



Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Interagency Recovery Coordination

Supporting California recovery from disasters

March 14, 2024



Megan Walton
Ca IOES Program Manager

California Interagency Recovery Coordination

Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance:



**Community Planning
and Capacity Building**



Economic



**Health and Social
Services**



Housing



**Infrastructure
Systems**



**Natural and Cultural
Resources**

RSF Coordinating Agencies

Recovery Support Function	Coordinating State Agency	Coordinating Federal Agency
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Governor's Office of Planning and Research	FEMA
Economic	Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development	Department of Commerce
Health and Social Services	California Health and Human Services Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Housing	California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Infrastructure	California Transportation Agency	US Army Corps of Engineers
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Interior

RSF Outcomes



Community Planning & Capacity Building: Community is able to lead and manage its own recovery.



Economic Recovery: Local economy and fiscal health restored and more resilient to future risk.



Health & Social Services: Sustainable health, disability, and social service systems in place.



Housing: Displaced survivors are in accessible, safe permanent housing and future risk to housing stock is reduced.



Infrastructure: Infrastructure systems restored and more resilient to future risk.



Natural & Cultural Resources: Natural, historical, and cultural resources restored and future risk to resources is reduced.

CalOES Recovery Support Function Team

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Dana Mosher

FEMA Management and Program Analyst

Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) Act



FEMA

Overview of Community Disaster Resilience Zones

Dana Mosher, Management & Program Analyst – FEMA Region 9.

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Summary: CDRZ Designation

The initial 483 Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) designations are intended to prioritize resources and technical support to areas that are most in-need and most at-risk from climate change and natural hazards

Refresh: What is a Community Disaster Resilience Zone?

The Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) Act requires FEMA to utilize a natural hazard risk assessment index to identify census tracts which are most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. The **initial 483 census tracts** designated as CDRZs represent more than two million Americans in the most at-risk and in-need communities across every state.

Focus: Community-centered

The goal of CDRZ designations is to empower every sector – from private to social and public – to invest in and support a **holistic, community-driven approach** to building a more sustainable and resilient future.

Benefits: What does this mean for CDRZ communities?

Designation immediately qualifies CDRZ communities to be eligible for access to additional funding and technical assistance for resilience and mitigation projects:

- **FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC):** Increased federal cost share, Direct Technical Assistance, additional points on application, and Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Technical Assistance
- **FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA):** Additional points on application and Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Technical Assistance

And as CDRZ grows, the benefits will expand:

- **Other federal agencies** may be reaching out through their regional networks to share additional dimensions of support
- **Increased access** to resources and resilience stakeholder network - coming soon!

Requirements of FEMA:

1

Maintain a natural hazard assessment program

2

Designate Community Disaster Resilience Zones at the Census tract level

3

Consider geographical balance, making designations in coastal, inland, urban, suburban, and rural areas. Designations must include census tracts on tribal lands

Public Law 117–255
117th Congress

An Act

To require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, and for other purposes.

Dec. 20, 2022
[S. 3875]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 101(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121(b)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;
- (2) in paragraph (6), by adding “; and” at the end; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) identifying and improving the climate and natural hazard resilience of vulnerable communities.”.

SEC. 3. NATURAL HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 206. NATURAL HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT.

42 USC 5136.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE ZONE.**—The term ‘community disaster resilience zone’ means a census tract designated by the President under subsection (d)(1).

“(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

- “(A) a State;
- “(B) an Indian tribal government; or
- “(C) a local government.

“(b) **PRODUCTS.**—The President shall continue to maintain a natural hazard assessment program that develops and maintains products that—

- “(1) are available to the public; and
- “(2) define natural hazard risk across the United States.

“(c) **FEATURES.**—The products maintained under subsection (b) shall, for lands within States and areas under the jurisdiction of Indian tribal governments—

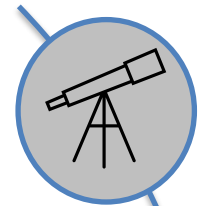
- “(1) show the risk of natural hazards; and
- “(2) include ratings and data for—
 - “(A) loss exposure, including population equivalence, buildings, and agriculture;
 - “(B) social vulnerability;

Community
Disaster
Resilience Zones
Act of 2022.
President.
42 USC 5121
note.



FEMA

The **goal** of the Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act is to **build disaster resilience nationally by driving federal, public, and private resources to underserved communities especially vulnerable to natural hazards**



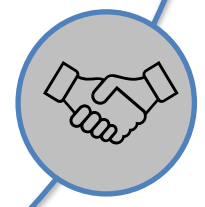
Vision

Strong and thriving communities resilient to climate change and natural hazard impacts



Mission

Harness the power of collaboration to accelerate resiliency in the nation's most vulnerable areas



Aspiration

Groundbreaking Public-Private Resilience Innovation Ecosystem aligned for Collective Impact

Cross-cutting Principles:

- Protect the Nation's Most Vulnerable
- Community-Driven
- Cross-sector Partnerships
- Disruptive Innovation

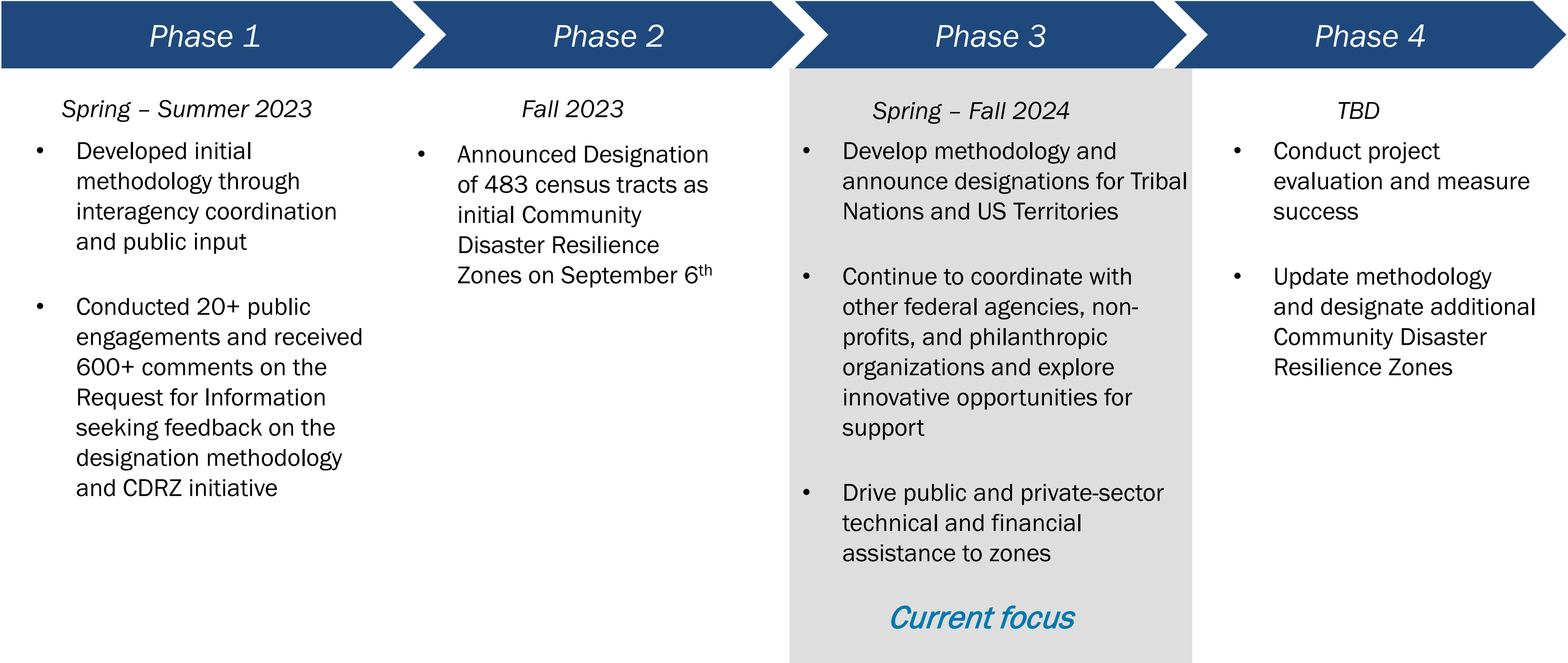
Strategic Outcomes:

