

MICHAEL P. VICTORINO
Mayor

HERMAN ANDAYA
Administrator



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OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COUNCIL

County of Maui
MAUI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET
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18 April 2019

Ms. Michele M. Yoshimura ^{My}
Budget Director, County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Honorable Michael P. Victorino
Mayor, County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

APPROVED FOR TRANSMITTAL


Acting Mayor 4/22/19
Date

For Transmittal to:

Honorable Keani Rawlins-Fernandez
Chair, Economic Development & Budget Committee
Maui County Council
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Chair Rawlins-Fernandez:

SUBJECT: REQUESTS/QUESTIONS FROM THE APRIL 11, 2019 MEETING (EMA-5)(EDB-1)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the above referenced matter. My response is as follows:

1. What is the total reimbursement amount the County has received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA"), to date?

The total amount disbursed to the County in the last 10 years is \$1,157,745. The total Federal share that was obligated is \$5,105,034 which is 75% of the total cost. The County's share is 25% of the total cost. At this point, the County is expecting to receive \$3,947,289 which is the balance of the obligated Federal share. Please note that several of these disaster projects have not been completed and are subject to cost reconciliations that are currently being adjudicated.



Utilizing Emergency Management Principles, We Protect All Persons Within
The County of Maui to Achieve Whole Community Resilience



2. Provide a breakdown of each FEMA reimbursement, by amount and year, including the reason for the reimbursement.

Please find attached a summary sheet listing the Presidential declared events, the Federal share obligated and the amount disbursed to the County. In addition, please find attached summary sheets for each Presidential declared disaster. Please note that Hurricane Lane costs have been submitted to FEMA and is progressing through FEMA's obligation process. As indicated on the attached summary sheet, the County of Maui has not received the total amount of the Federal Share Obligated. The FEMA reimbursement process is extremely complicated and lengthy. For Hurricane Lane, an employee from the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency was assigned to our office and has been here for the past 8 months to prepare documentation required by FEMA for reimbursement. For many of the disasters listed in the summary sheet, the delay in receiving FEMA reimbursements is due to the complexity of the reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by the disaster. FEMA reimbursement occurs when the construction work is complete and the closeout process has concluded.

Should you have any questions or require clarification, please contact me at (808) 270-7285. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this matter.

Sincerely,


Herman Andaya
Administrator



Total FEMA reimbursements obligated and disbursed to Maui County

Federal Share obligated from disasters in 2008 thru 2018 excluding Disaster # 4395, declared September 27, 2018. The documentation for #4395 (Hurricane Lane) is being compiled and once completed will be obligated by FEMA.

As of December 31, 2018

Disaster #	Declaration Date	Federal Share Obligated	Amount Disbursed
1743	2/6/2008	\$954,038.08	\$791,443.86
1967	4/8/2011	\$205,787.58	\$203,918.58
4062	4/18/2012	\$773,418.84	\$48,636.43
4194	9/12/2014	\$322,021.26	\$53,190.93
4282	10/6/2016	\$2,849,768.63	\$60,555.39
TOTAL		\$5,105,034.39	\$1,157,745.19

Request for FEMA Reimbursements Pending Approval for Obligation for Hurricane Lane

Disaster number: 4395
Declaration Date: 9/27/2018

All DR 4395 Hurricane Lane projects have been submitted and progressing through the FEMA obligation process for approval. FEMA will fund all eligible costs at a 75% cost share. Once approved by FEMA, the "Federal Cost Share" amount below will be added to the "Federal Share Obligated" listed above.

Disaster Declaration Date Amount Submitted #4395 9/27/2018

	<u>Amount Submitted</u>
County of Maui Emergency Management Agency	\$ 24,028.76
County of Maui Fire Department	\$196,683.94
County of Maui Police Department	\$240,831.88
County of Maui Department of Public Works	\$1,195,854.00*
Total	\$1,657,398.58

Federal Cost Share (75%) to be obligated = \$1,243,048.94

*(estimate, project will be funded on actual completed costs)

Hawaii Severe Storms, High Surf, Flooding, and Mudslides – FEMA-1743-DR

Declared February 6, 2008

On January 5, 2008, Governor Linda Lingle requested a major disaster declaration due to severe weather with tropical storm force winds, heavy rains, high surf, storm surge, and flooding during the period of December 4-7, 2007. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for three counties and Hazard Mitigation for all counties. During the periods of December 12-13, 2007, and January 15-16, 2008, joint Federal, State, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On February 6, 2008, President Bush declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, high surf, flooding, and mudslides in Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui Counties. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: -

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to road systems
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$2,956,815
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$2.44
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.24
- Countywide per capita impact: Hawaii County (\$5.90)
Kauai County (\$3.66)

- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ Maui County (\$14.57)
\$3.11

¹ The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY08, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2007.

Hawaii – Tsunami Waves FEMA-1967-DR

Declared April 8, 2011

On March 25, 2011, Governor Neil Abercrombie requested a major disaster declaration due to tsunami waves on March 11, 2011. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for three for counties and the City of Honolulu and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of March 22-23, 2011, joint Federal, State, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On April 8, 2011, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the tsunami waves in Hawaii, Maui, and Honolulu Counties and the City of Honolulu. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to parks and recreational facilities
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$7,521,761
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$6.21
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.30
- Countywide per capita impact: Hawaii County (\$14.22)
Maui County (\$18.73)
The City and County of Honolulu (\$3.34)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.27

¹ The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.

Hawaii – Severe Storms, Flooding, and Landslides FEMA-4062-DR

Declared April 18, 2012

On April 4, 2012, Governor Neil Abercrombie requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, flooding, and landslides during the period of March 3-11, 2012. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for Kauai County and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of March 27-30, 2012, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested county and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On April 18, 2012, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding, and landslides in Kauai County. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (*Not requested*)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$2,235,053
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$1.64
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.35
- Countywide per capita impact: Kauai County (\$31.15)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.39

¹ The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY12, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2011.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY12, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2011.

Hawaii – Tropical Storm Iselle FEMA-4194-DR

Declared September 12, 2014

On September 5, 2014, Governor Neil Abercrombie requested a major disaster declaration due to Tropical Storm Iselle during the period of August 7-9, 2014. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for three counties and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of August 25-29, 2014, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On September 12, 2014, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the Tropical Storm Iselle in Hawaii and Maui Counties. This declaration made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Cost associated with Debris Removal
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$8,054,147
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$5.92
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.39
- Countywide per capita impact: Hawaii County (\$24.00), the City and County

of Honolulu (\$0.33), and Maui County (\$16.15).

- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.50

¹ The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY14, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2013.

Hawaii – Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides FEMA-4282-DR

Declared October 6, 2016

On September 27, 2016, Governor David Y. Ige requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides during the period of September 11-14, 2016. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for Maui County and Hazard Mitigation statewide. During the period of September 20-23, 2016, joint federal, state, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested county and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.¹

On October 6, 2016, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Hawaii. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to state and eligible local governments certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides in Maui County. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures statewide.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (*Not requested*)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

• Primary Impact:	Costs associated with debris removal
• Total Public Assistance cost estimate:	\$7,423,431
• Statewide per capita impact: ⁷	\$5.46
• Statewide per capita impact indicator: ⁸	\$1.43
• Countywide per capita impact:	Maui County (\$41.76)
• Countywide per capita impact indicator: ⁹	\$3.61

¹ The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

² When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage. 42 U.S.C. § 5155 and 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(5).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY17, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2016.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY17, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2016.