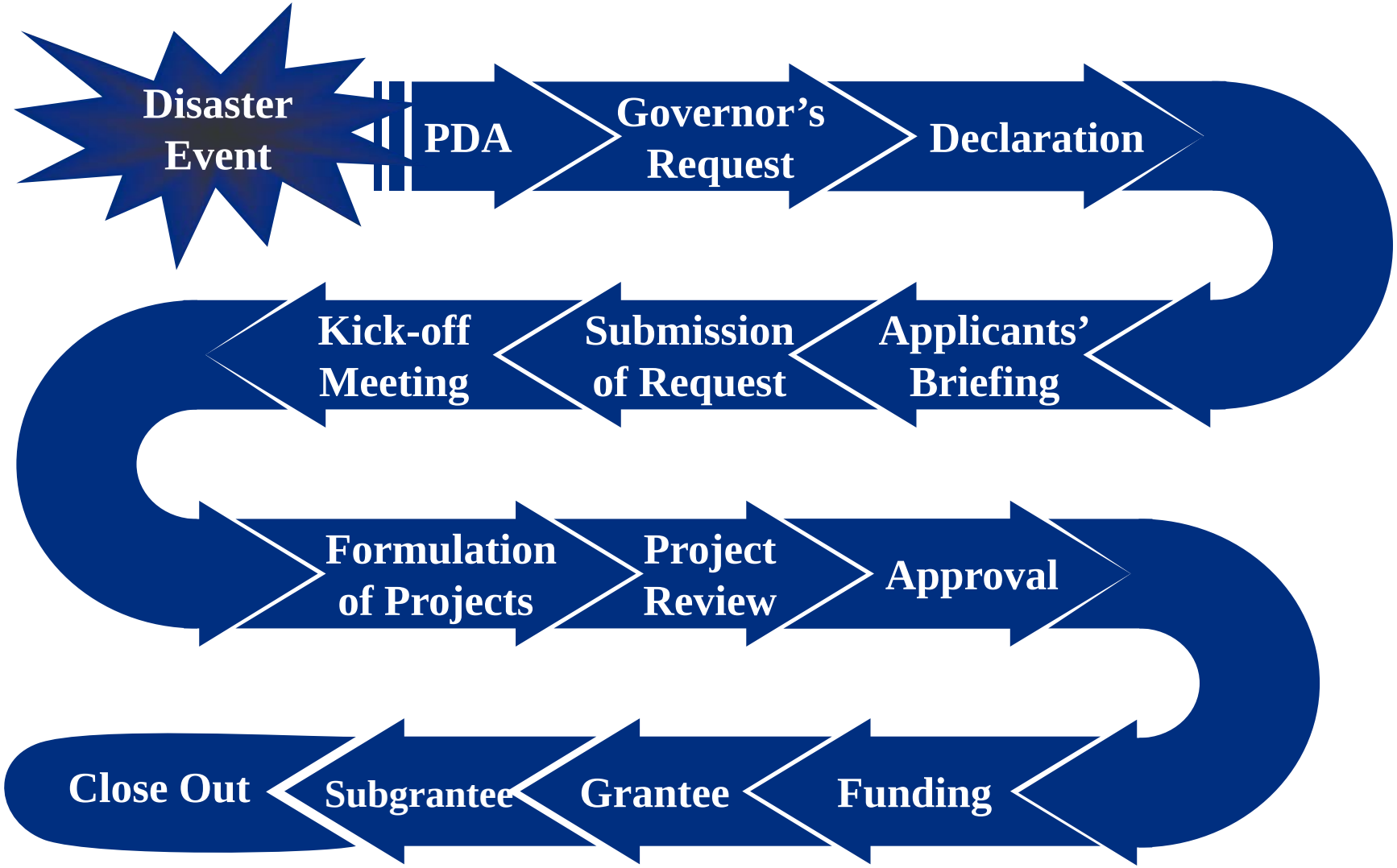
Advanced Recovery

Unified Disaster Council

The Public Assistance Process



FEMA

After an Event

- Local Proclamation
- Evaluate the Damage: Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)
- Request for Assistance
- Preliminary Damage Assessment
- State or Federal Assistance

Local Proclamation

- Has to be done within 10 days of an emergency or event requiring a proclamation, not within ten days of noticing the damage.
- Governing body originates the county proclamation of a local emergency, unless specifically the responsibility of an individual within the local government.

Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)

- Initial Damage Estimates identify the rough extent of the damage.
- Helps Cal OES to prioritize Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) efforts, which in turn can lead to a state or federal disaster declaration.
- Must be done by local governments so Cal OES can plan the PDA.
- Gather the preliminary damage data (public assistance, individual assistance, agricultural, etc).
- Continue to gather damage data to prepare for PDA.

Role of Initial Damage Estimate

- Helps confirm response activities.
- IDE can be put together by anyone, is not intended to be highly accurate, can be to the nearest $1,000.
- Is an order-of-magnitude type of estimate: $200,000, or $20,000 or $2 million.
- Very important that Initial Damage Estimates (IDEs) are done before requesting state or federal disaster assistance!
- As soon as reasonably possible, gather damage information from all affected local governments within Operational Area (OA).
- Very important that this is done thoroughly; remember to contact all special districts and private non-profit (PNP) organizations within affected area.

Eligibility

- Items listed in IDE for Public Assistance cannot include privately owned or commercial facilities.
- Items listed cannot include things that only *might* happen, or damage that is not related to the disaster.

Request for State and Federal Assistance

- After local proclamation & review of damage data
- Evaluate the level of assistance needed
  - Agency Secretary's Concurrence
  - Governor's Proclamation
  - Presidential Emergency Declaration
  - Presidential Major Declaration
- Submit a request to Cal OES

Preliminary Damage Assessment

- PA staff from Cal OES's Recovery Branch are sent to the damaged area as soon as it is safe, to survey the damage and to estimate repair costs.

- Damage sites and facilities are visited in order to prepare cost estimates for restoring these to their pre-disaster function and capacity, depending on eligibility.

Individual Assistance

- IA staff works with SBA, USDA and FEMA to gather, assess, and analyze damage to personal and real estate property, businesses, and the general economy in the community.

- The information gathered could result in a request for a disaster declaration by the President, or by an appropriate federal agency.

Levels of State Assistance

- PA assistance only, no IA.
- Cal OES Agency Secretary's Concurrence with Local Proclamation
  - State assistance of permanent restoration only.
- Governor's Proclamation
  - State assistance for emergency and permanent repair work, including debris removal, emergency response and protective measures, and permanent restoration.

Levels of Federal Assistance

- PA & IA assistance available.
- Presidential Emergency Declaration
  - Federal assistance for debris removal and emergency response & protective measures.
- Presidential Major Disaster Declaration
  - Federal assistance for all types of disaster assistance.

Public Assistance Thresholds

- CDAA (state-only) assistance threshold is $2,500 per applicant.
- Public Assistance usually has to meet thresholds in order to qualify for federal assistance.
- FEMA PA: County threshold is $3.27 per capita, State threshold is $1.30 per capita.
- Per 2000 Census CA population, the state threshold is approximately $44 million.*

*Note: This will change with 2010 Census

Public Assistance Disaster Categories

Emergency Work:

- A: Debris Removal
- B: Emergency Protective Measures

Permanent Work:

- C: Roads and Bridges
- D: Water Control Facilities
- E: Buildings and Equipment
- F: Utilities
- G: Parks and Recreational Facilities

Timeline–18 months; plus 30 months= 48 months

Individual Assistance Categories

- Number of damaged dwellings
- Degree of damage
- Insurance Coverage
- Income Levels
- Types of structures-(Single Family, Mobile-Home, Multi-family)
- Ownership/Occupancy status
- Personal Property loss

Small Business Administration Declaration

- For physical damages for SBA considerations, it is at least 25 homes and/or businesses each sustaining uninsured loss of at least 40 percent of the pre-disaster fair market value, or replacement value, which is lower.
- So if a home is worth 100K, and there is no flood insurance, at least 40K in damage is needed to count towards the 25.
- For SBA, business economic injury it is at least five businesses with verifiable economic loss.
- An economic injury is automatic if you qualify for a physical, but can also stand alone for a declaration.
- Can't be an open appeal with FEMA for Declaration

Public Assistance & Individual Assistance Differences

- PA: Approximate dollar estimate of the cost to repair infrastructure, per CDAA or FEMA eligibility.

- IA: Count of damaged homes and businesses having various degrees of damage, per Small Business Administration regulations. These are recalculated into dollar amounts per fair market values for use by FEMA and SBA.