- ✓ Fiscally and Socially Sound Investments
- ✓ System-wide Aligned Progress
- ✓ Enhanced Community Capacity
- ✓ Strengthened Assets



FEMA

Overview of Community Disaster Resilience Zones Initiative



Designation Methodology

FEMA made CDRZ designations based on widely known, transparent, and understood measures of natural hazard risk and vulnerability

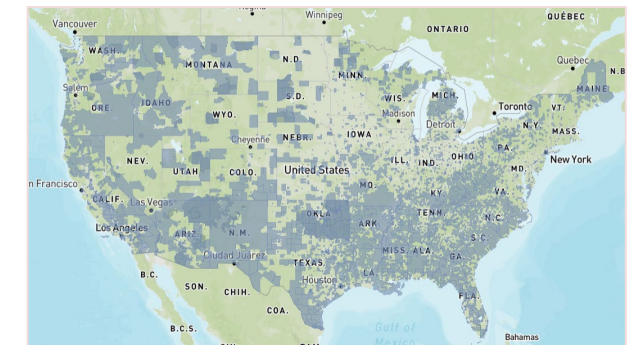
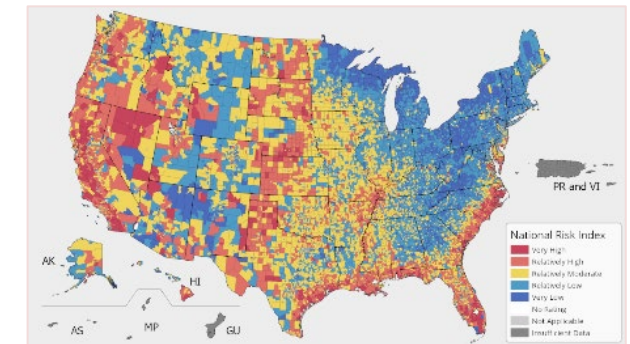
In September 2023, **FEMA** announced the first 483 **Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ)** across all 50 states and D.C.

More designations – including in territories and tribal nations – are expected to be **announced in early 2024**



Census tracts were designated CDRZ based on the following criteria¹:

- ✓ **A composite National Risk Index (NRI)²:** Risk Index Scores that rank in the top 50 nationally or is in the top 1% within their state
- ✓ **A disadvantaged community** based on the **Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool**



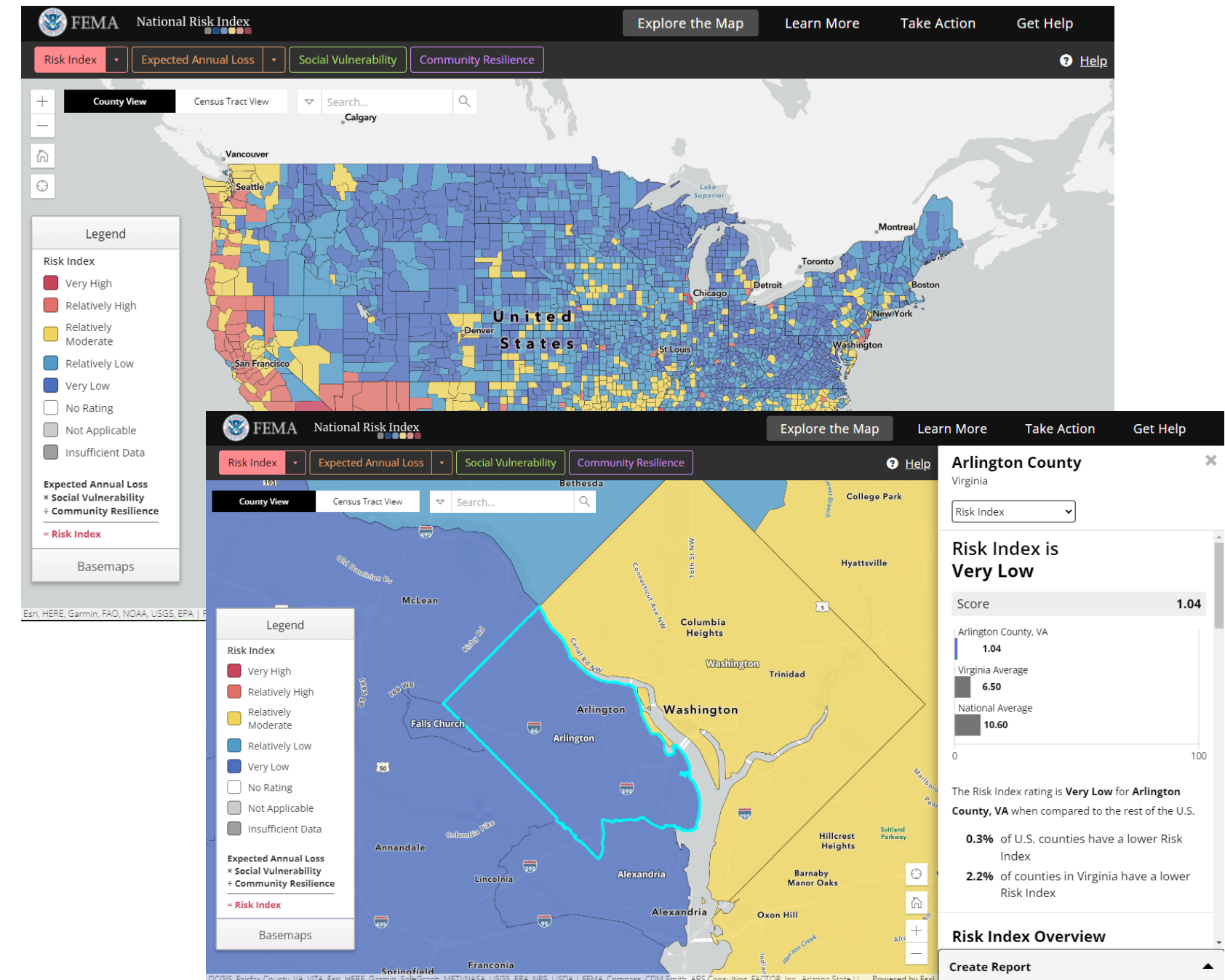
All designations underwent **peer review by subject matter experts in a Methodology Data Working Group** with support from the FEMA Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG)

1. FEMA CDRZ Methodology, August 28, 2023

2. 91 entities contributed to the creation of the NRI: <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/contributors>

National Risk Index

- Online mapping application that identifies communities at risk to natural hazards
- Reduces the cost of risk assessment allowing community planners to prioritize action and investments
- Provides pre-calculated, national baseline risk assessment with free and comprehensive data across the U.S.
- Allows for easy and effective dialogue around all hazards risk for a community by incorporating Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience



