



Disaster Recovery Program

First Nation Emergency Management
Winter 2015

Agenda

- What are DRPs?
- How do they get created?
- What's covered under a DRP?
- DRP for individuals
- Where we are for 2013
- Federal Cost Sharing
- DRP going forward
- Questions

What is DRP?

- Disaster recovery programs (DRPs) provide financial assistance for uninsurable property damage, loss and other expenses incurred as the result of a disaster.
- DRPs do not replace private insurance coverage. We encourage potential applicants to pursue their own insurance options first as DRPs cannot assist with all types of damages or loss and may not cover damages or loss at full replacement value.
- DRPs exist as a final resort for funding to help restore essential property back to basic, pre-disaster functional condition.

Widespread DRP

- The disaster has caused widespread damage to property
- The cause of the disaster is extraordinary
- Insurance was not readily or reasonably available before the disaster occurred
- Authority to establish a widespread DRP is with the Lieutenant Governor

Localized Disaster

- The disaster has threatened the economic viability of a small number of people, businesses or municipalities
- The cause of the disaster was extraordinary
- Insurance was not readily or reasonably available before the disaster occurred
- Authority for this kind of DRP is under the Managing Director of AEMA

Municipal Wildfire Assistance Program

- An unwanted or unplanned natural / human-caused wildfire that burns in forested, grasslands or other vegetative areas outside the Forest Protection Area
- Only losses / damages for which insurance was not readily or reasonably available at the time of the event
- Only those losses for which a responsible party cannot be determined at the time of the event
- Underlying principle of cost sharing whereby once a municipality has incurred a cost of \$25/capita, up to 75% of the total eligible amount

Emergency Operations Costs DRP

- Currently being revised for the 2015 Hazard Season

DRPs are triggered by YOU!

- The process to create a DRP starts when a public entity (Municipality, First Nation, Metis Settlement, Government of Alberta Ministry) submits an application
- Does not require a declared State of Local Emergency (SOLE)
- Signed by your CEO, your CAO and your local Field Officer
- Form is available online or from your field officer

Application Process for Public Bodies

Field Officers remains the Municipal / First Nation point of contact



Deputy Program Coordinator takes application, environmental assessment, anecdotal information through GOA process: Disaster Recovery Committee makes a recommendation to Minister of Municipal Affairs, approval with sign off by Cabinet and Lieutenant Governor



Upon approval of program, a Coordinator is assigned to individual municipalities / First Nations who will work with the applicant on costs, arranging engineers, project approvals, etc.

