Applicant Briefing DR-4950

State, Territorial, Tribal, Local governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations

Presented by Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

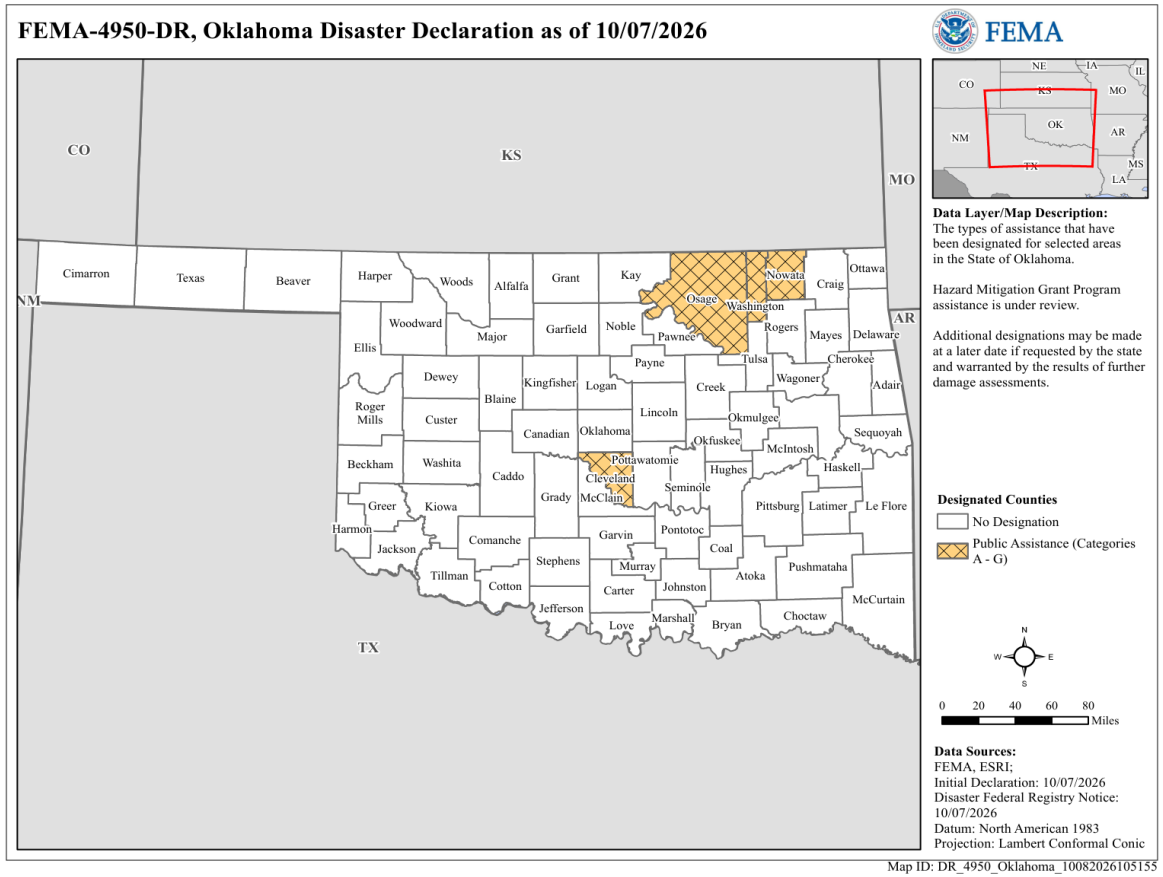
Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding DR-4950-OK

Incident period:
July 4, 2026
Declaration:
October 7, 2026



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Declared Counties Map



Designated Areas for Categories A-G

Cleveland

Nowata

Osage

Washington

Statewide Indicator

Important Dates

July 4, 2026 – Incident Start Date

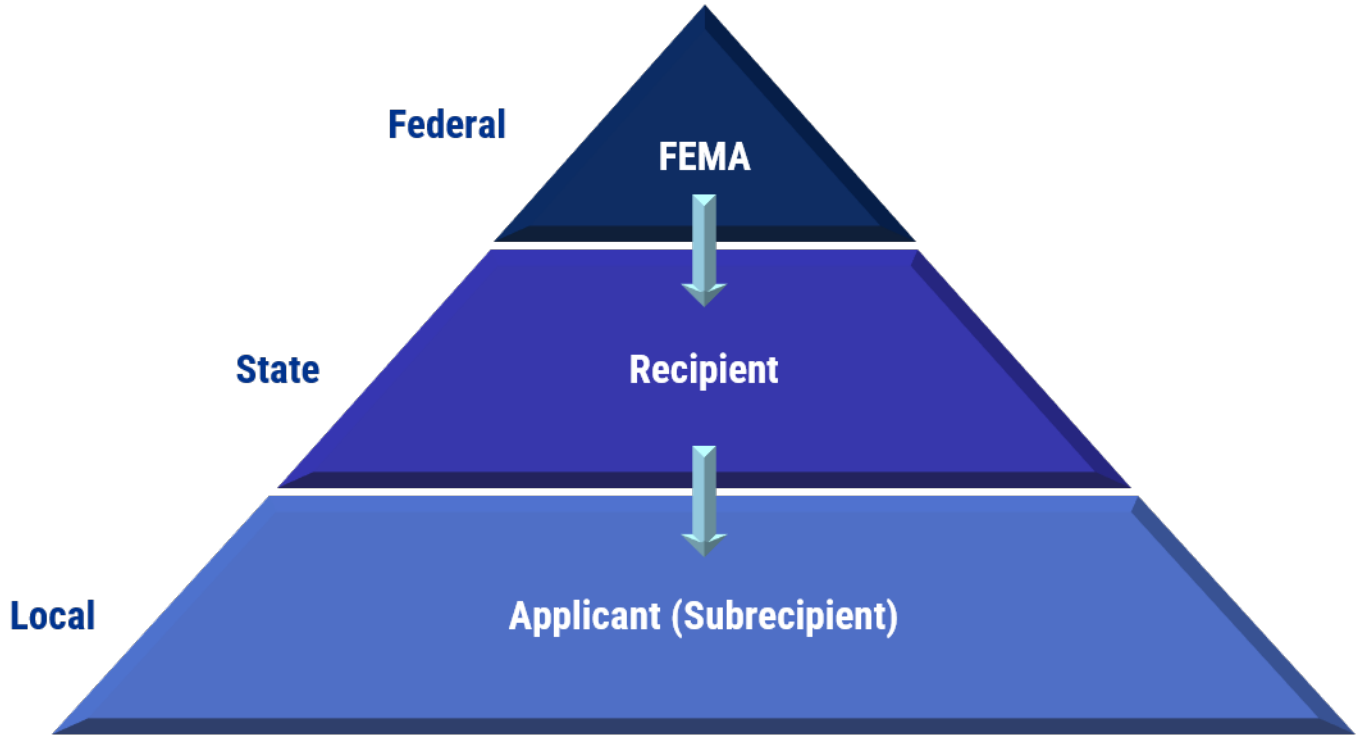
July 4, 2026 – Incident End Date

October 7, 2026– Declaration Date

Nov 6, 2026 - RPA deadline for counties declared on October 7,2026

Public Assistance Overview

The mission of FEMA's Public Assistance Program is to provide assistance to State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.