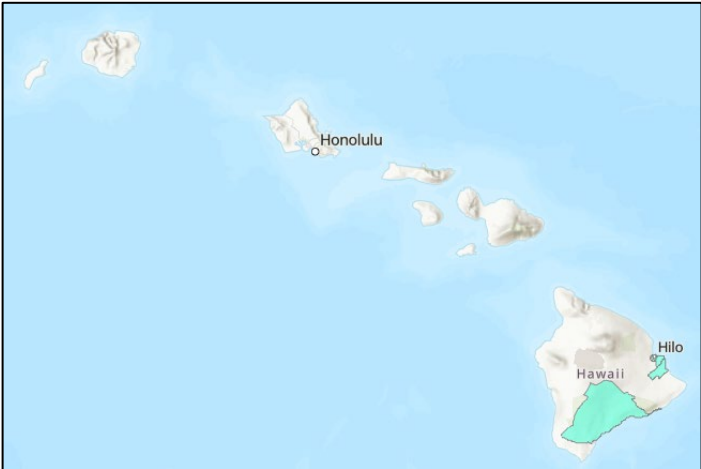
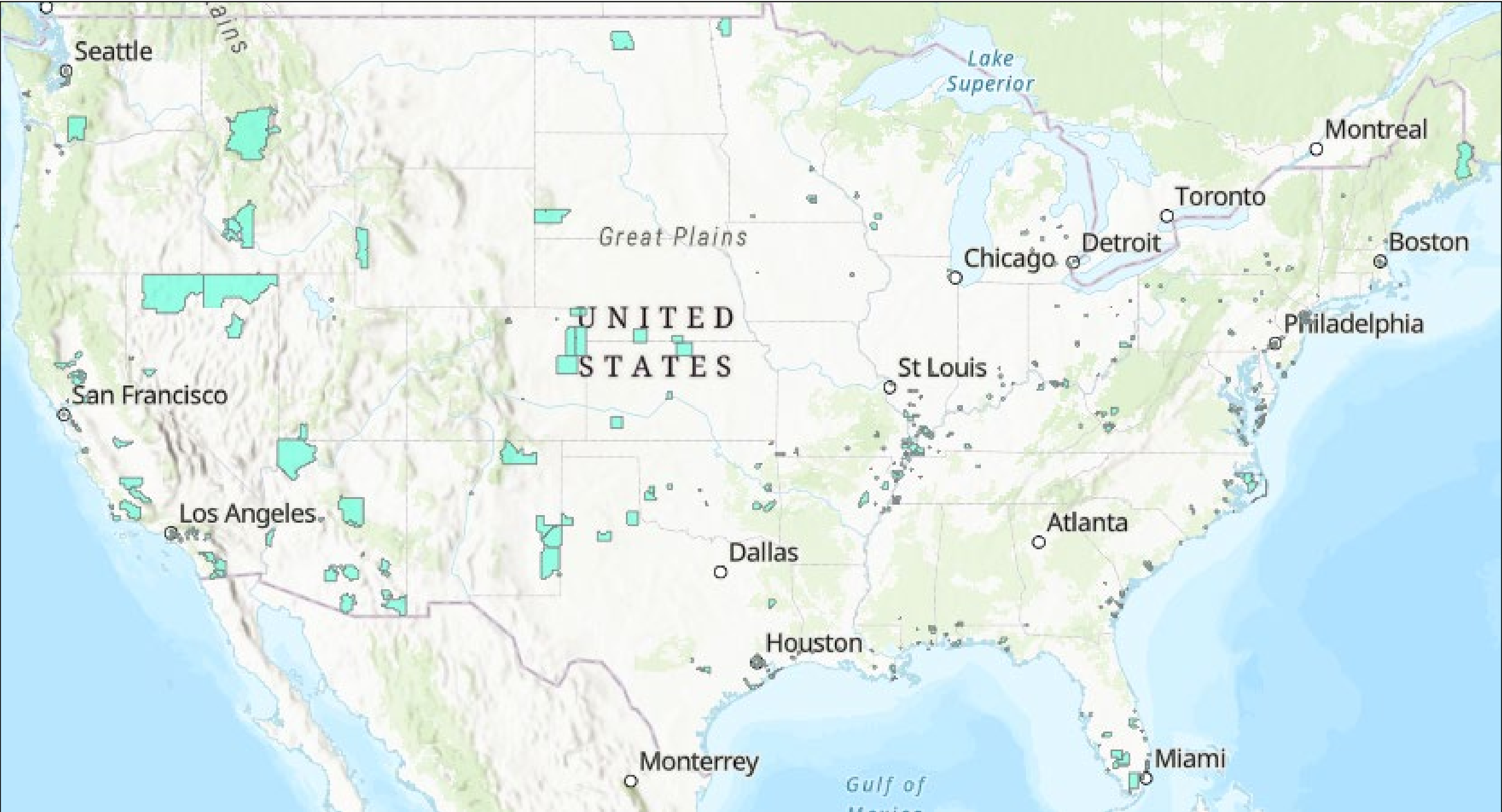
CDRZ Designation Methodology

- 1** *Select* Census tracts with National Risk Index (NRI) scores that rank in the top 50 nationally OR in the top 1% in each state.
- 2** *Remove* Census tracts that are *not* disadvantaged according the White House Council on Environmental Quality Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool.

The result is **483 census tracts**, with at least 1 in every state.

Tribes and Territories Designations Coming Soon

Census Tracts Identified as CDRZ



Community Disaster Resilience Zones by State

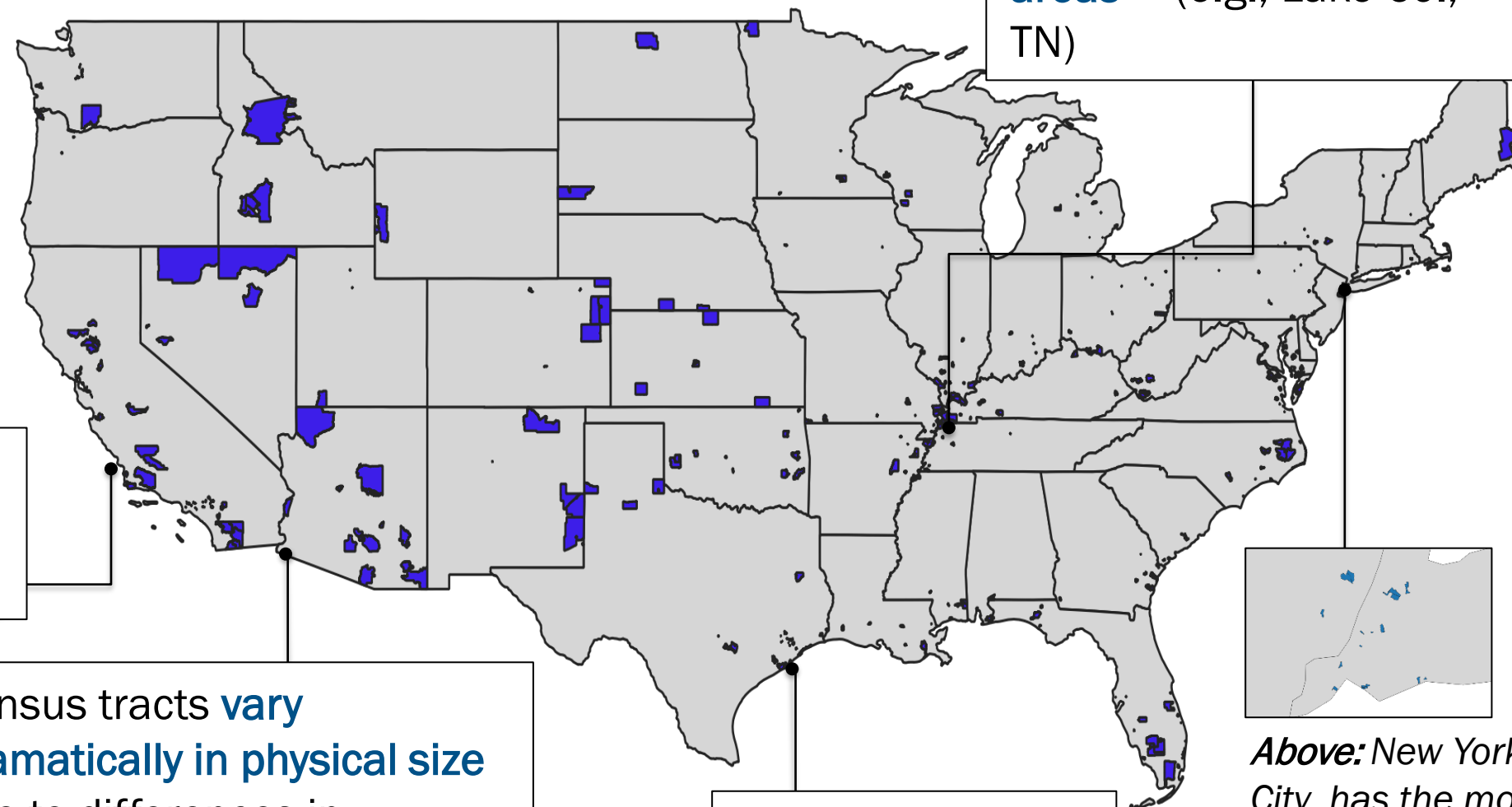
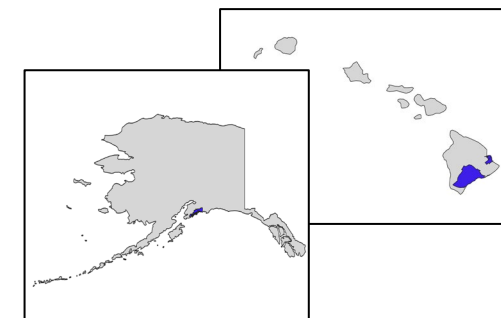
State	CDRZs	State	CDRZs	State	CDRZs
Alabama	6	Kentucky	11	North Dakota	1
Alaska	1	Louisiana	6	Ohio	21
Arizona	15	Maine	1	Oklahoma	11
Arkansas	8	Maryland	6	Oregon	6
California	51	Massachusetts	4	Pennsylvania	21
Colorado	9	Michigan	10	Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	1	Minnesota	6	South Carolina	10
Delaware	1	Mississippi	9	South Dakota	1
District of Columbia	2	Missouri	16	Tennessee	12
Florida	32	Montana	3	Texas	35
Georgia	15	Nebraska ¹⁹	2	Utah	3
Hawaii	5	Nevada	7	Vermont	1
Idaho	5	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	13
Illinois	20	New Jersey	8	Washington	15
Indiana	8	New Mexico	6	West Virginia	6
Iowa	3	New York	24	Wisconsin	3
Kansas	4	North Carolina	15	Wyoming	1

