

Emergency Management: A Fragmented and Complex Landscape

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Federalism in Emergency Management Local

Mutual Aid Agreements

State/territorial and Tribal governments

Federal Government

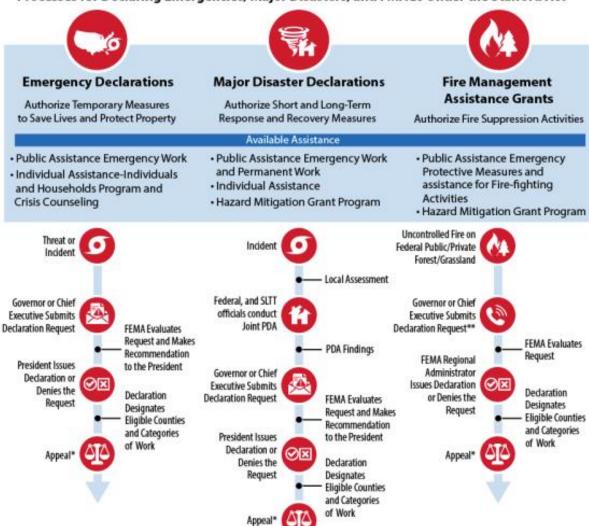
• The role of the federal government is to "supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering."

42 U.S.C. § 5122(2)

Stafford Act Declaration Process

Figure 1. Stafford Act Declaration Process

Processes for Declaring Emergencies, Major Disasters, and FMAGs Under the Stafford Act



PDA: Preliminary Damage Assessment SLTT: State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial

^{*}Appeal Note: State/Territory/Tribe may Appeal the Decision regarding the Declaration, Eligible Counties, or Categories of Work

^{**}FMAGs: may be requested via phone or fax



STAFFORD ACT **ASSISTANCE PROCESS**





Governor Declares State of Emergency

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)



Governor Requests Presidential Declaration



Applicant



Public Assistance (PA) FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Hazard Mitigation (HM) \$ \$ \$ Funding



Presidential Declaration Granted

Applicant Request for Public Assistance (RPA)



Kickoff Meeting



Formulation of Projects (Project Worksheet [PW])



