



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## NEW EMA ORIENTATION

OCTOBER 19, 2021

# MODULE 2



In this module we will go over:

- Emergency Management Role
  - Presented by: Stormy Friday
- Emergency Management Cycle
  - Presented by: Cassie Parker
- Public and Individual Assistance
  - Presented by: Cody Keith and Larry Cassagne
- Legal Authorities
  - Presented by: Stormy Friday

# BACKGROUND OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency management is a constantly changing system – and will continue to change.

**Civil Defense**



**Emergency Management**



**Homeland Security**

# OBJECTIVES



At the conclusion of this module, you will be able to understand how emergency management functions in Indiana and the initial steps to establish emergency management programs.

1. Examine and define emergency management in the state of Indiana.
2. Explain the intent of EMA programs.
3. Be familiar with applicable emergency management laws and authorities and utilize these documents as required.
4. Utilize and be familiar with hazard identification and risk assessments.
5. Review, understand and utilize key reference materials pertaining to emergency management.

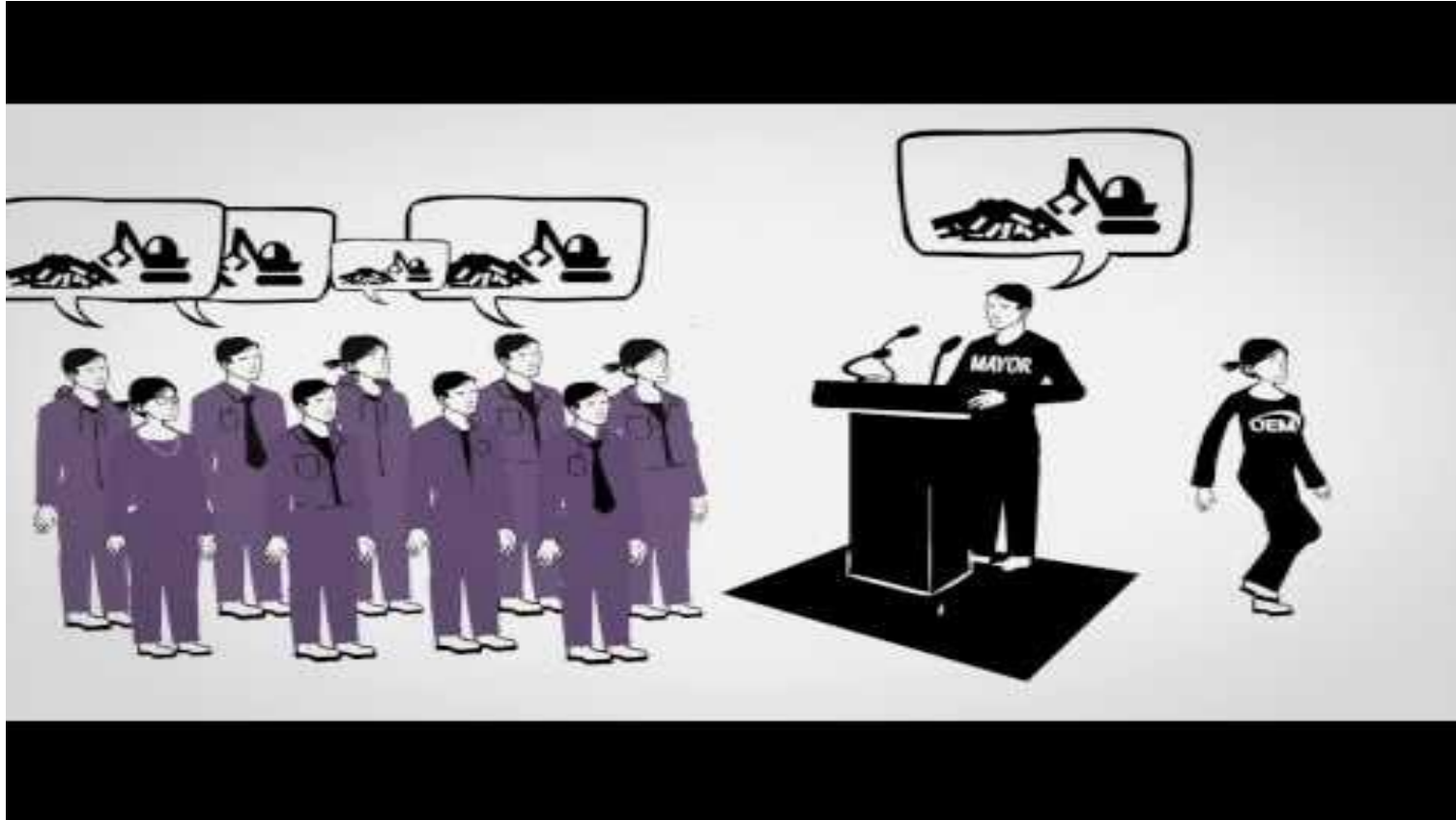
# INTENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency management is not just the emergency management agency for a local jurisdiction – it is all agencies with roles in public safety coming together for the common good of a community.



