State of Connecticut

Disaster Recovery Framework and ESF #14

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection /
Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

Version 1.0

2014

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Section 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

1.1.1 Purpose

The State of Connecticut Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) provides a framework for state-level support of local and tribal recovery efforts through partnerships with local, state, non-governmental, and federal organizations. Recovery efforts include support and guidance for the restoration of critical functions, services, vital resource, facilities, programs and infrastructure to impacted areas.

Although the concepts in the DRF are scalable and may be applicable to incidents of various scales and scopes, the DRF is intended to address recovery from an incident that reaches the level of a *disaster*. A disaster is an incident of a sufficient magnitude and nature that response and recovery exceed the normal capabilities of a jurisdiction. An incident of this magnitude may result in a request from the Governor to the President for an Emergency or Disaster Declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-388 (Stafford Act).

This plan addresses the concept of operations and lines of coordination for both short-term and long-term recovery activities. Short-term recovery activities begin during the response phase and focuses on the immediate needs of individuals and communities. Long-term recovery activities focus on meeting the un-met needs of individuals and on returning communities to pre-disaster conditions.

1.1.2 Scope

In accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 28-5, this plan is part of the coordinated and integrated plan and program of statewide civil preparedness, which includes local, state, tribal, and other public, private, or non-profit organizations involved in recovery efforts, in order to enhance collaboration and continuity of effort between levels of government and to minimize the duration and contain the effort needed for full recovery in affected areas.

Note: This plan is Part II of Connecticut's State Response Framework (SRF) which can be found on the DEMHS website at www.ct.gov/demhs . The term "local government" refers to Connecticut's 169 towns and two tribal Nations unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Authority

Titles 28 and 29, Chapter 517 of the Connecticut General Statutes are the major sources of authority for the State of Connecticut and its political subdivisions to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988, which amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, (the Stafford Act) is the federal legislation that creates a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The Stafford Act has been recently amended by the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act and most recently by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.

Connecticut's emergency management program, developed under the authority of Title 28, complies with the federal program established by the Stafford Act. Although there are many federal and state statutes and

regulations that have a bearing on emergency management, Title 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes and the Stafford Act are the two laws most central to emergency management in Connecticut.

1.3 Connecticut: Overview and Regional Structure

Connecticut is comprised of 169 home rule municipalities and 2 Tribal Nations. It is divided geographically into eight counties which do not have any associated government structure. By Counties, the top three by population are Hartford (374,249), New Haven (362,004), and Fairfield (361,221).

New England		
Ranking by Geographic Size		**Population**
#1	Maine	1.33M
#2	Vermont	625,741
#3	New Hampshire	1.32 M
#4	Massachusetts	6.55M
#5	Connecticut	3.57M
#6	Rhode Island	1.05M

Neighboring States		
Ranking by Geographic Size		**Population**
#1	Pennsylvania	12.7M
#2	New York	19.38M
#3	New Jersey	8.79M

The southerly flow of the Connecticut River divides the state roughly in half. The coastal plain and central valley are relatively flat and contain most of the larger cities. Other parts of the state are hilly, with the highest altitudes in the northwest corner. Hills are largely covered with hardwood forests, and about two-thirds of the state is in open land. Despite Connecticut's small size, there is some variety in climate, with temperatures in the northern hills as much as 10 degrees lower than those in the central valley year-round.

Economically, Connecticut, per Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, is ranked 4th in the United States. Connecticut is New England's second smallest and southernmost state but also the second most populated state with 3.57 million residents and ranks as the 23rd most populated state in the United States. Its 5,009

square miles (13,023 square kilometers) are bordered by New York State on the west, Rhode Island on the east, Massachusetts on the north and by Long Island sound on the south.

Repeated disasters over recent years have compounded the needs of Connecticut, locally, regionally, and statewide. The most common disasters affecting Connecticut are flooding, winter storms, and tropical storms. In addition there are myriad other natural and human-caused threats that the State of Connecticut has identified as part of the emergency management planning process.

Areas susceptible to disaster impacts include, but are not limited to:

- Nuclear power plants
- Power facilities and systems
- Infrastructure: utilities, water treatment plants
- Transportation Systems: NY to Boston Corridor; Ports; bridges, rail lines, evacuation routes
- Hospitals and Healthcare facilities
- Culture/Tourism

DEMHS Regions

Connecticut's municipalities and two tribal nations are divided into five emergency preparedness planning regions. The five DEMHS Regional offices are currently located in Bridgeport (Region 1), Middletown (Region 2), Hartford (Region3), Colchester (Region 4)and Waterbury (Region5). During emergencies, the Regional Offices serve as resource coordinators and liaisons between municipalities and the State.

Regional Emergency Planning Teams (REPTs)

Each DEMHS Region convenes a Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPT). The REPT operates under bylaws that provide each municipal Chief Executive Officer (CEO) within the DEMHS Region with a vote. REPTs include other local, state and private sector representatives from numerous emergency management disciplines.

Section 2.0 Phases of Disasters: Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation

The State of Connecticut's State Response Framework (SRF), outlines the general emergency operations concepts for emergencies and disasters that may require mutual aid or a state level response. The SRF describes the interaction of state, local, federal and tribal governments, non-governmental response organizations, other private sector partners, the media and the public in implementing emergency response and recovery functions in times of crisis. As part of the SRF, this framework focuses on recovery activities, both short and long term.

There is often no firm, fixed boundary between phases. Recovery activities often begin immediately after an incident occurs; recovery measures often involve implementation of mitigation measures; and response activities may persist well into recovery for certain disasters.

2.1 Preparedness /Protection

Preparedness includes activities that seek to prevent casualties, expedite response activities and minimize property damage in the event of a disaster. It is a continuous process for the State and local governments to improve their readiness. Some examples of preparedness activities are:

- Training and exercise
- Emergency Plan updates based on After Action Reports (AAR)
- Community education and awareness
- Assessment of State and local hazards and risks
- Partnerships with response and recovery partners on local, regional, state, federal levels
- Identification, recruitment, and training of volunteers in disaster response and recovery

2.2 Response

Response activities are undertaken during and in the aftermath of a disaster to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions that transition into short-term recovery.

2.3 Recovery

Short-term recovery activities are immediate and often overlap with the response phase of a disaster. The priorities for Short-Term recovery following a disaster are life safety of citizens and the restoration of vital services to affected local communities. Municipalities and voluntary organizations join forces to meet the immediate and essential needs of impacted residents by providing medical attention, clothing, food and temporary housing. Municipalities assess damages to housing, business and infrastructure. These initial damage assessments steer additional Short-Term Recovery efforts.

2.4 Mitigation

Mitigation includes activities that reduce the severity of a future disaster's effects on a community. As with preparedness, mitigation is a continuous process. Some examples are:

- Community education and awareness of hazards within the community
- Relocation of homes and businesses away from high-risk areas
- Development of a long term strategy that promotes sound building design/construction practices that improve the community's ability to withstand the impact of future disasters.
- Provision of help to local communities adopting flood plain ordinances
- Elevation or relocation of crucial utilities/appliances to safer places within the home

Section 3.0 Sequence of Delivery (Individual Assistance)

The sequence of delivery outlines the Disaster Recovery Process as it spans both short-term and long-term recovery. Recovery begins and ends with Voluntary Organizations. Following a disaster, Voluntary Organizations assist with sheltering, feeding, clothing and other immediate needs. After federal assistance and other programs are exhausted, Voluntary Organizations can assist in meeting the unmet needs of individuals.

3.1 Voluntary Agencies

Voluntary agencies are generally the first to have volunteers and donations available to assist survivors. In a major event, volunteers may be able to provide assistance with small debris removal and cleanup, minor home repairs, tarping roofs, and other disaster-related needs. Agencies such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army can assist municipalities with sheltering and feeding. Many citizens also donate food, cash, clothing and other small items to voluntary agencies. Cash donations are encouraged through Connecticut's donations management process. In Connecticut, voluntary agencies work together through CT VOAD (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster).

3.2 Insurance

Home Owners, renters, should file insurance claims **as soon as possible**. For the most part, FEMA funds cannot be allocated until all insurance benefits have been exhausted to avoid duplication of benefits. Although survivors should register for FEMA assistance as soon as possible, they should expect insurance benefits to arrive first before their Individual assistance claims are finalized.

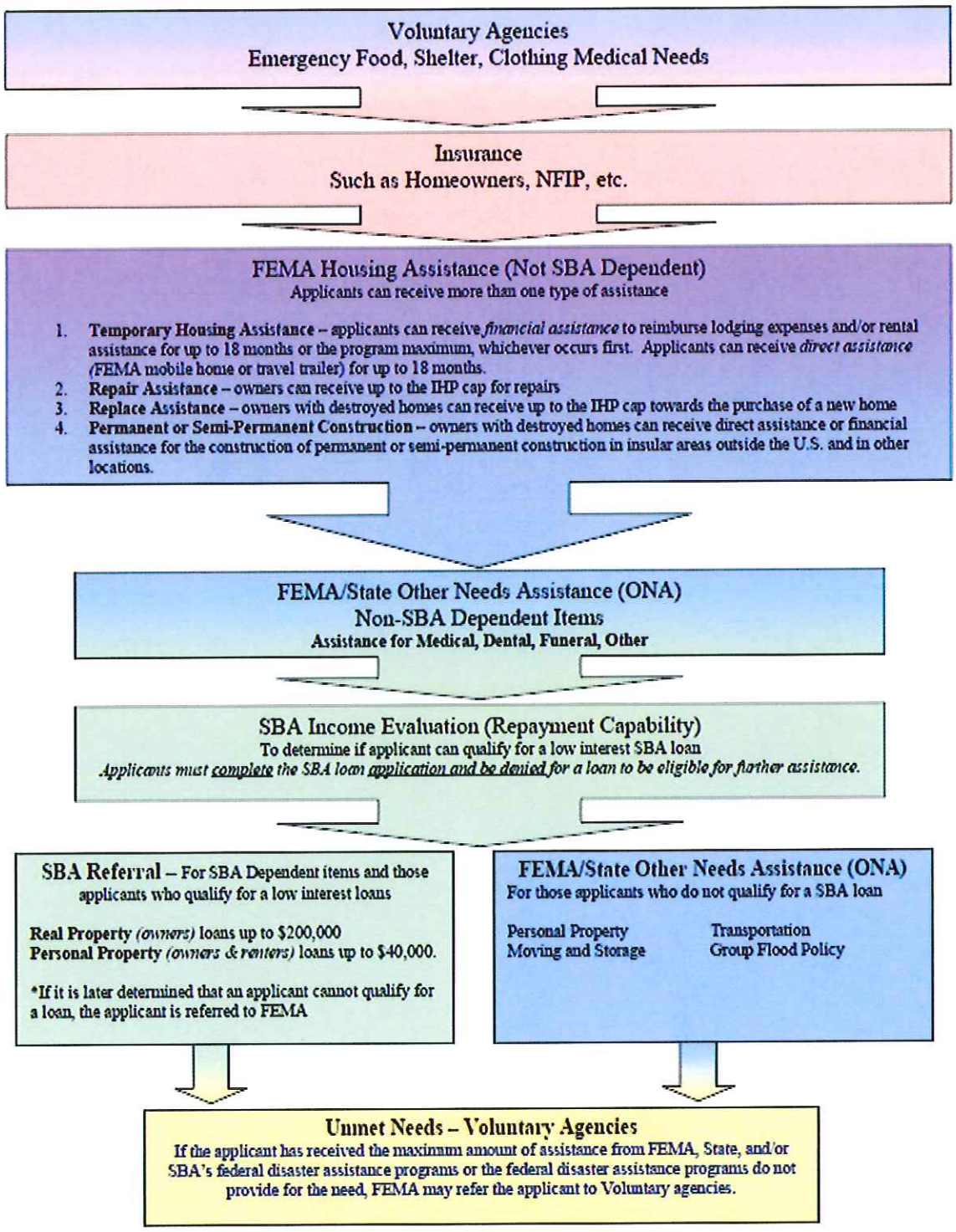
3.3 Federal Resource

There are two primary assistance programs for individuals and families after a Presidential Disaster Declaration: the Individuals and Households Program and the Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program. (See Section 3.4 Disaster Assessment Process for additional information)

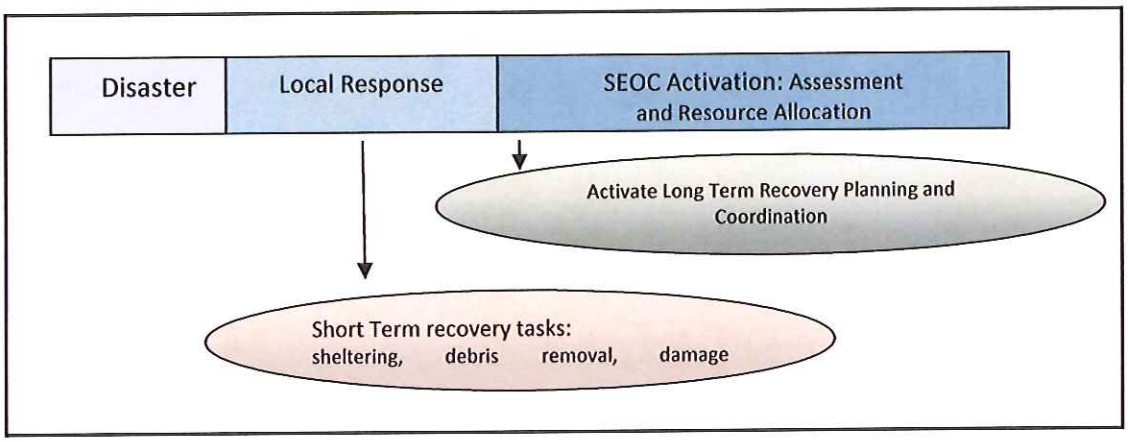
3.4 Voluntary Agencies (Unmet Needs)

After exhausting insurance payments and federal assistance programs, many families may still have unmet needs. Voluntary Agencies can provide assistance with extending rental assistance beyond individual assistance, home repairs, etc.

