



Dougherty County and the City of Albany, Georgia, have been devastated by two high wind incidents just three weeks apart. These catastrophes caused massive damage to infrastructure, hundreds of residents lost their homes, and five people lost their lives. As the community begins to heal, this document serves as the roadmap to recover stronger and more resilient.

DOUGHERTY COUNTY-CITY OF ALBANY, GA
LONG-TERM RECOVERY & RESILIENCY PLAN
Building Back Stronger

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Executive Summary

On January 2, 2017, residents of Dougherty County and the City of Albany, Georgia, experienced the devastating impacts of powerful straight-line winds. This weather catastrophe ripped through neighborhoods, schools, and businesses, leaving a path of destruction in its wake. As the County began its recovery process, another system of severe storms and an EF-3 tornado struck the community again, taking the lives of five Dougherty County residents.

The high winds and tornadoes hit some of the most densely developed and populated areas of the county. A major manufacturing plant was completely destroyed. Even a military logistics base was no match for these powerful storms. Homes were pulled from their foundations, personal belongings were scattered for miles, and 200-year-old pecan trees were uprooted in seconds, leaving gaping holes in the earth.

Fire rescue, emergency services, and law enforcement immediately responded and worked around the clock for days and weeks to help victims of the storms. Dougherty County and the City of Albany proved to be communities of survivors. Neighbors helped neighbors begin the clean-up and restoration process. Those who were unaffected by the storm donated their time, goods, and money to help their community.

Thousands of residential and commercial structures were damaged or destroyed, resulting in excess of \$30 million in insured claims as projected by the Insurance Commissioner's Office. Many businesses were closed for several days due to damage and/or a lack of power, which plagued the area for as long as 11 days. Infrastructure and public facilities were also badly impacted with more than \$26 million in uninsured losses to government and infrastructure facilities alone.

Prior to the storms, Dougherty County and the City of Albany were in the midst of an economic upswing. The County and City were strengthening existing relationships with major employers and attracting new businesses to the area. The colleges in the area were providing new programs and working to place graduates in local careers. The Area Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Commission were making strides to attract talent from the big cities by marketing Dougherty's natural and cultural resources. These disasters have interrupted the bustling progress of business. Community leaders are making every effort to ensure these catastrophes do not derail the recent gains and momentum.

Damage to Housing

-) Nearly 400 homes were completely destroyed.
-) An estimated 25-50 homes were deemed substantially damaged in flood zone.
-) Over \$21 million in construction costs based on permit data.
-) Major damage to four mobile home parks.
-) Many residents did not have homeowner's insurance.

Damage to Business and Industry

-) Over \$6,000,000 in estimated revenue losses.
-) Almost 85% loss of power for an average of 4 days.
-) 30% of businesses surveyed reported damage to equipment and inventory.
-) Over 60% of businesses reported damage to their building.
-) Over 50% of businesses indicated major or catastrophic damages to operational capacity.
-) Marine Corps Logistics Base-Albany - \$300 million estimated.
-) Coats & Clark - Total loss of distribution warehouse.
-) Procter & Gamble - Total loss of distribution warehouse.
-) Plantations, farms, and orchards destroyed.

Damage to Infrastructure

-) Estimated \$15,993,022 costs to public facilities and infrastructure from the two January storm events.
-) Damage to infrastructure makes up 33% of the County’s 2016 general funds and 20% of the county’s total 2016 budget.
-) More than 30,000 households were initially without power.
-) Temporary power to the entire grid was not fully restored until 11 days after the event.
-) Direct damage to police and fire infrastructure led to the inability of providing certain emergency services.

Unmet Needs

-) Supplemental funding sources are needed to implement comprehensive solutions to address housing, economic, and infrastructure damage.
-) Residents are still displaced from their homes, schools, and jobs.
-) Lack of resources to address debris on private property.
-) Four mobile home parks remain destroyed due to lack of insurance and resources to conduct clean-up efforts.
-) Over 600 uprooted trees have created a public health and safety problem throughout the County and City.
-) Only 22% of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individuals and Household Assistance Program (IA Program) registrants were provided FEMA assistance leaving 4,000 applicants without assistance.
-) Historically low IA average - \$2,531.80.
-) Many homes destroyed are in the 100-year flood plain.
-) Radium Springs severely damaged in the second storm.
-) The psychological effects of the storms have impacted every resident in the community.

Table 1: Potential Projects

Project	Cost Estimates	Return
Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residents	\$12,000,000	) Affordable housing options for storm survivors) Support economic development) Improve housing market) Sustainable and resilient new housing
Radium Springs Improvement	\$10,000,000	) Restore historical, natural, and cultural site of significance) Support tourism and economy) Stabilize housing market) Retain and recruit talent) Maintain tax base
Tornado Sirens/Giant Voice System	\$500,000	) Provide early warning) Save lives
Fire Station Repairs	\$4,000,000	) Provide critical life safety services to the community
Private Property Debris Removal	\$3,750,000	) Eliminate public health and safety threat) Address mobile home parks) Restore property value) Eliminate blight
Root Ball Removal	\$2,750,000	) Remove root balls and backfill holes) Restore property value) Eliminate blight
Debris Removal in Tributaries	\$2,500,000	) Mitigate the risk of flash flooding) Save lives
Generators for Critical Infrastructure	\$4,750,000	) Maintain functionality of critical facilities) Provide access to water to protect infrastructure) Save lives

Project	Cost Estimates	Return
Sandy Bottom Circuit – Burying Power Lines to Critical Facilities	\$10,300,000	) Maintain functionality to Government Center and Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital to protect infrastructure) Save lives
Community Safe Rooms	\$24,000,000	) Save lives
Downtown Redevelopment	\$50,000,000	) Support economic development) Improve housing market) Sustainable and resilient new housing
Trail System Redevelopment	\$27,000,000	) Stabilize housing market) Recruit and maintain talent) Support economic development) Restore clean infrastructure
Total	151,550,000	

Introduction

This document describes the disaster impacts, unmet needs, and potential projects.

Severe Weather¹

On January 2, 2017, a strong line of showers and thunderstorms moved through southeast Alabama, southwest Georgia, and north Florida. More than 30 warnings were issued across the tristate area as these powerful storms moved through. Ten tornadoes were confirmed across southeast Alabama and Georgia with additional

¹ Weather information retried from the National Weather Service Tornado and Damaging Wind Event – January 2, 2017 and January 22, 2017.
<http://www.weather.gov/tae/events>

wind damage noted in Dougherty and Turner Counties in Georgia. A severe thunderstorm produced a 3- to 4-mile swath of 80 to 85 mph winds across the northern half of Albany proper, causing widespread damage across the city. The National Weather Service damage survey team found hundreds of snapped and/or uprooted trees, minor to moderate roof damage to structures and buildings, and occasional instances of extensive damage to wide-span metal roofs in areas throughout the city. Much of the severe structural damage surveyed was a result of trees falling onto structures and powerlines where old oak trees canopy the roads in the Rawson Circle area. The downed trees across the City were oriented in the same direction. This, along with examination of radar data from the event, suggests that straight-line winds caused the damage.

An EF-1 tornado touched down just inside the Dougherty County line along Cordele Road before moving east-northeast into Worth County. The tornado lifted just east of Highway 313. A strongly convergent signature was noted in the tree damage, which supports the designation as a tornado. Estimated winds peaked at 105 miles per hour and the path was over 9 miles long.



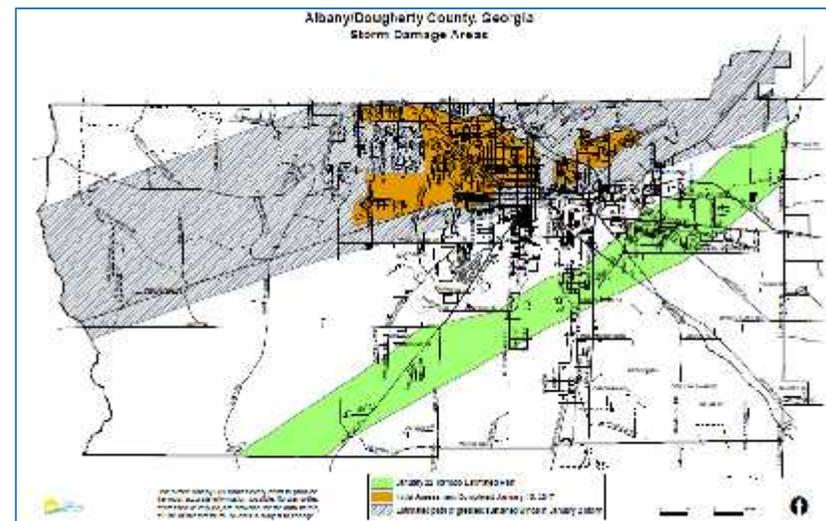
Photo: FEMA Photo Library

On January 22, 2017, another weather pattern of severe storms was once again moving across the south. The National Weather Service had predicted a multi-day severe weather event throughout the southeast. In anticipation of the storm, County Emergency Management personnel went door to door throughout the community on Saturday to urge residents to take precautions. The weather system produced three rounds of severe weather moving through the area. The first round of severe weather started during the mid-morning hours on Saturday, January 21, 2017 as a squall line pushed into southeast Alabama and the Florida panhandle. As it pushed eastward, nine warnings were issued with a total of 18 damaging wind reports (trees and power lines downed) related to these storms.

After a brief lull, strong southerly flow returned late Saturday night as a warm front pushed northward across the Florida Big Bend and southern Georgia. A final round of severe weather moved through Sunday afternoon as a warm front continued to push northward into southeast Alabama and southern Georgia. This afternoon round of

supercells produced a long-tracked tornado (track length of more than 70 miles) that moved across Albany (Dougherty County) and into Worth and Turner Counties, causing extensive damage and five fatalities.

The National Weather Service confirmed an EF-3 tornado touched down in Dougherty County with estimated peak wind speed of up to 150 miles per hour. The storm raged on for over an hour, resulting in 40 injuries and 5 fatalities.



Description of Dougherty County

It is important to the recovery process to understand the attributes and needs of the community. Dougherty County is located in the lower southwestern region of Georgia. The county seat and sole incorporated city is Albany. There are a variety of key demographics that characterize Dougherty County. The County's population includes approximately 93,319 people, making up roughly 36,508 households. The County has a relatively young populace, with the

average age being 34.2, which is lower than both the state and US median of 35.9 and 37.6 respectively. This indicates that a significant portion of the population is of working age. There are two age groups that notably exceed state averages: individuals ages 20-24 years old and individuals under the age of 5. The presence of Albany State University and Albany Technical College lend to a higher number of individuals ages 20-24. Dougherty County also has a large minority population, with 67.7% of people being identified as Black or African-American.

Dougherty County contains approximately 40,706 housing units, with a majority, 60.3%, being single unit detached houses. The County has a somewhat higher vacancy rate than the state average, with 3.2% homeowner and 11.1% renter vacancy rates compared to the state's at 2.7% and 8.7% respectively. The County has a substantially high number of rental units (54.3%) as opposed to owner-occupied units (45.7%). Part of this may be due to the presence of college students, who typically rent, but also is substantially impacted by the fact that the median household income in the County is \$32,084 and, as of the 2011-2015 American Community Survey estimates, an 18% unemployment rate. Housing values are also relatively low.

In the last year, Dougherty County has made substantial progress to increase economic development activities and prospects. The community was gaining momentum in economic development by adding more jobs, more educational programs, and more opportunities for this young population. This has included a variety of business expansions and opening as described in the list below. In addition, Dougherty County has been working to expand agro-tourism across the County by re-evaluating existing ordinances in order to make changes that would permit and promote agro-tourism.

Recent economic accomplishments include:

-) Thrush Aircraft has expanded production and added 100 jobs.
-) Webstaurant, a leading restaurant supply company, located a distribution center in the County, bringing about 150 jobs to the area.
-) Proctor and Gamble is completing its biomass facility, which has provided 500 short-term construction jobs and 75 long-term facility jobs.
-) Marine Corps Logistics Base-Albany has incorporated the Albany Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic and will incorporate the Georgia Army Air National Guard Armory onto the base.
-) Walmart had opened two Neighborhood Markets.
-) The service industry centered on food and tourism is growing, with new hotels, a microbrewery, and several new dining establishments.
-) Tourism has been steadily growing, with a 6.8% increase in hotel occupancy and 12.6% increase in visitor-related revenue in 2015.
-) Tourism brought an estimated \$213.85 million to the County in 2013, which grew to \$221.5 million in 2014.

Recovery and Resiliency Goals

It is important for Dougherty County and the City of Albany to implement a recovery strategy that aligns with the community's existing initiatives and mitigation plans. This ensures that post-disaster recovery efforts are methodical, deliberate, and foster resiliency and sustainability. The following goals are derived from the 2015 Dougherty-Albany Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan.

-) Ensure the public health and safety of the citizens of Dougherty County and Albany.

-) Facilitate responsible development in Dougherty County and incorporated areas so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impacts of disasters.
-) Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness.
-) Extend and increase public awareness of flood and homeowner’s insurance as a mitigation measure.
-) Enhance post-disaster response and recovery activities.

Recovery and Resiliency Objectives

The community has sustained a tremendous amount of damage to the economy, housing, and infrastructure as a result of two major disasters that occurred just 20 days apart. This is a unique and challenging situation for this community, and it is critical to ensure recovery efforts are strategic. The following recovery and resiliency objectives are established to help the County and the City channel their efforts to achieve their recovery goals. These objectives are derived from the National Disaster Recovery Framework and have been customized to meet the community’s needs.

Resiliency Planning

-) Enhance interagency coordination of resources, requirements, and support for building community capacity.
-) Increase the community’s self-reliance and adaptability.
-) Integrate hazard mitigation and risk reduction opportunities into all major decisions and reinvestments during the recovery process.
-) Implement planning processes that ensure a more effective and efficient use of federal, state, nongovernmental, and private sector funds.

