2015

NORTH CAROLINA

DISASTER RECOVERY GUIDE

Pat McCrory

GOVERNOR
2015
NORTH CAROLINA DISASTER RECOVERY GUIDE

OFFICE OF STATE BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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Executive Summary

A natural or manmade disaster has the potential to affect North Carolina in many ways. When a disaster occurs, federal, state, and local governments work with businesses, community organizations, and individual citizens to respond quickly to meet the most pressing health and safety needs. After those immediate needs are met, the recovery and rebuilding efforts begin. The recovery phase may occupy the days, weeks, months, and years to follow. An efficient and effective recovery requires cooperation, coordination, and communication between various federal, state, and local government agencies, private and community organizations, and individual citizens.

The North Carolina Disaster Recovery Guide compiles information from all of the agencies, programs, and services involved in the long-term recovery from a disaster. This guide will aid any government or community leader involved in managing, organizing, or leading disaster recovery efforts. It provides a comprehensive overview of the roles, responsibilities, and assistance programs that have been available in the past. The guide briefly presents overview information, accompanied with contacts, websites, and other references so that the reader may seek out more details.

By providing recovery assistance information in many areas as well as the contact information for those responsible for providing assistance, this guide serves to develop a network of leaders and service providers, facilitating a better exchange of information between different organizations and levels of government. This sharing will facilitate a stronger and speedier recovery.

The North Carolina Disaster Recovery Guide describes and highlights assistance that has been provided after previous disasters. Many disaster programs are not permanent programs, and often require special provision of funds and/or other action to make them available. Although this guide highlights programs previously available for disasters, assistance described in this guide is not guaranteed to be available for any given future event.

The North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) continually updates the North Carolina Disaster Recovery Guide as additional recovery issues are identified.

Fourteen sections of this guide address specific policy or management areas.

Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management
Agriculture
Business and Workforce
Communications and Outreach
Cultural Resources
Education
Environment
Finance
Health and Human Services
Housing
Intergovernmental Relations
Risk Management
Transportation and Infrastructure
Volunteers and Donations Management

All specific contact information is included in the Contact Information section of this document. Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found on the OSBM website at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster

Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management

Upon the declaration of an emergency or a disaster, the governor has special authority and responsibilities that he may delegate to the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) and the NCDPS Division of Emergency Management (NCEM). The State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT) includes all involved state agencies and coordinates the identification of needs and development of strategy.

Three types of disaster declaration – presidential, Small Business Administration (SBA), and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – each allow for various assistance programs. Survivors register and apply for assistance via the Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline or Recovery Assistance Centers (RACs).

Agriculture

The NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) is the state’s key point of contact for assessing agricultural damage and working to deliver federal assistance. The USDA
Farm Service Agency (FSA) county offices provide a local point of contact, and the FSA may provide programs for crop loss, livestock, farm structures, trees, cropland, waterways, and other needs. The state may provide additional assistance to address highly catastrophic losses.

**Business and Workforce**

The NC Department of Commerce (NCDOC) and the NC Small Business and Technology Development Center (SBTDC) provide varying levels of business assistance following a disaster, including business counseling and assistance in applying for a SBA disaster loan. The NCDOC Division of Employment Security facilitates the US Department of Labor (USDOL) Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program.

**Communications and Outreach**

During an emergency, the Joint Information Center coordinates and manages all communications with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the state. After a major disaster, the SDRT Communications and Outreach Subcommittee oversees how the state shares information with communities and survivors, including coordinating federal, state, and local governments, reaching specific audiences, and addressing information release authority.

**Cultural Resources**

North Carolina’s Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NC DNCR) assists local, state and federal governmental agencies and citizens in preserving and restoring essential public records and historical resources that are built, environmental and archeological as mandated by state and federal law. NC DNCR provides resources and information pertaining to: planning for, responding to, and recovery from natural disasters that affect essential public records and historic documents and sites/properties.

**Education**

The Education recovery support function focuses on reestablishing educational operations within a community after a disaster. A focus is placed on how educational institutions and their available resources (which may include use of facilities and personnel) can assist with identifying and addressing the unmet needs of a community.

**Environment**

The NC Department of Environmental (DEQ) coordinates environmental assessments with FEMA, NCEM, the NC Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and others. Included are initial assessments, joint preliminary damage assessments, follow-on public health assessments, and additional monitoring. DEQ facilitates delivery of assistance with water, waste cleanup, dam replacement, and beach re-nourishment. The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) delivers the Emergency Watershed Protection program to clear debris and restore waterways.

**Finance**

The governor and OSBM coordinate all emergency and disaster state funding and lead the SDRT Financial Subcommittee. OSBM may identify and collect funds from multiple sources to address needs, and it oversees the allocation and expenditure of funds during recovery. Funds from local, state, federal, and other sources must be tracked and coordinated to ensure efficiency and accountability.

**Health and Human Services**

DHHS conducts public health assessments and surveillance and is the state agency for NC Medicaid, NC Health Choice for Children, and USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. DHHS also monitors the safety and availability of emergency shelters and medical facilities. The NC Department of Labor (NCDOL) oversees the occupational health and safety aspects of recovery efforts.

**Housing**

NCEM is the state contact for FEMA housing assistance. The NC Division of Community Assistance (DCA) within the NCDOC implements HUD Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The NC Housing Finance Agency provides urgent repair, single-family rehabilitation, and rental assistance. USDA Rural Development provides assistance with multifamily and single family homes and community facilities. NC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NCVOAD) includes many nonprofit organizations that provide housing assistance.
Intergovernmental Relations

Communication among levels of government is a crucial part of a successful recovery. The Office of the Governor’s Intergovernmental Relations team works with the NC League of Municipalities and NC Association of County Commissioners for state and local collaboration and communication. NCEM central and branch offices facilitate mutual aid agreements and oversee FEMA Public Assistance, which provides assistance to state and local governments. The Governor’s office in Washington, DC, is the primary link to all federal agencies and the NC congressional delegation in obtaining federal assistance requiring congressional involvement.

Risk Management

The NC Department of Insurance and NC Department of Justice partner with agency general counsels to provide expertise and oversight in managing the risk and liability issues of disaster recovery. Disaster recovery risk issues include personnel liability, as well as the proper collection and distribution of information, funds, and other assistance resources.

Transportation and Infrastructure

The NC Department of Transportation and NCEM partner to ensure that transportation and other infrastructure are safely restored after a disaster, including debris removal. The Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief program and FEMA Public Assistance provide funds for restoration, including assistance to utilities for power generation and distribution facilities.

Volunteers and Donations Management

The Office of the Governor’s Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service manages the state’s volunteers and donations, coordinating all donated funds, goods, and volunteer efforts. This includes the operation of the Governor’s Bilingual Emergency Information Hotline and the Governor’s Disaster Relief Fund if they are implemented. NCVOAD coordinates efforts of statewide volunteer organizations.
Acknowledgments

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<td>WIA</td>
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Contact Information

Hotlines

FEMA Registration........................... 1-800-621-FEMA
TTY: 1-800-427-5593

Governor’s Emergency Bilingual Hotline...................... 1-888-835-9966
TTY: 1-877-877-1765

US SBA .................................................... 1-800-659-2955

NC SBTDC ............................................. 1-800-258-0862

American Red Cross............................. 1-800-733-2767

Salvation Army Disaster Services .......... 1-800-SAL-ARMY
NC CARE-LINE................................. 1-800-662-7030
TTY: 1-877-452-2514

NC DEQ Customer Service Center .......... 1-877-623-6748

NCEM Individual Assistance Program ........ 1-919-825-2378

Insurance Hotline.............................. 1-800-546-5664

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www.fema.gov/aboutregions/regioniv/index.shtm

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## Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position Title</th>
<th>Phone (919)</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDA&amp;CS</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position Title</th>
<th>Phone (919)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Human Services</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</table>
## Federal and State Programs at a Glance

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Providing Federal or State</th>
<th>Program</th>
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| USDA Farm Service Agency  | • Damage Assessment Responsibilities  
                           | • Emergency Loan Program  
                           | • Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)  
                           | • Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)  
                           | • Tree Assistance Program (TAP)  
                           | • Livestock Forage Program (LFP)  
                           | • Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)  
                           | • Livestock Assistance Program (LAP) | • NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
                           | • NC Cooperative Extension |
| NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDACS) | • Food and Drug Division  
                           | • Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division  
                           | • Plant Industry Division  
                           | • Division of Soil and Water Conservation |                         |
| NC Forest Service | • Urban Forest Strike Teams  
                           | • Forest Health Branch |                         |
| **Communication**         |         |                         |
| North Carolina State University | • NC Cooperative Extension Service  
                              | (NCCES) |                         |
| **Cultural Resources**    |         |                         |
| NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NCDNCR) | • Cultural Resources Emergency Support Team (CREST)  
                           | • Statewide Historical Building Survey |                         |
| American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) | • American Institute for Conservation - Collections Emergency Response Team (AIC-CERT) |                         |
| National Park Service | • National Register of Historic Places |                         |
| FEMA | • Public Assistance (PA) | • NCEM |                         |
| **Business and Workforce** |         |                         |
| US Small Business Administration (SBA) | • Disaster Loans | • NC Small Business and Technology Development Center  
                                         |                         | • NC Department of Commerce |
| US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (US DOLETA) | • National Emergency Grants (NEG)  
                           | • Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) | • NC Workforce Development Commission (NC Department of Commerce)  
                                         |                         | • Employment Security Commission of NC |
| NC Small Business and Technology Development Center, NC Department of Commerce | • Emergency "Bridge" Loans  
                           | • Disaster Loans  
                           | • Rebates for interest on SBA disaster loans  
<pre><code>                       | • Business Counseling |                         |
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)</td>
<td>• Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) stream clearance • NC Division of Emergency Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA Rural Development</td>
<td>• Disaster Water and Waste Loans and Grants • NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA Forest Service</td>
<td>• Cooperative Forest Management Grants Program • NC DENR Division of Waste Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Army Corps of Engineers</td>
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<td>• Unmet Needs for Older Adults • NC DHHS Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)</td>
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Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management

When a disaster strikes, it may affect its survivors in many ways, causing a multitude of problems and obstacles to recovery. North Carolina is dedicated to providing assistance to her people, businesses, and local governments to recover in every way necessary. A disaster recovery effort is comprised of many federal, state, and local government agencies in partnership with private and nonprofit organizations.

This North Carolina Disaster Recovery Guide provides an overview of the state of North Carolina’s responsibilities in providing long-term recovery assistance after a major disaster. It provides a resource to guide and direct the long-term recovery, rebuilding, and redevelopment in the days, weeks, months and years after a disaster.

The guide is a reference that provides basic information on the assessment and assistance responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments, as well as nonprofit and private organizations, as they pertain to the public needs of disaster recovery.

It serves as an addendum to the State of North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which outlines the actions and coordination procedures of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) in the event of a disaster. The EOP organizes procedures taken immediately prior to and following a disaster.

This publication is a general guide to provide the resources that have historically been available after a disaster. It is not specific to any type of disaster.

The North Carolina Disaster Recovery Guide is updated regularly. The Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) maintains this document and updates it as information changes or new issues arise.

All of the information included – organizations, programs, issues, people, positions, contact information, funding and all other information – is subject to change. However, this material should provide enough detail for users to locate the most current information they need.

To effectively manage the recovery process, it is important to understand the special circumstances that surround an emergency or a disaster. For this reason, the following additional information is included in this section:

**Section Contents**
- Emergency Powers, Roles, and Responsibilities
- State and Local Emergency and Disaster Declarations
- Federal Emergency and Disaster Declarations
- Overview of the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
- State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT)
- Registering and Applying for Disaster Aid and Assistance

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.*

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at [http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster).

**Reference:**

**EMERGENCY POWERS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Governor**

The governor’s powers and responsibilities during a declared emergency include the following:

- Make, amend, or rescind orders, rules, and regulations.
- Make, amend, or rescind mutual aid agreements.
• Enter into agreements with nongovernmental disaster organizations (e.g., Red Cross, Salvation Army and Mennonite Disaster Service).
• Use the services and resources of state agencies and local governments. All state and local government officers and personnel are required to extend services and resources upon request.
• Sell, lend, lease, give, transfer, or deliver materials, or perform services for disaster purposes, and report funds received to the State Treasurer.
• Delegate all authority vested to the Governor
• Coordinate with the President and federal, state, and local agencies in all matters pertaining to emergency management
• Govern the State Emergency Management Program
• Assume operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state, including those of local governments.
• Agree that the state will indemnify the federal government against any debris removal claim.

Department of Public Safety

Responsibilities of the Secretary of the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS), as delegated by the governor:
• Develop and produce a Preliminary Disaster Assessment to recommend an appropriate disaster declaration to the Governor
• Adopt and implement the North Carolina Emergency Management Act
• Adopt additional duties assigned by the Governor
• Activate state and local emergency plans as appropriate, including deploying and using necessary personnel, supplies, equipment, materials, and facilities.

Division of Emergency Management

Responsibilities of the Division of Emergency Management (NCEM):
• Coordinate activities of all agencies for emergency management within the state, including planning, organizing, staffing, equipping, training, testing and activating emergency management programs
• Prepare executive orders, proclamations, and regulations for the governor
• Coordinate assistance with local government, emergency service organizations, and private entities
• Develop and maintain contingency plans for each hazard, including hazard risk analysis, hazard risk management information systems and tools, natural hazard data, vulnerability data, and methodologies and metrics to calculate hazard probability and loss estimation
• Minimize the impact of natural and technological disasters on mobile homes and non- or semi-permanent works
• Coordinate with the State Health Director on the EOP regarding epidemic investigations of known substance, examination of persons or animals exposed to a known substance, procurement of antibiotics and immunizing agents, allocation of the Strategic National Stockpile, conditions for quarantine and isolation, immunization procedures, and guidelines for treatments
• Maintain a list of functionally and mentally fragile persons
• Maintain a comprehensive list of standards and requirements for local plans and programs aligning with federal and state standards, determine eligibility for state financial assistance, and provision of technical assistance
• Develop and present training programs
• Determine the resource capabilities of the state during times of emergency
• Coordinate usage of private facilities, services, and property
• Utilize existing means of communications and supplemental resources and integrating them into a communication network
• Administrate federal and state grants
• Acquire technology for efficient communication and management of resources between political subdivisions, state agencies, and governmental entities involved in emergency management
• Establish and coordinate a 24-hour Operations Center for local governments to coordinate response assets
• Develop and implement an all-hazard plan for nuclear power generating facilities
• Maintain the State EOC to house the SERT whenever activated
• Responsible for managing intrastate and interstate mutual aid planning and resource procurement
• Coordinate with the Commissioner of Agriculture to amend the EOP regarding agricultural matters, including testing animals exposed to known substances and isolating exposed animals
• Prepare and maintain a State Plan of Emergency

Reference:
NC General Statute 166A: North Carolina Emergency Management
Act: http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/statutelookup.pl?statute=166A

STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Emergency vs. Disaster

Emergency Defined
(G.S. 166A - 19.3 (6)) An occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made accidental, military or paramilitary cause.

State of Emergency Defined
(G.S. 166A - 19.3 (19)) A finding and declaration by specific authorities that an emergency exists.

Who Can Declare a State of Emergency
• The Governor
• General Assembly
• Mayor
• Municipal Official
• Chairman of the Board of Commissioners or county official
• Any chief executive official or military commander “acting under the authority of any other applicable statute or provision of the common law to preserve the public peace in a state of emergency”

What It Means
An emergency declaration activates local ordinances and any and all applicable local plans, mutual assistance compacts and agreements. It also authorizes the furnishing of assistance. Local ordinances may restrict or prohibit movement of people in public places; operation of businesses; possession, transportation, sale, purchase, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, dangerous weapons, substances, and gasoline; as well as “other reasonably necessary” measures.

Who Can Declare a State of Disaster
The Governor

What It Means
Upon proclamation of a state of emergency, the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety shall provide the governor and the General Assembly with a preliminary damage assessment as soon as it is available. Upon receipt of the preliminary damage assessment, the governor is authorized to issue a proclamation on the impact or anticipated impact and define a disaster as Type I, Type II or Type III.

Requirements for Declaration of Type I Disasters

1. Local state of emergency has been declared pursuant to G.S. 166A - 19.22, and a written copy of the declaration has been forwarded to the governor.

2. A disaster declaration by the president of the United States pursuant to the Stafford Act has not been declared.

3. (For individual assistance) Preliminary damage assessment meets or exceeds the criteria established for the SBA Disaster Loan Program (13 C.F.R. Part 123) OR

(For public assistance) The following four criteria (set out in §166A - 19.41 (b) (2) a) have been met:

• Minimum of $10,000 in uninsurable losses
• Uninsurable losses in an amount equal to or exceeding one percent of the annual operating budget
• Approved hazard mitigation plan in place
• Compliant with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to receive public assistance for flooding damage

A Type I disaster declaration may be made by the governor prior to, and independently of, any action taken by the SBA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or any other federal agency. It expires in 60 days unless renewed by the governor or the General Assembly in 30-day increments up to 120 days. The Joint Legislative Commission of Governmental Operations shall be notified prior to renewal.

State Disaster Assistance Programs Available under Type I

Individual Assistance

Qualifications for eligibility
United States citizens that live in counties that have been declared state disaster areas and who have serious disaster-related needs and expenses from uninsured or under-insured losses as a result of a disaster may be eligible to receive a state grant.

Allowable uses of grants
• Temporary housing and rental assistance
• Repair or replacement of dwellings
• Replacement of personal property (including clothing, tools and equipment)
• Repair or replacement of privately owned vehicles
• Medical or dental expenses
• Funeral or burial expenses resulting from the disaster
• Funding for the cost of the first year’s flood insurance premium to meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 USC. § 4001, et seq.

Public Assistance

Qualifications for Eligibility
• Minimum of $10,000 in uninsurable losses
• Uninsurable losses in an amount equal to or exceeding one percent of the annual operating budget
• Approved hazard mitigation plan in place

• Compliant with the National Flood Insurance Program for flooding damage

Eligible entities must provide a 25% match.

Allowable Uses of Grants
• Debris clearance
• Emergency protective measure
• Road and bridge repair
• Crisis counseling
• Assistance with public transportation needs

Requirements for Declaration of Type II Disasters

A Type II disaster may be declared if the president of the United States has issued a disaster declaration pursuant to the Stafford Act. The governor may request federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act without making a Type II disaster declaration. It expires in 12 months unless renewed by the governor or the General Assembly in three-month increments up to 24 months. The Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations shall be notified prior to renewal.

State Disaster Assistance Programs Available under Type II

• All programs available under Type I disaster declarations
• Supplemental repair and replacement housing grants available to the individuals or families in an amount necessary to locate the individual or family in safe, decent, and sanitary housing.

Requirements for Declaration of Type III Disasters

A Type III disaster may be declared if the president of the United States has issued a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act and either of the following conditions exists.

• The preliminary damage assessment indicates that the extent of damage is reasonably expected to meet the threshold established for an increased federal share of disaster assistance under applicable federal law and regulations.
• The preliminary damage assessment prompts the Governor to call a special session of the General Assembly to establish programs to meet the unmet needs of individuals or political subdivisions affected by the disaster.

A Type III disaster declaration expires 24 months after its issuance unless renewed by the General Assembly.

State Disaster Assistance Programs Available under Type III

• All programs available under Type II disaster declarations
• Any programs authorized by the General Assembly

FEDERAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Emergency Defined

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. (US Stafford Act, Sec. 102 (1))

Who Can Declare a State of Emergency

The President of the United States upon request from the governor.

Disaster Defined

A major disaster 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 under this chapter 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. (US Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2))

Who Can Declare a State of Disaster

The president of the United States makes the declaration that a major disaster exists upon receiving a request from the governor of the affected state. (US Stafford Act Sec. 401 (a))

What It Means

Most federal disaster recovery programs require a Presidential disaster declaration pursuant to the Stafford Act for a state to qualify for assistance. Some designated areas are also automatically eligible for SBA and USDA programs upon Presidential disaster declaration, but can also be activated by other declarations or designations as well.

Presidential Major Disaster Declaration (Stafford Act)

The governor’s request for a major disaster declaration goes to the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the regional FEMA office. State and federal officials conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the governor’s request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the local governments and that federal assistance is necessary. Normally, the PDA is completed prior to the submission of the governor’s request. However, when an obviously severe or catastrophic event occurs, the governor’s request may be submitted prior to the PDA.

As part of the request, the governor must take appropriate action under state law and direct execution of the state’s emergency plan. This includes declaring a state of emergency. The
governor shall furnish information on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster, provide an estimate of the amount and severity of damage and the impact on the private and public sector, and provide an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act. In addition, the governor will need to certify that, for the current disaster, state and local government obligations and expenditures (of which state commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements.

Based on the governor’s request, the president may declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, thus activating an array of federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort.

Not all programs are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered.

FEMA disaster assistance falls into three general categories—individual assistance, public assistance, and hazard mitigation assistance. Some declarations will provide only individual assistance or only public assistance. Hazard mitigation opportunities are assessed in most situations.

**Individual Assistance**

This category of help applies to individuals and households.

**Individuals and Households Program**

The Individuals and Households Program is a combined FEMA and state program that provides money and services to people in the declared area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. The following types of individual assistance are provided.

**Temporary Housing**

Homeowners and renters receive funds to rent a different place to live or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.

**Repair**

Homeowners receive grants to repair damage from the disaster that is not covered by insurance and apply hazard mitigation measures. The goal is to make the damaged home safe and sanitary and reduce the likelihood of future damage.

**Replacement**

Homeowners may receive limited funds to replace their disaster damaged home.

**Permanent Housing Construction**

Homeowners and renters receive direct assistance or a grant for the construction of a new home. This type of assistance occurs only in very unusual situations, in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA where no other type of housing is possible.

**Other Needs Assistance**

Applicants receive grants for necessary and serious needs caused by the disaster. This includes medical, dental, funeral, child care, personal property, transportation, and other expenses that FEMA approves.

**Terms and Conditions**

Any dwelling must be legally located on a site with utilities and proper code regulations. The President may directly sell housing units to survivors to provide a site with an appropriate dwelling.

For more information on individual assistance, see Housing (page 83).

**Reference:**

FEMA Individual Assistance


**SBA Disaster Loans**

The SBA can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property, or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance. The SBA can provide four types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses.
Home Disaster Loans
These loans are for homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster-related damages to their primary residence or personal property.

Business Physical Disaster Loans
These loans are for business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, including inventory and supplies.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans
These loans provide capital to small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and private nonprofit organizations to assist them through the disaster recovery period.

Military Reservists Economic Injury Loans
These loans assist small businesses who would have otherwise met their operating expenses but were unable to do so because an essential employee was called to active-duty as a military reservist.

The SBA disaster loan program is the primary form of disaster assistance for many individuals.

For more SBA information, see Business and Workforce (page 28).

Reference:
SBA Disaster Loan Program
http://www.sba.gov/category/navigation-structure/loans-grants/small-business-loans/disaster-loans/types-disaster-loans

Disaster Unemployment Assistance
The Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. These benefits are made available to individuals who lived, worked, or were scheduled to work in the disaster area at the time of the disaster. Individuals who no longer have a place of work, cannot reach their work location, or cannot work due to damages or physical injuries resulting from the disaster are eligible for DUA. Under special circumstances, a new head of the household seeking employment because the former head of the household died from the disaster is also eligible for benefits.

For more information on disaster unemployment assistance, see Business and Workforce (page 28).

Legal Services
When the president declares a disaster, FEMA, through an agreement with the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association, provides free legal assistance to disaster survivors. 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 help with insurance claims (life, medical, property, etc.); counseling on landlord/tenant problems; help with contracts and contractors; replacement of wills and other important legal documents destroyed in a major disaster; and preparing power of attorney.

Special Tax Considerations
Taxpayers who have sustained a casualty loss from a declared disaster may deduct that loss on the federal income tax return for the year in which the casualty actually occurred, or elect to deduct the loss on the tax return for the preceding tax year. To calculate losses for the year, subtract $100 from each event that occurred, then subtract from that total 10% of the adjusted gross income. If the loss was sustained from a federally declared disaster, the taxpayer may choose which of those two tax years provides the better tax advantage.

Because the North Carolina definition of income is based upon federal taxable income, any special federal rules for the treatment of losses will also apply to the state tax return. State law (G.S. 134.6(b)(18)) also allows an individual income taxpayer to deduct from income any amount paid to that individual from the State Disaster Relief Reserve Fund for hurricane relief or assistance (but not payments received for goods or services).

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can expedite refunds due to taxpayers in a federally declared disaster area. An expedited refund can be a relatively quick source of cash, does not need to be repaid, and does not need an Individual Assistance
declaration. It is available to any taxpayer in a federally declared disaster area.

If the IRS authorizes an extension of time for federal tax-related deadlines for persons determined to be affected by a presidentially declared disaster, North Carolina will grant a similar extension of time to file a return or report. For North Carolina income tax purposes, the extension of time does not abate the payment of interest.

**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.

*Immediate services.* Intended to enable the state or local agency to respond to the immediate mental health needs with screening, diagnostic and counseling techniques, as well as outreach services such as public information and community networking. It provides funds for up to 60 days of services following a disaster declaration.

*Regular service.* Designed to provide up to nine months of crisis counseling, community outreach, and consultation and education services to people affected by a presidentially declared disaster. Funding for this program is separate from the immediate services grant.

For more information on crisis counseling, see Health and Human Services (page 69).

**Public Assistance**

This category of aid is available to public (and certain private nonprofit) entities to fund the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure that is damaged or destroyed by a disaster.

Eligible applicants include state governments, local governments, and any other political subdivisions of the state, Native American tribes, and Alaskan Native Villages. Certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations may also receive assistance. Eligible PNPs include educational, utility, emergency, medical, rehabilitation, temporary or permanent custodial care facilities (including those for the aged and disabled), and other PNP facilities that provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public. Private nonprofit agencies that provide “critical services” (power, water – including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility -- sewer, wastewater treatment, communications and emergency medical care) may apply directly to FEMA for a disaster grant. All other PNPs must first apply to the SBA for a disaster loan. If the nonprofit is declined for a SBA loan or the loan does not cover all eligible damages, the applicant may re-apply for FEMA assistance.

As soon as practical after the declaration, the state, assisted by FEMA, conducts applicant briefings for state, local, and private nonprofit officials to inform them of the assistance available and how to apply for it. A Request for Public Assistance must be filed with the state within 30 days after the area is designated eligible for assistance. Following the applicant’s briefing, a kick-off meeting is conducted where damages will be discussed, needs assessed, and a plan of action put in place. A combined federal/state/local team proceeds with project formulation, which is the process of documenting the eligible facility, the eligible work, and the eligible cost for fixing the damages to every public or nonprofit facility identified by state or local representatives. The team prepares a worksheet for each project. Projects fall into the following categories:

- Category A. Debris clearance
- Category B. Emergency protective measures
- Category C. Road systems and bridges
- Category D. Water control facilities
- Category E. Public buildings and contents
- Category F. Public utilities
- Category G. Parks, recreational, and other

For insurable structures within special flood hazard areas (SFHA), primarily buildings, assistance from FEMA is reduced by the amount of insurance settlement that could have been obtained under a standard NFIP policy. For structures located outside of flood hazard area, FEMA will reduce the amount of eligible assistance by any available insurance proceeds. If no insurance was on the property during the time of the disaster, FEMA stipulates the applicant obtains insurance to receive assistance.

FEMA reviews and approves the project worksheets and obligates the federal share of the costs (which
cannot be less than 75%) to the state. The state then disburses funds to local applicants.

Projects falling below a certain threshold are considered “small projects.” (The threshold is $120,000 for all disasters declared after February 26, 2014.) For small projects, payment of the federal share of the estimate is made upon approval of the project and notification is required upon completion of the project. For large projects, payment is made on the basis of actual costs determined after the project is completed; although interim payments may be made as necessary or on an agreed upon estimate. Once FEMA obligates funds to the state, further management of the assistance, including disbursement to sub grantees (applicants), is the responsibility of the state. FEMA will continue to monitor the recovery progress to ensure the timely delivery of eligible assistance and compliance with the law and regulations.

**Hazard Mitigation Assistance**

This category of aid provides funding for projects that reduce future losses to public and private property. Hazard mitigation refers to sustained measures to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards. In the long term, mitigation measures reduce personal loss, save lives, and reduce the cost to the nation of responding to and recovering from disasters.

Two sections of the Stafford Act, §404 and §406, can provide hazard mitigation funds when a federal disaster has been declared. In each case, the federal government can provide up to 75% of the cost.

Through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized by §404 of the Act, local units of government with approved Hazard Mitigation Plans can apply for mitigation funds through the state. The state is responsible for:

- Notifying potential applicants of the availability of funding, with priority generally in the disaster impact zone
- Ensuring that the FEMA Regional Administrator has the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the administrative plan for implementing HMGP for a given disaster
- Establishing funding priorities, selecting appropriate projects, and forwarding projects to FEMA for eligibility review
- Aiding applicants in completing the application, establishing appropriate deadlines, and providing technical assistance
- Once grants are awarded, receiving funds from FEMA and disbursing them to applicants
- Ensuring all program requirements are adhered to by applicants
- Monitoring the progress of projects and submitting quarterly reports to FEMA and the status and completion dates.

The applicant, or “subgrantee,” carries out approved projects. The state or local government must provide a 25% match, which can be fashioned from a combination of cash and in-kind sources. Federal funding from other sources cannot be used for the 25% nonfederal share with a few exceptions: HUD Community Development Block Grant program funds, Bureau of Indian Affairs funds, Appalachian Regional Commission funds, NC DHHS Indian Health Service funds, funds from Title III of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, USDA FSA loans, and SBA loans.

The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a disaster declaration is finite and is limited to 20% (due to North Carolina’s “Enhanced” status) of the first $2 billion, 10% of $2 billion to $10 billion, and 7.5% of $10 billion to $35.33 billion. Eligible mitigation measures under the HMGP include:

- Updating Hazard Mitigation Plans
- Power Redundancy Projects
- Early Warning Projects
- Acquiring or relocating property away from in high hazard areas
- Elevating flood-prone structures
- Structural and infrastructure retrofitting
- Safe rooms and wind retrofit projects
- Wildfire mitigation
- Stormwater Management

The state prioritizes these categories of projects based on the specific needs of each disaster. All mitigation projects involving individual homeowners are voluntary in nature. Popular categories of mitigation in North Carolina include:

**Acquisition and Demolition**

Under this approach, the community purchases a flood-prone property at pre- or current Fair Market Value and demolishes the structure. The local government assumes title to the acquired property and maintains the land as open space in perpetuity.
Elevation of Flood-prone Properties
Depending upon the nature of the flood threat, elevating a structure’s first finished floor safely above the 100-year or 1% annual flood height may be the most practical approach to flood damage reduction. This mitigation technique is popular among homeowners and communities who wish to keep their homes and preserve their tax base.

Power Redundancy Projects
Power redundancy projects help critical facilities such as Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) endure loss of power during future severe storm events. Equipment provided under the HMGP for these retrofit projects include generators and transfer switches. Funds for power redundancy projects are capped at 5% of total HMGP funding.

Safe Rooms and Wind Retrofit Projects
Safe rooms and wind retrofit projects help to prevent future damages from wind events such as hurricanes and tornadoes. Safe rooms can be designed for small-scale communities or residential structures. Critical facilities such as Emergency Operations Centers and police stations can benefit wind retrofit projects such as wind shutters, wind-resistant glass, and roof tie-downs.

Public Assistance Mitigation Funding
Under the Public Assistance program, funding under §406 that is used to repair or replace damaged public facilities or infrastructure may be used to upgrade the facilities to meet current codes and standards.

Small Business Administration Declaration
Counties are automatically qualified for SBA disaster assistance upon being declared a federal disaster area under Stafford Act guidelines. However, counties not declared as a federal disaster area can qualify for SBA disaster assistance if the president declares the area eligible for individual assistance. The SBA then offers physical and economic injury loans in the declared counties and economic injury loans only in contiguous counties.

If the damage is less extensive, the governor can ask for an SBA declaration. When the governor’s request for assistance is received, a survey of the damaged area(s) is conducted with state and local officials, and the results are submitted to the administrator for a decision. When the administrator of SBA declares an area, both primary and adjacent counties are eligible for the same assistance.

SBA Physical Disaster Declaration
SBA makes a physical disaster declaration when either of the following conditions is met:

- At least 25 homes (primary residences) and/or businesses in a county have uninsured losses of 40% or more of their estimated fair replacement value. (Secondary homes, condominium units, cabins, camps, lake homes, etc., used for recreational purposes are not included in the count.)
- At least three businesses have uninsured loss of 40% or more of their estimated fair replacement value and, as a direct result of the damages, 25% of the work force in the community would be unemployed for at least 90 days.