Individual Assistance Sequence of Delivery



NOTE: Eligibility is based on a FEMA inspection conducted on the damaged property. Max amount of Individuals and Households Assistance (IHP) is adjusted annually according to the CPI index. The maximum amount for FY08 is $28,800.


Disaster
Local Response
SEOC Activation: Assessment and Resource Allocation
Activate Long Term Recovery Planning and Coordination
Short Term recovery tasks:
sheltering, debris removal, damage

Section 4.0 Short Term Recovery

4.1 Short Term Recovery Goals

(Specific short-term goals may be dependent on the scope and magnitude of the disaster) may include:

- Conduct life-safety, search and rescue
- Assess survivors' needs: medical, psychological, housing needs
- Provide food and temporary shelter to displaced residents
- Provide public information on assistance, shelters through public messaging and the use of Info-line (2-1-1)
- Conduct debris removal, clean up (may include emergency demolitions) to support Life safety Missions and Restoration of Critical Infrastructure utilizing Make Safe Protocol (State Response Framework, ESF 12, Interagency Debris Management Task Force).
- Establishing safe transportation routes (debris removal, infrastructure assessment etc) to allow access for emergency services and transport of vital resources (State Response Framework, ESF 3).
- Assess damage to infrastructure, residential and business properties
- Coordinate with Private Sector and Power Utility Companies on the restoration of power – priorities and coordination are supported by the Energy Restoration Task Force. State Response Framework, ESF 12 & Energy Restoration Task Force). Per the ESF 12 Annex, restoration priorities for critical functions are pre-identified through collaborative planning between the state/local governments and the utilities.
- On a local level, pre-identified power restoration priorities may also be reviewed and coordinated through the use of a Utility EOC-Liaison. (Emergency Management Director and Local Official Handbook, Recovery Checklist)
- Coordinate with private sector/ utility companies for restoration of infrastructure including landlines, cell towers, water, sewer etc. Utilize the Make Safe Protocol for Clearing Blocked Roads as needed. (Assistance and Guidance: State ESF 12 Water Task Force, Make Safe Protocol for Clearing Blocked Roads, ESF 12 Annex to the State Response Framework).
- Assist State in possible Joint State/Federal Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs)
- Identification and restoration of critical functions, services, facilities, resources and programs necessary to effectively meet the needs of residents. For example, prioritization of the restoration of gas stations due to lack of back up power or fuel supply shortage. (Assistance and guidance: Fuel Task Force).

4.2 Concept of Operations

- Incidents originating at a local level that exceed local and mutual aid resources may lead to requests for State assistance.
- The State EOC will monitor disaster response activities statewide and will coordinate the provision of assistance to state and local authorities as necessary and appropriate. .
- The appropriate Activation Level of the State Emergency Operations Center and the DEMHS regional Offices will be determined by the Governor.
- The Governor is responsible for providing direction and control of all State activities before during and after an emergency or disaster.
- The State response/SEOC activation is organized and coordinated under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command Structure (ICS).
- If necessary, the Governor may declare a state of emergency under Section 28-9, C.G.S. and invoke emergency powers which allow the Governor to take any action reasonably necessary in light of the emergency.
- Based on reports of damage, the State may implement a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) in coordination with local governments in order to determine if the damage levels meet the criteria for federal assistance.
- The Governor may request direct federal assistance through FEMA in a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency or in an event which is likely to result in a Presidential declaration of a disaster or emergency.
- The Governor may activate the State's Disaster Debris Management Plan which outlines the proper management of debris generated by a disaster. The Debris Management Plan can be found at http://www.ct.gov/deep/disasterdebrismanagement. Additional information is provided in Annex E to this framework.

4.3 Support for Meeting Short Term Recovery Goals

- Voluntary Agency Level
    - American Red Cross: Disaster relief services provided by the Red Cross may include assistance with shelter operations, food services, disaster health services (within a Red Cross shelter).
    - Connecticut Info-line 2-1-1 provides a single point of contact for the general public. Residents can access information by calling 2-1-1 or logging onto www.211ct.org. 2-1-1 disseminates information on the emergency or disaster and provides information on resources such as food, clothing or emergency shelter locations.
    - CT Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (CT VOAD): liaison between voluntary organizations that provide disaster services and local, state and federal agencies. Members

include: Red Cross, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, Connecticut Food Bank, and United Way 2-1-1

- Local and Regional
  - Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOP)
  - Local Mutual Aid Protocols
  - Emergency Notification Systems (provide shelter information, evacuation routes if needed)
  - Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and other Volunteer Civil Preparedness Force Members – utilize specialized teams for Mass Care, search and rescue, etc.
  - Utility Liaisons (EOC liaison)
  - Mass Care/Sheltering Section of LEOP
  - Mass Care/ Sheltering MOA with Red Cross (if applicable)
  - Multi-town Shelters: a best practice in many regions
  - Regional Emergency Support Plans (RESPs): RESPs outline the support and mutual aid towns in each region can provide during an emergency.
  - Regional Incident Management Teams
  - Cot Inventories (local and regional caches)
  - Incident Management Teams: these local volunteer teams do not replace the incident commander, but they can provide support and expertise in the management of the incident.
- State level
  - State Response Framework (SRF): The SRF is the State's Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 9, including volunteer Urban Search and Rescue Team under the auspices of CT DEMHS. The USAR Team may be activated in the event of a building collapse or other disaster.
  - ESF 7 Resource Support: Task Forces including, Commodities Distribution (State of Connecticut Commodities Distribution SOP). The SOP outlines the distribution of commodities, normally following the approval of a direct federal assistance request for items such as water, tarps, food, generator/fuel task force etc.

- ESF 6 Mass Care Task Force: may convene as part of SEOC activation.
    - Medical Reserve Corps: The MRC maintains teams of local volunteer medical and public health professionals who can contribute their skills and expertise during times of community need.
- Behavior Health Regional Crisis Response Teams: an organized network of behavioral health providers established by state statute to respond to the mental health needs of Connecticut residents following major disasters (e.g., bioterrorism, manmade or natural disasters). The network consists of five regional behavioral health crisis response teams that can be deployed immediately anywhere in the state
- Public Information Officer: PIO public messaging, coordination of press releases
- Mobile Field Hospital: a mobile facility designed for deployment in either 25-bed increments or in its full complement of 100 beds to any location in the state in response to a mass casualty event. Operated by the state Department of Public Health
- Debris Management Plan: The full plan can be found on-line at: http://www.ct.gov/deep/disasterdebrismanagement
- ESF 12 All-Hazards Energy and Utility Annex, including Restoration Task Force and Make Safe Protocol.
- ESF 14 Agricultural/Pets

- Federal level
    - Incident Management Teams (IMTs)
    - Direct Federal Assistance (requests may include commodities)
    - Federal Disaster Assistance Programs
        - Individual Assistance (IA)
        - Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program (SBA)
        - Public Assistance (PA)
        - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

4.4 Logistical Support for Short Term Recovery Activities

Logistical Support will be coordinated through the State EOC and may include activation of MOAs and assignment of tasks:

- Donations Management:
    - Aid Matrix MOA through FEMA
    - MOA with Seventh Day Adventists for donations management, including warehouse
- Debris Management:
    - See Annex E, below
- Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA):
    - Vehicle Support - DAS Fleet, Department of Correction
    - PDA Coordination/Pre-PDA meetings – State EOC
- Disaster Recovery Centers: DRCs (opened after an Individual Assistance (IA) declaration):
    - MOAs with CT Community College System
    - MOAs with various towns for DRC facilities (see DRC Facility Annex)
    - 4.5 Roles in Short-Term Recovery
- State Individual Assistance Officer – IA Officer acts as the State liaison to FEMA IA, coordinates establishment of DRCs.
- State Public Assistance Officer- PA Officer coordinates all State related activities involved in processing PA payments, conducts PA briefings, acts as State liaison to FEMA PA staff.
- State Hazard Mitigation Officer- SHMO reviews and evaluates potential HMGP projects
- Partners: Federal, State Agencies, Local / Tribal, CT VOAD

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Primary and Secondary Support

Task	2-1-1	CT VOAD	CERT Teams	Local/ Tribal	ARC	FEMA	DEMHS	Dept of Ins.	DOL	Dept of Housing	DPH	DOT	DEEP
Sheltering	S		S	P	S		S			S	S		
Feeding, Clothing	S	P	S		P		S						
Public Inform	S			P	S	P	P						
Debris Removal				P			P						P
Disaster Housing				P			S			S	S		
Damage Data Collection	S			P	S		P						
IA PDA Teams				P	S	P	P	S		S			
PA PDA Teams				P		P	P			S		S	S
Individual Assistance Program	S			S		P	P						
Disaster Recovery Centers				P		P	P						
Disaster Unemployment							S		P				
Public Assistance	S			S		P	P						
P- Primary S-Support													

4.6 Direct Federal Assistance

4.6.1 Requests for Direct Federal Assistance

The Governor can make requests for direct federal emergency assistance when the magnitude and severity of the disaster preclude effective local and State disaster response. The request will delineate the specific emergency assistance required and substantiate the need for assistance. Depending on the disaster, direct assistance requests may include:

- Debris Clearance and/or Removal
- Food, bottled water, tarps and Other Consumable Commodities
- Other Emergency Protective Measures

4.6.2 Commodities Distribution Standard Operating Procedure

The Commodities Distribution SOP may be activated as needed, including following Federal approval of the State's request for direct federal assistance for emergency items which may include:

- Bottled water
- Ice (not a federal commodity)
- Food / MREs
- Tarps
- Cots
- Plastic sheeting
- Blankets

The SOP involves coordination between State Agencies, the federal government, and municipalities in order to fill town requests for commodities. The SOP can be found on the Agency website at: http://www.ct.gov/demhs/lib/demhs/eppi/draft_commodities_sop.pdf

4.7 The Damage Assessment and Declaration Process

4.7.1 Initial or Pre-assessment Damage Assessment

- The purpose of Initial or Pre-Assessment Damage Assessments is to gather information on the nature, magnitude, and scope of an incident. Damage assessments are conducted during the response phase of an incident, generally within 24-36 hours of the disaster impact.
- Following a disaster, the State will distribute both Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) Pre-Assessment forms to impacted communities. Towns may be asked to perform an in-field "windshield survey" of impacted residences, businesses and other infrastructure that may have sustained damage as a result of the disaster/emergency. The information obtained from these damage assessments is used to provide situational awareness about the extent of impacts, and to guide decision-makers in prioritizing needs and requesting resources.

4.7.2 FEMA/State Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

- Based on the information collected during the Pre-assessment process, if there appears to be sufficient damages to meet or exceed thresholds for federal disaster assistance, a recommendation may be made to the State Emergency Management Director to request a FEMA/State joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
- The joint Federal/State preliminary damage assessment focuses on damages to individual homes, businesses, public facilities, the infrastructure, and the extent to which the immediate emergency needs are being met.
- The PDAs will be coordinated with the local municipalities.
- The most impacted areas will be assessed first.
- PDAs may be held on municipal, state impacts (Public Assistance), residential properties (Individual Assistance) and business impacts (Small Business Administration)
- PDA teams for Individual Assistance and Business impacts may consist of: FEMA, State (DEMHS), Red Cross, State Department of Insurance, Department of Economic and Community Development, and Small Business Administration
- PDA teams for Public Assistance may consist of: FEMA, State (DEMHS), Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
- During and at the conclusion of the PDA, DEMHS and FEMA will analyze the data to determine whether the extent of damages warrants a request by the Governor for a major disaster declaration
- Detailed information on the procedures for damage pre-assessment, preliminary damage assessment and the declaration process is provided in the DEMHS Disaster Assistance Handbook.

4.7.3 Types of Disaster Declarations

4.7.3.1 Emergency

An Emergency Declaration is a request for federal assistance to supplement the State and Local capabilities to save lives, protect property, public health and safety or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. The request needs to be submitted within 5 days of the event generally.

> Emergency, as defined by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, is:
> "Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal Assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

- Request must be submitted within 5 days of the incident and no longer than 30 days after occurrence of incident
- An emergency declaration differs from a major disaster declaration
- Supports emergency efforts to lessen the impact of or avert a disaster
- This type of Presidential declaration does not support restoration or permanent repairs
- State must show that the incident exceeds the capabilities of the locals and State.

4.7.3.2 Pre-landfall/Pre-disaster Emergency

In some situations, particularly when a hurricane is forecast to affect the State, and warnings are issued, the Governor may request a pre-landfall emergency declaration, in order to pre-stage federal assets and enhance state and local preparations. See FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP) 1001.

4.7.3.3 Major

A Major Declaration is a request for federal disaster assistance to supplement the efforts of State, Local and disaster relief organizations in recovery from a disaster.

> Major Disaster, as defined by the Stafford Act, is:
>
> "Any natural catastrophe including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought, or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

- Request must be submitted within 30 days of the incident (unless an extension request is submitted and approved)
- Confirmation the State emergency plan was activated
- PDA must show the disaster damages reach the federal thresholds that warrant a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration
- Request includes details on the impact of the disaster and includes the findings of the damage assessment process (PDA process)
- The State must demonstrate that the impacts of the disaster are beyond the capabilities and resources of State, Local, insurance and disaster relief organizations

- Request includes the counties and disaster programs being requested

4.7.3.4 Expedited

For a disaster that is unusually severe, the State may receive an expedited Major Disaster Declaration.