-) Integrate socioeconomic, demographic, risk assessment, vulnerable populations, and other important information into recovery planning and decision-making activities.
-) Implement community-wide support and understanding of sustainability and resiliency principles applicable to the opportunities presented during disaster recovery.

Economic

-) Assess the economic impacts from the disaster and develop strategies to address unmet needs.
-) Implement workforce development initiatives to create and retain jobs.
-) Implement entrepreneurial and business development initiatives.
-) Develop community-wide economic development plans with broad input and consider regional economic recovery and resiliency.
-) Implement strategies for quickly adapting to changed market conditions, reopening businesses, and/or establishing new businesses.
-) Implement business initiatives to employ workers and generate revenue.
-) Develop management plans to ensure the most effective use of funds and to ensure plans are inclusive of the whole community.
-) Provide private and public sector with the information they need to make informed decisions about recovery.



Photo: FEMA Photo Library

Housing

-) Assess the disaster impacts to housing and develop strategies to address unmet needs.
 -) Coordinate resources to address disaster recovery housing needs while promoting self-sufficiency and continuity of the health and well-being of affected individuals.
 -) Determine changes in housing market as a result of the disaster and identify strategies to support homeowners.
 -) Coordinate with Planning and Code Enforcement to assess current and post-disaster housing ordinances.
 -) Implement programs, industry, and construction options for addressing post-disaster housing needs.
 -) Share interagency knowledge and expertise with state and federal housing task forces to address disaster housing issues.
-) Facilitate decision-making to reconstruct permanent housing, including affordable and accessible housing that incorporates resilience, sustainability, and mitigation concepts.
 -) Facilitate timely construction of housing that complies with local, state, and national model building codes, including accessibility standards, is facilitated.
 -) Minimize the loss of historic buildings and resources.

Health and Social Services

-) Assess disaster impacts to health and social services and develop strategies to address ongoing and emerging post-disaster community needs.
-) Encourage behavioral health systems to meet the behavioral health needs of affected individuals, response and recovery workers, and the community.
-) Promote self-sufficiency and continuity of the health and well-being of affected individuals, particularly the needs of children, seniors, people living with disabilities that may have additional functional needs, people from diverse origins, people with limited English proficiency, and underserved populations.
-) Assist in the continuity of essential health and social services, including schools.
-) Reconnect displaced populations with essential health and social services.
-) Protect the health of the population and response and recovery workers from the longer-term effects of a post-disaster environment.
-) Promote clear communications and public health messaging to provide accurate, appropriate, and accessible information;

ensure information is developed and disseminated in multiple mediums, multilingual formats, alternative formats, is age-appropriate and user-friendly, and is accessible to underserved populations.

Photo: Dougherty County Library



Infrastructure Systems

-) Assess disaster impacts to infrastructure systems and develop strategies to address unmet needs.
-) Incorporate resilience, sustainability, and mitigation as part of the design for infrastructure systems and as part of the community's capital planning process.
Recover infrastructure systems in a timely and efficient manner to minimize the impact of service disruptions.
-) Provide support for private sector critical infrastructure to participate in a unified community recovery effort.
-) Assess and address the capacity of infrastructure systems to meet the community's current and projected demand on its built and virtual environment.

Natural and Cultural Resources

-) Assess disaster impacts to natural and cultural resources and develop strategies to address unmet needs.
-) Integrate recovery considerations related to the management and protection of natural, cultural, historical property resources, and community sustainability.
-) Coordinate programs to support disaster recovery, including, technical assistance, capabilities, and data sharing.
-) Develop natural and cultural assessments and studies needed post-disaster, including proposed solutions to environmental and historic preservation policy and process impediments.

Long-Term Recovery Steering Committee

The Long-Term Recovery Steering Committee is a group of policy-level leadership and elected officials at the local, state, and federal level that make executive decisions regarding recovery initiatives and priorities. The Steering Committee members are responsible for providing guidance and leadership to the Long-Term Recovery Work Group to ensure support and commitment throughout the entire recovery process. Members of this group include:

-) City of Albany Mayor
-) Dougherty County Chairman
-) Dougherty County Assistant County Administrator
-) President and CEO of the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce
-) Director of the Dougherty-Albany Economic Development Commission
-) County Attorney
-) FEMA Federal Coordinating Officer

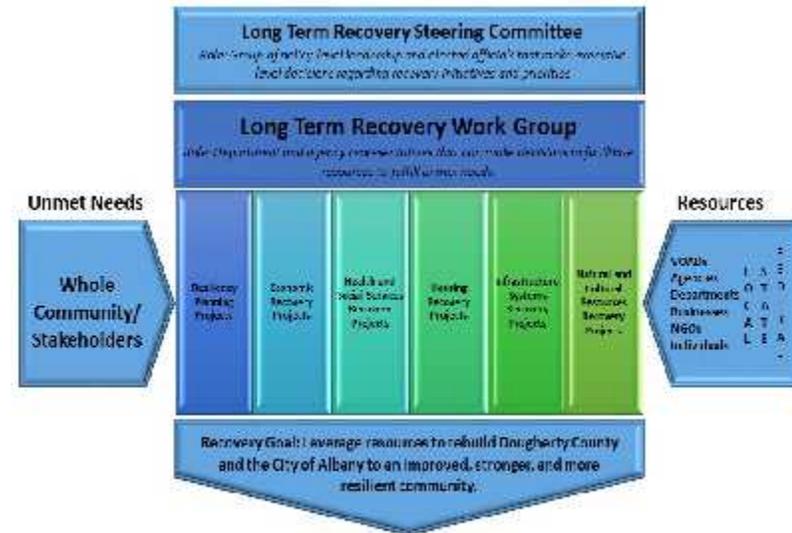
-) Director and Deputy Director of Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)
-) Director of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs
-) State House of Representatives and Senate

Long-Term Recovery Work Group

The Long-Term Recovery Work Group is a team of department and agency representatives that can make decisions to facilitate resources to fulfill unmet needs. The Long-Term Recovery Work Group is responsible for implementing the Long-Term Recovery Plan to meet the goals and objectives. Agencies representing this group include:

-) Dougherty-Albany Emergency Management
-) Dougherty-Albany Planning and Code Enforcement
-) Dougherty County School District
-) County Attorney
-) Public Works
-) United Way
-) Albany Relief and Recovery
-) Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Figure 2: Long-Term Recovery Structure



Disaster Impacts and Unmet Needs

In order to develop an effective recovery plan for the County, the types and costs of recovery and resilience needs must be identified and quantified. Identifying these unmet recovery gaps is critical not only to inform the identification and prioritization of projects, but also to estimate potential recovery costs in order to begin developing a strategy to identify and pursue potential funding opportunities. This assessment estimates unmet needs by reviewing the best available information and comparing the financial impacts of the two disaster events with all subsequent recovery funding that has been received, expended, or is anticipated. Accessing and compiling information on impacts and recovery resources can be a significant challenge due to varying quality, availability, formatting, and timing of different data sources. As such, this unmet needs assessment should be considered a living document that will be updated as additional information becomes available and is evaluated. This assessment is based on the best available information as of April 7, 2017, and represents the County's preliminary calculation of recovery gaps and unmet needs.

Economic

The Albany-Dougherty Economic Development Commission (ADEDC) and the Albany Chamber of Commerce partnered to develop and distribute a damage assessment survey for local businesses. The purpose of this survey was to help more clearly identify the impacts of the storm event on local businesses, estimate damages, and gauge the needs of the local business community. The ADEDC and the Chamber will utilize the information provided to help identify resources and aid in recovery for local businesses. The survey was distributed to 792 contacts, and 100 of the surveys were completed and returned. Over half (53.5%) of the 100-returned survey indicated

major or catastrophic damages to businesses and 89.1 percent of all businesses sustained some level of damage. In addition to structural and physical damage, the storm events also impacted revenues for these businesses. The table below provides estimated losses in revenue for impacted businesses.

Summary of Business Survey Estimated Revenue Losses			
	Total Losses	Mean	Median
Loss of revenue	\$6,313,560	\$63,136	\$10,000

To estimate potential unmet business needs, the 100 survey responses were used as a statistical sample, and the results were extrapolated to the larger business community. As mentioned above, 89.1 percent of survey responders indicated some level of damage from one or both January storm events. It is assumed that the same percentage of businesses who did not respond to the survey may have sustained damage from the storms and were unable or unwilling to submit a survey. When applying the 89.1 percent factor to the total of 792 businesses, it is estimated that 706 businesses may have sustained some level of damage. Based on the survey results, it is estimated that on average businesses experienced an estimated \$63,136 in damages. When applied to the 706 businesses that are estimated to have received damage from the storms, the total damage is calculated to be \$44,574,016.

According to the Small Business Administration, Business Unmet Needs were \$11,022,496.00. As of August 7, 2017, most recovery assistance for businesses has been received from sources such as insurance, private investments, and the Small Business Administration. The funds received so far have not been able to address all of the impacts. There are also a number of businesses for

which we currently do not have a full understanding of future ramifications.

Housing

Data was gathered from the FEMA, the Small Business Administration (SBA), insurance providers, the City of Albany, and Dougherty County in order to identify impacts from the storm events and estimate unmet recovery needs. Through the IA Program, FEMA performs damage assessments in order to record losses and provide financial assistance, as needed, to persons impacted by the storm events. FEMA provides funds to reconstruct or rebuild housing back to livable conditions. As of June 23, 2017, in a table provided by FEMA, FEMA has received 5,248 registrations from households in Dougherty County seeking IA Program assistance for both of the January 2017 storm events. Following registration for the IA Program, FEMA conducts on-site property assessments to estimate damages and determine eligibility for assistance. During these assessments, FEMA estimates damages to an individual or household’s real property as well as personal property.

Of the 5,248 IA registrants, FEMA has determined that 1,162 sustained damaged and were provided a FEMA verified loss estimate. This data indicates that despite over 5,000 people suffering property damage and applying to FEMA for assistance, only roughly 23% were considered to have a verified loss as defined by FEMA. Additionally, while approximately 51% of the total registrants were property owners and the remaining 49% were renters, only 32% of registrants with FEMA-verified losses were renters while 68% were owners. The following table provides a summary of the verified loss data.

SUMMARY OF FEMA VERIFIED LOSS (FVL) DATA			
JUNE 23, 2017			
	Real Property FVL	Personal Property FVL	Total FVL
TOTALS	\$3,078,489.94	\$902,845.76	\$3,981,335.70
REGISTRANT AVERAGE	\$2,574.63	\$1,742.95	\$2,531.80

Information provided by FEMA showed the number of IA Program applications approved and the amount of funding assistance approved. Below is a summary of the IA approvals and dollars approved for assistance. The table provides data for Dougherty County impacted by DR 4297.

	IA Applications Approved	Total HA ² Dollars Approved	Total ONA ³ Dollars Approved	Total IHP ¹ Dollars Approved
DR-4294 1/02/2017	313	\$98,419.15	\$159,735.99	\$258,155.14
DR-4297 1/22/2017	577	\$687,449.67	\$954,036.42	\$1,641,486.09
Totals	890	\$785,868.82	\$1,113,772.41	\$1,899,641.23

¹ - Individual & Households Program

² - Housing Assistance Program

³ - Other Needs Assistance*

* - The ONA data provided is cumulative of the eight counties that received individual assistance.

According to data provided by FEMA as of mid-September 2017, there has been a total of \$258,155.14 approved in funding for individual assistance in Dougherty County for DR-4294. The total individual assistance provided by FEMA, as of June 23, 2017, for DR-4297 was \$1,641,486.09 for Dougherty County thus far. According to the Small Business Administration, Homeowner Unmet Needs were \$12,686,354.00.

Health and Social

United Way continues to work closely with the community to coordinate resources to individuals. To date, the United Way has taken 1014 calls through the 211 community hotline systems. United Way is partners with Albany Relief and Recovery, a faith-based organization that is taking the lead on matching resources providers to individuals with unmet needs. Together, the United Way and Albany Relief and Recovery have coordinated temporary housing, meals, mental health support, and medication replacement for storm victims.

"I thought it was the end, I really did, I really thought that was the end of my life."

Edgar Davis, Dougherty County Resident. Source: Lisch, E., *National Weather Service confirms EF-3 tornado in Dougherty County*. WCTV Eyewitness News, January 24, 2017.

Many residents and disaster workers felt the psychological impacts of the two storms. The American Red Cross and other organizations provided post-disaster support to victims. The National Weather Service issued subsequent severe thunderstorm and tornado watches in the weeks following the two storms. The sense of anxiety is still palpable throughout the community. Parents are worried about their children at school and other family members. The randomness and instantaneity of tornadoes makes these types of incidents very difficult to recover from emotionally.

Infrastructure

The two January 2017 storm events caused substantial impacts on public facilities and infrastructure. Dougherty County recorded damages to public facilities and infrastructure after each of these events. The damage inventory recorded by the county included debris clean-up, damages to public facilities and infrastructure, and inspections. The total estimated costs for DR-4294 and DR-4297 are

\$12,143,839.26 and \$13,031,066.22 respectively, for a total cost of \$25,174,905.48.

The estimated \$25,174,905.48 in recovery costs from the two January storm events makes up 52% of the county's 2016 general funds and 40% of the county's total 2016 budget. To identify current recovery needs, the approximate cost of all projects that were identified as being 0% complete were totaled. The current funding status of these projects is still unknown and therefore are calculated as future needs. As of the end of July 2017, this potential unmet need for public facilities and infrastructure is estimated to be approximately \$5,591,795.40 in recovery costs.

As of August 15, 2017, the City of Albany has removed over 700,000 cubic yards of woody and construction and demolition (C&D) debris throughout the incorporated area between both disasters. In the wake of this event, residents are still struggling with large, partially uprooted root balls and stumps that remain on their property. Unfortunately, the residents and volunteer groups do not have the equipment necessary for extraction.

Pursuant to the letter issued by the Southwest Health District's Health Director, Charles Ruis, MD, the extent of this debris on private property within areas of the City has created a public health and safety threat for citizens as these root balls may harbor vectors and pose a danger to those residents.

