



Homeland Security
and Emergency Services

Cultural Heritage at Risk: Disaster Recovery 101

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Learning Objectives

- Gain a better understanding of:
 - The disaster recovery process & associated programs
 - How State, Tribal & local governments & certain Private Non-Profits can use these programs to protect lives, make communities more resilient, and preserve significant cultural artifacts for future generations

Disaster Recovery

- All disasters generally have some degree of recovery in which emergency management agencies, community groups and others help individuals and jurisdictions respond and recover
- With pre-event planning and post-event coordination, these activities offer opportunities to increase the community's resilience for the physical, emotional and economic well-being of all

Robert T. Stafford



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|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Vermont Attorney General | 1955-1957 |
| Governor of Vermont | 1959-1961 |
| U.S. House of Representatives | 1961-1971 |
| U.S. Senate | 1971-1989 |

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act 1988

Robert T. Stafford Guaranteed Federal
Student Loan Program 1988

The Stafford Act

- Establishes a federal process for declaring disasters, determining appropriate response, and dividing the costs among federal, state, and local governments
- Provides federal assistance to address economic losses from disasters
- Articulates the need for state and local governments to create disaster preparedness plans and mechanisms to prepare for coordination during times of crisis

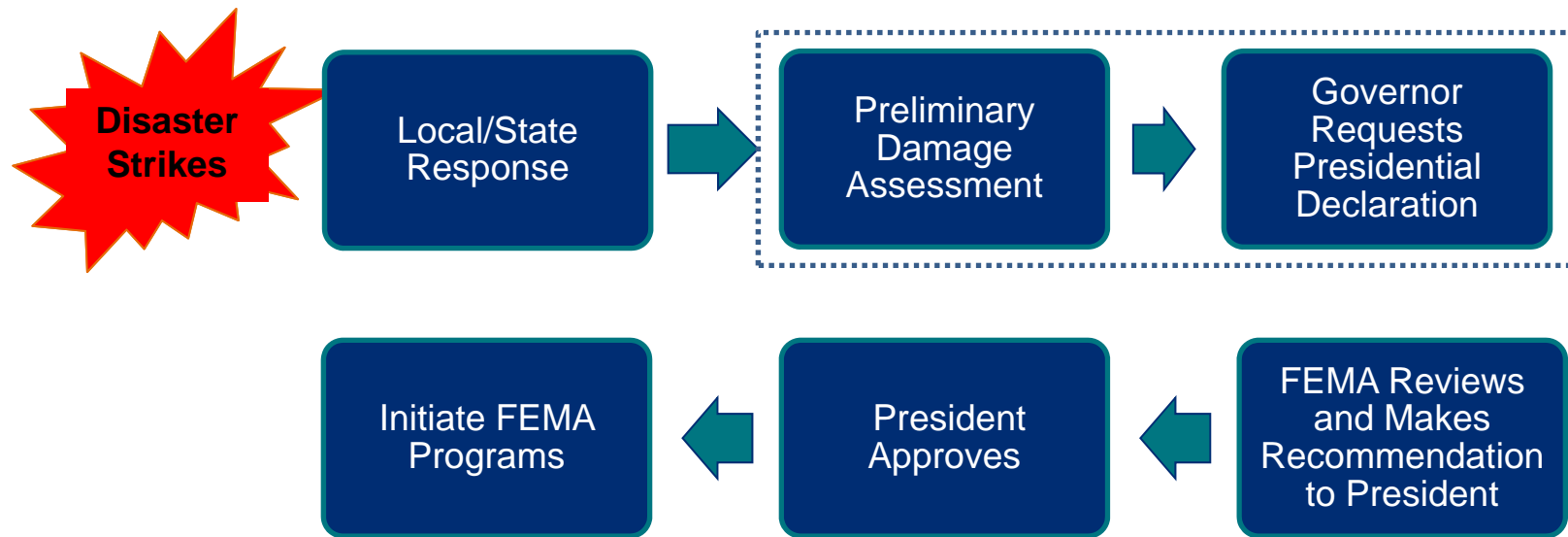
The Stafford Act

- Authorizes federal disaster assistance.
- Two basic types of assistance:
 - Direct Federal Assistance (DFA)
 - Financial assistance (public & individual assistance, hazard mitigation)
- *Limited Assistance* may be provided in anticipation of the disaster

