or individuals) to accomplish program objectives.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: (A) States and territories operating programs administered by a State Historic Preservation Officer; (B) Applicants for the Tribal Grant Program are federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Beneficiaries include state and local governments, public/private nonprofit organizations, and individuals.</p>			<p>and/or allowable in-kind donations). Applicants for financial aid for sub grants and contracts must contact the State Historic Preservation Office for application information. Applicants for HPF Tribal Grant projects should reference the NPS website.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	National Heritage Area Federal Financial Assistance	<p>This program provides direct payments for specific uses that: (1) Preserve and interpret the unique and significant contributions to the national heritage of certain historic and cultural lands and structures; (2) Encourage a broad range of economic opportunities enhancing the quality of life within designated area; and (3) Provide a management framework to assist state/local government entities, nonprofits, and others in developing policies and programs that will preserve, enhance and interpret the cultural, historical, natural, recreational and scenic resources of the heritage area.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Federal agencies, states and their political subdivisions, nonprofit organizations, private entities, and heritage area management entities.</p>	<a href="#">National Heritage Area Federal Financial Assistance</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit, Business	<p>Direct payments (Cooperative Agreements) for specified uses. Awards have ranged from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000. The recipient organization(s) must be able to provide matching cash contribution of 50% for their share of total project funds.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	National Register of Historic Places	<p>This program makes available advisory and consultation services. Professional advice is provided to help determine whether a property qualifies for inclusion in the National Register. Registered properties become eligible to receive grants from the Historic Preservation grant-in-aid program; to receive home improvement loans from HUD and to participate in the community grant program. Major federal tax advantages can be received on certain rehabilitation expenditures for certified historic structures and for charitable contributions of partial interests in historic properties for conservation purposes.</p> <p>Intended applicants are: (1) States and territories defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and operate under programs administered by a State Historic Preservation Officer, appointed by the governor; (2) Federal agencies required to nominate and consider historic properties within their jurisdiction; and (3) Tribal preservation offices. Applicants eligible for federal tax benefits include owners of individually listed properties or those in a historic</p>	<a href="#">National Register of Historic Places</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program. Advisory and consultation services are provided to eligible recipients for specified purposes.

Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			district as certified by the keeper of the National Register.			

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Historic & Cultural Resources	Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	National Trails System Projects	<p>This program provides funds that are used to preserve, protect, and develop the components of the National Trails System. With a strong emphasis on volunteer involvement, the DOI/NPS may enter into written cooperative agreements to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area. The DOI/NPS may provide financial assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, operation, development, or maintenance of such trails. The availability of discretionary funding is determined by individual trail offices each fiscal year.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States and their political subdivisions, Interstate, Intrastate, federally recognized Indian tribes, Native American Organizations, and individuals.</p>	<a href="#">National Trails System Projects</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't, Individual	Cooperative Agreements. Funding has ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000. Although this program has no matching funds requirement, when trail base funds are available through cooperative agreements, matching may provide incentives as mutually agreeable. For projects applying for funds from the NPS Challenge Cost-Share Program, at least a 50% non-federal match is required. Such matches can include in-kind services, volunteer hours, and other non-monetary resources.
Agriculture	Department of the Interior (DOI) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program	<p>This program provides federal assistance to restore natural resources injured by oil spills or hazardous substance releases. This is to be done by Natural Resource Trustees: (1) Seeking and identifying natural resources injured; (2) Determining the extent</p>	<a href="#">Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program</a>	State Gov't, Tribal Gov't	Federal assistance is provided via Project Grants. Funding can range from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000, or greater. Although there are no matching fund

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>of the injuries; (3) Recovering damages from responsible parties; and (4) Planning and carrying out natural resource restoration activities. Assistance is provided to individual and groups to fund assessments, implementation, recovery of damages or any related restoration activity necessary to meet the intent of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Federal, state, and tribal entities with natural resource trust responsibility.</p>			requirements associated with this program, matching funds are encouraged to make possible additional restoration.
Agriculture	Department of the Interior (DOI) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Partners for Fish and Wildlife	<p>This program provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners and Native American Tribes interested in voluntarily restoring or otherwise improving native habitats for fish and wildlife on their lands. The program gives high priority to proposed projects that: (1) Benefit the National Wildlife Refuge System; (2) Protect species at risk; (3) Conserve globally or nationally imperiled habitats; and (4) Reduce habitat fragmentation. Projects must be located on privately owned land. For the purposes of this program, "privately owned" is a term referencing land not owned by a</p>	<a href="#">Partners for Fish and Wildlife</a>	Tribal Gov't, Individual	Direct Payments (Cooperative Agreements) are provided for specific uses. All projects must benefit federal trust species, involve on-the-ground habitat restoration, and be cost-effective.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>federal or state government.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Private landowners, tribal governments, local and state governments, educational and nonprofit institutions and organizations.</p>			
Agriculture	Department of the Interior (DOI) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program	<p>This program provides formula grants to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals and their habitat. Projects also include providing public use and access to wildlife resources; hunter education and safety; and the development and management of shooting ranges. Activities can include selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of wildlife habitat; wildlife management research; wildlife population surveys and inventories; land acquisition; coordination; development of facilities; facilities and services for conducting hunter safety.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State,</p>	<a href="#">Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program</a>	State Gov't	Formula grants are provided to eligible recipients for eligible projects. Funding has ranged from \$268,000 to \$7,187,000. States may be reimbursed up to 75% of total project costs. The non-federal share should come from license fees paid by hunters.



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			commonwealth, or territorial fish and wildlife agencies. A state, commonwealth, or territory must have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife that include a prohibition against diversion of license fees paid by hunters for purposes other than the administration of the recipient's fish and wildlife agency.			

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture	Department of the Interior (DOI) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Gap Analysis Program (GAP)	<p>The GAP is a nationwide program in the United States to assess and support the overall conservation status of wildlife. The program is directed and coordinated under the USGS, but is implemented in coordination with state and regional programs. GAP works to ensure that common species (those that are not officially endangered) remain common by identifying those species and plant communities that are not adequately represented in existing conservation lands. GAP normally has three principal components: (1) Land cover analysis; (2) Vertebrate species distribution prediction; (3) Land stewardship database.</p> <p>GAP conducts national as well as regional and state projects, utilizing cooperative efforts among federal, state, and regional agencies, and private organizations.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: State and local governments; public and private nonprofit organizations or institutions; for-profit organizations.</p>	<a href="#">Gap Analysis Program (GAP)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit	<p>No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program.</p> <p>Cooperative Agreements (Discretionary Grants) to eligible recipients typically range from \$25,000 to \$558,000.</p>
Health & Human Services	Department of the Treasury (TREAS) Bureau of the	Savings Bond Replacement or Redemption	The Bureau of the Public Debt will expedite replacement of U.S. Savings Bonds lost or destroyed as a result of a disaster. It will also	<a href="#">Savings Bond Replacement or Redemption</a>	Individual	No cost sharing requirements. The US Treasury no longer