The City has conducted a survey of the entire City and identified 631 root balls that require extraction. The City is proposing to implement a program that removes these root balls based on a right-of-entry program. The cost per stump removal is approximately \$700.00. The total cost for such an effort is over \$450,000 in Radium Springs. Total cost for root ball removal for the City and County is approximately \$2,750,000.

Natural and Cultural

In addition to the extensive damage to utilities infrastructure and root balls, the tree canopy was also severely damaged. The storm snapped and uprooted thousands of trees. Much of the severe structural damage was a result of trees falling onto structures and power lines. Moderate to severe timber damage occurred in the western portion of Dougherty County, north of the Leary Highway (GA-62).

Pine and hardwood timber in the direct path of these storms received moderate to severe damage. The majority of the storm's path left timber uprooted with scattered broken trees. However, the tornado path left severe to catastrophic broken timber. It is currently estimated that 2,300 acres of pines (\$3,500,000) and 4,500 pecan trees (\$2,347,200) were lost. The agricultural sector also lost 13 center pivot irrigation systems (\$1,596,244) and 2 barns full of Alicia hay (\$112,000). The total estimated natural and cultural loss is \$7,555,444.

Beautification Program

There are several organizations and groups working to keep the City of Albany and Dougherty County beautiful. Two of those groups are Grow Albany and the Kaizen Collaborative.

Grow Albany seeks to replant the trees lost during the storms of 2017 that so drastically changed the landscape of the City. Through the work of volunteers and partnerships with *Keep Albany-Dougherty Beautiful*, Dougherty County and the City of Albany, Grow Albany will plant and distribute trees to the public parks, businesses, and homes through a multi-year, multi-phase initiative.

Flint River Trails, Inc. is working on the Flint River Trails Plan. The Flint River Trails Plan identifies over 21 miles of greenway trail, 11 water

trail access points, and over 600 acres of available land for additional mountain biking and equestrian trail opportunities within Dougherty County.

Grow Albany has a replanting effort underway for Tift Park and a Master Plan has been developed for the Flint River Trails.

Tift Park Community Market

<http://www.tiftparkcommunitymarket.com/>



Flint River Trails Plan

http://www.albany.ga.us/filestorage/1798/2879/2963/3320/Flint_River_Trails_Plan_for_web_view.pdf



Historic District

The redevelopment plans for downtown Albany are multifaceted. New to the existing strategies will be the development of a Civil Rights Historic District that will showcase the community's important role in the Civil Rights Movement. The Albany Movement was formed on November 17, 1961 by local activists, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In December 1961, Martin Luther King Jr. became involved in assisting the Albany Movement with protests against racial segregation. The protests garnered nationwide attention and were credited as a key lesson in strategy and tactics for the Civil Rights Movement. It is vitally important that this history is preserved and shared with the world. Efforts are currently underway to place a historical marker to memorialize the events that occurred at the Old Jail and Freedom Ally. The Albany Civil Rights Institute, Dougherty County, and the City of Albany will work collaboratively to continue cultivating the many forgotten historic geographic locations and stories central to downtown.

Projects

The County and the City are currently leveraging the FEMA IA and Public Assistance (PA) grants to repair homes and critical infrastructure as a result of the storms. These grant programs cover some costs but do not provide comprehensive support. The County and City are working together to identify additional funding sources, including FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to rebuild stronger.

The Long-Term Recovery Working Group has identified the following projects as priorities to meet the community's recovery goals.

Permanent Housing

Currently, there is an unknown number of residents who are displaced from their homes as a result of the two storms. Local volunteer agencies are in the process of compiling statistics on the impacted residents. Dougherty-Albany Planning, Development Services & Code Enforcement are conducting site surveys for each impacted property. Some residents have left the area due to a lack of affordable housing in Dougherty County. Many residents were displaced from mobile home parks and apartment rentals.

Although the community has initiatives to support growth of single-family homes, residents need immediately attainable housing. The Long-Term Recovery Working Group is currently in the process of identifying the true housing needs of the community and identifying projects that support both short-term and long-term recovery goals. Some of the projects options might include home elevations or buyout programs in areas with repetitive loss. The total cost is around \$12,000,000.

Radium Springs Improvement

Radium Springs an unincorporated neighborhood and is the location of Georgia's largest natural spring. Pouring out 70,000 gallons of clear, fresh water per minute, Radium Springs is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of Georgia. Located on the east side of the Flint River at Albany, the spring is now preserved as an ecological and environmental park. There are gardens, walkways, interpretive panels, spectacular natural beauty, and the ruins of the historic resort.

Radium Springs is an important component to the area's tourism and marketing campaign. The Economic Development Commission uses this as an attraction to gain interest in the area.



Photo: Dougherty County Public Library

Radium Springs is challenging because many of the homes are older homes. Any repairs from the storms will need to meet current building codes and standards. Some of the homeowners are older and do not have the resources to repair to current code requirements. If the homes are not repaired, it will drive the market value down for neighborhood. Radium Springs is the crown jewel of the community. It has sustained massive destruction to the tree canopy, total loss of entire homes, and damage to the historic park. If the area is not revitalized after the storm, it could have devastating impacts on the economic viability of the whole community. The total cost is around \$10,000,000.

Tornado Sirens/Giant Voice System

Tornado sirens and wide-area mass notification systems have varying levels of capabilities to communicate with the public regarding an imminent threat. These systems can provide advance warning to

residents to immediately take shelter in the event of severe weather. Wide-area mass notification systems have the capability to provide information to residents in multiple formats and languages. This system is estimated to cost \$100,000. Tornado sirens are approximately \$25,000. Both systems require annual maintenance fees. Wide-area mass notification system installation costs run \$100,000 and the Tornado siren installation runs \$25,000 for each one (16 QTY). This makes the total cost: around \$500,000 and this does not include annual maintenance.

Fire Station Repairs

Dougherty County experienced a devastating event to many city and county emergency service facilities when a series of tornados impacted the County/ City of Albany in January 2017. The damages to the Fire Station specifically was significant. The Funding Matrix provides potential funding from Federal, State, corporate and foundation sources. Fire Station will be repaired in its current location. The repair and mitigation measure will help strengthen this critical facility that serve the citizens in times of emergencies. This project will be funded by insurance, the Public Assistance program and funding streams available. All damages will need to be identified to FEMA and the insurance company except the match. Engineers and Architects will need to determine repair options. There will be a project submitted through the Public Assistance program to determine eligibility and cost. When FEMA determines this, funding will be allocated based on the submitted project. The funding amount will also include insurance proceeds and mitigation measures. When the repairs have been completed a final inspection will be conducted to adjust for actual costs and the project will be closed. The estimate of damage is \$4,000,000.

Debris Removal Projects

Due to widespread debris throughout the county and city, several projects have been identified resulting from the two tornadoes. Private Property Debris Removal, Root Ball Removal, and Debris Removal in Tributaries are the three projects identified. In order to eliminate the public health and safety threat, the City and County will need to remove debris from the affected areas. The estimated total cost is around \$9,000,000.



Photo: FEMA Photo Library

Generator Power for Critical Infrastructure

The City operates 35 Well Stations that provide water to the residents of the City of Albany. The Well Stations lost power during the January 2, 2017 disasters for up to 7 days. Well over half of these Well Stations provide water to those individuals living in Low-Moderate Income (LMI) census tracts.

The City is proposing to equip all Well Station with a stationary 300 KW Generator. The total cost is around \$4,750,000.

Sandy Bottom Circuit

The Sandy Bottom Circuit provides electricity to two major pieces of Critical Infrastructure within the City: Albany/Dougherty County Government Center and Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital. This area was without power for nearly several days after the January 2, 2017 wind incident due to damage from the high winds and broken trees. These two key pieces of infrastructure are current serviced by overhead powerlines that are susceptible to power outages after disasters. The City is proposing burying these power lines to avoid service interruptions.

10,000 Linear Feet of Utility Line at \$103.25/LF = \$10,300,000

Community Safe Rooms

Following the devastating impacts of the two tornado incidents, it is clear that community safe rooms are necessary to protect the residents of Dougherty County and the City of Albany. While managing the impacts of first tornado, weather sirens resounded once again in this devastated community. Local and state officials that were working at the backup emergency operations center (EOC) sheltered in place in a safe room. They rode out the storm for several hours in the EOC. When it was over, the surrounding community of Radium Springs was decimated. There was damage to ancillary structures at the EOC, but the main building remained intact. The long-term recovery working group has identified safe rooms as a priority. They have also discussed amending ordinances to require safe rooms in mobile home parks. The estimated total cost is around \$24,000,000.

Downtown Redevelopment

The redevelopment plans for downtown Albany are multifaceted. Downtown redevelopment will provide support for economic growth, will improve the housing market, and lead to sustainable and resilient new housing markets. New to the existing strategies will be the development of a Civil Rights Historic District that will showcase the community's important role in the Civil Rights Movement. The estimated total cost is around \$50,000,000.

Trail System Redevelopment

Redevelopment of the Trail System will help stabilize the housing market, recruit and maintain local talent, support economic development, and will restore clean infrastructure. The estimated total cost is around \$27,000,000.

Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Elevation and Buyouts

Recovery Value: High

Project Champion: Dougherty County

Background: Dougherty County experienced a devastating event to many homes located in the special flood hazard area when a series of tornadoes impacted the County/City of Albany in January 2017. After reaching out to numerous homes that were impacted by these events, 30 properties opted to choose Voluntary Acquisition and 5 homes chose elevation for mitigation. The Acquisition and Demolition properties will be purchased at Pre-Event Fair Market Value, demolished, and returned to green space to be maintained by Dougherty County. The properties that chose elevation will be elevated above the Base Flood Elevation and freeboard, and out of

danger for future flooding. This project would support the County and City of Albany's Hazard Mitigation Planning initiatives to reduce the areas of high risk. This project is needed to reduce the number of homes affected every time there is a rain event. This is incorporating current and expected future conditions that will reduce the consequences of the area's exposure to risk for the citizens of Dougherty County and the City of Albany.

Goal: To inform the public of their risk exposure and to allow decision makers to utilize programs that remove areas of high risk from future impacts.

Project Description: Utilize the repetitive loss data to apply for elevation and buyout grants for homes that continually flood.

Collect data that reflects the following impacts:

-) FEMA, State, and local data on structures with repetitive loss
-) Probability-surge inundation maps incorporating long-term effect of lake level rise and storm probability
-) Erosion mapping; wetland loss due to annual and event-driven effects
-) Natural phenomena; projections of future losses that will include effect of sea level rise

Affected Parties: City of Albany and Dougherty County

Preliminary Cost: \$12,000,000

Action Steps:

-) Use data to create maps in a flexible platform such as ArcGIS to view repetitive loss structures and potential future loss structures.
-) Make maps available to the public using various communication venues.
-) Advertise during the application period to maximize potential buyout opportunities.
-) Submit completed applications to GEMA for mitigation funding opportunities.
-) Complete buyout process.

Sustainable Opportunities: Use process to collect as many applications as possible to take advantage of additional funds returned or not utilized.

Potential Resources:

-) State of Georgia, Emergency Management Agency
-) FEMA
-) USACE, Engineering Research and Development Center
-) USGS
-) NWS/River Forecast Center
-) DHS

Hazard Mitigation for Critical Facilities

Recovery Value: High

Project Champion: City of Albany and Dougherty County

Background: Post-tornado damage assessments have indicated that the community’s critical facilities are vulnerable to all hazards. The repair and retrofitting of these facilities is critical and needs to start

immediately to ensure the economic survivability of the community. For some activities and facilities, a slight chance of flooding or impact from wind is too great a threat. Typical critical facilities include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, storage of critical records, and similar facilities.

Goal: To secure the City and County’s critical facilities to withstand natural and man-made hazards in order to maintain function.

Project Description: This project would mitigate critical facilities in the City of Albany and Dougherty County. Planning, designing, and retrofitting facilities for flood and wind are the primary concern. This includes the identification of generators for critical infrastructure and burying certain main power lines. This project would also cover the mitigation efforts needed for the

Fire Station Repairs

Affected Parties: City of Albany and Dougherty County

Preliminary Cost: \$4,000,000

Design/Build: TBD

Action Steps:

-) Design projects to utilize available funding to address project needs.
-) Submit projects for funding approval.
-) Complete projects according to funding guidelines.

Potential Resources: FEMA (PDM, HMGP, FMA, PA-406, 404)

Dougherty County Weather Warning Siren System Expansion

Recovery Value: High

Project Champion: Dougherty County

Background: Dougherty County seeks to increase the number of weather waning sirens to include residents of the county, who reside outside the City limits of Albany. This can be accomplished through the placement of an additional 20 sirens throughout Dougherty County. There are currently large areas of the County that, while populated are entirely unserved by the current weather system.

The locations of the 20 sirens are as follows:

1) US 19/Rt. 3 and Holly Dr.	11) Lily Pond and Blue Springs
2) Cordele Rd. and Harris Rd.	12) Lily Pond and Newton Rd.
3) Jacqueline Rd. and Spring Flats	13) Newton Rd. and Higgins
4) Pine Glen and Hill Rd.	14) Old Pretoria and Leary Rd.
5) Pinson Rd. and Sylvester Rd.	15) 8 Mile and Guillionville
6) Ramsey Rd. and Sylvester Rd.	16) Old Dawson and Van Cise
7) River Pointe Rd. and Philema	17) Old Dawson and Forrester
8) S. County Line Rd. & Moultrie Rd.	18) 8 Mile and Flowing Well
9) US 19/Rt. 3 and Nelms	19) Tarva Rd. midpoint
10) US 19/Rt. 3 and Williamsburg Location	20) Kirksy Rd. midpoint

Goal: To alert the vulnerable population in enough time to save lives.

Project Description: This project would install 20 additional sirens and a notification system to the throughout Dougherty County.

Photo: FEMA Photo Library



Action Steps:

-) Collaborate with service providers to ensure that level of protection can be achieved.
-) Plan, design, and implement installation to level of protection required.