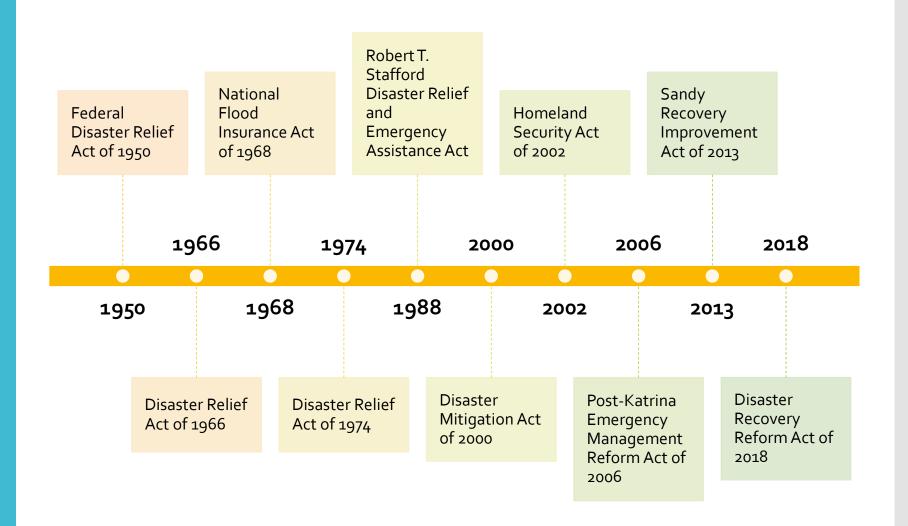


Project Execution + Grants Management

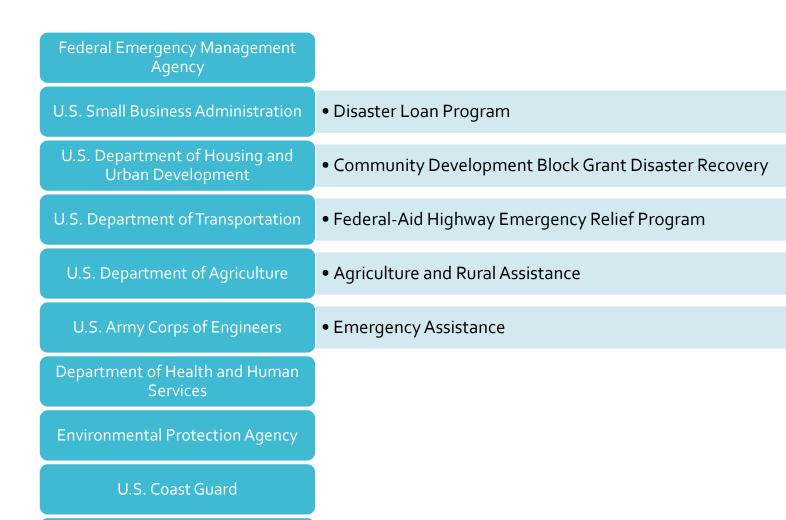
Approval

Project Review

Selected Legislation



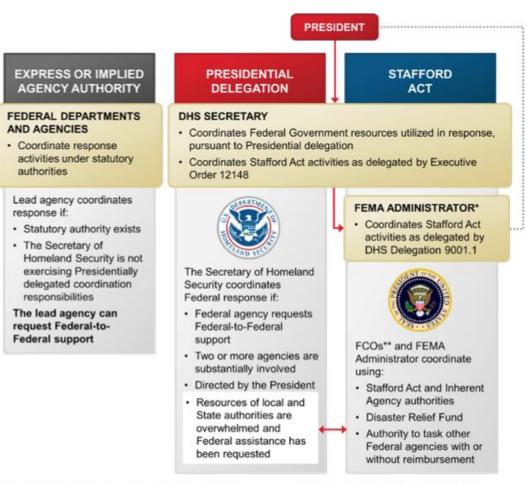
Fragmented Federal Approach



Federal Bureau of Investigations

Frameworks





- * The FEMA Administrator has additional standing authority for response under the Homeland Security Act and Title VI of the Stafford Act. Per the Homeland Security Act, the FEMA Administrator serves as the principal advisor to the President, Homeland Security Council, and Secretary of Homeland Security.
- ** The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed under Section 302 of the Stafford Act.

Figure 5: Incident Management and Response Authorities for the Federal Government

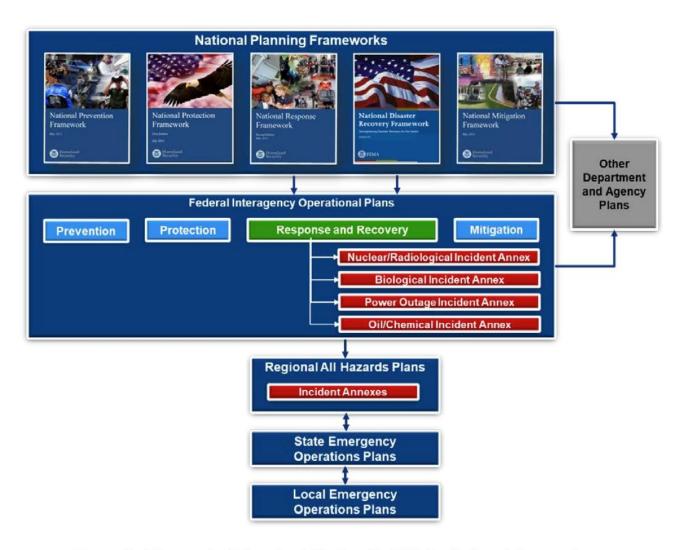


Figure 6: Alignment of Planning Efforts with PPD 8 – National Preparedness

Managed by FEMA



Funds activities authorized under the Stafford Act:

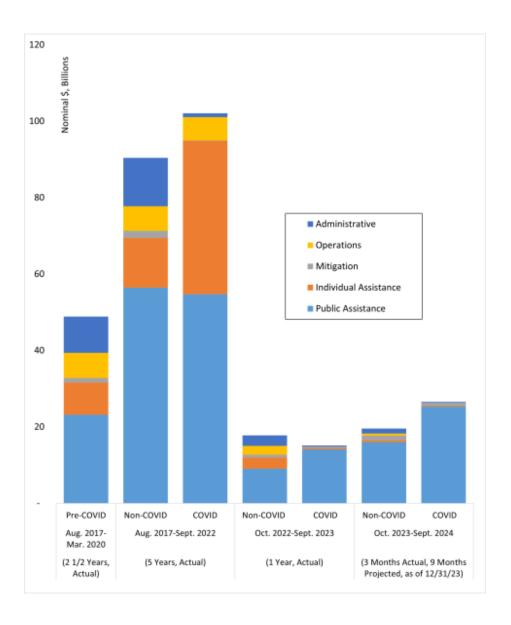
"Activity pursuant to a major disaster declaration"