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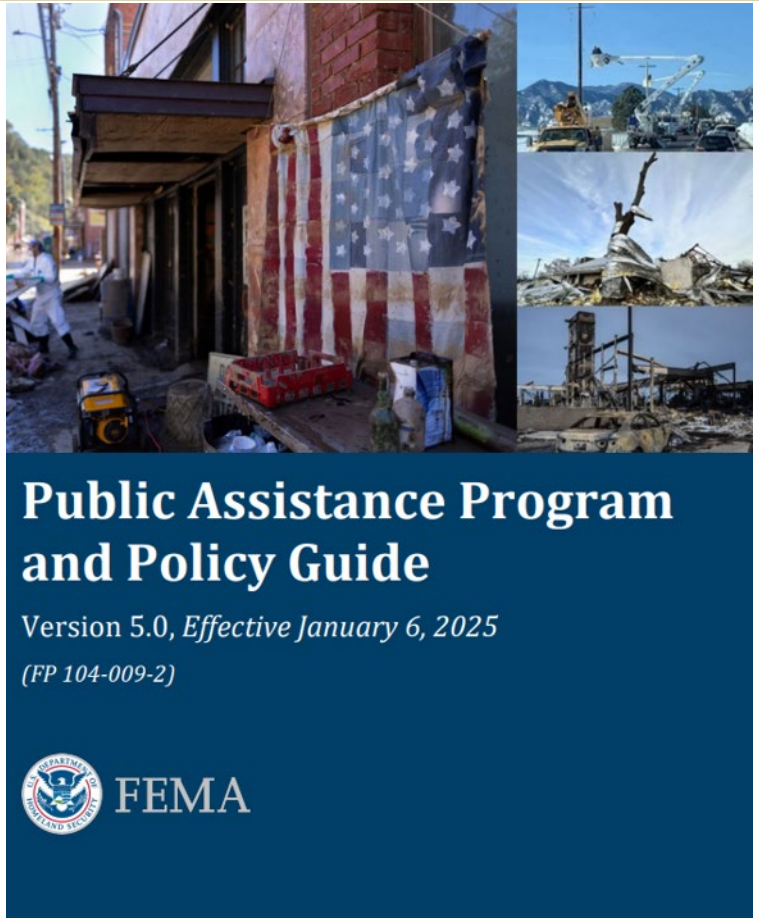
Statewide Indicator

A Federal Disaster Declaration can be requested if the statewide indicator is met:

Small Project  Large Project

$7,958,299.53

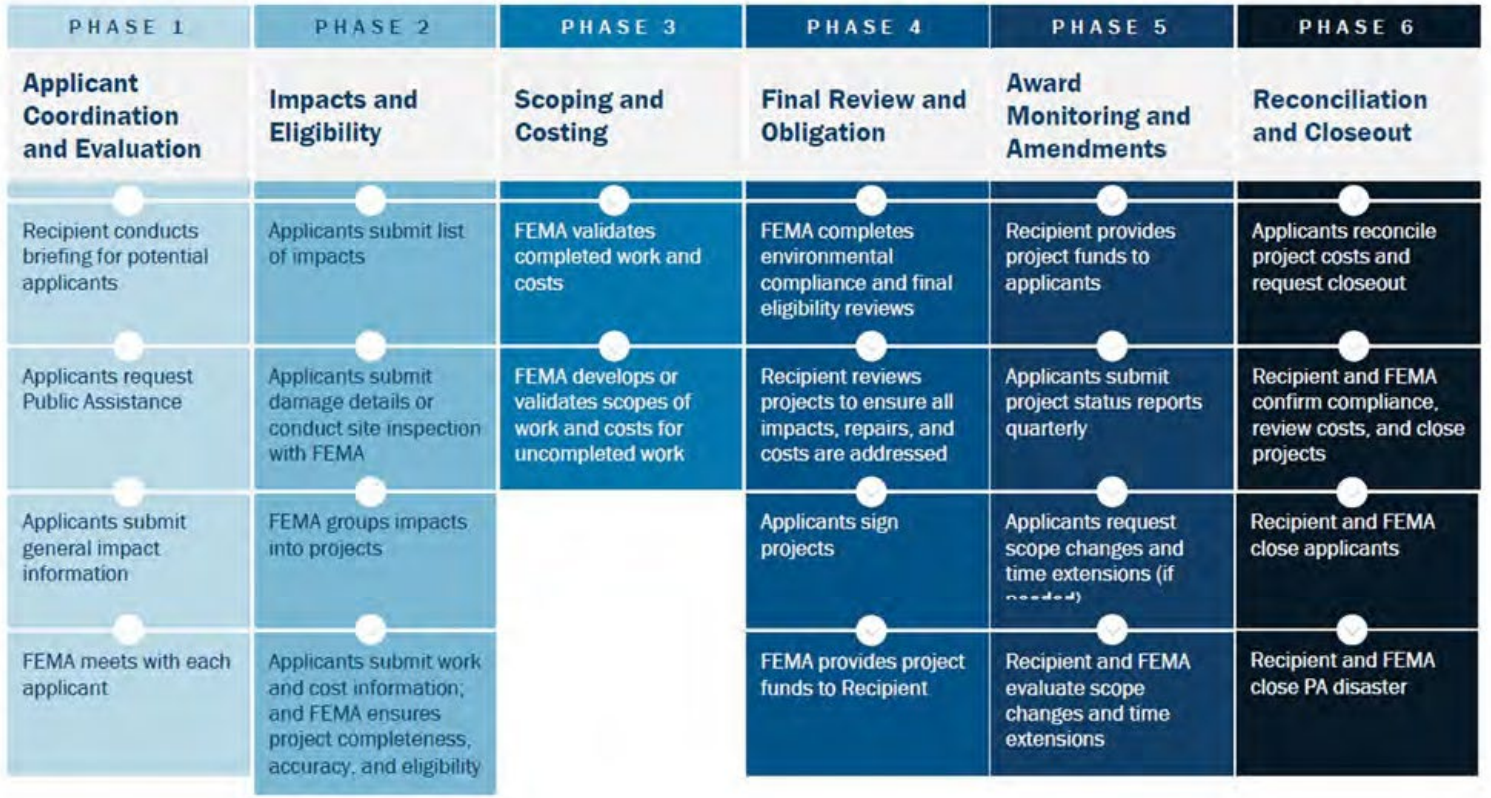
Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide



