



# Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

Working with partners across the Commonwealth to keep residents and communities prepared and safe.

# All Disasters Begin & End Locally



**Disaster Impacts a Local Jurisdiction**

**Requests for Assistance**



## Local Response

- Local Resources
- Local Volunteers
- Intrastate Mutual Aid
- Emergency Contracts



## State Response

- State Agencies
- Private Organizations
- Non-Impacted Local Resources
- Interstate Mutual Aid (EMAC)



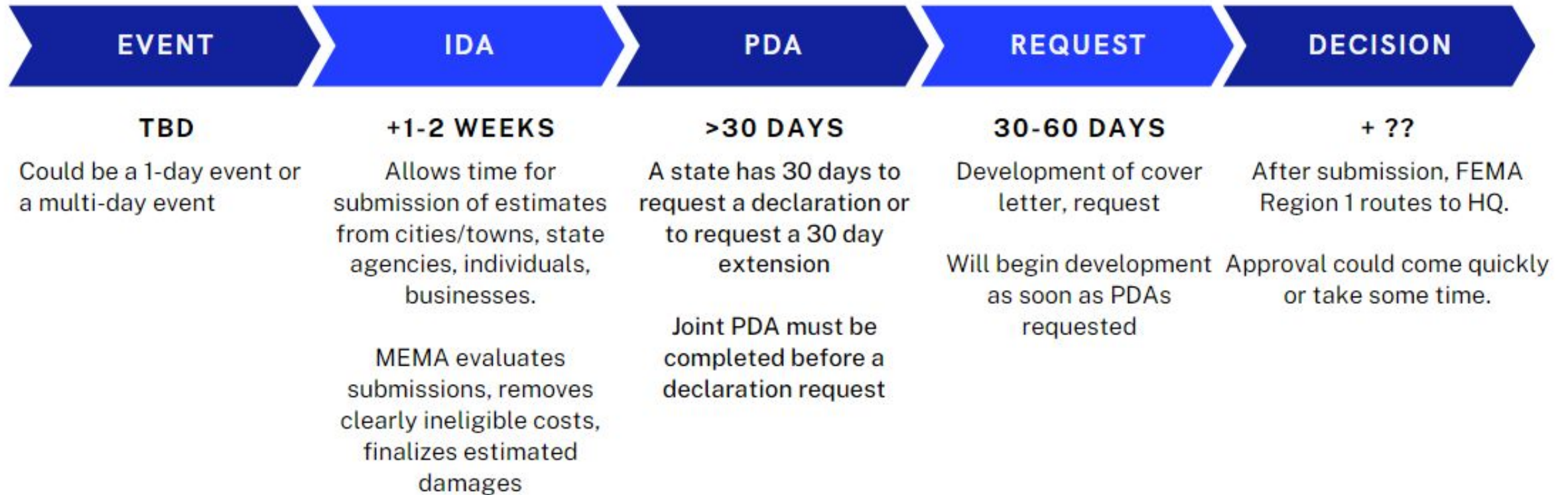
## Federal Response

- Federal Agencies
- Private Organizations

STATE

FEDERAL

# Disaster Timeline



# State Response Coordination

- Make recommendations to and advise Governor and other key officials on response actions, priorities and objectives
- Operate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and Regional EOCs
- Provide situational awareness
- Issue alerts and warnings
- Establish operational priorities & objectives
- Coordinate state response
- Coordinate with federal agencies, particularly FEMA
- Coordinate with private sector
- Deploy field personnel
- Establish critical communications
- Process / fulfill resource requests
- Facilitate mutual aid (intra & interstate)
- Coordinate public information
- Assess impacts
- Coordinate state disaster assistance
- Seek and coordinate federal disaster assistance
- Initiate recovery actions



# Regional Emergency Operations Centers

- **Three REOCs**

- Agawam (MEMA West)
- Tewkesbury (MEMA East)
- Franklin (MEMA East)

