

LOS ANGELES WILDFIRES & STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS

CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE OF
EMERGENCY
SERVICES

DR-4856 | Los Angeles, California

Declaration Process Overview

❑ Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

When an incident exceeds State, Local, Tribal Nation, and Territorial government (SLTT) capabilities to respond, the State requests a joint PDA with FEMA to estimate and document the impact and magnitude of the incident.

❑ Declaration Request

The Governor may request a declaration from the President through FEMA, no later than 30 days after the incident occurs.

❑ Declaration Evaluation

FEMA uses PDA information to evaluate the need for assistance under the PA Program.

❑ Presidential Declaration

For FEMA to provide assistance, the President must declare that an emergency or major disaster exists. The declaration establishes the type of incident, incident period, designated areas, types of assistance, Federal cost share, and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).



Federal Declarations Criteria

TYPES



– **Major Disaster**

– **Expedited**

– **Emergency**

EVALUATION FACTORS

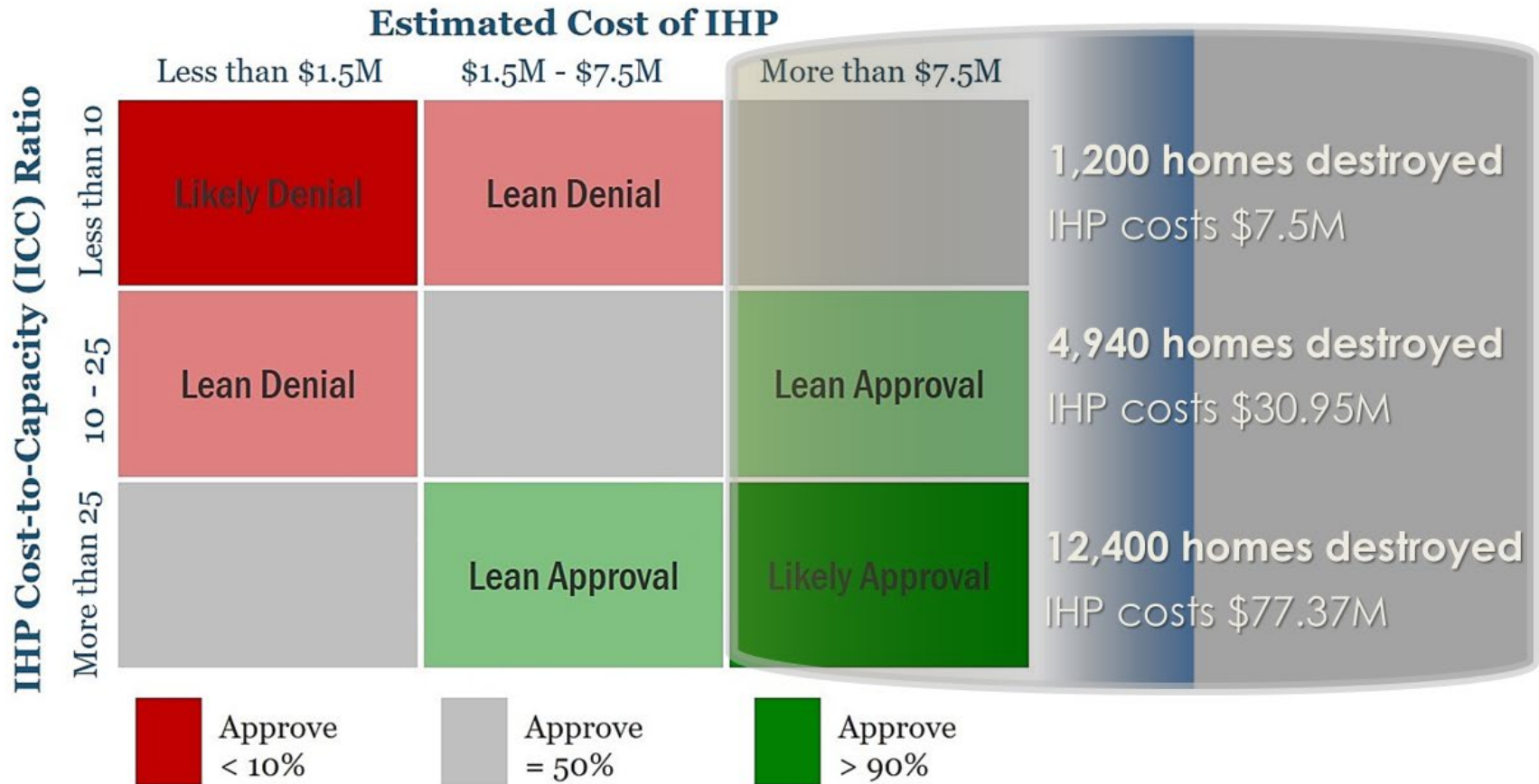
Public Assistance

- Estimated Cost of the Assistance
- Localized Impacts
- Insurance Coverage in Force
- Hazard Mitigation
- Recent Multiple Disasters

Individual Assistance

- State Fiscal Capacity and Resource Availability
- Uninsured Home and Personal Property Losses
- Disaster Impacted Population Profile
- Impact to Community Infrastructure
- Casualties
- Disaster Related Unemployment
- Impacts to Public Infrastructure