FEMA’s Public Assistance Guide
Utilize Version 5.0 Amended

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DELIVERY PROCESS

FEMA



PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5	PHASE 6
Applicant Coordination and Evaluation	**Impacts and Eligibility**	**Scoping and Costing**	**Final Review and Obligation**	**Award Monitoring and Amendments**	**Reconciliation and Closeout**
Recipient conducts briefing for potential applicants	Applicants submit list of impacts	FEMA validates completed work and costs	FEMA completes environmental compliance and final eligibility reviews	Recipient provides project funds to applicants	Applicants reconcile project costs and request closeout
Applicants request Public Assistance	Applicants submit damage details or conduct site inspection with FEMA	FEMA develops or validates scopes of work and costs for uncompleted work	Recipient reviews projects to ensure all impacts, repairs, and costs are addressed	Applicants submit project status reports quarterly	Recipient and FEMA confirm compliance, review costs, and close projects
Applicants submit general impact information	FEMA groups impacts into projects		Applicants sign projects	Applicants request scope changes and time extensions (if needed)	Recipient and FEMA close applicants
FEMA meets with each applicant	Applicants submit work and cost information; and FEMA ensures project completeness, accuracy, and eligibility		FEMA provides project funds to Recipient	Recipient and FEMA evaluate scope changes and time extensions	Recipient and FEMA close PA disaster

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Recovery Scoping Meeting (RSM)

To help prepare for your Recovery Scoping Meeting, compile a list of claims (specified by location) to include:

- Damage Description(s)
- Scope of Work (SOW)
- Nature of Work
- Estimated Cost

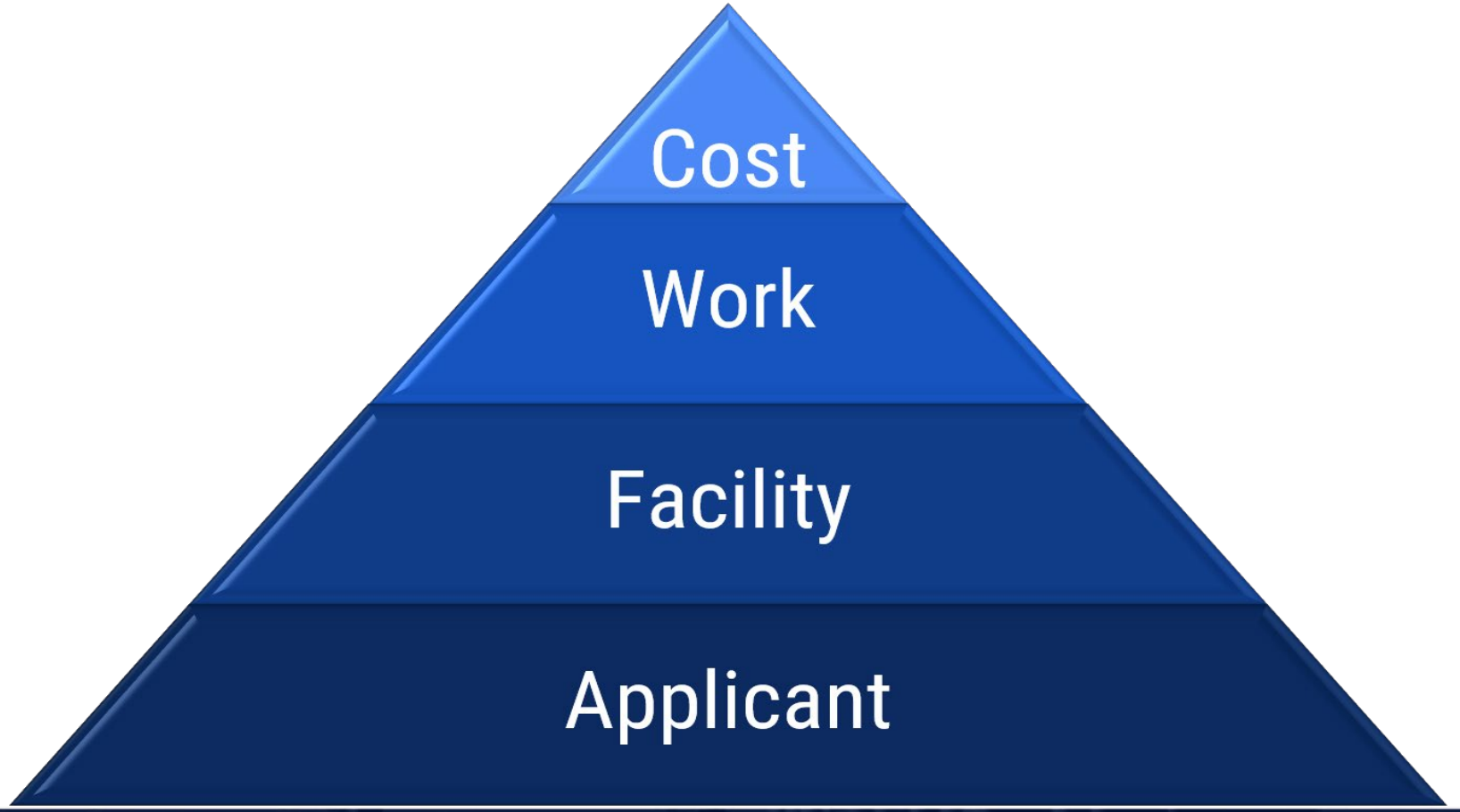
You will have 60 days following your RSM to:

1. Make claims and identify damages via your Damage Inventory
2. Submit your request for an Expedited Project, if desired. This only applies to Large Projects.

Program Eligibility



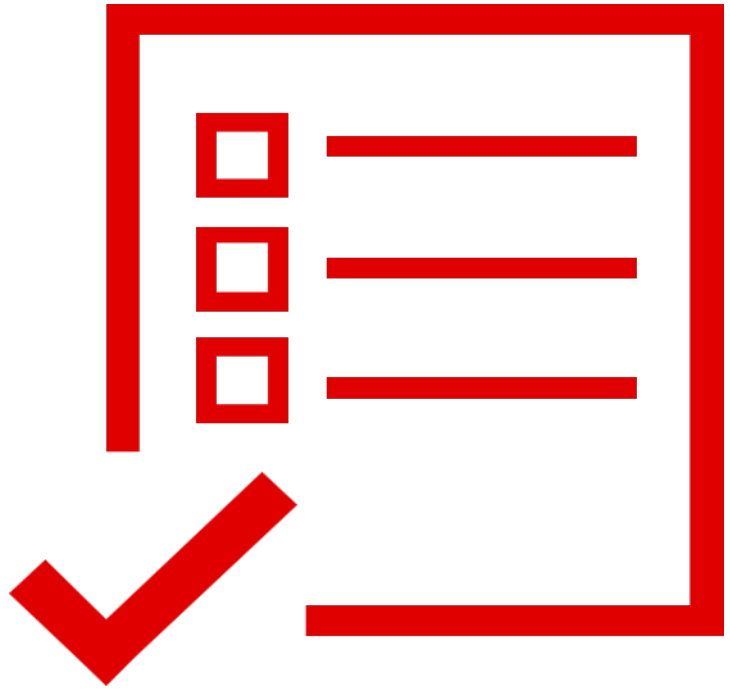
Program Eligibility



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Eligible Applicants

- State
- Local governments
  - Declared Counties;
  - Municipalities, cities, towns, boroughs, and townships;
  - Local public authorities;
  - School districts;
  - Agencies or instrumentalities of local governments;
  - Special districts established under State law
- State Agencies
- Certain Private Nonprofit Organizations
- Other State Political sub-divisions



