

Statewide / Federal Emergency Declaration

The State of Idaho is now part of the National Emergency Declaration for the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). This declaration increases the level of federal support to our state and federal health and human services organizations.

On March 4th, the federal government passes an \$8.3 billion coronavirus aide package. For the state of Idaho, this is an additional \$4.5 million to support the fight against the coronavirus.

On March 13th, President Trump declared a National Emergency. In accordance with the Stafford Act, under a national emergency declaration, eligible emergency protective measures taken to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak may be reimbursed under FEMA Category B.

Category B – Emergency Protective Measures are those measures taken before, during and immediately after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect improved public and private property. (See next page for Category B examples.)

As with all disasters, cost sharing with impacted jurisdictions is required to ensure the farthest reach of limited funds. The chart below outlines the funding shares for state declarations and federal declarations.

<u>State Declaration Cost Share</u> Category B	<u>Emergency Declaration Cost Share</u> Category B	<u>Federal Coronavirus Funding Package</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Cost Share 50% • Local Cost Share 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Cost Share 75% • State Cost Share 25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25% State Cost Share Breakout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Cost Share 15% ▪ Local Cost Share 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance and priorities to be determined

Note: FEMA will not duplicate the assistance provided by the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control.

Emergency Protective Measures (Category B)

Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) FEMA can also help pay for actions taken by the community (almost always government agencies) before, during, and after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private property.

Examples of measures that may be eligible include:

- Warning of risks and hazards
- Search and rescue
- Emergency evacuations
- Emergency mass care
- Rescue, evacuation, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs for humans affected by the outbreak and spread of an influenza pandemic
- Protection for an eligible facility
- Security in the disaster area
- Provision of food, water, ice, and other essential items at central distribution points
- Temporary generators for facilities that provide health and safety services
- Rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs for household pets and service animals if claimed by a State or local government
- Temporary facilities for schools and essential community services
- Emergency operations centers to coordinate and direct the response to a disaster
- Demolition and removal of public and private buildings and structures that pose an immediate threat to the safety of the general public
- Removal of health and safety hazards
- Construction of emergency protection measures to protect lives or improved property (for example, temporary levees)
- Emergency measures to prevent further damage to an otherwise eligible facility (for example, boarding windows)
- Restoration of access
- Inspections if necessary to determine whether structures pose an immediate threat to public health or safety