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
	Public Debt (BPD)		<p>waive the minimum 1-year holding period for Series EE and I Savings Bonds presented to authorize paying agents for redemption.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: U.S. Savings Bonds owners whose bonds are lost or destroyed in a Presidentially-declared major disaster or emergency</p>			accepts walk-in investors.
Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA)	Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program (ER)	<p>Provides funds from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and of roads on federal government lands that suffered serious damage from natural disasters or catastrophic failures from external causes. The applicability of this program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. This program supplements resources from states, localities and other federal agencies to help in the repair of facilities damaged by eligible events.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Federal, State, tribal and local governments to repair serious damage to federal-aid, tribal, and federal lands highways resulting from natural disasters or catastrophic failures from external causes.</p>	<a href="#">Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program (ER)</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Tribal Gov't	<p>States must apply and provide a complete list of project sites and costs within two years of the event. Costs may not exceed the costs to repair or reconstruct a comparable facility.</p> <p>For emergency repairs, a 100% federal government share is allowed during the first 180 days following a disaster.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Infrastructure & Transportation	Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA)	Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program	<p>The FTA's ER Program provides operating assistance and capital funding to States, governmental agencies and public transportation systems to repair and reconstruct public transportation assets to a state of good repair, as expeditiously as possible following an emergency or major disaster.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Public transportation systems to prepare for or respond to a catastrophic event in which the State Governor has declared an emergency or the President has declared a major disaster under the Stafford Act.</p>	<a href="#">Public Transportation Emergency Relief</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	Funds may be used only for activities that relate to emergency operations, emergency protective measures, emergency repairs, permanent repairs, engineering and construction costs, resiliency projects to protect rolling stock, equipment, facilities and infrastructure from future damage. Funds are awarded to eligible agencies based on the demonstrated costs of responding to and/or recovering from an emergency or major disaster. Funds may also be awarded to affected agencies for projects that improve the resiliency of public transportation assets and infrastructure to future emergencies or disasters.
Agriculture; Community Planning &	General Services Administration	Disposal of Federal	This program assists state and local governments, and certain eligible tax-exempt status not-for-profit	<a href="#">Disposal of Federal</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Capacity Building; Economic; Education; Historic & Cultural Resources; Housing; Health & Human Services; Infrastructure & Transportation; Public Safety	(GSA) Federal Supply Service (FSS)	Surplus Real Property	<p>organizations – with 501(c)(3) tax exempt status – with acquiring surplus federal real property for various public uses that benefit communities. Eligible uses are homeless assistance; public park or recreation; public health or educational purposes; law enforcement; emergency management use, including fire and rescue services; self-help housing; port facilities; and public highways. Surplus federal real property may also be conveyed for the following public uses: public airports; wildlife conservation; correctional facilities; and historic monuments.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, localities, and nonprofit tax-exempt (501(c)(3)) organizations.</p>			associated with this program. Surplus federal real property may be conveyed to eligible participants at a discount of up to 100%.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Agriculture; Community Planning & Capacity Building; Economic; Education; Historic & Cultural Resources; Housing; Health & Human Services; Infrastructure & Transportation; Public Safety	General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Supply Service (FSS)	Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property	<p>This program donates federal personal property no longer required for federal use to public agencies and qualifying nonprofit entities in order to reduce the cost of state and local government. Surplus items are used by state and local public agencies for carrying out or promoting one or more public purposes – such as conservation, parks &amp; recreation, education, public health, public safety, economic development, etc. The FSS provides federal agencies with a means of electronically reporting excess personal property to the GSA. State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASP) customers seeking property can then avoid the cost of new procurements by acquiring the same or like items that have been reported as excess by a federal activity. SASPs can then search GSA's worldwide inventory and request specific property items for transfer.</p> <p>The FSS program is administered at the state level by the respective SASPs.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: States, local jurisdictions and nonprofit organizations via SASPs.</p>	<a href="#">Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't, Non-Profit	No participatory funding or cost-sharing requirements associated with this program.

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
Disaster Mitigation; Infrastructure & Transportation	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) California Dept. of Water Resources (DWR)	Silver Jackets Interagency Program, California Silver Jackets Team	<p>The California Silver Jacket program provides a formal strategy for applying an interagency approach to planning and implementing measures to reduce the risks associated with national hazards. Among other things, the program: (1) Develops ways to leverage available resources and information between agencies; (2) Delivers hazard mitigation assistance to high priority communities targeted by the state's mitigation plans; (3) Improves public outreach in the area of risk management; and (4) Develops methodologies to solve problems and implement solutions to high priority issues.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Eligible states and local public agencies in areas identified in the governor's written application.</p>	<a href="#">Silver Jackets Interagency Program, California Silver Jackets Team</a>	State Gov't, Local Gov't	<p>There are no funding or cost-sharing requirements imposed by this program. Eligible local cooperation is essential to provide necessary lands, easements and rights of way.</p> <p>Written application is made by letter or by forms used by the local USACE district commander.</p> <p>The Application deadline is 30 days after a flood or unusual storm.</p>
Economic	U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Physical Disaster Loans	<p>This program provides loans to businesses and nonprofits in declared disaster areas for uninsured physical damage and losses. The maximum loan amount is \$2 million. Loan terms may extend for up to 30 years.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Businesses and nonprofits in declared disaster</p>	<a href="#">Business Physical Disaster Loans</a>	Non-Profit, Business	<p>Businesses must be located in disaster areas declared by the President, the Small Business Administration, or the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no matching requirement in this program.</p>

## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			areas for uninsured physical damage and losses.			
Economic	U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Injury Disaster Loans	<p>This program assists small businesses and nonprofits suffering economic injury as a result of disasters by offering loans and loan guarantees to surviving businesses and not-for-profits suffering disaster-related losses. The maximum loan amount is \$2 million. Loan terms may be extended for up to 30 years.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Businesses and not-for-profits in disaster areas declared by the President, SBA, or the Secretary of Agriculture.</p>	<a href="#">Economic Injury Disaster Loans</a>	Non-Profit, Business	Businesses must be located in disaster areas declared by the President, the Small Business Administration, or the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no matching requirement in this program.
Disaster Mitigation; Housing; Individuals & Families	U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)	Home Disaster Loans & Personal Property Loans	<p>Provides loans to creditworthy homeowners or renters to repair or replace disaster-damaged real estate or personal property owned by the victim. Renters are eligible for their personal property losses, including automobiles. SBA regulations limit home loans to \$200,000 for the repair or replacement of real estate. Provides Personal Property Loans of</p>	<a href="#">Home Disaster Loans &amp; Personal Property Loans</a>	Individual	Damaged home must be located in disaster areas declared by the President, the Small Business Administration, or the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no matching



## Appendix E: Overview of State and Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Sector	Federal Department or Agency	Federal Resource or Program	Program Description	Program Website	Intended Applicant	Funding Considerations
			<p>\$40,000 to repair or replace personal property items, such as furniture, clothing, or automobiles, damaged or lost in a disaster. Loans cover only uninsured or underinsured property in primary residences and cannot be used to replace extraordinarily expensive or irreplaceable items, such as antiques, recreational vehicles, or furs.</p> <p>Additional funds to cover the cost of improvements that will protect your property against future damage. Mitigation loan money would be in addition to the amount of the approved loan, but may not exceed 20 percent of total amount of physical loss, as verified by SBA to a maximum of \$200,000 for home loans. It is not necessary for the description of improvements and cost estimates to be submitted with the application. SBA approval of the mitigating measures will be required before any loan increase.</p> <p>Intended Recipients: Creditworthy renters and homeowners in major disaster areas declared by the President.</p>			requirement in this program.

## Appendix F: Connection between California Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF)

The table below is an example of California's ESF and RSF connections in a disaster. The connection is not a handoff, rather there are interdependencies. Therefore, there is a need for both pre- and post-disaster coordination between the ESFs and RSFs. Depending on the types and impacts of disasters, there may be more connections than shown in this table. Note the activities are examples and not all-inclusive.

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
CA-ESF 1: Transportation	Assists in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to incidents.	Infrastructure Systems, Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing transportation routes.</li> <li>Rebuilding or repair of severely damaged transportation routes and systems.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the opening of transportation routes that facilitate trade and economic recovery. (Language drafted by Project Team)</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 2: Communications	Provides resources, support and restoration of government emergency telecommunications, including voice and data.	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebuilding or repairing communications infrastructure</li> <li>Providing technical assistance to facilitate the development of integrated emergency communications infrastructure.</li> </ul>

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
CA-ESF 3: Construction and Engineering	Organizes the capabilities and resources of the state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management and other support to local jurisdictions.	Infrastructure Systems, Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the restoration of public facilities and infrastructure.</li> <li>Supporting the development of infrastructure that facilitates restoration and redevelopment of the impacted economy.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 4: Fire and Rescue	Monitors the status of fire mutual aid activities. Coordinates support activities related to the detection and suppression of urban, rural and wildland fires and emergency incident scene rescue activities and provides personnel, equipment and supplies to support local jurisdictions.	None	While there is no direct relationship between this ESF and the RSFs, the critical activities of this ESF facilitate the initiation of some RSF activities.
CA-ESF 5: Management	Coordinates and resolves issues among the CA-ESFs in the four phases of emergency management to ensure consistency in the development and maintenance of the SEP annexes. During emergencies, serves in an advisory capacity to the EOC Director.	All RSFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborating and planning with recovery partners.</li> <li>Integrating response efforts into recovery efforts where appropriate.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 6: Care and Shelter	Coordinates actions to assist responsible jurisdictions to meet the needs of victims displaced during an	Housing, Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing interim and permanent housing solutions.</li> </ul>