SBA Economic Injury Disaster Declaration
SBA makes an economic injury disaster declaration under any of the following circumstances.

- The governor certifies that at least five small businesses in a disaster area have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the disaster and need financial assistance not otherwise available on reasonable terms.
• The Secretary of Agriculture designates an area as an agricultural disaster area. SBA may make Economic Injury Disaster Loans for small business concerns, small agricultural cooperatives, and private non-profit organizations in the designated counties without credit available elsewhere.

**References:**
SBA Disaster Recovery Website
www.sba.gov/services/disasterassistance/index.html
SBA Code of Federal Regulations http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=52b065db29f7913392ebf464c0a1cba5&node=13:1.0.1.18&rgn=div5#13:1.0.1.18.1

**USDA Emergency Disaster Designation**

Agricultural-related disasters are quite common. One-half to two-thirds of the counties in the United States has been designated as disaster areas in each of the past several years. Producers may apply for low-interest emergency loans in counties named as primary or contiguous under a disaster designation. The following four types of disaster designations are made:

**Presidential Major Disaster Declarations**

These declarations must be requested by the governor. FEMA administers and notifies FSA of all primary counties named in a presidential declaration.

**USDA Secretarial Disaster Designations**

These must be requested of the Secretary of Agriculture by a governor, the governor’s authorized representative, or by an Indian Tribal Council leader. The USDA secretarial disaster designation is the most widely used, and its process is the most complicated of the four. It is described in further detail below under "Secretarial Disaster Designation Process."

**Farm Service Agency (FSA) Administrator’s Physical Loss Notification (APLN)**

The APLN is for physical losses only, such as a building destroyed by a tornado. An APLN is requested of FSA’s administrator by an FSA state executive director.

**Quarantine Designation**

This is requested of the FSA deputy administrator for farm programs by an FSA state executive director. A quarantine designation authorizes emergency management loans for production and physical losses resulting from quarantine.

The first three types of disaster declarations are authorized under 7 CFR 1945-A. The fourth is the result of a statutory requirement, Section 5201 of the Agricultural Assistance Act of 2003, P.L. 108-07, which authorizes emergency loans for losses resulting from quarantines imposed by the secretary under the Plant Protection Act or animal quarantine laws as defined in section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990.

**USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation Process**

Damages and losses prompting disaster designations must be due to a natural disaster, and a minimum 30% production loss of at least one crop in the county must have occurred.

**Step 1.** The governor makes a request in writing to the USDA Secretary of Agriculture within three months of the ending date of the disaster.

**Step 2.** FSA county offices assemble required agricultural loss information for the loss assessment report.

**Step 3.** FSA headquarters notifies the state executive director who then instructs county offices named in the request to complete the loss assessment report, conduct county emergency board meetings, and approve or disapprove the loss assessment report.

**Step 4.** The loss assessment report is submitted to the state emergency board for review and processing.

**Step 5.** The state executive director prepares comments and recommendations. The state
emergency board reviews the loss assessment report. If approved, the report is submitted to FSA’s national headquarters.

**Step 6.** FSA’s Disaster Assistance Branch, Emergency Section processes the loss information on the loss assessment report, determines eligibility, and prepares a package, including the letter of approval or disapproval, to be signed by the USDA Secretary.

**Step 7.** The USDA secretary approves or declines the request in writing.

To process a USDA secretarial disaster request, the following information is required.

- Beginning date of incident period
- Ending date of incident period
- Disaster description
- Primary counties affected by the disaster
- Loss assessment report signed by the County Emergency Board and State Emergency Board
- State Emergency Board comments and recommendations
- County Emergency Board and State Emergency Board meeting minutes
- Basis of approval (supporting loss assessment report, survey information, etc.)

Natural disaster conditions include: a blizzard, cyclone, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, severe hail, excessive rain, heavy snow, ice and/or high wind, an electrical storm, several weather patterns sustained over a period of time, including low or high temperatures, and related pests, epidemics, or fires.

Disaster designations offer flexibility and accommodate circumstances such as these:

**Continuing Adverse Weather**

When a natural disaster continues beyond the date on which a USDA secretarial determination is made and continuing losses or damages are occurring, the administrator can extend the incidence period and termination date to, but not in excess of, 60 days.

**Insufficient Data**

When the data is determined insufficient to make a designation, the request remains active, but is deferred until sufficient information is received to make an eligibility determination.

**FSA Programs Initiated by Designations and/or Declaration**

All four types of designations (presidential disaster declarations, USDA secretarial disaster designations, APLNs, and quarantine designation) immediately trigger low-interest FSA emergency management loans to eligible producers in all primary and contiguous counties.

**Disaster Debt Set-Aside Program**

Farm Service Agency borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous counties, who are unable to make their scheduled payments on any debt, may be authorized to have certain set asides. Under Section 331A of the consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, FSA is authorized to consider setting aside certain payments owed by FSA borrowers to allow the operation to continue.

**Emergency Loan Eligibility for All Four Types of Emergency Designations**

When a county is designated as a primary disaster area, eligible producers in contiguous counties are also eligible for emergency management loans. Farm operators in both the primary designated counties and contiguous counties can apply and may be approved for low-interest FSA emergency management loans, provided eligibility requirements are met.

**Loan Limit**

Eligible producers may borrow up to 100% of actual production or physical losses, not to exceed a total amount of $500,000. Emergency management loans are further limited to a maximum, cumulative principal of $500,000 at any time.

**Emergency Management (EM) Loan Applicants**

Applicants must meet all standard loan eligibility requirements plus the following:

- Meet the agency definition of an established farmer, be citizens or permanent residents of the United States, and have suffered at least a 30-percent loss in crop production, and/or sustained a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate, or chattel property
• Have an acceptable credit history, yet be unable to receive credit from commercial sources
• Have collateral to secure the loan and ability to repay the loan

**EM Loan Funding**

The emergency management loan program is subject to an annual appropriation of discretionary funding.

For more information on agricultural assistance, see Agriculture (page 18).

**References:**
FSA Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process
http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/1-disr00-a01.pdf
Local USDA-FSA Offices
offices.sc.gov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=nc&agency=fsa

**OVERVIEW OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The Division of Emergency Management (NCEM), within the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS), prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the effects of emergencies and disasters. From the Administration Building in Raleigh and three branch offices throughout the state, NCEM supports local government emergency operations. There are three branch managers and 15 area coordinators trained to respond to the scene of an emergency and to coordinate state assistance. The work of NCEM includes a four-phase approach: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

**Public Assistance (PA)**

The PA program provides assistance to state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations or institutions that own or operate a private nonprofit facility as defined in FEMA federal regulations at 44 C.F.R. 206.221(e) for debris removal, emergency work, restoration of damaged facilities, and snow assistance.

**Individuals and Households Program (IHP)**

The IHP provides assistance to individuals and families for temporary housing and home repairs. It may also provide assistance for medical, dental, and funeral expenses (i.e., medical costs, dental costs and repair or replacement of medical equipment, funeral services, burial or cremation and other related funeral expenses), personal property (i.e., clothing, household items, furnishings or appliances, tools, specialized or protective clothing, equipment required by an employer as a condition of employment, computers, uniforms, schoolbooks, supplies required for educational purposes, moving and storage expenses), child care, and transportation (i.e., repairing or replacing vehicles, financial assistance for public transportation and any other transportation related costs or services).

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**

The HGMP seeks to reduce the impact of natural hazards on homes, businesses and communities. The program enables property acquisition, elevation, the development of hazard mitigation plans, and implementation of mitigation projects. The goal of HMGP is to prevent future loss of lives and property due to natural disasters. Of project funding, 75% comes from FEMA and 25% from nonfederal sources. Eligible applicants include state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations or institutions that own or operate a private nonprofit facility, as defined in FEMA federal regulations at 44 C.F.R. 206.221(e).

**NC Floodplain Mapping Program**

The Floodplain Mapping Program develops Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for all North Carolina communities as part of the National Flood Insurance Program. The project includes conducting flood hazard analyses and producing updated, digital FIRMs. The updated digital FIRMs produced through this project will help protect lives and property and contribute to the general well-being of North Carolinians. The updated flood hazard data will provide current, accurate information for communities and property owners to make sound siting and design decisions when rebuilding after flooding disasters, when building new structures and
infrastructure, and when retrofitting existing structures. Use of the data will dramatically reduce long-term flood losses in the state, alert those at risk of flooding of the need to purchase flood insurance, and facilitate more precise flood risk determinations. In addition, the floodplain maps will be useful for many engineering and planning applications, such as site design, storm water management, transportation planning and design, and spill response.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The NFIP was created by Congress in 1968 to reduce the loss of life and property, and the rising disaster relief costs caused by flooding. The program was designed to achieve these goals by 1) requiring that new and substantially improved buildings be constructed to resist flood damages, 2) guiding future development away from flood hazard areas, and 3) transferring the costs of flood losses from the American taxpayers to floodplain property owners through flood insurance premiums. However, due to the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014, policyholders who were required to pay their full-risk rate after purchasing new flood insurance on or after July 6, 2012, or who renewed their policy after March 21, 2014 with an excess of 18% raise in their premiums are eligible for premium refunds.

In recent decades, more than 80% of disaster losses nationwide have been caused by floods. The NFIP is a voluntary program based on a mutual agreement between the federal government and the local community. Federally-backed flood insurance coverage is available to any property owner in return for mitigation of flood risks by community regulation of floodplain development. FEMA is required to partner with Write-Your-Own insurance companies to develop rate tables and implement flood insurance, as well as designate a Flood Insurance Advocate for the fair treatment of policyholders. Flood insurance and most types of federal financial assistance, such as mortgage loans and grants, are available only in those communities that adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance that meets or exceeds the minimum NFIP standards.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Regional Response Team (RRT) Program

The RRT program establishes a system of regional response to hazardous materials emergencies and terrorist incidents in the state to protect the health and safety of its citizens. There are currently seven RRTs that respond to hazardous materials and terrorist incidents in North Carolina. The RRT program is authorized under NC G.S. §166A-20 et. seq.

References:
NCEM
Website http://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003.000010
List of area offices, locations, and contact information http://www.ncdps.gov/div/em//serc/localcontacts.htm
Stafford Act at 42 USC. 5121 et. seq. and its implementing regulations at Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE

The State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT) is comprised of all necessary organizations involved in the state’s disaster recovery efforts. The SDRT is responsible for ensuring that the state delivers a cohesive and coordinated interagency effort. It serves as a parallel organization to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), and both organizations are activated at the same time. While the SERT addresses issues of immediate and emergency health and safety measures, the SDRT addresses issues associated with the long-term recovery and rebuilding efforts of returning the affected regions and communities to their pre-disaster conditions.

The SDRT serves as a resource for all disaster recovery efforts of the governor and/or General Assembly. Its primary goals are listed below.
Coordinating Damage Assessment

Immediately after a disaster, preliminary damage assessments reflect the initial needs of public health and safety. However, as the state shifts from immediate response to long-term recovery, all SDRT members are responsible for ensuring that effective damage assessments occur and are reported to the SDRT. The SDRT oversees the compilation and maintenance of a comprehensive damage assessment that includes the effect on business and industry, labor and workforce, agriculture, environment, transportation and infrastructure, public health and welfare, housing, government services and facilities, and other affected areas.

Identifying and Prioritizing All Losses and Needs

The SDRT comprehensively assesses the effects of a disaster and identifies and prioritizes the greatest needs. Information collected and reported by SDRT serves as a resource in advising the governor and other state leaders in developing a recovery strategy.

Developing a Recovery Strategy

The SDRT uses the information regarding losses and needs to determine how best to address the problems. The SDRT assists in identifying and pursuing federal assistance, as well as supplying input on where or how the state should provide assistance.

Overseeing Recovery Efforts

As federal, state and local governments coordinate with private and nonprofit organizations in long-term recovery efforts, the SDRT is the state body charged with ensuring that all efforts are working in concert and progressing effectively.

Addressing Ongoing Problems and Needs During Recovery

The SDRT is charged with identifying and resolving all issues that arise in the weeks, months or years of the state’s recovery efforts.

See the full list of SDRT members in Contact Information (page xxvi).

REGISTERING AND APPLYING FOR DISASTER AID AND ASSISTANCE

After a disaster – as soon as it is safe and reasonable to do so – disaster survivors should register to be eligible for assistance should it be made available. Individuals and families, small businesses, and agricultural producers should register. There are a number of state and federal organizations that require registration, but the state of North Carolina organizes the registration process as listed below.

Recovery Assistance Center (RAC) at the Cooperative Extension Office

The RAC serves as a “one-stop shop” where disaster survivors can register with any appropriate agency, including FEMA, SBA, FSA and the state of North Carolina. It is important that survivors register with both the necessary federal and state organizations. Federal organizations include the following:

FEMA

All individuals seeking housing and other needs assistance must register with FEMA by calling 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY: 1-800-427-5593.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Individuals or small businesses seeking low-interest loans or other disaster counseling and assistance should register with SBA by calling 1-800-659-2955.

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

All farmers and agriculture professionals seeking agricultural assistance – from the USDA and/or the state of North Carolina – must register with both FSA and the state.
**Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline (1-888-835-9966)**

Prior to, during, and immediately after a disaster, the Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline is open to accept calls for people in need of emergency information and assistance. Once the state begins to accept applications, survivors can register with the state via the hotline and receive information about registering with any necessary federal agencies as well.

**NC Small Business and Technology Development Center**

Small businesses may register by visiting the RAC at their county Cooperative Extension Service Office. They may also visit their nearest Small Business and Technology Development Center office or call 1-800-258-0862.

Representatives at the RACs or the Governor’s Hotline collect all information into a central statewide database and share appropriate information with state project administrators. In addition, they ensure that registrants are also registered with the necessary and appropriate federal agencies or have the information necessary to register. For this reason, the RACs and the hotline are crucial aspects of disaster recovery. All survivors should make it a priority to register as early as possible.

**References:**
- Applying for FEMA Assistance [http://www.fema.gov/apply-assistance](http://www.fema.gov/apply-assistance)
- NC Cooperative Extension Website [www.ces.ncsu.edu/](http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/)
- NC Small Business and Technology Development Center [www.sbtnc.org/offices/index.asp](http://www.sbtnc.org/offices/index.asp)

**Contacts:**

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<th>Contact, Title</th>
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<th>Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Michael Sprayberry, Director</td>
<td>919-825-2291</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov">mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Joe Stanton, Assistant Director</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:joe.stanton@ncdps.gov">joe.stanton@ncdps.gov</a></td>
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<td>Office of the Governor</td>
<td>OSBM</td>
<td>Tracy Little, Budget Analyst</td>
<td>919-807-4707</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tracy.little@osbm.nc.gov">tracy.little@osbm.nc.gov</a></td>
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### North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Districts

#### NORTH CENTRAL
Jim Cowden 828.687.0570

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamance</td>
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<td>Alleghany</td>
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<td>Ashe</td>
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<td>Caswell</td>
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<td>Chatham</td>
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<td>Davidson</td>
<td>336.242.2080</td>
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<td>Davie</td>
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<td>Durham</td>
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<td>Guilford</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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#### NORTHEAST
Travis Burke 919.515.8436

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<td>Nash</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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#### WEST
Dan Smith 828.687.0570

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<td>Granville</td>
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<td>Caldwell</td>
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<td>Cleveland</td>
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<td>Eastern Band</td>
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<td>Graham</td>
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#### SOUTH CENTRAL
Clinton McRae 919.515.8433

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<td>Lee</td>
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#### SOUTHEAST
Greg Hoover 919.515.8437

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<td>Carteret</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robeson</td>
<td>910.671.3276</td>
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<td>Sampson</td>
<td>910.592.7161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>919.731.1520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>252.237.0111</td>
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Agriculture

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*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.

Contact information is subject to change; the most current information can be found at www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) is the primary federal agency for most agricultural disaster recovery. Several FSA programs may be available, but they usually require special funding. The key contact point is the FSA office in each service center.

Damage Assessment Responsibilities

USDA County Emergency Board

The USDA County Emergency Board (CEB) conducts agricultural damage assessments at the county level. The FSA County Executive Director chairs the CEB. The remaining members of the county emergency board are the representatives from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Rural Development, with input from the Cooperative Extension Service.

Timeline

Initial damage assessment is conducted within 24 hours of the event, and a Loss Assessment Report (LAR) on the types and extent of damage to all agricultural commodities is provided to the FSA state office.

Reporting Procedures

Information received from CEBs serves as the official agricultural damage estimates that are used by the State Emergency Board (SEB) in reporting to USDA FSA headquarters, the US Secretary of Agriculture, and other USDA agencies.

Damage assessment information can be utilized in determining the type of disaster declaration to be imposed: 1) Presidential, 2) USDA secretarial, 3) or Farm Service Agency administrator’s physical loss notification. All three of these disaster declarations are authorized under 7 CFR 1945-A.

For more information on presidential and USDA secretarial designations and declarations, see Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management (page 1).

References:
Farmers’ Guide to Disaster Assistance (published by the Farmer’s Legal Action Group) flaginc.org/topics/disaster/index.php
USDA FSA Emergency Loan Program

The FSA provides agricultural disaster relief in the form of low-interest loans, called emergency (EM) loans. These loans are intended to enable farmers to return to their normal farming operations as soon as possible after a disaster. An EM loan application must be filed with FSA no later than eight months after the date a disaster is officially declared or designated, which may vary from county to county.

Eligible Applicants

To be eligible for an EM loan, farmers must meet all of the following requirements:

- Operate a family farm in a disaster area
- Be an established farmer and intend to continue farming
- Have sufficient managerial ability
- Have a satisfactory credit history
- Be unable to get credit elsewhere
- Agree to meet borrower training requirements
- Have received only limited FSA debt forgiveness in the past
- Have no property subject to a federal judgment lien
- Have no drug convictions in the past five crop years
- Agree to repay duplicative assistance from other federal sources
- Possess legal capacity
- Meet citizenship requirements
- Have suffered a qualifying loss

Eligible Costs and Requirements

To be eligible for an EM loan, a farmer must have suffered physical and/or production losses.

References:

FSA Emergency Management

www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=efl

Farmers’ Guide to Disaster Assistance

flaginc.org/topics/disaster/index.php


USDA FSA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program

The USDA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevention of planting occur due to natural disasters.

Eligible Applicants

- Landowner, tenant, or sharecropper sharing the risk of producing an eligible crop who files an application for coverage and pays any required administrative fees prior to the sales closing date for the crop.
- Annual gross revenue of any individual or entity cannot exceed $900 thousand dollars.

Eligible Costs and Requirements

- Crops must be non-insurable crops and agricultural commodities for which the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance is not available. The administrative fee is $250 per crop with a maximum of $750 per county. The fee is waived for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, and beginning farmers.
- Commercially produced crops, such as the following, are eligible: crops grown for food; crops planted and grown for livestock consumption, including, but not limited to grain and forage crops, including native forage; crops grown for fiber, such as cotton and flax; crops grown under a controlled environment; specialty crops; value loss crops; sea oats and sea grass; and seed crops where the propagation stock is produced for sale as seed stock for other eligible NAP crop production.
• Natural disaster must have either reduced the expected unit production of the crop by more than 50% or prevented the producer from planting more than 35% of intended crop acreage.
• NAP covers the amount of loss greater than 50% of the expected production based on the approved yield and reported acreage at 55% of the established price.

References:
FSA NAP  
Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (2000 ARPA)
Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 7, Part 1437
Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2001 and Subsequent Years,” 1 –NAP (Revision 1) or the NAP Handbook
Farmers’ Guide to Disaster Assistance

USDA FSA Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

The Farm Service Agency Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. State and county FSA committees administer the ECP, which is subject to availability of funds and discussions of the locally-elected county committees, who are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought. Drought ECP is authorized at the national FSA office. ECP participants receive financial assistance up to 75% of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices, as determined by county FSA committees.

Eligible Applicants

Farmers and ranchers that have land that has been damaged, resulting in new conservation problems, and if left untreated would do the following:
• Impair or endanger the land

• Mysteriously affect the land’s productive capacity
• Represent unusual damage which except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area
• Be so costly to repair that federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use

Eligible Costs and Requirements

• Debris removal
• Restoring fences and conservation structure
• Water for livestock in drought situations

References:
FSA ECP Webpage
2013 ECP Fact Sheet
Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (2000 ARPA)
Farmers’ Guide to Disaster Assistance
[flaginc.org/topics/disaster/index.php](http://flaginc.org/topics/disaster/index.php)

USDA FSA Tree Assistance Program

The USDA FSA Tree Assistance Program provides financial relief to orchardists and eligible nursery tree growers who produce nursery, ornamental, fruit, nut or Christmas trees for commercial sale that lost trees, bushes or vines due to a natural disaster as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Please contact your local FSA office for details on assistance eligibility.

Reference:
USDA FSA Fact Sheet 2014 Farm Bill April 2014

USDA FSA Livestock Forage Program

The Livestock Forage Program will be available to livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses for eligible livestock, because of drought on land that is either native or improved pasture land with
permanent negative cover or planted to a crop specifically for providing grazing. Please contact your local FSA office for details on assistance eligibility.

Reference:
USDA FSA News Release No. 0182.08

**USDA FSA Livestock Indemnity Program**

The Livestock Indemnity Program compensates livestock owners and contract growers for livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather, including losses due to hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, wildfires, extreme heat and extreme cold. The 2014 Farm Bill makes LIP a permanent program and provides retroactive authority to cover eligible livestock losses back to October 1, 2011.

Reference:
USDA FSA News Release No. 0291.09

**USDA FSA Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program**

The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program will provide emergency relief to producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised catfish, because of losses from adverse weather or other conditions as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Please contact your local FSA office for details on assistance eligibility.

Reference:
USDA FSA News Release No. 0182.08

**STATE-FUNDED AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

In the past, the state has provided the following agricultural programs, all of which require a special appropriation or allocation of funds.

**Farm Structure and Equipment Loss**

The state has provided funds to help repair and replace damaged and destroyed farm structures and equipment.

**Eligible Applicants**

Financial assistance has been made available in disaster declared counties to farmers who have sustained farm structure and equipment losses.

**Eligible Costs**

Loss from disaster damage to structures or equipment in use by a commercial farming operation at the time of the storm.

**Crop Loss Assistance**

The state has provided funds for crop loss using FSA Crop Disaster Program (CDP) criteria. However, CDP reimburses losses for certain crops only. The NC Crop Loss Assistance program historically has provided assistance for all verified agricultural crops.

**Eligible Applicants**

All agricultural producers with verified agricultural crop loss. All applicants should register with FSA, regardless of whether their crops are covered by FSA programs.

**Eligible Costs**

Historically, assistance has been provided for up to 17% of the estimated crop loss.

**Grants and Loans to Commercial Fishermen**

The state has provided funds for grants and loans to compensate commercial fishermen, including trout farmers, for up to 60% of their combined losses.

**Eligible Applicants**

All commercial fishermen, including trout farmers, who incurred equipment losses and reductions in harvests as a direct result of the declared disaster.
Eligible Costs

Equipment losses and losses for reductions in harvests.

Registration and Application

In the counties declared as disaster areas, producers and fishermen affected by the disaster should register with both FSA and the state. State registration can be done through the Recovery Assistance Centers (RACs) in the NC Cooperative Extension offices or through the Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline. Registrants must provide documentation of loss and appropriate records from the Farm Service Agency.

In previous disasters, the state agriculture department was asked to review applications, solicit additional information, and determine the validity of the claims. Assistance may be requested from the NC Cooperative Extension, the Division of Soil and Water Conservation within North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS), or the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) for support in the claim verification process. NCDA&CS makes the final determination of the amount payable and issues payments, given availability of funds.

For more information on applying for assistance, see “Registering and Applying for Disaster Aid and Assistance” in Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management (page 15).

Reference:
Senate Bill 7, Session Law 2005-1 (Hurricane Recovery Act of 2005)

NC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Emergency Programs Division

The NCDA&CS Emergency Programs Division (EP) is responsible for coordinating the Department’s effort to reduce the vulnerability to or impact from any disaster affecting the agricultural community of North Carolina. Emergency Programs provides leadership within the NCDA&CS and the agricultural community for emergency preparedness and response by establishing public-private partnerships between vital government agencies, industries and volunteers.

Food and Drug Protection Division

In the event of a disaster, the Food and Drug Protection Division is responsible for assessing the safety of any potentially affected food products. In accordance with the NC Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, a food is deemed adulterated if it consists in whole or in part of a contaminated, filthy, putrid or decomposed substance or is otherwise unfit for food; or has been produced, prepared, packed or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth or rendered diseased, unwholesome or injurious to health.

Crops and other foods that have come in contact with floodwaters, for example, are potentially exposed to sewage, heavy metals, pathogenic microorganisms, and other contaminants and would be considered unfit for consumption.

Foods deemed to be adulterated are embargoed, and a regulatory specialist witnesses their proper disposition. Proof of the embargo is provided to the agent in charge, listing the estimated value and quantity of the product embargoed.

Timeline

Once conditions have been deemed safe, the Food and Drug Protection Division promptly follows up with all producers potentially affected by the disaster. Workload demands, size of the disaster, and available personnel and transportation dictate response times. Every effort is made to perform inspections of affected areas, but business owners may wish to contact the division to ensure an inspection will be conducted.

Resources Required

Regulatory specialists are required to carry out the division’s responsibilities. The specialists collaborate with federal, state and county agencies with regulatory authority over food such as US FDA, USDA, NC DHHS and local county health departments in response activities. Regulatory specialists require transportation to the affected sites and personal protective equipment based on the disaster. The food producer is responsible for
proper disposal of embargoed products under the supervision of a regulatory specialist.

**Reporting Procedures**

Producers, manufacturers, retailers, and transporters who believe their crops or other food products are unfit for consumption should contact the food administrator within the Food and Drug Protection Division once the area is deemed safe to arrange for an inspection.

**Assistance Programs**

The Food and Drug Protection Division does not offer any financial assistance programs at this time. However, the division may participate in state, federal or private initiatives and programs that assist farmers in recovery by performing inspections and embargoing products if deemed necessary. Examples of program administrators include private insurance companies, FEMA and FSA.

**Reference:**

NCDA&CS policies: Flood Damaged Food Crops, Disposition of Adulterated Foods

**Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division**

The Pesticides Section has responsibility for regulating and monitoring the use and disposal of pesticides to protect public health, safety and welfare and promote continued environmental quality. The Structural Pest Control Section has the same responsibilities with respect to the Structural Pest Control industry. Under disaster conditions the Division’s assistance may be necessary to determine if hazardous pesticide conditions exist, the method for safe removal and disposal of pesticides, disposal of pesticide containers, and the emergency use of pesticides for animal or human health reasons.

To protect the public health, safety and welfare and to promote continued environmental health quality for the citizens of North Carolina by minimizing health risks associated with the illegal manufacture, registration of and/or the sale of unsanitary bedding and bedding products. By enforcing the laws and regulations to sell, manufacture and sanitize bedding and bedding products in this State.

**Plant Industry Division**

The Plant Industry Division is responsible for preventing and quarantining potentially invasive or pest plant species that may be introduced by transportation of hay or other plant material to or within North Carolina as feed assistance to agricultural producers.

**Research Stations Division**

The Research Stations Division partners with the Agricultural Research Service at NC State University in the use and management of 18 research stations across North Carolina. These facilities house personnel with expertise in a variety of agricultural commodities. The stations also have physical assets that may be requested during disaster situations. Research station equipment and personnel may be available for response and recovery operations requiring farm and transportation equipment. Some facilities operated by the Research Stations Division may be used to store supplies and materials for disaster recovery operations. They may also serve as a staging area for personnel and assets used in disaster response and recovery.

**Division of Soil and Water Conservation**

The Division of Soil and Water Conservation (DSWC) works through local soil and water conservation districts to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners and local governments to address natural resource concerns resulting from natural disasters and other emergency events. The division offers specialized services in the areas of animal waste management and storm debris removal from streams and drainage ways.

DSWC can provide assistance in evaluating site suitability for mortality management.

**Reference:**

NC Division of Soil & Water Conservation
[www.ncagr.gov/swc](http://www.ncagr.gov/swc)
Veterinary Division

The NCDA&CS Veterinary Division is the lead state agency responsible for animal health issues in disasters and has legal responsibility for animal disposal.

Animal Burial Guidelines for a Declared Emergency

After a disaster, proper burial and disposal will prevent potential public health problems, including the spread of harmful pathogens, ground and surface water contamination, and uncontrolled pests. The state Animal Burial Guidelines are designed to insure proper disposal.

Owner or Person in Charge of the Domesticated Animals

They are responsible for burial of domesticated animals within approximately 24 hours of knowledge of the death.

Municipal or County Government

They are responsible for designating the appropriate persons to dispose of any domestic dead animal whose owner cannot be identified.

Emergency Programs Division of NCDA&CS

The division assists with recommendations regarding the disposal method for livestock remains, including, but not limited to, swine, poultry and cattle. Recommendations are based on public and animal health, cost and available resources.

State Health Director and County Health Directors

They are charged with preventing health risks and disease and promoting a safe and healthful environment. To the extent that dead animals pose a threat to human health, state and local health directors have authority to investigate and act on matters related to animal deaths after a disaster.

NC Environmental Management Commission

Protects the groundwater quality with rules and standards that may not be exceeded without a permit issued under the authority of the commission.

Water Quality, Groundwater Section of NC DEQ’s Division of Water Resources

They are responsible for the administration and enforcement of groundwater quality rules.

References:

Animal Burial Guidelines
North Carolina General Statute 106-403
Administrative Rules, Subchapter 52C - Control of Livestock Diseases: Miscellaneous Provisions, Section .0100 - Diseased and Dead Animals
15A NCAC Subchapter 2L - "Classifications and Water Quality Standards Applicable to the Groundwaters of North Carolina"

North Carolina Forest Service

Urban Forest Strike Teams

The Urban Forest Strike Team (UFST) provides trained in-state certified arborists to conduct tree risk assessments on standing damaged trees located on publicly-managed property within a defined area. Out-of-state resources may be accessed if necessary. By the time the UFST begins work, the roads have been cleared and power and water have been restored. At this point, standing hazardous trees represent the remaining risk to public health, safety and welfare.

Eligible Applicants

Local governments having event-damaged trees request resource through the Emergency Management Office.

Eligible Costs and Requirements

FEMA assistance programs are generally designed as cost share. In most cases, 25% of tree hazard
abatement is incurred by the affected community. In order for a community to receive reimbursement for the remaining 75%, it is critical for the team to follow the hazard tree and limb removal criteria outlined in FEMA 325, which specify reimbursement eligibility for tree removal, pruning and stump removal. The information collected can be used immediately for FEMA documentation necessary for reimbursement. Moreover, the local government will have information critical to long-term recovery of the urban forest and it can be used to schedule follow-up restoration pruning and risk management inspections.

References:
Urban Forest Strike Team Websites http://ufst.org/
http://ncforestservice.gov/Urban/urban_stormprepandresponse.htm

Forest Health Branch
The Forest Health Branch conducts aerial and ground plot surveys, as appropriate, after natural disasters causing more than 1000 acres of timberland damage to: determine and document the extent of damage to timber/forest resources; estimate the volume and value of timber damages; delineate areas of concern for potential forest insect and disease outbreaks, provide input for salvage operations, and provide information to guide agency field personnel in assisting landowners with restoring damaged forest land.

Review & Reforestation of Affected Forestland
Private forest land owners whose woodlands are affected by disasters can contact their local NC Forest Service (NCFS) County Ranger for assistance. This can include a woodland exam to assess the extent of damage; development of a management plan that summarizes the current condition as well as recommended actions; and advice on how to follow through with those “next steps.”

There are a number of forestry costshare programs that can help reimburse some of the costs of improving or re-establishing woodlands. The primary costshare program administered by the NCFS is the “Forest Development Program” (FDP). If the extent of the disaster is significant, the NCFS may also create a specific forestry costshare program aimed at assisting landowners in the affected area. NCFS County Rangers will be able to provide current programs and opportunities as needed. They will also be able to put you in touch with other agencies and organizations that can help landowners recover.

Eligible Applicants
The FDP and most other forestry costshare programs are typically first-come, first-served and open to private forest landowners. There may be certain acreage or geographic limitations based on the specific program used.

Applicants should contact their local NCFS County Ranger or the NCFS Central Office.

Eligible Costs and Requirements
To receive funding, landowners must complete a relatively simple application, have a forest management plan approved by the NCFS, agree to follow the management plan, and agree to maintain the funded acres in forestland for a period of ten years. Landowners must receive in writing a costshare funding approval letter prior to beginning the work for which they hope to have costshared.