Preliminary Cost: \$500,000

Potential Resources: FEMA (PDM, HMGP)

Grant Programs and Funding Sources

Dougherty County and the City of Albany are leveraging several funding sources to address disaster impacts, which includes internal operating funds, donations from the community and local businesses, state assistance, and federal grant funds.

FEMA Public Assistance Program

The mission of the FEMA PA Grant Program is to provide assistance to state and local governments and certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations to quickly respond to and recover from disasters or emergencies declared by the President. FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures and repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged facilities through the PA Program. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

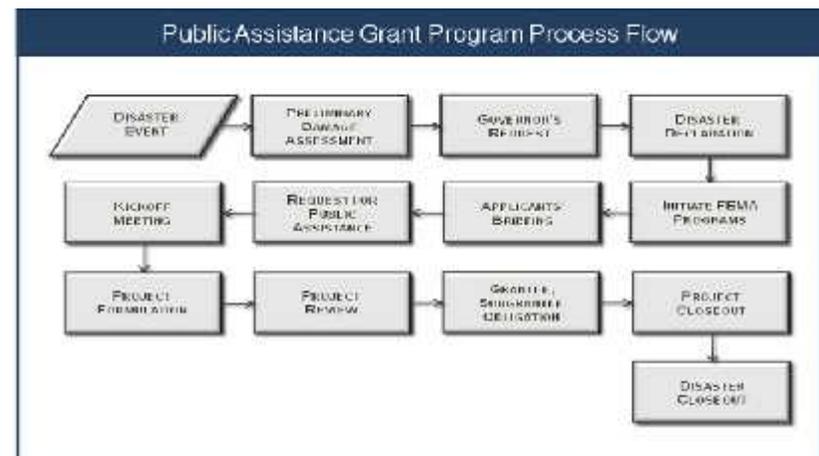
The FEMA PA Program is a cost-sharing program. Cost-share refers to the portion of disaster-related costs the federal government is responsible for funding. Per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), the federal cost share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The remaining 25% is the responsibility of the state and local governments. FEMA serves as the grant administrator or the grantee. The grantee determines how the non-federal share is funded.

The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

The Stafford Act was recently amended by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013. The President signed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act into law in January 2013 to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy and for other purposes. As a result of this act, the Stafford Act was amended, including alternative procedures for the FEMA PA Program.

The purpose of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act is to:

-) Reduce the cost of federal government assistance
-) Increase the administrative flexibility of the FEMA PA Program
-) Expedite the process of providing and using the assistance
-) Create incentives for applicants to complete projects in a timely and cost-effective manner

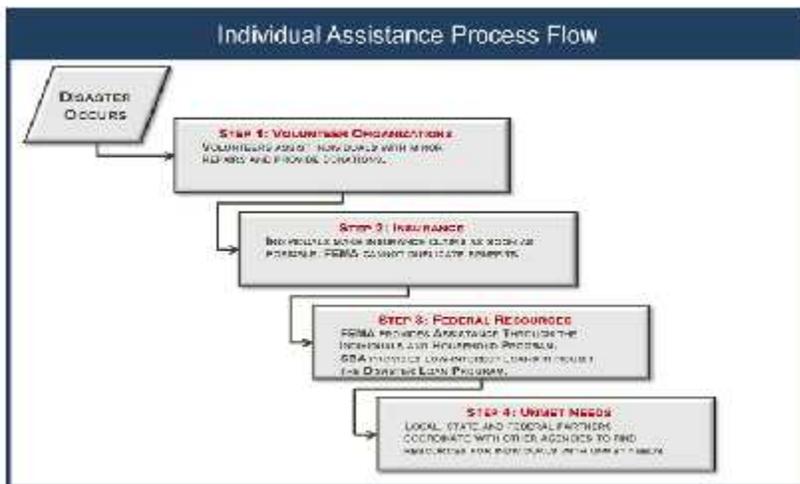


FEMA Individual Assistance Program

The purpose of the FEMA IA Program is to provide financial or direct assistance to individuals and families whose property has been damaged or destroyed as a result of a federally declared disaster and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help

individuals with critical expenses that cannot be supported in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore the individual's damaged property to its condition before the disaster. Disaster assistance for individuals may include the following services:

-) Mass care and emergency assistance
-) Coordination with volunteer agencies
-) Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
-) SBA assistance
-) Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)
-) Crisis counseling services
-) Disaster legal services



FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The HMGP provides funds to states, territories, local governments, and eligible private nonprofits (PNPs) following a presidential disaster declaration. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of

loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster.



Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program-Disaster Recovery

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG program. CDBG funds are used as a Disaster Recovery grant to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Because CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. Disaster Recovery grants often supplement disaster

programs of FEMA, the SBA, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

HUD generally awards noncompetitive, nonrecurring Disaster Recovery grants by a formula that considers disaster recovery needs unmet by other federal disaster assistance programs.

CDBG Disaster Recovery funds are made available to states, units of general local governments, and insular areas designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive CDBG allocations). At times, supplemental appropriations restrict funding solely to states rather than the local cities and/or counties.

CDBG Disaster Recovery grants primarily benefit low-income residents in and around communities that have experienced a natural disaster. Generally, grantees must use at least half of Disaster Recovery funds for activities that principally benefit low-income and moderate-income persons. These can be either activities in which all or the majority of people who benefit have low or moderate incomes or activities that benefit an area or service group in which at least 51 percent of the population are of low- and moderate-income.

Grantees may use CDBG Disaster Recovery funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure and prevention of further damage to affected areas, if such use does not duplicate funding available from FEMA, SBA, and USACE.

Eligible activities include:

-) Buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating residents to safer areas

-) Relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster
-) Debris removal not covered by FEMA
-) Rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster
-) Buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as streets, neighborhood centers, and water, sewer and drainage systems
-) Code enforcement
-) Homeownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees for disaster victims
-) Public services (generally limited to no more than 15 percent of the grant)
-) Helping businesses retain or create jobs in disaster-impacted areas
-) Planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant)

Eligible activities must meet at least one of three program national objectives:

-) Benefit persons of low and moderate income
-) Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight
-) Meet other urgent community development needs because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available.

HUD notifies eligible governments that must then develop and submit an Action Plan for Disaster Recovery before receiving CDBG

Disaster Recovery grants. The Action Plan must describe the needs, strategies, and projected uses of the Disaster Recovery funds

Donated Resources

The United Way funds 27 partner programs that provide funds for disaster survivors. To start things off, the United Way made a \$50,000 commitment to Albany Relief and Recovery that disperses funds through its 211 helpline. Disaster relief funding must be in place 24 hours after the disaster to be effective.

During the storms of January 2017, the citizens of Albany and surrounding areas generously responded by providing donated resources in the form of time, money, goods, and services to help with storm recovery. Around the clock, volunteers used these resources to help the community return to a sense of normalcy. Without the rigorous volunteer labor, material contributions, and donated equipment, the community would have had a very difficult time recovering from the disasters. There were multiple local and national organizations who provided support for the community..

Goods

The goods received in support of January 2017 storms were provided from a great number of citizens in the area and organizations around the country. Due to the quick response and various items received, there was difficulty tracking every items that passed through the hands of volunteers. Many of the items came in and were immediately provided to people in the affected areas from Storm 1 and Storm 2. To validate storm victims, home addresses were validated against mapped storm areas to prevent fraudulent distributions. The amounts listed below, outline the estimated items received based on receiving records and correspondence.

Goods	Qty	Est. Cost	Total Cost
Clothing (Palletized Bundle)	50	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 55,000.00
Frozen Food (Palletized)	56	\$ 500.00	\$ 28,000.00
Food (Palletized Bundle)	200	\$ 200.00	\$ 40,001.00
Water/Liquids (Pallets)	200	\$ 100.00	\$ 20,000.00
Hygiene Products (Pallets)	20	\$ 500.00	\$ 10,000.00
Donated Furniture	N/A	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Total			\$178,001.00

****Estimated Based on Local Rates in Albany**

Building Cost

After establishing a short-term recovery strategy (provide clothing, food, water, debris removal), many churches and business owners stepped in to provide vacant building space to house supplies and volunteers. Listed below are a few of the buildings used to serve storm victims and store goods. These distribution points established a great platform to serve the community and provide support from strategic areas.

Location	Approx. SqFt	Est. Cost/ SqFt	Estimated Cost
239 East Broad Ave., Albany, GA (1/2 - 0/1)	5,000	\$6.00	\$ 22,500.00
925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA (1/2 - 9/1)	66,000	\$6.00	\$297,000.00
835 West Broad Ave., Albany, GA (1/2 - 9/1)	4,000	\$6.00	\$ 18,000.00
400 Pine Ave., Albany, GA (1/25 - 4/2)	4,000	\$6.00	\$ 18,000.00
107 Front St., Albany, GA (1/25 - 4/2)	2,000	\$6.00	\$ 3,000.00
109 Front St., Albany, GA (1/25 - 4/2)	2,000	\$6.00	\$ 3,000.00
			\$361,500.00

****Estimates Based on Local Yearly Building Lease Rates in Albany**

Services

In addition to building costs, many business owners also provided services to operate the distribution points. Critical equipment and services helped to provide methods to communicate, move equipment and operate throughout the night. Each of these resources was desperately needed to continue short-term disaster operations.

Service	Location	Est Cost/ Month	Est Cost
5K Forklift	239 East Broad Ave., Albany, GA	\$1,300.00	\$ 7,800.00
Internet Service (MediaCom)	239 East Broad Ave., Albany, GA	\$60.00	\$ 360.00
Voice Over IP (VOIP)	239 East Broad Ave., Albany, GA	\$50.00	\$ 300.00
Electricity	239 East Broad Ave., Albany, GA	\$500.00	\$ 3,000.00
5K Forklift	925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA	\$1,300.00	\$ 11,700.00
Internet Service	925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA	\$60.00	\$ 360.00
Phone Service	925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA	\$50.00	\$ 300.00
Electricity	925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA	\$1,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
20 ft. Truck	925 Pine Ave., Albany, GA	\$1,500.00	\$ 13,500.00
			\$ 46,320.00

****Estimated Based on Local Rates in Albany**

Monetary Donations

Beyond the goods and services, many organizations responded with monetary donations. At the moment, over \$450,000 has been collected in support of storm victims across the community. This amount has been spread through multiple organizations to meet, minor construction needs, limited debris removal, home rental needs and relocation assistance.

Overall, the estimated dollar value for donated resources in the City of Albany and Dougherty County area can currently be calculated at a figure no less than **\$1,035,821.00**.



Operating Funds

July 16/17 Fiscal Year Budget

General Fund is - \$49,652,183

Special Services District Fund - \$7,305,491

Solid Waste Enterprise Fund - \$3,306,100

Capital Improvements Program Fund - \$701,400

Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Funds - \$1,000,000

DIIR Building Fund, Confiscated and Seizure Fund, Lease Commercial Fund, Grant Fund, and Law Library Fund.

Private Sector Programs

Corporate and Foundation Funding, Private Foundations, Enterprise Foundation - Green Communities Grants & Loans, Home Depot Foundation - Affordable Housing Built Responsibly, Koch Corporate Giving Program, John Deere Foundation, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) - Build America, Enterprise Foundation - Early pre-development low interest loans, Textron - Affordable Housing & Community Revitalization, Cessna Aircraft Company Community Affairs, Lowe's Charitable Trust

List of Abbreviations

ADEDC Albany-Dougherty Economic Development Commission
ARC American Red Cross
BOCC Board of County Commissioners
B2BRC Back to Business Resource Center
CDBG Community Development Block Grant
DFO Disaster Field Office
DHS Department of Homeland Security
DRC Disaster Recovery Center
DUA Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EF Enhanced Fujita Scale
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EOP Emergency Operations Plan
FCO Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FVL FEMA Verified Loss
GANG Georgia National Guard
GDOT Georgia Department of Transportation
GEMA Georgia Emergency Management Agency
GIS Geographic Information System
HA Housing Assistance
HMGP Hazard Mitigation Program
HUD Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA Individual Assistance
IHP Individual and Households Program
JFO Joint Field Office
JOC Joint Operations Center
LMS Local Mitigation Strategy
MAA Mutual Aid Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
NFP National Flood Plain
NFOP National Flood Operations Plan
NWS National Weather Service
ONA Other Needs Assistance

PA Public Assistance
PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO Public Information Officer
PNP Private Nonprofit
SCO State Coordinating Officer
SOC State Operations Center
USGS US Geological Survey
USACE US Army Corps of Engineers
SBA Small Business Administration
VOAD Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

Attachment A: Disaster Data

Dougherty County Damage Inventory DR-4294	
Describe Damage	Approx. Cost
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the first thirty days.	\$200,000.00
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the second 60 days.	\$300,000.00
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the third 90 days.	\$100,000.00
Emergency protective measures from the beginning of the incident period through 1/20	\$250,000.00
Roof repair	\$150,000.00
Roof inspection	\$275.00
Cover Roof, Vent roof caps blew off	\$7,000.00
Replace flags	\$225.00
Roof inspection/repair flashing	\$1,000.00
Bay door stuck	\$1,000.00
Generator knocked offline	\$1,500.00
Repair downspout	\$200.00
Repair motor fresh air intake	\$1,774.00
Replace electrical panel	\$14,824.00
Repair VAV 9B	800.00
Chiller off line and alarm fault stuck on	\$200.00
Temp dropping in 911 Center	\$200.00
Transformer blew, no power	\$200.00
No power in building	\$200.00
Hot in crisis reset AHU	\$200.00
Fence damage by tree	\$2,500.00
AHU drives stopped working power outage	\$200.00
Mechanical room motor shorted out	\$2,275.00
2nd check of roof, rain storm may have effected roof after storm on the 2nd	\$200.00
Contactoer to fan shorted out	\$500.00
Possible leaks	\$200.00
Fire alarm sounding phone lines are down	\$200.00
Take-home vehicles were damaged by fallen trees	\$40,000.00
Total	\$1,075,672.00