Applicant's Briefing

- For Federal Disasters, Request for Public Assistance must be filed 30 days from the date of Declaration.
- Damages must be identified and submitted on the List of Projects within 60 days of the Kickoff meeting.
- For State Only Disasters, Request for Public Assistance must be filed 60 days from the date of the local proclamation, including:
  - Damages identified and submitted on the List of Projects within the same 60 day deadline.

Authorized Agent

- If your current Resolution on file with Cal OES is older than three years, Cal OES will request that you submit a new Resolution.
- If you are not in any new disasters; don't need a new Resolution.
- If the Resolution is not by title only and there has been a change to the AA's name or title, then Cal OES will request a new Resolution.

Pension Reform Act

"AB 340 (Furutani, Stats of 2012) establishes “PEPRA” (pension reform act). The Act, which makes major revisions to the public employees’ retirement system, applies to all public employers and public pension plans on and after January 1, 2013. The Act amends the Education Code and the Govt. Code. Although the legislation is lengthy and contains numerous conditions and significant exceptions, the 180-day restriction on retired annuitants is found in Govt. Code section 7522.52, which provides that:

(f) A retired person shall not be eligible to be employed pursuant to this section for a period of 180 days following the date of retirement unless he or she meets one of the following conditions:

(1) The employer certifies the nature of the employment and that the appointment is necessary to fill a critically needed position before 180 days has passed and the appointment has been approved by the governing body of the employer in a public meeting. The appointment may not be placed on a consent calendar.

Pension Reform Act

- Review policies on bringing recent retirees back for assistance with response and recovery activities.
- IRS regulations forbid reemployment of retirees under a qualifying governmental retirement plan unless they have either (a) reached the Normal Retirement Age (NRA), or (b) experienced a “bona fide separation”.
- Normal Retirement Age for the County, per DHR Policy 102B, is 62 for non-safety and 56 for safety.
- Per IRS regulations, a bona fide separation means that there was no agreement, written or oral, between the employer and employee that the employee would return. The IRS has also accepted a period of separation as evidence that the termination was bona fide. The County has adopted a policy that retirees who have not reached the NRA must wait at least 90 days before returning to work for the County as retiree/rehires.
- The IRS regulations would not be waived by a State declaration of emergency.

Pension Reform Act

- Hiring of retired workers in an emergency is supposed to be temporary and last only as long as the emergency.
- Can only extend the emergency for as long as the criteria for an emergency are met
- Governor's State of Emergency will only last as long as we can reasonably extend
-
- The Board will have met to ratify the CAO's proclamation and either end or extend the emergency, and when they do meet, they could authorize the extended hiring per 7522.22(f)(1), because the standard there is "critically needed" – not a proclaimed local or state emergency.
- Should include language in the Board letter seeking ratification of the proclamation and review of the emergency.

Stafford Act

Tribal Requests for a Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration under the Stafford Act:

- Amends the Stafford Act to provide for an option for the Chief Executive of a federally recognized Indian tribe to make a direct request to the President for a major disaster or emergency declaration.
- The amendment provides that Tribes may elect to receive assistance under a State's declaration, provided that the President does not make a declaration for the Tribe for the same incident.
- Authorizes the President to establish criteria to adjust the non-federal cost share for an Indian tribal government consistent to the extent allowed by current authorities.
- Requires FEMA to consider the unique circumstances of tribes when it develops regulations to implement the provision.
- Amends the Stafford Act to include federally recognized Indian tribal governments in numerous references to state and local governments within the Stafford Act

Federal Recovery Changes/Updates

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

- On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2) (SRIA). The law authorizes several significant changes to the way the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may deliver disaster assistance under a variety of programs.

- FEMA is currently developing specific implementation procedures for each new authority and will provide further guidance through a combination of rulemaking and the development of policy or other guidance documents.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Public Assistance Alternative Procedures:

- FEMA is authorized to develop alternative procedures that an applicant may elect to use for Public Assistance permanent work and debris removal projects.

- FEMA may expeditiously implement this authority as a pilot program until such time that the Agency promulgates implementing regulations.

- Once implemented, FEMA may apply these alternative procedures to future emergencies and major disasters, but may also do so in current declared events for projects where construction has not yet begun.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Permanent Work Alternative Procedures:

- Permits permanent work grants to be based on fixed estimates, with applicants accepting responsibility for any actual costs above the estimate—this will significantly accelerate the distribution of grant funds and significantly reduce administrative costs associated with grants based on actual costs.