References:
NCFS Website
http://ncforestservice.gov/index.htm
NCFS “Managing Your Forest” Website (includes info on “Who Can Help You”; “Financial Assistance & Costshare”; “Recovering from Storms & Fires” and more) http://ncforestservice.gov/Managing_you r_forest/managing_your_forest.htm
Forest Development Program website: http://ncforestservice.gov/Managing_yo ur_forest/fdp.htm
Contact:
1. Your local NCFS County Ranger
2. If you are unable to find your local County Ranger’s phone number, refer to the NCFS website or contact the NCFS Central Office at 919-857-4801 for assistance.
NC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The NC Cooperative Extension Service has county extension agents in every county. These agents are a valuable resource for producers in assisting with recovery. The county offices serve as Recovery Assistance Centers for registration and application for assistance for agriculture and other needs, including housing and business assistance.

Assessment Responsibilities

The county field faculty (county agents) of the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service has responsibility for serving on the county emergency board. They provide assistance with agricultural damage assessment and preparation of reports.

Additional Responsibilities

Field agents provide information to agriculture producers and other citizens on various aspects of crop, livestock and agricultural operations management affected by natural disasters.

The extension service operate and assist with staffing RACs in declared counties for assisting citizens in applying for available programs.

The North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service operates six 4-H camps across the state. These facilities may be available to serve as staging areas for response and recovery operations. Some locations have the capacity to potentially house and feed emergency or disaster personnel.

Contacts:

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
<th>Name, Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCDA&amp;CS</td>
<td>Emergency Programs</td>
<td>Sharron Stewart, Director</td>
<td>919-807-4300</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sharron.stewart@ncagr.gov">sharron.stewart@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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<td>NCDA&amp;CS</td>
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<td>Audrey Pighton, Director</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:audrey.pikington@ncagr.gov">audrey.pikington@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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<td>Vernon Cox, Director</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:vernon.cox@ncagr.gov">vernon.cox@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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<td>919-707-3236</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sandy.stewart@ncagr.gov">sandy.stewart@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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References:
NC Cooperative Extension Service, Disaster Information Center
www.ces.ncsu.edu/disaster
Extension Disaster Education Network: www.eden.lsu.edu

NC STATE ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM

The NC State Animal Response Team (SART) is an independent 501(c) 3 organization. The operations of NC SART are conducted by state and local agencies and trained, credentialed volunteers as a resource. The team was formed to provide a collaborative and coordinated response to animal and agricultural disaster issues.

SART supports county and state agencies by organizing and funding training volunteers to assist in disaster response and recovery phases.
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<td><a href="mailto:douglas.meckes@ncagr.gov">douglas.meckes@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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<td>State Veterinarian</td>
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<td>NCDA&amp;CS</td>
<td>Structural Pest Control &amp; Pesticides Division</td>
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<td>NCDA&amp;CS</td>
<td>NC Agriculture Finance Authority</td>
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<td>919-790-3949</td>
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<td>NC Cooperative Extension</td>
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<td>Mike Yoder, Coordinator</td>
<td>919-513-3509</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC SART</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chester Lowder, Executive</td>
<td>1-888-989-SART</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chester.lowder@ncfb.org">chester.lowder@ncfb.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NC Forest Service</td>
<td>Forest Health</td>
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<td>919-857-4858</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rob.trickel@ncagr.gov">rob.trickel@ncagr.gov</a></td>
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<td>NC Forest Service</td>
<td>Urban Forestry</td>
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<td>Urban Forest Specialist</td>
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  - US Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Declaration
  - SBA Assistance Available
  - State Assistance Available
  - Presidential Disaster Declaration
  - SBTDC Business Counseling
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  - Summary of State Business Assistance
  - Federal Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)
  - Workforce Investment Act (WIA)
  - National Emergency Grants (NEG)

*All specific contact information is included in the Contact Information section of this document.*

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at [http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster).

**STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

**Agencies:** North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM)

NCEM coordinates the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) in the Joint Field Headquarters (JFHQ) during a disaster. The Business EOC is a support network for private businesses and facilitates discussion to address the unmet needs of the private sector during a disaster.

**Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC)**

The Business EOC will include the following sectors:

- Banking & Finance
- Communications & IT
- Retail
- Medical & Pharmaceutical
- Travel & Tourism
- Agribusiness

**STATE DISASTER DECLARATION**

**Agencies:** Small Business Center (SBC), NC Small Business and Technology Development Center (SBTDC), NC Department of Commerce Division of Employment Security (DES)

The primary assistance available to businesses after a state disaster declaration is planning and counseling. A limited response is provided for a relatively small or localized disaster event. The primary elements of this program include the following:

- Use of existing Small Business and Technology Development Center (SBTDC), community college, or local government facilities
- Publicity for the availability of SBTDC and the small business center (SBC) counseling services at the local community college at their regular offices
- Assistance provided by the NC Department of Commerce Division of Employment Security (DES) to inform workers about unemployment insurance benefits for temporary dislocation and about long-term retraining if a business closed permanently following a disaster
- Counseling for business owners about contingency plans in case of a disaster, including a backup location for business records, a plan for employees about what to expect, and a plan for cleanup and reopening of the business

If a Type III state disaster is declared, the state may make available additional programs if necessary.

**US SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) DISASTER DECLARATION**

**Agencies:** Small Business Administration (SBA), SBTDC, NC Department of Commerce DES

The SBA may issue a disaster declaration in a wide range of scenarios including, but not limited to,
cases wherein the governor has requested assistance from a federal agency, such as the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), or as a result of a direct request to the SBA. Regardless of whether or not the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has determined that a full presidential declaration is warranted, assistance may still be available depending on the circumstances.

**SBA Assistance Available**

**SBA low rate, long-term loans**
Loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners and renters to aid in their recovery from a disaster. In both SBA and presidential declarations, SBA disaster loans are the only federal recovery assistance available to businesses.

**SBA Disaster Recovery Centers**
Under an SBA declaration, the SBA opens one or more disaster recovery centers in the declared counties and staffs them with customer service representatives to assist disaster survivors applying for an SBA disaster loan. FEMA is not involved with this recovery effort.

**State Assistance Available**
The state does not provide financial assistance to disaster survivors in addition to SBA assistance following an SBA-declared disaster. State assistance is the same as that for a state-declared disaster.

- Use of existing SBDC, community college, or local government facilities
- Publicity for the availability of SBDC and the small business center counseling services at the local community college at their regular offices
- Assistance to displaced workers and business owners provided by DES
- Ensuring via the DES that workers are aware of their unemployment insurance benefits for temporary dislocation
- Ensuring that employees are aware of long-term retraining benefits that may be available through the DES if an employer is permanently closing a business
- Prior encouragement for business owners to make contingency plans in case of a disaster, including a backup location for business records, a plan for employees about what to expect, and a plan for cleanup and reopening of the business

In addition, the Small Business Centers and the SBTDC can provide significant assistance to applicants for SBA loans.

If the SBA declines the loan, counselors can help the applicant seek reconsideration of the loan request by providing any missing information and provide new information to overcome the reason(s) for the decline noted by the SBA.

**References:**
- CFR, Title 13, Part 123, SBA Disaster Declarations
  - http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b0c7142e5a5e980ee1ad4d9d89f9d117&node=sp13.1.123.a&rgn=div6#se13.1.123_12
- SBA Disaster Recovery Loan Programs
  - http://www.sba.gov/content/business-physical-disaster-loans
  - http://www.sba.gov/content/economic-injury-disaster-loans

**PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION**

**Agencies:** FEMA, SBA, SBTDC, NC Department of Commerce (NCDOC)

A presidential disaster declaration provides the most federal assistance to the affected area. The declaration includes full FEMA assistance that covers both public assistance and individual assistance. SBA provides low-interest, long term disaster loans are available to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners and renters.

After a presidential declaration, the state will aim to make a decision quickly, so that it can maximize the use of federal funding. If the state determines that it is necessary to establish a state business assistance program, it should establish it while the SBA application period is still open. This practice ensures that all qualified applicants receive SBA assistance and that the state then meets the needs of those who do not qualify for SBA assistance.

Typically, disaster survivors have 60 days from the disaster declaration in which to apply for an SBA disaster loan for physical losses. Eligible small businesses and most private non-profits have up to 9
months from the date of the declaration to apply for an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan.

Small Business and Technology Development Center (SBTDC) Business Counseling

The SBTDC, a SBA partner, provides no cost assistance to SBA business loan applicants to assist them with reconstructing financial records and submitting their SBA disaster loan applications. But in the event of a presidential disaster declaration that elicits the necessity for Individual Assistance (IA) SBTDCs are instrumental in providing space for Business Recovery Centers. Also, in the event of an SBA administrative disaster declaration the SBTDC would be charged with establishing a locally based space for a Disaster Loan Outreach Center.

If the state decides to provide supplemental funding for business recovery, bridge loans, grants and rebate programs can be made available. Eligibility for an SBA disaster loan is reduced by any duplication of benefits from insurance or other sources.

SBTDC First Responder Team

While the SBA is still accepting applications, the SBTDC activates their first responder team to lead the response effort in the affected area. This group is responsible for leading the outreach effort, setting up an office, and starting work with affected businesses. This may involve both providing assistance with SBA applications and general financial planning assistance while these companies struggle to get started again after the disaster.

SUMMARY OF STATE BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

Agency: SBA

The state of North Carolina’s primary means of business disaster recovery services is counseling businesses on the procedures necessary in applying for federal recovery assistance. The services offered depend upon whether the critical event is declared a disaster by a state disaster declaration, a SBA disaster declaration, or a presidential disaster declaration. Depending on the severity of a disaster, supplemental state funding may be made available to businesses, similar to that provided during Hurricane Floyd and the 2005 floods.

References:

*Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 13, Volume 1, Part 123, SBA Disaster Loans [http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b8120c8d0f36fb8a88ab9acff6d7b9f&node=13:1.0.1.1.18&rgn=div5](http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b8120c8d0f36fb8a88ab9acff6d7b9f&node=13:1.0.1.1.18&rgn=div5)


FEDERAL DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DUA)

*Agencies:* Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (DOLETA)

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted due to a presidentially declared disaster. This program is run by the US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (DOLETA).

Eligible DUA Applicants

Employed or self-employed US nationals and qualified aliens who meet the following:

- Worked, or were scheduled to begin work, in a federally-declared disaster area
- Can no longer work due to the disaster’s physical damage to the place of employment
- Do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits from the state
- Cannot perform work or self-employment because of an injury or because they were incapacitated as a direct result of the disaster
- Became the breadwinner or major support of a household because of the death of the head of the household
- Lost a majority of income or revenue because the employer or self-employed business was damaged or destroyed

Suffering a monetary loss due to damage of property or crops does not automatically entitle an individual to disaster unemployment assistance.
Eligible Benefits

DUA is available to individuals for up to 26 weeks after the major disaster, as long as their unemployment continues to be a result of the major disaster. The maximum weekly benefit amount is determined by North Carolina law for unemployment insurance.

References:

US Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (DOLETA) [http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp#content](http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp#content)
NC Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security [https://desncc.com/deshome](https://desncc.com/deshome)

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT (WIA) NATIONAL EMERGENCY GRANTS (NEG)

**Agencies:** NC Department of Labor (NCDOL), DOLETA, FEMA

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) National Emergency Grants (NEGs) are time-limited, special purpose grants for dislocated workers. The grants are funded at the discretion of the US Secretary of Labor. NEGs provide supplemental funds to help states and other eligible entities respond to the needs of dislocated workers and communities affected by worker dislocation events.

The US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (DOLETA) funds this program. State and local workforce investment boards may apply on behalf of businesses or individuals. Once eligible for a grant, businesses and individuals work with the local NCDOL office to receive funding.

Eligible Applicants

Events which may qualify for NEGs include the following:

- Emergencies or natural disasters, as defined in the Stafford Act, which have been declared eligible for public assistance by FEMA
- Plant closures or mass layoffs affecting 50 or more workers at a single site of employment
- Closures and realignments of military installations
- Multiple layoffs in a single local community that have significantly increased the total number of unemployed individuals in a community
- Other events, as determined by the US Department of Labor secretary

**Eligible Benefits**

NEGs may provide the following:

- Disaster relief employment to a state affected by a federally-declared disaster
- Disaster relief employment on projects that provide food, clothing, shelter, and other humanitarian assistance for disaster survivors and projects involving demolition, cleaning, repair, renovation, and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed structures, facilities, and lands located within the disaster area
- Employment and training assistance to workers affected by major economic dislocations, such as plant closures, mass layoffs, or closures and realignments of military installations
- Employment and training assistance to workers who have been laid off, including job search assistance, job placement assistance, and useful labor market information; career counseling, comprehensive assessment of an individual’s employability, development of a personal employment plan, workshops on interviewing and resume preparation, and occupational training linked to local job opportunities; supportive services, such as transportation and needs-related payments
- Employment and training activities (retraining, job search, assessment, etc.) to enable workers who will not be recalled to qualify for new employment.
- Individuals who may be offered disaster relief employment are people who are temporarily or permanently laid off as a consequence of the disaster, dislocated workers, and individuals who are unemployed long-term (as defined by the governor). The duration of employment for any one disaster event is typically six months of work. Administrative requirements generally limit wages for any one individual to $12,000, but this restriction may be waived.
References:
NC Department of Commerce, Division of Business Development
http://www.nccommerce.com/business
US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
http://www.doleta.gov/
Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, National Emergency Grants http://www.doleta.gov/NEG/
NC Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security
https://desncc.com/deshome
FEMA Disaster Declarations http://www.fema.gov/disasters

Contacts:

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Division/Office</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Persia Payne-Hurley, Private Sector Manager (BEOC)</td>
<td>(919) 825-2285</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Persia.payne-hurley@ncdps.gov">Persia.payne-hurley@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA</td>
<td>Office of Disaster Assistance</td>
<td>Frank Skaggs, Center Director, Field Operations Center - East</td>
<td>(404) 331-0333</td>
<td><a href="mailto:timothy.skaggs@sba.gov">timothy.skaggs@sba.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>SBA</td>
<td>Office of Disaster Assistance</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:brenda.ballew@sba.gov">brenda.ballew@sba.gov</a></td>
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<td>The University of North Carolina System</td>
<td>SBTDC</td>
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<td>NCDOC</td>
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<td>(919) 814-0325</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDOC</td>
<td>Division of Employment Security</td>
<td>W.T. Brinn, Jr., Interim Assistant Secretary of Employment Security</td>
<td>(919) 707-1600</td>
<td><a href="mailto:assistantsecretary@nccommerce.com">assistantsecretary@nccommerce.com</a></td>
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Communications and Outreach

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Available Communication Media  
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Defining the Role of the Governor and Key Aides  

*All specific contact information is included in Contact information at the end of this section.*

Contact information is subject to change; the most current information can be found at [www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state nc.us/disaster).

The plan for state and local communication begins with the premise that local authorities are eager to publicize timely messages to inform their constituents of recovery programs and efforts. The Division of Emergency Management (NCEM), in conjunction with the Governor’s Office, should meet with local officials and state legislators to inform them about the types of state recovery programs and funding available. They should also update local officials periodically on recovery efforts and publicize the meetings to local news media to keep recovery effort information flowing to the public.

When the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is activated, the Joint Information Center (JIC) is established and co-located with the State Emergency Operation Center (EOC). The JIC is staffed by public information officers (PIOs) from various state agencies under the lead of the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) Communications Office. The JIC issues press releases, handles media calls, and coordinates press briefings for the Governor’s Office and other agencies responding to the emergency.

Once the SERT is deactivated, the JIC is closed and public information duties return to their respective state agencies.

**Reference:**


**MAINTAINING PUBLIC EXPOSURE**

The need for public information and community outreach does not end when the emergency phase of the operation is over. In fact, it can become even more important to disseminate information after the news media reduces or drops the focus on the disaster response. It is important to keep information flowing to the public through sources other than the news media.

NCEM holds meetings with local government agencies to inform them of the various recovery programs. The meetings are usually coordinated by the NCEM Public Assistance Office and may involve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials if a federal disaster declaration has been obtained. These meetings are a crucial aspect of the outreach effort.

Furthermore, traditional methods of communication can be utilized during response and recovery efforts. Most county emergency management offices and state agencies coordinate multiple social media accounts (i.e. Facebook, Twitter, etc.), maintain email lists of special needs contacts, and operate some form of emergency calling/texting system. These methods can be used to relay important disaster information at a local level.

**References:**

NCEM  
Website, [https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=00003,000010](https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm? a=00003,000010)
RESOURCES FOR SPECIFIC AUDIENCES

State agencies and other organizations already have mechanisms in place to reach their specific audiences. The following resources exist for outreach to these interest groups. A specific list of names, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses appears in the Contact Information Section of this guide (page xv).

Public Communications and Outreach

**Agencies:** NC Cooperative Extension Service, NCEM, NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service, NC Department of Commerce, NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Office of State Budget and Management

The first major step of the recovery outreach process is an announcement of the registration process for disaster programs. Constituents are advised that their first and best resource is their local county Cooperative Extension Service offices, which are referred to as Recovery Assistance Centers (RACs). Agents there assist in the registration process but do not determine whether an applicant is qualified to receive funds.

Disaster related information is disseminated in the following ways:

- News releases from the Governor’s Press Office or SERT
- Social Media posts from SERT partners
- Press events located in the affected area(s)
- Meetings with local officials covered by the news media
- A website dedicated to recovery programs
- Posters distributed to state and local government agencies and private businesses for display in public places, such as grocery and convenience stores and government offices visited by the public
- Flyer printed for easy distribution (bag stuffers, counter supply, mailers, etc.)
- Signs placed in front of RACs

- The Governor’s Bilingual Emergency Information Hotline for taking applications or directing citizens to the appropriate agency for answers to questions (See “Special Needs Populations”)

News releases should be distributed by e-mail and placed in publications by state agencies involved in the recovery programs.

Outreach Campaign

The SDRT Communications and Outreach Subcommittee coordinates the communications and outreach strategy for recovery efforts. They may develop a disaster-recovery slogan, logo, and color scheme to use on materials. The slogan should be brief, easy to remember, and easily graphically portrayed. The Communications and Outreach Subcommittee will be led by the NCDPS Public Affairs Director and Governor’s Press Office with members from these agencies:

- NCEM PIO
- NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service
- Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM)
- NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) PIO
- NC Department of Commerce PIO
- Other PIOs or subject matter experts as necessary

Several resources are available within state government for production of posters, flyers, etc. Graphic designers work in the public information offices of the Departments of Transportation, Health and Human Services, Environment and Natural Resources, and Public Safety. Print shops are located in the Departments of Public Safety and Transportation.

Special Needs Populations

To help in an emergency, local emergency management agencies maintain lists of residents with special needs, including those who are blind or deaf, homebound, mobility impaired, or on oxygen. If these residents live in a disaster-related area, local emergency managers should make an extra effort to inform them of available recovery programs.
The Governor's Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline

The Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline can be activated to provide information to the public and to take applications for state disaster programs that are implemented. The NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service operates the bilingual hotline (1-888-835-9966 or 1-877-877-1765 for the deaf and hard of hearing.)

The hotline is activated at the governor’s discretion. Its purpose changes due to the nature and stage of the disaster. Hotline uses have included the following:

**Information**

Early on, hotline operators provide information about the storm, hazards, ordinances, important changes, and the availability and location of goods and services.

**Requests**

Although survivors may call the hotline for help, its primary purpose is not for procuring aid prior to the registration process.

**Donations**

Potential donors may call the hotline to discuss monetary or other donations.

**Registration**

In the long-term, survivors may register to apply for state assistance.

NC Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

The CARE-LINE (1-800-662-7030 or TTY 1-877-452-2514), operated by DHHS, serves as a resource for all citizens and includes multilingual operators. The DHHS PIO relays disaster-related recovery information to CARE-LINE.

Agricultural Interests

**Agencies:** NCDA&CS, NC Cooperative Extension Service

NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS)

**Agricultural Review**

This newspaper, published 12 times a year, is typically mailed and emailed at the beginning of the month. The deadline for article submission is the first of each month for the following month’s issue.

**Email groups**

The Public Information Office of NCDA&CS can create e-mail groups for various commodity organizations and other agricultural groups as needed. The NC State University’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences also maintains e-mail lists and contact information on all commodity organizations.

**References:**

NCDA&CS

[www.ncagr.com/](http://www.ncagr.com/)

Agriculture Review


NC Cooperative Extension Service

The NC Cooperative Extension Service (NCCES) at NC State University serves as a key distribution mechanism through its county agents. It offers the following resources:

- A commodity relations specialist who can communicate with all commodity organizations
- Membership (and leadership) in the National Extension Disaster Education
- Agent offices that serve as RACs where survivors register and apply for disaster assistance

**Reference:**

National Extension Disaster Education Network [www.eden.lsu.edu](http://www.eden.lsu.edu)
Business Community

**Agency:** NC Chamber

**NC Chamber**

NC Chamber is the state’s largest business group with more than 35,000 members employing 1.26 million workers. They largely communicate with members through email publications and alerts.

- The **Business Advocate** is a bi-weekly e-newsletter featuring business related updates, current events, and advocacy efforts.
- **Breaking News Alerts, NC Politics, and President’s Memo** provide real-time federal news alerts, bi-weekly political season information, and weekly updates on the Chamber, respectively.
- **This Week at the Capital**, sent during the NC legislative session, focuses on bill competitiveness and weekly headlines.
- **The Federation Insider** is sent to local chamber of commerce members who align with the NC Chamber.

Reference:
NC Chamber
[http://ncchamber.net/](http://ncchamber.net/)

Schools

**Agency:** NC Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI)

The NC Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) maintains contact information for all county school systems in the state. While the schools lack the resources to copy materials and distribute them to students on a regular basis, agencies may send flyers, tear sheets, or other printed items to schools in the disaster area for students to take to parents. Social media, email, and online school systems offer quick methods for agencies and the DPI to send recovery information to parents in real-time. DPI’s Communications and Information Division is the point of contact to initiate the information flow.

Reference:
NCDPI Website

Non-Profit Organizations

**Agency:** NC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NCVOAD), NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

North Carolina Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NCVOAD) consists of community and faith-based organizations with people trained to respond to disasters. During disasters, NCVOAD has a presence at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Human Services Section and works closely with the NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service. They also coordinate with NCEM on other issues throughout the year. The commission forwards information to the NCVOAD for distribution to their members as needed.

Reference:
NC VOAD
[https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/](https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/)

Local Governmental Officials

**Agency:** NCEM, NC League of Municipalities, NC Association of County Commissioners

Local Emergency Managers

NCEM maintains an e-mail list of all local emergency management officials across the state. The NCEM Director’s Office sends news releases and other disaster recovery information to officials based on the disaster area. Local emergency managers are encouraged to use available local communications resources to distribute information in their counties and inform them about the types of state recovery programs and funding available. They should also update local officials periodically on recovery efforts and publicize the meetings to local news media to keep recovery effort information flowing to the public.

Local Officials and Public Managers

The NC League of Municipalities and the NC Association of County Commissioners are excellent resources for reaching local officials and public managers.
**NC League of Municipalities**

- **Southern City** is published bi-monthly and targets top officials and department directors.
- The **League Letter** is a weekly e-newsletter that provides legislative and educational news to over 540 cities, towns, and villages.
- The **Legislative Bulletin** is published weekly during the General Assembly and as needed during the year and features challenging issues facing the General Assembly in a given week.
- LINC’ed IN Weekly Update is published weekly when the General Assembly is not in session.
- **EcoLINC** is published monthly and highlights environmental regulations.
- **Trust Matters** is a quarterly publication on Risk Management Services.
- **Law Notes** is published monthly and sent to municipal attorneys.
- **Risk Management Services Annual Report** is published annually online

**References:**

NC League of Municipalities  
[www.NCLM.org](http://www.nclm.org)

Southern City  
[http://www.nclm.org/programs-services/publications/southern-city/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.nclm.org/programs-services/publications/southern-city/Pages/default.aspx)

EcoLINC  
[http://www.nclm.org/programs-services/publications/EcoLINC/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.nclm.org/programs-services/publications/EcoLINC/Pages/default.aspx)

Risk Management Services Annual Report  

**NC Association of County Commissioners**

The NC Association of County Commissioners website is updated daily.

- **County Lines** is published monthly and includes activities of committees, emerging issues, programs, and featured articles.
- **Legislative Bulletin** is a weekly summary and analysis of pending legislation.
- **Directory of NC County Officials** is a yearly telephone book of county commissioners, managers, and department heads.

- **Legislative Goals Brochure** is published every two years and outlines the legislative goals as determined by the membership.

**Federal Governmental Officials**

**Agencies:** Governor’s Press Office, Governor’s Washington Office

**The Governor’s Press Office**

The Governor’s Press Office maintains an e-mail list of the public information officers in the Governor’s Cabinet and Council of State. The Press Office distributes information through agency PIOs as needed with the request to forward the information to state employees, to include it in agency newsletters, etc.

The Governor’s Press Office also sends news releases to its media list and posts the information on the Governor’s Office Website. The state agency responsible for a disaster recovery program also posts the information on the Web. The Governor’s Press Office and the appropriate state agency organize press events as needed.

Media outlets in areas bordering North Carolina (Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina) must receive disaster-related press releases.

The Governor’s Press Office is the final release authority for all news releases and messages concerning long-term disaster recovery.

Information compiled for news releases should attempt to answer important or anticipated questions from the media. Each release should have proper verification and approval. The following four people should officially clear news releases before distribution:

- Lead agency subject expert
- Department PIO responsible for the overall message content
- State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
- Governor’s press secretary (final authority)
The above list does not exclude review and comment by other individuals. However, additional review must not delay the release.

Prior to releasing news to the media, the Governor’s Press Office should send the release as a courtesy to PIOs of departments involved in the recovery effort.

**Congressional Delegation**

**Governor’s Washington Office**
The Governor’s Washington Office maintains regular contact with North Carolina’s congressional delegation. The Governor’s Washington Office and the local press determine what information to send to the congressional delegation.

**General Assembly**

**Agency:** Governor’s Legislative Office

**Governor’s Legislative Office**
The Governor’s Legislative Office maintains regular contact with members of the General Assembly. The Governor’s Press Office works with the Governor’s Legislative Office to determine what information to send to legislators via email. In addition, the governor meets with General Assembly members who represent areas damaged by the disaster to discuss the state’s response.

**AVAILABLE COMMUNICATION MEDIA**

**NCDPS, Communications Office**

**Agency:** NCDPS

Staff members for the NCDPS Communications Office are on-call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and respond to media inquiries, write speeches, and organize press releases. When necessary, staff members also prepare and distribute news releases and arrange news conferences.

**Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network**

**Agency:** Salvation Army

The Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN) utilizes amateur radio volunteers to provide emergency communications when traditional networks, such as telephones, are not operating. These teams relay critical information about the disaster. They also transmit welfare inquiries from friends and family members who are otherwise unable to reach loved ones in the disaster area.

**Reference:**
SATERN
www.SATERN.org

**DEFINING THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR AND KEY AIDES**

Long-term disaster recovery is a shared responsibility that involves several agencies; consequently, teamwork is critical. The governor and key aides (senior staff, press secretary and state coordinating officer) form the core executive management team. The team must understand how decisions are made and how information is communicated to the media and the public.

**Role of the Governor**

Disasters evoke powerful emotions, and the governor’s presence and leadership can help calm and reassure the community. Survivors, their families, and local citizens look to the governor for leadership. The governor should be involved and visible. The governor can use media messages to calm an anxious public and communicate information about the process of long-term recovery.

**Role of the State Coordinating Officer**

The governor has historically designated the director of NCEM as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). This individual is the designated liaison between the state and FEMA. The SCO acts in cooperation with
the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) when federal response and recovery activities are activated.

**Role of the Governor’s Press Secretary**

The governor’s press secretary maintains critical lines of communication between the governor’s office and the media. The press secretary should coordinate information with the public information officer in each state agency. In addition, the press secretary is responsible for preparing for the governor general statements that address the needs of a wide-ranging audience, including survivors, legislators, congressional delegations, federal agencies, and the general citizenry.

**Role of the NCDPS PIO**

The NCDPS PIO serves as the primary spokesperson for the state during recovery. The NCDPS PIO also advises those managing the emergency operation on matters related to public information.

**Role of Other Department PIOs**

A department’s PIO helps the governor’s press secretary develop press releases or press events related to agency recovery programs.

**Role of the Lead Agency Subject Expert**

Departments should identify and designate a lead agency subject expert to provide the department PIO with information to release. The expert should also serve as an educator and consultant on technical details for the media if needed.

**Contacts:**

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<th>Department</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
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Cultural Resources

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Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Archives & Records
- Public Records
- Historical Documents & Collections
Historic Sites & Structures
- Historic Preservation Office
- Assessment
- Repairing Damage to Historic Sites & Structures
- Privately Owned Properties
FEMA Public Assistance

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NC DNCR) is responsible for counseling governmental agencies and citizens on how to account for historic and cultural resources in planning for, responding to, and recovery from natural disasters, under state and federal laws. Cultural Resources assists local, state and federal government agencies in preserving public records and historic resources (built, environmental and archeological). NC DNCR’s mission is to enrich lives and preserve the state’s history.

ARCHIVES & RECORDS

Public Records

Agencies: NC DNCR Division of Archives and Records

Pre-Event Training

NC DNCR encourages government officials and those charged with maintaining public records and archives to participate in trainings on how to protect and preserve essential records in the event of a disaster.

NC DNCR’s Division of Archives and Records offers
FEMA-approved trainings in:
- Essential Records (AWR-210-2)
- Records Emergency Planning & Response (AWR-211-2)

Reference:
NC DNCR Records Management Services and Training

Damaged Documents

Under North Carolina General Statutes 121 and 132, no public official may destroy, sell, loan, or otherwise dispose of any public record, without the consent of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. Documents and records damaged in a disaster are not exempt from this provision.

Before disposing of official documents and records damaged in a disaster event, officials must contact the NC DNCR Division of Archives and Records to obtain approval and discuss proper disposal procedure. To obtain approval, officials should contact the NC DNCR Division of Archives and Records through their county manager or county legal office.

Once approved, disposal must follow published NC DNCR policies and procedures (07 NC A.C. 4M.0510). The NC DNCR Division of Archives and Records
maintains and updates these procedures as well as a schedule of all public records and their disposition.

References:
NC General Statute 132-3
http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByChapter/Chapter_132.html
NC General Statute 121-12
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/StatutesTOC.pl?Chapter=0121
NC DNCR Division of Archives and Records,
Guidelines for Government Officials
Public Records Disposal Procedures, 07 NC A.C. 4M.0510

Historical Documents and Collections

Agencies: NC DNCR Office of Archives and History, NC DNCR Connecting to Collections Program (C2C)

Cultural Resources Emergency Support Team (CREST)
NC DNCR’s Connecting to Collections sponsored CREST project trains museum staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness and recovery. The CREST project encourages the formation, development and maintenance of regional cooperative groups and emergency response networks. After a disaster, a CREST establishes a recovery and preservation resource for disaster-affected museums in the state.

CRESTs respond to assistance requests received from museums and cultural resource officials.

Other Resources

Damage Reporting Tools
Agency: Heritage Preservation
Heritage Preservation’s Heritage Emergency National Task Force offers cultural institutions tools for recording and reporting damage to their collections:

Field Guide Assessment Form
This downloadable template allows cultural institutions to document important information about the damage to their collections shortly after a disaster event.

Heritage Emergency National Task Force Online Damage Report
This online form allows cultural institutions whose collections have been damaged in a recent natural disaster to report the damage to the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, who will then alert relevant aid groups.

Triangle Area Cultural Resources Network (TACREN)

Agency: NC Preservation Consortium
TACREN serves cultural organizations in Wake, Durham, and Orange counties when a disaster damages their collections. Following a disaster, cultural institutions may call the 24/7 TACREN hotline at 919-561-1702, for advice on how to proceed in disaster response and recovery. Additionally, TACREN members often offer physical assistance to organizations with damaged collections.

Mountain Area Cultural Resources Network (MACREN)

Agency: NC Preservation Consortium
Cultural institutions in the Asheville region whose collections are damaged in a natural disaster can call MACREN for advice and assistance with their damaged collections. For assistance contact Jeff Futch at 828-274-6789.

Collections Emergency Response Team (AIC-CERT)

Agency: American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)

The American Institute for Conservation - Collections Emergency Response Team (AIC-CERT) responds to the needs of museums and other cultural institutions during emergencies and disasters through coordinated efforts with first responders, state agencies, vendors, and the public.

The AIC-CERT program has a volunteer group of conservators and other collections care professionals who respond to disasters across the nation. The
group provides assistance by phone and email to collecting institutions affected by everything from leaking pipes to roof damage.

To request assistance, call the AIC 24-hour hotline at 202-661-8068.