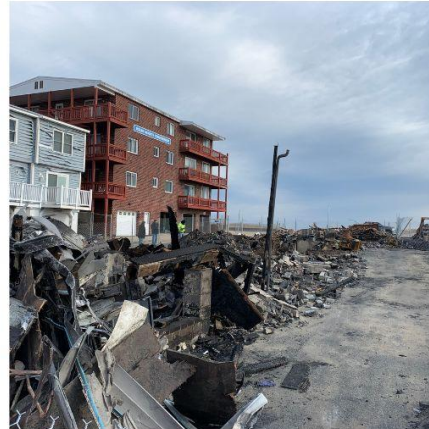
- **Response Role**

- Any emergency/disaster event
- Special events and EAPs
- Primary POC for locals (steady state, response, and recovery)
- Situational awareness
- Resource requests
- Deployment to field



# Recovery Resource Centers

- **One-stop shop for basic needs**
  - Non-profits
  - State agencies
- **A record 7 RRCs in 2022**
  - Salisbury (Jan)
  - Fitchburg (Mar)
  - Lawrence (Apr)
  - Worcester (Jul)
  - Leicester (Aug)
  - New Bedford (Dec)
  - Lowell (Dec)



# Recovery: Returning to a (new) normal

- **Stafford Act Declarations**
- **FEMA Programs**
- **SBA Disaster Declarations**
- **USDA Emergency Designations and Declarations**
- **Direct Federal Assistance**



## Local Recovery

- Local impacts
- Local State of Emergency
- Rapid, Individual, and Preliminary Damage Assessments
- Long Term Recovery Groups (LTRG)
- Assistance to citizens



## State Recovery

- State impacts
- Rapid, Individual, and Preliminary Damage Assessments
- State of Emergency
- Declaration Requests
- LTRG Support
- Gap disasters



## Federal Recovery

- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments
- Public/Individual Assistance
- SBA Loans
- Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- Joint Field Office (JFO)

☐ STATE

☐ FEDERAL

# Stafford Act Disasters



## Governed By Statute

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Declaration Process is codified at 44 C.F.R. Part §206, Subpart B

## Emergency Declaration (EM)

- Provides Direct Federal Assistance to support the State's response to an event
- Limited reimbursement for emergency protective measures
- Can be requested prior to an event
- Limited to \$5 million in federal support

## Major Disaster Declaration (DR)

- Requires a Joint Preliminary Disaster Assessment (PDA)
- Must meet “thresholds” and demonstrate the event is beyond the capabilities of local and state response
- Provides access to Federal Grant Programs:
  - Individual Assistance (IA)
  - Public Assistance (PA)
  - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)



# Federal Recovery Programs

## Public Assistance (PA)

Supplement State, Tribal, and Local Expense *through reimbursement*

- Emergency Work
  - Emergency protective measures, debris removal, snow assistance
- Permanent Work
  - Repair/restore damages infrastructure, utilities, and equipment to pre-disaster conditions

## Individual Assistance (IA)

Benefits to survivors that are uninsured or underinsured

- Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
  - Rental Assistance
  - Short-term Lodging Expenses
  - Home Repair Assistance
  - Replacement of destroyed Property
- May also include:
  - Legal services, Crisis Counseling, Case Management and Mass Care

# Major Disaster Declaration Criteria

For a Major Disaster Declaration, FEMA will consider factors such as:

- The amount and type of damages;
- Estimated cost of assistance (utilizing the established cost thresholds);
- ~~Localized impacts;~~
- The available resources of the State and local governments and other disaster relief organizations;
- Insurance coverage in force (consideration of amount of insurance coverage that is in force or should have been in force as required by law and regulation);
- Imminent threats to public health and safety;
- Recent multiple disasters in the State (disaster history within the last 12-month period as well as declarations by the Governor and the extent to which the State has spent its own funds);
- Hazard mitigation (extent to which State and local government measures contributed to the reduction of disaster damages, especially implementation of measures required as a result of previous major disaster declarations);
- Assistance available from other Federal program and other sources; and
- Other factors pertinent to a given incident.



# Major Disaster Declaration Process

After the disaster occurs, MEMA staff support one or more damage assessments depending on the amount of damage and expectation of meeting the declaration threshold.