- The Governor may send an abbreviated request for a declaration
- Confirmation the State emergency plan was activated
- The Declaration may be expedited due to the magnitude and severity of the disaster
- The Expedited Declaration will outline the counties and disaster programs
- Field assessments (PDAs) are not necessary – unless the State is requesting additional counties be added to the Declaration)

> Expedited Request
>
> In cases where a major disaster is of "unusual severity and magnitude," field assessments may not be necessary to determine the necessity of Federal assistance. The Governor or Acting Governor may send an abbreviated request that does not need to include estimate damages or amount of expected Federal assistance.

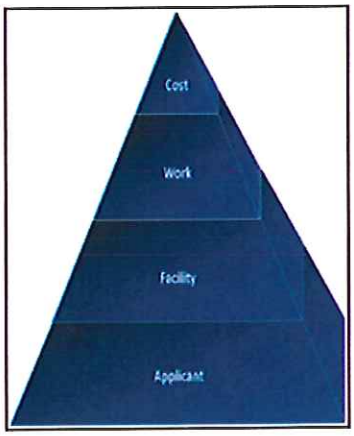
Procedures for PDAs and sample Declaration Letters can be found in the DEMHS Disaster Assistance Handbook.

Section 5.0 Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

There are four major federal disaster assistance programs that can be made available under a presidential major disaster declaration: Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), Small Business Administration (SBA), and Post Disaster Hazard Mitigation. Each program addresses specific recovery needs for various eligible entities. The programs are summarized below.

5.1 Public Assistance Program

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program provides assistance to state, tribal and local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration.



Using Public Assistance guidelines, FEMA determines if the various components are eligible for disaster assistance. The applicant is the basis for eligibility. The applicant must be eligible for the facility to be eligible. The facility must be eligible for the work to be eligible. The work must be eligible for the cost to be eligible.

Eligible Applicants

There are four types of eligible applicants for public assistance. If an entity meets the requirements of one of the types, the Applicant may be eligible to receive Federal disaster assistance.

- State Government Agencies

- Local Governments and Special Districts
  Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State and includes any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision thereof.

  Other State and local political subdivisions may be eligible if they are formed in accordance with State law as a separate entity and have taxing authority. These include, but are not limited to, school districts, irrigation districts, fire districts, and utility districts.

- Private Non-Profit Organizations
  Private Nonprofit organizations or institutions that own or operate facilities that are open to the general public and that provide certain services otherwise performed by a government agency. These services include:

- *Education*
  Colleges and universities
  Parochial and other private schools

- *Utility*
  Systems of energy, communication, water supply, sewage collection and treatment, or other similar public service facilities.

- *Emergency*
  Fire protection, ambulance, rescue, and similar emergency services.

- *Medical*
  Hospital, outpatient facility, rehabilitation facility, or facility for long-term care for mental or physical injury or disease.

- *Custodial Care*
  Homes for the elderly and similar facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision, but do not require day-to-day medical care.

- *Other Essential Governmental Services*
  Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, rehabilitation facilities, shelter workshops and facilities that provide health and safety services of a governmental nature. Health and safety services are essential services that are commonly provided by all local governments and directly affect the health and safety of individuals. Low-income housing, alcohol and drug rehabilitation, programs for battered spouses, transportation to medical facilities, and food programs are examples of health services.

- Federally recognized Native American Indian Tribes. [Note: Tribes may now apply for their own disaster declaration.]

Eligible Facility

An eligible facility is any building, works, system, or equipment that is built or manufactured, or any improve and maintained natural feature that is owned by an eligible public or private nonprofit (PNP) applicant with certain exceptions.

To be eligible a facility must:

- Be the responsibility of an eligible applicant.
- Be located in a designated disaster area.
- Not be under the specific authority of another Federal agency.
- Be in active use at the time of the disaster.

Examples of eligible public facilities include:

- Roads (non-Federal aid)
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Airports
- Irrigation Channels
- Schools
- Buildings
- Bridges and Culverts
- Utilities

Eligible Work

To be eligible for funding, disaster recovery work performed on an eligible facility must:

- Be required as the result of a major disaster event,
- Be located within a designated disaster area, and
- Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant.

Categories of Work

Emergency Work

Category A: Debris Removal

Clearance of trees and woody debris; certain building wreckage; damaged/ destroyed building contents; sand, mud, silt, and gravel; vehicles; and other disaster-related material deposited on public and, in very limited cases, private property.

Category B: Emergency Protective Measures

Measures taken before, during, and after a disaster to eliminate/reduce an immediate threat to life, public health, or safety, or to eliminate/reduce an immediate threat of significant damage to improved public and private property through cost-effective measures.

Permanent Work

Category C: Roads and Bridges

Repair of roads, bridges, and associated features, such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting, and signs.

Category D: Water Control Facilities

Repair of drainage channels, pumping facilities, and some irrigation facilities. Repair of levees, dams, and flood control channels fall under Category D, but the eligibility of these facilities is restricted.

Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Repair or replacement of buildings, including their contents and systems; heavy equipment; and vehicles.

Category F: Utilities

Repair of water treatment and delivery systems; power generation facilities and distribution facilities; sewage

collection and treatment facilities; and communications.

Category G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Facilities
Repair and restoration of parks, playgrounds, pools, cemeteries, mass transit facilities, and beaches. This category also is used for any work or facility that cannot be characterized adequately by Categories A-F.

Eligible Costs
Generally, costs that can be directly tied to the performance of eligible work are eligible. Such costs must be:
Reasonable and necessary to accomplish the work;
Compliant with Federal, State, and local requirements for procurement; and
Reduced by all applicable credits, such as insurance proceeds and salvage values.

A reasonable cost is a cost that is both fair and equitable for the type of work being performed.
For example: If the going rental rate for a backhoe is $25/hour, it would not be reasonable to charge $75/hour for a backhoe.

Determining reasonableness is particularly important when Federal funds are involved. Considerations should be given to whether the cost is of a type generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the subject facility and type of work and whether the individuals concerned acted with prudence in conducting work. In addition, normal procedures must not be altered because of the potential for reimbursement from Federal funds.

Reasonable costs can be established through:

- The use of historical documentation for similar work;
- Average costs for similar work in the area;
- Published unit costs from national cost estimating databases; and
- FEMA cost codes.

In performing work, applicants must adhere to all Federal, State, and local procurement requirements. An applicant may not receive funding from two Federal sources to repair disaster damage this is considered a duplication of benefits. Such a duplication of benefits is prohibited by the Stafford Act. A State disaster assistance program is not considered a duplication of Federal funding. Insurance proceeds, donated grants from banks, private organizations, trust funds, and contingency funds must be evaluated individually to determine whether they constitute a duplication of benefits.

The eligible cost criteria referenced above apply to all direct costs, including labor, materials, equipment, and contracts awarded for the performance of eligible work.

5.2 Individual Assistance Program

FEMA's Individual Assistance (IA) program includes a number of programs geared toward providing assistance to individuals impacted by a disaster.

FEMA's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) is broken down into two grant programs: Housing Assistance (HA) and Other Needs Assistance (ONA).

- Housing Assistance offers funds for temporary housing (rental assistance while a survivor is displaced from his/her home) and home repair.

- Other Needs Assistance offers funds for some essential needs, such as disaster-related funeral expenses, necessary medical equipment, limited personal property such as furniture, appliances and transportation.

Most categories of Other Needs Assistance are dependent on survivors completing a Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster loan application. This application is automatically sent to a survivor after completing the FEMA registration process. If a survivor qualifies for an SBA loan to replace personal property, he or she will not be eligible for SBA-dependent Other Needs Assistance. Disaster-related funeral, dental and medical expenses are the only categories of Other Needs Assistance that are not dependent on completing the SBA loan application.

As part of the annual State Administrative Plan for Individual Assistance, the State sets maximum payments for disaster related funeral expenses, car repair and car replacement.

- Other IA programs

- Crisis Counseling
  The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP), authorized by §416 of the Stafford Act, is designed to provide supplemental funding to States for short-term crisis counseling services to people affected in Presidentially declared disasters. There are two separate portions of the CCP that can be funded: immediate services and regular services. A State may request either or both types of funding.

- Disaster Unemployment
  The Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program provides unemployment benefits and reemployment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. Benefits begin with the date the individual was unemployed due to the disaster incident and can extend up to 26 weeks after the Presidential declaration date. These benefits are made available to individuals not covered by other unemployment compensation programs, such as self-employed, farmers, migrant and seasonal workers, and those who have insufficient quarters to qualify for other unemployment compensation. All unemployed individuals must register with the State's employment services office before they can receive DUA benefits.

- Disaster Legal Services
  Through an agreement with the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association can provide free legal assistance to disaster victims. Legal advice is limited to cases that will not produce a fee (i.e., these attorneys work without payment). Cases that may generate a fee are turned over to the local lawyer referral service. The assistance that participating lawyers provide typically includes:
  - Assistance with insurance claims (life, medical, property, etc.)
  - Counseling on landlord/tenant problems
  - Assisting in consumer protection matters, remedies, and procedures
  - Replacement of wills and other important legal documents destroyed in a major disaster

- Disaster Case Management

  Disaster Case Management provides relief to disaster survivors by connecting them with the resources and services of multiple agencies, including the development of individual recovery plans that incorporate sustainable assistance for the household's recovery. Based on the FEMA Assessment two types of DCM programs may be requested:

  - Immediate DCM is a rapid response component of the DCMP. IDCM services may deploy based on either the State's request for DCM as a part of a Declaration request, or a written request submitted to FEMA within 15 days of the date of declaration. The need for IDCM will be determined by the outcome of the DCM Assessment and concurrence from FEMA.
  - The State DCM Grant is a Federal grant that makes funds available to the State to implement a DCMP, by utilizing providers to offer DCM services for long-term disaster-caused unmet needs.

In order to receive these Supplemental Programs additional assessments may be conducted via FEMA and applications by the State may be required.

5.3 Small Business Administration Program

The Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance Program can provide federally subsidized low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private non-profit organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, inventory and business assets that have been damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster.

The Small Business Administration can provide three types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses:

- **home disaster loans** to homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster-related damages to home or personal property,
- **business physical disaster loans** to business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, including inventory, and supplies; and
- **economic injury disaster loans**, which provide capital to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period.

The SBA Disaster Loan Program is released in conjunction with a Presidential declaration authorizing Individual Assistance. In addition, for disasters that do not meet the criteria for a Major Disaster Declaration, the State may seek an Agency-only declaration from the Small Business Administration. (see attached SBA Disaster Criteria Sheet).

5.4 Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is released in conjunction with a Major Disaster Declaration. This Program assists States, Tribes, and local communities in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration.

The purpose of HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters through the implementation of mitigation measures. HMGP funding is allocated using a "sliding scale" formula based on the percentage of funds spent on Individual and Public Assistance for each Presidentially declared disaster. The formula provides for up to 15% of the first $2 billion of estimated aggregate disaster assistance.

- Program Goals and Objectives:
  - To significantly reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property from natural disasters
  - Provide funds to implement projects in accordance with priorities identified in State, Tribal, or Local hazard mitigation plans
- Eligible Sub-Applicants include:
  - State and local government agencies
  - Certain private non-profit organizations
  - Indian Tribal Governments
  - Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly, however, a community may apply on their behalf
- Eligible Activities include:
  - Property acquisition and structure demolition
  - Structure elevation
  - Dry flood proofing (non-residential and historic residential structures only)
  - Minor Localized flood reduction projects
  - Non-structural retrofitting of existing buildings
  - Infrastructure Retrofit
  - Soil Stabilization
  - Mitigation Planning

The state's administrative plan governs how projects are selected for funding. However, proposed projects must meet certain minimum criteria. These criteria are designed to ensure that the most cost-effective and appropriate projects are selected for funding. Both the law and the regulations require that the projects are part of an overall mitigation strategy for the disaster area. The state prioritizes and selects project applications

developed and submitted by local jurisdictions. The state forwards applications consistent with state mitigation planning objectives to FEMA for eligibility review. Funding for this grant program is limited and states and local communities must make difficult decisions as to the most effective use of grant funds.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and projects on an annual basis. The PDM program was set in place to reduce overall risk to people and structures, while at the same time, also reducing reliance on federal funding if an actual disaster were to occur.

Eligible Subapplicants:

- State Agencies
- Indian Tribal Governments
- Local Governments/Communities

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however an eligible applicant or subapplicant may apply on their behalf.

- All eligible Sub applications will be ranked by the Connecticut Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee (CIHMC) before being submitted to FEMA.
- Sub applicants must have a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan

Eligible Activities:

- Mitigation Planning
- Purchase and installation of generators for critical facilities
- Soil stabilization
- Infrastructure Retrofit

Projects must demonstrate cost-effectiveness using FEMA's Benefit Cost Analysis Software

Cost Share Break down 75/25 (percentage of federal/non federal share)

Flood Mitigation Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program provides funds for projects to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) .

- All eligible Sub applications will be ranked by the Connecticut Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee (CIHMC) before being submitted to FEMA.
- Sub applicants must have a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for funds. Local and Regional Hazard Mitigation Plans are updated on a five year schedule.

Eligible Sub Applicants:

- States and Local Governmental Agencies
- Indian Tribal Government

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however an eligible applicant or subapplicant may apply on their behalf.

Eligible Activities:

- Property acquisition and structure demolition
- Structure elevation
- Dry Flood-proofing (non-residential and historic residential structures only)
- Minor localized flood reduction projects (that primarily benefit NFIP insured structures)
- Mitigation Re-construction

Projects must be cost effective using FEMA's Benefit Cost Analysis Software:

Cost Share Breakdown by Property Type (percentage of federal/non-federal share)	
Severe Repetitive Loss Property	100/0
Repetitive Loss Property	90/10
All other insured properties	75/25
Planning grants	75/25

Section 6.0 Declaration Process

6.1 Requesting a Presidential Declaration

DEMHS, in coordination with the Governor's Unified Command, will make a recommendation to the Governor whether or not to request an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. To make a recommendation for a Major Disaster declaration, DEMHS will review with FEMA the PDA results (see Section 4.8.2 above) and ongoing response activities to determine if the damages and scope of disaster impacts meet FEMA's Disaster Assistance thresholds. If the Governor determines a major disaster declaration request is warranted, DEMHS will develop the request, which must certify that the event exceeds the capabilities of the state and local communities to effectively respond and recover, justify the need for the declaration, and detail requested federal disaster assistance. The Governor then submits the request to the President through the FEMA Regional Administrator within 30 days of the incident (unless an extension is requested and approved by FEMA).