Facility Eligibility

To be eligible, facilities must:

- Be damaged as a result of the event
- Be located within the designated area
- Be the Legal Responsibility of an eligible Applicant
- Not be under the Authority of another Federal Agency (FHWA etc)

Facility Eligibility-Legal Responsibility

Documents that support legal responsibility can include, but are not limited to:

- Deeds;
- Titles;
- Lease agreements (required for leased facilities); and
- Contracts (required for facilities under construction at the time of the incident)

Work Eligibility

To be eligible, Work must be:

- Direct result of event
- Location: the work must be within the designated disaster area.
- Legal Responsibility: the work must be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant.
- Not the responsibility of another federal agency

Cost Eligibility

To be eligible, Cost must be:

- In Compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- Authorized and not prohibited under Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, or local government laws or regulations.
- Consistent with the Applicant's internal policies
- Reasonable and necessary to accomplish the work

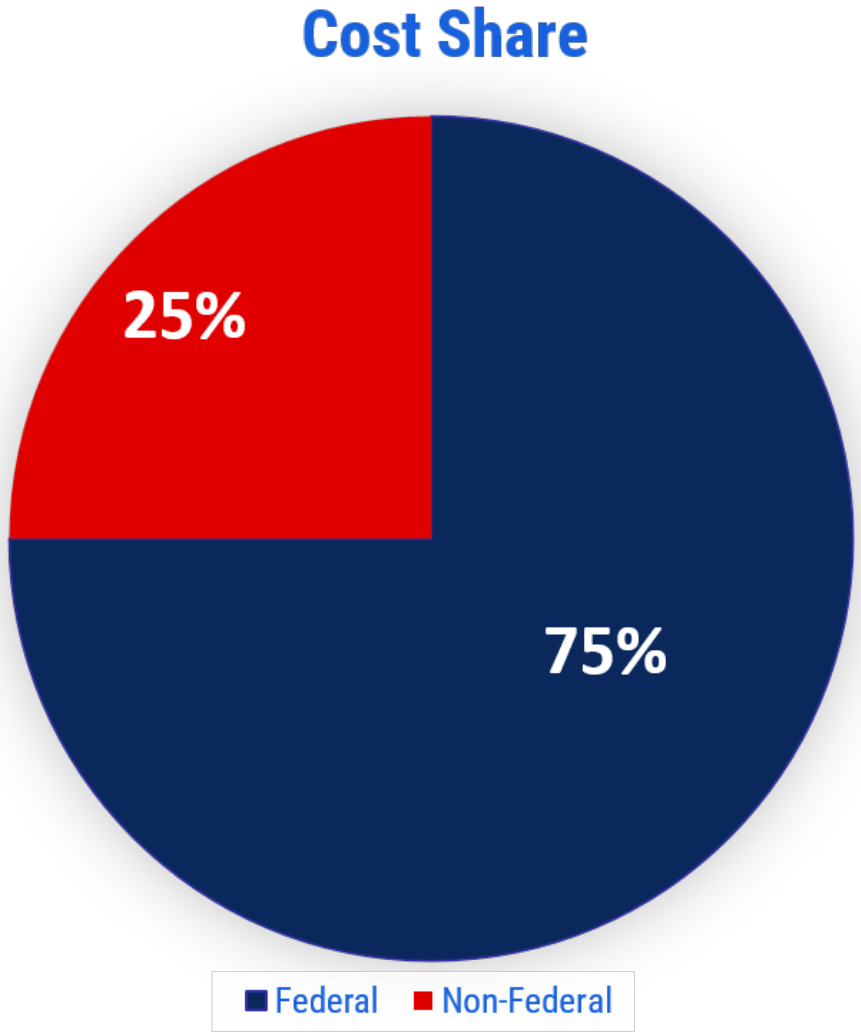


Cost Eligibility - Examples of Ineligible Costs

- Duplication of Benefits (DOB)- the Applicant receives disaster related funding from two sources for the same item of work
- Funding from another Federal agency, insurance, etc.
- Loss of revenue & tax revenue

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Cost-Share



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Project Threshold

Public Assistance projects are processed as either small or large projects. The minimum threshold necessary for an eligible project is $4,300 dollars.

Small Project	Large Project
At least $4,300	$ 1,130,900 and greater

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Public Assistance Categories















Category A
Debris Removal

Category B
Emergency Protective Measures

Category C
Roads & Bridge Systems

Category D
Water Control Facilities

Category E
Buildings & Equipment

Category F
Utilities

Category G
Parks, Recreation & Other

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Emergency Work



Emergency Work - Force Account Labor

Emergency Work Labor Eligibility		
Budgeted Employees	**Overtime**	**Straight-Time**
Permanent employee	☑	☑
Seasonal employee working during normal season of employment	☑	
Unbudgeted Employees	**Overtime**	**Straight-Time**
Essential employee called back from administrative leave	☑	☑
Permanent employee funded from external source	☑	☑
Temporary employee hired to perform eligible work	☑	☑
Seasonal employee working outside normal season of employment	☑	☑

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Category A – Debris Removal

Clearance, removal, and disposal, will be considered *if* the removal is in the public interest



- Eliminates immediate
  - threats to life, public health, and safety
  - threats of significant damage to public or private property
- On September 6, 2022, new FEMA debris guidance was released that changed the measurement requirements
  - Applicants must ensure they adhere to the contract terms in place with pre-existing and standby debris vendor contracts.



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Category A – Alternative Procedures

Applicants may elect to participate in the Alternative Procedures for debris removal and receive reimbursement for straight-time for the Applicant's budgeted employees that conduct debris removal activities.

The Applicant opts-in by including straight-time in their debris removal (Category A) project claims.





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Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)



Debris Removal from Private Property

FEMA only approves PA funding for PPDR if the Applicant demonstrates all the following with sufficient documentation:

•On October 17, 2022, new FEMA debris guidance was released that changed the requirement for applicants to receive approval from FEMA prior to work. **Documentation requirements for FEMA determining eligibility remain.**

•Required documentation:

- Is in the public interest
- Related to health or economic impacts
- Legal responsibility of the Applicant
- Permission (ROE) and Indemnification

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Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)

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Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)



Debris Removal from Private Roads
Rarely Used or Limited Public Access

If the public **does not have unrestricted** access (locks, gates, or guards), or the road is rarely used by the public, then removal and disposal of the debris, including debris placed at the curbside by residents, is **typically not eligible for reimbursement**.