- Permits FEMA to accept the mutually agreed upon certified cost estimates prepared by applicants' licensed engineers.

- Applicants may request to utilize a FEMA-funded, independent validation of project estimates for permanent repair projects with an estimated federal share of at least

  $5 million.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

- Allows applicants accepting grants based on fixed estimates to use any cost savings for activities that reduce risk in future disasters and other activities to improve future PA operations.
- Permits applicants to consolidate multiple permanent work projects.
- Eliminates the reduction in awards previously required by law for applicants who determine that the public welfare would not be best served by restoring a damaged facility or its function to the pre-disaster design (so called “alternate projects”).

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Debris Removal Work Alternative Procedures:

- Permits debris removal grants to be based on fixed estimates, with applicants accepting responsibility for any actual costs above the estimate—this will significantly accelerate the distribution of grant funds and significantly reduce administrative costs associated with grants based on actual costs.
- Permits applicants to retain income from debris recycling without an offset from their grant.
- Allows the use of a sliding scale for applicants' debris removal cost share to incentivize faster and more cost-efficient debris removal.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

- Permits the establishment of financial incentives for a FEMA-approved pre-disaster debris management plan and at least one pre-qualified debris contractor.
- Allows applicants to use excess funds for activities to improve future debris removal operations.
- Permits the reimbursement of straight time force account labor costs for applicants' employees performing debris removal work.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Dispute Resolution Pilot Program:

• Directs FEMA to establish a nationwide dispute resolution pilot program, including arbitration by an independent review panel, for Public Assistance projects.

• This nationwide dispute resolution pilot program will only be available for:

- o Disputes in an amount of at least $1 million; and
- o Projects with a non-federal cost share requirement; and
- o Applicants that have completed a first appeal pursuant to 44 C.F.R. § 206.206.

• FEMA will establish an independent arbitration review panel and decisions made by the independent review panel will be binding.

• Requests for review under this nationwide dispute resolution pilot program, once implemented, must be submitted by December 31, 2015.

• Arbitration available under this nationwide dispute resolution pilot program is separate and distinct from the arbitration process established for Public Assistance projects for major disasters declared in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Essential Assistance:

- Authorizes FEMA to reimburse straight-time force account labor costs for state, tribal and local government employees performing emergency protective measures, if such work is not typically performed by those employees and is the type of work that may otherwise be carried out by contract or agreement with private entities or individuals.

- Affirms that child care expenses are an eligible expense for reimbursement as part of Other Needs Assistance.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

- Funds for grants provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 must be expended by the grantees within the 24-month period following the agency's obligation of funds for the grant

- Unless, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, waives this requirement for a particular grant program and submits a written justification for such waiver to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate

- In the case of such grants, the law requires FEMA to include a term in the grant that requires the grantee to return to the agency any funds not expended within the 24-month period.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act

Public Law 113-2, signed by the President on January 29, 2013:

- Adds Section 428 to the Stafford Act authorizing PA alternative procedures

Goals are:

- Reduce costs to Federal Government of providing assistance through the PA Program
- Increase flexibility in the administration of assistance
- Expedite the provision of assistance to customers
- Provide financial incentives and disincentives for timely and cost-effective completion of PA Program-funded projects

Alternative Procedures Pilot Program

- FEMA is implementing the new alternative procedures as a pilot program
- State, tribal, local governments and owners/operators of certain private nonprofit facilities may participate
- Participation is voluntary
- Procedures can be used in emergencies and major disasters declared on or after the date of issuance
- The procedures may also be applied to permanent work in major disasters declared prior to date of issuance if construction has not begun

Debris Removal Overview

- **Debris removal pilot includes:**
  - Accelerated Debris Removal Incentive (Sliding Scale)
  - Retaining Recycling Revenues
  - Reimbursement for Straight Time Force Account Labor
  - One-Time Incentive for Debris Management Plan
- All debris removal pilot features can be used individually or with any other pilot feature
- Debris removal subgrants based on estimates is not being implemented at this time

Permanent Work Overview

Participation in the permanent work pilot is based on a Subgrantee agreeing to a fixed estimate subgrant; the pilot includes:

- Grants Based on Fixed Estimates
- Acceptance of Subgrantee Cost Estimates
- Referral of Cost Estimates to Expert Panel
- Consolidated Subgrants
- Elimination of Alternate Project Penalty
- Use of Excess Funds