Based on all available information, the FEMA Regional Director shall formulate a recommendation and forward it to the President with the Governor's Request for a disaster declaration.

6.2 Federal Criteria for Declaration Requests

The Code of Federal Regulations and FEMA Policies establish criteria against which a request is measured.

- 44 CFR Part 206 RIN 3067-AC72 Disaster Assistance; Cost-share Adjustment
- 44 CFR Part 206 RIN 3067-AC94 Disaster Assistance; Factors Considered When Evaluating Governor's Request For A Major Disaster Declaration
- FEMA Response and Recovery Directorate Policy: 9122.1 Designation of Counties for Major Disaster Declarations

6.3 Declaration Denials and Appeals

If a Disaster Declaration is denied, the State can collect additional disaster data and submit a letter of appeal. (see the DEMHS Disaster Assistance Handbook for additional information)

6.4 Notification of Presidential Disaster Declaration

FEMA will notify DEMHS/State Emergency Management Director, who in turn notifies the Governor. FEMA also notifies appropriate members of the State's Congressional Delegation, and appropriate Federal agencies when the President declares a major disaster for the State. The SCO/Deputy SCO will ensure that local government officials are notified. The State Public Information Officer will, in turn, contact the news media.

The Federal Register Notice published after a major disaster declaration will name all counties designated and Disaster Assistance Programs authorized.

6.5 FEMA/State Agreement

Following the President's disaster declaration, the Governor and the FEMA Regional Administrator will enter into an agreement that stipulates the following:

- The geographic areas (typically counties) that are eligible for federal assistance
- The programs being made available
- The division of costs between the state and the federal government (typically a 25/75 cost share)
- The incident period
- Any other specific conditions for receiving federal disaster assistance.
- Designation of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). The GAR provides oversight and direction of the response and recovery on behalf of the Governor. The GAR executes all necessary documents on behalf of the State. GAR Duties include:
    - Interfacing with the Federal Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM)
    - Implementing the State's Response Framework
    - Activating State departments and agencies.
    - Executing the Governor's emergency decisions
    - Directing the activities of the SCO
    - Establishing strategic response and recovery strategies
- Designation of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The SCO is identified in the Governor's request for an emergency or a major disaster declaration. The SCO provides operational oversight and direction of the disaster or emergency on behalf of the GAR for JFO operations. The SCO converts the GAR's strategic guidance into tactical plans, executes them on behalf of the State, and responds to the requests of the Governor. The SCO may be responsible for the following activities:
    - Interfacing with the FCO
    - Directing activities for State departments and agencies
    - Integrating State, Federal, local, and voluntary agencies' actions
    - Coordinating response and recovery operations
    - Establishing priorities

- Designation of a Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO). Typical Duties assigned to the DSCO may include:
  - Fulfilling duties delegated by the SCO
  - Representing the SCO as needed
  - Coordinating State Operations in the JFO
  - Managing State personnel at the JFO

6.6 Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

FCO: By authority and direction of Public Law 93-288, as amended, the President appoints the FCO to manage the Federal response, recovery, and mitigation operations for each presidentially declared disaster or emergency.

The FCO is responsible for the following activities:

- Government and Intergovernmental Coordination
- Establishes the Federal presence as the President's representative at the disaster site
- Coordinates the relationships among Federal, State, and local personnel in concert with the SCO
- Advises the SCO/GAR/Governor on the status of the Federal response
- Establishes response and recovery operations with the SCO
- Alerts, coordinates, and directs other Federal agencies to support the State in identifying and meeting disaster needs
- Alerts, coordinates, and directs other Federal agencies to support the State in identifying and meeting disaster needs
- Establishes an effective communications network with State and local agencies
- Assesses damage and identifies and prioritizes needs in collaboration with the SCO
- Identifies the full range of programs and resources required to carry out the immediate response and long-term recovery
- Establishment of a JFO and DRCs in coordination with the SCO

6.7 Joint Field Office (JFO)

The JFO is a temporary Federal multiagency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level incident management activities following a Presidentially declared disaster. The JFO provides a central location for coordination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for activities associated incident support.

6.8 State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)

State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC). The SDRC functions as a deputy to, or coordinates with, the SCO to coordinate State recovery efforts on behalf of the Governor. The SDRC works to ensure that State agencies, programs, and subject matter experts are working together in support of tribal and municipal recovery efforts. The SDRC is normally appointed by the Governor. The SDRC may work simultaneously as the LTR chairperson or oversee the work of a separately designated LTR chairperson. The SDRC is typically a senior level position within the Executive Branch of State Government. The SDRC is also responsible to ensure that:

- Recovery leadership is tiered, integrated and inclusive, operating with a unity of effort, supported by sufficient assessment and analysis, and provides a defined structure and decision making process necessary for recovery activities.

- A defined recovery support strategy and timeline is established for recovery leadership that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate Federal, State and local assistance, nongovernmental and private sector resources, and any other available resources to achieve the impacted jurisdiction's recovery strategy objectives.

6.9 Regional and Local Disaster Recovery Coordinators

Depending on the severity of the disaster, a DEMHS Region and/or state municipality may designate a Disaster Recovery Coordinator to work with state, local, federal and private sector (including nongovernmental organizations) collaboratively to assist disaster survivors. DEMHS has provided job descriptions to assist in selecting a qualified individual to occupy this role. See section 8.

Section 7.0 State Role in Implementing Federal Disaster Programs

7.1 State Role in Public Assistance

Once a major declaration involving the Public Assistance (PA) Program is declared by the President, DEMHS will conduct actions to implement the PA Program.

- **Applicant Briefings**

  The DEMHS Disaster Recovery Unit, in coordination with the DEMHS Regional Office(s), schedules Applicants' Briefings in each disaster-impacted county to advise potential eligible applicants of the availability and requirements of Federal public assistance. The application process for each eligible state and local government entity and private non-profit organization begins with the applicant briefing.

  Notifications of the Applicant's Briefings are sent to each CEO and Emergency Management Director of towns in the declared counties. In addition, DEMHS coordinates with the Governor's Non-Profit Liaison to ensure participation by impacted non-profit organizations.

- **Project Worksheets**

  A Project Worksheet (PW) is the form used by the Applicant to document the scope of work and cost estimate for each project. This form supplies FEMA with the information necessary to approve the scope of work and itemized cost estimate prior to funding. All PWs are developed by FEMA (based upon input and data provided by the local community and the State) will be forwarded to DEMHS for review and approval.

- **Final Inspections**

  Following the completion of all work described on an applicant's PWs, State and Federal inspectors will again survey the larger projects to verify that the scope of work described on the PWs was adhered to, and that costs incurred were as described or of a reasonable nature. Project closeout follows the successful completion of all eligible work.

7.2 State Role in Individual Assistance

Once a major declaration involving the Individual Assistance (IA) Program is declared by the President, DEMHS will conduct actions to assist in the implementation of the IA Program. Based on the Annual State Administrative Plan for Individual Assistance, Connecticut traditionally designates FEMA as the administrative agent for the Program. Under this option, FEMA arranges for the application call center, the inspection services, etc. DEMHS supports the process and assists in outreach.

- **Application Process:**
  Impacted residents in declared counties may register for FEMA assistance via telephone, Smartphone app, or through the FEMA website (http://www.fema.gov/apply-assistance).

  Forms of assistance may include temporary housing assistance, home repair, and disaster loans from the Small Business Administration (SBA).

- **Additional IA programs:**
  Additional Programs available under IA may include Federal disaster unemployment assistance administered by the Connecticut Department of Labor; State and Federal income tax assistance; and food coupons administered through the Department of Social Services Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

- **Disaster Recovery Centers:**
  For disasters that include FEMA Individual Assistance programs, joint FEMA/State Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are opened in affected areas to ensure disaster victims can speak directly with FEMA, the Small Business Administration and other agencies/organizations providing recovery assistance. In addition, to federal services, the State will make available representatives or information from state agencies at each DRC on state-level disaster services.

  In order to facilitate the opening of DRCs within days of the receipt of a declaration, DEMHS maintains MOAs with the Community College System and several municipalities to provide facilities for DRCs.

7.3 State Role in Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) identifies strategies and mechanisms for successful implementation and continuation of preparedness, response and recovery measures due to a natural hazard. It also enables the State to receive Federal Assistance for permanent work under the FEMA Public Assistance Program and secure Federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance funds which support rebuilding efforts and fostering long term recovery. As of July 2013, DEMHS is the lead state agency regarding the Hazard Mitigation Program.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

The Role of the State in administering the HMGP program includes:

- Manage the overall program within the state.

- Ensure that the FEMA Regional Administrator has approved the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the state's administrative plan for implementing HMGP.
- Establish funding priorities, and select projects for funding based on those priorities.
- Solicit program interest and help potential sub applicants develop complete sub applications.
- Establish deadlines for sub applications.
- Provide sub applicants with technical assistance (mitigation techniques and/or HMGP policy).
- Forward selected projects to FEMA for final eligibility review.
- Act as grantee, receiving funds from FEMA and disbursing them to successful sub applicants.
- Ensure that sub applicants and sub grantees adhere to all program and administrative requirements.
- Perform Grantee responsibilities of monitoring the progress of projects and submitting quarterly reports to FEMA indicating the status and completion date for each approved project.

7.4 Unmet Needs and Long Term Recovery

Short Term recovery focuses on the immediate tasks following a disaster. During this phase Federal Disaster Assistance programs are implemented and many communities have been able to restore services to residents. Depending on the severity of the disaster, many residents may still have unmet needs after exhausting federal grants.

Section 8.0 Connecticut's Structure for Long-Term Recovery

Long Term Recovery involves the coordination of resources to manage the impacts of the disaster on the community and meet the unmet needs of survivors.

8.1 Long-term Recovery Priorities & Goals

8.1.1 Priorities

- Restoring Critical Infrastructure
- Permanent Housing for displaced residents
- Repairing/Replacing Private Property (through use of Federal Disaster Grants and Loans when applicable) Additional guidance and support: CT Recovers Website (http//www.ctrecovers.org)
- Providing Human Services (including applying for the Disaster Case Management Program following a Major Disaster Declaration authorizing Individual Assistance)
- Economic Recovery (Additional guidance and support: CT Recovers Website - http//www.ctrecovers.org)
- Hazard Mitigation (HMGP,etc)
- Community Planning and Redevelopment (Additional guidance and support: CT Recovers Website - http//www.ctrecovers.org)
- Achieve a return to normalcy (restoration of community events, etc)

8.1.2 Goals

- The community successfully overcomes the physical, emotional, and environmental impacts of the disaster
- All essential services to local governments are restored.
- It reestablishes an economic and social base that instills confidence in the community members and businesses regarding community viability;
- It rebuilds by integrating the functional needs of all residents and reducing its vulnerability to all hazards facing it; and
- The entire community demonstrates a capability to be prepared, responsive, and resilient in dealing with the consequences of disasters.
- The entire community identifies risk and creates a plan to mitigate loss <u>before</u> a disaster occurs.

8.2 The Connecticut Regional Long Term Recovery Coordinator, Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) & Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC)

Regional Long Term Recovery Coordinator, Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) and Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (TDRC). The primary role of each is to plan, manage and coordinate community resiliency/mitigation, repair, and redevelopment. This will necessitate working closely with the SDRC and/or the LTR team and appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) to be sure that all are clear about their assignments and are working together smoothly and efficiently to accomplish their recovery objectives. The LTDRC and LDRM will be charged with the recovery efforts of his/her jurisdiction and will be the final decision maker regarding all offers of support from State and Federal representatives. LDRMs are encouraged to designate individuals (or teams) with responsibilities that correspond to the six RSFs of the LTR team in order to facilitate planning and execution of local recovery activities. State and Federal RSF Field Coordinators or leads will respond to the needs of the LTRC/LDRM in a supportive role and communicate those needs to their respective RSFs when appropriate.

The long term recovery coordinators may perform the following functions:

- Pre-Disaster Responsibilities:
  - Serve as a primary point of contact for disaster recovery preparedness;
  - Establish and maintain contacts for disaster recovery resources and support systems;
  - Promulgate principles and practices that further resiliency and sustainability in development and strategic planning initiatives.

- Post-Disaster Responsibilities:
  - Lead the creation and coordinate the activities of local recovery-dedicated organizations and initiatives;
  - Work with state officials to develop a unified and accessible communication strategy;
  - Participate in damage and impact assessments with other recovery partners;
  - Organize recovery planning process for the community;
  - Ensure inclusiveness in the community recovery process;
  - Communicate recovery priorities to the State and Federal partners;
  - Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility-building measures into the recovery plans and efforts;
  - Lead the development of the communities recovery plans and ensure that they are publicly supported, actionable and feasible based on available funding and capacity;

- Collaborate with State, Federal and other stakeholders to raise financial support for the communities recovery;
- Work closely with the recovery leadership at all levels to ensure well-coordinated, timely and well executed recovery; and
- Develop and implement recovery progress measures and communicated adjustments and improvements to applicable stakeholders and authorities.

8.3 The Connecticut Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC)

Long Term Recovery is also identified in the *State Response Framework* as Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14. The Long Term Recovery Committee consists of state, federal, local, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners working together to enhance recovery efforts and increase resiliency.