# ROLE OF AN EMERGENCY MANAGER



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3jXlhPGs0T8>

# LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY



- A key element in the emergency operations of a community is the designation of an emergency management agency and its emergency management director.
- Indiana Code Title 10-14

# LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR



- During non-emergency and disaster situations, the emergency management director serves as chief advisor to elected and appointed officials regarding emergency management issues.
- The director is responsible for coordination of all emergency support functions within the jurisdiction.



# LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR



- Director must effectively work with department heads to:
  - Conduct hazard analyses and risk assessments
  - Coordinate/develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
  - Assist in mobilizing key personnel and equipment during an event
  - Become familiar with state and federal assistance programs which can be implemented before, during and after disasters

# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CYCLE



# THREAT AND RISK ASSESSMENT



One of the first steps in planning for disasters is to understand the hazards your community may face to determine the risk and potential impacts.

# HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



Hazard identification considers both natural and human-caused hazards likely to affect a community.



# HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



**There are many different sources for hazard information:**

- National Weather Service
- Army Corps of Engineers
- Universities and Colleges
- Newspaper/Media
- Government Agencies
- Historical Societies
- Law Enforcement
- Libraries
- Eyewitness Accounts

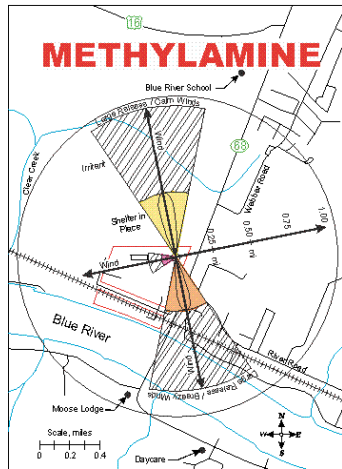
# HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



For an effective risk assessment, there are a number of questions that should be asked. In the basic Risk Assessment Form, 11 have been outlined:

1. Could this hazard occur?
2. Is it a significant threat?
3. Are there warnings?
4. Any mitigative actions?
5. What area(s) affected?
6. What is the population?
7. What is the speed of onset?
8. What is the economic impact?
9. How long will it last?
10. Is there a seasonal pattern?
11. When did it last occur?

# RISK ASSESSMENT



An evaluation tool used by emergency managers which focuses on previously identified hazards in relation to how they will impact people, property and the environment.

# MITIGATION ACTIVITIES



- Activities that lessen the effects, prevent the probability of damage and eliminate further threat to the citizens during a disaster
- Can be in the form of regulations, city/county ordinances or stricter enforcement of zoning requirements and building codes
- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



# PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES



- Readies local government to respond to natural, technological and state and national security events through planning, training and exercising
- A Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan shall be developed in advance for the coordination and integration of vital agencies and resources during a disaster
- Effective preparedness will assure elected and appointed officials that local government can respond to the greatest extent possible

# RESPONSE OPERATIONS



- Occurs when an incident happens
- Primary focus = life safety
- Involves activities to meet basic human needs and restore essential services
- Successful response depends on effective preparedness
- Anticipate cascading events
- Ensure information between responders, elected officials and public

# RECOVERY ACTIVITIES



- Recovery starts at the time of incident stabilization and continues until all systems have returned to a pre-incident status
- Short-term recovery returns vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards
- Long-term recovery may continue for years after an emergency or disaster

# DISASTER DECLARATION



- A disaster can be declared or executed by:
  - Local jurisdiction
  - State
  - Federal government
- This process may make certain assets/resources available to address the emergency

# LOCAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Declared by the executive of a political subdivision
- Allows for:
  - Activation of applicable local plans
  - Authorizes the provision of aid and assistance

# STATE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Declared by the governor for a single jurisdiction, several jurisdictions or for the entire state
- Allows for:
  - Activation of applicable state plans
  - Expenditure of funds
  - Initiation of mutual aid agreements
  - Deployment/use of resources
  - Use/distribution of supplies, equipment, materials and facilities
  - Suspension of some statutes/regulations
  - Activation of the National Guard
  - Implementation of protective actions
  - Activation of statutory immunities and liability protections
  - Streamlining of administrative procedures
  - Access to many federal resources

# PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY



- Governor can request a federal disaster declaration
- The President may provide federal assistance to save lives or prevent severe damage
- Two types of disaster declarations that authorize federal disaster assistance:
  - Emergency declarations
  - Major disaster declarations

Note: The type and amount of assistance differ depending on the program authorized.

# GRANTING A DISASTER DECLARATION



- FEMA will consider:
  - Number of homes destroyed/damaged
  - Concentration of damage
  - Impacts
  - Other assistance
  - Frequency of disaster events
  - Etc.



# ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



Require a Federal Disaster Declaration:

- Public Assistance (PA)
  - Provides supplemental financial assistance to state and local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations
  - Requires that the entity meets its own financial threshold, as well as a statewide aggregate financial threshold
- Individual Assistance (IA)
  - Provide services to disaster survivors
  - No official threshold – it is based on the totality of circumstances
  - It is difficult to get

# ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS CONTINUED



Do NOT require a Federal Disaster Declaration:

- Small Business Administration (SBA)
  - Provides low-interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners and renters
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
  - Provides a variety of disaster resources, including protection for homeowners who are unable to pay their mortgage as a result of a disaster
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  - Provides emergency loan funds



# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

# WHAT IS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE?



- Program that provides assistance to state, territorial, federally recognized tribal and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations following major disasters.
- Helps affected communities recover from disasters of all types, natural or man-made, including pandemics.
- Separate from the Individual Assistance Program.