Required documentation:

- Is in the public interest
- Related to health or economic impacts
- Legal responsibility of the Applicant

Permission (ROE) and Indemnification

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Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)



Commercial Property Debris Removal

Removal of debris from commercial properties is usually not eligible since commercial enterprises are expected to retain insurance.

In limited circumstances, FEMA may grant an exception; however, FEMA must approve the work **PRIOR** to the Applicant removing the debris.

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Category B – Emergency Access

Debris clearance (emergency access, first push, or cut and toss) for emergency access may be eligible as Category B work.

Emergency Access may even be eligible for PPDR even if the private road was rarely used or had limited public access. However, this is only considered a Category B, not A activity.

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Category B – Emergency Protective Measures

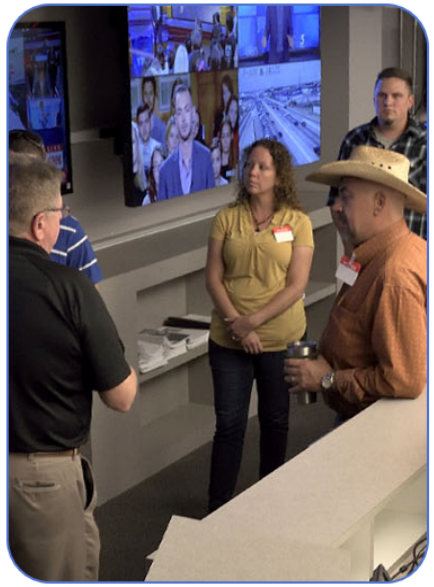
Activities taken *before*, *during*, and *after* a disaster

- Activation and staffing of local and state EOCs.
- **Overtime** costs of staff used to board up windows, remove outside equipment, fill sandbags, etc.
- Mutual aid claims from outside assisting entities.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Power Restoration

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Category B – Emergency Protective Measures

Emergency Operations Centers



Response activities and associated costs conducted at EOCs are eligible provided they are associated with eligible work, including, but not limited to:

- Increased utility costs
- Costs to lease a facility
- Supply costs
- Meal costs

Category B - Power Restoration

FEMA is providing applicants flexibility in how they claim costs for the work associated with power restoration projects.



Donated Resources

Can help Offset the non-federal share

- Applicant uses the resources in the performance of eligible work; and
- The Applicant or volunteer organization tracks the resources (materials, equipment, etc.) and work performed, including description, specific locations, and hours.
- If the donation is specific to permanent work on an eligible facility, then offset to permanent work may be done under some circumstances.

Permanent Work



Category C – Roads and Bridges

Includes:

Roads: surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, drainage structures, culverts, low water crossings, etc.	**Bridges**: decking, pavement, piers, girders, abutments, slope protection, approaches, etc.



Does *not* include:

Unmaintained roads/ bridges	FHWA roads/bridges	Private roads, with exceptions



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Best Practices for Unpaved Roads



Ensure Rural Communities have a plan for establishing predisaster condition



Record Road Conditions (photo and/or video) on a regular basis



Keep Thorough Records of Maintenance and Repairs to Include Quantities of Materials

Category D – Water Control Facilities



Includes:

Dams, reservoirs, levees, lined and unlined engineered drainage channels, canals, aqueducts, sediment basins, shore protective devices, irrigation/pumping facilities.

Does *not* include:

Facilities under the control of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) or any other Federal agency with very few exceptions.

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Category E – Buildings and Equipment





Includes:

Buildings, structural components, interior electrical or mechanical work, and contents.	Replacement/repair of vehicles and equipment damaged by the disaster or damaged in the response.

Does *not* include:

Damages covered by insurance.	Accidental damages/neglect.

Category F – Utilities



Includes:

Water treatment plants and delivery systems, power generation and distribution facilities, sewage collection systems and other treatment plants, communications.



Does *not* include:

Loss of revenue expenses (i.e. time off-line).	Increased operating costs (i.e. obtaining water/electricity from alternate source).

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Category G – Parks & Recreation, Other



Includes:

Mass transit facilities, swimming pools, playgrounds, tennis courts, piers, docks, picnic tables, golf courses, walkovers, anything not in Categories C – F.	Beach Restoration on beaches.



Does *not* include:

Unimproved natural features. Replacement of trees, shrubs, ground cover **unless** for slope stabilization or to minimize erosion.	PNP-owned recreational facilities **unless** the facility is providing eligible essential social services.

Category I-Building Code and Floodplain Management Administration Enforcement

Section 1206/PA Category I: Building Code and Floodplain Management Administration and Enforcement under Public Assistance
Section 1206/PA Category I

Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) of 2018 provides communities with the resources needed to effectively administer and enforce building codes and floodplain management regulations, increasing the speed of recovery and enhancing National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance. These resources are available via Public Assistance funding following a presidentially

What does Section 1206/PA Category I mean for your community?

Eligible government entities can receive disaster relief funding reimbursement for specific costs incurred within the first 180 days following a major disaster declaration. This assistance may cover vital disaster recovery activities associated with building code and floodplain management implementation and enforcement such as:

- Hiring temporary workers and surge staff to meet increased demands
- Paying overtime for budgeted employees
- Contracting necessary services to address immediate needs
- Procuring equipment and supplies critical for disaster response such as Personal Protective Equipment, tablets, laptops, cell phones
- Mailing and outreach costs

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Management Cost



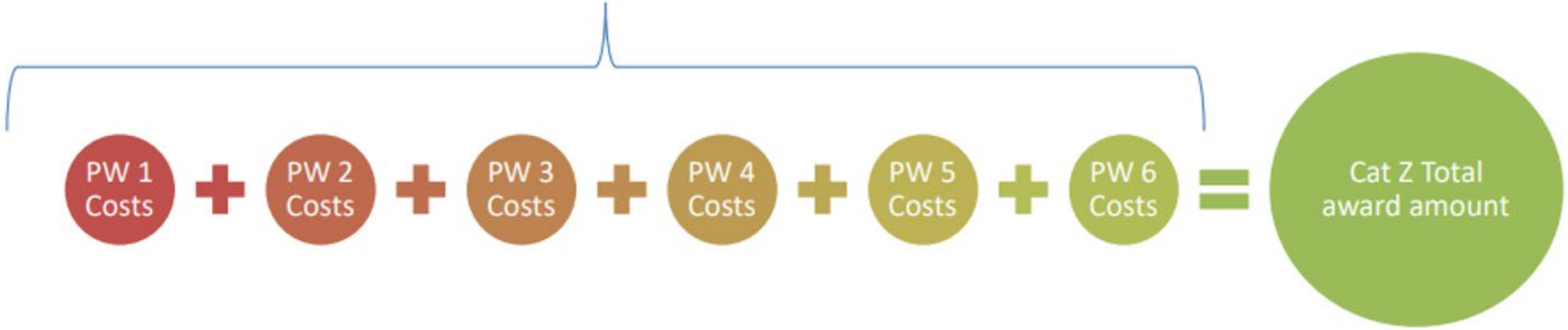
Management Cost – Category Z

- Management Costs are the costs incurred to meet administrative requirements while working within the Public Assistance (PA) program and developing eligible PA projects.
- 5 percent of the total award amount obligated (excluding Category B Donated Resource PWs)

Example Management Cost Activities	
Preliminary Damage Assessments	Developing the detailed site-specific damage description
Meetings regarding the PA Program or overall PA damage claim	Evaluating Section 406 hazard mitigation measures
Organizing PA damage sites into logical groups	Preparing Small and Large Projects
Correspondence with Recipient / affiliate	Reviewing PWs
Site inspections	Collecting documents to support a claim
Travel expenses	Requesting disbursement of PA funds

Management Cost – Category Z

Contributions for management costs are based on actual costs incurred up to 5 percent of the total award amount for each Subrecipient.