FEMA Disaster Recovery Programs

- FEMA recovery assistance is only available if a Stafford Act declaration is granted, either an Emergency Declaration or a Major Disaster Declaration
- Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), & Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Other federal programs may be available depending on the scope and magnitude of the event

Disaster Declaration Process



Federal Emergency Declaration

- Declared by President at Governor's request
- Federal assistance and funding may be provided to meet specific emergency needs or to help prevent a catastrophe from occurring
- A Federal Emergency Declaration allows for specific types of Federal assistance (i.e., debris removal and emergency protective measures), but it is much more limited than a Major Disaster Declaration

Major Disaster Declaration

- Declared by the President at Governor's request
- Can make a variety of Federal programs available to the State, Tribal and local governments, and individuals impacted by the disaster for emergency relief and reconstruction assistance
- Not every disaster receives a Disaster Declaration; not every declaration includes all types of assistance - depends on the scope and magnitude the event

FEMA Recovery Programs

- **Public Assistance (PA)**
- Individual Assistance (IA)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Public Assistance (PA)

- **Program Goal:** To restore damaged public infrastructure to pre-disaster conditions and add effective mitigation measures to reduce future damage in similar events. FEMA will reimburse up to 75% of eligible costs related to emergency response and damages to structures, infrastructure, and equipment.

Public Assistance (PA)

- Who is eligible?
 - *Local* Government Agencies
 - *County* Government Agencies
 - *State* Government Agencies
 - *Tribal* Nations
 - *Private Not-for-Profits (PNPs)* providing government-like critical/essential services (volunteer fire depts., schools, museums, libraries, etc.)

Public Assistance (PA) – What is eligible?

Emergency Response

- Debris Removal
- Protective Measures
 - Sheltering
 - Equipment
 - Food & water
 - Evacuation

Repair/Replace Infrastructure

- Roads & bridges
- Government buildings
- Hospitals
- WTPs & WWTPs
- Municipal Utilities
- Primary & Secondary Public & Private Educational Facilities

Public Assistance (PA)

- The PA Program also encourages protection of facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures to reduce impacts of similar events.
- This is referred to as “Section 406 Mitigation” and may be applied only to facilities damaged by the declared event.

Public Assistance (PA)

- **What is the Process to get a PA Declaration?**
- Preliminary Damage Estimate
 - **Local** - City/Town/Village information to County
 - **County** - Roll up & submit to NYSOEM Region
 - **NYSOEM** - Submit to DHSES Recovery
 - **DHSES Recovery** - Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with FEMA if damage approaches thresholds

Public Assistance (PA)

- Both the State and individual Counties must meet a *per capita* damage threshold to obtain PA funding.
- As of October 1, 2016:
 - New York State damages of \$1.43 *per capita* equals \$27,710,686 in total damage
 - Affected County damages of \$3.61 *per capita*

Public Assistance (PA)

- Be prepared to take PDA Teams to areas with greatest damages (worst first).
- Coordinate with PNPs and public/private schools.
- Document and photograph damages, secure/maintain records for all repairs/emergency actions.
- Notify DHSES of any damage discovered after the PDA.
- Don't wait for FEMA-DHSES PDA to begin repairs.
- Keep good records.

FEMA Recovery Programs

- Public Assistance (PA)
- **Individual Assistance (IA)**
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Individual Assistance (IA)

- **Program Goal:** To ensure that disaster survivors and their families have the resources and support they need to recover from disasters.

Individual Assistance (IA)

- Individual Assistance funding is provided directly to New York residents by FEMA. Individuals apply for assistance directly with FEMA
- FEMA funding is only available for those in FEMA declared counties.
- DHSES staff advocates for individuals and coordinates with voluntary organization to address urgent and unmet needs.