City of Albany Damage Inventory DR-4294	
Describe Damage	Approx. Cost
Debris removal operations in Storm 1 during the first 30 days	\$2,231,855.25
Debris removal operations in Storm 1 during the second 60 days	\$2,736,607.98
Emergency protective measures - Fire and Police	\$166,016.44
Emergency protective measures - Donated Resources	\$364,875.53
Emergency protective measures - City	\$159,928.23
City signs	\$100,192.09

Lift stations	\$3,532.88
City buildings	\$24,495.87
Turner boat landing bathroom	\$39,394.23
Judicial building communication tower	\$3,950.00
Gas and Water	\$137,506.85
Utilities	\$5,118,998.11
Tift park facilities & equipment	\$33,463.16
City parks - facilities - equipment	\$185,472.74
Total	\$5,337,934.01

Dougherty County Damage Inventory DR-4297

Damage Description	Approx. Cost
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the first 30 days	\$2,700,000.00
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the second 60 days	\$881,812.00
Debris removal operations in the impacted area of Storm 1 during the third 90 days	\$100,000.00
Emergency protective measures from the beginning of the incident period 1/21 - 2/24.	\$500,000.00
Stop signs that were bent or damaged due to the tornado	\$11,400.00
Central Square Roof Inspection	\$300.00
Aspire Roof Inspection	\$300.00
Southside Library Roof Inspection/Shingle Repair	\$5,500.00
Chillers Down Due to Power Outage	\$117.00
Chiller down Due to blown Transformer	\$175.00
Whole Building Without Power	\$285.00
No Power in Building/Alarms Sounding	\$137.00
Generator for Fire Station 11	\$3,795.80
Generator for Landfill (X2)	\$7,164.50
Chiller off Line	\$153.50
Make extra Key for FEMA Meetings	\$113.00
Whole Building Without Power	\$116.00
Control Down in EOC	\$361.50
Fire Station 11 Door/generator repair	\$1,819.50
Fire Station 9 Roof Inspection	\$361.00
Initial check FS 9 & EMS SE	\$228.56
Empty Buckets From Leak	\$228.56
AHU Offline Due to power flickers	\$348.00
Space Heater Requested	\$679.32
Make Keys for GEMA temporary Office	\$19.00
Check Radium Spring Structures	\$57.00
EMS SE Check for Damage	\$308.48
Fire Station 9 Roof Inspection	\$392.00
Check Radium Spring Structures	\$38.00
Open Door For Commissioners	\$173.00
Check Tallulah Massey For Damage	\$57.00
Power Out/Alarm Sounding	\$142.00
Power Out Throughout Building	\$286.00
Replace Ballasts Damaged by Storm	\$73.21.00
Replace Ballasts Damaged by Storm	\$154.17.00
Approximately 70 linear foot of 6-foot high wooden fence was damaged by fallen trees.	\$800.00
DHS Roof Inspection/Repair	\$589,000.00

Dougherty County Damage Inventory DR-4297

Damage Description	Approx. Cost
Fire Station 11 Roof Inspection/Repair	\$200,000.00
Landfill Roof Inspection/Repair	\$338.00.00
Repair KADB Van Awning	\$7,317.00.00
Other Traffic Signs that were bent or damaged due to the tornado	\$39,900.00
Damages on the roadways due to the debris trucks working in the area.	\$500,000.00
The electrical pole, service line, and electrical box were damaged.	\$5,000.00
Fire Station 8 Tree On Fence	\$2,250.00.00
Repair Broken Globe Lights	\$2,372.50.00
DHS Roof Damage caused damage to Interior	\$228,060.00.00
Repair Pole Barn Roof	\$38.00.00
Overlook #2 Smashed by Trees	\$9,314.00.00
Bricks loosened from building.	\$3,977.00
Gazebo was damaged by a fallen tree. Numerous concrete railings and columns are broken or cracked. There is possible foundation damage	\$50,000.00
A section of metal railing near the spring area was bent by a fallen limb.	\$800.00
A wooden information kiosk was damaged/destroyed by fallen trees. Damaged beyond repair. A picture of another of our park kiosks, built with similar design and dimensions, has been provided.	\$3,500.00
Approximately 50 linear foot of 3.5-foot wooden fence was damaged by fallen trees.	\$600.00
A steel frame, metal roof shed was damaged/destroyed. The shed measured approximately 40'L x 30'W with a 12' eave. Damaged beyond repair.	\$15,000.00
Approximately 8650 square feet of concrete walkways have been damaged due to heavy equipment traffic.	\$10,000.00
A bathroom facility has roof damage with missing/damaged shingles. Two corner posts were also dislocated.	\$5,000.00
Approximately 15 linear foot of 4-foot high chain link fence was damaged by a fallen limb.	\$600.00
Approximately 30 linear foot of 4-foot high chain link fence was damaged by fallen tree.	\$1,200.00
The metal roof of a pavilion was damaged by a fallen limb.	\$4,000.00
Lighting at tennis court was damaged.	\$3,000.00
Total	\$14,917,350.00

City of Albany Damage Inventory DR-4297

Damage Description	Approx. Cost
Debris - 31-90 days PAAP	\$25,000.00
Emergency Protective Measures – City	\$320,880.00
Emergency Protective Measures - Donated Resources	\$1,035,821.00
Buildings - Low to Moderate Income Housing	\$3,663.20
Buildings - Fire Department	\$50,000.00
Airport Buildings	\$50,000.00
Utilities - Gas & Water	\$91,365.37
Utilities - Substations 7, 10, 14, 19 and 20	\$1,472,287.62
Cemeteries	\$3,755.15
Total	\$1,991,951.80

Storm Response/Recovery Timeline	
Jan 2nd	Tornado strikes
Jan 3rd	Personnel impacted: evaluated, stabilized
Jan 4th	Recovery operations and planning starts
Jan 5th	State of Emergency Declared
Jan 4th-6th	Personnel reach out to businesses to evaluate damage/needs
Jan 6th	Trello board established for tracking business needs/contact
Jan 9th	Trello board instructions disseminated to Albany-Dougherty Economic Development Commission (EDC), Albany Area Chamber of Commerce (Chamber), Convention and Visitor's Bureau (CVB) staff
Jan 9th	Business Assistance Information survey developed
Jan 17th	Preliminary Damage Assessment started with FEMA/State/Local/SBA for 1 st Tornado
	Business Assistance Information survey revised
	SurveyMonkey platform will be used to create and populate survey
Jan 22nd	Tornado strikes
Jan 23rd	EDC, Chamber, CVB partner together in sharing workload for storm response
	Email address (stormresponse@choosealbany.com) set up for storm recovery efforts
	Business Assistance Information survey finalized and tested
	Email list compiled for survey distribution
Jan 24th	Preliminary Damage Assessment started with FEMA/State/Local/SBA for 2 nd Tornado
	Assemble Storm Recovery Resources (SRR) packets for EDC, Chamber, CVB; Continual updates on agency social media and Only One Albany resource page
	Business Assistance Information survey goes live: sent to 792 distinct email addresses; web link populated and posted on social media; hard copies distributed to key points around town
	Daily monitoring of stormresponse@choosealbany.com begins
	PDF of Business Assistance Information survey generated; hard copies of survey available at key locations
Jan 25th	Received Major Disaster Declaration for January 2, Tornado.
Jan 25th	Storm Response Meeting: US Small Business Administration (SBA), EDC, Chamber, City of Albany Department of Community and Economic Development, City of Albany Office of the Downtown Manager, MicroBusiness Enterprise Center, University of Georgia Small Business Development Center; Back to Business Resource Center initiative developed (Mondays from 3:00-5:00 p.m. in the Candy Room of Riverfront Resource Center)
	Business Assistance Information survey: daily summary and follow-up calls begin
	SRR packets updated and redistributed to staff at partnering agencies
	Survey Data: summary #1 presented to FEMA representatives and Governor Deal
	Request for tornado damage from Economic Development Administration (EDA) in Atlanta; Request due Jan 27 th
Jan 26th	Business Assistance Information survey: daily summary and follow-up calls
	SRR packets updated and redistributed to staff at partnering agencies; hotel information included in updates
	Received Major Disaster Declaration for January 22, Tornado
Jan 27th	Survey Data: summary #2 sent to Barbara Reddick at 11:30 a.m. in response to EDA request two days earlier
Jan 30th	Reminder to complete survey sent via SurveyMonkey
	Deadline to complete survey extended from Feb 1st to Feb 18th
Jan 31 st	Disaster Recovery Center Opened

Storm Response/Recovery Timeline	
Feb 1st	Communication about SBA offices (services, locations, hours) disseminated to initial email list, survey respondents and through all social media outlets
Feb 2nd	Updated SBA information distributed to partnering agencies
	Ongoing: daily summary and follow-up calls for survey respondents
Feb 3rd	Communication about B2BRC disseminated to initial email list, survey respondents and through all social media outlets
Feb 6th	Back to Business Resource Center (B2BRC): operational
Feb 13th	B2BRC
Feb 14th	Final reminder to complete survey sent via SurveyMonkey
Feb 18th	Business Assistance Information survey closed
Feb 20th	B2BRC
Feb 21st	Communication about SBA information (SBA generated flyers) disseminated to initial email list, survey respondents and through all social media outlets
Feb 22nd	Survey data: final summary
Feb 27th	B2BRC committee agreed to meet on as needed basis
Mar 27 th	Deadline for Registering for SBA
	Disaster Recovery Center Closed

Dougherty County Hotel Occupancy Data	
Year	Percent Occupancy
2014	42.8%*
2015	52.3%*
2016	48.6%*
2017	72.1%*
2017 Data supports an increase in displaced population affected by the tornadoes. * The occupancy percentage values reflect a total for each year based on hotel stays in the month of January.	

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
CITY OF ALBANY AND DOUGHERTY COUNTY**

240 Pine Ave
P.O. Box 447
Albany, Georgia 31702

ALBANY

REPORT of PERMITS ISSUED

Page # 1

From: Month 01 Day 01 Year 17
Thru: Month 03 Day 31 Year 17

PERMITS ISSUED	USE DESCRIPTION	VALUE OF CONST.	FEES
3	RESIDENTIAL,NEW,SINGLE FAMILY	762,912.00	3,766.00
11	RESIDENTIAL, ADDITION	110,140.00	1,188.00
36	RESIDENTIAL, ALTERATION WITHOUT ADDITIONS	371,742.22	3,621.00
77	RESIDENTIAL RE-ROOF	532,249.76	6,489.00
2	RESIDENTIAL, STORAGE BUILDING	17,520.00	184.00
1	RESIDENTIAL, GARAGE	992.00	90.00
722	STORM DAMAGE (1/3/17) NO CHARGE	14,156,560.91	222.00
460	STORM DAMAGE (1/21/17) NO CHARGE	7,577,974.38	.00
2	SHOP BUILDING	14,560.00	166.00
1	OPEN TYPE SHED	1,500.00	25.00
4	NEW COMMERCIAL	2,049,164.00	8,259.60
3	SPRINKLER PERMIT	37,896.00	404.00
16	COMMERCIAL RE-ROOF	408,559.50	3,130.00
14	COMMERCIAL, REMODEL	2,712,745.00	6,302.90
1	COMMERCIAL, ADDITION	58,500.00	421.30
1	ACCESSORY BUILDING	1,500.00	50.00
1	BOARDING PERMIT	.00	25.00
4	MANUFACTURED HOUSING	205,152.00	640.00
5	SWIMMING POOL	226,370.00	1,524.00
1	FOUNDATION ONLY	.00	50.00
1	MOBILE OFFICE/TEMP.	60,000.00	.00
5	TENT	.00	460.00
32	DEMOLITION	31,000.00	1,725.00
2	INTERIOR DEMOLITION	.00	75.00
3	SPRINKLER/SANDPIPE PERMITS	.00	500.00

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
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ALBANY

REPORT of PERMITS ISSUED

Page # 1

From: Month 01 Day 01 Year 17
Thru: Month 07 Day 20 Year 17

PERMITS ISSUED	USE DESCRIPTION	VALUE OF CONST.	FEEES
17	RESIDENTIAL, NEW, SINGLE FAMILY	2,299,368.51	12,724.80
28	RESIDENTIAL, ADDITION	459,746.00	4,483.40
130	RESIDENTIAL, ALTERATION WITHOUT ADDITIONS	2,110,710.13	17,472.40
298	RESIDENTIAL RE-ROOF	1,795,744.76	23,531.00
3	RESIDENTIAL, STORAGE BUILDING	25,020.00	270.00
45	STORM DAMAGE (4/3/17) #3	434,733.02	1,111.00
3	RESIDENTIAL, GARAGE	25,814.00	341.00
1123	STORM DAMAGE (1/3/17) #1	19,301,879.99	5,673.00
837	STORM DAMAGE (1/21/17) #2	22,287,823.90	18,885.20
3	SHOP BUILDING	24,060.00	264.00
6	OPEN TYPE SHED	19,627.75	409.00
11	NEW COMMERCIAL	3,646,241.00	16,484.90
16	SPRINKLER PERMIT	1,132,845.00	6,452.00
57	COMMERCIAL RE-ROOF	2,138,339.68	13,214.00
43	COMMERCIAL, REMODEL	7,417,427.00	22,018.30
4	COMMERCIAL, ADDITION	310,450.00	1,832.70
2	ACCESSORY BUILDING	13,895.00	191.00
1	CELL TOWER (CO-LOCATION)	8,000.00	86.00
1	BOARDING PERMIT	.00	25.00
12	MANUFACTURED HOUSING	411,384.00	1,810.00
9	SWIMMING POOL	406,970.00	2,762.00
3	FOUNDATION ONLY	.00	150.00
1	MOBILE OFFICE/TEMP.	60,000.00	.00
7	TENT	.00	555.00
1	1ST RE-INSPECTION FEE	.00	75.00
88	DEMOLITION	36,000.00	5,200.00
3	INTERIOR DEMOLITION	.00	150.00

) 6-month building permit data shows twice the amount of an increase in the dollar amounts of the value in construction.