The initial 483 CDRZs represent at-risk and in-need communities in every U.S. state and the District of Columbia

Initial designated CDRZ communities, Census tract coverage

CDRZs represent ~2 million people across 483 census tracts both equal to ~0.6% of the national total¹

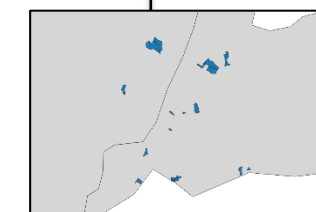
~37% are in rural areas^{1,5} (e.g., Lake Co., TN)



~36% are in large metro areas¹ (e.g., Los Angeles, CA)

Census tracts vary dramatically in physical size due to differences in population density

~40% are in coastal counties¹



Above: New York City, has the most CDRZs in a single jurisdiction (17)¹

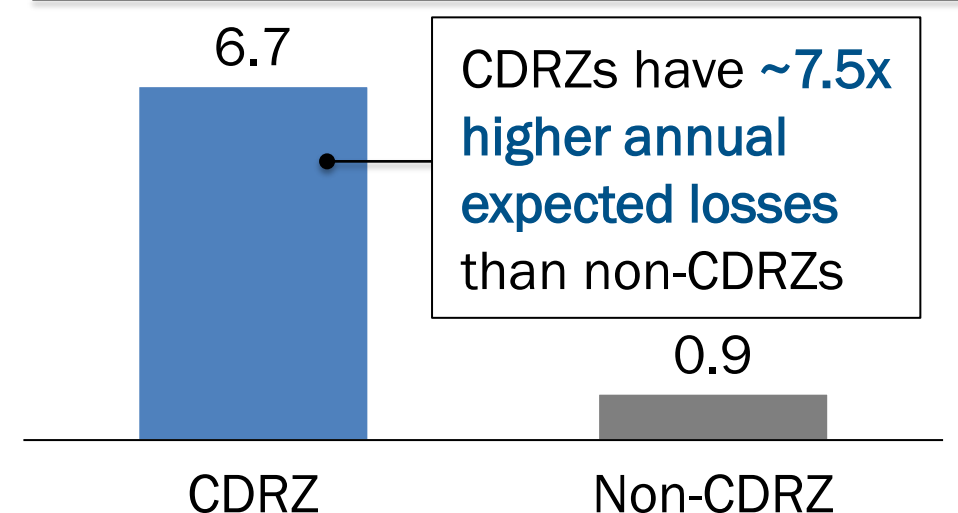


76% of CDRZ face three or more hazards rated relatively high or very high in the NRI^{2,3}



84% of CDRZ have high social vulnerability ratings^{2,4}

Average expected annual loss²
Per census tract, \$M USD



FEMA

- Source: Initial CDRZ designations, released 9/6/2023; 2020 Census
- FEMA National Risk Index (NRI)
- Hazard ratings are determined relative to the specific hazard in the NRI. See more at: FEMA NRI technical documentation
- High defined as very high or relatively high SVI; relatively high social vulnerability corresponds to the 60th percentile nationally; very high refers to the 80th percentile nationally
- Source: USDA "2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes". Rural areas correspond to all "nonmetro" classifications; "Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area", "Nonmetro - Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999" and rural to "Nonmetro - Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population". Respectively, these classifications are referred to as "Large town", "Small town", and "completely rural" throughout

Benefits: FEMA and other federal agencies have made commitments to CDRZ communities in the form of technical assistance and/or grant funding

Federal agency	Program	FEMA commitments	OFA	Technical Assistance	Grant Funding
FEMA	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased federal cost share (from 75% to 90%) for selected projects Set-aside for CDRZ-related projects in every state Additional application points Benefit-cost and Direct Technical Assistance 		✓	✓
	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional application points Benefit-cost technical assistance 		✓	
NOAA	Climate-Smart Communities Initiative Program			✓	
EPA	Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (EJ TCTACs)			✓	
	Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Grantmaking Program (EJ TCGM)			✓	
	Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants Program (Community Change Grants)				✓
	Community Change Equitable Resilience Technical Assistance (CCER TA)			✓	
EDA	Economic Recovery Corps			✓	
USDA	Rural Partners Network			✓	
SBA	Small Business Development Center (SBDC), Women’s Business Centers (WBC), Veteran’s Business Outreach Centers (VBOC) and Native American Business Centers (NABC)			✓	
HUD	Green and Resilient Retrofits Program (GRRP)				✓
USDOT	Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation (PROTECT) Program				✓

CDRZ Implementation Vision

Targeted Collaboration for Collective Impact

Value of Resilience Zone Designations

- **Force Multiplier Focus**
- **Accountability**
- **Centered in Equity**

Public, Private and Philanthropic Resources

Direct Public Resources

- Historic Public Climate Resilience Infrastructure Investments (IIJA & IRA)
- Prioritized Investments across Federal Government

Incentivize Private Resources

- Congress signaled intent to structure tax/financing mechanisms to unleash private capital
 - Tax Credits (Individual & Corporate)
 - Resilience Bonds: Direct Pay & Tax-Exempt Facility Private Activity
- Strong Interest from Insurance Sector
- Leverage Community Development Financial Institutions

Vision: Community Driven Resilience with Whole of Community Support



Federal Agencies

- Focus Resources
- Advance Climate & Natural Hazards Science
- Technical Assistance Integration
- Explore Streamlining of Multiple Agency Programs
- Enhanced Communications
- Build and Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships

Private Non-Profits

- Technical Assistance - Community Navigators
- Community-Building
- Centered in Equity – Community Driven

Philanthropy

- Stakeholder Convening
- Institution Building
- Foster Innovation
- Information Sharing

Private Sector (Insurance, Finance, CDFIs)

- Leverage Additional Capital
- Shape Resilience Incentives
- Promote Efficient Practices/Scale Effective Solutions
- Residential Catastrophe Mitigation – Housing as Infrastructure

Questions?