Federal (IA): Estimated Cost of IHP



Local Area Profile: Los Angeles County

General Demographics

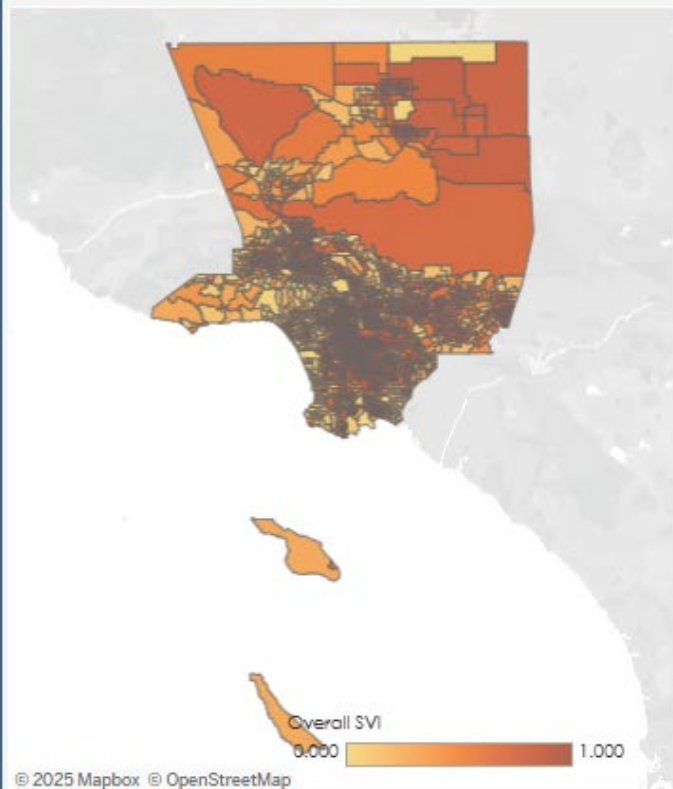
Housing Overview

Labor Force

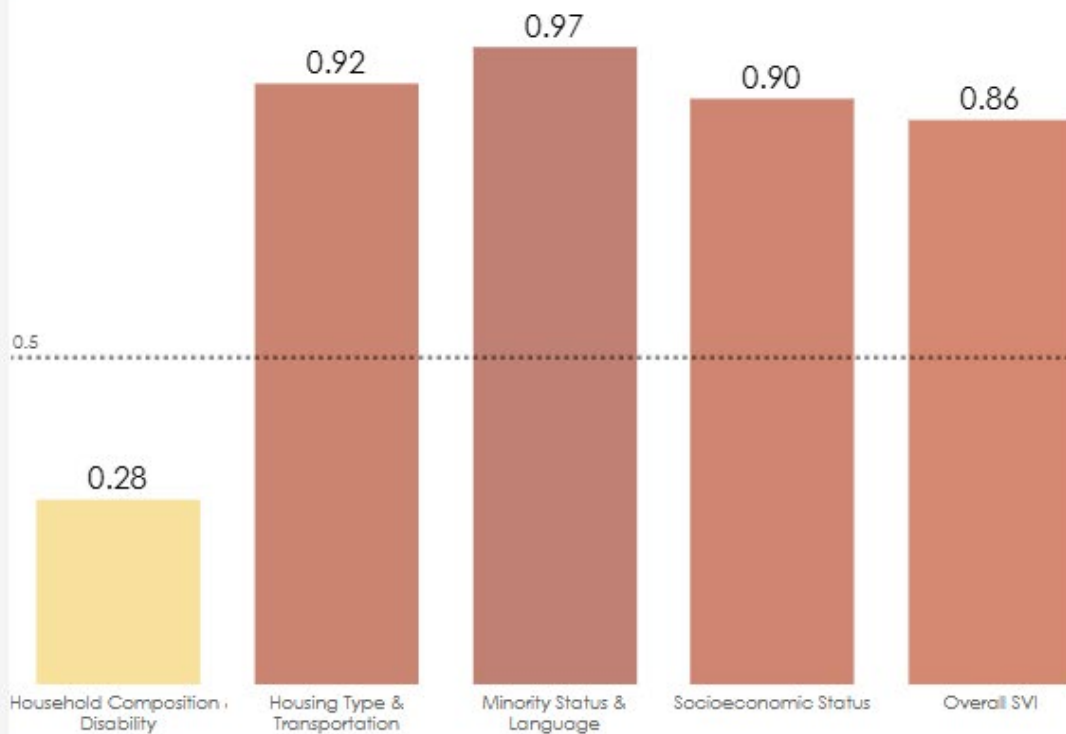
Social Vulnerability Index



SVI by Tract 2022



Key SVI Themes: Los Angeles 2022



DINS Data Summary

Structure Type (all)	Affected (1-9%)	Destroyed (>50%)	Inaccessible	Major (26-50%)	Minor (10-25%)	No Damage	Grand Total
Eaton: 100% Complete							
Church	1	9				11	21
Commercial Building Multi Story	7	20		1	2	24	54
Commercial Building Single Story	13	78		3	1	121	216
Hospital	2						2
Infrastructure	13	10		5		74	102
Mixed Commercial/Residential	1	5			1	6	13
Mobile Home Double Wide		1				3	4
Mobile Home Single Wide		3				3	6
Motor Home		8				2	10
Multi Family Residence Multi Story	16	64		2	3	108	193
Multi Family Residence Single Story	4	32			3	86	125
School	2	46		1		74	123
Single Family Residence Multi Story	170	845	10	4	18	1410	2457
Single Family Residence Single Story	440	5158	21	33	86	3672	9410
Utility Misc Structure	188	3137	9	21	34	2299	5688
Total	857	9416	40	70	148	7893	18424
Palisades: 100% Complete							
Church		6		1		6	13
Commercial Building Multi Story	13	16			3	43	75
Commercial Building Single Story	11	85		1	3	55	155
Infrastructure	5	1				56	62
Mixed Commercial/Residential	1	3			1	6	11
Mobile Home Double Wide	2	236			1	3	242
Mobile Home Single Wide		99				8	107
Mobile Home Triple Wide		15					15
Motor Home	1	12				6	19
Multi Family Residence Multi Story	34	121		7	5	224	391
Multi Family Residence Single Story	3	14			3	4	24
School	3	51		3	1	42	100
Single Family Residence Multi Story	348	2741		29	81	2184	5383
Single Family Residence Single Story	231	2325		21	52	1062	3691
Utility Misc Structure	81	1120		9	21	562	1793
Total	733	6845		71	171	4261	12081
Grand Total	1590	16261	40	141	319	12154	30505

DINS (Residential) by Community

City (RES)	Affected (1-9%)	Destroyed (>50%)	Inaccessible	Major (26-50%)	Minor (10-25%)	No Damage	Grand Total
Eaton: 100% Complete							
Altadena	528	5932	15	28	89	3099	9691
Arcadia						113	113
Mount Wilson						2	2
Pasadena	83	161	10	11	19	1422	1706
Sierra Madre	19	18	6		2	648	693
Total	630	6111	31	39	110	5284	12205
Palisades: 100% Complete							
Calabasas						1	1
Los Angeles		1				202	203
Malibu	178	1088		21	35	523	1845
Pacific Palisades	424	4420		36	102	2436	7418
Santa Monica	5	5			3	50	63
Topanga	12	47			2	223	284
Woodland Hills		1					1
Not Listed (blank)		1				56	57
Total	619	5563		57	142	3491	9872
Grand Total	1249	11674	31	96	252	8775	22077

Palisades Figures by Tract

Palisades Fire	Destroyed Homes	Major Damaged Homes	Homeowner's Insurance Rate	HUD FMR 2BR	Median Household Income	Rent (% of median HH income)	Children (0-4)	Children (5-9)	Children (10-14)	Seniors (65+)	Socioeconomic Status	Household Composition & Disability	Minority Status and Language	Housing Type and Transportation	Overall SVI
2625.01	1236	5	75.08%	\$2,625	\$250,000	13%	332	336	289	748	5.90%	38.90%	20.90%	34.50%	14.80%
2626.04	1082	13	75.14%	\$2,625	\$159,079	20%	292	427	602	1417	6.80%	27.30%	34.20%	40.20%	16.30%
2627.04	953	4	66.98%	\$2,625	\$159,211	20%	269	282	133	834	9.80%	32.20%	39.20%	85.50%	36%
2627.06	895	8	69.09%	\$2,625	\$163,641	19%	110	251	471	776	4.70%	90.50%	19.40%	19.60%	20.50%
8005.06	762	16	75.35%	\$2,625	\$217,891	14%	102	156	135	962	5%	21.40%	40.70%	47.30%	16.20%
8005.04	313	5	62.47%	\$2,625	\$202,761	16%	46	0	35	685	8.90%	9%	28.20%	83.40%	24.10%
2626.01	208	3	75.06%	\$2,625	\$250,000	13%	140	269	253	1073	2.50%	34.10%	45.70%	26.80%	11.80%
8001.04	28	0	62.48%	\$2,625	\$144,301	22%	308	201	134	765	36.50%	48.40%	43.90%	31.90%	36%
2624	23	1	75.09%	\$2,625	\$250,000	13%	241	173	182	875	0.60%	15.80%	31.20%	46.40%	9.20%
2628.02	15	2	71.92%	\$2,625	\$159,351	20%	49	301	261	1175	13.80%	20.10%	35%	10.90%	8.90%
9800.19	11	0	75%	\$2,625	\$79,011	40%	0	0	5	19	23.10%	2%	0%	0%	0.30%

Eaton Figures by Tract

Eaton Fire	Destroyed Homes	Major Damaged Homes	Homeowner's Insurance Rate	HUD FMR 2BR	Median Household Income	Rent (% of median HH income)	Children (0-4)	Children (5-9)	Children (10-14)	Seniors (65+)	Socioeconomic Status	Household Composition & Disability	Minority Status & Language	Housing Type & Transportation	Overall SVI
4602	1820	3	67.53%	\$2,624	\$ 153,750	20%	376	365	385	1027	40.50%	76.90%	79.60%	52.40%	59.40%
4601.01	1307	5	73.51%	\$2,624	\$ 177,364	18%	211	259	78	1624	14.70%	31.40%	52.60%	11.60%	13.50%
4603.01	975	5	64.14%	\$2,624	\$ 156,250	20%	334	287	454	786	18.50%	35.90%	76.10%	67.50%	41.10%
4603.02	742	1	64.13%	\$2,624	\$ 92,009	34%	209	94	332	747	69.90%	69.80%	81.60%	43.50%	69%
4611	509	1	60.60%	\$2,624	\$ 119,375	26%	271	330	195	1346	39.80%	60.60%	76.10%	78.40%	63.40%
4612	310	2	66.38%	\$2,624	\$ 172,917	18%	156	239	235	1087	12.30%	16.30%	58.70%	21.80%	13.90%
4610	264	11	58.97%	\$2,624	\$ 125,302	25%	287	260	426	816	64.60%	92.30%	88.60%	73.40%	83.10%
4600.02	80	2	64.14%	\$2,624	\$ 189,491	17%	67	191	86	737	5.60%	46.10%	67.20%	23.70%	17.90%
4613	35	1	60.89%	\$2,624	\$ 93,264	34%	254	245	190	1585	28.10%	71.90%	42.20%	71.70%	52.40%
4625	24	5	61.65%	\$2,624	\$ 126,488	25%	231	417	284	1272	11.50%	31.90%	71.60%	23.60%	19.30%
4305.01	18	0	72.44%	\$2,624	\$ 186,213	17%	199	138	145	928	6.30%	30.90%	60.40%	12.20%	10.40%
4615.01	12	2	57.82%	\$2,624	\$ 96,313	33%	229	219	167	730	53.10%	55.10%	83%	84.10%	71.80%
9304	9	0	66.21%	\$2,624	\$ 113,929	28%	11	59	34	207	57.80%	28.60%	73.60%	93.70%	71.90%
4609	7	0	55.38%	\$2,624	\$ 93,083	34%	503	407	280	683	67.60%	63.20%	83.90%	66.10%	73.70%
4600.01	3	1	75.10%	\$2,624	\$ 249,861	13%	104	114	112	489	1.90%	36.60%	49.50%	0%	1.50%

Disaster Assistance Sequence of Delivery



FEMA

Voluntary Agencies and Mass Care

- Emergency food, shelter, clothing, medical needs

Insurance

- Homeowner, renter, flood etc.