- Includes management costs for all projects, both Large & Small (except Category B Donated Resource PWs)
- Obligated as a Category Z Project Worksheet
- Funded at a 100 percent Federal cost share

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Procurement Requirements



Procurement – Using Contracts for Eligible Work

- FEMA provides PA funding for contract costs based on the terms of the contract if the Applicant meets Federal procurement and contracting requirements.
  2 C.F.R. § 200 (Uniform Rules) and/or 44 C.F.R. § 13.36
- Federal procurement requirements for Tribal, local governments, and HOWs are found at 2 C.F.R. § 200.318 through 200.327.
- Applicants must use their own documented procurement procedures. Unless the corresponding local procurement rule is more stringent, Federal law and standards should be applied.

Exigency or Emergency?

Exigency

A need to avoid, prevent or alleviate serious harm or injury, financial or otherwise

Emergency

Immediate action needed to alleviate a threat to life, public health or safety, or improved property

Procurement – Acceptable Contract Types



- FEMA reimburses costs incurred using three types of contract payment obligations:
  - fixed-price,
  - cost-reimbursement, and
  - to a limited extent, time and material (T&M).
- Include required contract provisions that maintain oversight
- FEMA **does not** reimburse costs incurred under a cost plus a percentage of cost contract or a contract with a percentage of construction cost method.

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Procurement – Time and Material Contract

FEMA advises against the use of T&M contracts and generally limits the use of these contracts to a reasonable time based on the circumstances during which the Applicant could not define a clear scope of work (SOW).

FEMA may reimburse costs incurred under a T&M contract only if all the following apply:

- No other contract was suitable;
- The contract has a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk; and
- The Applicant provides a high degree of oversight to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.

Special Considerations



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

FEMA must reduce PA funding when the facility is:

- Located in an area that FEMA has identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) for more than 1 year;
- Damaged by flooding; **and**
- Uninsured for flood loss.

If the Applicant does not have flood insurance for the facility or carries inadequate flood insurance for the insurable facility, FEMA reduces eligible project costs by the lesser of:

- The maximum amount of insurance proceeds that could have been obtained from an NFIP standard flood insurance policy for the building and its contents; or
- The value of the building and its contents at the time of the incident.

Insurance Proceeds

PA Funding will be reduced by:

- Actual insurance proceeds, if known.
- Anticipated insurance proceeds based on the applicant's policy, if known.

Applicants **must** pursue and recover entitled claims

There cannot be *any* duplication of benefits.

Obtain & Maintain

- Applicants must ensure facilities with the types and extent of insurance reasonably available, adequate, and necessary to protect against **future** loss to the property.

Section 406 (PA) vs. Section 404 (HMGP)

Choosing and Combining the Right Federal Mitigation Streams

SECTION 406 (PA MITIGATION)

Program: Public Assistance (Permanent Work Cat C–G)

Scope: Damaged facility site **ONLY**

Trigger: Unlocked during PW development

Target: Rebuild damaged asset stronger on-site

SECTION 404 (HMGP MITIGATION)

Program: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMA Series)

Scope: Jurisdiction-wide (Damaged OR undamaged sites)

Trigger: Unlocked post-major declaration statewide

Target: Strategic, long-term mitigation projects tied to local HMP

Strategy: *Maximizing recovery means stacking 406 and 404. Use Section 406 to harden the immediate damaged site, and use Section 404 for broader off-site or community-wide risk reduction*

Capturing Section 406 Mitigation in Category C–G Projects

IDENTIFY THE DAMAGE (CAT C-G Opportunity)

Where It Applies: Permanent work infrastructure—Roads/Bridges (C), Water Utilities (D), Buildings/Equipment (E), Utilities (F), Parks/Rec (G).

The Rule: You do **not** have to settle for restoring an asset to its pre-disaster condition.

The Goal: Protect the damaged element from the *next* identical hazard event.

BUILD THE SCOPE, Hardening vs. Restore

Don't Just Repair—Upgrade:

Damaged Culvert? Upsize the pipe or add headwalls instead of basic backfill.

Flooded Substation/Facility? Elevate controls, add flood barriers, or install submersible pumps.

Damaged Roof/Building? Upgrade to wind-rated materials or tie-downs during repair.

JUSTIFY AND SIGN OFF Cost-Effectiveness

Direct Relationship: Must directly reduce risk to the damaged element **Cost-Effectiveness Tests (Pass Any One):15% Rule:** Mitigation cost is $\leq 15\%$ of the total repair cost (automatically considered cost-effective).

100% Rule: Mitigation cost is $\leq 100\%$ of repair cost AND on FEMA's pre-approved 406 Mitigation Activity List.

BCA (Benefit-Cost Analysis): Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) ≥ 1.0

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Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP)

FEMA uses all practical means and measures to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment, to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment, and to preserve historic, cultural and natural aspects of national heritage, as required by Federal environmental and historic preservation policies and laws.

Improved and Alternate Projects

A FEMA **Improved Project** is a permanent Public Assistance grant option that lets communities upgrade or change a disaster-damaged facility's pre-disaster design rather than just restoring it as it was.

- **Funding Cap:** FEMA caps its financial contribution at the estimated cost to repair or replace the facility to its exact pre-disaster design and capacity.
- **Extra Costs:** The applicant must pay for any additional costs required to complete the upgrades beyond the capped FEMA amount.
- **Function and Capacity:** The improved facility must still serve the same pre-disaster function and maintain at least the same capacity.

Improved vs. Alternate Projects

- **Improved Project:** Restores the original function and capacity while building in better materials, layout, or design.
- **Alternate Project:** Used if the community decides not to rebuild the damaged facility at all; funds are instead redirected to a different public facility serving the same general area.

428 Projects

A **FEMA Section 428 Public Assistance Alternative Procedure** project provides fixed-cost, milestone-based federal funding for large permanent disaster recovery. Instead of tracking actual incurred costs, the grant is based on a pre-agreed estimate, giving local governments the flexibility to rebuild differently or retain excess funds for hazard mitigation.