- Subgrantee is responsible for costs above the fixed estimate
- Subgrantee has flexibility in use of funds within the fixed estimate

Special Considerations

Environmental and historic preservation (EHP):

- FEMA must ensure compliance with EHP requirements
- EHP reviews must be completed before work begins

Insurance:

- Insurance reductions will be based on actual or anticipated proceeds
- If a Subgrantee receives a greater amount in insurance proceeds than was originally anticipated, funding will be reduced

Section 406 hazard mitigation:

- May be included in fixed estimate subgrant
- May also be included in a consolidated subgrant if the same or greater amount of risk reduction is achieved

National Disaster Recovery Framework

- The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)describes the concepts and principles that promote effective Federal recovery assistance.
- It identifies scalable, flexible and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities.
- It links local, State, Tribal and Federal governments, the private sector and nongovernmental and community organizations that play vital roles in recovery.
- The NDRF captures resources, capabilities and best practices for recovering from a disaster.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

- The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) defines how Federal agencies will more effectively organize and operate to utilize existing resources to promote effective recovery and support States, Tribes and other jurisdictions affected by a disaster.

- The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) applies to all Presidentially-declared major disasters though not all elements will be activated for every declared incident.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) strongly recommends that the Governors as well as local government and Tribal leaders prepare as part of their disaster recovery plans to appoint:

- Local Disaster Recovery Managers(LDRMs)
- State/Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinators(SDRCs/TDRCs)to lead disaster recovery activities for the jurisdiction.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

- In large-scale disasters and catastrophic incidents where a Federal role may be necessary, the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator(FDRC)is a focal point for incorporating recovery and mitigation considerations into the early decision making processes.

- The FDRC monitors the impacts and results of such decisions and evaluates the need for additional assistance and adjustments where necessary and feasible throughout the recovery.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

How FCO and FDRC roles differ:

- The FCO is the senior FEMA official specifically designated as a member of the JFO Unified Coordination Group for response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters.
- The FDRC serves as the deputy to the FCO to coordinate federal recovery efforts.
- The FDRC role involves federal interagency coordination outside of FEMA IA and PA Programs to address recovery issues in addition to coordination of the RSFs.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

- Each Recovery Support Function (RSF) has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area.

- The RSF coordinating agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular RSF.

Recovery Support Functions

RSF Activation and Deployment:

- Data from JFO Operational components and/or AET are used to determine need for RSF activation.
- The FCO or FDRC activate RSFs in coordination with RSF National Coordinators.
- The FDRC, in coordination with the FCO, may issue mission assignments to relevant RSF agencies to support field deployment of appropriate personnel and resources.
- RSF National Coordinators assign RSF Field Coordinators to field recovery operations, as necessary.

Recovery Support Functions

- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

RSF: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Mission:

- Supporting and building recovery capacities and community planning resources of local, State and Tribal governments needed to effectively plan for, manage and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique or catastrophic incidents.

Function:

- The core recovery capability for community planning is the ability to effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, engaging the whole community to achieve their objectives and increase resilience.

- The Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs from across the Federal Government to aid in restoring and improving the ability of Tribes, States and local governments to organize, plan, manage and implement recovery.

RSF: ECONOMIC

Mission:

- The mission of the Economic RSF is to integrate the expertise of the Federal Government to help local, State and Tribal governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment, and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

Function:

- The core recovery capability for economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

- Economic recovery is a critical and integral part of recovery. Disasters not only damage property, but also entire markets for goods and services.

RSF: HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Mission:

- The Health and Social Services RSF mission is for the Federal Government to assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care and social services networks to promote the resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

Function:

- The core recovery capability for health and social services is the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, independence and well being of the whole community.

- The Health and Social Services RSF outlines the Federal framework to support locally-led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social services needs. For the purposes of this RSF, the use of the term health will refer to and include public health, behavioral health and medical services

RSF: HOUSING

Mission:

- Address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate and facilitate the delivery of Federal resources and activities to assist local, State and Tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing, whenever feasible, and development of other new accessible, permanent housing options.

Function:

- The core recovery capability for housing is the ability to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Like infrastructure and safety services, housing is a critical and often challenging component of disaster recovery. It is critical because local economies cannot recover from devastating disasters without adequate housing, especially affordable housing.