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
	incident including food assistance, clothing, non-medical care and sheltering, family reunification and victim recovery.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the continuity of care during the intermediate and long-term phases of recovery.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 7: Resources	Coordinates plans and activities to locate, procure and pre-position resources to support emergency operations.	All RSFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determining facility needs for deployed resources.</li> <li>Determining contract support needs.</li> <li>Determining supply needs that support recovery efforts.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 8: Public Health and Medical	Coordinates Public Health and Medical activities and services statewide in support of local jurisdiction resource needs for preparedness, response, and recovery from emergencies and disasters.	Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establishing health and social services in impacted areas.</li> <li>Determining long-term community needs with respect to public health, environmental health and healthcare services and supplies.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 9: Search and Rescue	<i>This Emergency Support Function was merged into CA-ESF 4: Fire and Rescue for Urban Search and Rescue requests and CA-ESF 13: Law Enforcement for Search and Rescue.</i>		
CA-ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	Coordinates state resources and supports the responsible jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, assess, mitigate, respond to and recover from a threat to the public or	Natural and Cultural Resources, Health and Social Services, Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing technical assistance to develop long-term mitigation strategies to avoid a repeat incident.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying and removing hazardous materials that threaten the</li> </ul>

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
	environment by actual or potential hazardous materials releases.		<p>environment and public health.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating the removal of hazardous materials from private property to allow reconstruction of homes and businesses.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 11: Food and Agriculture	Supports the responsible jurisdiction and coordinates activities during and immediately following a disaster, impacting the agriculture and food industry, and supports the recovery of impacted industries and resources post disaster.	Economic, Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the recovery of impacted food and agricultural industries.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the rehabilitation of natural resources.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 12: Utilities	Provides resources and support to responsible jurisdictions and in partnership with private sector to restore gas, electric, water, wastewater and telecommunications.	Infrastructure Systems, Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the re-establishment of public utilities.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing sustainable, cost-efficient energy and water solutions.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 13: Law Enforcement	Coordinates state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support responsible law enforcement agencies, coroner activities and public safety in accordance with Law Enforcement and Coroner's Mutual Aid Plans.	All RSFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing technical assistance to ensure the safety of all recovery activities.</li> <li>Providing law enforcement personnel and equipment as determined necessary for high-risk recovery activities.</li> </ul>

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
CA-ESF 14: Recovery	Supports and enables economic recovery of communities and California from the long-term consequences of extraordinary emergencies and disasters.	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transitioning to the RSF structure and supporting the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC).</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 15: Public Information	Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector and the local populace, including individuals with disabilities or AFN	All RSFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathering and providing information about recovery.</li> <li>Serving as public information liaison between state and federal partners and impacted jurisdictions.</li> </ul>
CA-ESF 16: Evacuation	This Emergency Support Function was merged into CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement in August 2013.		
CA-ESF 17: Volunteer and Donations Management	Supports responsible jurisdictions in ensuring the most efficient and effective use of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers and organizations and monetary and in-kind donated resources to support incidents requiring a state response.	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing information, intelligence and technical assistance on spontaneous and affiliated volunteer coordination and in-kind and monetary donations.</li> </ul>

CA-ESF	Response Activities	Corresponding CA-RSF(s)	Recovery Activities
CA-ESF 18: Cybersecurity	Supports jurisdictions to prepare, mitigate, respond and recover from a significant cybersecurity event. (Note: CA-ESF 18 Annex is currently under development.)	Economic, Infrastructure Systems, Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the cybersecurity of key economic assets.</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing technical assistance to ensure key assets and critical systems are protected from cyber-attacks during recovery.</li> </ul>

## Appendix G: Pre- and Post-Disaster Recommended Roles and Activities

The information contained in this appendix is from the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and provides sample checklists for individuals and families, the private and nonprofit sectors, and local, state and tribal governments. (Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). *NDRF: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation*, September 2011)

### Individuals and Families Recommended Roles and Activities

#### INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Mitigate home vulnerabilities by adding hurricane shutters, bracing cripple walls, anchoring bookshelves, maintaining a defensible firebreak around the house and pruning overhanging tree limbs among other strategies.
- Develop an individual/family disaster preparedness and recovery plan, seeking assistance from service providers as necessary. See **www.ready.gov**.
- Participate in ongoing community-wide planning initiatives, including those specifically focused on pre-disaster disaster preparedness, recovery and mitigation.
- Provide community input on potential community disaster risks, potential impacts, and recovery planning through the use of voting, comment, organized efforts and other means. Community input should consider building codes, flood plain management, proposed developments and environmental and natural resources rule making initiatives.
- Purchase and maintain an appropriate and adequate level of hazard and flood insurance.
- Assist others in obtaining planning guidance and tools.
- Maintain supplies of food, water and battery-powered communications devices.

#### INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Implement individual and family recovery plans.
- Reach out to others who may need assistance.
- Participate in post-disaster community recovery planning if possible.
- Establish metrics to evaluate recovery progress and achievement of disaster recovery objectives for individuals and families.
- Rebuild safer and stronger.



## Private Sector Recommended Roles and Activities

### PRIVATE SECTOR PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Build relationships with community emergency managers and other recovery officials to have an active voice in the recovery process.
- Develop, test and implement business continuity and restoration plans. Take into account worker safety and health and potential employee unavailability or attrition due to a disaster.
- Educate and train employees to implement mitigation measures and preparedness activities consistent with business continuity plans.
- Use internal communications channels to inform employees about preparedness efforts for work that address individual and family needs.
- Carry adequate insurance to rebuild damaged facilities and to survive a disruption of work.
- Incorporate mitigation measures in design and construction.
- Mitigate risks from disasters by relocating from hazardous areas, hardening facilities and elevating critical infrastructure.
- Identify products, services and technical assistance that would be needed for recovery.
- Align these needs with business sector resources that can be available in a post-disaster environment.
- Participate and assume a leadership role in local recovery planning; articulate anticipated needs in a disaster and assist in identifying resources available to support recovery.

### PRIVATE SECTOR POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Implement business continuity plans.
- Communicate status of operations and supply chains as well as restoration challenges and timelines to local, State, Tribal or Federal recovery managers.
- When possible, support employees impacted by the disaster by providing critical information on the recovery process through accessible and multilingual internal communications efforts.

- Provide volunteers, leaders, technical assistance, commodities and facilities as willing and able.
- Form business recovery groups or task forces to assist one another and to communicate more effectively with government and community leaders.
- Research available funding sources and types of funding; understand the application processes of assistance programs.
- Assist small and local businesses in acquiring assistance.
- Rebuild safer and stronger.
- Establish metrics to evaluate recovery progress and the achievement of private sector disaster recovery objectives.

### **Nonprofit Sector Recommended Roles and Activities**

#### **NONPROFIT SECTOR PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST**

- Build relationships with community emergency managers and other recovery officials to have an active voice in the recovery process.
- Co-host stakeholder workshops in various accessible locations in the community to determine priority recovery issues that are informed by affected neighborhoods.
- Incorporate mitigation in the design and construction of places of employment and promote mitigation to employees.
- Implement lessons learned from disaster efforts into the planning process for the State
- Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD).
- Actively participate in local pre-disaster recovery planning, articulating resources and capabilities and establishing partnership and support linkages with local VOADs.
- Provide training related to post-disaster activities implemented by the organization.
- Educate clients on the importance of mitigation strategies.
- Establish systems and processes for nonprofit organizations, government agencies and individuals in remote areas to request post-disaster assistance.

#### **NONPROFIT SECTOR POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST**

- Deliver recovery resources and support services to individuals with disabilities and/or Access and Functional Needs (AFN) and underserved groups, individuals and communities as necessary.

- Provide emotional and psychological care; include training for caregivers.
- Supply housing repair, reconstruction and rehabilitation services that comply with applicable building codes and standards, zoning regulations and design standards.
- Communicate and coordinate needs and capabilities to local, State and Tribal authorities with the Voluntary Agency Liaison Specialists (VALS).
- Participate in the post-disaster community planning process.
- Promote partnerships among all nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) conducting disaster recovery work.
- Serve as subject matter experts (SMEs) on subjects based on agency experience – for example, offer techniques for the handling of unsolicited donated goods or unaffiliated volunteers.
- Coordinate recovery programs and services with other entities involved in recovery including government emergency management officials to ensure a unified recovery process that maximizes effectiveness of the overall effort.
- Establish metrics to evaluate recovery progress and the achievement of nonprofit disaster recovery objectives.

#### Local Government Recommended Roles and Activities

##### LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Lead local preparedness, pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning.
- Engage community mapping initiatives that visually depict or otherwise identify known vulnerable geographic areas and infrastructure systems, at-risk subpopulation groups, economically disadvantaged neighborhoods/communities, resource available areas, and projected post-disaster impacts.
- Encourage individuals and families to prepare for their recovery.
- Use internal communications channels to inform employees about preparedness efforts for work and that address individual and family needs.
- Pre-identify a structure for managing recovery, including identifying duties of a Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) for managing recovery.
- Establish agreements and mechanisms to address surge capacity needs.