Business Assistance Survey:
Data compiled as of 2.20.2017

-) The Albany-Dougherty Economic Development Commission and Albany Area Chamber of Commerce have partnered to develop and distribute a business assistance and damage assessment survey to better gauge the needs of the local business community in light of the recent storms.
-) This is a preliminary survey and exists to help direct the ADEDC and Chamber in identifying resources as they become available to aid in businesses' recovery from the effects of the January 2 and January 21-22 severe weather events.
-) Survey participants are asked to report information relating to storm damages, such as the location of their business, type of loss suffered, duration and extent of loss and the event after which the loss occurred.
-) Initial data: Survey sent to 792 distinct email addresses of business owners and operators on 1.24.2017. This does not include the number of people reached by sharing the web link to the survey through social media.

100 responses received

-) **Estimated loss of revenue as a result of storm impact**
 - **Total across respondents: \$6,313,560***
 - Mean: \$63,136
 - Median: \$10,000
 - Range: \$0 (14.0%) - \$1,000,000 (1.0%)
-) **Date(s) of storm that caused damage**
 - January 2, 2017 (85.2%)
 - January 21, 2017 (12.9%)
 - January 22, 2017 (32.7%)
-) **County where business that suffered damage is located**
 - Dougherty County (100%)
-) **Category of damage sustained by business**
 - Loss of power (84.2%)
 - Damage to equipment (33.7%)
 - Damage to inventory (29.7%)
 - Damage to building (60.4%)
 - Injury to employee (0.0%)
-) **Damage to operational capacity**
 - No damage (10.9%)
 - Minimal damage: business operating as normal (35.6%)
 - Major damage: business functions inhibited (38.6%)
 - Catastrophic damage: business operations ceased (14.9%)
-) **Workforce impact (of respondents with 'catastrophic damage' or 'major damage' reported)**
 - 324 employees unable to work due to workplace closure
 - 55 employees unable to work due to being personally affected by storm(s)
-) **Days business was without power**
 - Mean: 4.2 days
 - Median: 4.0 days
 - Range: 0 days (13.0%) - More than 14 days (8.0%)
-) **Days business ceased to operate**
 - Mean: 3.4 days
 - Median: 3.0 days
 - Range: 0 days (27.0%) – More than 14 days (10.0%)

**At this time, data does not include estimated loss of revenue from major industrial operations.*

Georgia Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims by MSA						
2016 Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims						
Area Name	Year	January	February	March	April	May
Albany MSA	2016	764	537	582	647	855
2017 Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims						
Area Name	Year	January	February	March	April	May
Albany MSA	2017	1,142	670	500	377	454
Data shows an increase of 400 unemployment claims in the month of January.						

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE REVENUE & RETURNS RECEIVED FOR DOUGHERTY COUNTY DEC-MARCH FY2016 vs FY2017 COMPARISON								
REVENUE PERIOD	Return Count All Filed	Return Count W Payment	Amount		REVENUE PERIOD	Return Count All Filed	Return Count W Payment	Amount
31-Dec-2015	898	712	\$4,083,068.09		31-Dec-2016	868	713	\$3,787,945.03
31-Jan-2016	1,327	828	\$5,102,083.03		31-Jan-2017	1,262	835	\$4,242,895.71
29-Feb-2016	865	705	\$3,324,726.77		28-Feb-2017	816	708	\$3,483,692.93
31-Mar-2016	857	714	\$3,799,172.39		31-Mar-2017	806	728	\$3,776,838.54
	3,947	2,959	*\$16,309,050.28			3,752	2,984	*\$15,291,372.21

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE REVENUE & RETURNS RECEIVED FOR DOUGHERTY COUNTY APRIL-JUNE FY2016 vs FY2017 COMPARISON								
REVENUE PERIOD	Return Count All Filed	Return Count W Payment	Amount		REVENUE PERIOD	Return Count All Filed	Return Count W Payment	Amount
30-Apr-2016	1,013	755	\$3,661,174.59		30-Apr-2017	945	499	\$3,859,838.57
31-May-2016	847	739	\$3,541,954.60		31-May-2017	769	487	\$3,599,182.52
30-Jun-2016	850	712	\$3,537,133.10		30-Jun-2017	736	503	\$3,726,968.10
	2,710	2,206	*\$10,740,262.29			2,450	1,489	*\$11,185,989.19

*Data shows a loss of \$571,951.17 in revenue based on the same time the year previous.

Attachment B: Recovery Operations Checklist

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
Establish Recovery Support Functions and Activate the Local Disaster Recovery Manager					
Activate the local disaster recovery manager (LDRM) and begin coordination with the State.					
Establish Recovery Support Functions (RSF):					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify representatives for each of the RSFs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community Planning and Capacity Building ✓ Economic ✓ Health and Social Services ✓ Housing ✓ Infrastructure Systems ✓ Natural and Cultural Resources 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review RSF job aids. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordinate with state and federal agencies and other organizations that support the RSFs. 					
Establish a group made up of the RSF representatives that meet regularly to coordinate decision-making.					
Consider public information needs.					
Begin tracking disaster-related costs:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify a person or team of people that will be responsible for compiling disaster-related costs for the jurisdiction. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordinate with state and federal agencies to identify critical timelines for assistance programs. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish a cost code for disaster-related costs. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish a file structure for each site where recovery work has been or will be performed. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain accurate disbursement and accounting records to document the work performed and the cost incurred. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Obtain applicable local, state, and federal policies and regulations. 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document administrative costs. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Begin compiling recovery project documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Executed contracts, bids, periods of performance, and locations worked ✓ Property insurance ✓ Donated resources (labor, equipment and materials) ✓ Mutual aid ✓ Force account labor ✓ Force account equipment ✓ Equipment rental agreements ✓ Fuel logs ✓ Materials including meals and gas purchases ✓ Description of damage ✓ Scope of work to be completed ✓ Photos of damage ✓ Copies of estimates ✓ Maintenance records ✓ Site inspection records ✓ Special considerations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with state and federal agencies to obtain disaster-specific cost tracking spreadsheets and templates. 					
Gain Situational Awareness and Determine Desired End State					
<p>Compile and assess information gathered from damage assessments.</p>					
<p>Determine impact to the community:</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Casualties and fatalities 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social and psychological impacts 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public safety communications ✓ Water and sewer ✓ Fire ✓ Waste management ✓ Natural gas ✓ Electricity ✓ Roads and bridges ✓ Traffic control centers ✓ Rail transportation 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Air transportation ✓ Public transportation 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to health and human services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency medical services (EMS) ✓ Hospitals ✓ Public health ✓ Environmental health ✓ Private health providers (pharmacies, clinics, dialysis centers, other care providers) ✓ Children management organizations and agencies ✓ Points of distribution (commodities) ✓ Food services ✓ Drinking water 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to essential services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Law enforcement ✓ Commercial communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landline phone ▪ Internet ▪ Cellular phone ▪ Cable ✓ Government services ✓ Family and children services ✓ Grief counseling, critical stress incident management ✓ Refueling points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public safety personnel refueling ▪ Public refueling ✓ Media ✓ Mortuary services ✓ Schools ✓ Animal services ✓ Incarceration facilities ✓ Temporary housing ✓ Critical private business ✓ Permits ✓ Financial transaction systems 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to affordable housing 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to economic drivers in the community 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to the local tax base 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of natural and cultural resources 					
Assess risks and vulnerabilities.					
Provide assessment data and situational updates to local officials.					
Establish a community outreach strategy.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider communication needs of the whole community by providing information in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multilingual formats ✓ Formats for people with diminished vision ✓ Formats for people with hearing capabilities 					
Begin to determine the desired end state of the community by assessing the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned capital improvement projects, strategic plans and urban development plans 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available resources for recovery, including personnel, materials, and funding 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate of baseline disaster costs not covered by federal assistance programs or insurance 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate of costs to the local jurisdiction to complete improvement projects 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current financial posture of the jurisdiction to incur addition project costs 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desired recovery timeframes and project timelines 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-benefit analysis, including the economic, social, and psychological impacts to the community 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of intended and unintended consequences 					
Coordinate with RSFs, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to determine the desired end state of the community.					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide to return to normal or to an improved state. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate the desired end state to RSFs, state and federal agencies, and other organizations that support recovery operations. 					
Prepare to Conduct Recovery Operations					
Assess risks and vulnerabilities:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary impacts of the initial incident 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational risks and vulnerabilities to government functions as a result of the disrupted services 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systemic risks and vulnerabilities due to prolonged disaster damage and service disruptions 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic, social, psychological, and emotional risks and vulnerabilities due to disaster impacts and a prolonged recovery process 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic risks and vulnerabilities to public and private organizations as a result of the disaster impacts 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic risks and vulnerabilities to individuals 					
Inform the public:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community recovery objectives and associated activities 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status and progress of recovery operations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructions for individuals for recovery procedures (for example, debris set-out procedures, federal assistance application deadlines, mitigation meeting dates) 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information for disaster recovery centers and business recovery centers 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental health and safety information associated with recovery operations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraud detection and prevention strategies 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
Coordinate with state and federal agencies to establish a business recovery center.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and monitor laborers. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on permitting, regulatory requirements, and fraud prevention strategies to laborers. 					
Conduct Recovery Operations					
Identify needs of the following groups:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public organizations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonprofit organizations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector enterprise/ businesses 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals 					
Identify solutions that lead to the community's desired end state:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual aid resources 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the private sector 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer organization services 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal disaster assistance programs (see appendix D of the Regional Disaster Recovery Annex for a list of federal disaster assistance grant programs) 					
Coordinate with Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) on potential federal disaster assistance programs.					
Coordinate with departments within the jurisdiction to apply for potential federal disaster assistance.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments should coordinate with their local emergency management agency to submit disaster-related costs for potential federal reimbursement. 					
Coordinate with municipalities within the jurisdiction to apply for potential disaster assistance.					
Identify, request, and direct resources for recovery.					
Provide public information and conduct community outreach.					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct public outreach to ensure information and resources are available to vulnerable populations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons with disabilities ✓ Individuals with limited English proficiency ✓ Individuals with hearing or vision impairment ✓ Underserved populations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide information on disaster assistance available to public sector and nonprofit organizations. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide information on disaster assistance available to private sector businesses. 					
Coordinate with the Economic RSF to conduct the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish temporary or interim infrastructure to support business re-openings. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reestablish cash flow. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify, request and direct economic resources. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support reestablishment of critical private business and financial transaction systems. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support reestablishment of agriculture where appropriate. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement economic revitalization strategies. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilitate funding to rebuild business and economic drivers. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement workforce development initiatives. 					
Coordinate with the Health and social services RSF to conduct the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide emotional and psychological services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify adults and children who benefit from counseling or behavioral health services and begin treatment. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide emergency medical care and establish appropriate surveillance protocols. 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide integrated mass care and emergency services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address environmental health and safety concerns. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide animal services and support for needs. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, request and direct health and social services resources. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage health networks and emotional and psychological support networks for ongoing care. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continuity of care through temporary facilities. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support reestablishment of environmental health and safety services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support reestablishment of animal services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public information to the population and response and recovery workers regarding the longer-term effects of a post-disaster environment. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide follow-up for ongoing counseling, behavioral health, and case management services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reestablish disrupted health care facilities. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstitute environmental health and safety services. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstitute animal services. 					
Coordinate with the Housing RSF to conduct the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mass care and sheltering. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, request and direct housing resources. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accessible interim and long-term housing solutions. 					
Coordinate with the Infrastructure Systems RSF to conduct the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and clear primary transportation routes of debris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Major arterial roads ✓ Critical infrastructure including utilities and emergency services 					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
✓ Major transit systems					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify and restore critical infrastructure. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compile data and Geographic Information System (GIS) files. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify, request and direct infrastructure resources. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct debris removal. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan immediate infrastructure repair and restoration. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rebuild infrastructure to meet future community needs and achieve desired end state. 					
Coordinate with the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to conduct the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Respond to time-critical response actions to save natural and cultural resources from permanent loss or damage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Libraries, records and archives ✓ Museums and fine art ✓ Sites of historical significance ✓ Endangered and protected plant and animal species ✓ Parks and recreational facilities 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify, request and direct resources to restore and preserve of natural and cultural resources. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct salvage operations of archives. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordinate with restoration operations to ensure loss of historical and culturally significant resources is minimized. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rebuild and restore natural and cultural resources where possible. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordinate with rebuilding operations to ensure loss of historical and culturally significant resources is minimized. 					
Coordinate with state and federal government agencies and private and nonprofit organizations to provide situational awareness and status of recovery operations.					

Considerations	Responsibility	Date Assigned	Date Completed	Status	Notes
Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs.					
Conclude Recovery Operations					
Demobilize or reassign resources.					
Compile and reconcile costs and coordinate for reimbursement.					
Capture after action recommendations and lessons learned.					
Develop and implement corrective actions.					