[FEMA.gov/CDRZ](https://www.fema.gov/CDRZ)



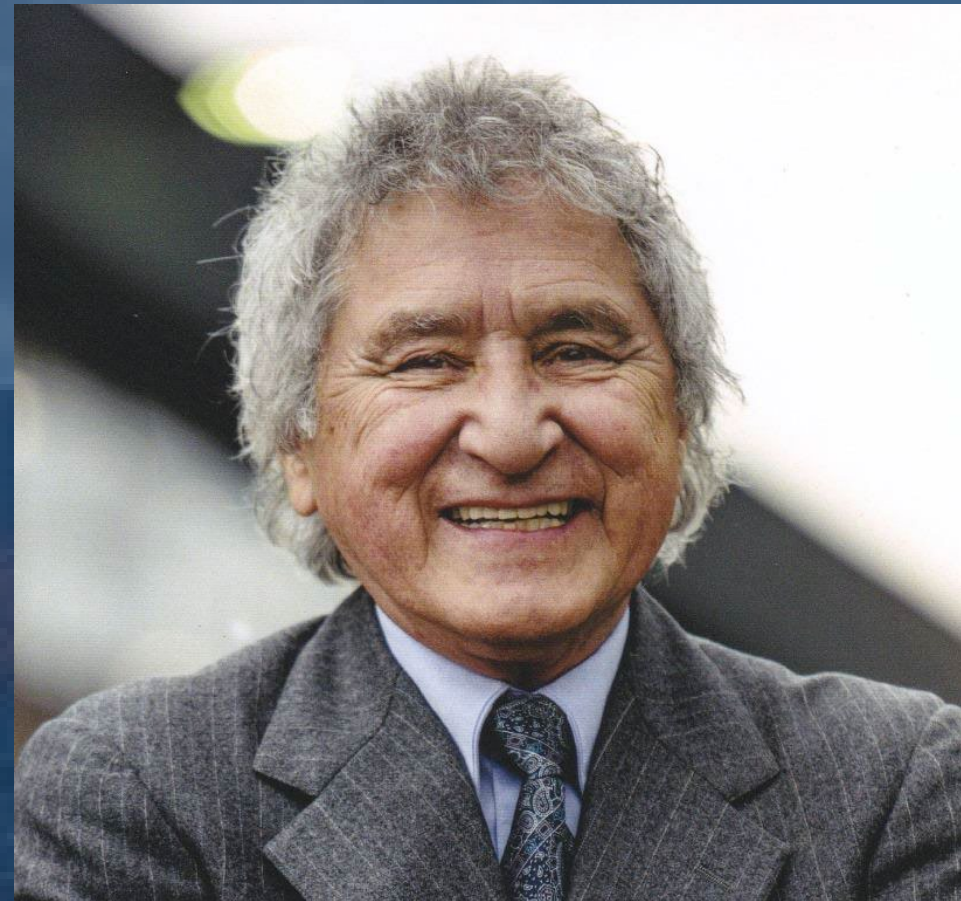
FEMA

Thank You!!!

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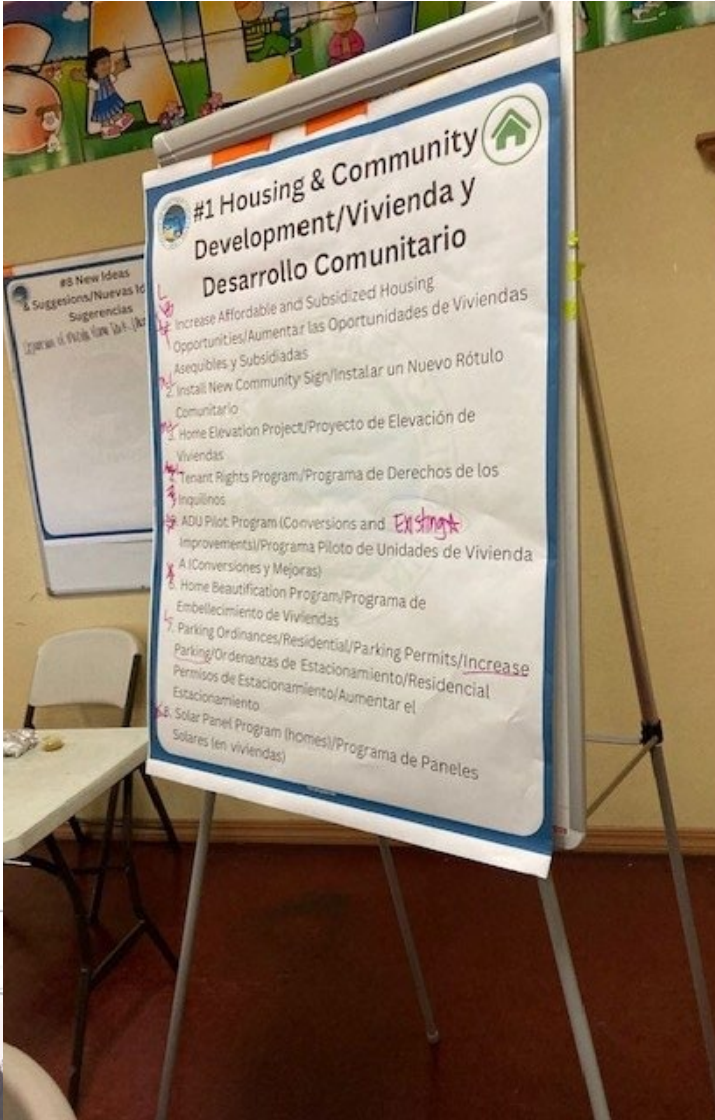
FEMA



John Chavez

FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison

Long Term Recovery: Helping Individuals Recover from Disaster

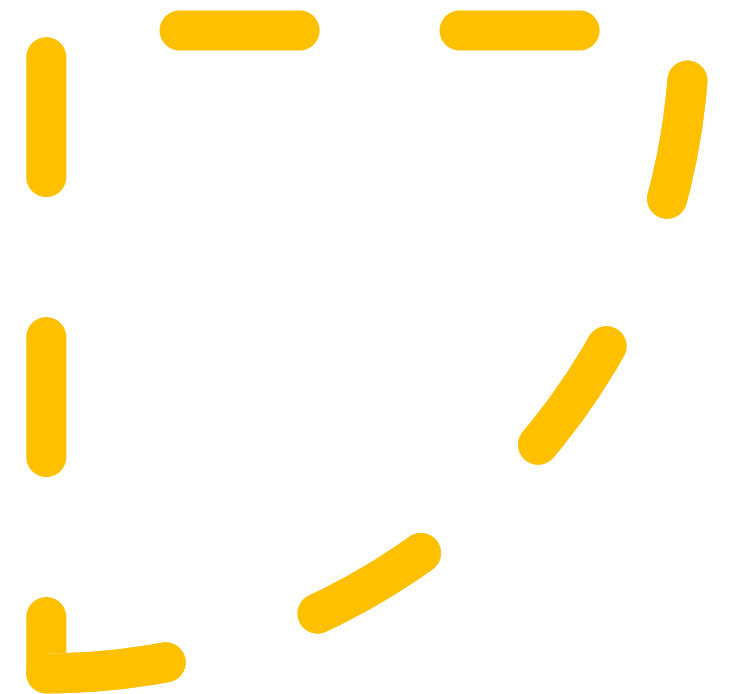


What is long-term recovery?