- Ensure plans, agreements and operational initiatives address the provision of disability-related assistance and functional needs support services.
- Institute mechanisms for immediate post-disaster damage assessments (i.e., train community residents and business owners, recruit Preliminary Damage Assessment volunteers, expand on Citizen Corps efforts) and develop a routine process for informing State officials about disaster impacts.
- Ensure compliance with local, State and Federal civil rights obligations.
- Develop building and accessibility codes and land use standards as well as enforcement mechanisms which can reduce vulnerability to future disasters.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Organize, develop, implement and modify recovery, mitigation and land use plans as needed.
- Appoint LDRM and define activities and duties.
- Ensure integrated efforts across government offices, the private sector and NGOs during the formulation and implementation phase of recovery projects and activities, including raising and leveraging recovery funds.
- Lead efforts to restore and revitalize all sectors of the community, including local critical infrastructure and essential services, business retention and the redevelopment of housing units damaged, disrupted or destroyed by the disaster.
- Manage rebuilding so that risk reduction opportunities are optimized and comply with standards for accessible design.
- Communicate and coordinate with other levels of government involved in recovery.
- Undertake an appropriate community planning process – see Chapter 10 “Community Considerations.”
- Establish metrics to evaluate and communicate progress and the achievement of local disaster recovery objectives to all populations.

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#### STATE GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST

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Implement the State recovery and mitigation plans to include Continuity Planning consistent with the California Continuity Planning Guide. (Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *Continuity Planning Guidance*, 2015).

- Create and manage requirements and incentives for pre-incident disaster recovery preparedness and planning as well as hazard mitigation actions.
- Ensure that updated and FEMA approved mitigation plans are maintained at the State level.
- Identify recovery activities that are either primarily the responsibilities of State government or beyond the capabilities and/or authorities of local governments.
- Identify responsibilities for the position of a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) or equivalent, and resources for State Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).

#### STATE GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

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- Provide technical assistance and training to local governments and NGOs on State plans, programs and other resources for disaster recovery.
- Ensure that adequate staffing and expertise are available.
- Establish agreements and mechanisms to address surge capacity needs.
- Implement applicable laws and regulations to protect the rights of community members to ensure physical, programmatic and communications access to preparedness activities and services so that preparedness information for underserved populations is available and accessible.
- Develop and aid enforcement of building and accessibility codes and land use standards, which can reduce vulnerability to future disasters.
- Support local area efforts to conduct immediate damage assessments and share information regarding damages.
- Form a State-led Disaster Housing Task Force to develop a disaster housing strategy that outlines potential approaches in response to specific disasters.
- Develop RSF-equivalent recovery framework that addresses housing, economic, environmental, infrastructure, and health and social service's needs – at a minimum.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST

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- Implement the State recovery and mitigation plan.

- Activate the SDRC.
- Assess local government recovery needs and capacities for the specific incident and assist local governments and communities with identifying recovery resources.
- Coordinate with local, tribal and federal governments and agencies, private businesses and nonprofit organizations to lead and coordinate State recovery planning and assistance to impacted communities.
- Lead unified recovery efforts of State agencies, setting appropriate State policies to guide
- State agency activities as well as inform the application of federal funding.
- Receive, record, and manage federal grant resources; ensure efficient, nondiscriminatory and effective use of the funds; enforce accountability and legal compliance.
- Oversee volunteer and donation management and coordinate with VALS.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

- Facilitate and oversee an accessible and inclusive case management process.
- Develop and implement strategies for raising and leveraging recovery funds through private investments, charitable donations and State sources such as emergency funds, taxes, fees and bonds that are within the State's authority to seek.
- Provide timely and accessible public information and manage expectations, in coordination with local, tribal and federal stakeholders.
- Enact new or existing exemptions to State laws and/or regulations to requirements that facilitate rebuilding activities and promote safer, stronger and smarter building.
- Coordinate with federal law enforcement to prosecute disaster-related fraud, waste, discrimination and abuse and recover lost funds.
- Establish metrics in coordination with the impacted communities to evaluate recovery progress and the achievement of statewide disaster recovery objectives.
- Ensure safety and health of State workers.

#### **Tribal Government Recommended Roles and Responsibilities**

#### TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Enhance cooperation and partnerships with local and State governments.

- Lead tribal pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning efforts to include Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP).
- Preserve and protect cultural resources, sacred sites and traditional lands.
- Integrate the needs of individuals having functional needs into all planning efforts.
- Develop a tribal disaster hazard mitigation plan.
- Facilitate communication between the tribal government and U.S. Government by informing the latter of cultural differences, tribal distinctions and best means for communicating within the tribal hierarchy and reaching underserved populations.
- Prepare a pre-disaster plan that outlines responsibilities, allows for the creation of a Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC) position or equivalent and includes an organizational structure to manage recovery assistance application and allocation.
- Encourage individuals and families to prepare for their recovery.

#### TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

- Establish agreements and mechanisms to address surge capacity needs.
- Institute mechanisms for immediate post-disaster damage assessments (i.e., train community residents and business owners, recruit PDA volunteers, expand on Citizen Corps efforts) and develop a routine process for informing federal officials about disaster impacts.
- Develop and aid enforcement of building and accessibility codes and land use standards, which can reduce vulnerability to future disasters.
- Form a Tribal-led Disaster Housing Task Force to develop a disaster housing strategy that outlines potential approaches in response to specific disasters.

#### TRIBAL GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST

- Define the tribal community's recovery goals.
- Partner with local, State, tribal and federal agencies to assess needs, resources and recovery capabilities.
- Appoint a TDRC or equivalent, and establish an organizational structure to manage recovery assistance application and allocation.
- Provide timely and accessible public information to tribal community members and manage expectations, in coordination with local, tribal and federal stakeholders.
- Participate in long-term recovery planning committees with local, State, tribal and federal partners.

- Coordinate with local, State, tribal and federal governments to expedite assistance.
- Update and implement pre-disaster recovery and mitigation plans.
- Implement a system to apply, receive and manage recovery grant resources unique to tribal governments.
- Establish metrics to evaluate recovery progress and the achievement of tribal disaster recovery objectives.
- Ensure integrated efforts across government offices, the private sector and NGOs during the formulation and implementation phase of recovery projects and activities, including raising and leveraging recovery funds.
- Lead efforts to restore and revitalize all sectors of the community, including critical infrastructure and essential services, business retention and the redevelopment of housing units damaged, disrupted or destroyed by the disaster.

#### TRIBAL GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER CHECKLIST (CONTINUED)

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- Manage rebuilding so that risk reduction opportunities are optimized and comply with standards for accessible design.
- Facilitate and oversee an accessible and inclusive case management process.
- Enact new or existing exemptions to laws and/or regulations to facilitate rebuilding activities and promote safer, stronger and smarter building.
- Ensure safety and health of tribal government workers.



## Appendix H: Planning for a Successful Disaster Recovery

The information contained in this appendix is from the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) (September 2011) and is provided as a reference and sample checklists for individuals and families; private sector; nonprofit sector; and local, State and tribal governments.

### Individuals and Families Recommended Planning Activities

#### INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES PRE-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Individuals who prepare for their recovery help their community's recovery as well. Families and individuals are encouraged to:

- Develop an individual or family plan (that includes pets if appropriate) for disaster recovery.
- Become knowledgeable about hazards and hazard locations in and around home, work and the community.
- Self-assess risk exposure and incorporate mitigation practices.
- Purchase and maintain appropriate and adequate levels of insurance for potential hazards in the area.
- Work with others to prepare and reach out to those who may need assistance.
- Acquire and maintain survivability skills such as first aid.

#### INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES POST-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Disaster recovery begins with individuals and families with an emphasis on personal responsibility in preparedness and recovery efforts. Individuals and families are encouraged to:

- Take charge of managing individual and family (including pets where appropriate) recovery.
- Participate in post-disaster community recovery planning.
- Work with others to reach out to those who may need assistance.
- Engage in public involvement opportunities on specific recovery projects.

### Private Sector/Businesses Recommended Planning Activities

#### PRIVATE SECTOR/BUSINESSES PRE-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Pre-disaster planning for the private sector and businesses integrates with community planning. The private sector and businesses are encouraged to:

- Identify and understand areas of risk.
- Develop, test and implement business continuity and restoration plans.