1. IDA = **I**ndividual **D**amage **A**ssessment
2. PDA = **P**reliminary **D**amage **A**ssessment
3. DEC = **D**eclaration

**IDA**

Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs) are conducted by state and local agencies w/ tech asst from MEMA. If results indicate state/county thresholds may be met, MEMA requests joint **Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA)** to view and document damage.

**PDA**

Joint field assessment; If state/county thresholds met, the Governor requests a **disaster declaration** from the President of the United States.

**DEC**

The President may subsequently issue a disaster declaration under the Stafford Act.

# Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)

- Conducted by cities/towns and state agencies with technical assistance from MEMA, including:
  - Templates and forms
  - Just-in-time training
  - Onsite subject matter experts
  - Assessment verification
- Gather preliminary estimates of event related costs and damages to:
  - Public infrastructure, emergency response costs, debris removal (Public Assistance)
  - Impacts to residential structures and businesses (Individual Assistance and Small Business Administration)

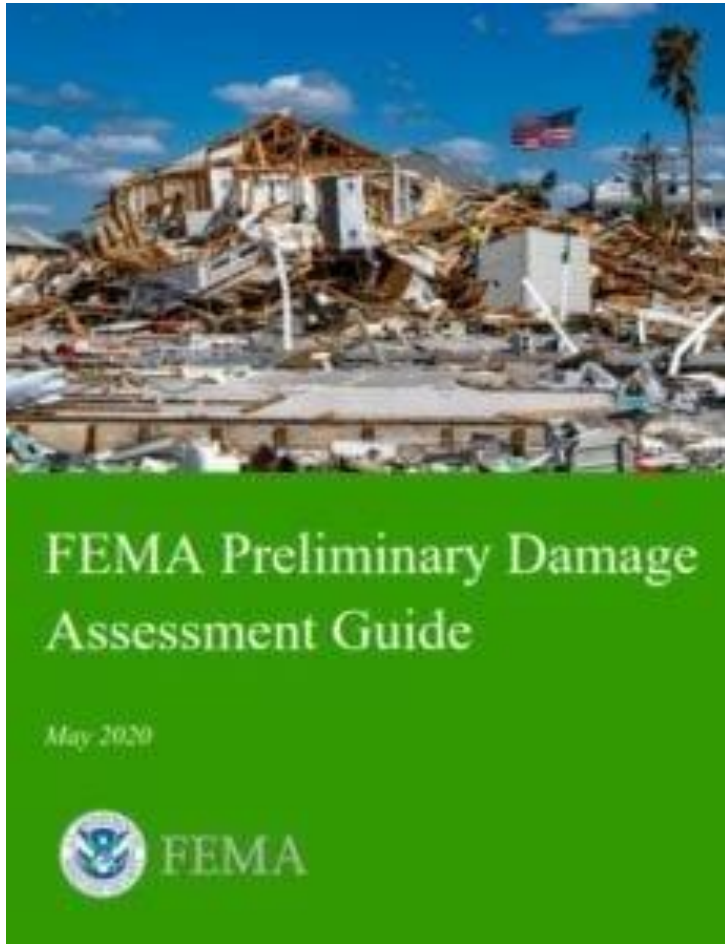


# Initial Damage Assessment (Cont.)



- May include inaccurate or overestimates
- May include expenses that are ultimately ineligible:
  - Covered by insurance
  - Pre-existing damage or deferred maintenance
  - Duplication of benefits with another program (e.g., federal roads, mitigation projects)

# Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)



- State makes a request to FEMA to conduct
- Jointly conducted with FEMA, MEMA, and impacted communities
- Includes professional cost estimators
- Completed separately for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance eligible impacts
- **In Massachusetts, PDA has historically resulted in an estimated damage reduction of about 50% from the Initial Damage Assessment**

# Public Assistance 'Threshold'

PA damage thresholds are:

- Statewide: \$12,935,047 (was \$12,4442,953)
- Barnstable: \$1,053,381.60
- Berkshire: \$593,519.60
- Bristol: \$2,667,912.60
- Duke: \$94,760.00
- Essex: \$3,725,213.40
- Franklin: \$326,733.40
- Hampden: \$2,142,795.00
- Hampshire: \$746,616.80
- Middlesex: \$7,507,209.20
- Nantucket: \$65,573.00
- Norfolk: \$3,339,512.60