Since early 2012, the LTR Committee has built a framework for the state to support long-term recovery of our communities through:

- Coordination of federal, state and local government resources and expertise
- Involvement of business and nonprofit sectors
- Education & outreach
- Mitigation and risk reduction programs & policies

8.4 Structure of the CT Long Term Recovery Committee (ESF-14)

- State Agency Partners may include:
  - Department of Insurance
  - Department of Economic and Community Development
  - Higher Education
  - DESPP/DEMHS
  - CT OPM
  - Office of the Governor
  - Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - Hazard Mitigation Officer
  - Department of Housing
- Regional
  - Recovery Coordinators
- Local
  - Council of Small Towns (COST)
  - Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM)

- Tribal rep
- Local and Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinators

- Non-Profit Organizations/Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs):
  - 2-1-1/United Way info line
  - American Red Cross
  - CT Rises – This volunteer organization group was established after Super Storm Sandy to assist the VOAD in its recovery efforts.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT LONG TERM RECOVERY COMMITTEE

PRE-DISASTER

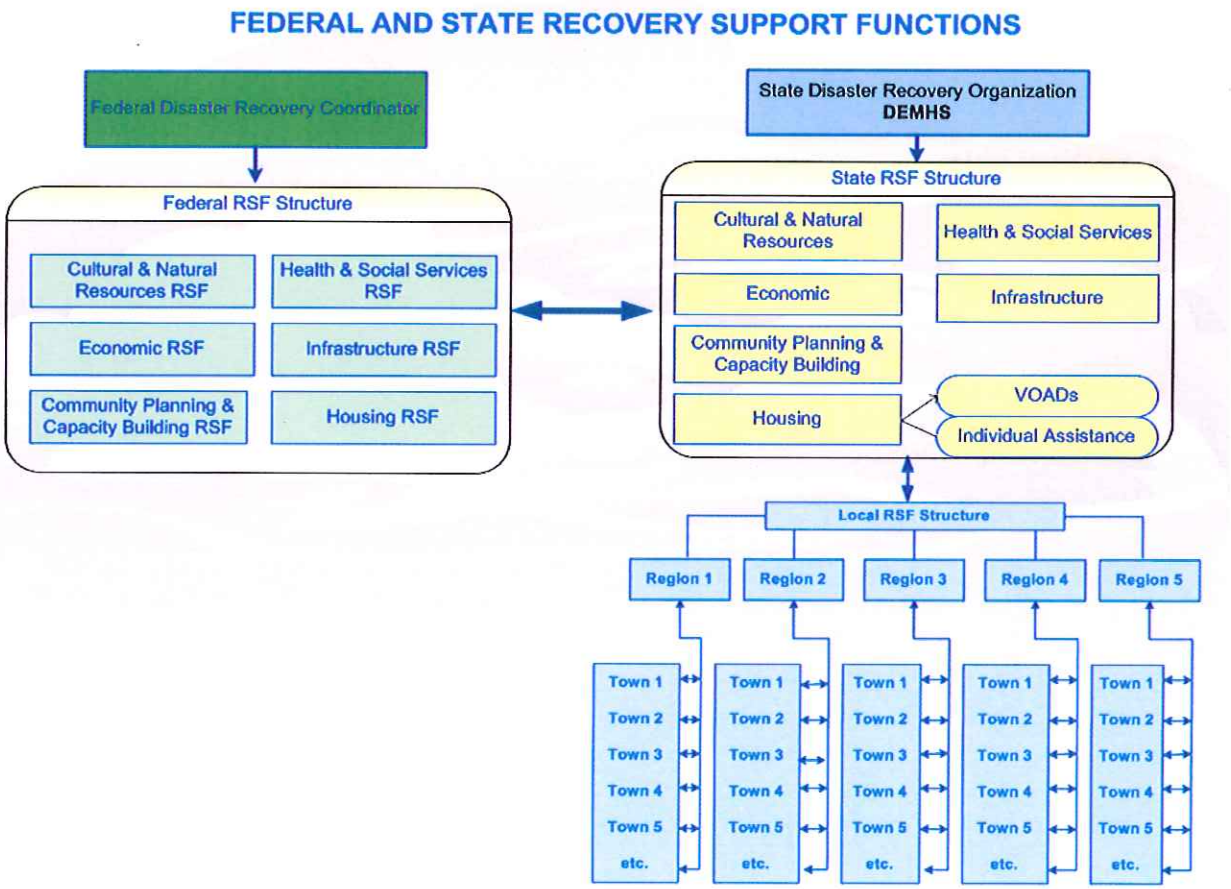
- ***Develop*** *State Recovery Plan & Steady State*
- ***Assign*** *responsibilities to recovery partners*
- ***Maintain*** *clear lines of communication with:*
  - *Local/Municipal Partners*
  - *State/Regional Partners*
  - *Federal/National Partners*

POST DISASTER

- ***Assess*** *recovery needs following an event*
- ***Activate*** *RSFs for complex recovery issues*
- ***Develop*** *Post-disaster Recovery Strategies*
- ***Oversee*** *disaster recovery coordination*
- ***Report*** *progress*
- ***Evaluate*** *and update State Recovery Plan*

8.5 Working Groups of the LTRC

- **Natural & Cultural Resources** coordinates departments and agencies to provide information and assistance to communities that want to preserve, protect and restore natural and cultural resources during recovery.
- **Community and Capacity Building** coordinates expertise for communities in planning and implementing pre- and post-disaster recovery programs, with an emphasis on hazard mitigation.
- **Economic** focuses on activities to help communities efficiently and effectively restore economic and business activities while adapting to market changes brought on by catastrophic events.
- **Individual Assistance** (Including Housing and VOADS) helps coordinate available housing and individual assistance needs and identifies gaps in services and delivery
- **Health and Social Services**
- **Infrastructur**



8.6 Partners in Recovery

- **CT Rises, Inc.:** CT Rises is a long term recovery VOAD serving the State of Connecticut. Its mission is to:
  - Identify disaster-caused unmet needs of individuals and families
  - Identify available resources from voluntary organizations
  - Coordinate delivery of appropriate resources to resolve identified needs
  - Identify and support preparedness efforts for future disasters to individuals and families

- **CT Info Line, United Way 2-1-1:** 2-1-1 is a telephone service whose primary role is connecting Connecticut residents to resources and programs in the community. This assistance includes providing information on recovery programs and assessing unmet needs, Their services are available to Connecticut residents twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.
  - Through an MOA with DEMHS, 2-1-1 also participates in the damage data collection process by receiving calls from residents and maintaining a data base of types and extents of residential and business damages.
  - Following Super Storm Sandy (and through the use of a Red Cross grant), 2-1-1 provided outreach to impacted residents. 2-1-1's outreach included phone calls, emails and mailings. Interested residents with unmet needs were provided with referrals to Disaster Case Management Services. For more information on the Disaster Case Management Protocol – see Appendix F.

- **Local Long Term Recovery Groups:** Following Super Storm Sandy (FEMA-DR 4087) the following communities developed Long Term Recovery Groups to assist residents with unmet needs:
  - Fairfield County (Fairfield/Bridgeport)
  - Milford
  - Norwalk

  DEMHS continues to work with communities to identify local long term recovery partners in advance of disasters.

- **Connecticut Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Connecticut VOAD)** is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations who may be active in all phases of disaster. Its mission is to foster efficient, streamlined service delivery to people affected by disaster, while eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, through cooperation in the four phases of disaster: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. When a disaster occurs, the role of the Connecticut VOAD is one of coordination, not response. Individual Connecticut VOAD organizations will maintain their own identity and independence while closely collaborating with other Connecticut VOAD members and local, state or federal authorities. Individual Connecticut VOAD member organizations will perform and deliver actual disaster response services. These services are available at no cost to disaster victims or to governmental agencies

8.7 Long Term Recovery Committee Concept of Operations

- The concepts and constructs introduced in this section may also apply to non-Stafford Act incidents.
- Municipalities, aided by Voluntary Organizations, undertake Short-Term Recovery efforts during the Response Phase.
- Long Term Recovery addresses unmet needs that remain after federal grants and loans are exhausted.
- In order to enhance recovery efforts, the State has requested that there be a Long Term Recovery Coordinator in each of the DEMHS Regions (LTRC) and that each local government assign a long term recovery person to identify their risk and vulnerabilities and create action plans to mitigate loss. It is also recommended this person not already be serving in an emergency responder role and should have planning/building/zoning type skills.
- It is anticipated that the State LTRC will assist individuals and local governments in follow-up to activities that occurred during the response phase of the disaster. Although the Federal Government is the program lead for individual assistance during Presidentially Declared Disasters, the State of Connecticut will advocate for the local community and its citizens, regardless of the severity and scope of the disaster.
- The State Long Term Recovery Committee and its Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) will not self-activate or self-deploy without direction from the SEOC or, once a state Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) has been appointed by the Governor, from the SDRC. Selected elements of the State LTRC may need to provide support "virtually" or remotely under certain circumstances.
- Representatives from State or local Government or the private sector that are not currently identified as members of the LTRC may participate upon request of the SDRC, or LTR Co-Chairs.

8.7.1 Long Term Recovery Committee and its Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

The Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC): The Connecticut LTRC is comprised of key State and local agencies/organizations and regional or State-based offices of Federal agencies who can provide a wide range of expertise and resources to support recovery operations. The LTRC also includes selected non-governmental organizations such as the Connecticut Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Connecticut VOAD), which also have a myriad of resources to assist with recovery. Many organizations represented on the LTRC may have employees in or a relationship with individual communities, thus providing extensive knowledge in decision making.

The Deputy Commissioner of DEMHS, or his/her designee, activates and oversees the activities of the LTRC and is identified as its Chairperson. The LTRC Chairperson(s) may be appointed as the SDRC or may stand alone and report to the SDRC depending on the circumstances.

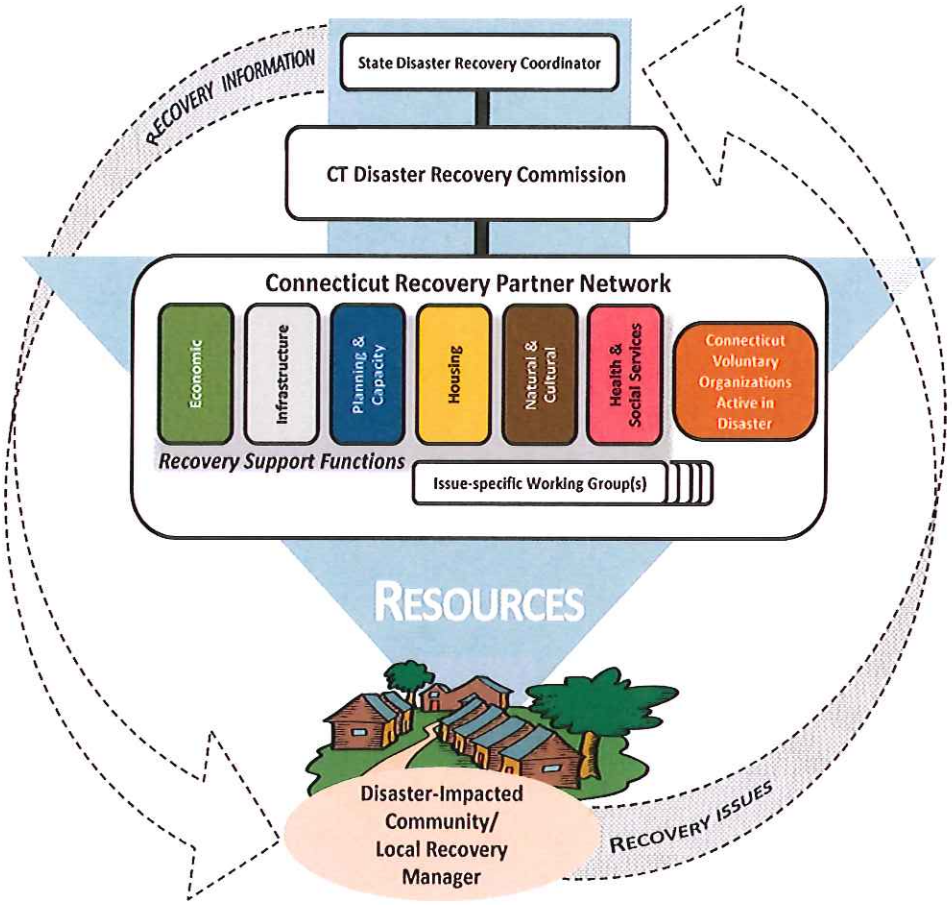
Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): The Long Term Disaster Recovery plan is organized into six RSFs. These are groupings of agency/organization representatives with similar or overlapping resources and/or expertise. Six of the eight core capabilities outlined earlier in this plan are represented by

these six RSFs. Each RSF is responsible for the core capability targets within their area of support. RSFs support the SDRC with information and planning, but more importantly, they support municipalities with problem solving and improved access to resources and foster coordination among State agencies and other partners and stakeholders. To enhance and speed communications and problem solving, RSFs are encouraged to support local efforts to designate or develop counterpart individuals, groups, or teams to correspond with State RSFs. RSF agency representatives must be knowledgeable about the functions, programs, and services that they represent, must be able to make decisions on behalf of their department, and must be able to influence policy decisions made by their department as they relate to disaster recovery issues. Other agency representatives may be added to the LTR team at the discretion the DEMHS Deputy Commissioner, in consultation with the LTRC Co-Chairs.

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Coordinators. Each RSF will have a coordinating agency representative or RSF Chair or Co-Chair who is tasked to manage the activities of the RSF. The RSF Chair will ensure that internal communication and actions among RSF representatives are coordinated and that external communications and actions with other RSFs, the SDRC, Federal and local counterparts, members of the JIC, and other recovery stakeholders, are also coordinated.