- Provide training for community business leaders to assist with the business recovery process.
- Participate in community pre-disaster planning, training and exercises.
- Incorporate hazard mitigation in the design and construction of places of employment and promote hazard mitigation to employees.
- Build relationships with emergency managers to ensure an active voice in the recovery process. Identify leaders and others to participate in community long-term recovery committees.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR/BUSINESSES POST-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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The private sector and businesses play an important role in the community and are often part of community leadership. The private sector and businesses are encouraged to:

- Participate in local recovery planning.
- Implement business continuity and restoration plans.
- Assume a significant role in local and State recovery organizations.

#### Nonprofit Sector Recommended Planning Activities

#### NONPROFIT SECTOR PRE-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Nonprofits play a valuable role in communities and their preparedness efforts. Nonprofits are encouraged to:

- Define and understand areas of risk.
- Develop, test and implement business continuity and restoration plans.
- Build relationships with community emergency managers to ensure an active voice in the recovery process.
- Facilitate and encourage the participation of leaders and representatives from traditionally underserved populations in local long-term recovery committees and recovery planning workgroups.
- Participate in community pre-disaster planning.
- Incorporate hazard mitigation in the design and construction of places of employment and promote hazard mitigation to employees.
- Identify resources to provide services in as equitable a manner as possible.
- Determine pre-disaster planning and training opportunities related to post-disaster activities implemented by the organization.

- Assist the local government with planning for the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, individuals with limited English proficiency, children, seniors and other constituencies served by the nonprofit sector.
- Help the local government with communicating disaster risks and vulnerabilities to individuals and families in an accessible and effective manner.

### Local Government Recommended Planning Activities

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Local governments examine community-wide issues as part of pre-disaster planning. Local governments are encouraged to:

- Understand key hazards, risks and vulnerabilities that cause systemic and major disruptions and challenges for disaster recovery, reconstruction and revitalization.
- Communicate risks and vulnerabilities to the exposed community in an accessible and effective manner.
- Include businesses and the nonprofit sector as partners in planning.
- Pre-identify hazard mitigation goals, objectives and actions and incorporate them into ongoing pre-disaster recovery planning.
- Incorporate hazard mitigation in design and construction and promote hazard mitigation to community members through measures including, but not limited to, the adoption and enforcement of appropriate building codes and standards.
- Predetermine local recovery functions, roles, structures and funding for post-disaster recovery efforts to expedite the recovery process.
- Determine how local disaster support functions work with State and Federal resources, to include Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).
- Define critical infrastructure and key services that must be restored immediately post-disaster.
- Maintain capability to expeditiously and effectively address recovery challenges, such as implementing building moratoriums, conducting damage assessments and issuing variances necessary to assist early recovery.
- Plan for the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, children and seniors as a fundamental aspect of the recovery plan rather than as a supplement or special plan.

- Take tribal law and culture into consideration in the community planning process; instill a respect and understanding for the unique heritage and needs of tribal governments.
- Work with government agencies to articulate and solidify collaborations between local, State and tribal governments, particularly when multiple jurisdictions are involved and affected.
- Identify community organizations with pre-established strategies in place to reach their stakeholders and coordinate information sharing with these organizations regarding planning activities and meetings.
- Plan for the needs of individuals and families that have been displaced by the disaster.
- Plan the coordination and outreach and awareness efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children and other members of underserved populations.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Recovery planning within a community is dependent on an active local government. Local governments are encouraged to:

- Provide leadership in recovery planning and prioritization of goals.
- Determine need and deploy a Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) or equivalent.
- Incorporate principles of post-disaster planning into the recovery process.
- Coordinate with relevant regional planning organizations that provide resources and/or planning expertise.
- Promote partnerships between nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector or other relevant organizations and nontraditional and underserved populations throughout the recovery process.
- Review pre-existing plans and cross-check against post-disaster planning priorities.
- Implement a transparent, accountable system to manage recovery resources.
- Manage overall recovery coordination at the local level.
- Communicate post-disaster planning as well as organizational and operational needs to the State.
- Lead an inclusive and accessible planning process, facilitating practices that comply with applicable laws, including civil rights mandates.

- Enforce all applicable federal worker protection laws for workers who are employed to rebuild the impacted community. These federal laws include the Fair Labor Standards Act, Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, National Labor Relations Act and the laws administered by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).
- Implement, coordinate and manage awareness and outreach efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children, and other members of underserved populations.

### State Government Recommended Planning Activities

#### STATE GOVERNMENT *PRE-DISASTER* PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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To carry out their essential role in recovery, State governments are encouraged to:

- Establish, organize and coordinate goals, objectives and timelines for recovery.
- Plan and train for State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) and RSF roles, structures and funding among State agencies and departments.
- Create a post-disaster recovery authority for catastrophic-level incidents that operate immediately after a disaster and feature the legal and fiscal tools needed to ensure recovery.
- Maintain a system to manage and monitor implementation of the recovery effort, enforce accountability, ensure accessibility and track resources.
- Identify and encourage the use of specific standards and building codes to be used during reconstruction.
- Ensure State laws and regulations do not inhibit effective recovery efforts.
- Emphasize the importance of pre-disaster recovery planning at the local, State and tribal levels.
- Work with local governments to solidify collaborations between governments and to integrate pre-disaster recovery planning, such as response, land use and hazard mitigation planning, with capital improvement and other appropriate community planning for local governments.
- Determine which organizations within the State and region have pre-established methods in place to reach their stakeholders.
- Support local government efforts to identify organizations at the local level and coordinate information sharing with these organizations regarding planning activities and meetings.

- Encourage local governments to establish an accessible and inclusive process for addressing recovery challenges pre- and post-disaster.
- Include business and nonprofit sectors as partners in planning.
- Coordinate and implement statewide hazard mitigation planning, projects and programs with recovery officials, disseminate hazard mitigation information and provide technical assistance for local mitigation efforts.
- Update State hazard mitigation plans.
- Provide a system of State level support to local governments that request assistance or lack capacity.
- Communicate and coordinate with federal recovery partners.
- Take Tribal law and culture into consideration in the community-planning process; instill respect and understanding for the unique heritage and needs of tribal governments, as necessary.
- Enter into agreements that articulate collaborations between local governments and tribal governments, particularly when reservation land crosses multiple jurisdictions, as necessary.
- Clarify relationships with both State and federal authorities to determine where tribal governments fit in the allocation of disaster resources when recovery initiatives begin.
- Plan for the needs of individuals and families displaced by the disaster.
- Pre-identify hazard mitigation goals, objectives and action and incorporate them into ongoing pre-disaster recovery planning.
- Maintain capability to expeditiously and effectively address recovery challenges, such as conducting damage assessments and using variances necessary to assist early recovery.
- Advise local communities and local private and nonprofit organizations on the coordination and outreach efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children and other members of underserved populations.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

States play an important role in supporting and, where necessary, leading overwhelmed local governments to address complex governmental, regulatory and financial challenges during short- and long-term recovery. State authorities:

- Determine need and deploy SDRC or equivalent.
- Provide a system of support to local governments.

- Coordinate efforts to meet recovery challenges across all sectors, in collaboration with recovery counterparts, at all jurisdictional levels.
- Conduct post-disaster planning and build on the foundation constructed during the pre-disaster planning phase, modifying it based on actual versus predicted risk and needs.
- Develop an interface between State agencies and the Federal Government to streamline recovery funding at the local level.
- Keep the public informed on all aspects of recovery.
- Engage relevant regional planning organizations to provide resources and/or planning expertise.
- Promote partnerships among nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector or other relevant organizations and nontraditional and underserved populations throughout the recovery process.
- Implement and enforce applicable requirements to protect the rights of its community members needing physical, programmatic and communications access to recovery activities and services, and workers who are employed to rebuild the impacted community.
- Support communities and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with coordination and outreach efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children and other members of underserved populations.

### **Tribal Government Recommended Planning Activities**

#### **TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PRE-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES**

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To accomplish pre-disaster planning Tribal governments are encouraged to:

- Identify and understand areas of risk.
- Pre-assign Tribal recovery functions, roles and responsibilities to include those of a Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC) or equivalent.
- Maintain a system to manage and monitor implementation of the recovery effort; enforce accountability, ensure accessibility and track resources.
- Integrate recovery and hazard mitigation in community planning processes and encourage hazard mitigation measures.
- Coordinate with local, State and federal governments to facilitate post-disaster efforts and ensure tribal governments have knowledge of and access to available funding and other assistance.

- Work with local governments to articulate and solidify collaborations between tribal and local governments, particularly when reservation land crosses multiple jurisdictions.
- Include business and nonprofit sectors as partners in planning.
- Plan the coordination and outreach and awareness efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children and other members of underserved populations.