References:
Cultural Resources Emergency Support Teams [http://www.ncdcr.gov/c2c/Prepare/CREST Project.aspx](http://www.ncdcr.gov/c2c/Prepare/CREST Project.aspx)
Heritage Emergency National Task Force Online Damage Report [https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/F5GCFNO](https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/F5GCFNO)
NC Preservation Consortium [http://www.ncpreservation.org/emergency.html](http://www.ncpreservation.org/emergency.html)
TACREN [http://www.ncpreservation.org/TACREN.html](http://www.ncpreservation.org/TACREN.html)

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES

Historic Preservation Office

NC DNCR’s Historic Preservation Office (HPO) assists private institutions, local governments, state and federal government agencies and the general public in the identification, evaluation, and protection of properties significant to North Carolina history and archaeology.

The HPO also keeps records of eligible properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, conducts environmental reviews of state and federal activities affecting historic and archaeological properties, and, offers grant assistance for historic preservation projects.

Assessment

**Agencies:** NC DNCR Division of Historical Resources, National Park Service

Following a disaster or emergency, members of NC DNCR’s Division of Historical Resources participate in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) site visits and damage assessments in an advisory capacity. During these visits, NC DNCR staff members identify historic properties and sites in need of repair.

NC DNCR staff members also respond to requests from communities and individuals to visit and evaluate damaged sites that may be subject to historical preservation requirements.

NC Statewide Historical Building Survey

**Agencies:** NC DNCR Division of Historical Resources, Survey and National Register Branch

After an event, an essential resource for determining the historical significance of damaged sites and structures are locally conducted historic building surveys. Most of North Carolina’s 100 counties have participated in comprehensive historic building surveys. Additionally, more than sixty municipalities have conducted independent surveys.

The Survey and National Register Branch in the NC DNCR Division of Historical Resources maintains files on an estimated 100,000 historic buildings, and typically adds over 2,000 files to the collection annually.

National Register of Historic Places

**Agency:** National Park Service

The National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service, is the nation’s official list of buildings, sites, objects, and districts that warrant special preservation consideration in public planning.

There are more than 80,000 properties listed in the National Register. All properties listed after 2006 are listed electronically and many of those listed before 2006 have been electronically archived, but the list is incomplete. The National Register is updated on a weekly basis.
Eligibility

Generally, properties are eligible to be included in the National Register of Historic Places if they are more than 50 years old. Properties that are less than 50 years old may still be eligible for inclusion in the National Register if they are of, “exceptional importance” or, if they are integral parts of districts that are eligible for listing in the National Register.

References:
North Carolina Sites in the National Register of Historic Places
http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/NR-PDFs.html
National Register of Historic Places
http://www.nps.gov/nr/
NC Statewide Architectural Survey
http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/bldgsurv.htm

Repairing Damages to Historic Sites & Structures

Agencies: NC DNCR Historic Preservation Office (HPO), NC Historical Commission, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

North Carolina’s General Statute 121 provides that when a state funded project might conflict with the preservation of a National Historic Registry property, the North Carolina Historical Commission is given the opportunity to review the case and make recommendations to the state agency responsible for the undertaking. The Commission’s recommendations are solely advisory.

Similarly, by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, any federal undertakings (such as highway construction or community development projects), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), consults with the responsible agency to eliminate or minimize the effect on the historic property. “Federal Undertakings” includes activities sponsored by state or local governments or partially funded by the federal government (including any projected funded by FEMA).

As per G.S. 121, before any repairs directly to or near historic properties listed on the National Historic Registry begin, NC DNCR staff are required to be informed and consult on minimizing damage. NC DNCR staff should be consulted on any property eligible for the National Registry, but not yet listed.

Historical Commission Review

Agency: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

For renovations and repairs to properties requiring Historical Commission Review (under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act), ACHP provides an applicant toolkit. The toolkit provides helpful tips and advice for applicants to make better informed decisions to improve outcomes in the review process and avoid unnecessary delays.

Technical Assistance

Agencies: NC DNCR HPO, Restoration Branch

The HPO Restoration Branch can provide technical restoration services to owners of historic properties and cemeteries affected by a natural disaster. Staff will consult, free of charge, with local governments, nonprofit organizations, churches, and private citizens about damage and recommend repairs to historic properties.

Services include:

- Telephone consultations
- Copies of technical articles and sample specifications
- On-site inspections and evaluations
- Referrals to specialty architects, contractors, and other restoration or rehabilitation experts

Photographs of storm related damage can greatly facilitate telephone consultations about a historic property's needs.

Information is also available on methods and materials to repair storm related damage and to best preserve the historic integrity of the property. A property does not have to be listed in the National Register to have a consultation, but priority will be given to listed and eligible properties.

State-Owned Properties

Agencies: NC Department of Administration (NCDOA)

Repairs to state-owned buildings and properties in North Carolina will fall under the jurisdiction of the NC Department of Administration (NCDOA). Before beginning repair work on any historic properties, however, NCDOA staff must consult with NC DNCR staff members.
For more information on repairs to state-owned buildings and infrastructure, see Transportation and Infrastructure (page 112).

Archeological Sites

*Agencies:* NC DNCR Office of State Archaeology

Damaged historic properties may contain significant archaeological resources. Additionally, previously buried features such as old wells, privies, cellar holes, foundations, and artifacts may have been exposed by a natural disaster.

The Office of State Archaeology can assist with the identification of significant historic, prehistoric, or maritime resources. State archeologists may visit damaged properties, and may accompany other HPO staff on inspections of damaged buildings or cemetery sites.

Prior to site visits, property owners should make written or verbal reports to NC DCR staff of suspected archaeological artifacts or features.

References:
NC General Statute 121-12
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/StatutesTOC.pl?Chapter=0121
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
http://www.achp.gov/NHPA.pdf
ACHP
http://www.achp.gov/index.html
ACHP Applicant Toolkit
http://www.achp.gov/app toolkit.html
North Carolina Historical Commission
http://www.history.ncdcr.gov/nc-hist-com.htm
NCDNCR HPO Restoration Branch
http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/rebranch.htm
NCDNCR HPO Flyer for Owners of Historic or Older Properties Affected by Disasters
http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/flyer.htm
NCDNCR Office of State Archaeology
http://www.archaeology.ncdcr.gov/

Privately Owned Properties

*Agency:* NC DNCR Division of Historical Resources

*Tax Relief*

The federal and state tax codes each provide a 20% credit for the substantial rehabilitation of income-producing historic buildings that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Non-income-producing historic structures, such as private residences, may be eligible for a 30% state tax credit if the work exceeds $25,000 and also meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation work on non-income-producing structures must be approved by the HPO prior to commencement of work.

**Insurance & Relief Claims**

Although there are no special federal or state grants available to owners of historic properties affected by natural disasters, historic properties may be entitled to additional consideration from private insurers and state and federal relief agencies. Be sure to indicate on all claims or requests for assistance that your property is or may be historic.

Reference:
NCDNCR HPO Flyer for Owners of Historic or Older Properties Affected by Disasters
http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/flyer.htm

**FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

*Agency:* FEMA, NCEM

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), funding for federal projects (including FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grants) cannot be approved until an evaluation of the effect of those projects any historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places is complete.

Projects that may be impacted include:

- Repair and restoration of historic structures
- Demolition or removal of historic structures
- Repair, restoration, and demolition projects in historic districts
- Projects affecting undisturbed areas that may contain archaeological sites or have cultural, historic, or prehistoric significance.

To garner approval for a PA project, the following steps must be completed:

- Identification of historic properties
- Evaluation of the effects of PA projects on historic properties
- Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer as well as any other interested parties.
For more information on FEMA Public Assistance Grants, see Overview of Emergency and Disaster Management (page 1).

References:
FEMA 322, Public Assistance Guide
Guide to Navigating FEMA and SBA Disaster Aid for Cultural Institutions (Heritage Preservation) http://www.heritagepreservation.org/federal/index.html

Contacts:

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Education

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State Educational Institutions
  • University of North Carolina System
  • NC Community College System
  • NC Department of Public Instruction
  • NC Department of Administration
State-Wide Educational Organizations
  • NC Independent Colleges and Universities
  • NC Association of Independent Schools
  • Smart Start & the Carolina Partnership for Children

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

University of North Carolina System (UNC)

Agency: UNC

The University of North Carolina System is a network of seventeen campuses across the state of North Carolina. The UNC system is governed by a statewide board of trustees along with a University President. Additionally, each campus has a localized board of trustees and chancellor that run the day to day operations of the institution.

During times of disaster, the UNC system works through the office of the President to coordinate response between the different campuses within the system.

Reference:
University of North Carolina System
http://www.northcarolina.edu

Campus Safety & Operations

Campus Safety and Operations is housed within the UNC General Administration office. This department provides guidance to UNC constituent institutions to prepare and recover from natural disasters.

Campus Safety and Operations also serves as a direct liaison between the UNC campuses and local, state, federal, and private agencies to enhance strategic planning and mitigation both within the university system and with external agencies and to better prepare for natural disasters.

During recovery efforts, Campus Safety and Operations will act as the liaison between the State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT) and the UNC system.

North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS)

Agency: NCCCS

The North Carolina Community College System helps govern fifty-eight community colleges within the state.

During times of natural disaster the NCCCS works through its Executive Division to coordinate recovery efforts among its institutions and the community.

Executive Division

The NCCCS President’s Office holds a position on the North Carolina Emergency Response Commission. The President or designee will acts as a liaison between the Commission and the NCCCS.

In addition to fulfilling its duties for the North Carolina Emergency Response Commission, the Executive Division will be charged with preparing the institutions under its authority for natural disaster events. The division will also offer assistance to affected communities and survivors of natural disaster events.
North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI)

**Agency:** NCDPI

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) is charged with the oversight of public educational institutions.

**Safe and Healthy Schools Support (SHSS)**

The Division of Safe and Healthy Schools Support (SHSS) assists with achieving educational goals, safe environment, and economy of operation within its network of authority. Additionally, NCDPI’s charge is to assist public institutions with meeting statutory requirements by providing leadership, strategic direction, professional consultation, technical assistance, and other services as needed.

When recovering from natural disasters, SHSS will assist with restarting education operations for the affected area. Additionally, SHSS will assist by relaying the unmet needs of survivors to the SDRT.

Reference:
NCDPI Safe and Healthy Schools Support
http://www.ncpublicschools.org/saFehalthyschools/

North Carolina Department of Administration (NCDOA)

**Agency:** NCDOA

**Division of Non-Public Education**

This division oversees educational instruction that is not considered public in nature. During recovery, NCDOA is charged with relaying and communicating the unmet needs of this population to State and local authorities. Additionally, NCDOA will assist with reestablishing educational instruction to those in the affected area.

Reference:
NCDOA, Division of Non-Public Education http://www.ncdnpe.org/Default.aspx

STATE-WIDE EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

**North Carolina Independent Colleges and Universities (NCICU)**

**Agency:** NCICU

North Carolina Independent Colleges and Universities (NCICU) seeks to promote collaboration between thirty-six independent educational institutions within the state.

NCICU assists with providing information and research to their affiliated institutions. Additionally, they offer their partners devolution and collaboration programs.

Reference:
NC Independent Colleges and Universities http://www.ncicu.org/

Collaborative Programs

Collaborative Programs seeks to establish a network that coordinates mutual-aid resources among NCICU’s thirty-six institutions. These resources historically revolve around large purchases and development programs.

During disaster recovery, Collaborative Programs will assess and coordinate resources that may be offered to communities affected by the natural disaster.

**North Carolina Association of Independent Schools (NCAIS)**

**Agency:** NCAIS

The North Carolina Association of Independent Schools (NCAIS) facilitates communication and coordination among independent schools in the State of North Carolina.

In times of disaster, NCAIS will help establish and coordinate communications between its affected affiliates and State and Local authorities.
Smart Start & The Carolina Partnership for Children

**Agency:** Smart Start & The Carolina Partnership for Children

Smart Start and The Carolina Partnership for Children uses independent federal and state sourced data to assess child-wellbeing, identify areas for improvement in quality of child care and education, and work for advancing child health and promoting early literacy.

With respect to recovery, Smart Start and The Carolina Partnership for Children coordinate with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Division of Social Services, and the DHHS Division of Child Development and Early Education to support continuous child care and education during and after a disaster event. In addition, Smart Start and The Carolina Partnership for Children coordinate with partner agencies to relay unmet needs of natural disaster survivors to the SDRT.

**Contacts:**

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Environment

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*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.*

Contact information is subject to change. The most current information can be found at [www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster).

**DAMAGE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**Initial Assessment**

The Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) Disaster Response Center (DRC) in the Office of the Secretary coordinates a regulatory outreach to local governments to determine a disaster’s impact on facilities and the environment.

All impacted and responding divisions listed below submit daily reports to the DRC for inclusion in the NC DEQ Situation Report to the NC State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

**Division of Air Quality (DAQ)**

The Division of Air Quality monitors pollutant levels in outdoor air, develops plans for air quality initiatives, and assists with air quality issues.

**Division of Coastal Management (DCM)**

Under the Coastal Area Management Act, the DCM preserves the conditions of the estuarine system, barrier dunes, and beaches; ensures land and water resources maintain development; establishes policies, guidelines, and standards regarding natural resources.

**Division of Environment Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS)**

DEACS enhances sustainable practices regarding waste reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation, and emissions reductions.

**Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources**

The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, includes three sections: Land Quality, Energy, and the NC Geological Survey. The division provides assistance regarding mining, dams, erosion control, storm water management, oil and shale gas development, energy efficiency improvements, energy audits, alternative fuel transportation, weatherization of residential homes, and geohazard investigations, shale gas resource investigation and mapping of NC’s geological resources.

**Division of Marine Fisheries**

The Division of Marine Fisheries sustains fisheries and habitats. It also monitors coastal waters for shellfish harvesting to ensure proper public health practices.

**Division of Waste Management (DWM)**

DWM regulates solid waste disposal, hazardous waste management, and underground storage tanks. It also assists local governments with waste management.
Division of Water Infrastructure
The Division of Water Infrastructure administers infrastructure and restoration loans and grants.

Division of Water Resources
The Division of Water Resources protects surface and groundwater resources through management and permits.

Reference:
NC DEQ Website
http://www.ncDEQ.gov/

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)
NC DEQ participates in state and local joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA). The NC Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) within the Department of Public Safety compiles and formats this material using standard NCEM Public Assistance worksheets. The reports are submitted through NCEM and included in the governor’s major disaster declaration request.

Follow-On Public Health Assessment

Agency: NC DHHS Division of Public Health
The Division of Public Health (DPH) in the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NC DHHS) coordinates a follow-on public health assessment to document the health impacts of the disaster. The assessment includes extended monitoring of the following:
- Mold abatement
- Asbestos removal and abatement
- Contamination from hazardous chemicals
- Contamination from unknown industrial sites
- Continuation of notifications to boil water
- Collection of geographic information system data layers for the spatial mapping of the disaster’s impacts on public health

For more information on Public Health Assessment, see Health and Human Services (page 69).

STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Short-Term Recovery
The restoration of potable water, electrical power, and the removal of debris are essential.

The recovery should move forward with rapid identification, expedited environmental review, and the permitting of debris management sites. These are locations for separating debris into recyclable metals, hazardous materials, woody debris, and construction and/or demolition materials.

DPH assesses mold, contaminated water, dust and hazardous chemicals. The division notifies residents, business owners, and government officials of these risks and mitigation opportunities.

Assessment efforts must also be coordinated with volunteer organizations (see Volunteers & Donations Management, page 119) that help with cleanup and repair.

Long-Term Sustainable Redevelopment
Authorization to reoccupy damaged residences, businesses, and government buildings is a key decision in long-term redevelopment.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hazard mitigation programs (the Pre-disaster Mitigation program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Flood Mitigation Assistance program) require applicants to prove their projects are cost beneficial. FEMA supplies a benefit/cost analysis computer module for this purpose.

The mapping of hazards by a geographic information system (GIS) is a highly cost-effective use of disaster funding. GIS analysis provides local government planners and developers with high quality technical information.

Similar analysis also needs to be conducted for critical infrastructure, including roads, utilities, and essential service buildings. In many cases, FEMA has denied a mitigation project because the level of retrofit (arming, back-up power sources or elevating facilities) is not justified, based solely on damages avoided.
Drinking Water Protection – Private Wells

**Agencies:** NC DHHS DPH, Environmental Health Section, Private Water Supply Well Program

In coordination with county health departments, the DPH Environmental Health Section contracts with each county to resample private water supplies to determine whether the supply is still at-risk for contamination.

This state disaster program is available only if emergency funding is provided.

**Eligible Applicants**

County governments that reported contaminated private water supplies in disaster-declared areas.

**Eligible Costs and Responsibilities**

A county receives payment ($150 in 2005) for each private well sampled and inspected. The state lends county governments a handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit for locating wells. Counties send water samples and inspection logs to the Environmental Health Section, which contracts with the State Public Health Laboratory to test samples for bacteria and nitrates. Test results are posted on the Web to facilitate information exchange.

Reference:

Drinking Water Protection – Public Water Systems

**Agency:** NC DEQ Division of Water Resources, Public Water Supply Section

The NC DEQ, Division of Water Resources, Public Water Supply Section provides technical assistance to regulated public water systems needing to address treatment and infrastructure issues. The Section contacts public water systems to determine their operational status and need for any use restrictions based on the circumstances. When repairs or other construction is needed, regulatory guidance is provided to help public water systems maintain compliance with the Rules Governing Public Water Systems. After state review and approval of infrastructure design and associated required documents, a public water system receives an “Authorization to Construct” for the project. The Plan Review Unit reviews designs and checks the engineering calculations performed in the design phase. This process is typically completed within 30 days of receipt of all required documents; however, in emergency situations this review and approval may be expedited.

**Eligible Applicants**

Technical assistance is provided to any regulated public water system.

**Eligible Costs and Responsibilities**

Technical Assistance is provided at no cost to public water systems impacted by the disaster.

References:
NC DEQ Division of Water Resources [http://portal.ncDENC.org/web/wq/](http://portal.ncDENC.org/web/wq/)
NC General Statutes 130A Article 10
40 Code of Federal Regulation

Solid and Hazardous Waste Cleanup

**Agency:** NC DEQ Division of Waste Management, US Environmental Protection Agency

The NC DEQ Division of Waste Management provides technical assistance in:

- Training in debris management
- Identification and delineation of waste
- Remediation of hazardous materials

Solid and hazardous waste cleanup and assessments are also conducted by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) after presidential disaster declarations. The funding for this is provided under public assistance from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FEMA.

**Eligible Applicants**

Technical assistance is provided to county governments in disaster-declared areas at no cost to the local jurisdictions.

Public assistance may be undertaken in disaster-declared portions of the state.
Eligible Costs and Responsibilities

Public assistance is a cost-sharing program in which the federal government pays no more than 75% of the costs and state government pays up to 25%. They may be authorized following a presidential disaster declaration only. The costs are based on the amount of emergency work identified during the PDA. By requesting public assistance, the state coordinating officer or the governor’s authorized representative is obligating the state to pay no more than 25% of the final price. The state is responsible for determining how the non-federal cost is split between eligible applicants.

For more information on debris removal, see Transportation and Infrastructure (page 112), Intergovernmental Relations (page 98), and Risk Management (page 103).

Eligible Applicants

Technical assistance is provided to disaster-declared counties with private and public dams at no cost to the local jurisdictions.

Eligible Costs and Responsibilities

Typically, privately owned nonresidential structures such as dams are not eligible under a state or a presidential disaster declaration.

References:
NC DEQ Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources
http://portal.ncDENR.org/web/lr/
NC General Statutes 166A
44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206

Underground Storage Tank Assessment

Agencies: NC DEQ Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Section

The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Section of the Division of Waste Management consists of three categories:

1. The Permits and Inspection Branch: issues permits to UST systems; inspects facilities; provides technical assistance to enhance compliance and prevent pollution.
2. The Corrective Action Branch: trains and provides data to UST owners/operators; oversees assessments and cleanup activities; conducts inspections; makes technical assistance visits; samples wells and monitors cleanup efforts.
3. The Trust Fund Branch administers Cleanup Funds and EPA grants.

Eligible Applicants

Public assistance may be undertaken in the disaster-declared portions of the state.

Eligible Costs and Responsibilities

See Eligible Costs and Responsibilities section under Solid and Hazardous Waste Cleanup (page 52).
**References:**
NC DEQ Division of Waste Management
http://portal.ncDEQDNR.org/web/wm/ust
Hurricane Recovery Act of 2005 (Senate Bill 7)
44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206

**Water Quality Monitoring**

**Agencies:** NC DEQ Division of Water Resources

The program begins by monitoring affected stream sites where debris removal and/or bank stabilization are needed. Technical assistance takes the form of contracted studies on long-term stream bank stability, studies of impacts to in-stream habitat, and/or biological monitoring of historical sites.

**Eligible Applicants**

Technical assistance is provided to disaster-declared local watersheds.

**Eligible Costs and Responsibilities**

Technical assistance is provided at no cost to disaster-declared local governments. This technical assistance takes the form of the dissemination of preliminary findings and final study reports.

**References:**
NC DEQ Division of Water Resources
http://portal.ncDEQDNR.org/web/wq
Clean Water Act of 1964

**Geographic Information Systems**

**Agencies:** Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA)

CGIA hosts, manages and upgrades NC OneMap Geospatial Portal, Web-based GIS viewer. This information includes aerial photography, parcel level property data, and the locations of critical infrastructure. CGIA can make this data available to local planners and managers, elected officials, law enforcement and other first responders.

**Eligible Applicants**

Technical assistance is provided to disaster-declared counties at no cost to the local jurisdictions.

**Eligible Costs and Responsibilities**

Data resources and sets are supplied through the program and free to all individuals.

**References:**
Center for Geographic Information and Analysis: www.cgia.state.nc.us
NC General Statutes 166A
44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206

**FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)**

**Agencies:** US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The EWP program, administered by the USDA NRCS, provides emergency measures for run-off retardation and erosion control. Eligible areas are those where a sudden impairment of a watershed threatens life and property.

**Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)**

A PDA is conducted based on a written request from a Sponsoring Local Organization (SLO). It utilizes an interdisciplinary team to conduct an Environmental Evaluation. The investigation determines if the project meets the program criteria and if there is reasonable assurance to develop a feasible plan.

Eligible, unfunded EWP projects resulting from previous storm events may be included in the state allocation.

Involvement of local sponsors in the development of Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) varies from county to county. However, DSRs are made available to the sponsors, and their signatures concurring in the assessment are required.
Timeline and Program Requirements

Local sponsors initiate the NRCS response by requesting assistance within 60 days of a disaster. Before release of financial assistance, NRCS enters into a cooperative agreement with the local sponsor that specifies the responsibilities of each party. NRCS will not provide funding for activities undertaken by the sponsor prior to signing the agreement. NRCS provides funding only for work that is necessary to reduce applicable threats.

Program limitations include the following:

- EWP assistance is not used to perform operation and maintenance activities.
- EWP assistance is not used to repair, rebuild or maintain private or public transportation facilities, public utilities, or similar facilities.
- EWP assistance is not used to address preexisting damages.

Eligible practices must meet the following characteristics:

- Provide protection from additional flooding or soil erosion
- Reduce threats to life and property
- Restore hydraulic capacity to the natural environment to the extent practical
- Are economically and environmentally defensible and technically sound

NRCS may determine that an emergency measure is not eligible for any reason, including economic and environmental factors or technical feasibility.

Funds must be obligated by the state conservationist and work completed within 220 calendar days after the date that funds are committed to the state conservationist. This does not include exigent situations, in which case construction must be completed within ten days.

NC DEQ Permitting Process for EWP

EWP funded sites may be required to have a US Corps of Engineers 404 permit. Typically, stream bank stabilization requires permits. Debris removal, critical area planting, and landslide stabilization do not. Nationwide permits may be used; they require coordination with the state environment protection agency. The Division of Water Resources issues permits at each site after the local jurisdiction’s contractor has satisfied all the requirements of the permit. At some but not all sites, erosion and sedimentation control plans and/or trout buffer waivers also must be submitted for review and approval by the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources.

An expedited review process has been established to:

1) Identify stream segments which do not need trout buffer waivers,
2) Provide written examples of the information required for an erosion and sedimentation control plan, and
3) Coordinate with local governments and their contractors the requirements for the rapid review of permit applications.

Eligible Applicants

Local applicants must be a state or local unit of government, or a qualified Indian tribe or tribal organization. Eligible sites for debris removal and/or bank stabilization may be either public or private land. Permits and land-rights are the responsibility of the local applicant.

Eligible Costs and Responsibilities

NC DEQ waives EWP permitting costs. Sponsors are responsible for providing land rights, paying 25% of the cost of construction through cash or in-kind services, acquiring necessary permits and providing for the operation and maintenance of completed measures. Sponsors may also be required to plan and design project measures, administer contracts and provide inspection services.

References:


Disaster Water and Waste Loans and Grants

*Agencies:* USDA Rural Development Office.

This program establishes or repairs essential water and waste systems in rural-designated disaster areas for nonprofit or government applicants.

Eligibility Requirements

An applicant must be a nonprofit, Indian tribe, or public body with a population to be served that numbers less than 10,000. An applicant must be unable to obtain private credit at reasonable rates and terms.

Application Process

An applicant must respond to a disaster notice of funds available published in the Federal Register. An application may be filed at any USDA Rural Development office.

Funding Requirements

Fund availability is subject to congressional legislation. Leveraging funds with other sources (state and local) is encouraged.

References:

USDA Forest Service
www.fs.fed.us/

NC Forest Service
http://www.ncforestservice.gov/


Cooperative Forest Management Grants

*Agencies:* NCDA&CS NC Forest Service; USDA Forest Service

The Cooperative Forest Management Grants program, located in the USDA Forest Service, includes ten subprograms:

- Coop Forest Health Management
- State Fire Assistance
- Volunteer Fire Assistance
- Forest Stewardship Program
- Forest Legacy Program
- Urban and Community Forestry
- Economic Action Programs
- Forest Land Enhancement Program
- Forest Resource Planning Assistance
- Conservation Reserve Program

The cost-sharing requirement for each grant depends upon the appropriate subprogram.

Eligible Applicants

Further disbursement occurs through grants between the NCDA&CS and individual landowners, county governments or private nonprofits, depending on the specific programs.

References:

USDA Forest Service
www.fs.fed.us/

NC Forest Service
http://www.ncforestservice.gov/


Beach Re-nourishment and Inlet Stabilization or Breach Closure

*Agencies:* US Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE)

The beach re-nourishment program is designed to help repair engineered (Corps-designed) beaches that have been substantially damaged in a disaster. Federal funding is appropriated annually, though supplemental appropriations are also allocated following catastrophic land-falling hurricanes.

Eligible Applicants

Local governments with USCOE-engineered beaches in states under public assistance.

Eligible Costs and Responsibilities

Beach re-nourishment of USCOE-engineered beaches is 100% federally funded.

Funding is appropriated annually. Once funding is depleted, congressional action is required to provide additional funding.
For more information, see Eligible Costs and Responsibilities under Solid and Hazardous Waste Cleanup (page 52).

Reference:
US Army Corps of Engineers
www.usace.army.mil/

REGULATORY REFERENCES
As listed below, regulatory authority for NC DENR to conduct assessments is found in federal law, the Code of Federal Regulations, state statutes, the state administrative code, and NC DENR policies.

Beach Erosion and Inlet (Breach) Formation or Migration

North Carolina General Statutes
- Coastal Area Management Act, NC G.S. 113A-100 et seq.

State Guidelines for the Coastal Area

North Carolina General Statutes
- Estuarine waters and public trust, and natural hazard AECs, NC G.S. 113A 113(b)(2), (b)(5)
- Limitations on erosion control structures, NC G.S. 113A-115.1
- Permit required, NC G.S. 113A-118
- General permits, NC G.S. 113A-118.1
- Dredge and Fill Law, NC G.S. 113A-229

North Carolina Administrative Code
- State guidelines for areas of environmental concerns, 15A NC A.C. 7H
- Procedures for permits, 15A NC A.C. 7J
- General permit, 15A NC A.C. 7I.1108
- Post-disaster policies, 15A NC A.C. 7M.0500s

Policies
- Coastal hazards and storm information
- Hurricane Recovery Checklist for Local Governments

Mold Abatement

North Carolina General Statutes
- Public Health Law, NC G.S. 130A-1.1, -3, and -5

Policies
- Cleanup and removal of mold - Epidemiology Section

Asbestos Removal/Abatement

North Carolina General Statutes
- Asbestos Hazard Management, NC G.S. 130A-444 et seq.
- Air quality statutes, NC G.S. 143-215.105 et Seq.

Policies
- Asbestos in Your Home – Health Hazards Control Unit
- Asbestos Hazard Management Program – Health Hazards Control Unit

Contamination from Hazardous Chemicals

North Carolina General Statutes
- Solid Waste Management Law, NC G.S. 130A–17 through –28; and NC G.S. 130A-290 (a) (8)
- Inactive Hazardous Sites Law, NC G.S. 130A-310

North Carolina Administrative Code
- Hazardous Waste Management, 15A NC A.C. 13A
- Inactive Hazardous Substance or Waste Disposal Sites, 15A NC A.C. 13C

Policies
- Hazardous Waste Section’s Guidance Documents

Notifications to Boil Water

North Carolina General Statutes
• Drinking Water Act, NC G.S. 130A-311 et seq.
• Well Construction Act, NC G.S. 87-83 et seq.

**North Carolina Administrative Code**
- Water Supplies, 15A NC A.C. 18-C
- Well Construction Standards, 15A NC A.C. 2C
- Well Contractor Certification Rules, 15A NC A.C. 27

**Policies**
What You Need to Know About Drinking Water Following a Hurricane
- During and After Tips
- Food Safety Guidelines

**Shellfish Sanitation**

**North Carolina General Statutes**
- Public Health Law, NC G.S. 130A-227 et seq.

**North Carolina Administrative Code**
- Sanitation of Shellfish, 15A NC A.C. 18A .0300’s
- Permits, 15A NC A.C. 18A .0302
- Sampling and testing, 15A NC A.C. 18A .0428
- Standards for an approved shellfish growing area, 15A NC A.C. 18A .0431

**Restaurant Sanitation**

**North Carolina General Statutes**
- Public Health Law, NC G.S. 130A-227 et seq. – Sanitation
- Regulation of food and lodging facilities, NC G.S. 130A-247 et seq.

**North Carolina Administrative Code**
- Sanitation of restaurants and other food handling establishments, 15A NC A.C. 18A .2644 et seq.

**Policies**
- Restaurants Returning to Operation

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**Recreational Beach Access**

**North Carolina General Statutes**
- Coastal Area Management Act, NC G.S. 113A-100 et seq.

**North Carolina Administrative Code**
- Shorefront Access Policies, 15A NC A.C. 7M .0300’s

**Stream Debris Clearance and Stream Restoration**

**North Carolina General Statutes**
- Approval of plans, NC G.S. 113A-54.1
- Mandatory standards, NC G.S. 113A-57
- Water Quality Statutes, NC G.S. 143-211 et seq.
- Permits, NC G.S. 143-215.1

**North Carolina Administrative Code**
- Erosion and sedimentation control, 15A NC A.C. 4B
- Buffer zone requirements, 15A NC A.C. 4B .0125
- Procedures for water quality permits, 15A NC A.C. 2H
- Water quality Section 401 certifications, 15A NC A.C.
- 2H .0500’s
- Discharge to isolated wetlands and isolated waters, 15A NC A.C. 2H. 1300’s

**Policies**
- Disaster Debris Management
- Storm Debris Management

**Dam Failure or Dam Breach**

**North Carolina General Statutes**
- Repair, alteration or removal, NC G.S. 143.215.27
- Inspection, NC G.S. 143-215.32
- Investigations, NC G.S. 143-215.34
North Carolina Administrative Code
- Dam safety approvals, 15A NC A.C. 2K.0200's
- Inspections and orders, 15A NC A.C. 2K.0300’s

Public Water Treatment Facilities and Infrastructure

North Carolina General Statutes
- Drinking Water Act, NC G.S. 130A-311 et seq.