# PA PROGRAM PROCESS FLOW



- Disaster event occurs
- Pre-declaration
  - Preliminary damage assessment (locals/state)
  - Joint preliminary damage assessment (FEMA/locals/state)
- Presidential declaration
- Applicant submits request for public assistance (RPA)
- Development of project applications, scope of work and costs
- Applicant completes work, requests closeout and reimbursement for costs
- Projects and grant are closed

# WHO AND WHAT IS ELIGIBLE?



**COST**

**WORK**

**FACILITY**

**APPLICANT**



# COMMON APPLICANTS



- State agencies
- County highway departments
- Municipal parks
- Public works departments
- Police/fire/EMS departments
- County EMAs



# PRIVATE NONPROFITS



- Eligible if providing critical services or governmental services
- Medical facilities
- Educational facilities
  - Includes primary, secondary and parochial schools
- Utilities
  - Communication, electrical power, drinking water, sewer treatment
- Emergency services
  - Ambulance, fire protection, rescue





# INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

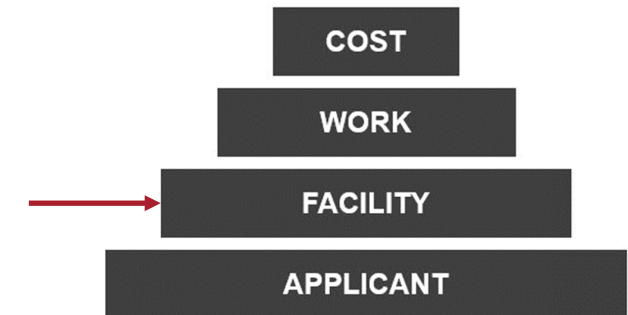


- Private for-profit businesses
- Political education
- Parking lots not in support of an eligible facility
- Unimproved properties
- Agricultural land
- Cemeteries (unless county-owned)

# FACILITIES



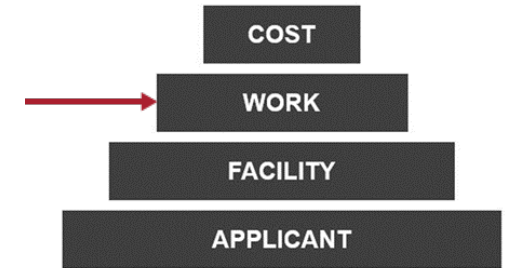
- Must be the responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Must be located in a designated area (declared county)
- Not under the authority of another federal agency such as NRCS or USACE
- Must be in active use during a disaster
- Includes buildings, systems and equipment, as well as improved natural features



# WORK



- Must be required as a result of the disaster event
- Must be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
- Must be located in the designated disaster area
- Is required to return damages to pre-disaster conditions or conditions pre-approved by FEMA



# CATEGORIES OF WORK



- Emergency Work – 6 months to complete
  - Cat. A – Debris removal
  - Cat. B – Emergency protective measures
- Permanent Work – 18 months to complete
  - Cat. C – Roads and bridges
  - Cat. D – Water control facilities
  - Cat. E – Equipment
  - Cat. F – Utilities
  - Cat. G – Parks, recreational facilities
  - Cat. Z – Administrative costs

# ELIGIBLE COSTS



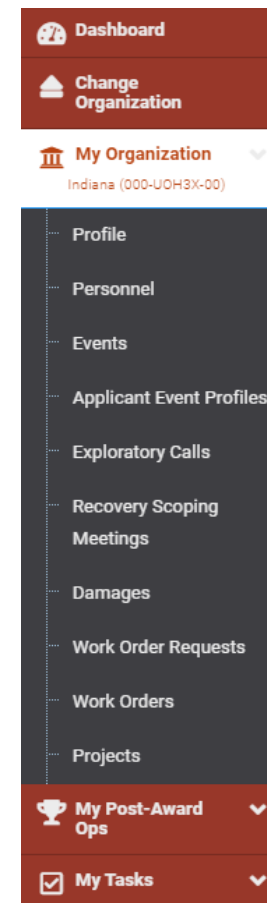
- Force account
  - Labor and fringe benefits
- Applicant-owned equipment usage
  - FEMA Equipment Rate List should be used as a reference
- Materials
  - From stock or newly purchased
- Contracts
  - Must follow federal/state/local procurement rules
- All costs must be a result of the disaster event and adequately documented



# FEMA GRANTS PORTAL



- Website used to administrate the PA program
- Used by FEMA, State PA staff, and applicants
- Serves as a one-stop-shop for PA grant development
- Project applications are developed and submitted through the site to FEMA for review
- [FEMA Grants Portal Training](#)



 Sign in to Your Account

USERNAME

[Forgot your username?](#)

PASSWORD

[Forgot your password?](#)