Federal assistance may be available for uninsured or underinsured needs or when insurance benefits are significantly delayed.*

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

FEMA

- Financial: Lodging Expense Reimbursement, Rental, Repair, and Replacement Assistance

OTHER NEEDS ASSISTANCE (ONA)

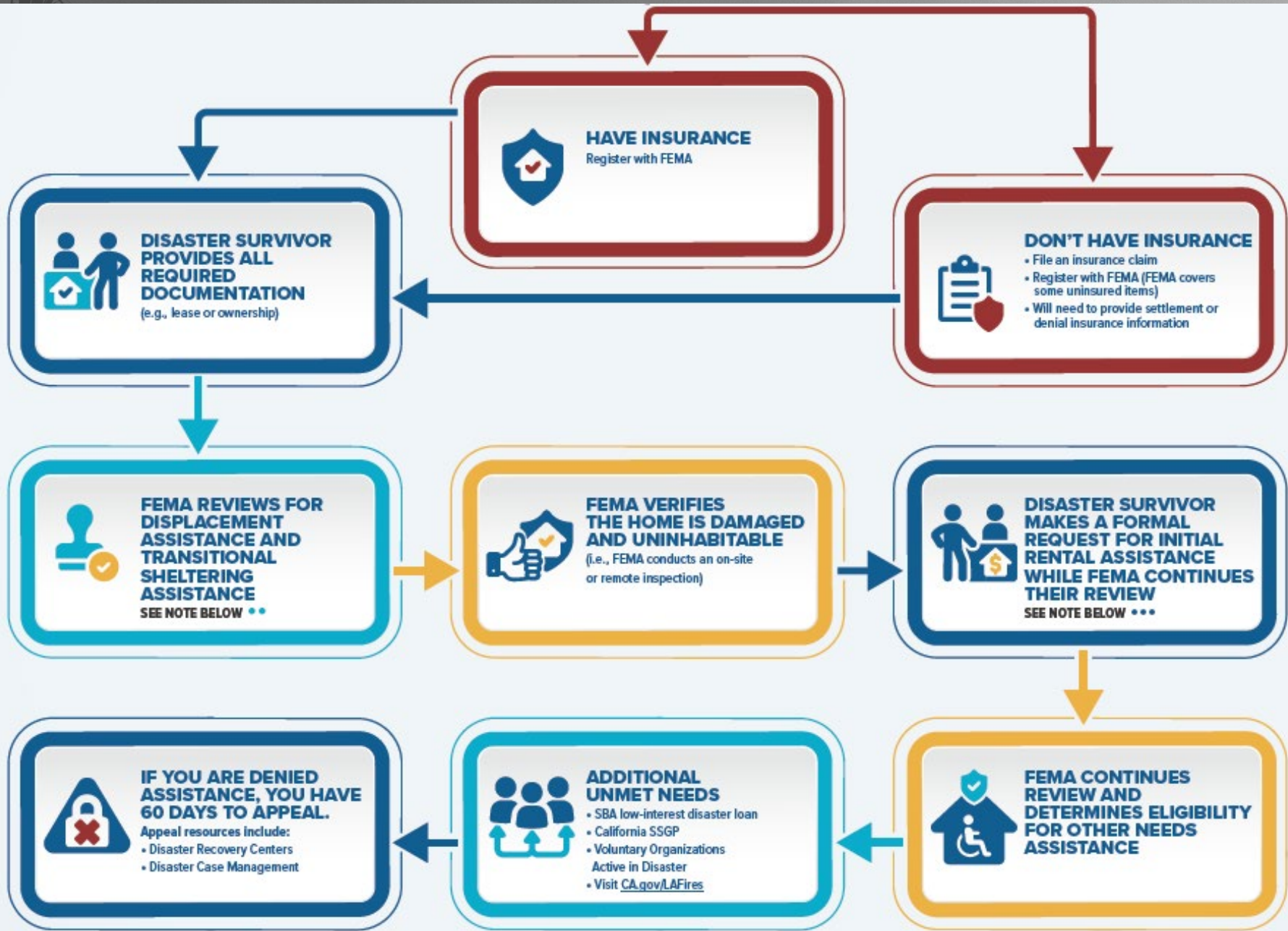
FEMA/State/Territory/ Tribal Government

- Funeral, Medical, Dental, Childcare, Moving and Storage, Displacement, Serious Needs, Clean and Sanitize, Personal Property, Transportation, Group Flood Insurance Policy, and Miscellaneous Items

U.S. Small Business Administration

- Real Property (owners) loans up to \$500,000
- Personal Property (owners and renters) loans up to \$100,000
- FEMA and SBA collaborate to ensure no duplication of benefits exists for the same type





FEMA Individual Assistance

Housing Assistance

Money to help you with expenses for damage that impacted your home, which may include:

- **Rental Assistance:** Money you can use to rent housing if you are displaced from your home because of the disaster.
- **Lodging Expense Reimbursement:** Money to reimburse you for emergency lodging expenses, such as hotel or motel stays. This money is only available if you do not receive money for Displacement Assistance, which is detailed below, under Other Needs Assistance.
- **Home Repair or Replacement (Homeowners):** Money to help you repair or replace your home damaged by the disaster. This may also include money for hazard mitigation measures, which are actions you can take when making repairs that will help reduce the amount of damage to your home in future disasters. The money can also help with pre-existing damage to parts of your home where the disaster caused further damage.
- **Accessibility Needs:** Money to help survivors with a disability to cover costs to make specific repairs to their home to ensure it is accessible, such as an exterior ramp, grab bars, and a paved path to the home entrance. Repairs can be made when these items are damaged. Improvements can be made when those features were not present prior to the disaster, and they are needed due to a pre-existing disability, or a disability caused by the disaster.
- **Privately-owned Roads, Bridges, Docks:** Money for survivors whose only access to their home has been damaged by the disaster.

Other Needs Assistance

Money to help you with necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the disaster, such as:

- **Serious Needs Assistance:** One time payment to help you pay for immediate needs such as water, food, first aid, prescriptions, infant formula, breastfeeding supplies, diapers, personal hygiene items and fuels for transportation.
- **Displacement Assistance:** Money to help with immediate housing needs if you cannot return to your home because of the disaster. The money can be used to stay in a hotel, with family and friends or other options while you look for a rental unit.
- **Personal Property:** Money to help you repair or replace appliances, room furnishings, and a personal or family computer damaged by the disaster. This can also include money for books, uniforms, tools, additional computers and other items required for school or work, including self-employment.
- **Medical/Dental:** Money to help you pay for expenses because the disaster caused an injury or illness. This money can also be used to help replace medical/dental equipment, breastfeeding equipment, or prescribed medicine damaged or lost because of the disaster.
- **Funeral:** Money to help you pay for funeral or reburial expenses caused by the disaster.
- **Childcare:** Money to help you pay for increased or childcare expenses caused by the disaster.
- **Assistance for Miscellaneous Items:** Money to help you pay for specific items, (such as a generator, dehumidifier, chainsaw, etc.) that you purchased or rented after the disaster to assist with recovery. The miscellaneous items may be used for gaining access to your property or with cleaning efforts caused by the disaster.
- **Transportation:** Money to help you repair or replace a vehicle damaged by the disaster when you don't have another vehicle you can use.
- **Moving and Storage Expenses:** Money to help you move and store personal property from your home to prevent additional damage, usually while you are making repairs to your home or moving to a new place due to the disaster.