North Carolina Administrative Code
- Water supply design criteria, 15A NC A.C. 18C.0400s
- Water treatment facilities, 15A NC A.C. 18C.0404
- Distribution systems, 15A NC A.C. 18C.0406
- Surface water treatment facilities, 15A NC A.C. 18C.0700s
- Disinfection of water supply systems, 15A NC A.C. 18C.1000s

Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Infrastructure

North Carolina General Statutes
- Water quality statutes, NC G.S. 143-211 et seq.
- Permits, NC G.S. 143-215.1
- Public health statutes – wastewater systems, NC G.S. 130A-333 et seq.
- Permits, NC G.S. 130A-336
- Residential wastewater treatment systems, NC G.S. 130A-342
- Approval of on-site subsurface wastewater systems, NC G.S. 130A-343

North Carolina Administrative Code
- Point source discharge permits, 15A NC A.C. 2H.0100s
- Coastal water treatment disposal, 15A NC A.C. 2H.0400s
- Sewage treatment and disposal systems, 15A NC A.C. 18A.1900s
- Water supplies protection, 15A NC A.C. 18C

Underground Storage Tanks

North Carolina General Statutes
- Leaking petroleum underground storage tank cleanup, NC G.S. 143-215.94A et seq.
- Required notice of discharge, NC G.S. 143-215.85 et seq.
- Land-use restrictions, NC G.S. 143B-279.9 et seq.

North Carolina Administrative Code
- Groundwater classifications and standards, 15A NC A.C. 2L
- UST criteria and standards, 15A NC A.C. 2N
- Financial responsibility requirement, 15A NC A.C. 2O
- Administration of Leaking Petroleum UST Cleanup Funds, 15A NC A.C. 2P

Impact on Retired Landfills

North Carolina General Statutes
- Solid Waste Management, NC G.S. 130A-290 et seq.
- Nonhazardous solid waste management, NC G.S. 130A-309.01 et seq.
- Local government responsibilities, NC G.S. 130A-309.09A

North Carolina Administrative Code
- Solid waste management, 15A NC A.C. 13B
- Permits, 15A NC A.C. 13B.0200s
- Disposal sites, 15A NC A.C. 13B.0500s
- Requirements for municipal solid waste landfill facilities, 15A NC A.C. 13B.1600s

Industrial Sites for Potential Redevelopment

North Carolina General Statutes
- Brownfields Property Re-Use Act, NC G.S. 130A-310.30

Policies
- Land Recycling with the Brownfields Program
Radiological Contamination and Abatement

North Carolina General Statutes
• Radiation Protection Act, NC G.S. 104E-1 et seq.
• Power and functions, NC G.S. 104E-9
• Emergency response, NC G.S. 104E-9(5)

North Carolina Administrative Code
• Radiation Protection, 15A NC A.C. 11
• Licensing, 15A NC A.C. 11 .0300s

Fire Hazard Analysis

North Carolina General Statutes
• State Forests and Parks Act, NC G.S. 113-29 et seq.
• Protection and Development of Forests, NC G.S. 106-895 et seq.
• Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, NC G.S. 106-930 et seq.
• Regulation of Open Fires, NC G.S. 106-940 et seq.
• Prescribed Burning Act, NC G.S. 106-965 et seq.

North Carolina Administrative Code
• Forest fire control, 15A NC A.C. 9C .0200s
• Prescribed burning, 15A NC A.C. 9C .1100s
• Open burning, 15A NC A.C. 2D .1900s

Policies
• Storm Recovery Assistance
• Tree First-Aid After a Storm

Geographic Information System Data Layers and Spatial Mapping of Disaster Impacts

North Carolina General Statutes
• Geographic Information Coordinating Council, NC G.S. 143-725 et seq.

Policies and maps
• NC Center for Geographic Information and Analysis
• Geographic database, geographic data clearinghouse
  NC OneMap Geospatial Portal

Contacts:

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<th>Department</th>
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<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>DWM</td>
<td>Linda Culpepper</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>919-707-8235</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>Division of Water Resources</td>
<td>Jay Zimmerman</td>
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<td>919-707-9027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>Division of Water Infrastructure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>Division of Environment Assistance</td>
<td>Theodore Bush</td>
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<td>919-707-8206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>DAQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
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<td>252-808-2808 ext. 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC DEQ</td>
<td>Division of Marine Fisheries</td>
<td>Louis Daniel</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>252-726-7021</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Tim Beard</td>
<td>NC State Conservationist</td>
<td>919-604-7328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA NRCS</td>
<td>EWP</td>
<td>Matt Flint</td>
<td>Assistant State Conservationist</td>
<td>919-873-2124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
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<td>919-873-2000</td>
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Finance

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State Funding Flow in Disaster Recovery
- Occurrence of a Disaster
- Identification of State Funding Sources
- Collection of State Disaster Recovery Funds
- Establishment of Disaster Cost Centers
- Transfer of State Funds by OSBM, OSC, and Other State Agencies
- Tracking of Disaster Recovery Funds
Management of Federal Disaster Recovery Funds
State Disaster Recovery Task Force
Financial Subcommittee
Figure 1. Financial Process for State Disaster Recovery Assistance
Figure 2. Disaster Recovery Request for Funds

*All specific contact information is included in the Contact Information at the end of this section.

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

STATE FUNDING FLOW IN DISASTER RECOVERY

Agencies: NC Office of State Budget and Management, Office of the State Controller

The NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM), the Office of the State Controller (OSC), and other state agencies must follow specific accounting practices to manage state-appropriated disaster recovery funding under a federal or state disaster declaration. The funds may be needed to match federal grants or to implement recovery efforts authorized by the North Carolina Emergency Management Act, G.S. 166A-19.41(a).

Occurrence of a Disaster

Agencies: NC Department of Public Safety

In the event of a disaster, both federal and state funds may be necessary to pay for recovery. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (known as the Stafford Act) and Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations authorize federal disaster recovery funding.

Recognizing that federal funding will not always be available or sufficient to meet the state's disaster recovery needs, the General Assembly authorized the governor under G.S. 166A to establish state disaster assistance programs. Thus, the president may declare a state of disaster pursuant to the Stafford Act and/or the governor may declare a state of disaster pursuant to G.S. 166A-41.

Immediately following a disaster, the secretary of the NC Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) begins to prepare a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) for the governor and the General Assembly. The damage assessment is the foundation for subsequent disaster declarations.

See figure 1, “Financial Process for State Disaster Recovery Assistance” on page 67 for a representation of the state funding flow in disaster recovery.

References:
GS 166A
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/statutelookup.pl?statute=166A
Robert T. Stafford Act
http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1383153669955-21f970b19e8eaa67087b7da9f4af706e/stafford_act_booklet_042213_508e.pdf
Department of Public Safety
https://www.ncdps.gov/

Identification of State Funding Sources

Agencies: OSBM

Using the NCDPS preliminary damage assessment as a starting point, OSBM begins to identify potential sources of funds to pay for disaster recovery. A special session of the General Assembly may be called to discuss State funding sources. Examples follow of funds used in the past for disaster recovery.
Reserve for Contingency and Emergency

This reserve (budget code 19001) receives an appropriation annually. Since fiscal year 2001-2002, the amount appropriated has remained consistently at $5 million. Routine uses of contingency and emergency funds may be used only for these purposes: by a court or Industrial Commission order; respond to events as authorized under G.S. 166A-19.40(a); by the State Treasurer to pay death benefits authorized under G.S. 143-166.4; by the Office of the Governor for crime rewards under G.S. 15-53 and G.S. 15-53.1; by the Industrial Commission for supplemental awards of compensation; by the NC Department of Justice (NCDJJ) for legal fees; or for litigation expenses incurred by State agencies in defense of the State during the 2014-15 fiscal year. Typically, the reserve provides only a limited portion of the funds needed to recover from disasters of the magnitude the state has recently experienced.

Reallocation of Agency Appropriation

G.S. 166A-19.41(a) allows the governor to reallocate funds within the appropriations of the various state agencies when contingency and emergency funds are insufficient for disaster response.

OSBM reviews the damage assessment estimates and the historical pattern of appropriations expended by agencies. Upon completion, OSBM determines the total amount of agency appropriations for possible redirection to disaster recovery and then prepares a schedule that allocates a reduction to each agency.

The allocation is based on the appropriation amount per agency as compared to the grand total appropriation for all agencies, expressed as a percentage. The percentage is then multiplied by the total reduction identified by OSBM as reasonable and achievable with the least impact on each agency’s mission.

Reallocation of Statewide Reserves

Each fiscal year, appropriations made to statewide reserves are distributed to all agencies, usually in the fall of the fiscal year. Each reserve appropriation may be (and has been) used to fund disaster recovery.

Savings Reserve

The savings reserve (budget code 19943) is a restricted reserve in the General Fund. G.S. 143C-4-2(a) states that at the end of each fiscal year the OSC shall transfer 25% of any unreserved credit balance into the savings reserve. Accumulating and maintaining a balance of 8% or more of the prior year’s operating budget is a goal of the General Assembly and the State. Funds in this reserve may not be used unless approved by the General Assembly.

Postponement, Cancellation, and Completion of Capital Improvement Projects

Unexpended appropriations of completed capital improvement (CI) projects and/or projects that can be postponed may be transferred to the general fund (budget code 19973: (CI appropriations returned to the general fund) and then transferred to the disaster relief reserve (budget code 19930)).

Unreserved Credit Balance

OSBM calculates the budgetary (cash basis) unreserved credit balance on the “Condition of the Fund Statement” at the end of each fiscal year; the OSC’s calculation must reconcile with OSBM’s. After OSC reserves the legislatively mandated amounts to the savings reserve and, the repair and renovation reserve, the portion remaining is potentially available for disaster recovery.

References:
GS 166A
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/stutelookup.pl?statute=166A
Office of State Budget and Management
http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/
Office of the State Controller
http://www.osc.nc.gov/
Collection of State Disaster Recovery Funds

**Agencies:** OSBM, OSC

After available funding is identified for disaster recovery, OSBM directs OSC by memorandum to transfer the funds into the disaster relief reserve (budget code 19930).

The funds made available from agency, statewide reserve, and capital improvement appropriations are clearly listed by budget code and amounts on an attached spreadsheet. The reduction of amounts allocated to each state agency has been discussed between the OSBM analyst assigned to the agency and agency management. Therefore, when OSC notifies each state agency that the funds have been transferred, the only new information needed is to instruct the agencies to post the transfer to NC Accounting System (NCAS) account 538040 (disaster relief transfer) and to prepare a budget revision (BD 606) to establish a budget. This account was created to provide consistency and clear documentation of disaster relief transfers.

The funds made available from the savings reserve and unreserved credit balances are simply transferred by journal entry by OSC from their respective budget codes to the disaster relief reserve (budget code 19930).

Establishment of Disaster Cost Centers

**Agencies:** OSBM, OSC

As OSBM is directing OSC to transfer the various sources of funds for disaster recovery into the disaster recovery reserve (budget code 19930), immediate response and recovery spending is executed as directed by the governor.

Accounting cost centers are required to record transactions prior to disbursement of funds. Therefore, state agencies anticipating recovery expenditures should immediately request cost center establishment to capture all financial activity related to applicable disaster recovery programs.

The cost center request is sent electronically to OSBM via IBIS (Integrated Budget Information System). Upon approval from OSBM and cost center validation by OSC in the NCAS, state agencies may begin posting authorized budgets, disbursements, and receipt of federal funds and/or state funds.

Disbursements for all disaster recovery efforts should include the county code number in the designated field in the accounts payable (AP) module. Entering this code number enables access to disbursement data amounts by county. Program personnel who submit invoices for payment to the Fiscal Management Office should clearly indicate the county code number. It is crucial that program and AP staff have county code numbers and understand the importance of their use.

If the General Assembly enacts legislation in a special session to authorize budgets for specific disaster recovery programs, new cost centers at the agency level should be established to coincide with the programs.

Furthermore, the authorized budgets should be posted immediately through the budget revision process and interfaced on NCAS. This action will allow program administrators who are disbursing the funds to be aware not only of the recovery needs, but also of the funds available to meet them.

**Reference:**
Integrated Budget Information Center (IBIS)
http://ibis.nc.gov/

Transfer of Funds by OSBM, OSC, and Other State Agencies

**Agencies:** OSBM, OSC

After incurring expenditures, the agency requests disaster recovery funds from budget code 19930. For oversight and accountability, OSBM requires that all agency requests flow through OSBM.

Budget code 23009 at OSBM should be used to establish cost centers that relate to the authorized budget for the disaster recovery programs. Agencies are provided a copy of a form entitled, “Disaster Recovery Request for Funds” (figure 2, page 68) to be used for each request. This form requires a budget code and center number for the amount requested. The amount should not exceed expenditures anticipated for a one-month period. Upon OSBM receipt of the form from an agency, OSBM submits a memorandum to OSC.

After OSC transfers disaster recovery funds from budget code 19930 to OSBM budget code 23009, OSBM uses the NC Cash Management Control System (CMCS) to transfer the funds immediately from 23009 to the requesting agency. Each
requesting agency must accept the transfer of funds in CMCS and then record the receipt into NCAS.

Agencies should request both federal and state funds supporting disaster recovery programs in a timely manner. The request for both types of funds should closely match the timing of the disbursements. If the request and the receipt are not handled this way, then cash from other programs must be used for disbursements. Furthermore, the NCAS General Ledger System Report (BD 701) will not accurately reflect on a monthly basis the details of the federal and state funding support.

Tracking of Disaster Recovery Funds

**Agencies:** OSBM

OSBM develops and maintains current and historical schedules tracking the expenditures of all large disaster recovery efforts.

Special sessions of the General Assembly were called to address the storms of the 2004 season. Because of the special sessions and resulting legislative acts, both disasters received specific authorized budgets for specific recovery programs.

Each agency receiving an authorized budget is held accountable for the funds. To provide checks and balances, OSBM maintains schedules that provide the same information as that posted to NCAS. Financial activity must be reported to the General Assembly and other interested parties; therefore, it is extremely important to provide data that is clearly documented in NCAS and CMCS.

MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDS

The state is eligible for federal recovery funds following a presidential disaster declaration. Grant awards are received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These disaster grants are referenced by a unique identification number assigned by FEMA.

The federal drawdown system utilized for FEMA is the Division of Payment System (DPM) also referred to as SMARTLINK.

Each Grantee is assigned an account number and password to access the drawdown system. Only the awards issued to the Grantee are accessible for drawdown. The federal funding sources are identified by a unique number assigned by FEMA in the DPM SMARTLINK system. Funds are requested from each individual disaster grant. However, these individual requests roll-up to form a total request. The total grant funds requested are certified in the CMCS by recording a certification of deposit with the State Treasurer’s Office. The certification of deposit must be entered for the amount of the request processed in the DPM SMARTLINK System.

When the state treasurer certifies that the requested funds have been received by Automated Clearing House (ACH), the budgetary control document to record the deposit is entered into the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS).

After receipt of federal funds, the agency must transfer the funds electronically through CMCS to the special budget code 2XXX. The transfer of funds is to cover grant program disbursements. It is essential to request federal funds and receive state match funds timely to ensure prompt reimbursement to program applicants. All entries to reflect the receipt and transfer of federal funds should be recorded in NCAS. Failure to record entries in a timely manner results in ineffectual budgetary data for management.

**References:**

Department of Homeland Security Grants

FEMA Grants
[http://www.fema.gov/grants](http://www.fema.gov/grants)

Office of Justice Programs
[http://oip.gov/funding/funding.htm](http://oip.gov/funding/funding.htm)

NC Department of Revenue, Electronic Funds Transfer (ACH)

STATE DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE (SDRT) FINANCIAL SUBCOMMITTEE

When the State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT) is activated to assess disaster damage and to develop a recovery strategy, a financial subcommittee also meets as needed to address issues related to the transaction and acquisition of federal, state, and local funds in disaster recovery programs. Subcommittee members include staff from the OSBM as well as the OSC. The controller,
chief financial officer, or designated financial personnel from the following agencies also serve on the SDRT financial subcommittee:

- Department of Administration (NCDOA)
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS)
- Department of Commerce (NCDOC)
- NCDPS
- Division of Emergency Management (NCEM)
- Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ)

- Department of Health and Human Services (NC DHHS)
- Department of Transportation (NCDOT)

When possible and feasible, the SDRT financial subcommittee may include representatives from the following federal agencies:

- FEMA
- USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)
- USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Small Business Administration (SBA)

Contacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
<th>Name, Position</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Governor</td>
<td>OSBM</td>
<td>Tracy Little, Budget Analyst</td>
<td>919-807-4707</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Tracy.Little@osbm.nc.gov">Tracy.Little@osbm.nc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Governor</td>
<td>OSBM</td>
<td>Michelle Daniels, Budget Analyst</td>
<td>919-807-4723</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Michelle.Shepard@osbm.nc.gov">Michelle.Shepard@osbm.nc.gov</a></td>
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</table>
Figure 1. Financial Process for State Disaster Recovery Assistance

1. **Disaster**
   - Presidential Declaration?
     - Yes: Preliminary Damage Assessments Prepared by DPS
       - **OSBM identifies potential sources of funds to pay for recovery**
         - Contingency & Emergency Funds
         - Reallocation of Agency Appropriations
         - Reallocation of Statewide Reserve Appropriations
         - Savings Reserve
         - Capital Improvement Appropriations
         - Unreserved Credit Balance
         - **Special legislative session if needed based on severity**
         - Authorization given to OSC to transfer funds to Disaster Relief Reserve BC 19930
         - Authorized budgets established for Disaster Recovery Program
     - No: State Declaration?
       - Yes: Community Based Assistance
         - End of event
       - No: Agencies begin immediate response and recovery spending
         - Agencies request disaster relief funds from OSBM BC 23009 by use of "Disaster Relief Request for Funds" form
         - Senior budget analyst for statewide issues reviews and approves
         - OSBM-BC 23009 Request funds from Disaster Relief Reserve BC 19930
         - OSBM BC 23009 receives funds from 19930 in CMCS and transfers to agency requesting funds
         - Agency receives funds from BC 23009 in CMCS and posts receipt in NCAS
         - OSBM reviews and reconciles monthly report to NCAS BD 701s by agency
         - End of event
Figure 2: Disaster Recovery Request for Funds

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>DISASTER RECOVERY</strong></th>
<th><strong>(BEGINNING WITH 2008 DISASTERS &amp; FORWARD)</strong></th>
<th><strong>REQUEST FOR FUNDS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Instructions:</strong> All requests for Disaster Relief funds should be made using this request form. Requests may be sent as often as necessary, but should not exceed the amount required to meet anticipated expenditures and should always be supported by a budget revision(s).</td>
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Department -
Budget Code -
Month/Year -
Date -

Title of Funding: Special Appropriation - Disaster Relief Recovery Funds

Current Month Request: ____________________________

Total Agency Request: ____________________________

CMCS Dept. Code #: ____________________________

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Health and Human Services

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  • Assessment and Surveillance
  • Medical Assistance
  • Emergency Facility Services
  • Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services
  • Aging and Adult Services
  • Safe and Healthy Child Care
  • Social Services
USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
  • Congregating Feeding Using USDA Foods
  • USDA Foods Household Distribution
  • Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)
Occupational Safety and Health

*All specific contact information is included in the Contact Information at the end of this section.

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Coordination of Health and Human Services

Agencies: NC Department of Health and Human Services (NC DHHS), Public Health Preparedness and Response Branch

All affected and responding divisions submit daily reports via phone, electronically, and in face-to-face meetings to the Division of Public Health (DPH) in the Public Health Preparedness and Response Branch. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) member compiles reports to the state emergency management human services director, NC DHHS secretary, and division directors. The Office of Citizen Services (OCS) serves as the central point of contact for all of the following DHHS divisions. The responsibilities and services of these agencies are outlined in this section.

• NC Division of Public Health (DPH)
• NC Division of Medical Assistance (NC DMA)
• NC Division of Health Service Regulation (NC DHR), Office of Emergency Medical Services (NCOEMS)
• NC Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services (DMH/DD/SAS)
• NC Division of Aging and Adult Services
• NC Division of Child Development and Early Education (NC DCDEE)
• NC Division of Social Services (DSS)
• NC Division of Environment and Natural Resources (NC DENR), Division of Environmental Health (DEH)

References:
NC DHHS Website
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/
NC DHHS PHP&R Website http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/phpr/

Assessment and Surveillance

The NC DHHS DPH leads six major public health assessment and surveillance initiatives:

• Rapid Community Health Assessment to identify priority needs of housing, shelter, food, and health care
• Assess levels of healthcare use in affected communities
• Follow-on Public Health Assessments to address ongoing and long-term effects
• Public Health Surveillance of the displaced populations and disaster response/recovery workers
• Human Health Environmental Risk assessments such as drinking water, ground water, structural damage, and disease cases and outbreaks
• Epidemiological studies of selected long-term impacts

Rapid Community Health Assessment

The Division of Public Health (DPH), and affected local health departments, send staff to perform a county-by-county Community Health and Needs Assessment. It is used in projecting needs and directing resources to the affected communities.

Community Health and Needs Assessment (CHNA) focuses on:
• The impact on water
• General housing and shelter needs
• The impact on food supplies
• Mold, oil or hazardous chemicals

Within 7 to 96 hours, DPH provides a written report of the rapid community health assessment to local governments, the SERT and participating federal partners.

Healthcare Rapid Assessment Teams (P₃ Personnel, Product, and Physical Plant)

These teams pre-deploy to staging areas for immediate deployment to healthcare facilities designated as high risk. OEMS will deploy team members to work with National Disaster Medical Systems (NDMS) personnel to complete assessments and communicate the status of the healthcare community, including personnel, products, and physical plants. Reports will be relayed to the Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 representative for dissemination to the Director of DHSR and SERT Command.

Public Health Assessments

Public health assessments examine both the short-term and long-term impacts on the public and are more extensive than the initial assessment.

Long-Term Disaster Assessment Teams (P₄)

These teams are trained and made available to assess healthcare entities in affected areas through DHSR/NC OEMS. These teams will report to ESF 8 in the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for dissemination to the director of DHSR and SERT. These teams differ from Rapid Assessment Teams, as they conduct more comprehensive assessments after initial impact has been evaluated and reported. Evaluations include personnel, product, pharmacy, and physical plant breaches.

Division of Health Service Regulation

DPH helps the Division of Health Service Regulation (DHSR), Office of Emergency Medical Services (NC OEMS) to examine the impact of a disaster on the health care system’s ability to deliver services; the agencies use the State Medical Asset/Resource Tracking Tool to assess hospitals, EMS systems, community health centers, rural health centers, university health centers, and school health centers.

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services (DMH/DD/SAS)

DPH assists DMH/DD/SAS in completing a needs assessment to determine the extent to which the disaster affected the behavioral health needs of the community (including the displaced population and response workers); specifically, the topic of behavioral health in this section examines behavioral health intervention services.

Division of Environmental Health (DEH)

DPH coordinates with NC DENR, DEH for follow-on public health assessment to monitor long-term environmental health impact.

State Medical Asset/Tracking Tool (SMARTT)

SMARTT is utilized by ESF 8 and NC OEMS to identify needed resources across the state and to identify capacity in the affected areas by electronically tracking personnel, product, and physical plant breaches in all healthcare facilities on the SMARTT system.

Public Health Surveillance

DPH uses the NC Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NCEDSS) to monitor diseases in the population, including tracking of lab results; outbreak management and contact tracing
capability; lab data stored with case data; central repository of information; analyze morbidity patterns across diseases; track specific co-morbidity of specific patients for disease control; disease mapping tools; and historical disease data. This surveillance is conducted through a component of the Public Health Information Network (PHIN), an electronic reporting and communication system that interconnects hospitals, clinics, and local public health offices throughout North Carolina.

**Human Health Risk Assessment and Epidemiological Studies**

Depending on the nature and extent of the emergency, assessing the risk to human health from an environmental impact may be necessary. Detection, surveillance, and monitoring continue after the initial assessment, based upon the nature of the event. The Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology Section of DPH coordinates these activities and shares findings with the appropriate state environment health agencies and local agencies.

**Support for Environmental Assessments of Affected Private Water Supplies**

In addition, DPH helps the DEH conduct its Water Sampling and Inspection Survey Program (WSISP). In coordination with county health departments, DEH contracts with each county to resample all private water supplies that were reported contaminated and were sampled after hurricane/flooding events to determine whether the supply is still at-risk for contamination.

**References:**

| NC DHHS Division of Public Health (DPH) Webpage | http://www.ncpublichealth.com/ |
| NC Health Alert Network (NCHAN) Webpage | http://www.nchan.org/ |

**Medical Assistance**

*Agencies: NC DHHS Division of Medical Assistance, NC OEMS*

**State Medical Assistance Teams (SMAT)**

SMAT teams will be available to augment or provide needed personnel, medical products, and a pharmacy upon request. Regional disaster coordinators located in the eight trauma centers will be available to assist with coordination and implementation of strategic reestablishment plans and will report to NC OEMS the progress and ongoing needs of health care entities in their regions.

**NC DHHS Division of Medical Assistance (DMA)**

DMA responds to disasters as directed by the governor and secretary of the NC DHHS. After a presidential disaster or emergency declaration, DMA contacts the director of the Division of Social Services (DSS) in each of the declared counties to begin the coordination of support activities.

The DMA is the single administrative entity for the NC Medicaid program and the NC Health Choice Health Insurance Program for Children (“Health Choice”). DMA is responsible for the federal and state mandates that provide health insurance to low-income citizens. The programs establish client eligibility and health care benefit packages. DMA personnel then receive, process, and pay the claims submitted by enrolled health care providers to reimburse them for services provided. Neither program nor the division is responsible for assessing the damage caused to individuals or communities by natural or manmade disasters. However, both Medicaid and Health Choice programs participate in short-term and long-term emergency responses to such disasters.

**Assistance Provided**

The DMA administers the Medicaid and NC Health Choice programs to assist disaster survivors under guidelines for three different scenarios: an in-state disaster without an evacuation, an out-of-state disaster with an influx of evacuees into North Carolina, and an in-state disaster in which survivors are evacuated out of North Carolina. The level and types of services depend upon the scenarios described below.

**Timeline**

The DMA’s operating standard is to implement a response plan within three to five business days after Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA) identifies the affected counties. The response plan is documented and communicated in an administrative letter to the Director of Social Services in each county. The administrative letters are posted to the DHHS Website for online publications. A hard copy is also sent in the US mail. The time duration of DMA's support depends upon each incident.

**Application Process**

An applicant applies for medical assistance (Medicaid) or Health Choice at the Department of Social Services in the county where the applicant resides, by mail, or online at ePass. Using administrative letters, the DMA may adapt application procedures if needed during a disaster.

**Reference:**

NC DHHS Division of Medical Assistance (DMA)
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/

**NC Medicaid**

NC Medicaid is a health insurance program for certain low-income people. It is jointly financed with federal and state resources. With the participation of over 71,000 enrolled health care providers, NC Medicaid provides health coverage for more than 1.8 million people who are eligible to receive federally assisted medical assistance. NC Medicaid is one of the largest health insurers in the state. The NC Medicaid program is currently undergoing reform; for the most updated information, see the Medicaid Homepage.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Vary according to program aid category, but all are predicated only on the individual’s or family's income and/or assets and resources. There are several notable groups who do not meet eligibility criteria, e.g., childless adults between 21 and 64 who have no disability.

**NC Health Choice Health Insurance Program for Children**

NC Health Choice provides comprehensive health insurance for children whose parents make too much money to qualify for Medicaid but too little to afford health insurance.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Eligible individuals are uninsured children aged 6 - 18 in families with incomes above 133% but below 211% of the federal poverty level, and who do not qualify for other government funded programs.

**References:**

NC Medicaid Webpage
www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/medicaid
NC Health Choice for Children Webpage
www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/healthchoice/index.htm

**DMA Disaster Scenarios and Procedures**

DMA waits until the actual occurrence of the disaster, e.g., landfall of a hurricane to initiate response; upon a presidential disaster declaration, DMA coordinates with the Director of the Division of Social Services (DSS) to determine specific needs of each county and to begin to coordinate the support effort.

Each county implements its emergency response, including setting up temporary locations for shelter, food, and other support, such as intake points for processing applications for NC Medicaid and NC Health Choice.

Within three to five business days of FEMA's identification of the affected counties, DMA issues an administrative letter to all affected counties. The administrative letter addresses the following:

- Counties affected
- Certification and recertification procedures
- Notices, identification cards, enrollment forms, and reports
- Review of extended cases
- Earned income rules
- Third party insurance
- Managed care rules

The administrative letters are posted to the DHHS website for online publications and are also mailed to each county’s Director of Social Services, Medicaid Supervisor and eligibility staff, and NC Health Choice eligibility staff. Addenda to the administrative letters are released as the situation warrants.
In-State Disaster
(Out-of-State Evacuation Not Needed)

This scenario pertains to natural and man-made disasters that occur within the state and do not require that citizens be evacuated outside NC. Full NC Medicaid and NC Health Choice benefits are granted to individuals who are determined eligible.

As the disaster subsides and the situation becomes more stable, the, Quality Assurance Unit begins to review the assets and third party insurance held by each individual who was assisted during the disaster. If warranted, the unit begins recoupment activities.

Out-of-State Disaster
(Survivor Influx into NC)

This scenario pertains to natural and man-made disasters that occur outside the state and result in disaster survivors coming into North Carolina.

After a presidentially declared disaster, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) send a letter to the administrative entity of each of the 50 state Medicaid programs, appealing for help for the disaster-affected states. Depending upon the severity of the disaster, CMS may issue an application for an 1115 demonstration waiver, which, allows states to request special federal financial support and/or the waiver of certain eligibility requirements in order to provide services to out-of-state disaster survivors.

After consulting with the DHHS secretary and, if necessary, the governor, the DMA decides whether to provide support. If CMS initiates a demonstration, the state evaluates the appropriateness of submitting an application.

If an application is submitted and approved, DMA follows the requirements of the waiver in helping out-of-state survivors. DMA typically makes eligibility determinations and offers a benefit package as indicated in the NC State Disaster Recovery Framework.

Generally, the waiver provides a streamlined application process and a shorter period of eligibility. It may provide for a full range of Medicaid services.

DMA issues an administrative letter as it does for disasters within the state (See above for details on the Administrative Letter).

In-State Disaster
(State Residents Evacuated Out)

This scenario pertains to natural and man-made disasters that occur inside the State of North Carolina when survivors are evacuated out-of-state, but many survivors still remain within the disaster area. Thus DMA’s response is a blend of the two approaches previously outlined.

Depending upon the severity of the disaster, CMS may send a letter to the administrative entity of each of the 50 state Medicaid programs appealing for support to the state of NC. (CMS may issue an application for an 1115 Demonstration Waiver, through which states may request special federal financial support in order to provide services to out-of-state disaster survivors from NC.)

Subsequent administrative letter addenda will be issued as the situation progresses, and, if CMS has approved an 1115 Demonstration Waivers to one or more states, DMA will coordinate its activities with CMS and the supporting ("host") states. All of this will be reflected in the addenda.

If a state provides assistance to an out-of-state NC survivor without the authority of an 1115 Demonstration Waiver, the normal DMA policies regarding reimbursement for out-of-state health care services apply, i.e., the provider must obtain prior authorization from DMA to provide a service, except for a valid emergency. In an emergency, the provider must notify DMA of the service within 24 hours of providing the service and the provider must enroll as a NC Medicaid/NC Health Choice provider and accept the NC Medicaid/NC Health Choice reimbursement rates in order to receive payment on a submitted claim. If a host state provides assistance to an out-of-state NC survivor within the scope of an 1115 Demonstration Waiver, the federal government may apply federal financial participation at the 100 percent rate and the host state will file claims to CMS for reimbursement. In this case, DMA will neither enroll nor make payments to the involved host state health care providers.

DMA provides assistance to its existing and new NC Medicaid/NC Health Choice enrollees as indicated in the above in-state scenario; however, it would modify its policies and procedures in coordination with any directives or special assistance offered by CMS such as the provision of enhanced federal financial participation.
Emergency Facility Services

**Agency: DHHS Division of Health Service Regulation**

During disasters or emergencies declared in accordance with NC’s Emergency Management Act, GS 166A, Article 1, the DHSR may temporarily waive any rules of the Commission pertaining to facilities or home care agencies to the extent necessary to allow the facility or home care agency to provide temporary shelter and temporary services requested by the emergency management agency.

Emergency Facilities include: EMS systems, hospitals, long-term care facilities, state psychiatric facilities, assisted living homes, group homes, local management entities, end stage renal disease facilities, community health centers, rural health centers, university health centers, and school health centers.

The resources required for emergency facility services include the following:

- Initial evaluation tool for all health care facilities, including evaluation of the physical plant and patient safety, as well as availability of personnel, medical products, and a pharmacy
- Trained personnel from DHSR to be transported to the affected area for initial assessment of facilities within hours of an incident (assessment frequency dependent upon the incident and set by the DHSR director)
- Transportation of a team to the affected area via the NC Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) under the guidance of SERT and in accordance with the Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 plan
- Handheld device with broadband or Wi-Fi services to relay information obtained into the state database for instant reporting capabilities (will be mapped into the NC Multi Hazard Threat Database)
- Technical guidance for IT issues and reporting
- Information obtained by an ESF 8 representative in the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and reported to the DHSR director and SERT

**Division of Health Service Regulation (DHSR)**

The Division of Health Service Regulation (DHSR), Office of Emergency Medical Services (NCOEMS) has the following responsibilities in a disaster:

**Assessment**

The status of all licensed facilities and their ability to render medical care to their communities following the disaster.