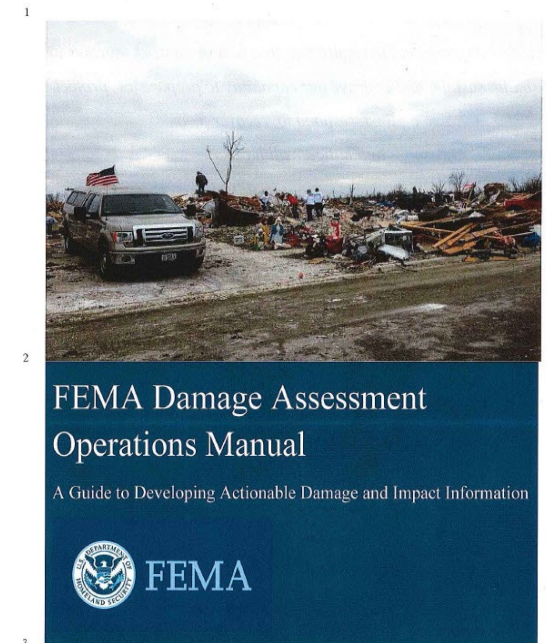
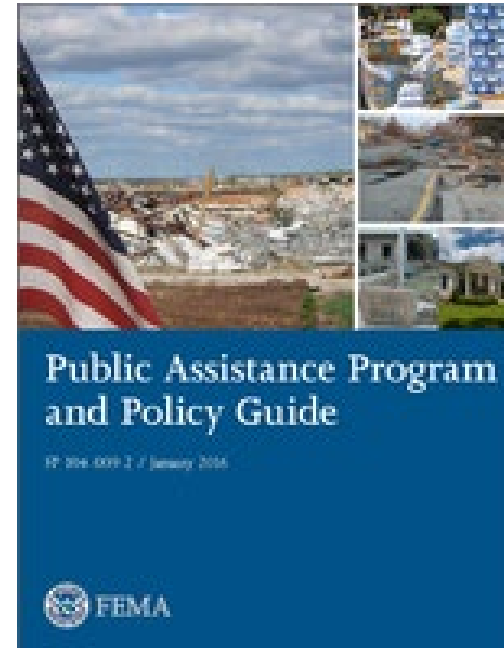
SIGN IN

[+ Register Your Organization for Public Assistance](#)

# APPLICANT RESOURCES



- FEMA Grants Portal
- IDHS PA Staff
- Public Assistance Program & Policy Guide (PAPPG)
- FEMA Damage Assessment Guide
- IDHS PA webpage
- FEMA.gov



# RESOURCE LINKS



- FEMA Grants Portal: <https://grantee.fema.gov/>
- Public Assistance Program & Policy Guide (PAPPG): <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/policy-guidance-fact-sheets>
- FEMA Damage Assessment Guide: <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/preliminary-damage-assessment-reports/guide>
- IDHS PA webpage: <https://www.in.gov/dhs/emergency-response-and-recovery/public-assistance-grant-program/>
- FEMA website: <https://www.fema.gov/>



**ANY QUESTIONS?**



# **INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE FEDERAL DISASTER DECLARATION CRITERIA**

# SANDY RECOVERY IMPROVEMENT ACT



- Requires the review, update and revision of factors considered when evaluating the need for the Individual Assistance (IA) Program in a major disaster or emergency.
  - Provide for more objective criteria
  - Clarify the threshold for eligibility
  - Speed the declaration process

# HOW THESE CHANGES AFFECT INDIANA

# INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE



- Homeowners
- Renters
- Businesses

# IA DISASTER DECLARATION CRITERIA #1



- State fiscal capacity and resource availability
  - When evaluating a state's request for an IA disaster declaration, FEMA will first consider:
    - The estimated cost of an individual and household program (IHP)
    - The fiscal capacity of each state
    - The estimated cost of the IHP will be evaluated against the total taxable resources (TTR) of the state, establishing the cost to capacity (ICC) ratio
    - The estimated cost of the IHP is determined by the number and degree of damages as determined by the joint preliminary damage assessment (JPDA)

# CRITERIA #1 EXAMPLE



- Example of how FEMA would evaluate an IA disaster request:
  - DR-4363 estimated cost was \$19,866,502
  - State TTR is \$380.4 billion dollars
    1. Calculate state TTR into millions
    2. \$380.4 billion divided by \$1,000,000 equals \$380,400
    3. IHP estimate \$19,866,502 divided by \$380,400 equals 52.22
    4. ICC Ratio is 52.22

# ESTIMATED COST OF IHP



		ESTIMATED COST OF IHP		
		Less than \$1.5M	\$1.5M-\$7.5M	More than \$7.5M
IHP COST-TO-CAPACITY (ICC)	Less than 10	Likely Denial	Lean Denial	
	25-Oct	Lean Denial		Lean Approval
	More than 25		Lean Approval	Likely Approval
		Approve <10%	Approve =50%	Approve >90%

Example: State estimated cost of assistance: \$19.8 million and ICC Ratio:52



# ESTIMATED COST OF ASSISTANCE



- High cost levels represent an indication of the likelihood of a request being granted given other factors that may be taken into account.

Dollar Amount of Estimated Costs of Assistance	Number of Disaster Requests	Number of Disasters Declared	Percentage of Disasters Declared
\$7.5 million or more	48	43	90%
\$1.5 million to \$7.5 million	120	50	42%
\$1.5 million or less	52	3	6%

\*Based on 220 major disaster declaration requests including IHP from January 2008 to December 2016



# IHP COST TO CAPACITY (ICC) RATIO

- ICC is the estimated cost of IHP divided by the state's TTR in millions.
- ICC is an indication of the likelihood of a request being granted before other factors that may be considered are taken into account.