- **Fixed-Cost Funding:** Established upfront through an agreed-upon estimate and locked in without adjustments for standard cost overruns.
- **Design Flexibility:** Allows communities to build improved or alternate facilities rather than exact pre-disaster replicas.
- **Excess Funds:** Unspent money can be reinvested into approved local risk reduction, planning, or training activities.
- **Compliance Rules:** Projects must still meet Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) and insurance Operation and Maintenance (O&M) standards.

Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP)

All PA awards must comply with the following:

National Historic Preservation Act	Coastal Zone Management Act
National Environmental Policy Act	Farmland Protection Policy Act
Endangered Species Act	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
Clean Water Act	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
Coastal Barrier Resources Act	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Floodplain Management
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Protection of Wetlands
Clean Air Act	



National Historic Preservation Act

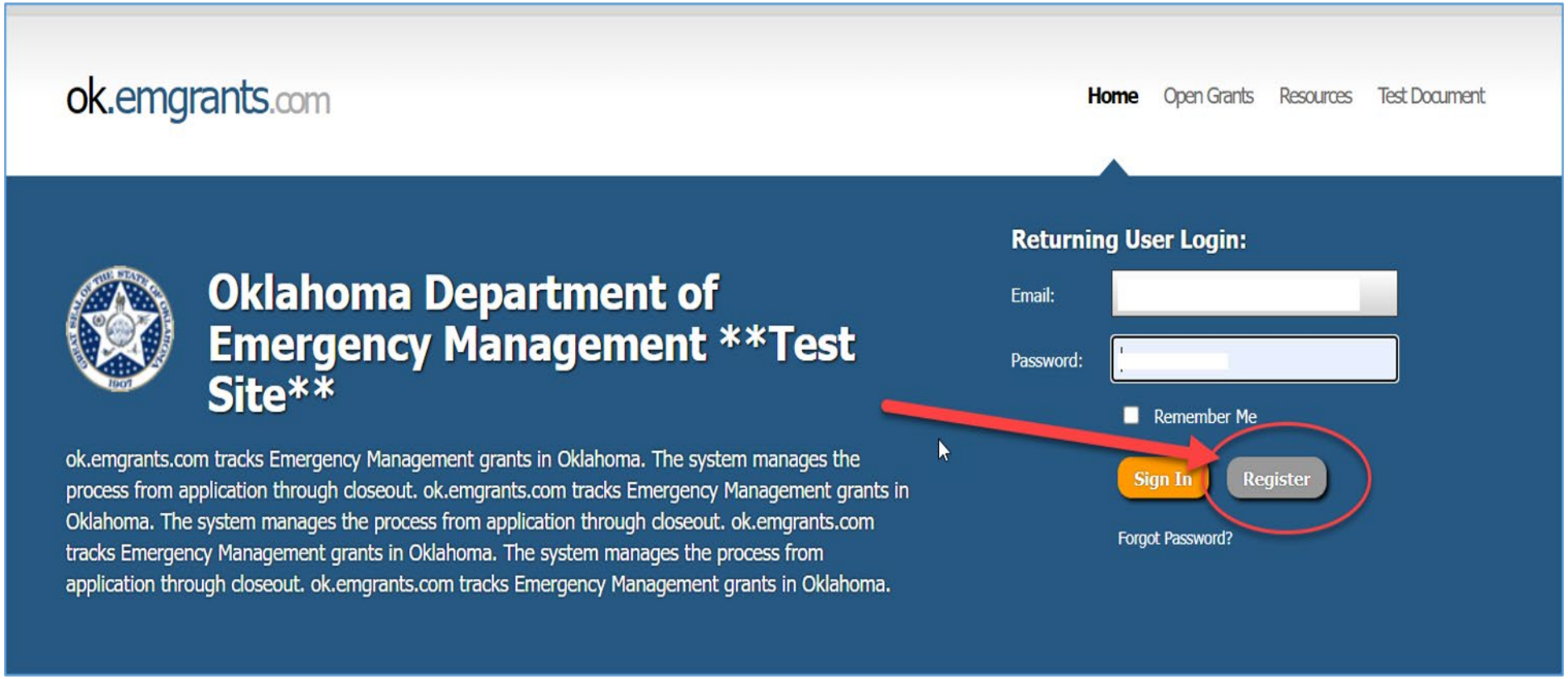
- If the facility is listed in, or meets the criteria to be listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, then costs associated with work to comply with that specific code or standard are eligible, even if repair costs exceed replacement costs.

- This is an exception to the regulatory requirement that when a facility is eligible for replacement, FEMA limits eligible costs to the less expensive of repairs or replacement.

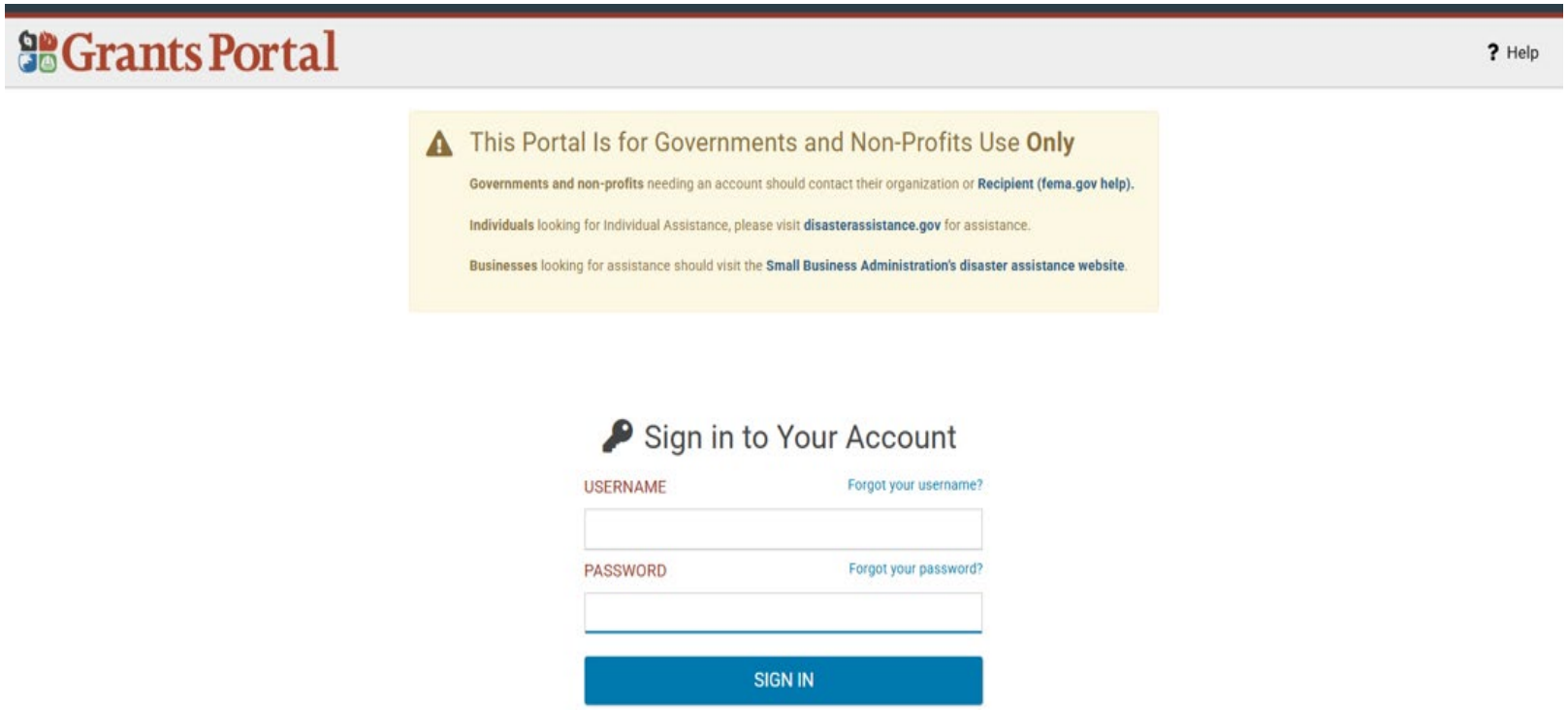
Requesting Public Assistance (RPA)