# Individual Assistance Criteria

**No bright line; very subjective**

**FEMA will consider:**

- State fiscal capacity and resource availability
- Uninsured home and personal property losses impacted
- Disaster impacted population profile special populations
- Impact to community infrastructure
- Casualties
- Disaster related unemployment



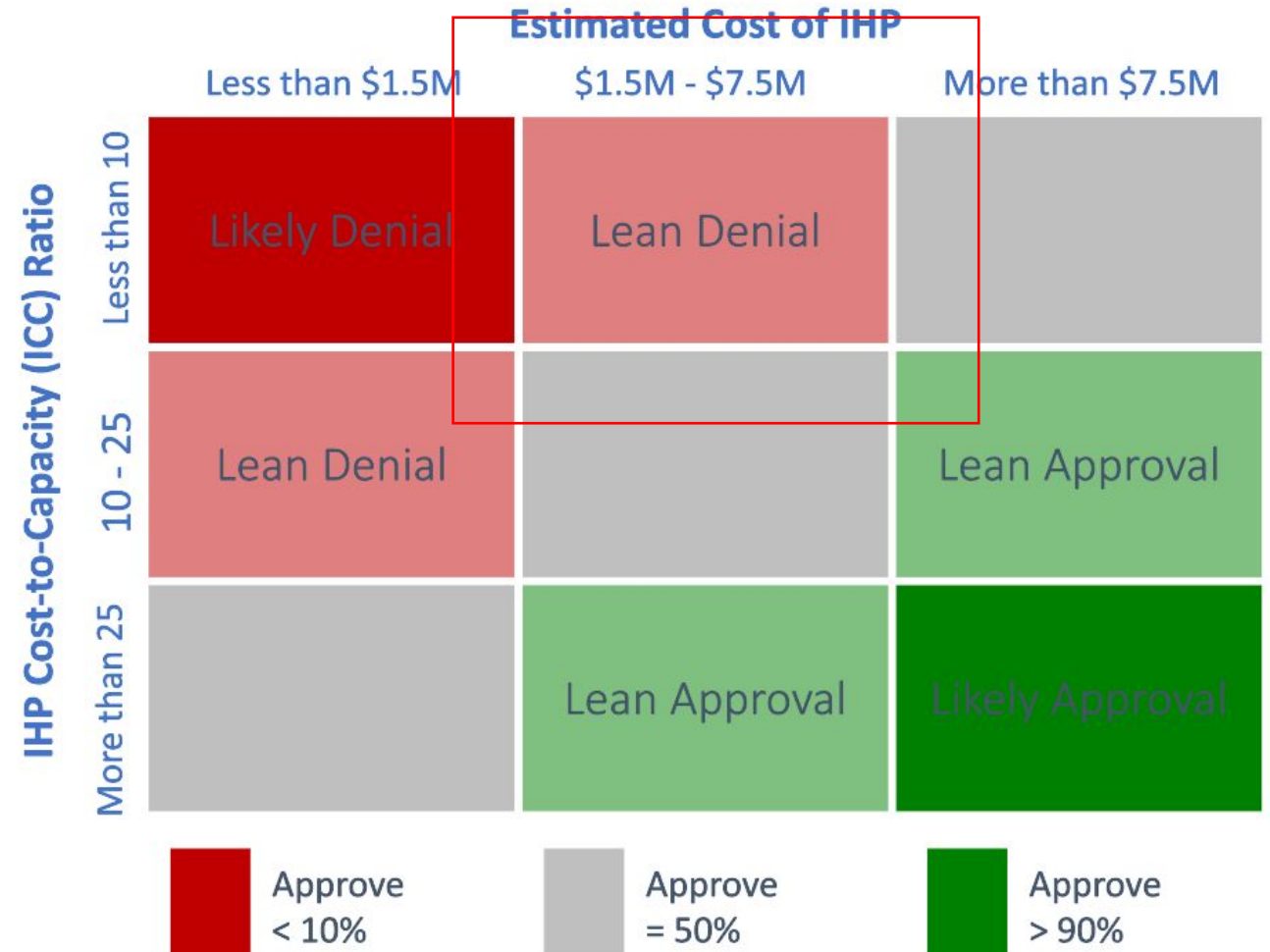


# Individual Assistance Criteria

The principal factors in determining a state's request for Individuals and Households Program (IHP) are the estimated cost of IHP assistance and the state's fiscal capacity compared to the impact on the state, which is represented through an IHP Cost to Capacity Ratio.