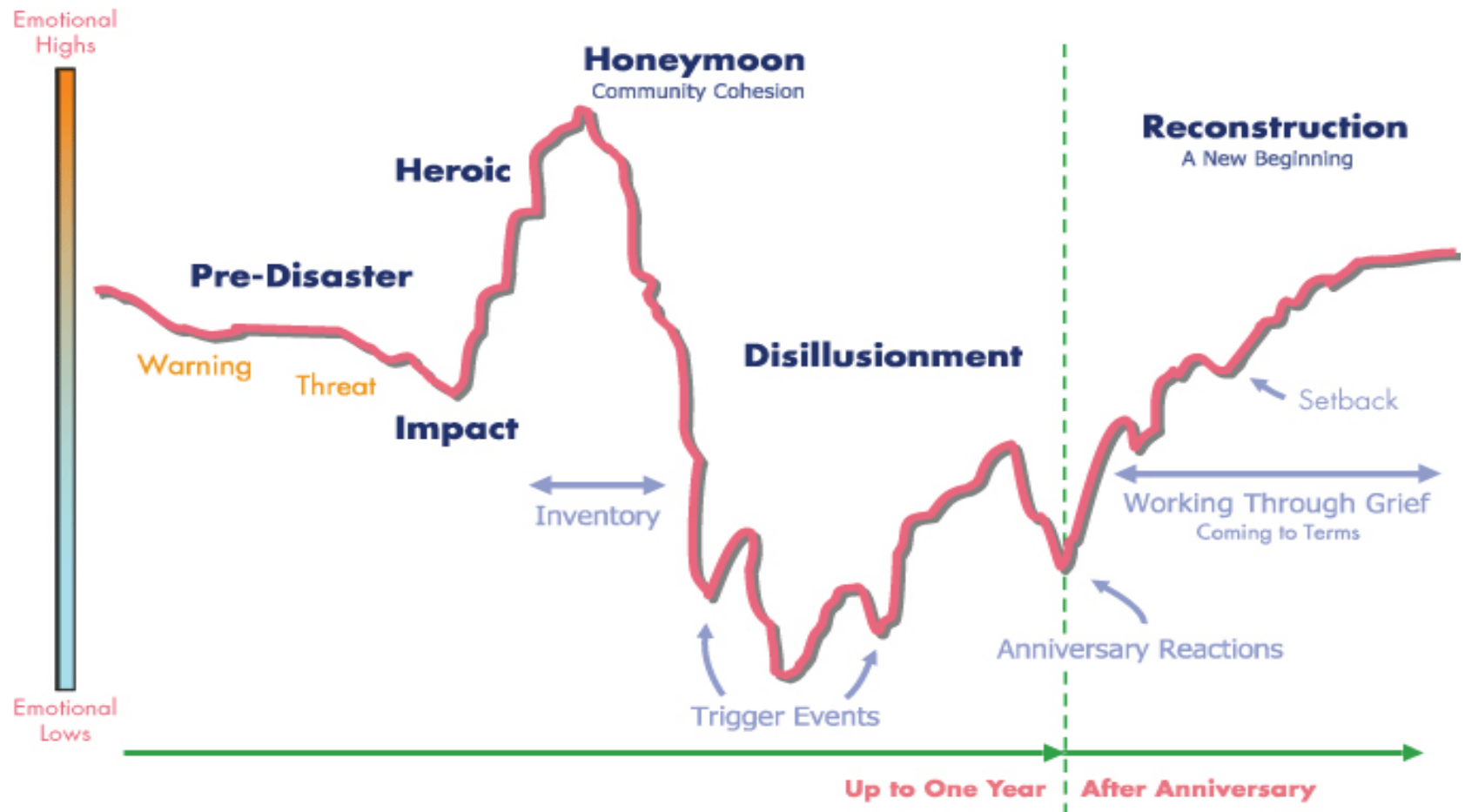
Public Cost Categories

- Emergency Operations
 - Expenses incurred during response to the disaster, including but not limited to: evacuations, food and shelter for evacuees, reasonable expenses relating to public safety, Emergency Operation Center costs
 - Typically costs are incurred within 60 days of the event
- Infrastructure Projects
 - Restoring damaged infrastructure to pre-event functional condition
 - DRP engineers will work with the applicant to determine scope and estimates for eligible projects
- Public Building Projects
 - Public Buildings where damage NOT covered by insurance
 - Addresses damages (including but not limited to): such as drywall, flooring, furnaces, clean up and contents
 - This would include housing owned by the Nation

Private applications within DRP

- Once a program has been created, DRP will work with the Public Body to receive applications
 - Individual Home Owners
 - Tenants
 - Small Businesses
 - Agricultural operations
 - Condominium boards
 - Not for profits
- Each applicant will receive a visit from a DRP evaluator who will assess and record their damage
- Each applicant will be assigned to a Case Manager who will support them from application to final payment

Phases of Disaster Mental Health



What's covered for individuals?

- Pre-event functional condition
- Essential items to community standards
 - Typical house hold furnishings: furniture, appliances, clothing
 - Allocation for clean-up costs, both in applicant time and some rental costs
 - Many items have a maximum allowance (i.e. \$200/maximum for toys per child; \$400 for a vacuum cleaner) and a limited amount (i.e. one television per application)
 - Items replaced by function – a fur coat would be replaced by a winter coat
 - If it was broken before the event, it would not be covered by DRP
 - Item lists are based on photos, evaluator visit and reasonable trust for what should be in a typical room; applicants are not audited on how they use their recovery money

2013 Southern Alberta Update

- The Premier has announced that DRP is aiming for a target of closing 90% of individual applications for 2013 by June of this year
- DRP will give an advance payment of 90% to all individual applicants to facilitate their repairs and recovery
 - The additional 10% will be provided when receipts / invoices are submitted
- At this time, this advance does not apply to municipalities

Redesign / Going forward

- Moving towards a more holistic view of Recovery
- Bridging between supports from Emergency Social Services through to long term recovery
- Working to frame what DRP will look like in 2016 and going forward

Alberta

Thank You

Government
of Alberta