The assessment team includes representatives from:

- Office of Emergency Medical Services (NCOEMS)
- Construction
- Certificate of Need (CON)
- Medical Facilities Planning

**Plan**

With specific DHSR staff, SERT partners and affected facilities/centers develop a strategy to assist in reestablishing methods of care. DHSR will establish a command center in the Council Building and will ask for partners from the NC Healthcare Facilities Association; NC Association, Long Term Care Facilities; NC Association of Home Care and Hospice; NC Community Health Centers; NC Office of Rural Health and Community Care (ORHCC); NC Division of Aging and Adult Services; and NC Hospital Association to assist with the planning and strategic plan development as needed.

**Support and Planning team.** The support and planning team may include representatives from:

- NC Healthcare Facilities Association
- NC Association, Long Term Care Facilities
- NC Community Health Association
- NC Association of Home Care and Hospice
- NC Office of Rural Health
- NC Hospital Association
- NC Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services
- NC Division of Aging and Adult Services

**Implementation**

Any needed changes in normal state DHSR procedures to re-establish safe care in facilities/centers. Reports on progress and associated timeline are to be given to the SERT commander and the secretary of DHHS.

**Evaluation**

Progress in reestablishing facilities and centers, and recommend appropriate changes to the strategic plan with the affected facilities or centers. Continue to provide guidance and technical assistance to the affected healthcare community, and report the
ongoing evaluation to the Director of Health Service Regulation

References:
NC DHHS Division of Health Service Regulation Webpage
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dhsr/
North Carolina Office of Emergency Management Services Webpage
http://www.ncems.org
Additional rules and statutes related to evacuation, patient movement, and regulations are as follows:
10A NCAC 13B .4110, Disaster and Mass Casualty Program
10A NCAC 13D .2208, Safety
10A NCAC 13F .0309, Plan for Evacuation
10A NCAC 27G .0207, Emergency Plans and Supplies
JCAHO EC.4.10, Alternate Care Facility Guide

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services

Agencies: NC DHHS, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

After a disaster, federal legislation requires the provision of behavioral health intervention services to survivors; the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services (DMH/DD/SAS) coordinates these services at the state level while local management entities (LMEs) coordinate at the local level.

The responsibilities of the LMEs are listed in the state fiscal year 2004-2005 contract between the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NC DHHS) and the local management entities, included in the division’s complete disaster response plan.

Assessment

A needs assessment team is established at the state and/or local level to acquire information about the magnitude of the disaster with respect to casualties and damage incurred, the status and needs of the local management entity/state DMH/DD/SAS facility director, the capacity of staff from the affected area to respond, and the needs of community leaders and the public in the affected area. State and local resources must be considered first in order to meet the needs assessed.

Recovery Assistance Programs and Responsibilities

Within six to eight weeks of the event the recovery phase begins, signaled by when LMEs return to normal operations and provide long-term crisis counseling services to survivors or, when response teams are replaced by temporary full-time crisis counselors. The DMH/DD/SAS disaster response coordinator transfers responsibility to the LMEs, and continues to assist with regular services grants preparation and implementation.

State Disaster Declaration

During disasters or emergencies declared in accordance with Article 1 of Chapter 166A, the DMH/DD/SAS supports within available resources the hiring of full-time temporary crisis counselors, if providing this service to survivors is beyond the existing financial capacity of the affected LMEs.

DMH/DD/SAS maintains a registry of trained behavioral health professionals. The division collaborates with the LMEs, their disaster responders and community response agencies, such as the NC Psychological Foundation-Disaster Response Network, American Red Cross, and NC Critical Incident Stress Management, to provide disaster counseling to emergency response personnel and the public.

Federal Disaster Declaration

In a presidentially declared disaster, counselors are hired with funds from FEMA and administered through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services. The needs assessment function is a collaborative effort involving case finding and establishing referral mechanisms as FEMA, DSS, DPH and other entities encounter persons at risk.

Local government and private agencies involved in disaster recovery include the following:

- NC Psychological Foundation Disaster Response Team
- NC Critical Incident Stress Management
- American Red Cross
**FEMA Crisis Counseling Program (CCP)**

The FEMA Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) Grants provide crisis counseling services to survivors for after a disaster. It is compromised of the Immediate Services Program (ISP) and the Regulatory Services Program (RSP). The ISP grant provides assistance for 60 days following a disaster; the RSP grant provides assistance for 9 months. RSP focuses on providing crisis counseling, outreach, consultation, and education services at a local level to individuals affected by a disaster. Services are provided through outreach in community settings where survivors live, work, go to school, and congregate.

The FEMA CCP augments the state’s existing behavioral health services by partnering with the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Emergency Mental Health and Traumatic Stress Services Branch (EMHTSSB) to provide technical assistance, consultation, and training for state and local mental health personnel, grant administration, and program oversight.

After a presidential declaration, the state may apply to FEMA for funds to implement a crisis counseling program for disaster survivors. The purposes of the program are:

- Provide short-term support services, including counseling, to disaster survivors and their families to relieve behavioral health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath
- Address the special behavioral health needs of at-risk groups in a culturally sensitive manner
- Offer training to disaster workers, behavioral health professionals, and health care workers to help them provide behavioral health services to disaster survivors or to identify survivors who need behavioral health referrals
- Refer survivors to disaster relief agencies and assist them with accessing resources to help with recovery
- The crisis counseling program has two phases:
  - Immediate services (a 60-day program after disaster declaration).
  - Regular services (a nine-month program). A state may be awarded funds for approximately one year of services following the disaster declaration.

If supplemental staff is necessary, the following provisions apply:

- The disaster coordinator of the DMH/DD/SAS serves as project manager to implement and supervise a state-supported program of counseling services (if funding permits) or the federally funded regular services grant program.
- With the support of the Office of Human Resources and with the active involvement of the local management entities directors, the communication and training team, and the disaster coordinator, a process for recruiting, screening, hiring, training, and deploying crisis counseling staff is negotiated.
- The recovery phase lasts from six to twelve months, depending on the needs.
- The final 60 days of the project focus on ending the counselor-client services and terminating employment for the counselors.
- Within 90 days after the conclusion of the recovery phase, an evaluation is done of the plans and preparation, alert and mobilization, and response and recovery phases to revise, refine, and improve the capacity of the DMH/DD/SAS to respond.

**Services and Training of Crisis Counselors**

Local crisis counselors will provide home and community based services; outreach will be an integral and primary means of reaching survivors. The Disaster Coordinator of the DMH/DD/SAS will ensure that crisis counselors are trained throughout their tenure. Appropriate training may be delivered by DMH/DD/SAS staff or by contract staff with special expertise.

Crisis counseling training will emphasize the development of cultural competence, and include topics such as: active listening skills, basic counseling skills, typical and atypical responses to catastrophic
events, issues unique to children and the elderly, knowledge of available resources and how to access those, advocacy that supports consumers’ access to services for which they are eligible, active referral and follow-up principles, grief counseling principles, anger management, conflict resolution and defusing, education, and consultation techniques.

**Priority Populations**

Priority populations includes children and their families, people in poverty, the elderly, persons with sensory and other disabilities (including developmental disabilities), persons with serious and persistent mental illness, substance abusers, and those at high risk for experiencing crises.

**Appropriate Expenses**

Appropriate expenses include crisis counselors and outreach workers to provide direct services to disaster-impacted residents; managers or supervisors of crisis counseling staff at state and local levels; administrative and fiscal support staff. Staffing should be proportional to the size of the disaster and be internally consistent when there are multiple local providers.

**References:**

NC DHHS Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services
( DMH/DD/SAS) Website
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/mhddsas/
FEMA Counseling Program
https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=b3b0463116028e650c1499e4
5ae68e51
US Department of Health and Human Services,
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services
http://beta.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/cmhs
SAMHSA Disaster Technical Assistance Center
http://beta.samhsa.gov/dtac/about
Section 416 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 1974

## Aging and Adult Services

**Agencies: NC DHHS, Division of Aging and Adult Services**

The responsibilities of the Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) in disasters include the following:

- Providing information, direction, and assistance to area agencies on aging (AAAs) and local aging and social service providers
- Supporting efforts of AAAs, local departments of social services, aging service providers, and NCEM
- Assisting and making information available to emergency workers regarding special needs of older and disabled adults in shelters, residences, rest homes, nursing homes, and disaster recovery centers
- Assisting with coordination of resources for older and disabled adults
- Representing the needs and interests of the aging and disabled population and advocating on their behalf at federal/state briefings, meetings, and on committees
- Assisting in identifying housing and services for displaced older and disabled survivors
- Providing support to counties in developing and operating shelters for those with special medical needs

DAAS requires uniform information before, during, and after every disaster concerning:

- Status of older and disabled adults and their immediate and anticipated needs
- Approximate locations and numbers of affected older and disabled adults
- Status of service providers and AAAs, including their immediate and anticipated need

DAAS collects this information by activating the DAAS disaster team and implementing a calling model for the AAAs.

## Disaster Assistance Programs

As part of disaster recovery, the unmet needs for older adults are addressed under the Special Programs for the Aging, Title IV of the Older Americans Act.
Under this act, funds are provided by the US Administration on Aging to assist older adults (60+) affected by a federally declared disaster.

Funds are flexible and can be used for any unmet need. In the past, funds have been used for reimbursement of medications, replacing damaged items, and case management services.

**Eligibility**

Requirements state that the individual must be 60 years or older.

**Process**

DAAS applies to the US Administration on Aging for grant funds after a federally declared disaster. DAAS contracts directly with regional area agencies on aging (AAAs) in the affected area. AAAs work with local aging service providers to get funds to individuals in need.

**Funding Requirements**

Funding is 100% federal with no state or local matching required.

**References:**

Older Americans Act of 1965, Title IV, Public Law 89-73, Stat. 218, as amended; Public Law 97-115, 95 Stat. 1595; Public law 98-459, Stat. 1767; Public Law 100-175; Public Law 100-628, 42 U.S.C. 3031-3037b; Public Law 102-375

http://www.aoa.gov/AOA_programs/OAA/oaafull.asp#_Toc153957714

DAAS, Disaster Preparedness Website
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/aging/disaster.htm

Area Agencies on Aging
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/aging/aaa.htm

US HHS Administration on Aging, Disaster Assistance Website
http://www.aoa.gov/eldfam/Disaster_Assistance/Disaster_Assistance.asp

**Safe and Healthy Child Care**

**Agencies:** NC DHHS, Division of Child Development and Early Education

In the event of a disaster, the Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE) supports child care providers and helps provide safe and healthy child care alternatives for families. The division carries out the following functions:

- Assists in coordinating the relocation of children in affected child care settings
- Assesses providers’ needs, including establishing temporary emergency child care
- Makes referrals to family child care home (FCCH) providers (private homes that are registered child care facilities)

**Assessment**

Assessments are made by staff members, partner agencies, and child care providers.

DCDEE disaster function teams are activated to assess and communicate the division’s capacity to carry out its roles as affected by the disaster and to make provisions for the continuation of core division functions.

DCDEE assessment responsibilities include:

- Communicating with partner agencies (e.g., the Child Care Resource and Referral Council and local agencies, the NC Partnership for Children and local partnerships, and the NC Head Start Association) to assess their role and functionality as affected by the disaster
- Initiating the assessment of child care providers’ damages and needs, with assistance of partner agencies
- Relocating children off-site, ensuring that children are safe while they are in child care
- Approving temporary emergency child care arrangements to improve access to child care
- Activating special licensing policies and to reestablish safe child care
- Continuing investigations of child abuse and neglect involving child care
- Using subsidy funds to pay for emergency child care
- Implementing other assistance for specific disaster needs
- Coordinating communication with the NC Division of Social Services (DSS) about child care facilities and local social service departments
- Coordinating with DCDEE SERT members to ensure the assessment of child care facilities that primarily serve children with special needs

The DCDEE regulated child care provider database is used for ongoing and long-term assessment needs. DCDEE continues assessments periodically until it determines that child care providers affected by the disaster are able to offer families safe and healthy...
child care. Some assessments may include the collection of geographic information system (GIS) data layers and spatial mapping of the disaster’s impacts on child care providers in the affected areas.

If a disaster occurs that requires support for child care providers or children in child care, DCDEE collaborates with other agencies on disaster response activities through the Office of Citizen Services, SERT, and NCEM.

- NC Division of Mental Health/ Developmental Disabilities/ Substance Abuse Services (DMH/DD/SAS)
- NC Department of Insurance
- Division of Information Resource Management (DIRM)
- NC Baptist Men
- NC Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ)
- Church of the Brethren
- American Red Cross

DCDEE disaster function team leaders report to the DCDEE emergency management team. DCDEE regional disaster teams facilitate communications and collaboration among DCDEE and partner agencies at the regional level.

**Ongoing and Long-Term Assessment**

After the initial assessment, the affected staff members, partners, and child care providers will receive additional assessments. Additional resources may be needed to complete assessments, including staff members, equipment, supplies, or financial resources. Whether DCDEE carries out an individual disaster function depends on the specific needs at the time and available resources.

Ongoing efforts may include evaluation of the following:

- Relocation of children to an off-site location
- Need for or duration of temporary emergency child care arrangements
- Special licensing policies allowed
- Continuity of abuse and neglect investigations in child care
- Use of subsidy funds to pay for emergency child care

**Assistance Provided**

Historically, no federal or state recovery assistance programs or services offer assistance specifically for child care providers. However, there are several potential sources for possible assistance.

Federal Head Start funds were approved for short-term use following Hurricane Katrina to enable preschoolers from evacuated families to receive Head Start services.

**References:**

- NC DHHS Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE) Website
  - http://ncchildcare.nc.gov/general/home.asp
- Division of Child Development and Early Education Disaster Plan
  - http://ncchildcare.dhhs.state.nc.us/pdf_forms/dcds.pdf
- DCD Emergency Preparedness
  - http://ncchildcare.dhhs.state.nc.us/providers/pv%5F5Emergency.asp
- Governor’s Highway Safety Program

**Social Services**

**Agencies:** NC DHHS, Division of Social Services

The Division of Social Services (DSS) is heavily involved in EOC activities, particularly in terms of mass care. DSS is not responsible for making damage assessments, but, provides volunteers as needed, to participate in disaster recovery assistance centers and to serve on community relations and damage assessment teams, when requested.

DSS supervises several services that are administered through county departments of social services. Economic benefit programs particularly applicable in times of disaster recovery include Work First, Crisis Intervention Program, and USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food and Nutrition Service) (SNAP). In addition, child protective services may be required in times of disaster. Other than Food Stamps (which is discussed separately below), the programs operate as usual with no modifications for disaster situations.
Work First

Work First provides cash, medical assistance, and services for families with a minor child who meet the eligibility requirements. Applications for assistance are made at county departments of social services. The rules for Work First do not change in a disaster. However, families who were previously ineligible may become eligible due to the disaster's effects, such as business closures resulting in unemployment. Eligibility requirements are found in the DSS Work First manual.

Crisis Intervention Program

The Crisis Intervention Program (CIP) serves individuals and families who need help to alleviate a heating or cooling-related crisis. CIP funds may be used to pay for heating oil, electricity, blankets, fans, and very short-term housing. The rules for CIP do not change in times of disaster. Typically, applications are made at local departments of social services. In some counties, however, there are other locations.

Eligibility requirements are found in the DSS low-income energy assistance manual.

Child Protective Services

Child Protective Services (CPS) is responsible for ensuring the safety of all children, including minors separated from their families due to evacuation or other displacement.

USDA SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

After a disaster, USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) makes available Food Stamps services to help those affected by the disaster purchase food. Food Stamps are 100% federally funded. Staff time is paid for with 50% federal funds and 50% state or county funds. Disaster Food Stamps are contingent upon USDA approval of a Disaster Food Stamp program.

Congregating Feeding Using USDA Foods

Volunteer organizations are responsible for feeding survivors. They can receive USDA Foods, but they usually get food from local vendors and commercial purveyors.

USDA Foods Household Distribution

A monthly distribution organized through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), where the primary food suppliers are food banks. USDA foods will be used only as needed and requires FNS approval.

Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)

D-SNAP occurs if retail food stores are operating, a Presidential disaster declaration has occurred and the state ESF-6 Mass Care/Feeding has determined additional assistance is needed. Recipients receiving assistance may not receive benefit from both USDA Foods and D-SNAP. The Program provides eligible individuals with Electronic Benefit Transfer cards to purchase food at specific retail stores.

Application Process

Applications are taken at local departments of social services based on the policy developed and distributed to them by state DSS. Policies may change slightly with each disaster based on specific circumstances.

References:

NC Division of Social Services
http://www.ncdhs.gov/dss/index.htm
NC Division of Social Services Family Disaster Plan 2013
http://www.ncdhs.gov/mhddssas/services/disasterpreparedness/dhhs_familypreparednessplan.pdf
NC Division of Social Services Work First Manual
http://info.dhhs.state.nc.us/olm/manuals/dss/csm-95/man/
NC Division of Social Services Energy Programs Manual
http://info.dhhs.state.nc.us/olm/manuals/dss/ei-40/man/
USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap
USDA Food and Nutrition Service Foods Program Disaster Manual
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

**Agency:** NC Department of Labor (NCDOL)

The NC Department of Labor (NCDOL) through its Division of Occupational Safety and Health contributes to disaster recovery as follows:

- Provides occupational safety and health technical advice to recovery supervisors and workers
- Develops, implements, and monitors an incident personal protective equipment (PPE) program, including the selection, use, and decontamination of PPE; implementation of a respirator fit-test program; and distribution of PPE
- Issues hard hats, gloves, safety vests, ear plugs, and safety glasses to recovery workers
- Conducts logging/chainsaw safety training in the field to help prevent worker injuries
- Provides occupational safety and health technical advice and support to the SERT safety officer and incident command post (ICP) safety officer(s) involved in incident management and, if appropriate, at all incident sites
- Undertakes site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation and ensures that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate
- Identifies and assesses health and safety hazards and characterizes the incident environment, including continued monitoring of incident safety
- Monitors responder personal exposure, including task-specific exposure monitoring for toxins and physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat and cold, and ionizing radiation)
- Evaluates the need for longer term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance of responders in conjunction with DHHS
- Assesses and identifies sources for responder safety and health resource needs
- Collects and manages data (e.g., exposure data and accident or injury documentation) to facilitate consistent data formatting and data sharing among responding organizations
- Communicates with labor unions, contractors, and other organizations about responder safety and health issues
- Coordinates and provides incident-specific responder training
- Identifies appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers in coordination with DHHS
- Facilitates resolution of any technical or other disputes among cooperating agencies about the activities cited above as the coordinator for the Worker Safety and Health Support Appendix, NCDOL/OSHNC

**References:**

NC Department of Labor, State Emergency Action Planning  

NC Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Division  
[http://www.nclabor.com/osha/osh.htm](http://www.nclabor.com/osha/osh.htm)
## Contacts:

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
The NC Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) in the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the state’s key point of contact for assessing the damage of a disaster and delivering all FEMA recovery assistance programs. FEMA housing assistance includes the Individual Assistance (IA) Program, including its Individuals and Households Program (IHP); the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program; the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Buyout; and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

## Damage Assessment

NCEM, FEMA, the US Small Business Association (SBA), as well as the local building and inspections authority form a team to conduct damage assessments in the days or weeks following a disaster, depending on its scale and type. Assessments typically begin as soon as local governments are ready to provide hosts and guides. The American Red Cross conducts additional assessments and may share this information with this team.

Damage assessment teams require trained personnel, transportation, meals and lodging, digital cameras, GPS units, laptop computers, maps, and building code and floodplain ordinance information.

**Individual property owners should report damage through their county or municipal emergency management agency. Ultimately, NCEM should obtain a list of damaged properties.**

The state may collect damage information from local authorities through direct participation in damage assessment or by other means.

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**References:**

NCEM  
[http://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003.000 010](http://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003.000 010)

FEMA HMGP Desk Reference  
[http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program](http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program)

FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook  
FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) / Individuals and Households Program (IHP)

Assistance from FEMA’s IA / IHP is described below.

For many individuals and households, FEMA IHP assistance is an essential source of help in addressing temporary lodging and home repair or replacement. As of October 1, 2014 the maximum grant awarded to individual and household programs will be $32,900.

Housing Assistance

- Temporary Housing (cash payment for renting a new house or a temporary housing unit)
- Home repair cash grant
- Home replacement cash grant
- Permanent housing construction (in rare circumstances)
- Direct housing assistance/assessment to repair or improve

Historically, housing assistance has been 100% federally funded.

Other Needs Assistance

- Personal property
- Medical, dental, and funeral costs
- Damaged vehicles
- Cleaning supplies
- Primary heat sources
- National Flood Insurance Program group flood insurance policy
- Transportation costs
- Child Care Assistance
- Other disaster-related needs

Historically, other needs assistance has required a 75% federal and 25% nonfederal cost share to provide assistance to individual citizens for some uninsured losses incurred as a result of a declared disaster event.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible applicants must meet these requirements:

- Have incurred losses to their primary residence and/or personal property
- Live in a disaster-declared area
- Can confirm damages were not covered by insurance or that the insurance settlement is insufficient to meet the losses
- Are US citizens, noncitizen nationals, or qualified aliens
- Cannot currently live in their home, cannot get to their home due to the disaster, or their home requires repairs because of damage from the disaster

Reference:
FEMA Disaster Assistance: Housing and Other Needs
http://www.fema.gov/assistance/index.shtm

FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

Agencies: NCEM Hazard Mitigation Section

The FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program funds competitive grants to state and local governments for projects designed to reduce the future impacts of natural hazards.

- The appropriation is annual; individual project funding is based on an annual national competition.
- Local governments may apply to NCEM for funding for cost-effective activities that conform to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- NCEM reviews project applications for completeness and eligibility and forwards them to FEMA for national review and ranking.
- FEMA provides funding (75% of eligible costs) to the state to administer the program, making reimbursements of eligible expenses to local governments.
• 25% of eligible project costs must come from nonfederal sources and may be met by cash or in-kind matches.

 Eligible Applicants
State and local governments with FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans

 Eligible Project Types
The state establishes priorities for PDM projects and accepts applications. Projects must conform to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and must meet the cost-effectiveness and environmental requirements promulgated in annual PDM programmatic guidance provided by FEMA. Eligible project types include:

• Acquisition and demolition or relocation of hazard-prone properties
• Retrofitting of existing buildings and facilities
• Dry flood proofing
• Safe rooms
• Soil stabilization
• Generator
• Wildfire mitigation
• Elevation of certain flood-prone properties
• Hazard mitigation planning

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

 Agencies: NCEM, State Hazard Mitigation Section
The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a combined effort of federal, state, and local governments to end the cycle of repetitive disaster damage and loss.

Mitigation is considered any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects.

HMGP funding is authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1974 and is based on a formula providing funding at a specific rate of all public assistance and individual assistance funds authorized following a presidential disaster declaration.

A key purpose of the HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to protect life and property from future disasters is not lost during the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster.

Eligible Applicants
Eligible applicants are state and local governments with FEMA-approved flood mitigation plans and membership in good standing with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The state administers the program. The following entities are eligible to apply for funding:

• State and local governments
• Certain private nonprofit organizations and institutions
• Native American tribes

Eligible Project Types
Projects must conform to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and meet FEMA’s cost-effectiveness and environmental standards. Examples of eligible project types are listed below.

• Acquisition and demolition or relocation of hazard-prone properties
• Retrofitting of existing buildings and facilities
• Elevation of certain flood-prone properties
• Infrastructure protection measures
• Soil stabilization
• Safe rooms

References:
NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan
https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003_00010_001623_000177_002107
§203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act), 42 USC
NCEM Mitigation Section
http://www.nccrimedepartment.org/Index2.cfm?a=00003_000010_001623_000177
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance
http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance
NCEM, Hazard Mitigation Section
https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003_00010_001623_000177
FEMA Region IV, Atlanta GA
• Dry flood proofing
• Mitigation planning projects and other scientific
  “paper” projects designed to help identify and
  or quantify hazard mitigation issues and
  solutions

Funding
• The cost share for eligible expenses is 75% federal and 25% nonfederal.
• Local governments may apply to NCEM for
  funding for cost-effective projects that meet the
  FEMA eligibility requirements.
• 25% of eligible project costs must come from
  nonfederal sources and may be met by cash or
  in-kind matches.

References:
FEMA HMGP
http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/
44 CFR 206N http://www.ecfr/cgi-bin/text-
idx?SID=d676061f9665f6057fc7ec2dcf4156a9&tpl
=/ecfrbrowse/Title44/44cfr206_main_02.tpl
State Hazard Mitigation Plan
https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003,00
0010,001623,000177,002107
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified
Guidance
http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-
assistance
NCEM
HMGP https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000
003,000010,001623,000177,002108,002113

FEMA Flood Mitigation
Assistance (FMA) Program

Agencies: State Hazard Mitigation, FEMA

FEMA’s Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program
is designed to alleviate the effects of future disasters
on disaster-prone properties. Projects are designed
to reduce payment of National Flood Insurance
Program (NFIP) claims.

“Mitigation” is considered any sustained action
taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to
people and property from natural hazards and their
effects.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants are state and local governments
with FEMA-approved flood mitigation plans and
membership in good standing with the NFIP.
Properties must be NFIP-insured at the time of the
application submittal.

Eligible Project Types

The state establishes priorities for project funding.
Projects must conform to the State Hazard
Mitigation Plan and must meet the cost-
effectiveness and environmental requirements.
Projects must provide measurable protection to
structures that are insurable under the NFIP.

Examples of eligible project types include:
• Acquisition and demolition or relocation of
  hazard-prone properties
• Dry flood proofing
• Minor structural flood control activities
• Elevation of certain flood-prone properties

Funding

Cost-share availability depends on the type of
properties included in the grant.
• Local governments may apply on behalf of
  owners of properties that are identified as NFIP
  repetitive loss structures. That is, they are NFIP-
  insured properties that have incurred two losses
  in the past 10-year period that have resulted in
  payment of NFIP claims equal or exceeding 25%
  of the market value of the structure.
• Local governments may apply on behalf of
  owners of properties that are identified as severe
  repetitive loss structures, those NFIP-
  insured properties with either 4 or more claims
  of $5,000 or more each (cumulative amount
  exceeding $20,000) or 2 claims with the
  cumulative amount exceeding the market value
  of the insured structure
• Severe repetitive loss structures may receive
  100% of funding if determined feasible and
  cost-effective by FEMA or eliminate future
  payments from NFIP
• Repetitive loss structures are eligible for 90%
  federal funding
• Other mitigation activities are eligible for 75%
  funding from FEMA
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

The Division of Community Assistance in the NC Department of Commerce does not directly assess damages; instead, it responds to inquiries from communities with funding provided through HUD and the State of NC.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

Communities can use CDBG funds to assist in disaster recovery. CDBG funds come from US HUD through the NC Department of Commerce, Division of Community Assistance.

Supplemental Appropriation

Communities may use CDBG funds through supplemental appropriation by Congress in response to a natural disaster. Since CDBG supplemental funds are not guaranteed and are not part of a standing program, the state must apply for them. Program activities and design are determined for and specific to each disaster.

Small Cities CDBG Program

CDBG funds can also be used for disaster response through the NC small cities CDBG program. These funds are allocated to the state annually and can be made available for disaster recovery on a priority basis in two ways.

First, if communities have open CDBG projects with uncommitted funds and want to address disaster efforts, they can ask to amend their open projects.

Second, if there are uncommitted small cities CDBG funds in other program categories that have not been awarded to local governments, the Department of Commerce can reallocate them for hurricane efforts through an urgent need award process.

CDBG Supplemental Allocation

After a presidentially declared disaster, Congress has historically appropriated additional funds for recovery. Funding for this program has included money from the state’s regular CDBG allocation, and Congress has also appropriated supplemental CDBG funds.
Eligibility Requirements

In FY 2013, Congress appropriated an additional $16 billion in CDBG funding to aid recovery efforts for Superstorm Sandy. Note: This amount was reduced to $15.18 billion as a result of that year’s sequester.

CDBG Scattered Site Housing (SSH)

The SSH category is designed to provide grants to local governments to address critical housing needs of families.

Eligibility Requirements

Grants are made on a noncompetitive rotating basis to 33 counties every three years. Funds are targeted to improve housing conditions of very low-income families.

Application Process

Counties, as lead agents, receive funds by submitting a detailed plan describing how funding is to be distributed to meet housing priorities. These plans involve all interested municipalities in each county.

Funding

Every three years, county governments receive $400,000. These grants are targeted to low-income homeowners for rehabilitation or relocation purposes. The grant includes 10% for administration and $7,000 for planning. An applicant can use as much as 10% for an emergency repair local option.

CDBG Housing Development (HD) Program

The HD category provides funds to support projects that create additional units of affordable housing, single family, for Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) people. Priority is given to rental housing in tier 1 and tier 2 counties, state development zones, and 21st century communities.

Eligibility Requirements

Except for 22 entitlement cities that receive funds directly from HUD, all municipalities are eligible to receive small cities CDBG funds. All municipalities in the two counties are ineligible except for Holly Springs in Wake County and Linden in Cumberland County.

Application Process

There is an open window for priority areas. CDBG/tax credit/RPP projects are due at the same time as the NC Housing Finance Agency’s deadline.

Funding

The maximum grant amount for rental and homeownership is $250,000.

Reference:

NCEM
https://www.ncdps.gov/Index2.cfm?a=000003.00010
US HUD CDBG

NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)

Division of Social Services (DSS) and the American Red Cross

The NC DHHS offers shelter assistance through the programs described below. The state of NC has a memorandum of agreement with the American Red Cross (Red Cross) for it to operate appropriate emergency shelter facilities. The responsibility for staffing an emergency shelter is often shared at the local level by the American Red Cross and county departments of social services. Some county disaster plans also designate county departments of social services to open and fully operate shelters.

General Public Shelters

Shelters are usually public buildings that meet Americans with Disability Act (ADA) standards but have limitations in meeting the medical demands of certain special medical needs populations. (See Special Medical Needs Shelters below.) Whenever possible, shelters are also expected to provide reasonable accommodations, such as ramps,
interpreters, handicap accessible restrooms, and effective communication devices.

The Red Cross may provide cots, blankets, and other comfort accommodations when the nature of the disaster is immediate.

Evacuees are encouraged to bring sleeping and personal needs items and medications when advance evacuation time is possible.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Eligible recipients of shelter are self-sufficient disaster survivors who need no outside professional assistance in daily living or are accompanied by family members or other caregivers who can assist them.

**Reference:**


**Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)**

**Agency:** NC DHHS, DAAS

**Special Medical Needs Shelters**

The Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) is responsible for oversight of the special medical needs shelters described below.

Counties are not required to open these types of shelters. Caregivers are required to accompany patients to these shelters. The shelters have no age requirement for patients.

**Special Medical Need Patient Categories**

**Support Level I**

Includes individuals requiring recurring professional medical care, special medical equipment and/or continual medical surveillance, and who may need to be considered for admission into a hospital or nursing home.

**Terms of Shelter**

Support Level I individuals should be transferred to a special medical care shelter designated in the county mass care plan or an appropriate alternate facility as soon as possible. Arrangements should be made by hospitals, nursing homes, adult care homes, and other group care facilities to relocate their patients or residents to a like facility to the extent possible. A registered nurse must be present at all times in the designated temporary infirmary or special medical care shelter.

**Care Providers**

The agency or person normally responsible for the patient’s care will maintain responsibility if the patient is only temporarily sheltered in the facility. If the hospital or other facility officially admits the patient, however, it assumes responsibility for patient care.

**Examples of Eligible Support Level I Special Medical Need Populations**

This support level includes, but is not limited to, persons or patients with severe respiratory illness (oxygen or ventilator dependent); with dialysis requiring more than three weekly visits; who are comatose; with paralysis, who are not wheelchair mobile; with severe mental disturbance (potentially violent) or severe mental illness; who are bed-confined, requiring intravenous feeding or medications; with severe mental retardation; who are in the end stage of Alzheimer’s; who are unstable due to insulin dependence; who are unstable due to grand mal seizures; who require a catheter other than urinary; with chronic incontinence; with advanced senile dementia; who require complex dressings and continual changes; with unstable cardiac; and who are recently discharged surgical patients (except outpatient surgery).

**Support Level II**

Includes individuals requiring some medical surveillance or special medical assistance. These individuals may be assigned to a special medical needs shelter or unit.