## TRIBAL GOVERNMENT POST-DISASTER PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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Tribal governments may live on land that spans multiple jurisdictions. Coordination with those jurisdictions plays a key role in planning for a tribe's recovery from a disaster. Tribal governments are encouraged to:

- Determine need and deploy TDRC or equivalent.
- Establish, organize and coordinate goals, objectives and timelines for recovery.
- Coordinate with local and State governments to provide mutual support.
- Conduct post-disaster planning by building on the foundation constructed during the pre- disaster planning phase, modifying it based on actual versus predicted risk and needs.
- Participate in long-term community recovery activities sponsored by State or neighboring local jurisdictions.
- Develop a relationship with the Federal Government to clarify and streamline recovery funding.
- Implement, coordinate and manage awareness and outreach efforts to individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, seniors, children and other members of underserved populations.

## Appendix I: Local Government Pre-Disaster Planning Checklist

This appendix addresses how a community may organize and structure post-disaster recovery. By following the Key Activities summarized below, communities will be able to create a written pre-disaster recovery plan that will aid them in effective management of recovery operations after a disaster. For more detailed information on this process, refer to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments.

### **Key Activity One: Define the Collaborative Recovery Planning Team, Scope of Planning Activities, and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy – (Beginning of Planning Effort through Month 3)**

- ☐ Include stakeholders with community ties that can help with outreach, as well as those with technical knowledge associated with addressing the core capabilities.
- ☐ Identify key organizations and community leaders that should serve as planning partners.
- ☐ Make sure the identification of team members is an inclusive process.
- ☐ Define the area to be covered by recovery planning activities and how the planning process will relate to adjoining areas.
- ☐ Determine if existing planning documents can be leveraged to record pre-disaster recovery planning information.

### **Key Activity Two: Develop and Implement a Stakeholder and Partner Engagement Strategy (Ongoing)**

- ☐ Define the scope of stakeholder engagement.
- ☐ Establish partnerships with non-governmental organizations and define capabilities and roles in support of disaster recovery (Months 3-9).
- ☐ Confirm which agencies will partner with the local government on post-disaster recovery activities.
- ☐ Establish agreements with these partners to ensure that their roles are understood – use Memoranda of Agreement/Mutual Aid Agreements as appropriate.
- ☐ Establish which governmental agencies have a role in supporting recovery activities (Months 3-9).

- ☐ Identify how external agencies will align with the recovery organizational structure and process.
- ☐ Establish agreement with agencies to fulfill the roles outlined in the pre-disaster recovery plan.

**Key Activity Three: Determine the Community's Risks, Impacts, and Consequences**  
**(Months 1-6)**

- ☐ Assemble and use existing mitigation planning data, if available.
- ☐ Obtain existing disaster and community planning products.
- ☐ Identify hazards, assess risks and vulnerabilities.
- ☐ Engage community members, leaders and businesses in understanding risk and identifying community consequences.

**Key Activity Four: Assess Community's Capacity and Identify Capability Targets**  
**(Months 1-6)**

- ☐ Evaluate planning and regulatory strengths and weaknesses.
- ☐ Evaluate local organizational, administrative and technical strengths and weaknesses.
- ☐ Evaluate financial strengths and weaknesses.
- ☐ Evaluate effective communication access and outreach strengths and weaknesses.

**Key Activity Five: Determine Leadership Positions and Define Operations Necessary for Post-Disaster Recovery Planning and Management Efforts (Months 3-9)**

- ☐ Establish a post-disaster recovery organizational structure with clear lines of communication.
- ☐ Decide which agencies will lead and which will provide support during the post-disaster recovery process.
- ☐ Determine desired skill sets and credentials for local recovery leaders.
- ☐ Create position descriptions for recovery positions.
- ☐ Identify who will serve as the Recovery Coordinator and manage the recovery effort.
- ☐ Follow local protocols/procedures to assign personnel to recovery positions.
- ☐ Establish recovery committee(s) or stakeholder group(s).
- ☐ Determine potential costs, operational resource needs and sources of technical and administrative support.

- ☐ Define Recovery Operations and Strategies.

**Key Activity Six: Establish Processes for Post-Disaster Decision Making and Policy Setting**  
**(Months 3-9)**

- ☐ Determine a process for making decisions post-disaster.
- ☐ Determine processes for enacting post-disaster recovery policies.

## Key Activity Seven: Write the Local Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan (Months 6-10)

### Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Components

Section 1	Recovery Plan Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Purpose of the Plan</li><li>● Community Capacity</li><li>● Risks &amp; Vulnerabilities</li><li>● Recovery Goals &amp; Policies</li></ul>
Section 2	Recovery Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Core Community Leadership &amp; Their Roles + Responsibilities</li><li>● Other Local Leadership &amp; Their Roles + Responsibilities</li><li>● Authorities</li></ul>
Section 3	Recovery Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Partners</li><li>● Activation of Personnel</li><li>● Communication Guidelines</li><li>● Notification &amp; Engagement of Partners</li><li>● Org Charts &amp; Timelines</li></ul>
Section 4	Recovery Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Priorities &amp; Policy Alternatives</li><li>● Funding Strategies</li><li>● The Post-Disaster Planning Process &amp; Community Engagement</li><li>● Strategies may be Addressed by Sectors as Determined by the Community</li></ul>

## Key Activity Eight: Approve the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan and Associated Regulations (Months 8-12) [L] [SEP]

- ☐ Present the plan to the community.
- ☐ Hold hearings for and adopt any ordinances, resolutions or other authorities needed to support implementation of the plan and other recovery activities.

## Key Activity Nine: Identify and Undertake Recovery Readiness Activities (Ongoing) [L] [SEP]

- ☐ Establish which agency or committee will be responsible for overseeing ongoing preparedness activities.
- ☐ Undertake regular activities to increase preparedness.
- ☐ Conduct regular reviews of recovery policy documents and ordinances.
- ☐ Test pre-disaster planning, preparation and staff capabilities through recovery exercises.
- ☐ Conduct regular reviews of pre-disaster recovery plans, policy documents

and ordinances.

- ☐ Evaluate new vulnerabilities.

(Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA. *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments*, November 2015)

## Appendix J: Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR) Planning Process Checklist

LTCR, generally referred to as the process of restoring the community after a catastrophic disaster, has become synonymous with strategic planning. In the past, LTCR has been considered necessary only after a catastrophic event had occurred. However, the current economic climate and potential of communities not fully recovered from multiple smaller disasters has escalated the need for strategic planning. LTCR planning needs to be considered prior to a catastrophic disaster. After the event, community leaders will be focusing on immediate needs rather than long-term recovery issues. LTCR planning strengthens the potential of rebuilding of a more resistant and resilient future community.

### 1. Assessing the Need

- ☐ Extent/type of damages sustained by geographic areas <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Identify the potential long-term impacts of these damages <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ What do we need if we don't undertake LTCR? <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Determine Housing Sector Need
  - o Quantity
  - o Quality
  - o Type <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - o Location <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Determine Economic Sector Need <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Infrastructure/Environment Need <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Conduct S.W.O.T. Analysis <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

### 2. Selecting a Leader and Outlining a LTCR Program

- ☐ Select Leader
- ☐ Establish a Planning Team
- ☐ Establish a Time Frame <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

### 3. Securing Outside Support

- ☐ County or Adjacent Counties

- ☐ Metropolitan Planning Organization
- ☐ Regional Planning Commission
- ☐ State Agencies
- ☐ Federal Agencies
- ☐ Adjacent Communities
- ☐ Professional Organizations
- ☐ Educational Institutions
- ☐ Private Sector
- ☐ Non-Profits
- ☐ Establish coordination mechanism(s)

#### **4. Establishing a Public Information Campaign**

- ☐ Appoint Public Information Person
- ☐ Establish contacts with all local media
  - Newspaper(s)
  - Radio Station(s)
  - TV station(s)
- ☐ Contacts with Groups/Organizations
  - LTRC Team
  - Mass Retailers L SEP
  - School System L SEP
  - Chambers of Commerce L SEP
  - Volunteers L SEP
  - Faith-based groups L SEP
- ☐ Communication Mediums
  - Newspaper L SEP
  - Radio L SEP
  - TV L SEP
  - Faxes/e-mails L SEP
  - Mailing list L SEP
  - Flyers L SEP
  - Internet L SEP

- Open house at office
- Newsletters <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Reach out to minority groups <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Information to low-income areas <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

## 5. Reaching Consensus

- ☐ Mapping Network of Stakeholders
  - General public <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Private sector <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Government <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Other groups <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Work with Media
- ☐ Address Conflicts