Disaster Recovery Centers DR -4856

State agencies available on site at the DRCs:

- Department of Motor Vehicles, Employment Development Department, California Department of Social Services, Franchise Tax Board, California Department of Insurance, Contractors State License Board, California Department of Tax & Fee Administration, California Department of Public Health, California Department of Veterans Affairs, California Department of Housing and Community Development

DRC NAME	LOCATION	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	TOTAL SERVICES SERVED	STATUS
Los Angeles #1	UCLA RESEARCH PARK WEST	21, 166	104, 890	OPEN
Los Angeles #2	PASADENA CITY COLLEGE-COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER	5435	40,685	CLOSED
Los Angeles #3	ALTADENA DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER	26, 953	76, 904	OPEN



Current Stats



FEMA-4856-DR-CA Wildfires and Straight-line Winds

03/17/2025 1000 PDT Joint Trifold #55



Individual Assistance (IA)

Source: IA Daily Status, 0739 PDT 03/17/25

Registrations	03/14-03/16	Cumulative
The volume of registrations has returned to normal levels. IA will continue to process registrations as usual. Note that all registrations, regardless of status, are included in totals.		
Los Angeles County	295	261,131 (+295)
Undesignated Counties	13	8,935 (+13)
Grand Total	308	270,066 (+308)

Individuals and Households Program (IHP)		Housing Assistance (HA)	
Total IHP Approved	\$92,230,267 (+\$1,765,640)	Total HA Approved	\$20,171,842 (+\$820,986)
IHP Amount Disbursed	\$88,994,834	HA Amount Disbursed	\$18,682,301

Max Awards		Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	
IHP Max Awards Total #	285 (+13)	Total \$ Approved	\$72,058,426 (+\$944,654)
IHP Max Awards Total \$	\$12,426,000 (+\$566,800)	Total \$ Disbursed	\$70,312,533

Serious Needs Assistance (SNA)	
Awards (Households)	Amount
29,068 (+30)	\$22,382,360 (+\$23,100)

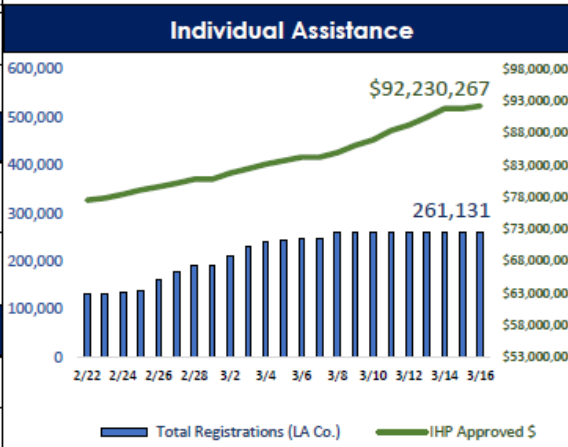
Clean and Sanitize Assistance (CSA)	
Awards (Households)	Amount
1,511 (+38)	\$453,300 (+\$11,400)

Inspection Services (IS)			
Total Inspections Issued	52,294 (+476)	Outstanding	779 (-368)
Total Inspections Returned	51,515 (+844)	% Complete	98.51% (+0.72%)
Inspectors in the field	23 (-1)		

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)			
Initial Claims Total	4,559 (+576)	Weeks Paid	8,337
Total Eligible	3,142 (+289)	Benefits Paid	\$1,732,760 (+\$336,857)

Declaration FEMA-4856-DR-CA Incident Period 01/07/2025 to 01/31/2025

DR-4856-CA: Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) Cat. A-B (01/08/25); Amend. 2 Cat. C-G & I (01/15/25); Los Angeles County; Amend. 3 Incident Period Closed 01/31/2025; Amend. 4 FCO Raines appointed (02/28/2025)



Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA)

Source: DSA Report, 0849 PDT 03/17/25

Actions	03/14-03/16	Cumulative
Survivor Registrations	9	4,504
Case Updates	0	486
Case Inquiries	48	4,222
Whole Community Referrals	118	21,252

Activities	03/14-03/16	Cumulative
Home Visits	1	47,565
Survivor Interactions	238	25,533
Community Locations Visited	8	1,104
Private Sector Locations Visited	4	4,983
Public Space Locations Visited	14	1,708
Other	0	17

Rental Assistance

Source: IA Daily Status, 0739 PDT 03/17/25

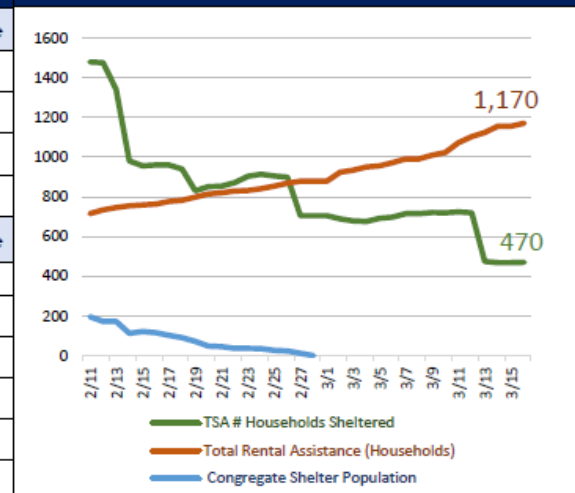
Owners	221 (+8)	Renters	949 (+39)	\$5,777,950 (+\$218,543)
Displacement Assistance (Household)		Total Awards	Total Award Amount	
Los Angeles County		6,187 (+124)	\$23,656,624 (+\$473,928)	

Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA)

Source: CAESF6 Shelter report 0615 PDT, 03/17/25

Number of Hotels with Occupants	110 (-1)
Number of Rooms Occupied	494 (-4)
Number of Households Sheltered	470 (-4)
Number of Individuals Sheltered	1,073 (-4)

Temporary Housing Assistance Trends



Current Stats



FEMA-4856-DR-CA Wildfires and Straight-line Winds

03/17/2025 1000 PDT Joint Trifold #55



Public Assistance (PA)

Source: PA Daily Report, 0843 PDT 03/17/2025

PA Timeline				Request for Public Assistance (RPA)				RPA Applicant Type			
Phase	Description	Non-PNPs Allowable Days	Private Non-Profits (PNPs) Allowable Days	Total	149	Eligible	84 (+44)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City or Township Government Independent School District Special District Government State Government Non-Profit County Institution of Higher Education 		
				Pending	65 (-44)	Withdrawn/Ineligible	0				
				RPA Review Status				Phase 1			
Phase 2	Impacts and Eligibility	225 days 08/21/25	260 days 09/25/25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending Recipient RPA Review Pending FEMA RPA Review Eligible 	Status	Exploratory Calls (ECs)	Recovery Scoping Meetings (RSMs)	Site Inspections		
Phase 3	Scoping and Costing	60 days 10/20/25	60 days 11/24/25			Total	14 (+3)	4 (+1)	0		
Phase 4	Final Reviews	60 days 12/19/25	60 days 01/23/26			Completed	5 (+2)	0	0		
Phase 5	Obligations	30 days 01/18/26	30 days 02/22/26			Scheduled	9 (+1)	4 (+1)	0		
Total		375 days	410 days								