The process where rebuilding of homes and lives occurs

Collaborate – Communicate – Coordinate - Cooperate

- Provides recovery services and resources to those impacted by the disaster.
- A fair process where services are provided to all who need help.
- A Long-Term Recovery Group is a collaboration of non-profit, faith based, local government and funders that work together to share information and resources to help address the needs of individuals and families affected by the disaster
- Goal to help those affected reach a “new normal” (not return to a pre-disaster status)





Phases of Individual Recovery

Long Term Recovery Groups address the UNMET NEEDS of Individuals and families impacted by a disaster.

- Immediate Needs- Sheltering, emotional & spiritual care, feeding, clothing, medical, cleanup & minor repairs etc. The most basic needs for survival.
- Short Term Needs- Immediate needs, plus housing, home repairs, childcare, mental health assistance, grief counseling.
- This is where Disaster Case Management is essential & continues until an individual's case is closed.

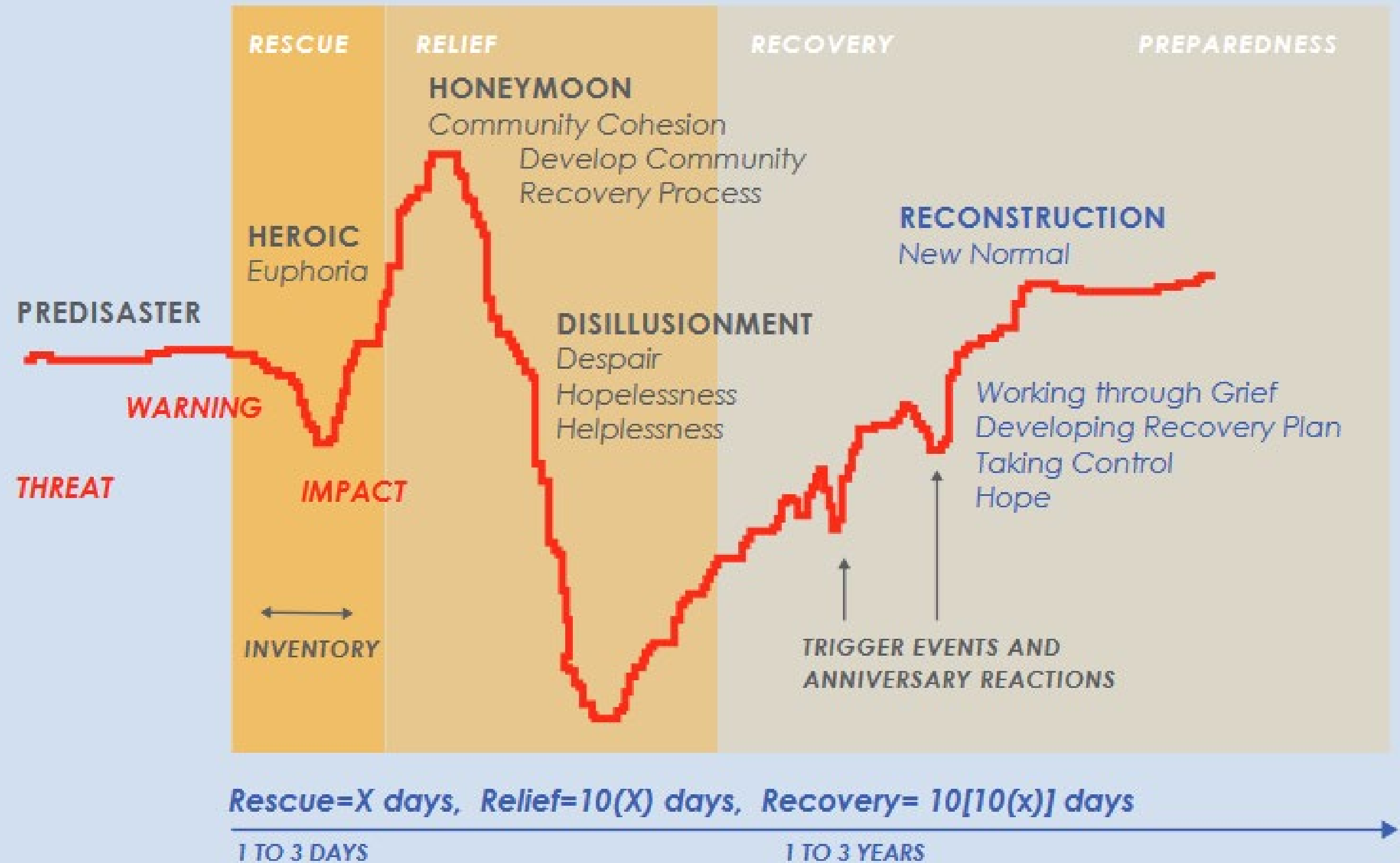
How long is long-term recovery?

Recovery could take up to 10 years depending on scope/ type of disaster and resources available

- Long Term Needs- Focuses on the start of what will become a “new normal” for survivors
- Disaster Case Managers work with individuals and families to create a recovery plan.
- Disaster Case Management Committee is formed.
- Unmet Needs Roundtable is formed.
- Impacts potentially include counseling (mental health & PTSD are real issues), home rebuilds & repairs, employment, families/children, pets, credit counseling, creating a preparedness plan)
- Getting households back home and on the road to recovery!

Emotional Well-Being and Post-Disaster

PHASES OF DISASTER





Creating a successful recovery program

Success is based on many factors, none more important than:

- Disaster Case Management and Case Work
- The Unmet Needs/Funders Roundtable

But also.....

- Creating an inclusive and unified group
- Developing solid policies and procedures
- Implementing a committee structure
- Taking care of those you serve
- Understanding the FEMA process

Contact Information

John Chavez

FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison

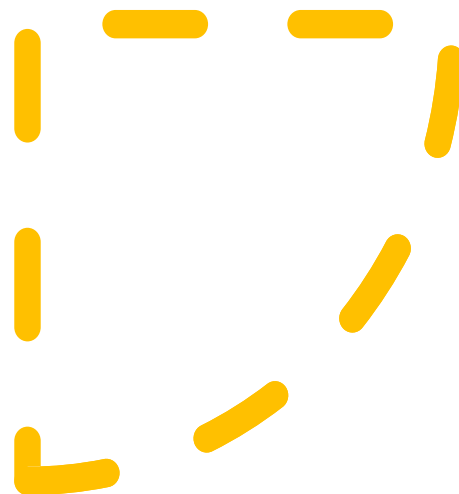
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Ryan Derby
Humboldt County Emergency Services
Program Manager