The illustration below shows how the RSF need to interact with all elements in the recovery process:

Recovery Coordination Structure



Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF	
Coordinating Agency	
Connecticut Office of Policy Management (OPM) & Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (DEMHS)	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Department of Agriculture	Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
Office of Policy Management	CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
*Department of Economic & Community Development	*Department of Transportation
Department of Education/ Office of Higher Education	*Connecticut Housing Finance Authority & DECD
Department of Environmental Protection	US Department of Agriculture (Office in Connecticut)
*Department of Health & Human Services	

*Coordinating Agency Representatives from remaining five RSFs.

Community Planning & Capacity Building: Support and build recovery capabilities and community planning resources of state, local and Tribal governments needed to effectively plan for, manage and implement resiliency measures for community disaster recovery activities.

Economic RSF	
Coordinating Agency	
Department of Economic & Community Development (DECD)	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Department of Health & Human Services	Department of Banking
Department of Agriculture Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Connecticut Small Business Development Center
	Connecticut Innovations
Department of Labor	US Department of Agriculture (Office in Connecticut)
Department of Transportation	US Small Business Administration (Office in Connecticut)
Department of Insurance	US Department of the Treasury – IRS (Office in Connecticut)
Department of Environmental Protection	
Office of Policy Management	

Economic Recovery Function: will return the economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community

Health & Social Services RSF	
Coordinating Agency	
Department of Social Services	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Attorney General - Civil Rights Division	Department of Public Health
Department of Agriculture	Department of Transportation
Department of Conservation	Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection & Division Emergency Management Homeland Security.
Department of Economic & Community Development*	Connecticut Housing Financing Authority
Department of Education	Connecticut Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
Department of Environmental Protection	US Small Business Administration (Office in Connecticut)
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	Dept. Of Veteran Affairs
Department of Labor	2-1-1 Connecticut, Inc.

Health and Social Services Function: will restore and improve health and social service networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health) and well-being of the whole community.

Housing RSF	
Coordinating Agency	
Connecticut Department of Housing	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
American Red Cross	Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Attorney General - Civil Rights Division	Connecticut Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	US Department of Agriculture
Connecticut Housing Financing Authority	US Dpt of Housing & Urban Development (Office in CT)
Office of Policy Management (OPM)	US Small Business Administration (Office in Connecticut)
Department of Social Services	Office of Policy Management
Department of Public Health	US Veterans Affairs Administration & CT Dept. Of Veterans Affairs

Housing Function: will implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resistance.

Infrastructure Systems RSF	
Coordinating Agency	
Department of Transportation	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Department of Agriculture.	Connecticut Depratment of Emergency Services and Public Protection & Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Department of Education	Connecticut Public Utilities Commission
Department of Economic & Community Development*	US Department of Agriculture
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Department of Administrative Services
Department of Public Health	State Treasures Office
Office of Policy Management	

Infrastructure Systems Function: will stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community

Natural & Cultural Resources RSF
Coordinating Agency
Department of Economic and Community Development (State Historic Preservation Office & Commission on Culture and Tourism) Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
Supporting Agencies/Organizations
Department of Agriculture; Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management;
Connecticut State Library, Connecticut Historical Society,

Natural and Cultural Resources Function: will protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate and restore them, consistent with post-disaster community priorities and effective practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.

8.72 Roles and Responsibilities

Task	2-1-1	CT VOAD	Local/ Tribal	ARC	FEMA	Gov Office	DEMHS	Dept of Ins.	DOL	Dept of Housing	DPH	DOT	DEEP	DSS
Public Inform	S		P	S	P		P							
Debris Removal			P				P						P	
Disaster Housing			P				S			S	S			
HMGP														
SSBG							S			P				P
CDBG –DR							S							
Shoreline						P	S							
CT Cares						P	S							
SBA							S							
Individual Assistance Program					P		S							
Disaster Case Mgmt	P	P	P		S		P							
Disaster Unemployment							S		P					
Public Assistance	S		S		P		P							
P – Primary S-Support														

8.8 Activation of SDRC and LTR Components (RSFs)

Depending on the recovery needs of municipalities and/or tribal nations, the State Disaster Recovery Framework may be activated in part or in whole for any Federally declared or undeclared emergency or disaster in the State or for Connecticut-based support to another State recovering from a disaster per national and international mutual aid agreements, including the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and the International Emergency Management Assistance Compact (IEMAC).

The SDRC and LTR Committee will provide coordination and support as needed to tribal and local entities.

State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC). The DEMHS Deputy Commissioner or the State Emergency Management Director will activate the State Disaster Recovery Framework as soon as it becomes evident from on-site visits or from preliminary damage reports/assessments gathered from the State EOC, that State-level recovery operations are required.

The Governor may appoint a SDRC. The SDRC may also be assisted by additional designees. The SDRC and/or the designees may report to one of three areas:

- DEMHS/State EOC – This will be the default location unless one of the two locations described below is clearly more advantageous to overall recovery operations.

- Joint Field Office (JFO) – This location may be selected in the case of a Presidentially Declared Disaster, particularly if a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) has been designated. Deployment to the JFO will occur only when the SCO determines that significant interagency disaster recovery resource coordination with Federal assets is necessary or if major issues and recovery challenges can be anticipated with State and Federal coordination of processes and resources.

- Field Location – A location in or near the impacted area will be selected if the communications infrastructure cannot support recovery operations by the SDRC/ elsewhere or if coordination with and support to LDRMs and/or TDRCs is enhanced far beyond that of other locations.

An SDRC may be appointed by the Governor and deployed in response to large-scale and catastrophic disasters that may fall under legislative authorities beyond the Stafford Act such as the Anderson Act (nuclear accident), Clean Water Act (pollutant discharge in water), or the National Contingency Plan (oil spill or hazmat release). In such cases, the lead State agency for the incident may request the appointment, activation and deployment of an SDRC from the Governor through the Deputy Commissioner of DEMHS.

Once activated, the level of support needed and the length of activation will vary depending on the scale and scope of disaster impacts and on ongoing assessment of the capacity of impacted communities to recover.

8.9 Programs and Resources for Long Term Recovery

Many of the programs that were implemented in the Short Term Recovery Phase are still underway during Long-term recovery including: Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

8.9.1 Programs

8.9.1.1 Disaster Case Management

Disaster case management services provide relief to disaster survivors by connecting them with resources and services. Assistance includes the development of an individual recovery plan for the individual or household.

During the long-term recovery phase, many voluntary relief agencies begin Disaster Case Management services to assist residents in addressing their unmet needs.

FEMA's Individual Assistance Program includes Disaster Case Management (DCM) Program as a supplemental Program. To request DCM program, a State can:

- Request DCM as a part of their request for a Major Disaster Declaration authorizing Individual Assistance.
- Submit a separate written request within 15 days of the declaration.

Disaster Case Management Assessment – the DCM Team conducts a comprehensive assessment of the State's disaster case management resources and identifies gaps in services. Based on the Assessment, FEMA may approve:

- Immediate DCM (IDCM): IDCM provides outreach, initial triage, casework services for up to 90 days (one 45day extension may be granted) . Case management services may be implemented by FEMA through invitational travel, mission assignment etc.
- State DCM Program: Based on the Assessment, the State may apply for a federal DCM grant. The application must be submitted within 60 days from the date of the declaration. The DCMP shall not exceed 24months from the date of the declaration (one 90day extension may be granted).

8.9.1.2 Community Development Block Grants – Disaster Recovery (DR)

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development provides flexible grants to assist States and towns to recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations.

Following a disaster, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG and HOME programs as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process.

HUD would then notify eligible governments of program availability. Eligible governments must develop and submit an Action Plan for Disaster Recovery before receiving CDBG Disaster Recovery grants. The Action Plan must describe the needs, strategies, and projected uses of the Disaster Recovery funds. Connecticut received CDGB funds following Super Storm Sandy.

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113–2) allocated $5,400,000,000 of Community Development Block Grant disaster recovery (CDBG–DR) funds for the purpose of assisting recovery in the most impacted and distressed areas declared a major disaster due to Super Storm Sandy. The State of Connecticut received three separate allocations will be made to affected jurisdictions with the CDBG funds appropriated by Congress for disaster relief. In the first round, HUD allocated $71.8 million dollars to the State of Connecticut to assist the State's recovery from Super Storm Sandy, particularly in the most impacted counties of Fairfield and New Haven counties.

8.9.2 Resources

8.9.2.1 CT Recovers Website

Connecticut's Disaster Recovery website – CTrecovers.ct.gov – serves as a permanent, one-stop portal for residents, businesses and municipalities to gain information about services available in the aftermath of natural disasters and other emergencies. The site includes current information on available federal and state grants and loan programs.

8.9.3.1 Community Recovery Resource Guide

The *Connecticut Community Recovery Resource Guide* and *Hurricane Sandy Supplement* provides information on more than one thousand sources of funding or technical assistance that can be used by communities across the State, especially those facing the rebuilding of neighborhoods, business districts, and community facilities following a severe weather event or other disaster.

Although this Guide was developed specifically for Sandy, many of the resources can be utilized for future disasters. The user of the *Guide* should always consult directly with the provider of a potential resource for program changes, updates, and eligibility.

8.9.3 Transition from Long Term Recovery to Steady State

Considerations for determining the timeline for deactivation and transition:

- Major recovery issues have been addressed;
- The milestones have been achieved;
- The impacted communities are making progress in developing internal capability and managing outside support for recovery.

Transition Steps:

- Transition responsibilities to individual agencies;
- Address potential unforeseen obstacles and needs;
- Document effective practices to reduce risk and increase community resiliency;
- Continued monitoring and coordination among agencies as needed until recovery efforts are completed.

Section 9.0 Disaster Recovery Framework Maintenance

To maintain Disaster Recovery Framework capabilities and to be prepared for the recovery of any emergency or disaster that may impact the State of Connecticut, see the standardized list of activities below that are necessary to monitor the dynamic elements of the Disaster Recovery Framework and the frequency of their occurrence. These activities shall be coordinated by the LTRC in collaboration with DEMHS.

Table 1: Disaster Recovery Framework Maintenance Standards

Activity	Tasks	Frequency
Framework update and certification	• Review entire plan for accuracy. • Incorporate lessons learned and changes in policy and philosophy. • Manage distribution.	Annually
Train new Long Term Recovery Committee members (LTRC)	• Conduct Disaster Recovery Framework training for new LTR members.	Within 6 months of appointment
Orient new policy officials and senior leadership	• Brief officials on existence and concepts of the State Disaster Recovery Framework. • Brief officials on their responsibilities under the Disaster Recovery Framework.	Within 6 months of appointment
Plan and conduct exercises	• State conducts Disaster Recovery exercises or exercises that include disaster recovery. • Support and participate in State and local-level exercises.	Annually, or as needed

Section 10.0 Federal Authorities and References

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) – The Stafford Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State, territorial and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency.

The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act – "PKEMRA" amends the Stafford Act by clarifying and expanding the roles, responsibilities, and tasks of emergency management agencies, particularly during recovery operations, to help avoid many of the difficult and painful lessons learned in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8) – This directive is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

National Preparedness Goal – The National Preparedness goal defines the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation and emphasizes actions aimed at achieving an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation preparedness approach that optimizes the use of available resources.

National Preparedness System – This system is the instrument the nation will employ to build, sustain, and deliver those core capabilities in order to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation. The guidance, programs, processes, and systems that support each component of this System enable a collaborative, whole-community approach to national preparedness that engages individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.

National Planning System – This System is a set of interrelated and interdependent planning documents and processes that apply across the whole community and contribute to achieving the National Preparedness Goal. The System establishes a common and layered approach for synchronized planning.

National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) – This is a framework that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted state, territorial, tribal, and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It focuses on how best to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient Nation.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) – SRIA authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver federal disaster assistance. Included in the law are changes to public assistance (permanent work), debris removal, individual assistance declaration factors, other needs assistance (to include child care expenses), etc.

Appendix A: Definitions

Access and Functional Needs – Persons who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.

Access/Accessible – The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or by any entity to which it contracts for all members of the population, including individuals with disabilities.

Capability Targets – The performance threshold(s) for each core capability.

Capacity – A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. (From the *United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.*)

Capacity Building – Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. (From the *United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.)*

Catastrophic Incident – Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption that severely affects the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to local, State, Tribal, and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

Community – A network of individuals and families, businesses, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and other civic organizations that reside or operate within a shared geographical boundary and may be represented by a common political leadership at a regional, county, municipal, or neighborhood level

Core Capabilities – Distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the State and National Preparedness Goals.

Critical Infrastructure – Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of these matters, across any local, State, Tribal, and Federal jurisdiction.

Cultural Resources – Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. Cultural resources may be tangible entities or cultural practices. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects and archives, and ethnographic resources for Federal management purposes. Also includes cultural items as that term is defined in section 2(3) of the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* [25 USC 3001(3)]; and archeological resources, as that term is defined in section 3(1) of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* of 1979 [16 USC 470bb(1)].

Cyber Security – Encompasses the cyberspace global domain of operations consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, and includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers in critical industries. The cyber security core capability is the means for protecting cyberspace from damage, unauthorized use, or exploitation of electronic information and communications systems and the information contained therein to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Debris – The remains of something broken down or destroyed.

Functional Needs – The needs of an individual who under usual circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.

Historic Properties – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. [(16 USC Section 70(w)(5)].

Individual with Disability – The term refers to a person (child or adult) who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a person who has a history or record of such impairment; or a person who is perceived by others as having such impairment. The term "disability" has the same meaning as that used in the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110 – 325*, as incorporated into the ADA. See http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm for the definition and specific changes to the text of the ADA. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition. Children and adults may have physical, sensory, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities resulting in access and functional needs and may require assistance to maintain independence.

Individual with Limited English Proficiency – The term refers to an individual who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English.

Intermediate Recovery – Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.

Long-Term Recovery – Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and resilience.