Note: Dates represent the latest date that each phase will be completed

Hazard Mitigation

Source: HM Snapshot, 1400 PDT 03/14/25

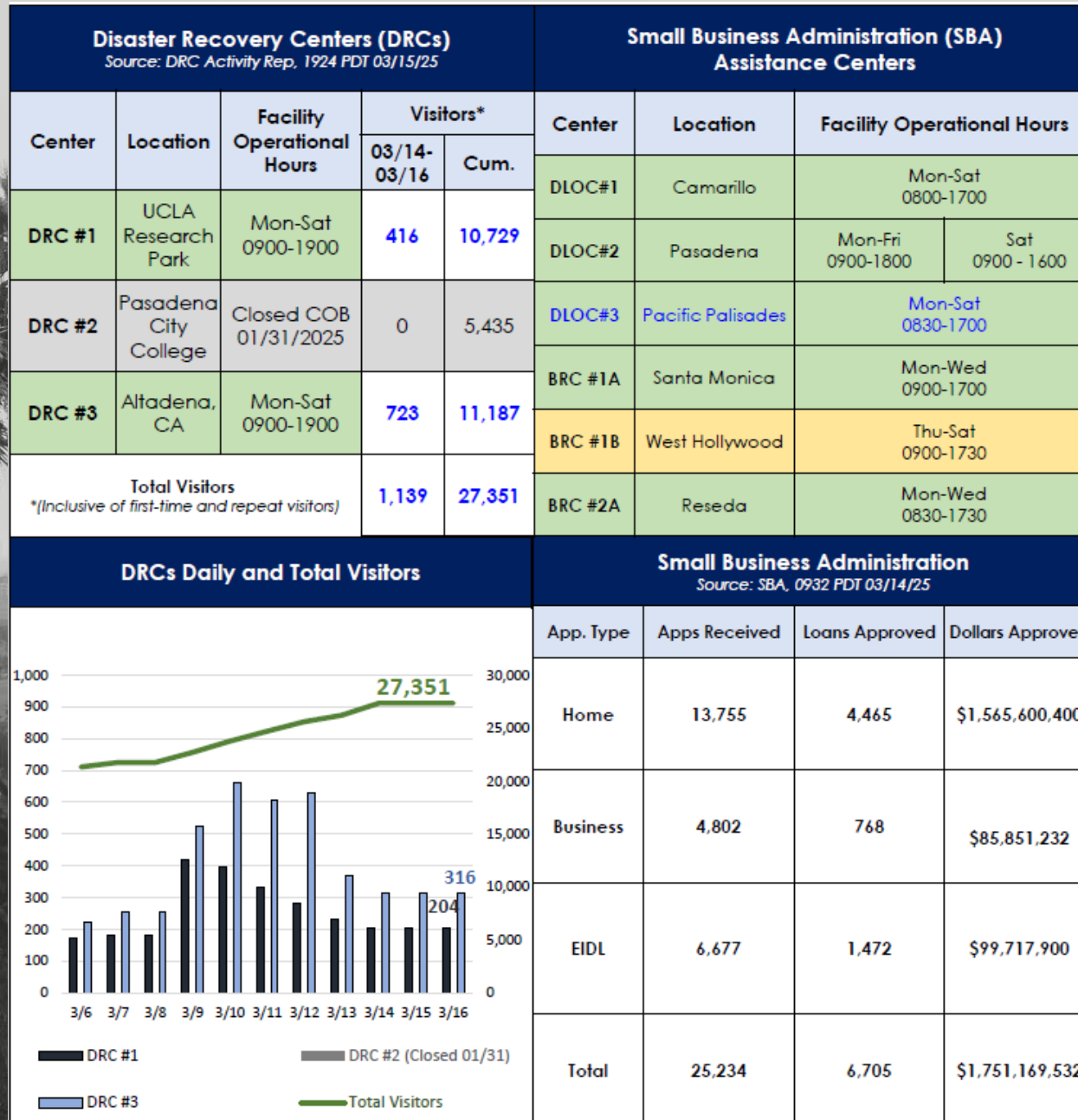
Interagency Recovery Coordination

Source: FDRO, 0713 PDT 03/14/25

Survivors Engaged	Daily	Cumulative	Task Force	Initial Meeting	Membership (Federal/State/County/City)	RSF Connection	Needs Assessment Status
Disaster Recovery Centers	45 (-7)	4,653	Cultural and Natural Resources	01/31/2025	Fed./State/County/City	NCR	Complete
			Economic Development	01/28/2025	Fed./State/County/City	ECON	Complete
			Health and Social Services	02/05/2025	Fed./State/County/City	HHS/HEHS	Complete
Speakers Bureaus/Events	39 (+39)	2,121	Housing	01/28/2025	Fed./State/County/City	Housing	Complete
			Long-Term Recovery/ Rebuilding	02/10/2025	Fed./State/County/City	Housing/CPCB (Community Assistance)	Complete
			Schools	01/15/2025	Fed./State/County/City	HHS/HEHS	Complete
Field Outreach Visits	17 (+17)	347	Infrastructure	01/22/2025	Fed./State/County/City	Infrastructure	Complete
			Utilities	02/01/2025	Fed./State/County/City	Infrastructure	Complete
			Watershed	01/15/2025	Fed./State/County/City	Infrastructure/NCR	Complete



Current Stats





Coordinating Agencies

Recovery Support Function	State Agency	Federal Agency
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation	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 Governor's Office of Emergency Services	US Army Corps of Engineers
Natural and Cultural Resources	California Natural Resources Agency	Department of Interior

2019

California Disaster Recovery Framework

JANUARY 2019



National Disaster Recovery Framework

Third Edition
December 10, 2024



DR-4856 Task Forces/RSF Alignment

LA COUNTY TASK FORCES:

Watershed TF

Cultural and Natural TF

Schools TF

Housing TF

Health and Social TF

Rebuilding & Long-term
Recovery TF

Economic Development

Long-Term Recovery

Infrastructure / NCR RSF

Natural and Cultural
Resources RSF

Health and Social
Services RSF

Housing RSF

Health and Social
Services RSF

All RSFs

Economic RSF

Community Planning &
Capacity Building RSF /
All RSFs

STATE TASK FORCES:

Watershed TF

Debris TF

Schools TF

Housing TF, IA Branch

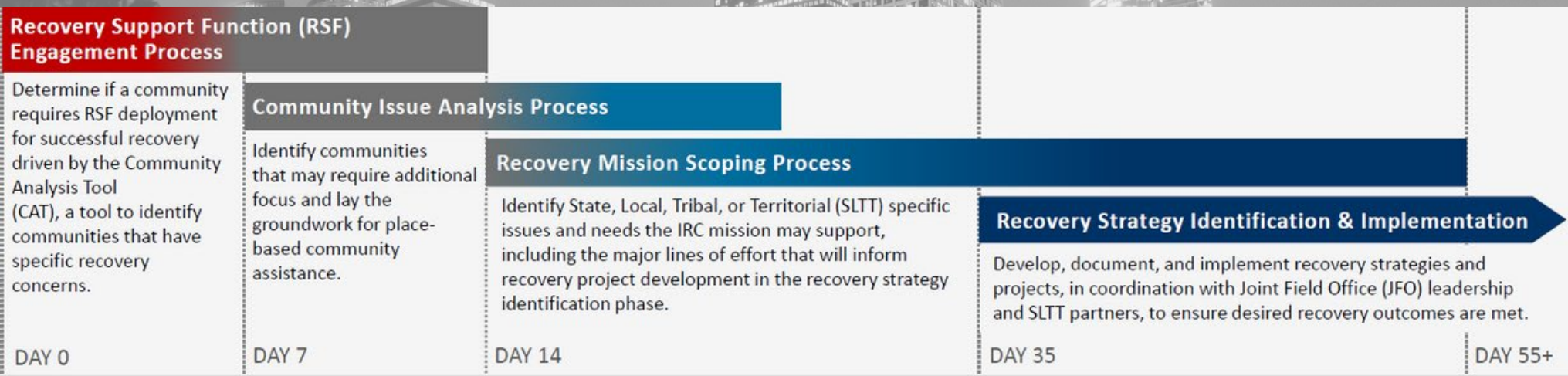
Mass Care Branch, Priority
Populations TF