Attachment C: Catalog of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Program	Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program
Program Mission	The mission of the FEMA PA Grant Program is to provide assistance to state and local governments and certain types of private nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ State government agencies ■ Local governments and special districts ■ Private nonprofit organizations
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible facilities must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be the responsibility of an eligible applicant. ✓ Be located in a designated disaster area. ✓ Not be under the specific authority of another federal agency. ✓ Be in active use at the time of the disaster. ■ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be required as the result of a major disaster event. ✓ Be located within a designated disaster area. ✓ Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. ■ Eligible costs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the work. ✓ Be compliant with federal, state, and local requirements for procurement. ✓ Be reduced by all applicable credits, such as insurance proceeds and salvage values.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-nonprofit
Program	Individual Assistance Grant Program
Program Mission	Disaster assistance is financial or direct assistance to individuals and families whose property has been damaged or destroyed as a result of a federally declared disaster, and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help individuals with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore the individual's damaged property to its condition before the disaster.
Eligible Applicant	Applicant must be a U.S. citizen, non-citizen national, or qualified alien who meets the eligibility requirements.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have losses in an area that has been declared a disaster by the President of the United States. ✓ Have disaster-related damage to their primary residence. ✓ Have a primary residence that is uninhabitable or inaccessible. ✓ Have a disaster-caused need that cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or insurance. ✓ Have insufficient or no insurance. ■ Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Temporary Housing (a place to live for a limited period of time):</i> Financial assistance may be available to rent a different place to live or a government housing unit may be provided when rental properties are not available. ✓ <i>Repair:</i> Financial assistance may be available to homeowners to repair damage from the disaster to their primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to make the damaged home safe, sanitary, and functional. ✓ <i>Replacement:</i> Financial assistance may be available to homeowners to replace their home destroyed in the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowner with the cost of replacing their destroyed home.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Permanent or Semi-Permanent Housing Construction:</i> Direct assistance or money for the construction of a home. This type of assistance is available only in insular areas or other locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible. ✓ <i>Money for necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the disaster.</i> This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster-related medical and dental expenses ▪ Disaster-related funeral and burial expenses ▪ Clothing, household items (room furnishings, appliances), tools (specialized or protective clothing and equipment) required for your job, necessary educational materials (computers, school books, supplies) ▪ Fuels for primary heat source (heating oil, gas) ▪ Clean-up items (wet/dry vacuum, dehumidifier) ▪ Disaster-related damage to a vehicle ▪ Moving and storage expenses related to the disaster (moving and storing property to avoid additional disaster damage while disaster-related repairs are being made to the home) ▪ Other necessary expenses or serious needs as determined by FEMA ▪ Other expenses that are authorized by law
Program Link	http://www.disasterassistance.gov/
Program	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Program Mission	The HMGP provides funds to states, territories, local governments, and eligible private nonprofits (PNPs) following a presidential disaster declaration. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible applicants (grantee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency management agency or a similar state office of the 50 United States ▪ Eligible sub applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State agencies ✓ Local governments/communities ✓ PNP organizations
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation projects ✓ Hazard mitigation planning ✓ Management costs ▪ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard(s) for which the project was designed. ✓ Conform with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. ▪ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved state (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan at the time of the disaster declaration and at the time HMGP funding is obligated to the grantee to receive an HMGP award. ▪ Eligible costs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be reasonable, allowable, allocable, and necessary as required. ▪ Cost Share: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation activity: 75% federal/25% non-federal ✓ Grant management costs: 100% federal/0% non-federal ✓ Subgrantee management cost: Subapplicants should consult their state hazard mitigation officer for the amount or percentage of HMGP subgrantee management cost funding their state has determined to be passed through to subgrantees.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance
Program	FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP)
Program Mission	The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ States may act as the grantee. ■ State and local entities may apply to the grantee for subgrants.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible states must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold, which applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a state. ■ FMAGP eligible work directly related to the declared fire is documented into two general categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Category B – (Emergency Protective Measures): Limited assistance provided under Section 403 of the Stafford Act ✓ Category H – (Firefighting Activities): Eligible work associated with fire-related activities provided under Section 420 of the Stafford Act ■ Eligible work performed must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be the legal responsibility of the applicant, whether it was performed by the applicant’s own agents or through a secondary party as described in the preceding paragraphs. ✓ Be required as a result of the declared fire. ✓ Be located within the designated area. ■ Eligible costs include, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Equipment and supplies ✓ Labor costs ✓ Travel and per diem ✓ Temporary repairs of damage caused by firefighting activities ✓ Mobilization and demobilization ✓ Limited pre-positioning costs approved by the Regional Administrator ■ Cost Share Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The FMAGP provides a 75 percent federal cost share and the state pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program
Program	FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
Program Mission	The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) provides the funding for the FMA program. FMA programs are subject to the availability of appropriation funding as well as any program-specific directive or restriction made with respect to such funds.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency management agency or a similar office of the 50 states ■ Eligible sub applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State agencies ✓ Local governments/communities
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation projects

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hazard mitigation planning ✓ Management costs ■ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard(s) for which the project was designed. ✓ Conform with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. ✓ Be reviewed to determine if they are in the floodplain or a wetland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Funds shall only be used to support the flood hazard portion of state or local mitigation plans to meet the criteria specified in 44 CFR Part 201. Funds are only available to support these activities in communities participating in the NFIP. ■ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved state or (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the grant funds. The only exception is for a sub application for a state (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan. ■ Eligible subapplicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved local mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of grant funds. ■ Cost Share: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent federal cost share for severe repetitive loss properties or the expected savings to the NFIF for acquisition or relocation activities. The greatest savings to the fund (GSTF) value for property acquisition may be offered to the property owner if the project is not cost-effective using pre-event or current market value. ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 90 percent federal cost share for repetitive loss properties. ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent federal cost share for NFIP-insured properties.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program

Small Business Administration (SBA)	
Program	SBA Home and Property Disaster Loans
Program Mission	SBA provides low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Homeowners ■ Renters ■ Personal property owners
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Homeowners may apply for up to \$200,000 to replace or repair their primary residence. The loans may not be used to upgrade homes or make additions, unless required by local building code. If the individual makes improvements that help prevent the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA. ■ In some cases, SBA can refinance all or part of a previous mortgage when the applicant does not have credit available elsewhere and has suffered substantial disaster damage not covered by insurance. ■ Renters and homeowners may borrow up to \$40,000 to replace or repair personal property — such as clothing, furniture, cars and appliances — damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

Small Business Administration (SBA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Secondary homes or vacation properties are not eligible for these loans. However, qualified rental properties may be eligible for assistance under the SBA business disaster loan program. ■ Proceeds from insurance coverage on your home or property will be deducted from the total damage estimate to determine the eligible loan amount. The SBA is not permitted to duplicate any benefits. ■ For applicants unable to obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 4 percent. For those who can obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. The SBA will determine whether an applicant can obtain credit elsewhere. SBA disaster loans are offered with up to 30-year terms. ■ Loans for more than \$14,000 must be secured with collateral to the extent possible. The SBA will ask the applicant available collateral, but will not decline a loan for lack of collateral. A first or second mortgage on the damaged real estate is commonly used as collateral for an SBA disaster loan.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/home-and-personal-property-loans
Program	SBA Disaster Assistance Loans
Program Mission	SBA provides low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business owners in a federally declared disaster area
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to \$2 million to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations. These loan proceeds may be used for the repair or replacement of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Real property ✓ Machinery ✓ Equipment ✓ Fixtures ✓ Inventory ✓ Leasehold improvements ■ The SBA Business Physical Disaster Loan covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance. If you are required to apply insurance proceeds to an outstanding mortgage on the damaged property, you can include that amount in your disaster loan application. ■ If you make improvements that help reduce the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA. ■ You may not use the disaster loan to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. A business of any size or most private nonprofit organizations that are located in a declared disaster area and have incurred damage during the disaster may apply for a loan to help replace damaged property or restore its pre-disaster condition. ■ The interest rate will not exceed 4 percent if the applicant cannot obtain credit elsewhere. For businesses and nonprofit organizations with credit available elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. SBA determines whether the applicant has credit available elsewhere. Repayment terms can be up to 30 years, depending on your ability to repay the loan.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/business-physical-disaster-loans
Program	SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans
Program Mission	Substantial economic injury means the business is unable to meet its obligations and to pay its ordinary and necessary operating expenses. Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after a disaster.

Small Business Administration (SBA)	
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small business Small agricultural cooperative Most private nonprofit organizations
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SBA can provide up to \$2 million to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred. The loan amount will be based on actual economic injury and the company's financial needs, regardless of whether the business suffered any property damage. The interest rate on EIDLs will not exceed 4 percent per year. The term of these loans will not exceed 30 years. The repayment term will be determined by your ability to repay the loan. EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. A business may qualify for both an EIDL and a physical disaster loan. The maximum combined loan amount is \$2 million.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/economic-injury-disaster-loans
Program	SBA Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans (MREIDL)
Program Mission	The MREIDL provides funds to help an eligible small business meet its ordinary and necessary operating expenses that it could have met, but is unable to because an essential employee was called-up to active duty in his or her role as a military reservist. The purpose of MREIDL loans is not to cover lost income or lost profits. MREIDL funds cannot be used in lieu of regular commercial debt, to refinance long-term debt, or to expand the business.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small businesses with essential employees serving in the military reserves
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum MREIDL loan amount is \$2 million. The amount of each loan is limited to the actual economic injury as calculated by SBA. The amount is also limited by business interruption insurance and whether the business and/or its owners have sufficient funds to operate. If a business is a major source of employment, SBA has authority to waive the \$2 million statutory limit. Businesses with the financial capacity to fund their own recovery are not eligible for MREIDL assistance. Federal law requires SBA to determine whether a business has credit available elsewhere— that is, if credit in an amount needed to accomplish full recovery is available from non-government sources without creating an undue financial hardship. The filing period for MREIDL assistance begins on the date the essential employee receives a notice of expected call-up and ends one year after the essential employee is discharged or released from active duty. Collateral is required for all MREIDL loans more than \$50,000. SBA accepts real estate as collateral when it is available. SBA will not decline a loan for lack of collateral, but will require the borrower to pledge collateral that is available. The MREIDL interest rate is 4 percent and has loan repayment terms up to 30 years. SBA determines the term of each loan in accordance with the borrower's ability to repay.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/military-reservists-economic-injury-loans

United States Department of Labor

United States Department of Labor	
Program	US Department of Labor Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)
Program Mission	DUA provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster and who are <u>not</u> eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployed workers in a disaster area who meet the grant eligibility requirements
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible individuals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Any unemployed worker or self-employed individual who lived, worked, or was scheduled to work in the disaster area at the time of the disaster; and due to the disaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No longer has a job or a place to work; ▪ Cannot reach the place of work; ▪ Cannot work due to damage to the place of work; or ▪ Cannot work because of an injury caused by the disaster. ✓ An individual who becomes the head of household and is seeking work because the former head of household died as a result of the disaster may also qualify for DUA benefits. ▪ Benefits Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Benefits are available only for weeks of unemployment in the Disaster Assistance Period (DAP). The DAP begins with the first day of the week following the date the major disaster began and continues for up to 26 weeks after the date the disaster was declared by the President. ✓ The maximum weekly benefit amount payable is determined under the provisions of the state law for unemployment compensation in the state where the disaster occurred. However, the minimum weekly benefit amount payable is half (50%) of the average benefit amount in the state.
Program Link	http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp
Program	US Department of Labor Disaster National Emergency Grants (NEG)
Program Mission	NEGs temporarily expand the service capacity of Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker training and employment programs at the state and local levels by providing funding assistance in response to large, unexpected economic events which cause significant job losses. NEGs generally provide resources to states and local workforce investment boards to quickly reemploy laid-off workers by offering training to increase occupational skills.
Eligible Applicant	Eligible applicants are generally limited to states and local boards that are established through WIA.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Disaster NEGs require that the FEMA has declared a disaster area eligible for public assistance and is only available to states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be subject to all administrative system requirements that apply to the use of WIA formula funds for dislocated workers, except as otherwise provided in these instructions or a grant award document. ▪ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be a disaster project whose primary purpose is to create temporary employment to assist with clean-up activities. The initial award will restrict the clean-up period to six months from the date of grant award, until there is a subsequent modification (e.g., fully documented plan or other request) that justifies a longer clean-up period.
Program Link	http://www.doleta.gov/neg/Disaster.cfm

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	
Program	IRS Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses
Program Mission	Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover financially from the impact of a disaster, especially when the federal government declares their location to be a major disaster area. Depending on the circumstances, the IRS may grant additional time to file returns and pay taxes. Both individuals and businesses in a federally declared disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming losses related to the disaster on the tax return for the previous year, usually by filing an amended return.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individuals
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have filed all required tax return(s)
Program Link	http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Disaster-Assistance-and-Emergency-Relief-for-Individuals-and-Businesses-1

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	
Program	USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA): USDA FSA Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program
Program Mission	The SURE Program was authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) to provide assistance to producers suffering crop losses due to natural disasters. SURE is available for crop losses due to natural disasters occurring through Sept. 30, 2011.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible producers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible producers must meet all of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Produce in a disaster county or contiguous to a disaster county, or ✓ Suffer a 50 percent production loss ✓ Suffer a 10 percent production loss ✓ Satisfy the Risk Management Purchase Requirements (RMPR) ✓ Comply with other general eligibility requirements ▪ Qualifying Crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eligible crops include the initial planting of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) insured crops and crops covered by the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), excluding acreage intended for grazing. Subsequently planted crops are eligible for areas in which multiple-cropping is a normal practice. Crops that are not grown commercially are not eligible for the SURE program payments. An example of a non-commercial crop is one produced in a home garden. Producers may not receive payments for losses of volunteer stands of crops. ✓ All crops for which a policy or plan of crop insurance or NAP coverage is available are eligible for production quantity losses. Most crops are also eligible for quality losses, except for aquaculture, floriculture, mushrooms, ginseng root, ornamental nursery, Christmas trees, turf grass sod, honey, and maple sap.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=sure

