

Financial Resources for Disaster Recovery



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MITIGATION OF “RISKS”

- Develop “Disaster Plan”
- Establish viable supplies (food, water, fuel sources)
- Develop and test life support systems
- Establish “outside” security contacts/relationships
- Assess insurance coverage
- Documentation
 - Existing facility assets
 - FEMA requirements

Critical Areas of Focus During Recovery

- PHASE I

1. Staffing/Administration/Human Resources
2. Finance/Information Systems
3. Communications Systems
4. Emergency Response Protocol

Critical Areas of Focus During Recovery—Phase II

1. Damage Assessment/Documentation
2. Business Continuity Plan

1. Damage Assessment/ Documentation

- Create “Disaster” File
 - Photos, Videos
 - Repair Orders
 - Inventory Items
- Insurance Coverage
 - Property Damage
 - Business Interruption
- FEMA Documentation
 - Emergency Protective Costs
 - Debris Removal

2. Business Continuity

- Establish a Fundraising/Operational (Finance, Payroll, Human Resources) Satellite Office
- Establish a Disaster Recovery Center/Manager
- Maximize insurance/FEMA proceeds (property damage and business interruption)
- Explore other possible “funding” opportunities:
 - Current banking partnerships
 - Other governmental sources/grants

2. Business Continuity, cont'd.

- Solicit assistance from Institutional Board members and Volunteers
- Analyze Pre-Disaster “Business Model” and Effect Necessary Modifications/Adjustments (e.g. Reduced Services, Shorter Operational Hours, etc...)
- Human Resources
 - Prepare proactively for “staff related” mental health Issues
 - Establish a staff reduction/furlough plan
 - Strategically analyze current pay and benefits structure

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- The “F” does not stand for FAST
- Vocabulary
- Types of Disasters
- Public Assistance Grant Program
- Application Process
- Documentation and Record Keeping

FEMA – Authority

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (subject to interpretation)
- CFR44 - Code of Federal Regulations
- Policy – 9500 Series
- FEMA Applicants Handbook – Pub 321
- FEMA Public Assistance Guide – Pub 322

Vocabulary/FEMA Speak

- GOHSEP – Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.
- SAL– State Applicant Liaison, your new BFF.
- PO – FEMA Project Officer, sometimes your friend.
- PAC – FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator, usually not your friend.
- DRS – State Disaster Recovery Specialist, doesn’t stick around long enough to become a friend.
- Applicant – that would be you.
- PW – Project Worksheet
- Demobilize – every 180 days
- On Rotation = Vacation

Types of Disasters (www.Fema.gov)

- Chemical Emergencies
- Dam Failure
- Earthquake
- Fire or Wildfire
- Flood
- Hazardous Material
- Heat Hurricane
- Landslide
- Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
- Terrorism
- Thunderstorm
- Tornado
- Tsunami
- Volcano
- Wildfire
- Winter Storm

Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program

- This program provides assistance to State, Tribal and local governments and certain types of Private Nonprofits.
- FEMA provides grants for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement or restoration of Presidential declared disaster damaged facilities.
- Provides assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.
- The Federal share is not less than 75% of the eligible cost. The grantee (the State) determines how the remaining percentage is split with the sub grantees (applicants).

Application Process

- Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- Preliminary damage assessment.
- Applicant Briefing.
- Submission of requests for public assistance is an online process through the grantee which is usually the State.
- Kick-off Meeting.
- Project Formulation and Cost Estimating.
- Project Review and Validation.
- Obligation of Federal Funds and Disbursement.
- Appeals and Closeout.

Categories of Work

Emergency Work

- “A” – Debris Removal
- “B” – Emergency Protective Measures

Permanent Work

- “C” – Roads and Bridges
- “D” – Water Control Facilities
- “E” – Buildings, Equipment, Supplies
- “F” – Utilities
- “G” – Parks, Recreational, Other

Documentation and Record Keeping

- Damages must be properly identified and documented (photographs or video). Substantial damage is determined by the local floodplain manager.
- Accurate documentation will help you recover eligible costs, collect the information necessary to develop your project worksheets, validate small project accuracy and help you become audit ready.

Undocumented eligible expenses **WILL NOT** be reimbursed!

Maximizing Reimbursement

- Appeal.
- Appeal again.
- The 50% rule.
- CEF – Cost Estimating Format.
- NFIP – National Flood Insurance .

Considerations involved in restoring a facility.

- Relocation (can include land acquisition).
- Improved Projects.
- Alternate Projects.