Infrastructure TF, Schools TF

County TF Supported by RSF

County TF Supported by RSF

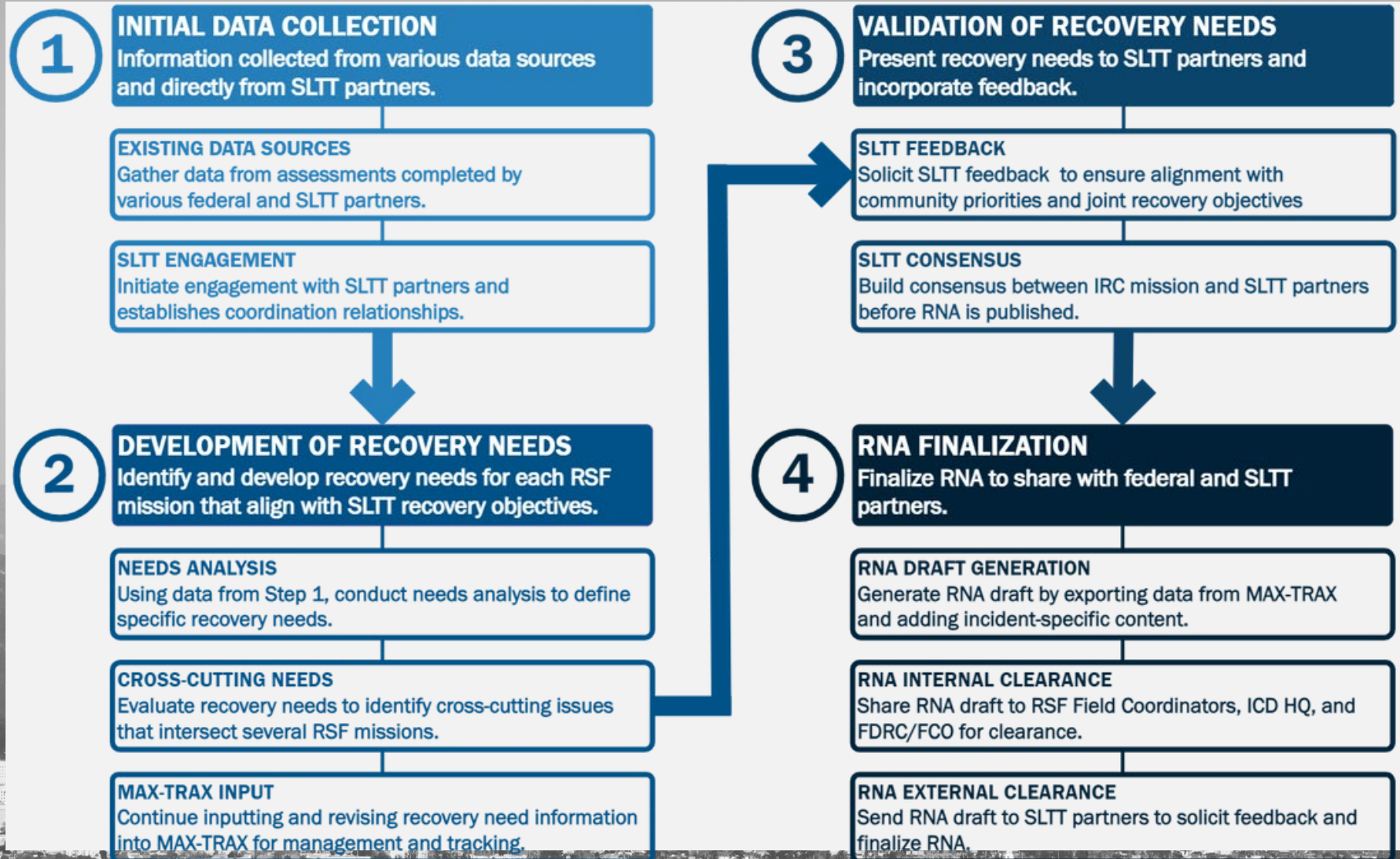
Interagency Recovery Coordination Process



Milestone	Milestone	Milestone	Milestone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate CAT recommendations to understand disaster impacts Develop/implement RSF Mission Assignments Finalize IRC staff plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSFs use analysis information to plan program implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify community specific issues and needs Engage SLTT to solicit major lines of effort Recovery mission scope interim document completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage localities to ensure projects and strategies that meet SLTT expectations Document completed that includes recovery projects, strategies, and actions Publish Recovery Strategy Implementation Plan and Staffing Plan Add relevant information from the Recovery Strategy Implementation Plan to the operation's Integrated Strategic Plan

*Phases are iterative, designed to build on each other and account for changing recovery needs in support of SLTT partners

RECOVERY NEEDS ASSESSMENT(RNA) Development Process



Critical Information Gathered for RNA

CRITICAL DATA BY RSF

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of SLTT capacity to address impacts including recovery planning, resource, and project management, etc. • Overarching community issues based on existing vulnerabilities.
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to businesses • Impacts to workforce • Impacts to employment • Impacts to major economic sectors • Analysis of impacted economic sectors.
HEALTH, EDUCATION, & HUMAN SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to public and environment health • Impacts to healthcare systems • Impacts to schools and institutes of higher education • Impacts to human services systems • Impacts to survivors' behavioral health and behavioral healthcare systems
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to homes • Ratio of owners vs. renters • Gap analysis for housing (IA, insurance, permitting, etc.) • Estimates of overall housing damages in communities.
INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to physical infrastructure including power utilities, water and wastewater systems, transportation systems, communication systems, etc. • Analysis of long -term restoration requirements
NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impacts • Impacts to historic and cultural sites

KEY TIPS FOR DATA SOURCES

- Leverage existing data from FEMA and other federal and state agencies to collect critical data.
- Other federal agencies not activated via an RSF may also have completed data assessments based on their own authorities.
- Share relevant data sources with all IRC partners.

DR-4856 Current Top Recovery Needs For Each RSF

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination needed amongst city, county, state, and the federal government to manage recovery• Streamline residential and commercial permitting process• Restore community values and culture
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displaced businesses lack the incentives to return• Municipalities lack access to data on impacted businesses• Public Perceptions that businesses in the impacted area aren't open for business
HEALTH, EDUCATION, & HUMAN SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concerning environmental and public health impacts during the recovery process• Gaps identified in existing behavioral health programs and services• Impacted educational institutions need long term support to rebuild and reopen
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing solutions must align with communities rebuild vision• Insufficient available affordable rental housing units• Insurance rate increases continue to impact homeowners
INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undergrounding of utilities due to extensive damage to electrical grid and communication infrastructure• Delayed in the recovery process due to unsafe drinking water• Degrading flood control measures and undersized culverts will prolong the infrastructure recovery process
NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damages to natural ecosystems, natural landscapes, and waterways, wildlife habitats• Historical and cultural resources lost to the wildfires• Restoration of lost of arts and cultural landmarks

Target Recovery Outcomes



Community Planning & Capacity Building: Community can successfully lead and manage its own recovery.



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



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



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



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



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

FEMA and State Public Assistance Programs

- FEMA's largest grant program
- Provides assistance to state agencies, local units of government, special districts, tribal nations, and some PNPs
- Federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and restoration of disaster - damaged publicly owned facilities.
- Subject to State and local cost share requirements (Usually 75% / 18.75% / 6.25%)



Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide

Version 5.0, Effective January 6, 2025

(FP 104-009-2)



FEMA

Request for FEMA Public Assistance

Grants Portal Account and Request for Public Assistance (RPA)

For State Agencies, Counties, Cities, Local Public Authorities, School Districts, Special Districts, Tribal Nations, and certain Private Nonprofits.

Requests for Public Assistance (RPA) **must be submitted via FEMA's Grants Portal:**

- **EXISTING** GRANTS PORTAL USER:
Please login to [FEMA's Grants Portal](#). For step-by-step instructions, please review FEMA's ["How-To: RPA Submission for Existing Users"](#) tutorial.
- **NEW** GRANTS PORTAL USER:
To set up a new Grants Portal Account, go to [FEMA's Grants Portal website](#) and click on the link that says, ["Register Your Organization for Public Assistance."](#) For detailed instructions, please review FEMA's ["How-To: Org Creation and RPA submission."](#)

***New organizations must have an approved organization profile before they can submit an RPA**

Have Questions?

Email: DisasterRecovery@caloes.ca.gov



The State/Recipient's Role

The State has the responsibility to...