## 6. Identifying LTCR Issues

- ☐ Meetings to Identify Issues
  - Local government leaders
    - Elected officials <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
    - Management officials <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Groups, organizations, agencies <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Rethinking community vision
- ☐ Improvements to pre-disaster conditions
- ☐ New opportunities identified
- ☐ Listing of all issues
- ☐ Conduct Public Meeting
- ☐ Publish public comments

## 7. Articulating a Vision and Setting Goals

- ☐ Set forth vision statement
- ☐ Getting all facts/building support
- ☐ Draft goals
- ☐ Evaluate goals
  - General public
  - Government



- Outside support
- LTCR Planning Team

## **8. Identifying, Evaluating, and Prioritizing LTCR Projects**

- ☐ Identify Projects
  - Projects proposed by FEMA and other agencies
    - Public Assistance projects<sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
    - Mitigation projects<sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
    - Other federal agencies: Economic Development Administration, Department of Transportation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, etc. <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Projects aimed at addressing Issues and Achieving Vision <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Evaluate Projects <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Opportunity to link projects <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Assign Recovery Value <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Identify priorities <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>

## **9. Developing a LTCR Plan**

- ☐ Identify issues
- ☐ First community meeting
- ☐ Publish comments from first meeting
- ☐ Prepare Draft Plan
- ☐ Distribute Draft
- ☐ Solicit comments on draft
  - Public meeting <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Individual/group meetings <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Local government <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - State and federal partners <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
  - Other <sup>[L][SEP]</sup>
- ☐ Publish comments
- ☐ Prepare Final Draft
- ☐ Present Final Draft to local government
- ☐ Other creative materials to keep plan "alive"

## **10. Choosing Project Champions**

- ☐ Champion for each project
- ☐ Solicit comments suggestions

### **11. Preparing a LTCR Funding Strategy**

- ☐ Review funding sources
  - Public Agencies (Local, State, Federal) <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Not-For-Profit Organizations <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Private Foundations <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Other organizations or entities <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Public assistance project funding <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
  - Hazard mitigation project funding <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- ☐ Opportunity to Leverage
- ☐ Funding package for each project

### **12. Implementing the Plan**

- ☐ Identify who is in charge of implementation process
- ☐ Appoint implementation manager
- ☐ Set priorities

### **13. Updating the Plan**

- ☐ Changes and modifications
- ☐ Communication with public
- ☐ Specific Plan Updates
- ☐ Quarterly Report
- ☐ Semi-Annual Report
- ☐ Annual Report

(Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA. *LTCRP Process – A Self-Help Guide*, 2005)

## Appendix K: Bibliography

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## Appendix L: Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Governments, Resource Library

For ease of use, the Resource Library is divided into 12 categories:

- A. Federal Resources for Local Recovery Preparedness and Planning;
- B. Non-Federal Resources to Support Local Recovery Preparedness and Planning;
- C. Accessibility, Inclusion and Communication Guidance;
- D. Mitigation Guidance;
- E. Pre-Disaster Local or Regional Recovery Plan Examples;
- F. State Guidance to Local Government;
- G. Tribal Governments Guidance;
- H. Post-Disaster Local Recovery Planning Examples;
- I. Training Resources;
- J. Debris Removal;
- K. Debris, Asbestos, Fire Ash and Burned Homes; and
- L. Carcass Removal

### A. Federal Resources for Local Recovery Preparedness and Planning

1. [National Preparedness Goal](#)
2. FEMA, [National Disaster Recovery Framework](#).
3. FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?=&id=5697>
4. [Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Government, Available at: \(in draft form\)](#)
5. FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=5823>.
6. FEMA, [Core Capabilities](#).
7. FEMA, [Effective Coordination of Recovery Resources for State, Tribal, Territorial and Local Incidents](#).
8. FEMA, [Long-Term Community Recovery \(LTCR\) Toolbox](#), March 2012.
9. HUD, [Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Strategy](#)
10. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) -- [Community Rating System](#).
11. National Cooperative Highway Research Program, [http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp\\_rpt\\_753.pdf](http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_753.pdf).
12. U.S. Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration, [http://www.eda.gov/pdf/CEDS\\_Flyer\\_Wht\\_Background.pdf](http://www.eda.gov/pdf/CEDS_Flyer_Wht_Background.pdf).
13. NOAA Sea Grant [Community Resilience Self-Assessment](#).
14. FEMA - <http://www.community.fema.gov/connect.ti/readynpm/view?objectId=3061264&exp=e1>.
15. FEMA, <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103486>, 2015.
16. Flood Smart, [Community Resources/Tools and Resources/Flood Risk Scenarios](#).

17. FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31735?id=7241>.
18. FEMA, <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/101996>, 2014.
19. FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/96634>, 2014.
20. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, [\*Coastal Program Guide: North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study\*](#), 2015.
21. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), [\*Post Disaster Housing Repair and Restoration\*](#). Includes Rebuild Healthy Homes App! Smartphone application for IOS and Android. Materials jointly developed by HUD, FEMA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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23. American Planning Association, *Model Pre-Event Recovery Ordinance*, Available at: <https://www.planning.org/research/postdisaster/pdf/modelrecoveryordinance.pdf>
24. ICMA, [\*Disaster Recovery: A Local Government Responsibility\*](#).
25. NADO webinar and workbook, [\*Increasing Financial Resiliency of Your Region in a Disaster Filled World\*](#).
26. Manpower Development Corp. and FEMA, <http://www.mdcinc.org/resources/publications/community-based-vulnerability-assessment-guide-engaging-communities>.
27. [\*A Shared Responsibility: Local Leaders Guide to Moratorium on Development\*](#).
28. National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, [\*Long-Term Recovery Guide\*](#), 2012.
29. The Western New York Public Health Alliance, [\*Rural Preparedness Planning Guide: Planning for Population Surge Following Urban Disasters\*](#).
30. National Association of Development Organizations (NADO), [\*Lessons from the Storm: Case Studies on Economic Recovery and Resilience\*](#), 2013.
31. International Economic Development Council, Restore Your Economy website.
32. National Association of Development Organizations (NADO), [\*Noteworthy Models and-examples-of-eda-funded CEDS\*](#).
33. Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) [\*Resilience Programs, Community Resilience and Recovery Toolkit\*](#).

34. SPUR, [\*Disaster Planning\*](#) and [\*The Resilient City\*](#).
35. APA [\*Zoning Practice #10, Practice Safe Growth Audits\*](#).
36. Urban Land Institute, [\*After Sandy: Advancing Strategies for Long-Term Resilience and Adaptability\*](#).
37. The Infrastructure Security Partnership (TISP), [\*Regional Disaster Resilience: A guide for developing an action plan\*](#).
38. King County, Washington Advanced Practice Center, [\*Emergency Preparedness Partnerships\*](#).
39. Seattle & King County Advanced Practice Center, <http://www.apctoolkits.com/vulnerablepopulation/>.
40. University of Oregon Community Service Center, [\*Post-Disaster-Recovery-Planning-Forum\\_UO-CSC.pdf\*](#).
41. Daniel J. Weiss and Jackie Weidman, [\*Disastrous Spending: Federal Disaster-Relief Expenditures Rise amid More Extreme Weather\*](#), (Center for American Progress, 2013).
42. Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety, *Coastal Hazards: The Importance of "Going Green and Building Strong"*, 2014, Available at: <https://www.disastersafety.org/studies-reports/coastal-hazards-importance-going-green-building-strong/>
43. Institute of Building Sciences, [http://www.nibs.org/?page=mmc\\_projects#nhms](http://www.nibs.org/?page=mmc_projects#nhms), 2005.
44. Environmental and Energy Study Institute, [\*The Value and Impact of Building Codes\*](#), 2014.
45. Community and Regional Resilience Institute (CARRI), [\*CARRI Community Forum Papers\*](#).
46. Sustainable New Jersey, [\*Post-Sandy Municipal Needs Assessment\*](#).

### **C. Accessibility, Inclusion and Communication Guidance**

47. FEMA Office of Disability Integration and Coordination, [\*Preparedness Resources\*](#).
48. [\*ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments\*](#).
49. FEMA, [\*A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action\*](#).
50. HHS, [\*Guidance for Integrating Culturally Diverse Communities into Planning for and Responding to Emergencies: A Toolkit\*](#).
51. Manpower Development Corp. and FEMA, [\*When Disaster Strikes - Promising Practices - Low-Income Families and Communities\*](#).
52. AARP, [\*Livable Communities Disaster Recovery Toolkit website\*](#).