"Predeclaration surge activities"

"Activity pursuant to an emergency declaration" "Fire Management Assistance Grants for large wildfires"

"Disaster Readiness and Support activities"

The Disaster Relief Fund



Disaster Relief Fund Obligations for Major Disasters by Program as of January 10, 2024

Sources: CRS analysis of FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund: Monthly Report data from March 2020, October 2023, January 2024

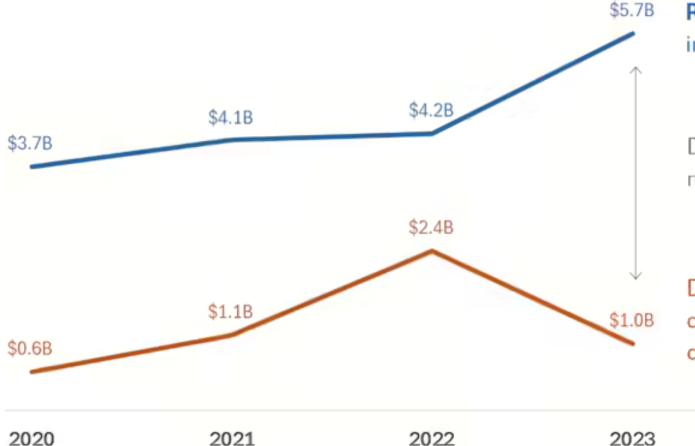
Other Efforts

- E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management, 1977
- E.O. 13690 Federal Flood Risk Management Standard, signed 2015, revoked 2017, reinstated 2021, revoked 2025
- Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Act of 2021
 - Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund grant program
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program FY2020

M National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES	Overall Benefit-Cost Ratio Cost (\$ billion) Benefit (\$ billion)	11:1 \$1/year \$13/year	4:1 \$4 _{/year} \$16 _{/year}	4:1 \$520 \$2200	4:1 \$0.6 \$2.5	6:1 \$27 \$160
Riverine Flood		6:1	5:1	6:1	8:1	7:1
Hurricane Surge		not applicable	7:1	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
씢 Wind		10:1	5:1	6:1	7:1	5:1
Earthquake ·		12:1	4:1	13:1	3:1	3:1
Wildland-Urban Interface Fire		not applicable	4:1	2:1		3:1
	yright © 2019 The National Institute of Building Sciences					

Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves, 2019

Requested vs. Available FEMA BRIC Funds



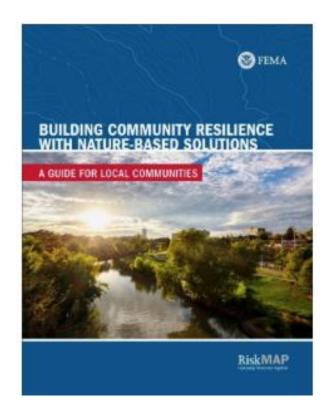
Requested funds increased each year, including by \$1.5B from 2022 to 2023.

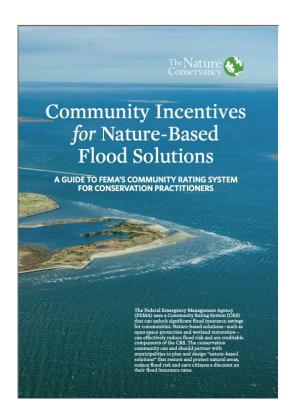
Demand exceeded available funds by more than five times in 2023.

Despite being the nation's flagship predisaster program, **available funds** declined by \$1.4B in 2023.

Data source: FEMA fiscal data. Values adjusted for inflation and reflect 2023 dollars.







Nature-Based Solutions

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

National Environmental Policy Act of 1970

Comprehensive
Environmental
Response,
Compensation, and
Liability Act of 1980

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 As well as...

A few more thoughts...

Federal data – climate, weather, etc.

How do we account for climate change?

What is the role for state and local government?

What about human rights?

Resources

- National Response Framework: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/NRF_FINALA
 pproved_2011028.pdf
- Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2019 Report
 https://nibs.org/projects/natural-hazard-mitigation-saves-2019-report/
- Brookings Series on Reforming National Disaster Policy <u>https://www.brookings.edu/collection/reforming-national-disaster-policy/</u>
- Equitable Disaster Relief, Hannah Perls and Dane Underwood <u>https://eelp.law.harvard.edu/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2024/09/Equitiable-Disaster-Relief-Perls-Underwood-PDF.pdf</u>
- News article on disability rights and New Orleans' disaster plans <u>https://lailluminator.com/2024/09/26/disability-disaster/</u>

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