For an incident that was estimated to have a \$4.5 million in IHP assistance, we would calculate the ICC ratio as follows:

- Calculate Total Taxable Resources (TTR) in Millions:  
 $679,500,000,000 / 1,000,000 = 679,500$
- Calculate ICC Ratio (IHP est./TTR in millions):  
 $4,500,000 / \$679,500 = 7$



# MASSACHUSETTS LEAN APPROVAL

\$679,500 State TTR in Millions \*  
**12 ICC Ratio** = \$8,154,000  
 estimated cost of IHP

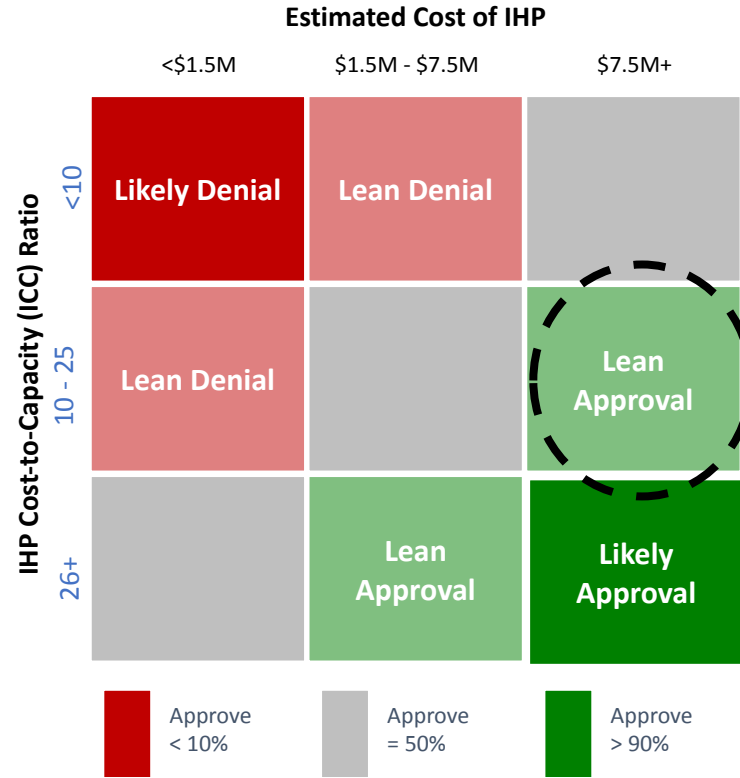
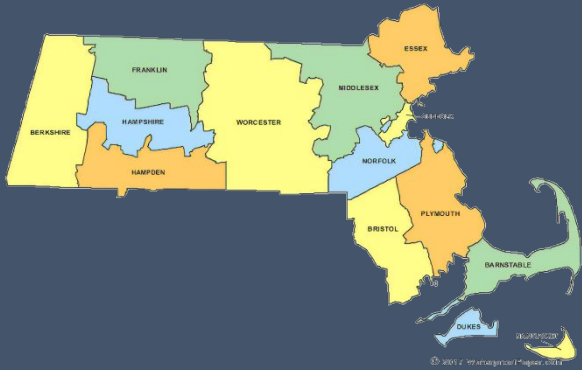