- Serve as the official contact between Subrecipients/Applicants and FEMA
- Educate Subrecipients/Applicants on the Public Assistance Program and other available assistance
- Provide technical support and assistance to Subrecipients/Applicants
- Assist with collection of data to help prepare the Project Worksheets (with FEMA)
- Disburse grant funds to Subrecipients/Applicants and initiate Subrecipients collection actions when necessary
- Administer Subrecipients/Applicant subawards through project monitoring, inspection, review, and audits for compliance with federal regulations
- Conduct application closeouts
- Facilitate Quarterly Reporting to FEMA

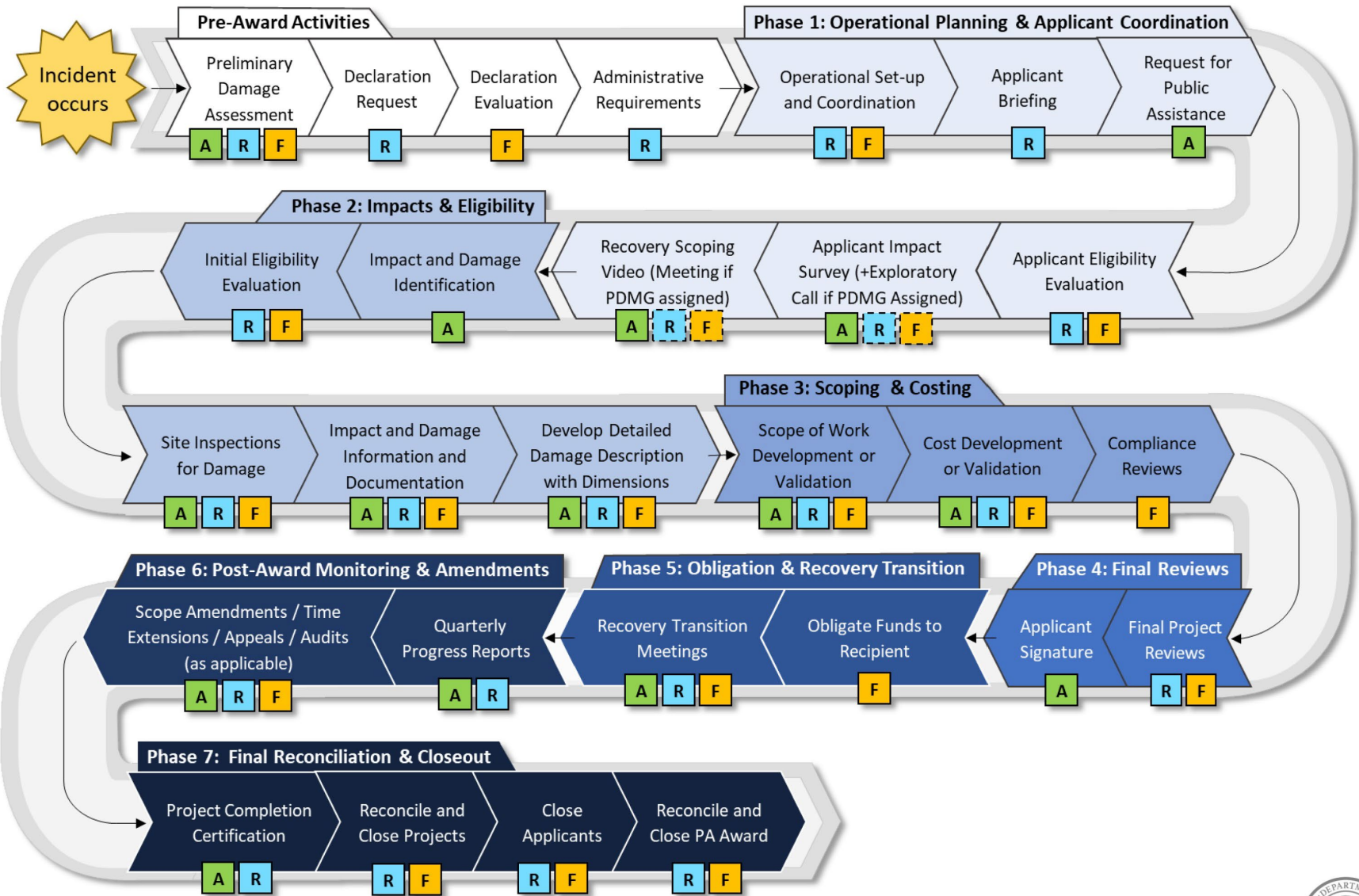
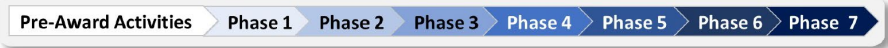


The Subrecipient/Applicant's Role

- Provide Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)
- Assist with Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)
- Request assistance
- Log in, monitor, and maintain Grants Portal account
- Thoroughly identify damaged sites and costs
- Provide documentation to FEMA and Cal OES for all projects
- Expend grant funds in accordance with grant requirements
- Be accountable to the State for Federal funds
- Maintain clear and organized documentation
- Provide information for Quarterly Reports and for project closeout within 90 days of project completion.
- Provide information to Cal OES regarding SOE provisions being used

FEMA Public Assistance National Workflow

PROGRAM DELIVERY PROCESS STEPS



Key:

Applicant	Recipient	FEMA
A	R	F



Exploratory Call

- FEMA now requests the completion of an **Applicant Impact Survey** which will be emailed after your RPA submission.
- Shortly after your RPA is approved, you will be contacted by a Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) who will be your Point of Contact and assist you in navigating the Public Assistance Process. The objective of the call is to prepare for the Recovery Scoping Meeting as follows:
 - Understand the Applicant's incident impacts by gathering information about the type and level of damage and priority needs for assistance
 - Ensure Applicant understands general requirements
 - Provide key information on documents, procurement, and EHP requirements
 - Schedule the Recovery Scoping Meeting and define appropriate attendees



Recovery Scoping Meeting

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS: “KICK OFF MEETING”)

- ❑ Provides Eligibility Information
- ❑ Starts a **60-day clock** to identify and report damages (Impact List/Damage Inventory)
- ❑ Opportunity for the Applicant to discuss special needs
- ❑ Subrecipient/Applicant’s key staff should attend
- ❑ Applicants should submit damage inventory indicating:
 - Damage Description(s)
 - Location
 - Estimated Costs
- ❑ Be prepared to discuss scope and nature of work and insurance documentation
- ❑ Be prepared to discuss with State representative which SOE provisions are being used and how long they are needed

Site Inspections

- FEMA gathers project-specific information by conducting site inspections and obtaining documentation.
- FEMA conducts inspections at sites with work to be completed.
- The purpose of the inspection is to validate, quantify, and document the cause, location, and details of the reported damage and debris impacts. This is not an eligibility review.
- FEMA may also identify EHP issues, project-related conservation opportunities, and PA mitigation opportunities during the site inspection.

Eligible Facilities

- Buildings, systems, or equipment, built or manufactured; or improved and maintained natural features
- Legal responsibility of an eligible Subrecipient/Applicant
- Located in a designated disaster area
- Not under the authority of another federal agency
- In active use at the time of disaster

Eligible/Ineligible Work Examples

Eligible:

- Direct result of a declared disaster
- Located in a designated disaster area
- Legal responsibility of an eligible Applicant/Subrecipient

Ineligible:

- Applicant/Subrecipient negligence
- Deferred maintenance
- Pre-existing damage or debris
- Duplication of Benefits. Revenue collected by the Applicant (including fees and fines) for the performance of eligible work funded under this policy is considered program income. The project worksheet will be reduced accordingly during closeout
- Non-compliance with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations



Categories of Work



A
DEBRIS
REMOVAL

B
EMERGENCY
PROTECTIVE
MEASURES

C
ROADS &
BRIDGES

D
WATER
CONTROL
FACILITIES

E
BUILDINGS
&
EQUIPMENT

F
UTILITIES

G
PARKS,
RECREATION,
& OTHER

I
BUILDING
CODE &
FLOOD-
PLAIN
MANAGE-
MENT
ADMIN. &
ENFORCE-
MENT

Hazard Mitigation

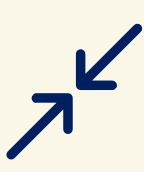
Hazard mitigation is defined as long-term, independent solutions to reduce future risk to life and property from natural hazard events.

MITIGATE HAZARDS



This is an on-going process that occurs before, during, and after disasters and serves to break the cycle of repeated damage and repair.