**Terms of Shelter**

Shelter residents in Support Level II may be accommodated in most public shelters in the temporary infirmary section, if one exists, for extended periods of time. Transfer to a more appropriate facility may be considered on a case-by-
case basis. A registered nurse provided by the local public health department or another medical provider must be present at all times in the designated temporary infirmary or special medical care shelter.

**Care Providers**

The care for persons in Support Level II will be provided by the agency or persons providing pre-shelter care. These include, but are not limited to, nursing home staff, adult home care staff, home health or hospice care staff, public health staff, other special medical staff, and friends or relatives who normally provide in-home care.

**Examples of Support Level II Special Medical Need Populations**

This support level includes, but is not limited to, persons or patients with severely reduced mobility, with moderate mental illness (nonviolent) or moderate mental retardation, who are infants on apnea monitors, and with HIV/AIDS who are moderately to severely symptomatic.

**Support Level III**

Includes individuals who are independent and capable of performing activities of daily living. Some of these individuals may need limited special medical assistance or some surveillance due to preexisting health problems.

**Terms of Shelter**

Individuals in this support level should be able to stay in regular public shelters unless additional health problems arise. The disaster health services staff will be able to provide the care that is necessary. If the care required exceeds the American Red Cross protocols, then other arrangements in a special medical care shelter, hospital, or other facility may be necessary.

**Care Providers**

Persons in this support level usually do not require special medical care but may need surveillance and monitoring to detect potentially serious medical developments. Some persons may need limited physical assistance.

**Examples of Support Level III Special Medical Need Populations**

This support level includes, but is not limited to, individuals in wheelchairs, with epilepsy, with mild to moderate muscular diseases, with diabetes who are self-administering insulin, who are heart patients with medical devices, with hemophilia, with artificial limbs, who are visually or hearing impaired, in non-walking casts, with special diets, with asthma, with significant speech impediments, who are colostomy patients, with urinary catheters, who are dialysis patients, and with HIV/AIDS who are asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic.

**References:**
- NC DSS Plan

**Pets and Shelters**

**Agency:** NC SART

Shelters do not usually accept pets. The NC State Animal Response Team (NC SART) is an independent 501(c)3 organization that primarily deals with the sheltering of displaced pets when their masters’ homes are severely damaged or destroyed. Pet owners residing in shelters may contact NC SART for assistance with pet care.

For more information on NC SART, see Agriculture (page 18).

**Reference:**

**NC HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (NCHFA)**

The NCHFA creates affordable housing opportunities for North Carolinians whose needs were not met by the market. The NCHFA does not specifically assess damages. Rather, it utilizes information about damage provided by other sources (NCEM, local governments, etc.). Descriptions of its housing programs for disaster assistance follow.
NCHFA responds to disasters with resources provided by Congress and the NC General Assembly.

**Urgent Repair Program (URP)**

To alleviate threats to life and safety in owner-occupied housing, NCHFA provides, through nonprofits and local governments, grants of up to $5,000 per unit to homeowners with special medical needs. Repayment of the funds is not required.

**Eligibility Requirements**

The current program serves homeowners who are elderly, handicapped, or disabled; a single parent; have a household of 5 or more; or have children with elevated blood lead levels who earn less than 50% of the median income for the area.

**Process**

Nonprofits and local governments apply to the NCHFA for funding to provide urgent repairs and accessibility modifications to households in their service areas. The application process is competitive. Individual households cannot apply to the NCHFA directly; they must contact local governments or the nonprofit serving their area to inquire whether those organizations have urgent repair projects, some of which are NCHFA-funded.

**Funding Requirements**

The NCHFA currently invests up to $5,000 per unit and is dependent on a flexible source of grant funding. It currently operates with agency funds and interest earned from the Housing Trust Fund.

**Single-Family Rehabilitation (SFR)**

NCHFA's current Single Family Rehabilitation (SFR) Program provides $170,000 for eligible units to rehabilitate owner-occupied housing. This program works through nonprofits, regional councils, and local governments to make forgivable loans to individual households.

**Eligibility**

The program focuses on owner occupied units with elderly, disabled, or children with lead hazards (6 years old or younger). Household incomes must be below 80% of the area median income. Under the SFR Loan Pool, the NC Housing Finance Agency serves 32-33 counties (not including the 3 entitlement counties receiving direct CDBG aid from HUD) on a 3-year rotating basis therefore it is only available in select counties. Loans are given to only 1 applicant per county on a first-come, first-serve basis.

**Process**

Nonprofits, local governments, and regional councils of government apply to NCHFA for funding to rehabilitate homes in their service areas. The application process is competitive. Individual households cannot apply to the NCHFA directly; they must contact local governments, regional councils, or nonprofits serving their area to inquire whether those organizations have Single Family Rehabilitation projects.

**Disaster Rental Assistance**

Disaster rental assistance is for survivors of natural disasters seeking temporary living quarters. It is a short-term rent assistance program providing funding to individual households to make up the difference between the rent they can afford to pay and the rent necessary for an available rental unit.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Income standards apply; they vary according to the funding source available and program used. The rented units must be of a certain quality. This program, which is offered only in the event of a disaster, is dependent on the NCHFA's receiving funds appropriate to operate a rent assistance program.

**Process**

The program is administered by nonprofit organizations or housing authorities around the state; individual households can contact local housing authorities to see whether assistance is available.

**Funding Requirements**

This program requires an emergency appropriation of Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) or HOME funds from HUD for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance,
or other federal or state funding that is appropriate for disaster rental assistance. Funding per household varies according to household income and the rental cost of the unit.

**Rental Production Program**

The Rental Production Program (RPP) provides gap financing for the development or rehabilitation of rental housing affordable to low-income households (earning below 60% of median family income for the area). Usually RPP funds are used in conjunction with Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits. In the event of a disaster, the NCHFA can provide financing for the development or rehabilitation of rental housing, provided NCHFA receives an appropriate funding source from HUD or the General Assembly and provided it receives quality applications for housing in appropriate areas.

**Eligibility Requirements and Process**

The loans are awarded through an annual competitive cycle among the 3 geographic regions of the state and between metropolitan and urban areas. No separate application exists for this loan; a development is eligible once it has been approved for federal credits.

**Reference:**
NCHFA  
http://www.nchfa.com

**US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The USDA Rural Development provides a number of rural housing assistance programs for disaster recovery.

**Multi-family Housing Assistance**

**Disaster Loan/Grant Funding**

The purpose of these loans and grants is to provide assistance for constructing or repairing apartment complexes in rural designated disaster areas for very low and low-income tenants, as well as farm laborers.

**Disaster Rental Assistance**

This program provides rental assistance for survivors of natural disasters seeking temporary living quarters in USDA Rural Development financed complexes. USDA may make additional funds available after a disaster to provide assistance in covering rental payments in Rural Development housing.

**Eligibility Requirements**

An applicant, or principals of the applying entity, must meet these requirements:

- Be a US citizen or qualified alien
- Not be debarred or suspended from any federal programs
- Not be delinquent on any other federal debt
- Have financial resources to commit to the project
- Control the proposed site
- Demonstrate a market for the proposed complex

If the applicant is an organization, it must be a partnership or limited partnership, consumer cooperative, trust, state or local public agency, corporation, limited liability company, nonprofit organization, Indian tribe, association, or other entity that will be the owner of the project for which an application for funding from the agency is submitted.

**Funding**

Funding is subject to federal legislation. USDA encourages applicants to leverage funding with other sources, such as NCHFA, Low-Income Tax Credit, Federal Home Loan Bank, or others.

**Application Process**

The applicant entity must respond to a disaster Notice of Funds Available (NOFA), published in the Federal Register, or contact a USDA Rural Development office listed below.

**Reference:**
USDA Rural Development, Multifamily Housing  
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HMF_MFH.html
**Single Family Housing Assistance**

The Single Family Housing Assistance program provides loans to construct or repair single family homes in rural designated disaster areas for very low and low-income applicants.

**Eligibility Requirements**

An applicant, or principals of the applying entity, must meet these qualifications:

- Be a US citizen or qualified alien and of legal capacity
- Lack decent, safe, and sanitary housing
- Have a credit history indicating successful potential homeownership
- Have very low or low income based on HUD guidelines
- Have debt structure that does not exceed 41 total debt, 29 Principal, Interest, Taxes, and Insurance (PITI) (Very Low), 33 (Low)
- Reside in a rural area or town with a population of 20,000 or less

**Application Process**

Applicant must file an application at any USDA Rural Development office.

**Funding**

Funding will be subject to congressional legislation, and leveraging with other sources (NCHFA) is encouraged.

**Reference:**

USDA Rural Development, Single Family Housing


**Single Family Housing Repair Loan/Grant Program**

This program assists with repair of single family homes in rural designated disaster areas for very low and low income homeowners. Grants are available to very low applicants age 62 and above who cannot afford a 1% loan.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Applicants must meet these requirements:

- Be a US citizen or qualified alien and of legal capacity
- Have a credit history indicating successful repayment (for a loan)
- Have very low or low income based on HUD guidelines
- Own the property
- Have a dwelling that needs repairing

**Application Process**

An applicant must file an application at any USDA Rural Development office.

**Funding**

Funding is subject to federal legislation. Leveraging with other funding sources (weatherization, CDBG) is encouraged.

**Disaster Community Facilities**

The Disaster Community Facilities program provides a loan or grant to establish or repair essential community facilities in designated disaster areas for nonprofits or units of government.

**Eligibility Requirements**

Applicants must meet the following requirements:

- Be a nonprofit or public body that serves a population of less than 20,000
- Be unable to obtain private credit at reasonable rates and terms
- Have a facility considered essential to the community

**Application Process**

An applying entity must do the following:

- Respond to a disaster Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) published in the Federal Register
- File an application at any USDA Rural Development office

**Agencies:** FEMA, NCEM

Long-Term Housing in a Type 3 Disaster Declaration occurs when the president of the United States issues a major disaster declaration and the governor
has called a special session of the General Assembly. The session establishes programs to meet the unmet needs of individuals or political subdivisions affected by the disaster. This declaration expires 24 months after it is issued unless renewed by the governor of the General Assembly.

In the past some of these programs included the following types of housing assistance:

*Crisis Housing Assistance Funds (CHAF)*
- CHAF Home Repair and Rehabilitation
- CHAF Home Replacement

*State Acquisition and Relocation Funds (SARF)*
- SARF for Homeowners Assistance
- SARF for Renters Assistance

*Other Needs Assistance*
- Grants to Successful SBA Home Loan Applicants
- Aid to Local Government

### Crisis Housing Assistance Funds (CHAF)

#### Home Repair and Rehabilitation

CHAF provides repair and rehabilitation housing assistance to low-income homeowners whose primary residence was damaged by a specific, declared disaster; is not subject to buyout; is not covered by adequate insurance; and is not eligible for an adequate SBA loan.

CHAF assistance may be used to repair the damaged dwelling to the standard of the home’s pre-disaster status and make it decent, safe, and sanitary.

#### Eligibility Requirements

A homeowner-applicant must qualify as the owner-occupant at the time of the event, which means the homeowner-applicant occupied the residence at the time of the disaster and is the legal owner.

Homeowners with existing mortgages on destroyed properties are required to maintain their mortgage payments if they rebuild on the same lot or to transfer the mortgage if they build on a different lot.

The state or local government must verify that the mortgage is current at the time of application and at the time of closing on the new replacement home.

Assistance takes the form of a 0% deferred loan for a period of 10 years, secured by a promissory note and deed of trust recorded with the register of deeds.

If the home is sold within the first 5 years, the entire principal is due and payable upon sale. A prorated recapture period extends from year 6 through year 10, and the amount is reduced by 20% per year. If the homeowner lives in the replacement home for ten years, the loan is forgiven and the lien cancelled.

The state or local government and the homeowner-applicant must execute a promissory note and deed of trust in the total amount of CHAF assistance provided to the homeowner-applicant.

### Funding

Assistance cannot exceed $35,000 per property without prior written approval from funding agency.

#### Home Replacement

Home replacement assistance may be available to low-income homeowners whose primary residence was destroyed by a specific, declared disaster; is not subject to buyout; is not covered by adequate insurance; and is not eligible for an adequate SBA loan.

CHAF replacement assistance may be used to provide comparable decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing.

### Eligibility and Process

The homeowner-applicant must qualify as the owner-occupant at the time of the event, which means the homeowner-applicant occupied the residence at the time of the disaster and is the legal owner.

Homeowners with existing mortgages on destroyed properties are required to maintain their mortgage payments if they rebuild on the same lot or to transfer the mortgage if they build on a different lot.

The state or local government must verify that the mortgage is current at the time of application and at the time of closing on the new replacement home.

Assistance takes the form of a 0% deferred loan for a period of 10 years, secured by a promissory note and deed of trust recorded with the register of deeds.

If the home is sold within the first 5 years, the entire principal is due and payable upon sale. A prorated recapture period extends from year 6 through year 10, and the amount is reduced by 20% per year. If the homeowner lives in the replacement home for ten years, the loan is forgiven and the lien cancelled.

The state or local government and the homeowner-applicant must execute a promissory note and deed of trust in the total amount of CHAF assistance provided to the homeowner-applicant.
**Funding**

Assistance is not to exceed $75,000 per property without prior written approval from the funding agency.

**State Acquisition and Relocation Fund (SARF)**

SARF assistance may be provided to eligible homeowners and involuntarily displaced renters to meet unmet housing needs. Homeowners whose primary residence is acquired (bought out) as part of a federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Buyout and whose FEMA assistance is inadequate to provide comparable replacement housing may be eligible. Renters who are involuntarily displaced by the acquisition of their primary residence (rental unit, mobile home part, etc.) may be eligible.

**Application Process**

To receive SARF assistance, a locality must state that it has submitted an application or letter of intent to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, HMGP (Buyout) that meets the HMGP requirements and must adopt a written Optional Coverage Relocation Plan (OCRIP). It must also provide for equitable payments and assistance within each class of displaced persons. SARF funds may be available to eligible communities in amounts proportional to the final HMGP grant award.

**Homeowners Assistance**

SARF for Homeowners Assistance may be available to homeowners whose primary residence is being acquired in an HMGP or state buyout and whose assistance from FEMA is inadequate to provide comparable replacement housing. It is designed to provide additional assistance if the acquisition price (pre-disaster fair market value) of the house being acquired is not sufficient to allow the homeowner to purchase a comparable replacement house within the same general geographic area and outside the floodplain.

It is used to pay the difference between the pre-disaster fair market value of the home being purchased under the HMGP buyout and the cost of a comparable replacement home.

SARF may be used to cover costs that are normally paid by the buyer in an ordinary real estate transaction.

It is also provided as a five-year deferred loan, which is forgiven twenty percent (20%) per year, so that a homeowner who occupies the replacement home for five years does not repay the assistance.

**Renters Assistance**

Funds may be used to provide SARF for renters assistance to involuntarily displaced renters whose primary residence is being acquired in or displaced by a HMGP or state buyout.

**Eligibility and Process**

The renter must reside in a rental unit that will be acquired or relocated under the HMGP buyout program, or must have moved into temporary housing from a unit to be acquired or displaced under the HMGP or state buyout program.

The home or unit to be acquired must be the renter’s primary residence. Households in which all members are full-time, undergraduate students are not eligible.

Rental relocation assistance may cover reasonable and necessary moving expenses, rent and utility differential for 42 months. Rental relocation assistance may also be provided as down payment assistance for renters who wish to become homeowners. SARF for Renters assistance may take the form of a grant, which the displaced renter does not have to repay.

**Grants to Successful SBA Home Loan Applicants**

Homeowners successful in receiving a SBA home loan as a result of damages to their primary residence from the disaster may receive grant funds to pay back or reduce the principal of the SBA home loan.

For persons successful in receiving an SBA home loan, the state may provide a grant to pay-back, or reduce the principal of the SBA home loan.

For persons successful in receiving and SBA home loan approval notice, but who did not accept the SBA home loan, the state may provide a grant to assist with the repair or replacement of their damaged primary residence.
Eligibility Requirements

Eligibility is based upon age, household income, and the amount of damage to the real property of the primary residence. No grant shall exceed the amount of damage to the residence as verified by the SBA damage assessment.

To avoid duplication of benefits, homeowners are obligated to report this grant (if accepted) to SBA or other federal or state disaster assistance programs.

Aid to Local Government

Additional funds are available to disaster-declared local governments to aid in the administration of CHAF projects. Local governments may use these funds to hire or contract for the following:

- Housing counselors
- Additional housing inspectors
- Project coordinators (staff hired by the local government specifically to lead the implementation of the CHAF program)
- Rehabilitation specialists used to conduct initial inspections (Otherwise, rehabilitation specialist work involving write-ups is an expense charged under service delivery.)

References:
NVOAD  
http://www.nvoad.org
NVOAD Long-Term Recovery Organization https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/LTRO manuals
NCVOAD List of Members  
https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/NCVOADMembership

Habitat for Humanity

Agency: National Disaster Response Office

Habitat for Humanity Disaster Response partners with low-income families to build decent, affordable homes. As a builder of affordable housing, Habitat works to provide long-term solutions to the housing needs of disaster survivors.

References:
NC Habitat for Humanity affiliates http://www.habitat.org/local
Disaster Recovery Information  
http://www.habitat.org/disaster/
Wake County Habitat’s Reuse Center  
http://wakerestore.org

NONPROFIT AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

NC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NC VOAD)

NCVOAD is a collection of 30 state voluntary organizations involved in disaster recovery. Members are not-for-profits that are statewide in scope and purpose and have voluntary memberships and constituencies. In addition, these organizations must have a statewide disaster response program and a policy of committing resources to meet the needs of people affected by disaster without discrimination as to race, creed, gender, or age.

For more information on voluntary organizations, see Volunteers and Donations Management (page 119).
## Contacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
<th>Name, Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Warren Moore, Individual Assistance Section Manager</td>
<td>919-825-2283</td>
<td><a href="mailto:warren.moore@ncdps.gov">warren.moore@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Michael Sprayberry, Director</td>
<td>919-825-2500</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov">mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Joe Stanton, Assistant Director</td>
<td>919-825-2349</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joe.stanton@ncdps.gov">joe.stanton@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Nick Burk, Hazard Mitigation Supervisor</td>
<td>919-825-2301</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nburk@ncem.org">nburk@ncem.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce</td>
<td>Division of Community Assistance</td>
<td>Iris Payne, Program Section Chief</td>
<td>919-571-4900</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jpayne@nccommerce.com">jpayne@nccommerce.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC DHHS</td>
<td>Aging and Adult Services</td>
<td>Nancy Evans, Housing Program Consultant</td>
<td>919-855-3419</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nancy.evans@dhhs.nc.gov">nancy.evans@dhhs.nc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNP</td>
<td>NC SART</td>
<td>Chester Lowder, Executive Director</td>
<td>1-888-989-SART</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chester.lowder@ncfb.org">chester.lowder@ncfb.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Dept. of the Treasury</td>
<td>NC Housing Finance Agency</td>
<td>Paul Kimball, Manager of Rental Assets</td>
<td>919-877-5652</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pekimball@nchfa.com">pekimball@nchfa.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Rural Development</td>
<td>NC Central Office</td>
<td>Randall A. Gore, State Director</td>
<td>919-873-2000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:randy.gore@nc.usda.gov">randy.gore@nc.usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNP</td>
<td>NC VOAD</td>
<td>Cliff Harvell, President</td>
<td>252-341-7008</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ncvoad.pres@gmail.com">ncvoad.pres@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
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Intergovernmental Relations

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Communication and Cooperation among Levels of Government
Local Community Disaster Recovery Overview
NC Statewide Emergency Management Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement
FEMA Public Assistance Request for Supplemental Federal Assistance for Unmet Needs

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.
The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION AMONG LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Agencies: NC Emergency Management, Office of the Governor, NC Association of County Commissioners, NC League of Municipalities

Important points of contact in intergovernmental communication include those described below.

NC Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (NCEM)

- Provides an information entry point into the recovery process for local officials
- Conducts periodic education and training sessions for local officials
- Handles individual local government inquiries and requests

Other State Agencies Administering Recovery Programs

- Provide program information and communicate directly with local governments

Local Governments
- Identify local recovery priorities and request assistance from state program agencies
- Participate in available education and training opportunities

Intergovernmental Relations, Office of the Governor

- Communicates issues of state level representatives of city and county governments to appropriate state officials
- Facilitates responses to issues and concerns identified by representatives of local government

NC Association of County Commissioners (NCACC) and NC League of Municipalities (NCLM)

- Provide workshops and conferences to educate and train local officials
- Communicate local government perspective to state and federal delegations

References:
NCEM website https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003_000010
NCACC website http://www.ncacc.org
NCLM website http://www.nclm.org

LOCAL COMMUNITY DISASTER RECOVERY OVERVIEW

For local governments, recovery involves short-term restoration of essential community functions and long-term rebuilding.
Local government recovery actions involve the following:

- Analyzing post-disaster conditions and opportunities for restoring the community to pre-disaster condition or better
- Identifying needs and priorities in repairing and restoring essential facilities for short-term functioning of the community
- Initiating hazard abatement (short-term) and mitigation (long-term)
- Initiating housing recovery (short- and long-term)
- Identifying methodology for business recovery and resumption
- Providing support for essential economic facility recovery (e.g., ports, highways, and railways)
- Maximizing available state and federal assistance

Recovery Process

- Developing strategies to plan for recovery of hard-hit individual areas while allowing normal functions to continue in unaffected areas
- Developing strategies for community participation and stakeholder investment
- Reorganizing the bureaucracy and policy-adoption process for recovery

NCEM

- Serves as the central repository for executed agreements and provides an annual listing of authorized entities and contact information to all participants
- Coordinates aid and assistance to the requesting party
- Maintains records of all requests and may serve as a FEMA reimbursable entity

Local Governments

- Signs an agreement with the state in order to access the voluntary system of mutual aid and assistance
- Identify local needs or available local resources and initiate requests or offers for assistance according to the mutual aid agreement
- Maintain records of requests and assistance for FEMA reimbursement

NCLM and NCACC

- Help NCEM promote the participation of individual local governments through education and program awareness
- Help implement mutual aid agreements during declared disasters by voluntarily staffing a station within the state’s emergency operations center

References:

NCEM
website [https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003,000010](https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003,000010)

NCACC website
[http://www.ncacc.org](http://www.ncacc.org)

NCLM website
[http://www.nclm.org](http://www.nclm.org)

NC STATEWIDE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MUTUAL AID AND ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

Agencies: NCEM, NCLM, NCACC, FEMA

The state and local governments in NC have executed a voluntary agreement that details the responsibilities of participating local governments during a disaster.

References:

General authority: General Statute 166A-10(b)
website [http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes.HTML/ByChapter/Chapter_166A.html](http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes.HTML/ByChapter/Chapter_166A.html)

NC Statewide Emergency Management Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement, Revision - February 2004

NCEM
website [https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003,000010](https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003,000010)

NCACC website
[http://www.ncacc.org](http://www.ncacc.org)

NCLM website
[http://www.nclm.org](http://www.nclm.org)
FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

_Agencies:_ FEMA

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program provides assistance in the form of supplemental federal grants to states, local governments, tribal nations, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the president.

FEMA Project Categories

To streamline the processing of public assistance grants, FEMA uses the following categories:

- Category A. Debris Removal
- Category B. Emergency Protective Measures
- Category C. Roads and Bridges
- Category D. Water Control Facilities
- Category E. Buildings and Equipment
- Category F. Utilities
- Category G. Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Items

For more information on FEMA Public Assistance, see the Transportation and Infrastructure section of this document (page 115).

References:
FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program website
http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-grant-application-process

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR UNMET NEEDS

_Agencies:_ State Disaster Recovery Task Force, Office of the Governor, NCLM, NCACC, FEMA

Immediately following a disaster, the state collects comprehensive information on damage assessment and losses that will not be covered under standard FEMA assistance programs and works to obtain federal funds to meet those unmet needs.

State Disaster Recovery Task Force (SDRT)

- All members of the SDRT serve as the primary points of contact in collecting all damage assessment information and all recovery needs.
- All recovery team members submit frequent damage assessments to the Governor's Office immediately following the event.

Office of the Governor

- Works with the SDRT to compile all damage assessment information and needs.
- Drafts communication from the governor to the state's congressional delegation, highlighting the current status of disaster recovery and identifying remaining unmet needs that require federal funds.

Governor's Washington, DC, Office

- Serves as the primary point of contact between the state, its congressional delegation, and federal agencies.
- Coordinates with the DC offices of other states affected by disaster.

NCLM and NCACC

- Work with their member local governments to facilitate the communication of information on unmet needs to the state and to the NC congressional delegation in support of federal supplemental funding.

Historically, disasters have created needs, such as those listed in the table entitled Federal Supplemental Requests for Unmet Needs, which can be found on the proceeding pages.
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<td>Damage to Marine Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community Facilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Damage to Interstate Highways</td>
<td>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program</td>
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<td>Damage to Private Bridges and Roads</td>
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<td>HMGP Requests Beyond the FEMA Allocation</td>
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### Contacts:

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<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
<th>Name, Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary</td>
<td>Will Polk, Special Counsel</td>
<td>919-733-2126</td>
<td><a href="mailto:will.polk@ncdps.gov">will.polk@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>NCEM</td>
<td>Michael Sprayberry, Director</td>
<td>919-825-2291</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov">Mike.sprayberry@ncdps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCACC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matt Gunnet, Membership Services Coordinator</td>
<td>919-715-2354</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matt.gunnet@ncacc.org">matt.gunnet@ncacc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCLM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rob Shepherd, Manager of Member Relations and Education</td>
<td>919-715-9767</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rshepherd@nclm.org">rshepherd@nclm.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Governor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Stith, Chief of Staff</td>
<td>919-814-2111</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomas.stith@nc.gov">thomas.stith@nc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risk Management

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- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Other Assistance Programs
- Volunteers
- Insurance for State Agencies and Universities
- Finances
- Communication and Outreach
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Purchase and Contract
- Debris Removal and Transportation
- Survivor Compensation
NC Department of Insurance (NCDOI)
- Assessment Responsibilities
- Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Public Services Group
- Assistance Programs and Responsibilities
- Insurance for State Buildings and Contents
- Consumer Assistance Operations
NC Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General

*All specific contact information is included in the Contact Information section at the end of this section*

The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND LIABILITY CONCERNS

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Other Assistance Programs

Maximum Allowable Benefits

The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) team and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) partner with FEMA to assess damage and deliver FEMA assistance to disaster survivors. It is highly important that all assistance from FEMA’s emergency response teams be consistent with existing law and policy. Assistance is capped by statute and regulation.

Audit Review

Grants are subject to audits; thus, individualized legal review of grants for proper grant language is vital. Improperly documented grant receipts are subject to de-obligation, potentially at the expense of the state.

FEMA Liaisons

State government departments are encouraged to establish a contact person responsible to ensure managerial involvement regarding FEMA-affected decisions.

Reference:
Stafford Act § 406(d)
http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1383153669955-21f970b19e8ea67087b7da9f4af706e/stafford_act_booklet_042213_508e.pdf

Volunteers

Volunteers providing emergency services are legally protected from civil liability in North Carolina. However, there are limitations on civil liability protections for emergency volunteers. They include the following:

- No immunity is granted if services are not deemed reasonable under the circumstances.
- No immunity is granted if acts or omissions amount to gross negligence, wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing.
- No immunity is granted if the volunteer is responsible for (or operating) a vehicle.
- The standard of care required is not altered by the statute, nor is the liability of persons rendering professional services.
- No qualified immunity is granted to the extent the volunteer or charitable organization has liability insurance.

For more information on volunteers, see Volunteers and Donations (page #).
Insurance for State Agencies and Universities

_Agencies:_ NC Department of Insurance (NCDOI)

**Automobile Liability and Physical Damage Insurance on State Vehicles**

All state agencies, universities, and community colleges are required to maintain liability insurance for all state-owned vehicles. The state rejects uninsured or underinsured motorist coverage. The coverage is automatic, and state agencies complete a self-audit at the beginning of the policy year. Physical damage insurance provides collision and comprehensive coverage for scheduled state-owned vehicles. State agencies must individually schedule their vehicles for the auto physical damage policy at the desired coverage using the NCDOI website.

**Reference:**
NC G.S. § 1-539.10, Immunity from civil liability for volunteers: [http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByArticle/Chapter_1/Article_4_38.html](http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByArticle/Chapter_1/Article_4_38.html)

**Use of Personal Vehicles on State Business**

The following policy outlines liability insurance for personal vehicles used on state business.

When an employee uses a personal automobile for state business, the employee’s insurance provides the primary coverage. However, the state’s liability insurance may provide excess liability coverage after all valid and collectable insurance has been exhausted.

The state’s automobile insurance will not reimburse individuals for deductibles under their private insurance.

Any claims involving liability, comprehensive, or collision insurance should be reported to the driver’s insurance carrier. Claims are then settled between the insurance carrier and the individual. The state insurance is involved only as outlined above.

Note: The state reimbursement rate for personal use of private automobiles has an insurance cost allocated into the rate.

**Aviation Liability**

The state maintains a master policy to protect against liability and hull damage connected with the use of scheduled aircraft. Any state agency can purchase coverage depending upon the agency’s needs and can include liability coverage of bodily injury, property damage, passenger bodily injury, and medical payments. Fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft are eligible for coverage. Agencies schedule aircraft to be covered. The policy provides minimum liability limits and includes “guest voluntary settlement” for passengers and crew.

**Excess Liability for State Employees**

The policy provides excess liability insurance for employees covered under the Defense of State Employees Act, NC G.S. 143. All state agencies, universities, and community colleges participate.

**Property (State Buildings and Contents)**

The NCDOI Risk Management Division handles insurance for losses to the state’s buildings and their contents. Property insurance is typically provided through the State Property Fire Insurance Fund, although coverage for certain types of property may be provided by NCDOI through private insurance companies. All state buildings and contents are eligible for property insurance coverage. To receive reimbursement for property losses, state agencies must have purchased insurance for the peril that caused the loss from the State Property Fire Insurance Fund or from a private insurance company through NCDOI.
Workers’ Compensation
The state self-funds or insures workers’ compensation in accordance with the North Carolina General Statutes.

Finances
Agencies: State Bureau of Investigation; Department of Insurance, Risk Management Section
To avoid the risks of waste, fraud, and abuse, management in all organizations should recognize the importance of, and commit to, the establishment and maintenance of a strong system of internal control.
Specifically, all transactions and other significant events should be clearly documented, recorded, and classified. Transactions and significant events should be executed by authorized persons only.

Separation of Duties
Organizations should identify responsible parties to carry out each aspect of the financial process to reduce the risk of error, waste, or wrongful acts as well as the risk of such acts going undetected. Qualified and continuous supervision should be provided to ensure that internal control objectives are achieved. Assign specific individuals to custody, accountability, and maintenance for assets. Periodic comparison should be made of the assets with the records to determine whether the two agree.
Only state employees or authorized volunteers should handle state funds.

Reporting Concerns of Violation
Notify the NC State Bureau of Investigation as well as the NCDII Risk Management Division upon discovery of a loss involving employee dishonesty or computer fraud no later than 30 days after the discovery of the loss.
For more information on finances, see Finance (page 62).

Communications and Outreach
Agencies: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Communication Guidelines
Published by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Communicating in a Crisis: Risk Communication Guidelines for Public Officials, may be a useful resource for public officials on the general principles of effective communication and on working with the news media.

Reference:
Communicating in a Crisis: Risk Communication Guidelines for Public Officials
www.riskcommunication.samhsa.gov/index.htm

Proper Assignment of Communication Responsibilities
The individual communicating with the public or media must always be the appropriate individual to do so. The information conveyed must be accurate and appropriate for the situation and the environment in which it is being delivered.

Proper Release of Public Records and Information
Follow state guidelines for releasing any public records or information. Refer to “Guidelines for Public Records” at the following website for applicable public records laws and other pertinent information.

Reference:
“Guidelines for Public Records,” http://www.ncdoj.gov/getdoc/ef04d580-eee7-4cfe-b2ec-06c26a6f95b9/AG-open-government-booklet-4-8-08.aspx

Involves Appropriate State Officials
Involves the agency’s general counsel, the public information officer, and/or the Governor’s Press Office when appropriate before disseminating information. Information to be released may be protected by the Privacy Act and/or exempt as a public record under the Public Records Act.
For more information on communications, see Communications and Outreach (page #).

Environment

Environmental Regulations Overview
The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) maintains a list of statutes, administrative code provisions, and policies that affect the broad range of environmental concerns of any disaster recovery effort.

Waivers of Documentation and NC Environmental Policy Act (NCEPA)
The NC Administrative Code may preclude the requirement of certain environmental documentation during a disaster event. Such issues should be discussed with agency legal counsel before making decisions.