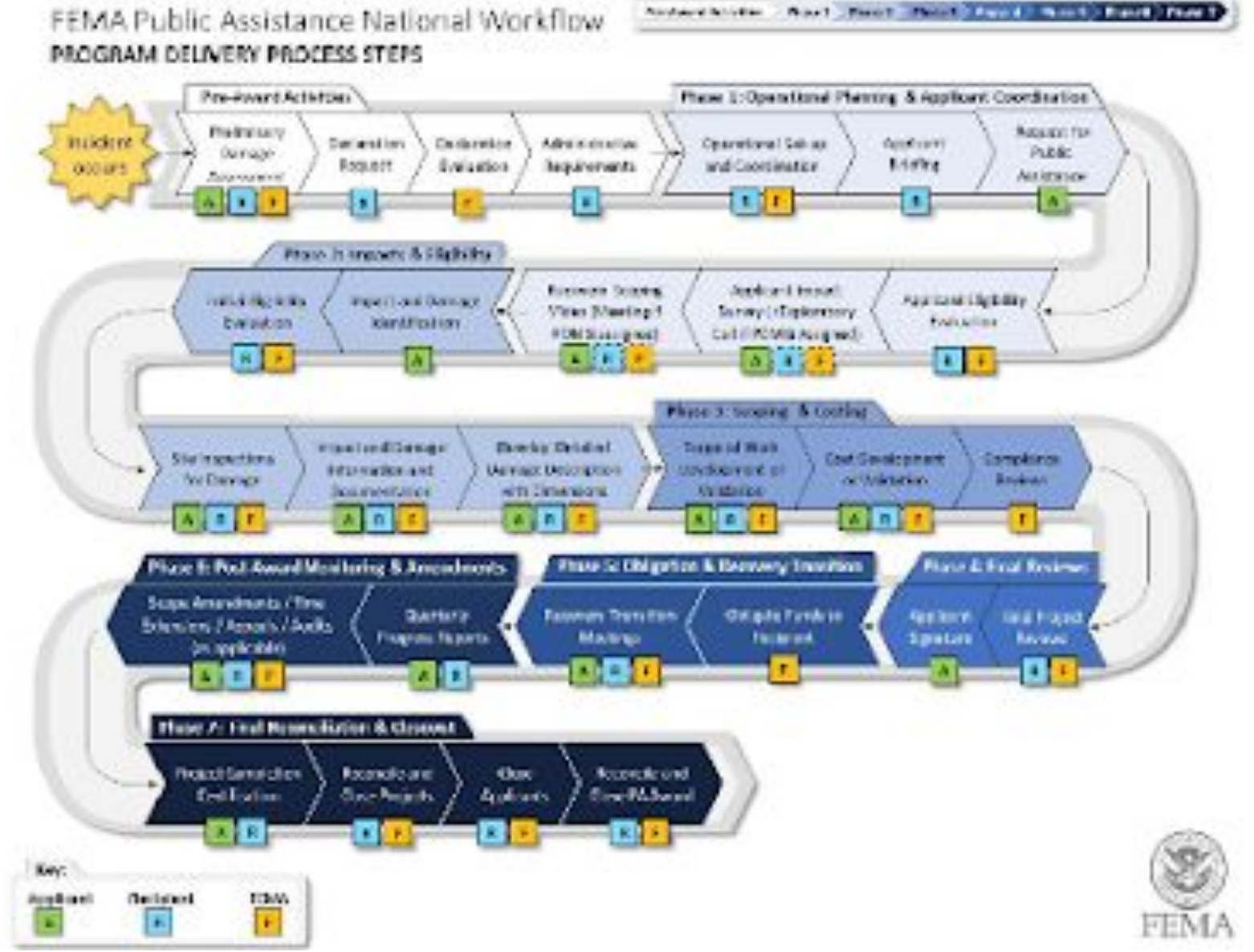
Table assumes 75% Ownership, 50% Insured, and 60% Affected eligible for IHP. More Renters and/or Less Damage will require more damaged dwellings.

County Name	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Affected Getting Assistance	Total
Barnstable County	8	25	300	525	315	648
Dukes County	8	25	300	525	315	648
Nantucket County	8	25	300	525	315	648
Plymouth County	8	25	300	525	315	648
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,592</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,432</b>					
TOTALS in %	<1%	3%	35%	61%		

Total Estimated HA and ONA (75% Federal Share)	<b>\$8,158,156</b>
Total Estimated HA and ONA (100% Costs)	<b>\$8,676,556</b>

**TTR for Massachusetts is higher than other states in Region 1. 26 ICC x Massachusetts TTR would be approximately 17 Million IHP Cost, with Likely Approval.**

# And then what?



Thank You/Questions