Eligibility Criteria for Section 406


 Reduce potential of **any** future damage to the facility*

 Technically feasible

 Cost Effective

 Compliant with all laws and executive orders

 Only for Category C-G permanent work project

 Work beyond codes and standards

Cost Share Incentive Program

FEMA Policy FP-104-24-002

Project Activity	New Total Project Cost Share
Applicant completes an eligible Hazard Mitigation Proposal on a PA Permanent Work project for which the total cost of the Hazard Mitigation Proposal is equal to or greater than 20% of the total eligible repair/restoration cost of the project .	80% Federal Share
<p>Applicant completes an eligible Hazard Mitigation Proposal on a Permanent Work project for which the total cost of the Hazard Mitigation Proposal is equal to or greater than 20% of the total eligible repair/restoration cost of the project at the time of obligation;</p> <p>AND Applicant has adopted the current 2024 edition or the previous 2021 edition of the IBC and the IECC for commercial buildings or equivalent code or standard, such as ASHRAE Standard 90.1.*</p>	85% Federal Share

Notes:

- The incentive measure is at the project level when FEMA cost effectiveness is at the facility level.
- The mitigation incentive program is nullified if the permanent work cost share of the disaster is adjusted to 90% federal share.

*Cal OES working with FEMA to confirm California Green Codes meets this requirement



Local Planning

- Local hazard mitigation plans have a similar risk assessment process for natural hazards
- Cal OES evaluated the Mitigation Strategies of all 58 county LHMPs

County HMPs included 2,256 individual mitigation actions				
Hazard	Statewide Assessment of County Plan Mitigation Actions by Hazard		Assessment of Counties Addressing a Specific Hazard in Mitigation Actions	
	# of Actions	% of All Actions	# of Counties	% of All Counties
All Hazards/ Multi-Hazard	921	41%	55	95%
Wildfire	367	16%	48	83%
Earthquake	166	7%	43	74%
Flood	367	16%	41	71%
Drought	96	4%	30	52%
Dam Failure	49	2%	26	45%
Severe Weather	60	2%	23	40%
Climate Change	54	2%	17	30%
Extreme Temperatures	22	1%	14	24%
Landslide	35	2%	12	21%

HMA Programs

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): All-hazards post-disaster funding for California mitigation proposals; can be leveraged statewide (not just in disaster impacted area)

- **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC):** Annual, nationally-competitive program funding mitigation actions. Process starts each year in August
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA):** Annual, nationally-competitive program funding mitigation actions that protect properties insured by National Flood Insurance Program. Process starts each year in August.
- **HMGP-Post Fire:** HMGP for FMAG declarations

Eligibility Requirements

- Eligible subapplicant type (same as PA)
- FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP)
- Long-term standalone solution
- Cost-effectiveness using FEMA's BCA toolkit
- 25% non-federal cost share
- 48-month period of performance
- Environmental/historic preservation review
- No construction or ground disturbance prior to FEMA approval!

Subgrant Types

- **Planning Grants:** deliverable is a FEMA-approved LHMP (new or update)
- **Planning-related activity grants** aim to integrate LHMPs to other planning mechanisms, outreach/education for your LHMP or floodplain management
- **Project scoping** should be used when the mitigation problem and solution are not known, and you need to evaluate a potential intervention (i.e. the proposed activity results in a resource, strategy, or tangible mitigation product that will reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future flooding and increase resilience)
- **Construction projects:** structural mitigation (A/D, elevation, reconstruction), wildfire mitigation, nature-based solutions.
- **Nature-based solutions** include, but are not limited to, restoration of grasslands, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, dunes, and reefs; living shorelines; soil stabilization; aquifer storage and recovery; bioretention systems

NEIGHBORHOOD OR SITE SCALE



RAIN GARDENS

A rain garden is a shallow, vegetated basin that collects and absorbs runoff from rooftops, sidewalks, and streets.

Rain gardens can be added around homes and businesses to reduce and treat stormwater runoff.



VEGETATED SWALES

A vegetated swale is a channel holding plants or mulch that treats and slows stormwater as it flows down a slope.

Vegetated swales can be placed along streets and in parking lots to soak up and treat their runoff, improving water quality.

Illustration of a vegetated swale in a parking lot setting.



A green roof is fitted with a planting medium and vegetation. A green roof reduces runoff by soaking up rainfall. It can also reduce energy costs for cooling the building.

Extensive green roofs, which have deeper soil, are more common on commercial buildings. Intensive green roofs, which have shallower soil, are more common on residential buildings.



RAINWATER HARVESTING

Rainwater harvesting systems collect and store rainfall for later use. They slow runoff and can reduce the demand for potable water.

Rainwater systems include rain barrels that store tens of gallons and rainwater cisterns that store hundreds or thousands of gallons.



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

Permeable pavements allow more water to soak into the ground. Common types include porous concrete, porous asphalt, and interlocking pavers.

Permeable pavement systems are most commonly used for parking lots.



TREE CANOPY

Tree canopy can reduce stormwater runoff by catching rainfall on branches and leaves and increasing evapotranspiration. By keeping neighborhoods cooler in the summer, tree canopy can also reduce the "urban heat island effect."

Of trees' many benefits, many we've set urban tree canopy goals.

COASTAL AREAS



COASTAL WETLANDS

Coastal wetlands are found along ocean, estuary, or freshwater coastlines.

They are often referred to as "spongers" because of their ability to absorb wave energy during storms or normal tide cycles.



OYSTER REEFS

Oysters are often referred to as "ecosystem engineers" because of their tendency to attach to hard surfaces and create large reefs made of thousands of individuals.

In addition to offering shelter and food to coastal species, oyster reefs buffer coasts from waves and filter surrounding waters.



DUNES

Dunes are coastal features made of blown sand. Healthy dunes often have dune grasses or other vegetation to keep their shape.

Dunes can serve as a barrier between the water's edge and inland areas, buffering waves as a first line of defense.



WATERFRONT PARKS

Waterfront parks in coastal areas can be intentionally designed to flood during extreme events, reducing flooding elsewhere.

Waterfront parks can also absorb the impact from tidal or storm flooding and improve water quality.



LIVING SHORELINES

Living shorelines stabilize a shore by combining natural and man-made elements.

STREETS

Wells use a suite of green space practices to manage stormwater and improve water quality.

Green infrastructure features to consider can also contribute to and more attractive environment and biking.

WATERSHED SCALE



LAND CONSERVATION

Land conservation is one way of preserving interconnected systems of open space that sustain healthy communities.

Land conservation projects begin by prioritizing areas of land for acquisition. Land or conservation easements can be bought or acquired through donation.



GREENWAYS

Greenways are corridors of protected open space managed for both conservation and recreation.

Greenways often follow rivers or other natural features. They link habitats and provide networks of open space for people to explore and enjoy.



WETLAND RESTORATION AND PROTECTION

Restoring and protecting wetlands can improve water quality and reduce flooding. Healthy wetlands filter, absorb, and slow runoff.

Wetlands also sustain healthy ecosystems by recharging groundwater and providing habitat for fish and wildlife.



STORMWATER PARKS

Stormwater parks are recreational spaces that are designed to flood during extreme events and to withstand flooding.

By storing and treating floodwaters, stormwater parks can reduce flooding elsewhere and improve water quality.



FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION

Undisturbed floodplains help keep waterways healthy by storing floodwaters, reducing erosion, filtering water pollution, and providing habitat.

Floodplain restoration rebuilds some of these natural functions by reconnecting the floodplain to its waterway.



Wildfire-Related Grants

Activity Type/Name	HMGP	BRIC
Local Hazard Mitigation Plans	X	X
Planning-related activities	X	X
Project scoping	X	X
Partnership Activities		X
Codes and Standards	X	X
Wildfire Mitigation	X	X
Retrofits	X	X
Secondary Power Sources	X	X
Warning Systems	X	X



Submitting a Subgrant Cal OES Process

- Request a Project Scoping Call
- Submit a Notice of Interest (NOI) – accepted anytime, priority given to subapplicants who submit by deadlines
- NOI reviewed by Cal OES, subapplicants with eligible activities will be invited to attend a subapplication development webinar/workshops
- Subapplication submitted to Cal OES
- Cal OES reviews subapplications
 - Request for Information (RFI)
- Cal OES submits all subapplications to FEMA
 - FEMA may have additional RFIs

Contact HMA



HMA / 404 Inquiries

resilientca@caloes.ca.gov



Grant Information
& Timelines

[HMA Opportunities & Timelines](#)

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