<b>ICC Ratio</b> (Estimated Cost of IHP/ (TTR/\$1 million)	<b>Number of Disaster Requests</b>	<b>Number of Requests Approved</b>	<b>Percentage of Requests Approved</b>
>25	65	55	85%
10-25	71	32	45%
<10	84	8	10%
Total	220	95	43%

\*Based on 220 major disaster declaration requests

# PRINCIPAL FACTORS FOR IHP



- The estimated cost of assistance and ICC ratio do not represent hard thresholds.
- After the evaluation of the principal factors, FEMA will consider the other factors as described in the final guidance.
- A state should describe additional circumstances that they believe should also be taken into consideration in its request.

# IA DECLARATION FACTORS



- Uninsured home and personal property losses
- Disaster impacted population profile
- Impact to community infrastructure
- Casualties
- Disaster related unemployment

# DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PROCESS



- How do we adapt to these new FEMA declaration criteria?
  - All factors are extensively linked to the IA damage assessment.
  - We must work harder, faster and smarter to locate all residential structural damages.
  - Residential damages in the minor/affected categories might need assessment during the JPDA to increase the projected IHP estimate.
  - Greater consistency on the degrees of damage during the assessment.
  - An A.I.R. mission team may need to be developed and deployed to assess the scene, acquire the appropriate information and report the information to the appropriate personnel.

# RECOVERY CONTACTS

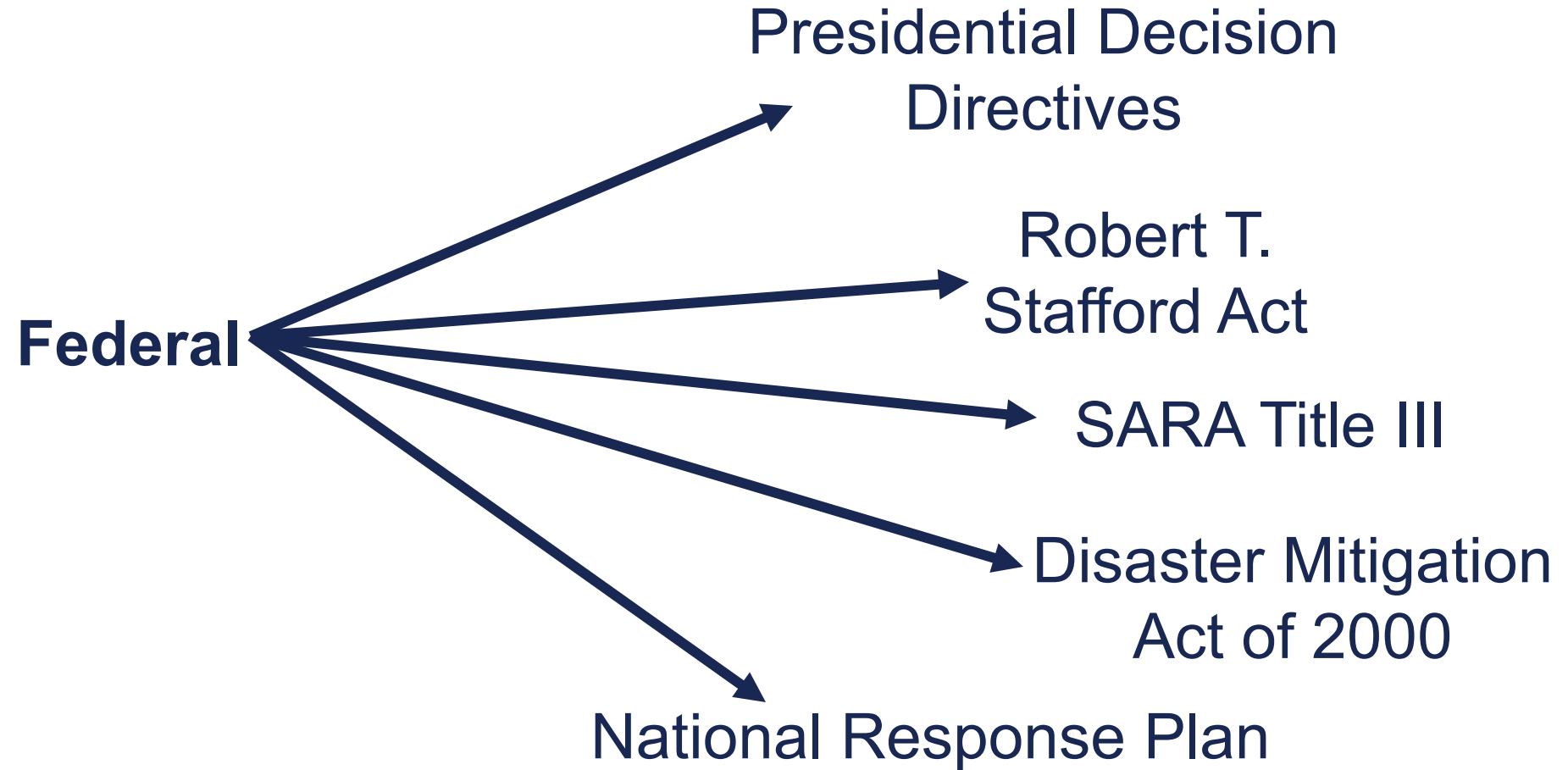


- [pa@dhs.in.gov](mailto:pa@dhs.in.gov)
- Carmen Goodman – Recovery Branch Director
  - cgoodman@dhs.in.gov
- Cody Keith – PA Program Director
  - cokeith@dhs.in.gov
- Vincent Grahovac – Individual Assistance Program Manager
  - vgrahovac@dhs.in.gov
- Larry Cassagne – Individual Assistance Program Coordinator
  - lcassagne@dhs.in.gov