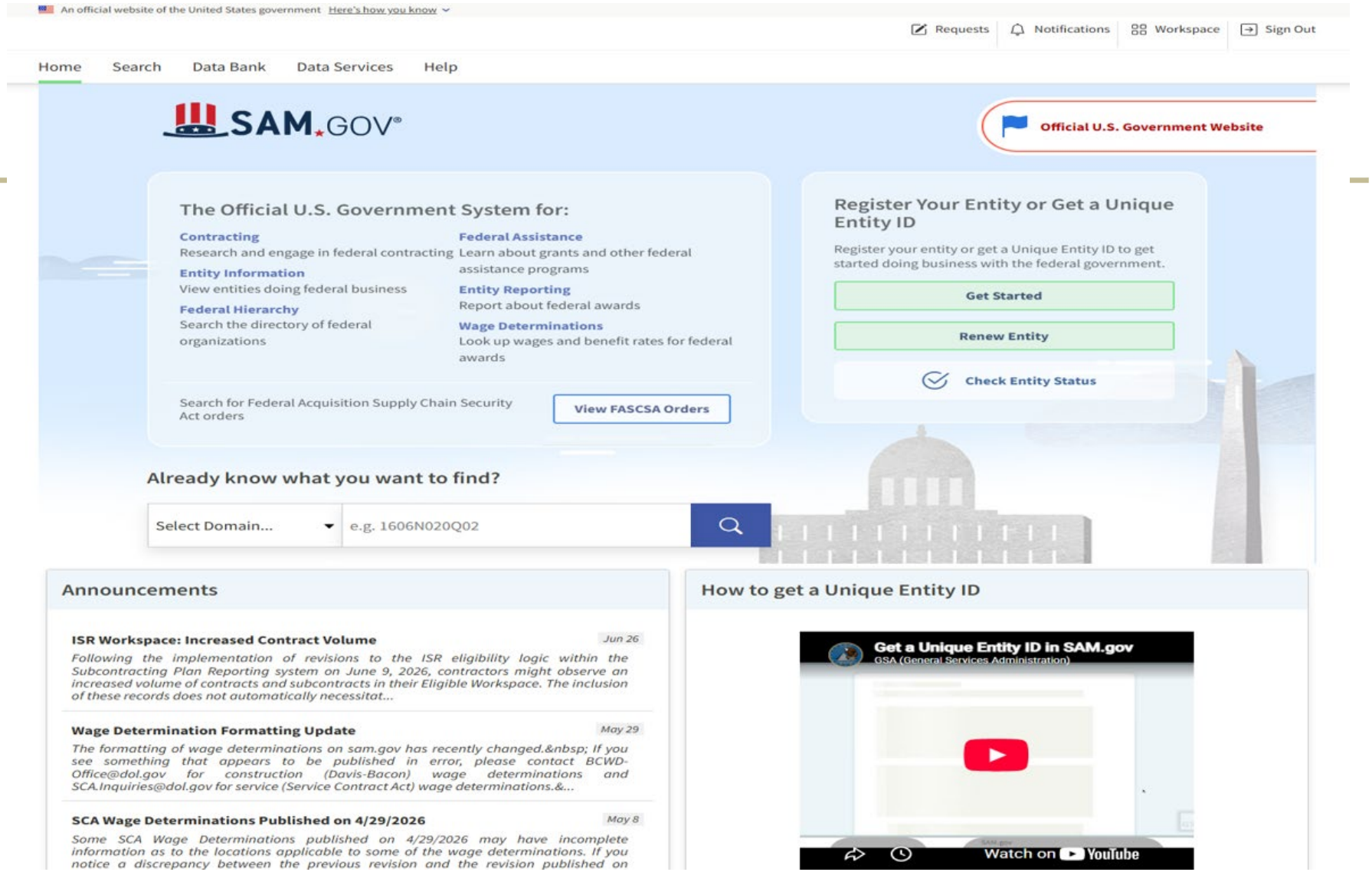
Register in OKEMGRANTS



Register in FEMA's Grants Portal



Register with SAM.gov



State-Local Agreement

Purpose

- Is a contract that establishes the relationship for the grant program between the Recipient (OEM) and the Subrecipient (Applicant).

State/Local Agreement

- Applicants will enter into a State/Local Agreement during the Project Development Phase after the RPA.
- NEW SLA!

Documentation and Retention of Records

All documents are subject to an audit by the State, FEMA, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General



maintain ALL records for 3 years post Account closeout

OEM Coordinator Areas of Responsibility

Coordinator Team Lead
Rachael Huey

OEM Coordinators by Area

- Area 1 | Billy Sizemore | 405-213-5318
- Area 2 | David Ball | 405-802-6864
- Area 3 | Stephen Duke | 405-301-3075
- Area 4 | Gary Freeny | 405-635-5669
- Area 5 | Kenneth Trent | 405-343-2893
- Area 6 | Joe Kimmons | 405-312-6370
- Area 7 | Pending | 405 962-8378
- Area 8 | Scott Haynes | 572-271-7853



0 40 80 160 Miles
0 60 120 240 Kilometers

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OKLAHOMA

For an immediate resource request or event report, please contact the State Emergency Operations Center at (800) 800-2481

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Reminder – Important Steps



1

Apply through
https://grantee.fema.gov/



2

Obtain access to
https://ok.emgrants.com



3

Document! Document! Document!

Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

Contact Information

Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

2401 Lincoln Blvd - Suite C51

Oklahoma City, OK 73105

https://ok.emgrants.com/

Sofia Checketts

Cell – 405-301-3065

Sofia.Checketts@oem.ok.gov

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Public.Assistance@oem.ok.gov