### **D. Mitigation Guidance**

53. FEMA and APA, [\*Hazard Mitigation: Integrating Best Practices into Planning\*](#).
54. FEMA, [\*Integrating Hazard Mitigation into Local Planning: Case Studies and Tools for Local Officials\*](#), March 2013.
55. FEMA, [\*The Local Mitigation Planning Handbook\*](#), 2013.

56. FEMA, [\*Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards\*](#), January 2013.
57. FEMA, [\*Hazard Mitigation Planning Resources\*](#).
58. Kinston, North Carolina, [\*Innovative Floodplain Management\*](#), 2013 part of the FEMA Mitigation Case Studies series.

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59. Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative, [\*Templates: Disaster Recovery Framework & Recovery Support Function Guide\*](#), April 2015.
60. Seattle, Washington, [\*Toward a Resilient Seattle: Post-Disaster Recovery Plan Framework\*](#), 2013.
61. Cannon Beach, Oregon, [\*Post-Disaster Recovery Planning Process Report\*](#).
62. Denver, Colorado, [\*Denver USAI All-Hazards Regional Recovery Framework\*](#).
63. Fairfax County, Virginia, [\*Fairfax County Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan\*](#), 2012.
64. Fairfax County, Virginia, [\*Ready and Resilient: Survive, Recover, Revive\*](#), 2011.
65. Fairfax County, Virginia, [\*Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan -- Training and Orientation Summit\*](#), 2011.
66. Fairfax County, Virginia, [\*Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Stakeholders\*](#).
67. Hillsborough County, Florida, [\*Hillsborough County Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan\*](#), 2010.
68. Lee County, Florida, Department of Human Services, [\*Long Term Disaster Recovery Guidelines 2009.pdf\*](#).
69. Oakland, California, <http://resilience.abag.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/PR-Recovery-Oakland-Phase-One1.pdf>.
70. Panama City, Florida, [\*Panama City PDRP Case Study\*](#).
71. Berkeley, California, <http://www.cityofberkeley.info/climate/>.
72. King County, Washington, [\*Public Health Preparedness Plans\*](#).
73. New England Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Initiative, *Pre-Disaster Housing Stock Profile and Post Disaster Strategies*.
74. FEMA, [\*Lessons in Community Recovery: Seven Years of Emergency Support Function #14 Long Term Community Recovery from 2004 to 2011\*](#), December 2011.

#### **F. State Guidance to Local Government**

75. State of Alaska, Office of Emergency Management, [\*Community Disaster Recovery \(CDR\) Training\*](#).
76. State of Florida, Department of Community Affairs, [\*Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning: A Guide for Florida Communities\*](#).
77. Coordinated Statewide Emergency Preparedness – Massachusetts, [\*Mitigation for Memory: A Disaster Mitigation Framework for Cultural Resources\*](#), 2014.

78. Louisiana Office of Community Development,  
<http://resiliency.lsu.edu/planning/>.

## G. Tribal Governments Guidance

79. Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation,  
[http://itltrf.org/download\\_files/Toolkit.pdf](http://itltrf.org/download_files/Toolkit.pdf).  
80. FEMA, [Tribal Mitigation Planning Factsheet](#).

## H. Post-Disaster Local Recovery Planning Examples

81. [Clear as Mud: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans](#) by Robert B. Olshansky and Laurie Johnson, 2010 American Planning Association.  
82. Colorado Community Recovery Symposium, [Peer Leadership video](#), Jane Cage.  
83. Colorado Community Recovery Symposium [Peer Leadership video](#), Rebecca Ellis.  
84. Waterbury, Vermont, [Long-Term Community Recovery \(LTRP\)](#).  
85. Joplin, Missouri, [Roadmap to the Future: Phase II Recovery Plan](#), and the <http://joplinmo.org/DocumentCenter/View/1265>.  
86. City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa
  - [Framework Plan for Reinvestment and Revitalization](#).
  - Vision Cedar Rapids: [Downtown Framework Plan](#).
  - [Flood Recovery Planning](#)
  - [Flood Management Strategy: 2011](#)  
87. [Local Option Sales Tax Matrix](#)  
88. PlanNYC, <http://www.nyc.gov/html/sirr/html/report/report.shtml>  
89. Chambers County Texas, [Long-Term Community Recovery Plan](#), 2009.  
90. Galveston, Texas, [Long-Term Community Recovery Plan](#), 2009.  
91. Los Angeles, California, *Rebuilding Communities: Recovering from the Northridge Earthquake - The First 365 Days*, Los Angeles Housing Department, 1995.  
92. Los Angeles, [California, Residential Recovery from the Northridge Earthquake: An Evaluation of Federal Assistance Programs](#), by Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris and Nabil M. Kamel, 2004, California Policy Research Center, University of California.  
93. Louisiana Long-Term Community Recovery, <http://www.louisianaspeaks-parishplans.org/>.  
94. New Orleans, Louisiana, [Citywide Strategic Recovery and Rebuilding Plan – The Unified New Orleans Plan](#).  
95. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, [Rebuilding Greensburg, Kansas, as a Model Green Community](#), Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-45135, November 2009.  
96. Urban Land Institute, [Advisory Services Panel—Northern Colorado: Estes Park, Fort Collins, and Loveland](#).  
97. Urban Land Institute, [Advisory Services Panel—Portland, Maine](#).

98. FEMA, [\*New York City Hurricane Sandy after Action: Report and Recommendations to Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg.\*](#)
99. FEMA, [\*The response to the 2011 Joplin, Missouri, Tornado Lessons Learned Study.\*](#)
100. Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, [\*Community Mapping Project\*](#)

## **I. Training Resources**

101. Emergency Management Institute (EMI), [\*Training Resources\*](#) that include:
- E/G/L 0210 Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role;
  - E/G/L 0279 Retrofitting Flood-Prone Residential Buildings;
  - IEMC 901 All Hazards: Recovery and Mitigation;
  - IEMC 905 & 910 Hurricane: Preparedness and Response;
  - E/G/L 0197 Integrating Access and Functional Needs into Emergency Planning;
  - IS-288 Voluntary Agencies in Emergency Management;
  - IS-318 Mitigation Planning for Local and Tribal Communities;
  - IS-0326 Community Tsunami Preparedness;
  - IS-403 Introduction to Individual Assistance;
  - IS-634 Introduction to FEMA's Public Assistance Program;
  - IS-0821.a Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex;
  - IS-0909 Community Preparedness: Implementing Simple Activities for Everyone;
  - IS-910.a Emergency Management Preparedness Fundamentals; and
  - IS-2900 National Disaster Recovery Framework Overview.
102. <https://ndptc.hawaii.edu/training>.

## **J. Debris Removal**

In December 2010, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) convened an Asbestos Debris Task Force to address the challenges the State of California faces in removing hazardous materials, waste, and debris from commercial and residential areas during state and federal disaster response and recovery operations. The Task Force included members of the Air Resources Board (ARB), Bay Area Air Quality Management District, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, CalEPA, California Air Pollution Controls Officers Association, the Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery, Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water Resources Control Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The following guidance document was created by the Task Force for conducting emergency hazardous material, waste, and debris removal actions under a local or state Proclamation of a State of Emergency.

103. [\*Guidance for Conducting Emergency Debris, Waste and Hazardous Material Removal Actions Pursuant to a State or Local Emergency Proclamation--October 2011\*](#) (PDF)



## **K. Debris, Asbestos, Fire Ash, and Burned Homes**

Debris from burned buildings and homes contains toxic substances because of the many synthetic and other hazardous materials present. Older buildings may contain asbestos and lead. Homeowners may have gasoline, cleaning products, pesticides, and other chemicals stored in garages and sheds that may have burned in the fire.

104. [Fact Sheet: Protecting Public Health from Home and Building Fire Ash](#) (2015, PDF)
105. [Assessment of Burn Debris – 2015 Wildfires, Lake and Calaveras Counties, CA](#) (PDF)
106. [Guidance for asbestos in debris from burned homes and business from the South Coast AQMD](#)
107. [Guidelines for wildfire-damaged structure demolition/renovation activities from the San Diego County APCD](#) (PDF)
108. [Asbestos removal and demolition after State-declared emergencies \(for Non-Delegated Air Districts\)](#) (PDF)
109. [Handling ash, debris, and other hazardous materials from burned structures](#) (English PDF)
110. [Handling ash, debris, and other hazardous materials from burned structures](#) (Spanish PDF)
111. [Management Options for Expedited Collection of Hazardous Wastes from Burned Areas](#) (English PDF)
112. [Management Options for Expedited Collection of Hazardous Wastes from Burned Areas](#) (Spanish PDF)

## **L. Carcass Removal**

107. [Guidance for disposal of animal carcasses associated with fires](#) (2003, PDF)