Multi Agency Housing Task Force

- Housing and Urban Development
- Small Business Administration
- US Postal Service
- Inter-Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation
- Southwest Office of Native American Programs
- Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southern California Agency
- CAL OES
- Cal Trans
- California Highway Patrol
- San Diego County Office of Emergency Services
- County of San Diego Department of Housing and Community Development
- San Diego County Apartment Association
- San Diego County Office of Education
- SDC Parks and Recreation
- San Diego County Public Works
- San Diego County Water Authority
- San Diego County Department of Health
- Access and Functional Needs Work Group
- North County Transit District
- San Diego Metropolitan Transit
- City of San Diego Housing Commission
- San Diego Housing Commission, Rental Assistance Division
- National City Housing Authority
- City of Carlsbad Housing Authority
- City of Encinitas Housing Authority
- City of Oceanside Housing Authority
- Coronado Community Development
- City of Escondido Housing Division
- City of Chula Vista
- City of San Diego
- City of Carlsbad
- Habitat for Humanity
- American Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Hotel Motel Association
- San Diego Gas & Electric
- San Diego Concierge
- Board of Realtors
- Lincoln Military Housing Group
- University of California San Diego
- Cal State San Marcos
- Point Loma University
- San Diego State University

RSF: INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Mission:

- Facilitate the integration of the capabilities of the Federal Government to support local, State and Tribal governments and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals relating to the public engineering of the Nation's infrastructure systems.

Function:

- The core recovery capability for infrastructure systems is the ability to efficiently restore the infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards.

RSF: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mission:

- Integrate Federal assets and capabilities to help State and Tribal governments and communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

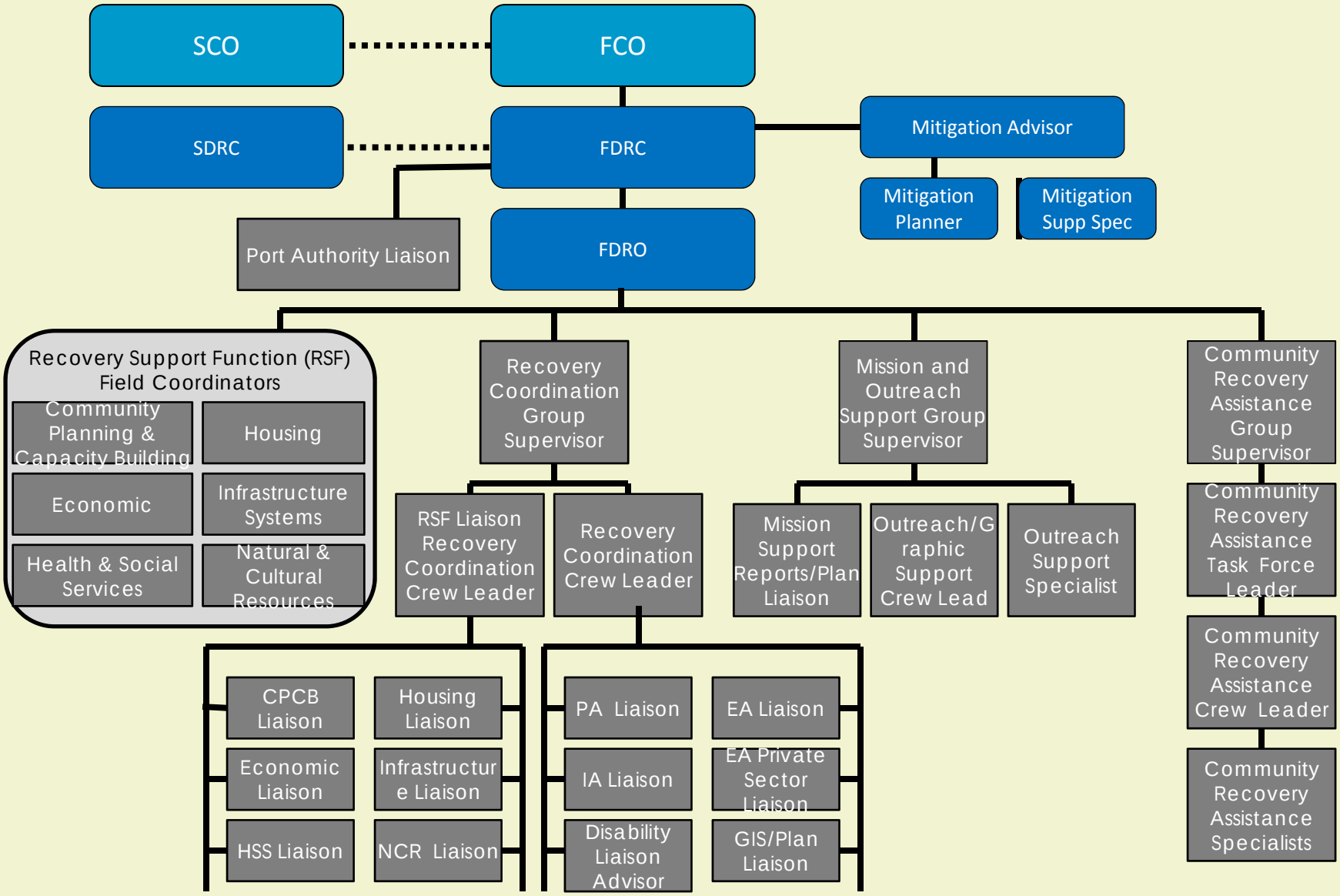
Function:

- The core recovery capability for natural and cultural resources is the ability to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws.

Natural, Cultural and Historical Institutions Task Force

- San Diego County Libraries
- San Diego Public Libraries
- Escondido History Center
- San Diego History Center
- San Diego County Planning and Development Services
- Athenaeum Music & Arts library
- Museum of Photographic Arts
- Save our Heritage Organization
- Sikes Adobe Historic Farmstead
- Oceanside Public Library
- San Diego History Natural Museum
- Birch Aquarium at Scripps
- Gemological Institute of America
- The San Diego Museum of Art
- Library, Archives & Digitization Manager
- National University
- Rincon Museum
- San Diego Museum Council
- San Diego County Library
- University of San Diego Legal Research Center
- Copley Library University of San Diego
- Southwester College Library
- Veterans Museum & Memorial Center
- Cal State San Marcos Library
- California Western School of Law
- University of California San Diego Library
- Balboa Park Cultural Partnership
- Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum
- San Diego Archeological Center
- San Diego Law Library
- Balboa Art Conservation Center
- Mingei International Museum
- Lambda Archives of San Diego
- David May Gallery and Collection, USD

Organizational Chart – New Jersey (Hurricane Sandy)



Local Planning

Public Works MOU

Cities	MOU returned
Carlsbad	
Chula Vista	
Coronado	X
Del Mar	X
El Cajon	X
Encinitas	
Escondido	X
Imperial Beach	X
La Mesa	X
Lemon Grove	X
National City	X
Oceanside	
Poway	
San Diego	X
San Marcos	X
Santee	
Solana Beach	
Vista	X
County of San Diego	X

Structural Engineer MOU

Cities	MOU returned
Carlsbad	
Chula Vista	
Coronado	
Del Mar	
El Cajon	
Encinitas	
Escondido	X
Imperial Beach	
La Mesa	X
Lemon Grove	
National City	
Oceanside	
Poway	
San Diego	
San Marcos	
Santee	X
Solana Beach	
Vista	
County of San Diego	

Public Damage Collection

Damages Resulting From Disasters

Submitting this form will help the County assess total damages in the County resulting from a disaster. Please, check the SDCountyRecovery to learn about possible recovery assistance.

1. When did the damages occur? Enter Today's Date
2. What is your first name? Enter your First Name
3. What is your last name? Enter your Last Name
4. What is your contact phone number? Enter your Phone Number
5. What is an alternate phone number? Enter Alternate Phone Number
6. What is your cell phone number? Enter your Cell Phone Number
7. What is your email address? Enter your Email Address
8. What is the address of the damaged property? Enter the Address; Enter the City, CA Enter the Zip Code
9. What is your relationship to the damaged property? Choose an item
10. What type of property is the damaged property? Choose an item
    a. Is this your: Choose an item
        a. If this is your Secondary Residence, is it used as a vacation rental? Choose an item
        b. If this is your home, did you operate a home-based business out of you your home? Choose an item
            1. Enter the pre-disaster value of your home: Enter the Value ($)
        c. If this is your business, what was the pre-disaster value of your business including inventory and equipment? Enter the Value ($)
            1. What was the pre-disaster value of your inventory and equipment? Enter the Value ($)
11. Has your home been tagged by a city/county official and if so, what color is the tag? Choose an item
12. Is your property accessible? Choose an item

Next Steps

- Recovery Plan will be removed from the EOP
- Updates will include RSF's
- Link to the NDRF