Recovery Annex Development

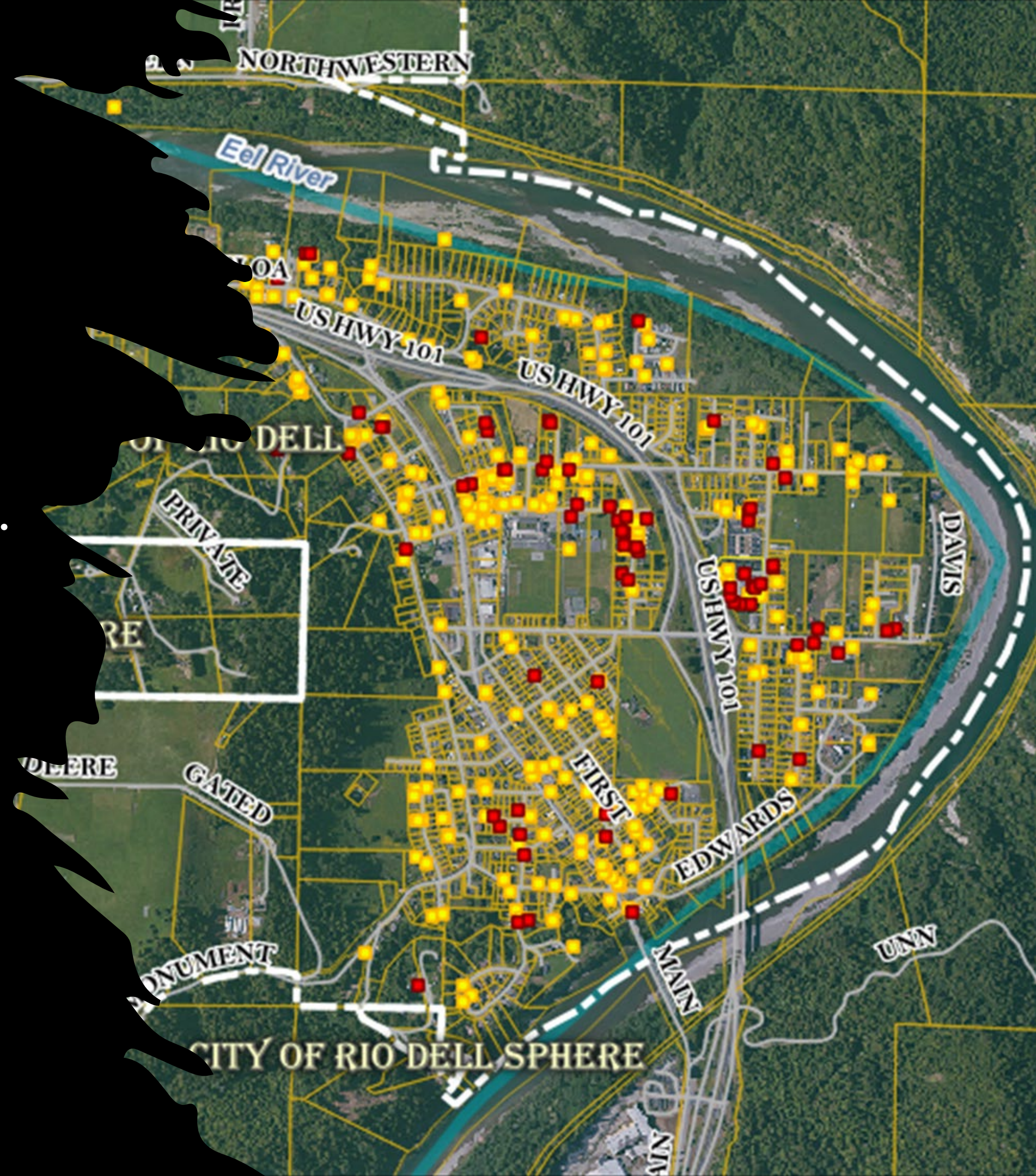
County of Humboldt



How it Started

2022 December Ferndale Earthquake

- 381 dwelling units impacted, accounting for approximately 24.6% of the City of Rio Dell's housing stock.
- Long-term sheltering needs and ongoing repair/rebuild needs in the impacted community
- Lessons learned from 4+ month EOC activation and after-action process



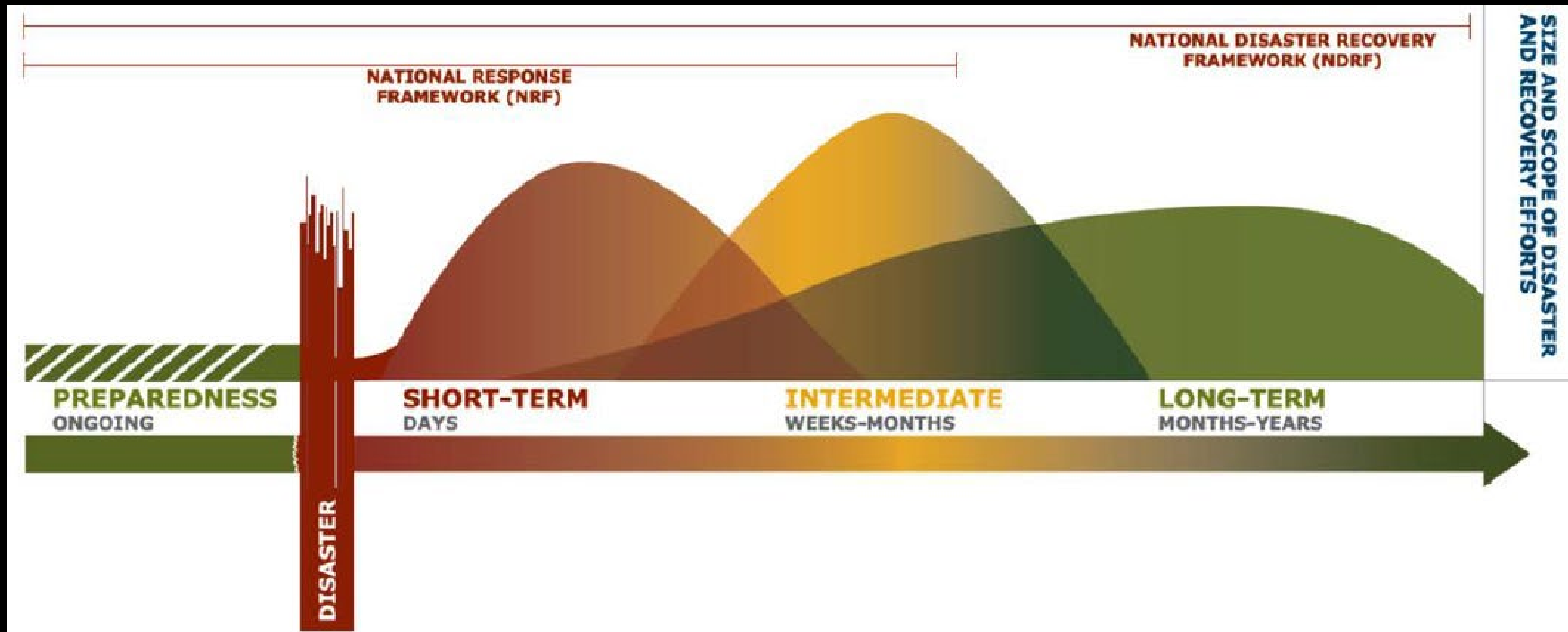
Plan Structure

Four Main Sections:

- Federal & State Recovery Concepts
- Short-Term Recovery
- Intermediate-Term Recovery
- Long-Term Recovery

Federal & State Recovery Concepts

The Recovery Annex incorporates the phasing of response and recovery operations that has been standardized across all hazards and all FEMA Regions – a three-phased approach that breaks recovery into short, intermediate and long-term efforts.