Reference:
15A NC A.C. 01C.0412

Agriculture
If the state provides supplemental funds in addition to USDA assistance programs, NCDA&CS must establish clear communication with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and/or Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to ensure that the assistance programs operate in concert without leaving gaps or creating redundancies.

Issues in Sharing Agency Information
Documentation, verification of claims, and available funding are significant issues facing program administrators and staff. The success of disaster recovery programs depends on the cooperation of state and federal agencies in securely and effectively sharing information, some of which may be subject to privacy laws. Failure to effectively and appropriately document and verify information shared between agencies may lead to issues of fraud or inequitable award distribution.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
A memorandum of understanding between NCDA&CS and USDA/FSA is necessary to minimize staff hours, miles, and expenses and to improve reimbursement time to the applicants. This MOU would be used only in the case of a crop disaster. MOUs between NCDA&CS and USDA/APHIS shall also be pursued and enacted in the case of mass animal disposal or similar disaster. If at the time of a disaster a MOU is not in place, the project manager or NCDA&CS person of authority instigates discussions with appropriate USDA officials to begin a process that will allow sharing of critical data. This practice ultimately saves the state thousands of hours and dollars in data collection and improves the accuracy of the data.

Communications and Outreach
NCDA&CS should ensure that applicants for USDA assistance take all the necessary steps required to be eligible for other assistance. This may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Completing an application for USDA assistance
- Signing a waiver, if necessary, to allow exchange of information between NCDA&CS and USDA
- Filing insurance claims

Qualification
Risk management may involve determining whether the damage qualifies for assistance. Another issue is the lack of documentation for the loss. In the case of crop loss, USDA/FSA data have been used to determine approval of the applicant’s loss. If the claim has not been filed with USDA/FSA, then field verifiers must visit the farm to collect claim data and loss documentation. Claims should not be approved or denied in the field. The packet containing all documents should be returned to Raleigh, where an approval team should be responsible for reviewing them. Specific notes from the field verifiers can be used to help determine whether a claim is approved.
Maximum Payments
Legislation may authorize payment amounts when available funding is less than is needed to pay claims at the authorized level.

Example: Although legislation may allow payment for up to 40% of the damages, the available funding distributed across qualified applications may only allow reimbursement at a rate of 30%. Under this example, the total amount of all losses must be determined before a reimbursement rate can be calculated. This step delays loss payments to all applicants in that claim category.

Payment Cap
Depending on the size of the loss and the reimbursement rate, some claimants may receive very large payments. Federal programs impose a dollar and percentage cap on individual payments. Several high payouts can cause the total payout amount to rise above the amount allocated, thereby reducing the total payout percentage. Imposing a state cap may allow remaining applicants to receive the maximum payment percentage.

Confidentiality
Regardless of the program, NCDA&CS personnel have access to sensitive financial data, including Social Security numbers and Employer Identification numbers. Measures must be undertaken to protect this information during the claims process and while the information is retained under the records retention schedule. While much of the information is public record, proper scrutiny of data is necessary before the information is released for public review.

For more information on agricultural issues, see Agriculture (page 18).

Purchase and Contract

Agencies: NC Department of Administration

Special Emergency Purchasing Provisions
NCEM and certain members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) are authorized to make certain purchases for emergency protective measures, which include ice, water, generators, food, and other necessary supplies.

References:
NC G.S. § 143-57, Purchases of articles in certain emergencies
1 NC A.C. SB.1602, Emergencies

Department of Administration
Purchase and Contract Division
The Purchase and Contract Division (Department of Administration) establishes term contracts for goods and services needed during a disaster; and assists in locating mobile homes, supplies, meals, cots, blankets, ice, etc.

Special Emergency Authority of Secretary of Administration
In cases of emergency, the Secretary of Administration may obtain, in the open market, any necessary supplies, materials, equipment, printing, or services for immediate delivery to any department, institution, or agency of state government. Expenditures exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000) must be reported promptly to the Division of Purchase and Contract.

Reference:
NC G.S. § 143-57 and 1 NC A.C. SB.1602

Debris Removal and Transportation

Agencies: FEMA, NCDPS, NCEM, NCDOT
FEMA is authorized to provide grants to state or local government for debris removal. FEMA may make grants to any state or local government or owner or operator of a private nonprofit facility for the purpose of removing from publicly or privately owned lands and waters any debris or wreckage resulting from a major disaster.

FEMA authorizes reimbursement for debris removal that it determines to be in the public interest. Under federal regulations, FEMA has reimbursed for debris removal when there are threats to public health and safety or to the economic recovery of the community or when significant damage to improved property is likely. If these requirements are not met, FEMA will not reimburse the state.

Debris removal has been the largest expenditure for the state during a disaster or emergency. The state
faces management and financial risks when it performs debris removal. If FEMA deems certain debris removal costs ineligible, it will not reimburse the state for those costs.

Reference:
44 C.F.R. § 206.224 FEMA: Debris Removal from Private Property

System Roads
System roads are roads owned by a state or local government agency.

Typically, the state performs debris removal on state system roads, whereas local governments (such as municipalities) perform debris removal on city streets.

The State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) tasks the NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) as the primary agency to perform debris removal from state system roads. NCDOT hires contractors to perform the debris removal. State liability exposure exists as a result of these contracts.

Non-system Roads
Non-system roads may be defined as those roads that are not recognized for maintenance by either the state or local government. A significant number of the state’s roads are non-system roads. These roads may have public right-of-way.

FEMA may authorize the reimbursement for debris removal from non-system roads if it finds that it is “in the public interest.” Likewise, if FEMA determines that the debris removal is not “in the public interest,” it will not provide reimbursement.

However, should FEMA approve the debris removal, the state has determined that it will be responsible for removal under the conditions established by FEMA, and in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between NCDPS, NCEM, and NCDOT. The MOA provides a means for NCEM to task NCDOT to perform debris removal from private property and non-state system roads and streets.

To receive reimbursement from FEMA, the work must meet FEMA’s work eligibility requirements, which state that the item of work must be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. FEMA may assert that it is not the legal responsibility of NCDOT to clear debris from non-system roads and that expenses are, therefore, not reimbursable.

State financial risk exists if the state performs debris removal on non-system roads and FEMA determines that the work does not meet its work eligibility requirements because it is not the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. If FEMA makes such a determination, it will not reimburse the state for debris removal from non-system roads.

Reference:
44 C.F.R. § 206.223

Private Property
FEMA reimburses for debris removal on private property only if it causes a public health and safety hazard, the work is pre-approved by FEMA, and the property owner’s insurance is deducted from the amount of federal assistance.

North Carolina’s Emergency Operations Plan indicates that state agencies will not remove debris from private property unless a “Right-of-Entry” form is signed by the property owner. See also the MOA between CCPS, NCEM, and NCDOT.

The EOP states that NCDOT will not perform debris removal from private property unless it is tasked by the governor to do so, and it will remove the debris from the public right-of-way only.

The state’s liability exposure exists if the state does not perform debris removal on private property and it is determined that debris removal on private property was necessary to protect the public health and safety. Furthermore, the state’s liability exposure exists if state agencies perform debris removal on private property but did not have the property owner execute the “Right-of-Entry” form prior to the removal of debris from the owner’s property.

For more information on debris removal, see Transportation and Infrastructure (page 112).
**Survivor Compensation**

The Division of Victim Compensation Services (DPS) reimburses citizens who suffer medical expenses and lost wages as a result of being an innocent survivor of a crime committed in North Carolina. Should a terrorist incident occur in North Carolina, survivors and their families are eligible to apply for assistance.

Assistance covers medical care, counseling, lost wages, and funerals. North Carolina is a payer of last resort, paying for financial losses not covered by other sources, including, but not limited to, health insurance; auto or disability insurance; public funds, such as Medicaid or workers’ compensation; or restitution paid by the offender.

The program does not compensate survivors for damaged or stolen property or for pain and suffering.

**Eligibility**

To be eligible, applicants must fall into one of the following categories:

- Survivor, defined as a person who suffers personal injury or death caused by criminally injurious conduct, which is defined as conduct that poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death and is punishable under the law
- Dependent of a deceased survivor
- Person authorized to act on behalf of a survivor or dependent
- Third person who provided benefits to the survivor or his/her family other than in the course or scope of his/her employment, business, or profession

**References:**
- Title 44 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*
- FEMA Public Assistance Policy Digest
- FEMA Public Assistance Guide
- FEMA Applicant Handbook
- FEMA Debris Management Guide
- FEMA Public Assistance Response and Recovery Directorate Policy Memoranda
- Chapter 166A of the *NC General Statutes*
- NC Emergency Operations Plan

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**NC DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE**

**Assessment Responsibilities**

In the event of a catastrophe, the state must gain quick and necessary information concerning the magnitude of the disaster. This information assists in the determination of a federal disaster declaration, and it assists insurance industry personnel in preparing to serve the consumers’ needs. NCEM may call upon NCDPI, through its SERT agreements, to establish damage assessment teams, which are staffed by NCDPI personnel.

**Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)**

The Office of the State Fire Marshal provides inspection personnel to assist local inspection authorities.

This office may be mobilized and become part of the SERT by taking on the role of lead agency for emergency response functions, damage assessment, and inspection assistance through a separate agreement with NCEM.

The Risk Management Division handles insurance for losses to state buildings, as well as business-related property contained in those buildings.

**Public Services Group**

Consumer, Agent Services, and Investigations Divisions are responsible for assisting consumers, insurance agents, insurance adjusters, and insurance companies with insurance matters that arise after a natural disaster.

**References:**
- Victims Compensation Services Division website [http://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=003_002144](http://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=003_002144)
- NC Crime Victims Compensation Act (NC G.S. § 15B)
Assistance Programs and Responsibilities

Fire and Rescue Response
NCDOI performs various functions dealing with the response of fire and rescue equipment. For example, NCDOI personnel may assist in the coordination of local fire and rescue efforts, staff a local emergency operations center, act as the incident management team, or participate in swift water rescue.

Typically, NCEM responds to requests for these types of assistance.

Reference:
NCDOI website
http://www.ncdoi.com/

Insurance for State Buildings and Contents
The Risk Management Division handles insurance for losses to the state’s buildings and the contents in these buildings.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund typically provides property insurance, although coverage for certain types of property may be placed by NCDOI through private insurance companies. All state buildings and contents are eligible for property insurance coverage. To receive reimbursement for property losses, state agencies must have purchased insurance for the peril that caused the loss from the State Property Fire Insurance Fund or from a private insurance company through NCDOI.

Consumer Assistance Operations
NCDOI assists consumers and other affected licensed parties (agents, adjusters, and insurance companies) with insurance matters that arise due to natural disasters. Assistance may include the following services.

Consumer Division
- Answers policy coverage questions
- Responds to consumer complaints
- Participates in Victim Assistance Centers (VACs) established in designated counties
- Furnishes insurance brochures and complaint forms to consumers
- Furnishes statistical data relating to complaints, inquiries, and VACs

Agent Services Division
- Assists consumers in locating a company adjuster or agent
- Notifies insurance companies of the parameters for utilizing emergency adjusters
- Responds to licensure questions involving agents and adjusters

Investigations Division
- Responds to consumer-reported situations involving fraud
- Responds to situations reported by an insurance company, agent, or adjuster involving fraud

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
The Attorney General’s Office is comprised of several sections that advise state agencies in legal matters. The Legal Services Section of the DOJ maintains a list of section attorneys and their specialties.

Each member of the Attorney General’s Office can assist an assigned state agency with issues following an emergency/disaster. Additionally, the Attorney General’s staff can help the public with certain disaster-related issues.
## Contacts:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
<th>Name, Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCDPS</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary</td>
<td>Will Polk, Special Counsel</td>
<td>919-733-2126</td>
<td><a href="mailto:will.polk@ncdps.gov">will.polk@ncdps.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NC Office of State Fire</td>
<td>Risk Management Division</td>
<td>Bryan Heckle, Interim Director</td>
<td>919-661-5880 Ext: 234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall (OSFM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDOJ</td>
<td>Cheryl A Perry, Assistant Attorney General</td>
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<td>919-716-6565</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDOA</td>
<td>Office of Purchasing and Contracts</td>
<td>Sam Byassee, Deputy State Purchasing Officer</td>
<td>919-807-4533</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sam.byassee@doa.nc.gov">Sam.byassee@doa.nc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transportation and Infrastructure

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NC Department of Transportation
- NCDOT Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan
- Highways
- Railroads
- Ferries
- Aviation
Repair to State Buildings
Federal Highway Administration
- Assessment
- Emergency Relief
- Permanent Repairs
FEMA Public Assistance
Electric Utilities
- Planning
- Response
- Resources

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.*

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at [http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster).

NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is the primary state agency overseeing the recovery and restoration of the state’s transportation infrastructure.

NCDOT Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan

After the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), the Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan manages traffic and regulates highway use to expedite and facilitate vehicle movement. The plan includes civilian evacuations, military movements, and responsibilities of each participating state and federal department managing the roadways during an emergency.

NCDOT responsibilities include these:

- Implementing appropriate emergency response plan(s) based on the event
- Providing road closure, condition and detour information as changes occur and as required
- Evaluating highway damage and determining the effect on traffic movement
- Monitoring the travel capacities of the clear and regulated routes
- Designating highways as regulated routes within the Strategic Highway Network pursuant to the event
- Coordinating with adjoining states to facilitate highway traffic movements
- Implementing the Ferry Division Emergency Operations Plan
- Preparing and releasing highway information to the public and pertinent governmental agencies, and coordinating public information activity with the EOC/SERT Public Information Office to ensure consistency of information/instructions to the public

Specific agency responsibilities are described below by NCDOT divisions.

Highways

**Agencies:** NCDOT Division of Highways, NCDOT State Maintenance Operations

Assessment

NCDOT conducts preliminary damage assessments and damage and inspection reports. Reporting procedures are coordinated through NCDOT county maintenance personnel and district offices. Information is collected and tasks are assigned for recovery efforts based upon priorities of restoring transportation services.

Debris Removal

NCDOT will work with municipalities, counties, and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) following a debris-generating event to coordinate debris removal responsibilities between the NCDOT and affected local governments. Municipalities should have a Debris Management Plan that
addresses debris removal from municipal-owned road systems and rights-of-way (ROW). Counties should also have contingency plans for debris removal in unincorporated areas of the county, and/or for establishing debris management sites in order to receive debris removed by NCDOT in the unincorporated areas of the county. Generally, the NCDOT removes disaster-generated debris that is deposited by the storm onto NCDOT-maintained roads and ROW. Municipalities and counties may be responsible for subsequent passes to remove debris placed by citizens onto NCDOT ROWs.

In order to be eligible for removal, debris must:
- be storm related,
- be on the right-of-way of an eligible applicant’s road system
- pose an immediate threat to public health and safety.

NCDOT receives reimbursements from FEMA and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

For more information on debris removal, see Risk Management (page 103).

Restoration of Infrastructure

NCDOT repairs or replaces bridges or roadways damaged in a disaster. Eligibility requires that the structure or roadway be on the NCDOT state-maintained road system. Ineligible structures and roads include private bridges and roads not maintained by NCDOT (i.e., non-system roads). NCEM must review and determine the eligibility of projects. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

References:
NCDOT website
http://www.ncdot.gov/
FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program website
Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program website
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm
NCDOT Emergency Response and Procedures Manual
https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx

Stafford Act at 42 U.S.C. §5121 et. seq. (link)
Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulation
http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title44/44tab_02.tpl
FEMA Public Assistance Policy Digest
FEMA Public Assistance Guide
FEMA Applicant Handbook
FEMA Debris Management Guide
FEMA Public Assistance Response and Recovery Directorate Policy Memoranda
Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByChapter/Chapter_166A.html
NC Emergency Operations Plan

Railroads

Agency: NCDOT Rail Division

NCDOT responds as requested to needs initiated through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). It assists the National Guard and other groups by transporting troops, other personnel, and/or equipment to disaster response points. NCDOT also helps railroads file claims with FEMA and oversees the restoration of any rail service that was hindered by the disaster. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

Reference:
NCDOT Emergency Response and Procedures Manual
https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx
Ferries

**Agency:** NCDOT Ferry Division

**Emergency Evacuation from Ocracoke Island**

When notified by a proper authority of Ocracoke Island evacuation, NCDOT alters ferry schedules and routes as necessary to accommodate the existing requirements.

**Transport of Emergency Equipment**

Upon request from the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC), NCDOT transports fuel, generators, and heavy debris removal equipment. FHWA reimburses NCDOT for general maintenance funds at 100% of the eligible cost.

References:
NCDOT Ferry Division
NCDOT Emergency Response and Procedures Manual
[https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx](https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx)

Aviation

**Agency:** NCDOT Aviation Division

NCDOT provides resources for aerial photography and reconnaissance needed in disaster-related damage assessment. NCDOT receives reimbursements from FEMA and FHWA for its work. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of eligible the cost. NCDOT also helps assess damage to public airports upon request and allocates state and federal funds, if available, for repair and restoration to airport infrastructure.

References:
Aviation Division
NCDOT Emergency Response and Procedures Manual
[https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx](https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Asset-Management/Pages/Disaster.aspx)

REPAIR TO STATE BUILDINGS

**Agency:** NCDOA State Construction Office

The State Construction Office provides professional staff and technical expertise as necessary to assist the NCEM or other agencies as requested. Services offered for disaster recovery include the following:

- Processing cost estimates and contracts related to construction or renovation of state buildings
- Reviewing and approving all plans and specifications
- Supervising the vetting of design contracts
- Overseeing inspection and acceptance of all work done
- Conducting assessments of state facilities to identify deficiencies
- Providing administrative and technical support to the State Building Commission

For additional information on the State Construction Office, see Risk Management (page 103).

Reference:
State Construction Office Website

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

**Agencies:** FHWA, NCDOT county maintenance personnel, NCDOT State Road Maintenance Unit

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in the US Department of Transportation oversees the maintenance and operation of all federal highways. It is the primary federal agency in restoring this infrastructure after a disaster. The FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) program uses the Highway Trust Fund for repair or reconstruction of federally aided highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered damage as a result of natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause. The ER program supplements the commitment of resources by the states, its political subdivisions, and other federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions.
Assessment

NCDOT county maintenance personnel coordinate all damage inspection reports through the district offices and the State Road Maintenance Unit, which submits all reports to USDOT FHWA.

Emergency Relief

The Emergency Relief Program (ER) provides for repair and restoration of highway facilities to pre-disaster conditions.

Eligibility requirements state that the roadway or bridge damage must be on federally aided highways and must be the direct result of an approved natural disaster or catastrophic failure. The ER funds are not intended to replace other federal aid or state or local funds for new construction to increase capacity, correct non-disaster deficiencies, or otherwise improve highway facilities.

General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 100% of the actual cost for the first 180 days after the disaster.

Permanent Repairs

Permanent repairs are undertaken to restore a highway to its pre-disaster condition after emergency repairs have been completed.

Eligibility requires that the roadway and bridge damage be on federally aided highways that were damaged by an approved natural disaster or catastrophic failure. Ineligible structures and roads include private bridges and roads not part of the federal aid system, i.e., secondary routes and non-system roads.

General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 90% and 80% of the actual cost.

References:
USDOT FHWA Emergency Relief Program website http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm
Title 23, United States Code, Section 668, Authorization of FHWA Emergency Relief Program

FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Agencies: NCEM Public Assistance, NCDOT State Road Maintenance Operations

The Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program in the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides assistance to states, local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to help recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the president. Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (often the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25%) is shared with the subgrantees (eligible applicants).

Following a disaster, the governor requests that FEMA conduct a joint preliminary damage assessment with the state to verify damage and estimate the amount of supplemental assistance needed. The governor then sends a request letter to the president, directed through the regional director of the appropriate FEMA region. After a declaration is made, FEMA designates the areas eligible for assistance and the types of assistance available.

Reporting procedures are coordinated through the NCDOT State Road Maintenance Unit, NCDOT county maintenance personnel and district offices, and FEMA.

The FEMA PA program provides assistance as indicated below for the following categories applicable to transportation and infrastructure of the nonfederal highway system.

Category A: Debris Removal

The program covers activities to pick up, reduce, and dispose of all debris caused by a hurricane, snow and ice, flood, tornado, wildfire, or other disaster.

Eligibility requires that the debris be storm related, be on NCDOT right-of-way, and pose an immediate threat to public health and safety. Debris located off NCDOT right-of-way is not eligible.

NCDOT receives reimbursements from FEMA. The work must be completed within six months of the disaster declaration date. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.
Category B: Emergency Protective Measures

Emergency protective measures include eliminating or reducing immediate threats to life, public health, or safety. They also include eliminating or reducing immediate hazards that pose threats of significant damage to improved public property.

Eligibility requires that actions be taken to reduce disaster damage, ensure the continuation of essential public services, and protect lives and public health or safety. Ineligible structures and roads include private bridges and roads not maintained by NCDOT, i.e., non-system roads.

Generally, work is performed 48-72 hours prior to the disaster and 48-72 hours immediately following the disaster. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

Category C: Roads and Bridges

Eligibility requires that damage be a result of the declared disaster. Upgrades necessary to meet current standards for road and bridge construction may be eligible for public assistance. Ineligible structures and roads include private bridges and roads not maintained by NCDOT, i.e., non-system roads.

Work must be completed within 18 months of the disaster declaration date. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Eligibility requires that damage be a result of the declared disaster. Buildings, including contents, are eligible for repair or replacement. When equipment is not repairable, FEMA will approve the cost of replacement with used items that are approximately the same age, capacity, and condition.

Applicants must provide FEMA with insurance policies and settlement information. General maintenance funds are reimbursed at 75% of the eligible cost.

Category F: Utilities

Many utilities are eligible for FEMA Public Assistance. Typically, eligible utilities include the following:

- Water treatment plants and delivery systems
- Power generation and distribution facilities (including generators, substations, and power lines)
- Sewage collection systems and treatment plants
- Telecommunications

The facility owner is responsible for determining the extent of damage incurred. FEMA does not provide funds for random surveys to look for damage, such as video inspection of sewer lines.

If disaster-related damage is evident, FEMA may pay for inspections to determine the extent of the damage and method of repair.

While FEMA will pay for restoration of damaged utilities, FEMA does not provide funds for increased operating expenses resulting from a disaster. Similarly, FEMA cannot provide funds for revenue lost if a utility is shut down. However, the cost of establishing temporary emergency services in the event of a utility shut-down may be eligible.

For more information on FEMA public assistance, see Intergovernmental Relations (page 98).

References:
FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program Web site
http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/index.shtm
Public Assistance Guide, FEMA-322

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Agencies: Investor-owned power companies, municipal power companies, electric membership corporations, NCEM, NC DEQ, Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources

After any disaster, restoration of utilities to all customers is a top priority. It is important that utility providers repair and rebuild infrastructure while putting high priorities on the safety of the public and the personnel restoring service, as well as compliance with all environmental regulations.
Planning

For predictable events, such as ice storms, hurricanes, and other weather-related events, planning begins several days prior to the actual event. Planning activities include the following:

- Placing all personnel on alert
- Modeling the damage impact based on weather projections
- Holding conference calls to mutual aid utilities
- Notifying key suppliers
- Making conference calls to regions and support teams to confirm event plans
- Contacting state and county emergency management organizations
- Issuing public safety messages to the media

Response

The initial focus is immediate safety hazards, such as downed electrical wires and other conditions that may endanger the public. Initial response is made by locally assigned resources. The priority for restoration is generally in the order listed below with many restorations occurring simultaneously.

- Public safety-related situations (e.g., fallen power lines)
- Emergency services (hospitals, fire departments, police stations, etc.)
- Critical infrastructure (water and sewer facilities)
- Main feeder lines and subfeeders to restore the greatest number of customers
- Lateral tap lines, followed by transformer outages and individual service lines

Assessment

Assessment is made by assessment teams that may be staged in a designated area in preparation for a major storm or may be traveling to the areas soon after the storm has passed through. Early assessment focuses on the main feeders and subfeeders. Assessment of smaller tap lines and individual services follows the initial review. Work begins on the most critical lines while assessments are underway. Assessments are consolidated for an overall view of the damage to ensure adequate resources are available to assist with the recovery.

Resources

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements are used in sharing resources for utility restoration.

For more information on mutual aid agreements, see Intergovernmental Relations (page 98).

Shelters and Mass Care

Power providers work closely with local and county officials to identify and determine the restoration priority of critical facilities within a service area or jurisdiction before an emergency or disaster occurs. Local and county officials must evaluate the effectiveness of providing shelter and mass care while considering power outage and restoration intervals.

References:

Local or County Emergency Management Offices
https://www.ncdps.gov/index2.cfm?a=000003.000010.000073.0000513

Electricities of North Carolina
http://www.electricities.com

North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation
http://www.nemcs.com

Dominion North Carolina Power
http://www.dom.com

Duke Energy
http://www.duke-energy.com
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<tbody>
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Volunteers and Donations Management

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General Operating Procedures
Governor's Emergency Information
Bilingual Hotline
Donated Goods
Volunteers
Monetary Donations

*All specific contact information is included in Contact Information at the end of this section.

Information on contacts, organizations, and programs is subject to change. The most current version of this document can be found at http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/disaster.

GENERAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

These operating procedures are a continuation of the volunteers and donations management procedures found in Tab D to Appendix 5 to Annex A of the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service in the Office of the Governor manages processes related to coordinating self-deployed, unaffiliated volunteers and donated goods during activation of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

The state’s volunteers and donations manager coordinates with the Human Services, Logistics and Joint Information Center branches of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). During SERT activation, representatives from NC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NCOVAD) are present in the Human Service Branch.

The state’s volunteer and donations manager works closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Voluntary Agency Liaison (FEMA VAL), who is deployed to NC after a disaster. The FEMA VAL coordinates disaster relief activities of established and ad-hoc voluntary organizations that provide goods or services to survivors. The FEMA VAL assists affected communities in forming a long-term recovery group by collaborating with representatives from local community-based and faith-based organizations, businesses, agencies, etc.

The Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery is created and maintained in the NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service.

References:
Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery

GOVERNOR’S EMERGENCY INFORMATION BILINGUAL HOTLINE

Agency: NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

If necessary in disasters, the hotline is activated and managed by the NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service in the Office of the Governor. Individuals in the state may dial a toll-free number where operators provide emergency information and information about need for donated funds or goods. Operators also provide registration information to individuals who may wish to volunteer.

If activated, the hotline remains open until it is no longer necessary. Depending on the nature and severity of the disaster, the hotline may remain open during recovery efforts to allow individuals to receive important recovery information from operators.

Reference:
Hotline Standard Operating Procedures
DONATED GOODS

Soliciting for Donations – Public Information Campaign

**Agencies:** Governor’s Press Office, NCDPS Communications Office, NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

At the onset of the disaster, the state’s volunteer and donations manager implements a public information campaign to encourage donations of specific goods, funding, and/or services needed to address the disaster. The campaign continues, if necessary, into the long-term recovery phase of the event.

The Governor’s Press Office, the Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) Communications Office, and NC Emergency Management (NCEM) coordinate the campaign. Speeches by the governor and senior state officials inform the public of the need for donations and how individuals can best contribute.

**Reference:**

Processing Offers of Donated Goods

**Agencies:** NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service, NCVOAD

Offers of donated goods may be received in two ways: (1) hotline operators may intake information related to an offer of product and enter it in a web-based system; or (2) operators may provide the website address to the caller so they may make their offer online.

The state’s volunteer and donations manager monitors the online system to determine the nature and quantity of items being offered and whether offers are needed and will be accepted.

If an offer of goods is accepted, the donor is responsible for shipping or delivering their donated product to the state’s long-term recovery warehouse (see below). Donors must arrange delivery of all shipments with warehouse management before the delivery can be accepted. The warehouse management provides shipping and delivery information to the donor.

If a state long-term recovery warehouse is not opened during a disaster, the state’s volunteer and donations manager will direct offers of donated goods to NCVOAD member organizations that may have their own warehouse facilities.

**Receiving and Distributing Donated Goods**

**Agencies:** NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service, NCVOAD

Donated goods that are unsuitable for use in the long-term recovery phase or that are health hazards, including used mattresses, are not accepted via the web-based system. However, unusable items that cannot be turned away are destroyed or donated to a member organization of NCVOAD or other suitable charity.

After the warehouse receives donated goods, NCVOAD member organizations are informed of the inventory. The organizations identify items needed, coordinate pick up of the items with warehouse management, and distribute the donated goods to their designated distribution points within local affected communities. As completely as possible, organizations document the chain of custody of the donated goods to the end user.

The warehouse manager must be prepared to handle and dispose of unneeded and unwanted donated goods. Any product donation that is designated or restricted to a specific organization is referred to that organization.

**Reference:**
NCVOAD membership list [https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/NCVOADmembership](https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/NCVOADmembership)

Long-Term Recovery Warehouse

**Agencies:** NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service, NCVOAD

The state’s volunteer and donations manager, in consultation with NCVOAD, determines if the state will open a long-term recovery donated goods warehouse for a limited time. Decision factors include:

- Nature and severity of the event
• Damage assessments from the state and NCOOAD organizations
• Need for major long-term recovery efforts
• Warehouse location and management

The volunteer and donations manager attempts to secure a free warehouse facility, including any feasible, vacant state-owned facility.

The volunteer and donations manager determines the location of the warehouse and informs NCOOAD leadership and the member organization that will manage the warehouse. Items such as building materials, building supplies, etc. that are received in the response phase of the disaster, but are not immediately needed, may be stored in the warehouse.

Reference:
Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery

VOLUNTEERS

Soliciting for Volunteers – Public Information Campaign

Agencies: Governor’s Press Office, NCDPS Communications Office, NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

Based on volunteer needs assessments provided by NCOOAD member organizations and local emergency managers, the state’s volunteer and donations manager may deem it necessary to launch a public information campaign to address the immediate and long-term need for assistance. The campaign continues, if necessary, into the long-term recovery phase of the disaster.

The Governor’s Press Office and NCDPS Communications Office coordinate the campaign. Speeches by the governor and senior state officials inform the public of the need for volunteers and how individuals can best serve.

In the latter phases of long-term recovery, the state’s volunteer and donations manager may solicit volunteers for NCOOAD organizations through e-mail networks and press releases issued by the Governor’s Press Office.

Reference:

Registering Volunteers

Agencies: NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

If donated services are needed, the public will be provided information detailing how they may register to help. Registration may be accomplished by (1) receiving operator assistance from the Governor’s Emergency Information Bilingual Hotline; or (2) self-registering online. The registration process is for unaffiliated volunteers only (those who are not connected with, or trained by, disaster response organizations).

Registration includes detailing the volunteer’s skills, experience and availability to help. The state’s volunteer and donations manager provides hotline operators with specific guidance for providing registration to volunteers.

Self-deployed volunteers may also register at a local Volunteer Reception Center (VRC), if one has been established following the disaster. A VRC is a facility where the following activities may occur:

• Unaffiliated volunteers may go to a VRC to register to help
• Local organizations/agencies may contact a VRC to express their need for volunteers
• Volunteers are matched with the needs

Local VRCs may be opened in the response phase of disasters and remain open in the beginning stages of long-term recovery. They should be set up with the acknowledgement and support of local emergency management directors.

Placing/Referring Volunteers

Agencies: NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

Registered volunteers may be referred to a NCOOAD member organization or to any viable organization or agency requesting assistance following the disaster. The referral may be made as a result of online registration or registering at a VRC.
All efforts are made to place or refer all individuals who register to help; however, there may not be volunteer opportunities available for everyone.

References:
How to set up a VRC, Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery
CNCS Managing Spontaneous Volunteers in Times of Disaster

MONETARY DONATIONS

Agencies: NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

After a disaster the NC Disaster Relief Fund may be activated by the governor. The fund provides individuals with an additional option for making financial donations to assist survivors. If activated, the fund is managed by the NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service.

A nonprofit organization serves as the financial agency for the fund and waives administrative fees. All donations are received and processed, manually or electronically, by the NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service. They are then processed and deposited by the nonprofit.

Donated funds are granted to NCVOAD member organizations engaged in long-term recovery efforts to help those individuals with little or no insurance.

Public Information Campaign

Agencies: Governor’s Press Office, NCDPS Communications Office, NC Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service

The Governor’s Press Office coordinates the campaign to promote financial donations to assist survivors in need. Press releases and speeches by state officials inform the public of how they can best contribute. The campaign encourages individuals to make a financial donation to any voluntary organization active in disaster response or to the NC Disaster Relief Fund.

References:
NCVOAD Long-Term Recovery Guide
Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery
Reaching Out to Those in Need: A Guide to Establishing a Successful Disaster Relief Fund
Sample Guidelines from Previous Funds, Volunteer and Donations Management Reference Guide for Long-Term Recovery
National VOAD
http://www.nvoad.org
NCVOAD
https://www.ncvoad.org/cms/
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Office/Division</th>
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