Major Disaster – As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of local, State governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

Mission Areas – Groups of core capabilities, including Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

Mitigation – Capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource life lines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

National Preparedness – The actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

Natural Resources – Land, fish, wildlife, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat.

NGO – A nongovernmental organization or entity that serves the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not for private benefit.

Prevention – The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. For the purposes of the prevention framework called for in PPD-8, the term "prevention" refers to preventing imminent threats.

Protection – The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.

Recovery – Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.

Redevelopment – Rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed social, economic, and physical infrastructure in a community, State or Tribal government to create the foundation for long-term development.

Resilience – Ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.

Response – Those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Restoration – Returning a physical structure, essential government or commercial services or a societal condition back to a former or normal state of use through repairs, rebuilding or reestablishment.

Risk Assessment – A product or process that collects information and assigns a value to risk for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Security – The protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.

Short-Term Recovery – Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure and the mobilization of

recovery organizations and resources including restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision making.

Stabilization – The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.

Steady-State – A state where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. Communities are considered to be at a steady-state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.

Sustainability – Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Underserved Populations/Communities – Groups that have limited or no access to resources or that are otherwise disenfranchised. These groups may include people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged; people with limited English proficiency; geographically isolated or educationally disenfranchised people; people of color as well as those of ethnic and national origin minorities; women and children; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and seniors.

Whole Community – A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of Federal, State, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships.

Appendix B: Public Assistance Program

- Disaster Thresholds – calculated annually
- Federal Register Notices (released each October)
- State-wide per Capita
- County-wide per Capita
- Small project maximum

FY 14 CT State & County Disaster Declaration Per Capita Indicator Effective on October 1, 2013

State Population Estimate	Per Capita Indicator of $1.39
3,574,097	$4,967,994.83

County	2010 Census Population	Per Capita Indicator of $3.50
Fairfield	916,829	$3,208,901.50
Hartford	894,014	$3,129,049.00
Litchfield	189,927	$664,744.50
Middlesex	165,676	$579,866.00
New Haven	862,477	$3,018,669.50
New London	274,055	$959,192.50
Tolland	152,691	$534,418.50
Windham	118,428	$414,498.00
Counties	**3,574,097**	**$12,509,339.50**

Small Projects Cap	**$68,500**
IHP Max Cap	**$32,400**

prepared 10/25/13

The Federal Register

The Daily Journal of the United States Government
Notice

Notice of Adjustment of Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator
A Notice by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on 10/28/2013

Summary
FEMA gives notice that the statewide per capita impact indicator under the Public Assistance program for disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013, will be increased.

DATES:
Effective Date: October 1, 2013, and applies to major disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
William Roche, Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3834.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
44 CFR 206.48 provides that FEMA will adjust the statewide per capita impact indicator under the Public Assistance program to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.
FEMA gives notice that the statewide per capita impact indicator will be increased to $1.39 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.
FEMA bases the adjustment on an increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers of 1.5 percent for the 12-month period ended in August 2013. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor released the information on September 17, 2013.
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).
W. Craig Fugate,
Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2013-25333 Filed 10-25-13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111-23-P

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Notice of Adjustment of Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator
A Notice by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on 10/28/2013
Action
Notice.
Summary
FEMA gives notice that the countywide per capita impact indicator under the Public Assistance program for disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013, will be increased.

DATES:
Effective Date: October 1, 2013, and applies to major disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Roche, Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In assessing damages for area designations under 44 CFR 206.40(b), FEMA uses a county-wide per capita indicator to evaluate the impact of the disaster at the county level. FEMA will adjust the countywide per capita impact indicator under the Public Assistance program to reflect annual changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

FEMA gives notice of an increase in the countywide per capita impact indicator to $3.50 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

FEMA bases the adjustment on an increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers of 1.5 percent for the 12-month period ended in August 2013. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor released the information on September 17, 2013.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).

W. Craig Fugate,

Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2013-25332 Filed 10-25-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-23-P

The Federal Register

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Notice

Notice of Adjustment of Disaster Grant Amounts

A Notice by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on 10/28/2013

Action

Notice.

Summary

FEMA gives notice of an increase of the maximum amount for Small Project Grants made to State, Tribal, and local governments and private nonprofit facilities for disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

DATES:

Effective Date: October 1, 2013, and applies to major disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Roche, Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207, prescribes that FEMA must annually adjust the maximum grant amount made under section 422, Simplified Procedures, relating to the Public Assistance program, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

FEMA gives notice of an increase to $68,500 in the maximum amount of any Small Project Grant made to State, Tribal, and local governments or to the owner or operator of an eligible private nonprofit facility under section 422 of the Stafford Act for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

FEMA bases the adjustment on an increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers of 1.5 percent for the 12-month period ended in August 2013. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor released the information on September 17, 2013.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).
W. Craig Fugate,
Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2013-25336 Filed 10-25-13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111-23-P

Appendix C: Individual Assistance Program

- Code of Federal Regulations
- Fact Sheet
- Federal Register

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Factors for the Individual Assistance Program. We consider the following factors to measure the severity, magnitude and impact of the disaster and to evaluate the need for assistance to individuals under the Stafford Act.

(1) Concentration of damages. We evaluate the concentrations of damages to individuals. High concentrations of damages generally indicate a greater need for Federal assistance than widespread and scattered damages throughout a State.

(2) Trauma. We consider the degree of trauma to a State and to communities. Some of the conditions that might cause trauma are:

(i) Large numbers of injuries and deaths;

(ii) Large scale disruption of normal community functions and services; and

(iii) Emergency needs such as extended or widespread loss of power or water.

(3) Special populations. We consider whether special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed are affected, and whether they may have a greater need for assistance. We also consider the effect on American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribal populations in the event that there are any unique needs for people in these governmental entities.

(4) Voluntary agency assistance. We consider the extent to which voluntary agencies and State or local programs can meet the needs of the disaster victims.

(5) Insurance. We consider the amount of insurance coverage because, by law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage.

(6) Average amount of individual assistance by State. There is *no set threshold* for recommending Individual Assistance, but the following averages may prove useful to States and voluntary agencies as they develop plans and programs to meet the needs of disaster victims.

Average Amount of Assistance per Disaster [July 1994 to July 1999]			
	Small states (under 2 million pop.)	**Medium states (2-10 million pop.)**	**Large states(over 10 million pop.)**
Average Population (1990 census data)	1,000,057	4,713,548	15,522,791
Number of Disaster Housing Applications Approved	1,507	2,747	4,679
Number of Homes Estimated Major Damage/Destroyed	173	582	801
Dollar Amount of Housing Assistance	$2.8 million	$4.6 million	$9.5 million
Number of Individual and Family Grant Applications Approved	495	1,377	2,071
Dollar Amount of Individual and	1.1 million	2.9 million	4.6 million

Family Grant Assistance			
Disaster Housing/IFG Combined Assistance	3.9 million	7.5 million	14.1

Assistance to Individuals and Households Fact Sheet

The Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet the needs through other means. Up to the IHP maximum is available in financial help (adjusted each year), although some forms of IHP assistance have limits. Flood insurance may be required as indicated below. These forms of help are available: Housing Assistance (including Temporary Housing, Repair, Replacement, and Semi-Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction) and Other Needs Assistance (including personal property and other items).

Housing Assistance

Temporary Housing: Money to rent a different place to live or a temporary housing unit (when rental properties are not available).

Repair: Money for homeowners to repair damage from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to repair the home to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition. FEMA may provide up to the IHP maximum for home repair; then the homeowner may apply for a Small Business Administration disaster loan for additional repair assistance. FEMA will not pay to return a home to its condition before the disaster. Flood insurance may be required if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Repair and replacement items include:

Structural parts of a home (foundation, outside walls, roof);
Windows, doors, floors, walls, ceilings, cabinetry;
Septic or sewage system;
Well or other water system;
Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system;
Utilities (electrical, plumbing, and gas systems);
Entrance and exit ways from the home, including privately owned access roads, and;
Blocking, leveling and anchoring of a mobile home and reconnecting or resetting its sewer, water, electrical and fuel lines and tanks.

Replacement: Money to replace a disaster-damaged home, under rare conditions, if this can be done with limited funds. FEMA may provide up to the IHP maximum for home replacement. If the home is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the homeowner must comply with flood insurance purchase requirements and local flood codes and requirements.

Semi-Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction: Direct assistance or money for the construction of a home. This type of assistance occurs only in very unusual situations, in locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards where they exist, or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration the needs of the occupant. If the home is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the homeowner must comply with flood insurance purchase requirements and local flood codes and requirements.

Other Needs Assistance

Other Needs Assistance provision of the Individuals and Households Program provides grants for uninsured, disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs. Flood insurance may be required on

insurable items (personal property) if they are to be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Assistance includes:
Medical and dental expenses
Funeral and burial costs
Repair, cleaning, or replacement of:
Clothing
Household items (room furnishings, appliances)
Specialized tools or protective clothing and equipment required for your job
Necessary educational materials (computers, school books, supplies)
Clean-up items (wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier) Fuel for primary heat source (heating oil, gas)
Repairing or replacing vehicles damaged by the disaster, or providing for public transportation or other transportation costs
Moving and storage expenses related to the disaster (including storage or the return of property to a pre-disaster home)
Other necessary expenses or serious needs (for example, towing, or setup or connecting essential utilities for a housing unit not provided by FEMA)
The cost of a National Flood Insurance Program group flood insurance policy to meet the flood insurance requirements

Conditions and Limitations of IHP Assistance

Non-discrimination: All forms of FEMA disaster housing assistance are available to any affected household that meets the conditions of eligibility. No federal entity or official (or their agent) may discriminate against any individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability, or economic status.

Residency status in the United States and its territories: To be considered for disaster housing assistance, applicants, or a household member, must provide proof of identity and sign a declaration stating that they are a United States citizen, a non-citizen national, or a qualified alien.

Supplemental Assistance: Disaster housing assistance is not intended to substitute for private recovery efforts, but to complement those efforts when needed. FEMA expects minor housing damage or the need for short-term shelter to be addressed by homeowners or tenants. Furthermore, the Disaster Housing Program is not a loss indemnification program and does not ensure that applicants are returned to their pre-disaster living conditions.

Household Composition: People living together in one residence before the disaster are expected to continue to live together after the disaster. Generally, assistance is provided to the pre-disaster household as a unit. If, however, the assistance provided to the household is not shared, or if the new residence is too small or causes undue hardship, members of the household may request assistance separate from their pre-disaster household.

Type of Assistance: Generally, more than one type of IHP assistance may be provided to the household. Only FEMA has the authority to determine which type of assistance is most appropriate for the household and the period of assistance to be covered.

Proper Use of Assistance: All financial assistance provided by FEMA should be used as specified in writing: to rent another place to live, to make the home repairs identified by FEMA, or to replace or repair personal property. Failure to use the money as specified may result in ineligibility for additional assistance. All money provided by FEMA is tax-free.

Documentation: Applicants are responsible for providing all documentation necessary for FEMA to evaluate eligibility. Applicants may need to provide proof of occupancy, ownership, income loss, and/or information concerning their housing situation prior to the disaster. Applicants should keep all receipts

and records for any housing expenses incurred as a result of the disaster. This includes receipts for repair supplies, labor, and rent payments.

Insurance: If applicants have insurance, any assistance provided by FEMA should be considered an advance and must be repaid to FEMA upon receipt of an insurance settlement payment. If the settlement is less than FEMA's estimated cost to make the home habitable, applicants may qualify for funds to supplement their insurance settlement, but only for repairs relating to the home's habitability. FEMA does not provide replacement value amounts or assistance with non-essential items.

Duration of Assistance: Repair and Replacement Assistance is provided as a one-time payment. Temporary Housing Assistance (or a manufactured housing unit) is provided for an initial period of 1, 2, or 3 months. To be considered for additional assistance, applicants must demonstrate that they have spent any previous assistance from FEMA as instructed, and must demonstrate their efforts to re-establish permanent housing. Additional assistance is generally provided for 1, 2, or 3 months at a time. The maximum period for IHP assistance is 18 months.

Appeal Rights: Applicants who disagree with FEMA's determination of eligibility or the form of assistance provided, have the right to appeal within 60 days of the date of the notification letter.

FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The Federal Register

The Daily Journal of the United States Government

Notice of Maximum Amount of Assistance Under the Individuals and Households Program

A Notice by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on 10/29/2013

FEMA gives notice of the maximum amount for assistance under the Individuals and Households Program for emergencies and major disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

DATES:

Effective Date: October 1, 2013, and applies to emergencies and major disasters declared on or after October 1, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Grimm, Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 212-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5174, prescribes that FEMA must annually adjust the maximum amount for assistance provided under the Individuals and Households Program (IHP). FEMA gives notice that the maximum amount of IHP financial assistance provided to an individual or household under section 408 of the Stafford Act with respect to any single emergency or major disaster is $32,400. The increase in award amount as stated above is for any single emergency or major disaster declared on or after October 1, 2013. In addition, in accordance with 44 CFR 61.17(c), this adjustment includes the maximum amount of available coverage under any Group Flood Insurance Policy (GFIP) issued for those disasters.