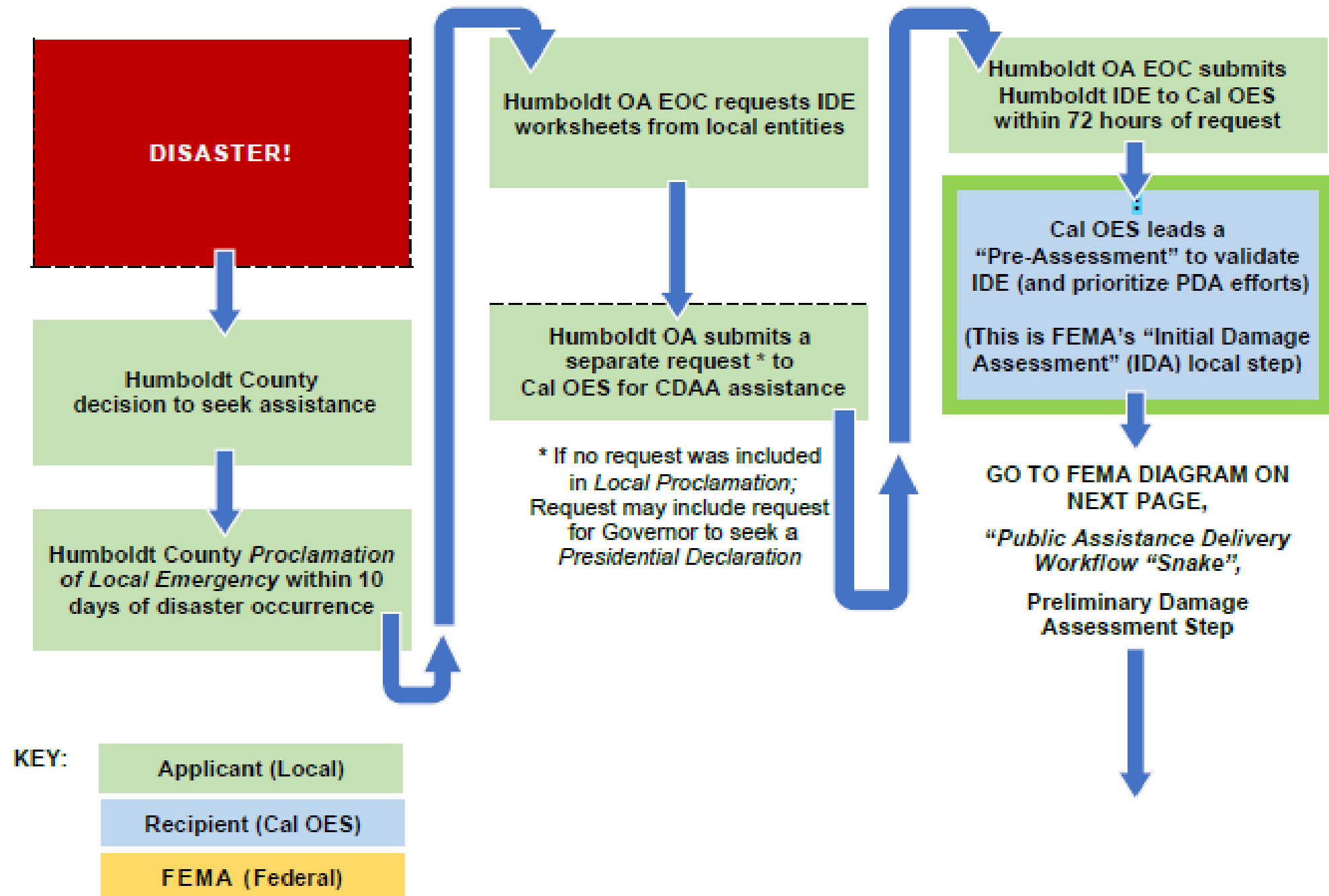
Community Lifelines



Short-Term Recovery

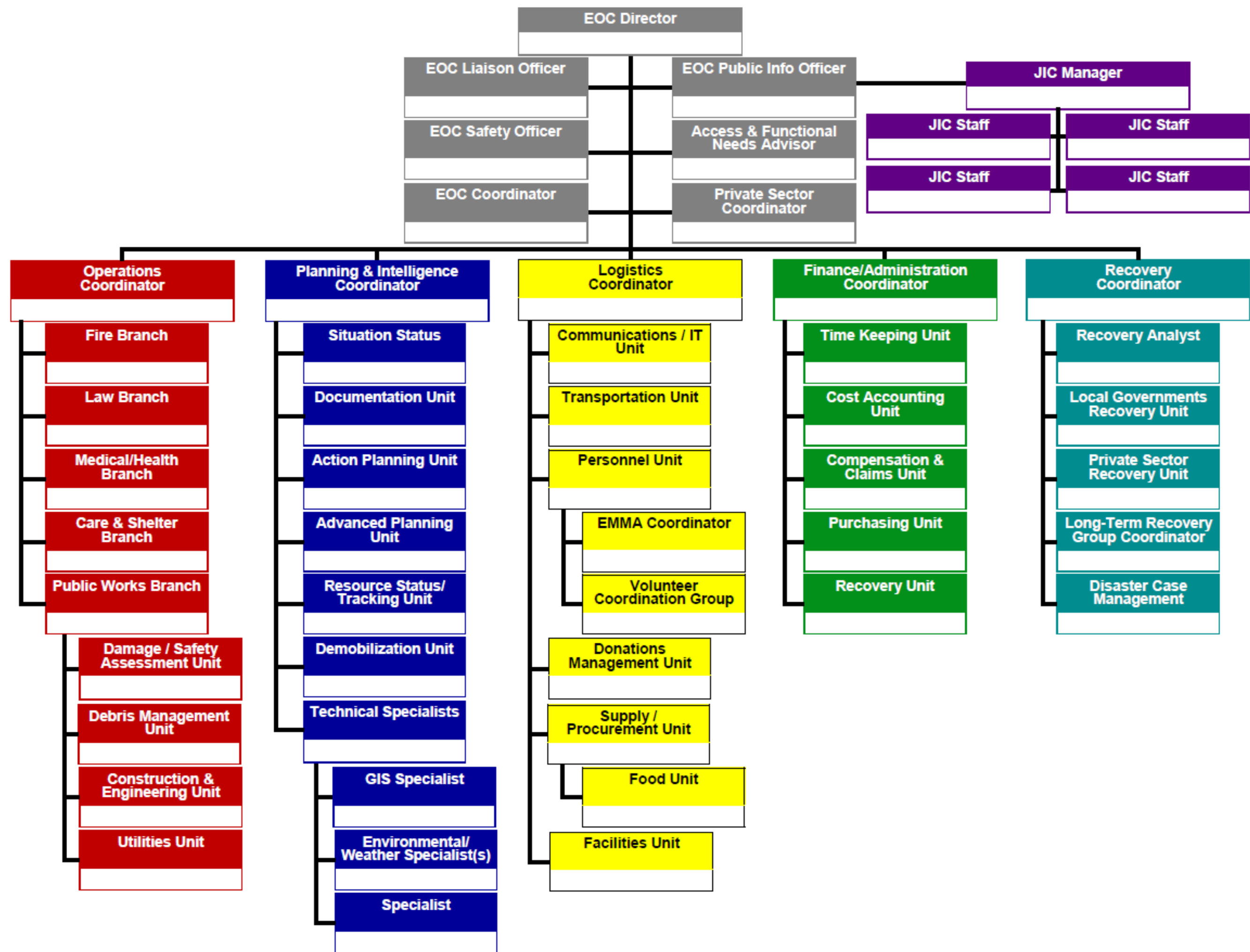
- Refers to the first days and weeks after the incident. This phase of recovery addresses health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damage and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure, the activation of recovery organizations, and the mobilization of resources.

3.21.4 Diagram: FEMA Public Assistance Process 2022



3. SHORT-TERM

Updated EOC Structure



Intermediate- Term Recovery



Refers to the weeks and months after the incident.



This phase of recovery involves returning individuals, households, critical infrastructure, and essential government services to a functional, if not pre-disaster state.



Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.

Long-Term Recovery

Refers to the months and years after the incident.

This phase of recovery addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area; the rebuilding or relocating of damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural, and built environments; and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience.

Contact Information

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Questions

The background image is a blue-tinted photograph of a coastal road. In the foreground, several cars are stuck in a traffic jam. A large bus is visible in the middle ground, and a speed limit sign with the number '30' is on the right side of the road. The road curves along a hillside with sparse vegetation, and a body of water is visible in the distance under a cloudy sky.

Key Contacts

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Interagency Recovery Coordination

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Recovery Support Functions

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