**QUESTIONS?**

# FEDERAL LAWS AND AUTHORITIES





# LAWS AND AUTHORITIES: STAFFORD ACT



## **The Stafford Act**

Robert T. Stafford  
Disaster Relief and Emergency  
Assistance Act, *as Amended*

April 2013



Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and  
Emergency Assistance Act (2007)

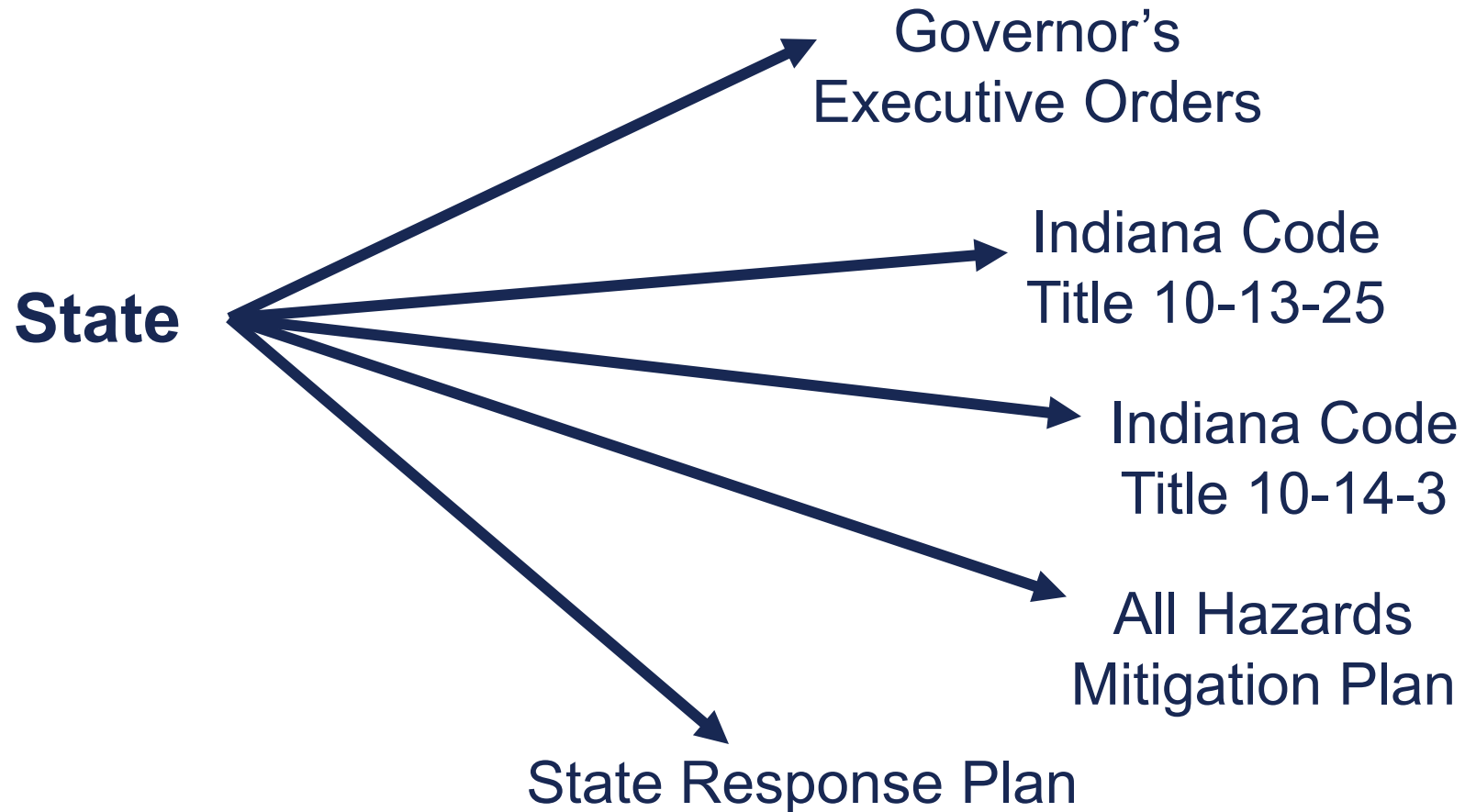
Provides the statutory authority for most  
federal disaster response, recovery and  
mitigation activities, as well as preparedness  
funding

# POLICY RESOURCES



- Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness:  
<http://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- National Planning Frameworks (one for each mission area):  
<https://www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks>

# STATE LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



# INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



## Indiana Code Title 10. Public Safety § 10-14-3-17

### Advisory Council

#### (b) A county shall:

- (1) maintain a county emergency management advisory council and a county emergency management organization; or
- (2) participate in an interjurisdictional disaster agency that, except as otherwise provided under this chapter, may have jurisdiction over and serve the entire county.

# INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



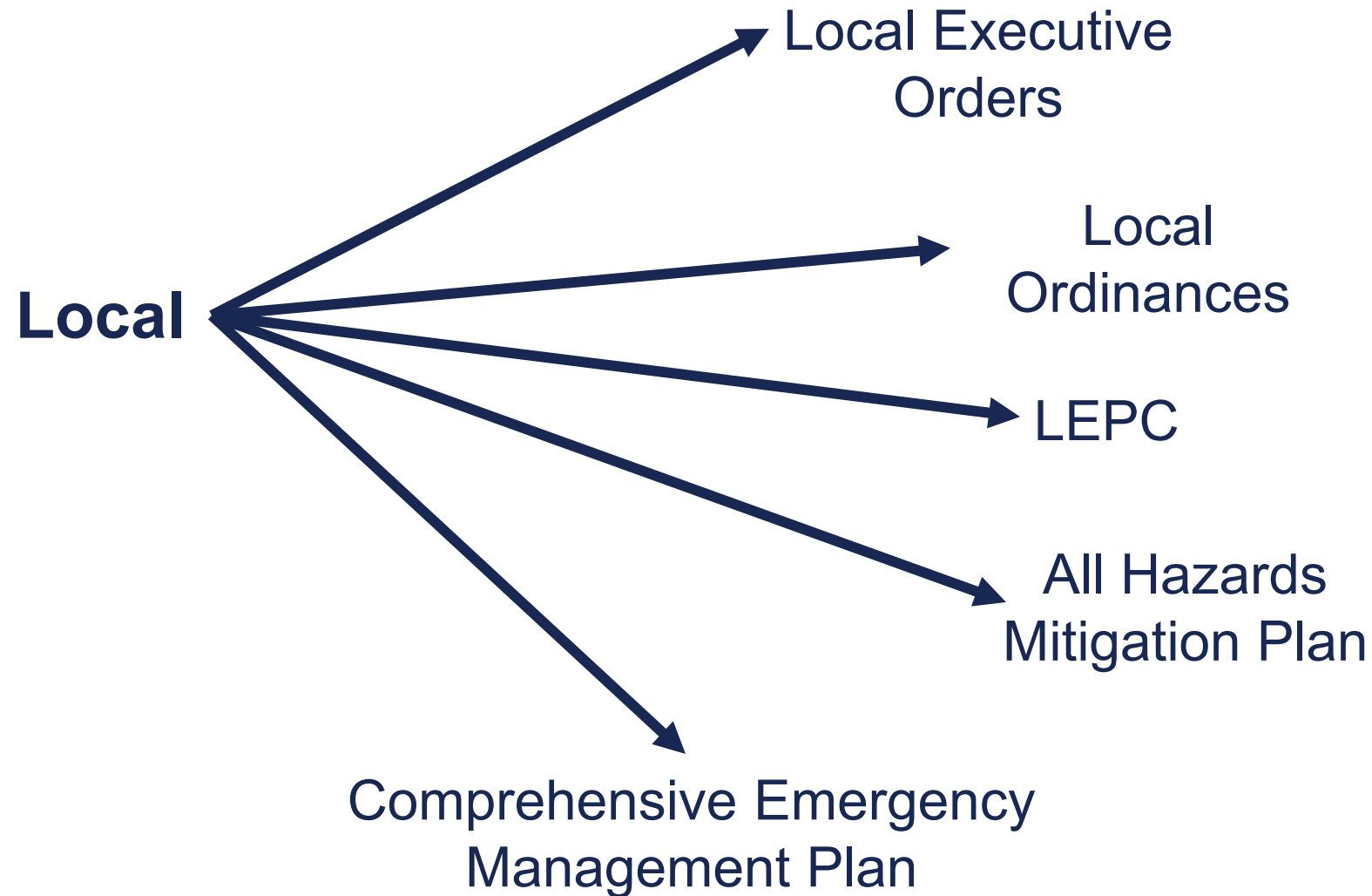
- (c) The county emergency management advisory council consists of the following individuals or their designees:
- (1) The president of the county executive or, if the county executive does not have a president, a member of the county executive appointed from the membership of the county executive.
  - (2) The president of the county fiscal body.
  - (3) The mayor of each city located in the county.
  - (4) An individual representing the legislative bodies of all towns located in the county.
  - (5) Representatives of private and public agencies or organizations that can assist emergency management considered appropriate by the county emergency management advisory council.
  - (6) One (1) commander of a local civil air patrol unit in the county or the commander's designee.

# INDIANA CODE TITLE 10



- (d) The county emergency management advisory council shall do the following:
  - (1) Exercise general supervision and control over the emergency management and disaster program of the county.
  - (2) Select or cause to be selected, with the approval of the county executive, a county emergency management and disaster director who:
    - (A) has direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the emergency management program in the county; and
    - (B) is responsible to the chairman of the county emergency management advisory council.

# LOCAL LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



# LAWS AND AUTHORITIES



- Elected Officials should:
  - Be familiar with the applicable authorities.
  - Review local authorities and assist in revisions as required.
  - Consult with local legal representatives to clarify legal issues, if they arise.