Individual Assistance (IA)

- States must be approved for Individual Assistance (IA) as part of the Major Disaster Declaration in order to receive IA funding.
- There is no threshold or exact criteria for an IA declaration, although it generally depends on the disaster magnitude and number of individuals impacted.

Individual Assistance (IA)

- **Disaster Case Management Program (DCM):** DCM involves a partnership between a case manager and a disaster survivor (also known as a “client”) to develop and carry out a Disaster Recovery Plan.
- States need to receive an IA declaration and apply for DCM funding; it is not guaranteed for every disaster.

FEMA Recovery Programs

- Public Assistance (PA)
- Individual Assistance (IA)
- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**

Hazard Mitigation

Program Goal:

- Makes safer communities, saves lives and reduces property damage, financial drain and emotional stress.
- Allows communities to rebuild quickly.
- Saves money: every \$1 spent on mitigation avoids \$4 in future damages on average.

Hazard Mitigation

- FEMA makes resiliency available three ways:
 - Public Assistance (PA) repairs (406)
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program or HMGP (404)
 - Annual FEMA nationwide grant cycles (Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs)

Hazard Mitigation

- FEMA requires that projects:
 - Reduce the loss of life and damage to improved property due to natural disasters.
 - Provide a cost-effective, long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood.

Hazard Mitigation

- FEMA requires that projects:
 - Show cost-effectiveness: future damages avoided over the life of the project must exceed the total cost
 - Occur in communities covered by a FEMA-approved all-hazards mitigation plan

Hazard Mitigation

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** is a post-disaster award to NYS, which establishes priorities for the in-state grant cycle.
- HMGP funds HM plans & projects at 75%.
- Governments and PNPs eligible for the PA program are automatically eligible for HMGP.
- Businesses and individuals cannot apply, but eligible applicants can apply on their behalf.

Hazard Mitigation

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM):** annual nationwide grant cycles; PDM funds hazard mitigation plans & all eligible project types at 75%.
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA):** reduces flood claims by mitigating National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured properties; generally funds projects at 75%, may increase to 90% and 100% for structures with multiple claims.

The scope and magnitude of the event...

- Will generally dictate the type of programs available.
- Elected officials should work closely with their local and county emergency management agencies and DHSES Recovery Office to understand the types of recovery programs that may be available after a disaster.

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

NYS Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Required to access PA recovery funds, 406 mitigation, HMGP, PDM & FMA assistance
- Verifies progress in identifying risks, mitigating natural hazards, and reducing damage to state infrastructure
- Serves as a reference for local governments developing their own mitigation plans and strategies

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):

- Model local ordinance to manage development in floodplains
- “Substantial” triggers for full compliance with the law
- Community Assistance Visits (CAVs)
- Impacts through Federally-insured mortgages
- Bolstered by NYS Uniform Fire Prevention & Building Code

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA):

- DEC adopts official sea-level rise projections
- Applicants demonstrate sea-level rise, storm surge and flooding have been considered
- Criteria above part of NYS Smart Growth considerations
- DEC & DOS guidance on natural resiliency measures
- DOS & DEC develop model local laws concerning climate risk

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act

- Part of the Environmental Conservation Law
- Sensible, planned, efficient growth that considers economic development and quality of life by preserving and enhancing the natural & built environments
- Minimizes unnecessary cost of sprawl development
- State infrastructure agencies evaluate projects against 11 Smart Growth criteria

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

NY Energy Research & Development Authority

- Responding to Climate Change: ClimAID
- Climate change projections
- Environmental Research
- Climate Smart Communities (CSC) Certification

Non-Disaster Resiliency Measures

- **State University of New York Research Foundation**
- Mesonet 125-station weather monitoring system
- measure temp, humidity, wind speed/direction, pressure, radiation & soil saturation every 3 to 30 seconds
- 17 sites provide data 2 miles up, flux (heat & moisture exchange near the ground) & snow depth information
- Has life safety, emergency management, research and economic benefits

Questions...?

- Rick Lord
- State Hazard Mitigation Officer
- NYS Division of Homeland Security
Emergency Services