FEMA bases the adjustment on an increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers of 1.5 percent for the 12-month period, which ended in August 2013. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor released the information on September 17, 2013.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.048, Federal Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households in Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster

Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs.
W. Craig Fugate,
Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[FR Doc. 2013-25626 Filed 10-28-13; 8:45 am]

Appendix D: Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Criteria and Fact Sheets

- SBA Disaster Criteria
- Home and Personal Property Loans
- Business Physical Disaster Loans
- Economic Injury Loans

Overview of SBA Declarations

SBA DECLARATIONS AT-A-GLANCE (Declaration approvals are not official until they are in writing)						
	Presidential Individual Assistance (IA)	Presidential Public Assistance (PA) –SBA PNP	Administrative (Agency)	Governor's Certification (Governor's Cert)	Secretary of Agriculture (Sec-Ag)	Secretary of Commerce
How this type of declaration is obtained.	Governor makes request to FEMA for Presidential declaration. FEMA notifies SBA that declaration is approved.	Governor makes request to FEMA for Presidential declaration. FEMA notifies SBA that declaration is approved.	**Governor must make written request to SBA** with supporting SBA Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) information.	**Governor must make written request to SBA** with supporting economic injury loss information.	Generally, the Governor makes request to Secretary of Agriculture and they notify SBA of a USDA declaration.	Secretary of Commerce declares a fishery resource disaster under 308 (b) of Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, as amended.
General criteria for an SBA declaration is:	Automatic once we get written notification of FEMA declaration.	Automatic once we get written notification of FEMA declaration.	The PDA must show that at least 25 homes, businesses, or other eligible institutions, sustained uninsured losses of 40 percent or more.	The Governor certifies that at least five small businesses in a disaster area have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the disaster.	Automatic once we get written notification of Sec-Ag declaration.	The Governor certifies that at least five small businesses in a disaster area have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the disaster.
Request to SBA must be made:	N/A –see above.	N/A-see above.	Within 60 days of the date of the disaster.	Within 120 days of the disaster occurrence.	See above.	See above.
Normal deadline to apply for loan:	60 days from declaration for physical loans, 9 months for EIDL.	60 days from declaration for physical loans 9 months for EIDL.	60 days from SBA declaration for physical loans, 9 months for EIDL.	9 months from the date of SBA declaration.	8 months from declaration. Deadline set by Agriculture-SBA uses same date.	9 months from declaration. Deadline set by Commerce-SBA uses same date.
Eligible for physical damages?	Yes- for homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and non-profit organizations **only in the primary counties.**	Yes - for private non-profit organizations (non-critical). Those defined as critical apply with FEMA.	Yes – for homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and non-profit organizations in all declared counties.	No.	No.	No.
Counties included for physical damage:	Primary counties only.	Primary counties only.	Primary and contiguous counties.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eligible for economic injury?	Yes for small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private non-profit organizations in the primary **and** contiguous counties.	Yes for private non-profit organizations that provide non-critical services, food kitchens, museums, colleges, shelters, etc.	Yes for small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private non-profit organizations.	Yes for small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private non-profit organizations.	Yes for small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private non-profit organizations.	Yes for small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private non-profit organizations.
Counties included for EIDL:	Primary and contiguous counties.	Primary counties only.	Primary and contiguous counties.	Primary and contiguous counties.	Primary and contiguous counties named in Sec. of Ag declaration.	Primary and contiguous counties.
Initial press release is:	Issued by FEMA.	Issued by FEMA.	Issued by SBA.	Issued by SBA.	Issued by SBA.	Issued by SBA.

SBA-Office of Disaster Assistance 10-07-09
More details are available in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 123
For more information, contact Field Operations Center East -Communications Department at 404-331-0333

Home and Personal Property Loans

Loan Amounts and Use

Homeowners may apply for up to $200,000 to replace or repair their **primary residence**. The loans may not be used to upgrade homes or make additions, unless required by local building code. If you make improvements that help prevent the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA.

In some cases, SBA can refinance all or part of a **previous mortgage** when the applicant does not have credit available elsewhere and has suffered substantial disaster damage not covered by insurance.

Renters and homeowners may borrow up to $40,000 to replace or repair **personal property** — such as clothing, furniture, cars and appliances — damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

Eligibility and Terms

Secondary homes or vacation properties are not eligible for these loans. However, qualified rental properties may be eligible for assistance under the SBA business disaster loan program.

Proceeds from insurance coverage on your home or property will be deducted from the total damage estimate to determine the eligible loan amount. The SBA is not permitted to duplicate any benefits.

For applicants unable to obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 4 percent. For those who can obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. The SBA will determine whether an applicant can obtain credit elsewhere. SBA disaster loans are offered with up to 30-year terms.

Loans for more than $14,000 must be secured with collateral to the extent possible. The SBA will ask the applicant available collateral, but will not decline a loan for lack of collateral. A first or second mortgage on the damaged real estate is commonly used as collateral for an SBA disaster loan.

How to Apply

You can apply online for an SBA disaster assistance loan. SBA will send an inspector to estimate the cost of your damage once you have completed and returned your loan application.

You must submit the completed loan application and a signed and dated IRS form 8821 giving permission for the IRS to provide SBA your tax return information.

For additional information, please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center. Call 1-800-659-2955 (TTY: 1-800-877-8339) or e-mail disastercustomerservice@sba.gov.

Business Physical Disaster Loans

Loan Amounts and Use

SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to $2 million to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations. These loan proceeds may be used for the repair or replacement of the following:

- Real property
- Machinery
- Equipment
- Fixtures
- Inventory
- Leasehold improvements

The SBA Business Physical Disaster Loan covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance. If you are required to apply insurance proceeds to an outstanding mortgage on the damaged property, you can include that amount in your disaster loan application.

If you make improvements that help reduce the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA.

You may not use the disaster loan to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes.

Eligibility and Terms

A business of any size or most private nonprofit organizations that are located in a declared disaster area and have incurred damage during the disaster, may apply for a loan to help replace damaged property or restore its pre-disaster condition.

The interest rate will not exceed 4 percent if you cannot obtain credit elsewhere. For businesses and nonprofit organizations with credit available elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. SBA determines whether the applicant has credit available elsewhere. Repayment terms can be up to 30 years, depending on your ability to repay the loan.

How to Apply

You can apply online for an SBA disaster assistance loan. SBA will send an inspector to estimate the cost of your damage once you have completed and returned your loan application.

You must submit the completed loan application and a signed and dated IRS form 8821 giving permission for the IRS to provide SBA your tax return information.

For additional information, please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center. Call 1-800-659-2955 (TTY: 1-800-877-8339) or e-mail disastercustomerservice@sba.gov.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans

SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL):

- Small business
- Small agricultural cooperative
- Most private nonprofit organizations

Loan Amounts and Use

Substantial economic injury means the business is unable to meet its obligations and to pay its ordinary and necessary operating expenses. EIDLs provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after a disaster.

The SBA can provide up to $2 million to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred. Your loan amount will be based on your actual economic injury and your company's financial needs, regardless of whether the business suffered any property damage.

Eligibility and Terms

The interest rate on EIDLs will not exceed 4 percent per year. The term of these loans will not exceed 30 years. The repayment term will be determined by your ability to repay the loan.

EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere.

A business may qualify for both an EIDL and a physical disaster loan. The maximum combined loan amount is $2 million.

How to Apply

You can apply online for an SBA disaster assistance loan.

You must submit the completed loan application and a signed and dated IRS form 8821 giving permission for the IRS to provide SBA your tax return information.

For additional information, please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center. Call 1-800-659-2955 (TTY: 1-800-877-8339) or e-mail disastercustomerservice@sba.gov

Appendix E: Disaster Debris Management

Plans, Guidance Documents and Contracts

The State Response Framework , approved by the Governor in 2013, was prepared by DESPP/DEMHS. The Framework establishes, among other things, the mission assignments of state agencies in responding to natural disasters of a severity and magnitude typical for Connecticut. The Framework describes the interaction of state and local governments, private response organizations (e.g., utilities, the American Red Cross) and the federal government in all-hazard disaster situations.

The State Disaster Debris Management Plan, June 2013 (Annex to the State Natural Disaster Plan) establishes the framework for proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster, with the goal of facilitating prompt and efficient recovery that is cost effective, eligible for FEMA reimbursement, and protective of the environment.

The Plan is an important planning document for all levels of government – federal, state and local. The Plan describes the State contracts that are in place to use in response to a catastrophic natural disaster; the contracts are for both debris removal operations and the monitoring of these types of operations (see below for more information on the State Contracts).

The Plan outlines the planning and operation functions for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and the two phases of clean-up. The Plan includes a number of appendices that provide references to a number of waste management resources.
FEMA approval letter, dated September 22, 2008.

The State Concept of Operations Plan (ConOps) for Disaster Debris Management, Activation and Use of the State Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts is a companion document to the State Disaster Debris Management Plan, June 2013. This Plan details the steps that will be taken by the State, its contractors, and other parties to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal or recycling of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural disaster, such as a Category 3 hurricane. This ConOps is tied to the activation and use of the State contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The debris management strategy for the State is divided into four major operational time periods: pre-landfall phase; phase 1; phase 2; and post-recovery. Phase 1 and Phase 2 are major focus areas. Phase 1 is the initial response, typically occurring during the first 24 to 70 hours following an event, and consists primarily of "pushing" the debris along major roadways to the right-of-way shoulders that would otherwise hinder immediate life-saving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Phase 2, which can last up to a year or longer, consists of removing, segregating, and disposing or recycling of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. The State contracts may be initiated as early as Phase 1 if it is determined that the storm event may overwhelm State and local emergency response resources.

The Guidance for Connecticut Municipalities-Overview of Disaster Debris Management Planning, 2006 was prepared by the DEEP for the purpose of providing to municipal officials a brief and useful guide to the key elements for planning, mobilizing, organizing, and controlling a large-scale debris clearance, removal and disposal/recycling operation.

State Contracts for the removal of disaster debris and for the monitoring of the disaster debris removal operations were executed, These are pre-need and pre-event contracts that can assist the state in disaster debris recovery operations. These contracts:

- assure the immediate availability of coordinated debris removal support following a debris producing incident.
- will be used on an as-needed basis; and,
- will be activated on a statewide basis only by the Governor, typically in the context of an emergency declaration.

Municipal use of state contracts

If a FEMA major disaster declaration is received, then towns could seek 75% reimbursement for additional work beyond the 70 hours.

Debris Removal DAS Contract Award #14PSX0060 "AshBritt" provides for clearing, collecting and transporting debris, establishing and operating temporary debris management sites, and ensuring ultimate recycling or disposal of debris.

Link: DAS Contract 14PSX0060 Debris Removal

Debris Monitoring (Reimbursement Documentation) DAS Contract Award #14PSX0059 "Leidos" provides for monitoring of debris removal operations and debris site management. The monitoring contract also provides comprehensive oversight, guidance and documentation services. This monitoring is required to receive potential federal reimbursement for disaster debris management expenditures under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance programs, as applicable.

Link: DAS Contract 14PSX0059 Debris Monitoring and Documentation

Additional Resources for Disaster Debris Management Preparedness

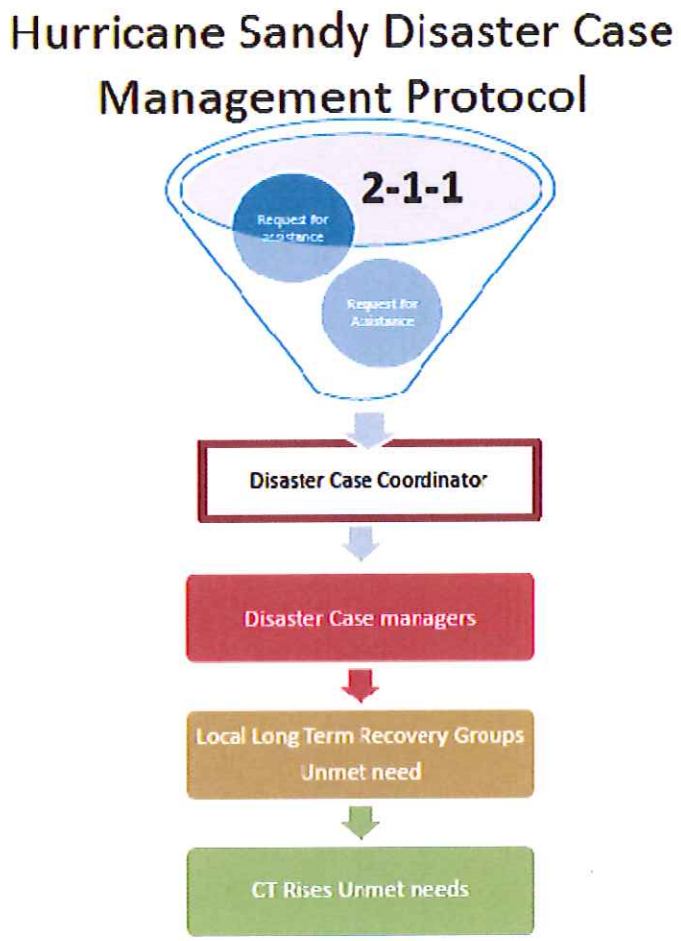
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Debris Management Guide
Public Assistance Pilot Program
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Planning for Disaster Debris
Disaster Debris
Planning for Natural Disaster Debris, March 2008
Northeast Recycling Coalition (NERC)
After the Disaster: A Guide for Residents and Small Businesses about Managing Debris Waste, August 2008

CT Department of Public Health (DPH)
Important Health Information - Hurricane Irene

Related Info:
Coastal Permitting Information

Appendix F: Disaster Case Management Protocol

Following Hurricane Sandy, the State of Connecticut partnered with non-profit organizations such as United Way 2-1-1, American Red Cross, Red Cross and others to assist impacted residents.



1. 2-1-1 Intake

   - Callers identify their disaster related needs
   - 2-1-1 call takers screen calls and input information into the CAN System
   - The Disaster Case Coordinator is notified of new cases

2. Disaster Case Coordinator

   - Opens the CAN to review new cases
   - Determines the best fit case management

- Forwards case to Case Manager
- Follows up on case receipt

3. Long Term Recovery Groups

- Support Case Managers with additional resources
- Convene local unmet needs round table
- Forwards case to case manager
- Follows up on case receipt

4. CT Rises

- Addresses unmet needs for case managed cases that are not aligned with local long term recovery groups
- Convenes unmet needs roundtable with a broad reach that includes State and National partnerships
- Has its own resources and funding strategy