# ROLE OF IDHS



- Supporting preparedness activities:
  - Planning
  - Training
  - Exercise
  - Grants
- Local government support section
- State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- Disaster recovery and mitigation

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SECTION



## NORTH REGION

DISTRICT 1, DISTRICT 2, DISTRICT 3, DISTRICT 4



Stormy Friday  
dfriday@idhs.in.gov  
317.471.7623



Courtney Turner  
cturner@idhs.in.gov  
317.460.3814

## CENTRAL REGION

DISTRICT 5, DISTRICT 6, DISTRICT 7



Ben Esterline  
besterline@idhs.in.gov  
317.694.1510



Jerry Sears  
jssears@idhs.in.gov  
317.695.3557

## SOUTH REGION

DISTRICT 8, DISTRICT 9, DISTRICT 10



Tonda Dixon  
tdixon@idhs.in.gov  
317.402.6503



Jesse Minnick  
jminnick@idhs.in.gov  
317.695.6377

## SUPPORT



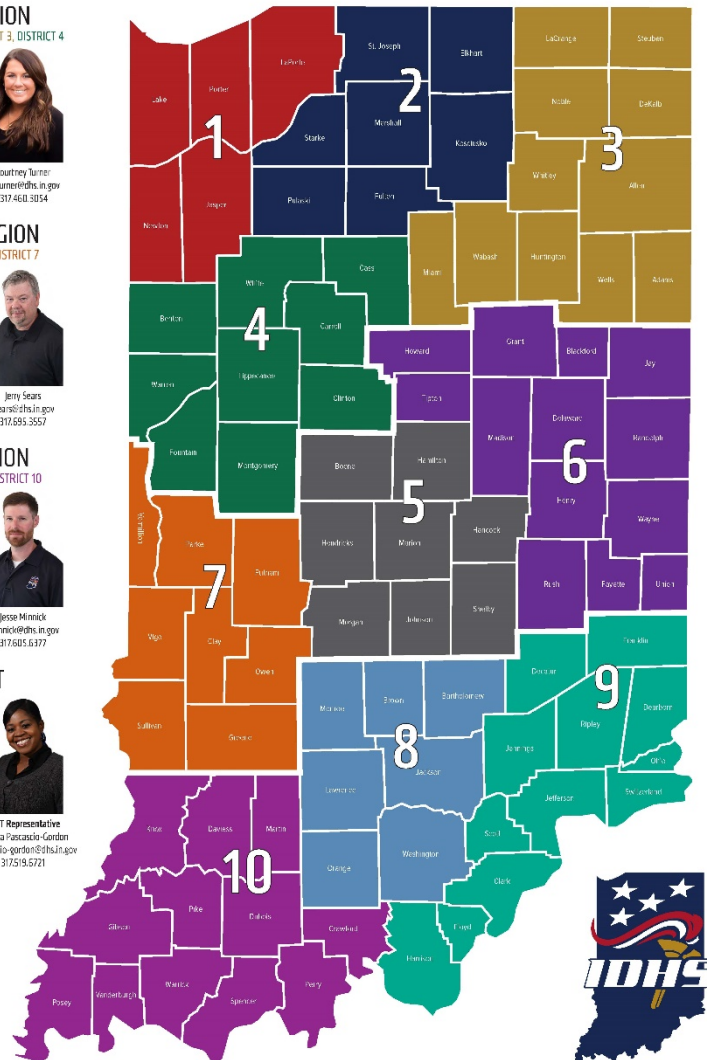
Deputy of Administration  
Holly Bryan  
hbryan@idhs.in.gov  
317.220.0379



CERT Representative  
Allehea Pascacio-Gordon  
apascacio-gordon@idhs.in.gov  
317.519.5721



Section Chief  
Sharon Gerlach  
sgerlach@idhs.in.gov  
317.695.1540



- Provide comprehensive emergency management/homeland security guidance
- Act as technical consultants to local emergency management agencies
- Work closely with first responders, universities and local hospitals

# STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- Primary physical location for state-level information sharing and resource coordination.
- During an emergency, the State Emergency Operations Center facilitates close coordination between responsible agencies for effective response.



# STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- SEOC Activation Levels
  - Level IV: Daily operations
  - Level III: ESF staffing
  - Level II: All ESFs
  - Level I: Policy group



# IDHS WATCH DESK



- 24/7/365 watch center
- Primary point of contact
- Provides services (e.g., situational awareness and notifications)
- Phone #: 317-238-1750



# IDHS ON SOCIAL MEDIA



- Become a fan or “like” IDHS by visiting
  - <https://www.facebook.com/IndianaDHS/>
- IDHS Website
  - [dhs.in.gov](https://dhs.in.gov)
- IDHS on Instagram
  - Follow @IndianaDHS
- IDHS on Twitter
  - Follow @IDHS



# UNIT SUMMARY



As a result of this unit, you should be able to understand how emergency management functions in Indiana and the initial steps to establish emergency management programs. You should also be able to explain:

- The intent of EMA programs.
- The phases of emergency management.
- Hazard identification and risk assessments
- Applicable emergency management laws and authorities and utilize these documents as required.



**QUESTIONS?**