Program	USDA FSA Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program
Program Mission	This grant program provides emergency relief to producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish. Covers losses from disaster such as adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires not adequately covered by any other disaster program.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock producers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible producers must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have suffered livestock grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For drought, the losses must have occurred on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted to a crop planted specifically for grazing for covered livestock due to a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county. ▪ For fire, the grant provides payments to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses on rangeland managed by a federal agency if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=elap
Program	USDA FSA Tree Assistance Program (TAP)
Program Mission	USDA FSA TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011. TAP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orchardists and nursery tree growers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible Tree Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eligible trees, bushes, and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes. Nursery trees include ornamental, fruit, nut, and Christmas trees produced for commercial sale. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible. ▪ Eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Suffer qualifying tree, bush or vine losses in excess of 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) from an eligible natural disaster for the individual stand ✓ Have owned the eligible trees, bushes and vines when the natural disaster occurred; however, eligible growers are not required to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted ✓ Replace eligible trees, bushes and vines within 12 months from the date the application is approved
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=tap
Program	USDA FSA Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)
Program Mission	<p>The EFRP helps the owners of nonindustrial private forests restore forest health damaged by natural disasters. The EFRP does this by authorizing payments to owners of private forests to restore disaster-damaged forests.</p> <p>The local FSA County Committee implements EFRP for all disasters with the exceptions of drought and insect infestations. In the case of drought or an insect infestation, the national FSA office authorizes EFRP implementation.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owners of nonindustrial private forests
Eligibility Requirements	<p>The FSA County Committee inspects the damage to determine if forest land is eligible for EFRP. For land to qualify for EFRP funds, the damage from the natural disaster must create new conservation problems that if not dealt with would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harm the natural resources on the land. ▪ Significantly affect future land use. <p>Only owners of nonindustrial private forests with tree cover existing before the natural disaster occurred are eligible to apply. The land must be owned by a private individual, group, association, corporation, or other private legal entity that has decision-making authority on the land and does not use the land for business purposes.</p> <p>Funding for EFRP is determined by Congress. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided, however the final amount is determined by the committee reviewing the application. The FSA County Committee is able to approve applications up to \$50,000</p>

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	
	while \$50,000 to \$100,000 requires state committee approval. Amounts over \$100,000 require the approval of the national FSA office. Additionally, a limit on payments of \$500,000 per person or entity per disaster applies.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=efrp
Program	USDA FSA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program
Program Mission	Provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occurs due to natural disasters.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A landowner, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing an eligible crop and is entitled to an ownership share of that crop.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Notification Requirements</p> <p>When a crop or planting is affected by a natural disaster, producers must notify the FSA office where their farm records are maintained and complete Part B, (the Notice of Loss portion) of Form CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment. This must be completed within 15 calendar days of whichever occurs earlier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural disaster occurrence ▪ Final planting date if planting was prevented by a natural disaster ▪ Date damage to the crop or loss of production became apparent ▪ The normal harvest date <p>The natural disaster must have either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced the expected unit production of the crop by more than 50 percent, or ▪ Prevented the producer from planting more than 35 percent of the intended crop acreage. <p>Expected production is the amount of the crop produced in the absence of a natural disaster. FSA compares expected production to actual production to determine the percentage of crop loss.</p> <p>Eligible Producers</p> <p>An eligible producer is a landowner, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing an eligible crop and is entitled to an ownership share of that crop. As authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Act), an individual's or entity's average nonfarm adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation cannot exceed \$500,000 to be eligible for NAP.</p> <p>Eligible Crops</p> <p>Eligible crops must be commercially produced agricultural commodity crops for which the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance is not available and be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 (except for trees) ▪ Crops grown in a controlled environment, such as mushrooms and floriculture ▪ Specialty crops, such as honey and maple sap ▪ Value loss crops, such as aquaculture, Christmas trees, ginseng, ornamental nursery and turfgrass sod ▪ Sea oats and sea grass ▪ Seed crops where the propagation stock is produced for sale as seed stock for other eligible NAP crop production <p>Eligible Natural Disaster</p> <p>An eligible natural disaster is any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damaging weather, such as drought, freeze, hail, excessive moisture, excessive wind or hurricanes,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An adverse natural occurrence, such as earthquake or flood; A condition related to damaging weather or an adverse natural occurrence, such as excessive heat, plant disease, volcanic smog, insect infestation, or ▪ Any combination of these conditions. <p>The natural disaster must occur during the coverage period, before or during harvest and must directly affect the eligible crop</p>
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=nap
Program	USDA FSA Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)
Program Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specific provisions for the LIP will be implemented through separate rulemakings and announced at a later date. ▪
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be eligible for LIP, a livestock producer must have legally owned the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Livestock Owners To be eligible for LIP, an owner's livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event occurring: ▪ On or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011; and ▪ No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable adverse weather event. <p>In the calendar year for which benefits are requested, an owner's livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and ▪ Not have been produced for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. <p>Excluded livestock includes wild free roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting, roping or for show.</p> <p>Eligible Livestock Contract Growers To be eligible for LIP, a contract grower must have had the following on the day the livestock died:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possession and control of the eligible livestock and; ▪ A written agreement with the eligible livestock owner setting the specific terms, conditions and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock. <p>To be eligible for LIP, a contract grower's livestock also must have met the following conditions. The livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have been poultry or swine; ▪ Have died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event occurring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011, and; ✓ No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the adverse weather event(s) and; ✓ In the calendar year for which benefits are requested. ▪ Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and ▪ Not have been produced for reasons other than for commercial use as part of a farming operation. This includes wild free roaming animals, pets, or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting or for show.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=lip
Program	USDA FSA Emergency Farm Loans
Program Mission	<p>USDA's FSA provides emergency loans to help producers who own or operate located in a county declared by the President or designated by the secretary of agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for Emergency loans.</p> <p>Emergency loan funds may be used to:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Restore or replace essential property. ■ Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year. ■ Pay essential family living expenses. ■ Reorganize the farming operation. ■ Refinance certain debts, excluding real estate. <p>The maximum loan amount for an Emergency loan is \$500,000.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farmers and ranchers
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Applicants Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President or designated by the secretary of agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for emergency loans. A disaster designation by the FSA administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only in the designated and contiguous counties. ■ Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience. ■ Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. ■ Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate or chattel property. ■ Have an acceptable credit history. ■ Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources. ■ Can provide collateral to secure the loan. ■ Have repayment ability. <p>Loan Requirements FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records; ■ Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff and; ■ Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management training program and obtain crop insurance.
Program Link	<p>http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=efl</p>
Program	USDA FSA Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)
Program Mission	<p>This program provides financial assistance to producers who suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, during the calendar year in which the loss occurs. Fire losses must have occurred on federally managed lands.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock producers
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Counties for Drought An eligible livestock producer that owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a severe drought. A map of eligible counties for LFP drought may be found at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.</p> <p>Eligible Livestock Eligible livestock types under LFP include alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, poultry, reindeer, sheep or swine that have been or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When the federal agency excluded the livestock producer from grazing the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire. <p>Eligible livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Have been owned, purchased or entered into a contract to purchase during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition; ■ Have been held by a contract grower or sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or one or both of the two production years immediately preceding the current production year; ■ Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition; ■ Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. (Such excluded uses include, but are not limited to, wild free roaming animals or animals used for recreational purposes such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping or for show); and ■ Not have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire as part of the normal business operation of the producer. <p>Eligible Producers</p> <p>To be eligible for LFP, producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire. ■ Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land that is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county; ✓ Rangeland managed by a federal agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire; or ✓ Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=lfp

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	
Program	FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program
Program Mission	<p>Congress authorized in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125, a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program, commonly referred to as the emergency relief or ER Program, supplements the commitment of resources by states, their political subdivisions, or other federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ States
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligibility Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Roads and bridges on federal-aid highways as a direct result of a natural disaster or a catastrophic failure

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Federal-aid highways are public roads classified as arterial, urban collectors and major rural collectors ✓ At least \$700,00 (federal share) in eligible damage ✓ A minimum \$5,000 in repair costs per site ✓ Generally provides for repair and restoration of highway facilities to pre-disaster conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engineering and right-of-way ✓ Indirect costs ✓ Detours and temporary substitute highway traffic service* ✓ Traffic damage ✓ Overlays ✓ Raising grades ✓ Slides ✓ Work on active construction projects* ✓ Toll facilities* ✓ Traffic control devices ✓ Landscaping* ✓ Roadside appurtenances* ✓ Timber and debris removal* ✓ Transportation System Management Strategies ✓ Projects and project features resulting from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process ✓ Outside of the highway right-of-way* ✓ Administrative expenses ✓ Supplies and materials ✓ Equipment ✓ Catastrophic failure from external cause <p>*Program changes as of May 31, 2013 resulting from the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) (P.L. 112-141)</p>
Program Link	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	
Program	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Assistance
Program Mission	HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.
Eligible Applicant	CDBG Disaster Recovery funds are made available to states, units of general local governments, and insular areas designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive HOME or CDBG allocations). At times, supplemental appropriations restrict funding solely to states rather than the local cities and/or counties.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Activities</p> <p>Grantees may use CDBG Disaster Recovery funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure, and prevention of further damage to affected areas, if such use does not duplicate funding available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the US Army Corps of Engineers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Examples of these activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating residents to safer areas; ✓ Relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster; ✓ Debris removal not covered by FEMA; ✓ Rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster;

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as streets, neighborhood centers, and water, sewer and drainage systems; ✓ Code enforcement; ✓ Homeownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees for disaster victims; ✓ Public services (generally limited to no more than 15 percent of the grant); ✓ Helping businesses retain or create jobs in disaster-impacted areas; and ✓ Planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant).
Program Link	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/drsi

Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)	
Program	Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Program Mission	The purpose of the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program is to undertake emergency measures, including the purchase of flood plain easements, for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood or any other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed.
Eligible Applicant	All projects undertaken must be sponsored by a political subdivision of the state, such as a city, county, general improvement district, or conservation district.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams ✓ Protecting destabilized stream banks ✓ Establishing cover on critically eroding lands ✓ Repairing conservation practices ✓ Purchasing of flood plain easements <p>Contact the local USDA Service Center or NRCS Field Office or NRCS State Office for assistance.</p> <p>To be eligible for assistance, applicant must have pre-approval from NRCS prior to starting the work.</p>
Program Link	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/ewp/

Attachment D: Draft Funding Matrix Matched with Potential Projects

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
GA DCA	Bond Allocation Program	\$1,031,037,100 cap		Georgia is authorized to use up to \$100 per capita a year, or \$1,031,037,100 for 2017 projects ranging from the traditional industrial development bond (IDB) for manufacturing concerns and mortgage revenue bonds (MRB) for single family mortgages to bonds for multi-family housing development and exempt facility bonds.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence
GA DCA	CDBG Annual Competition	\$26,000,000 cap		The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) provides funding to assist a wide range of eligible activities, including housing improvement projects, public facilities such as water and sewer lines, buildings such as local health centers or head start centers, and economic development projects. All projects must substantially benefit low and moderate-income persons. The total funding level is approximately \$37.4 million with approximately \$26 million available for the annual competition. The maximum amount available per applicant is \$750,000 for Single-Activity during regular competition and \$1,000,000 for Multi-Activity during regular competition.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Radium Springs, Sandy Bottom Circuit, Community Safe Rooms, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
GA DCA	CDBG Loan Guarantee Program (Section 108 Program)			The program is a method of assisting non-entitlement local governments with certain unique and large-scale economic development projects that cannot proceed without the loan guarantee. In order to be eligible a project must meet all applicable CDBG requirements and result in significant employment and/or benefit for low and moderate-income persons.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
GA DCA	Redevelopment Fund Program			The Redevelopment Fund primarily focuses on the HUD national objective of "eliminating slums or	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
				blight". As a result, many smaller scale projects (in downtown areas, blighted industrial areas, etc.) will be more competitive for Redevelopment Fund financing.	Residence, Downtown Redevelopment, Private Property Debris Removal, Root ball Removal
GA DCA	CDBG Program		Annual Application Competition	The primary purpose of the CDBG program is to benefit low- to moderate-income people by developing viable communities, providing decent housing, creating suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Private Property Debris Removal, Rootball Removal, Downtown Redevelopment
GA DCA	Immediate Threat and Danger Program	\$50,000 and \$200,000 for major disasters	varies	The Immediate Threat and Danger Program provides 50% matching funds for community development activities having a particular urgency when existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. Local funds must comprise at least 10% of project costs. Funding for this program comes from the state's annual CDBG program. Applicants can apply for \$50,000 and DCA reserves \$200,000 for "major disasters."	Tornado Sirens/Voice system, Fire Station Repairs, Private Property Debris Removal, Root ball Removal, Community Safe Rooms
GA DCA	Community HOME Investment Program (CHIP)	\$3,000,000	2017	Homeowner Rehabilitation: CHIP funds may be used to assist existing low-income homeowners by providing rehabilitation assistance to their homes.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence
GA DCA	Federal and State Housing Tax Credit Programs			The Housing Tax Credit Program allocates federal and state tax credits to owners of qualified rental properties who reserve all or a portion of their units for occupancy for low-income tenants.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Downtown Redevelopment
GA Housing and Finance Authority	Georgia National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) Program			The National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) is a federal program funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and intended to benefit specific low-income populations by increasing the supply of housing for Extremely Low Income (ELI) households with incomes at or below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), and Very Low Income (VLI)	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
				households with incomes between 30% and 50% of AMI.	
GDOT	Local Maintenance & Improvement Grant (LMIG) Program			The LMIG program has been developed in cooperation with ACCG, GMA, and others. Georgia DOT remains committed to help local governments achieve much-needed improvements to the state's roadway network. The new LMIG program will allow local governments greater flexibility and quicker project delivery while allowing us to effectively administer the program with a reduced workforce and new funding match requirements.	Generators for Critical Infrastructure, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
GDOT	Road Enhancement and Beautification Council (REBC) Grant Program			The mission of the REBC Grant Program is to provide funding for roadside enhancement and beautification projects along Georgia's roadsides. The funding for grants comes from contributory value fees paid by outdoor advertising companies to the Department for vegetation removal at outdoor advertising signs. The funds may be used only for landscape plant material and its installation for the furtherance of roadside enhancement and beautification projects along state routes in Georgia.	Radium Springs, Private Property Debris Removal, Root ball Removal, Downtown Redevelopment, and Trail System
USDOT/FHWA	Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program			The STBG provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.	Root ball Removal, Debris in Tributaries, Generators for Critical Infrastructure, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
USDOT/FHWA	Emergency Relief Program	\$100,000,000/annually		This program, commonly referred to as the emergency relief or ER Program, supplements the commitment of resources by States, their political subdivisions, or other Federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster.	Root ball Removal, Downtown Redevelopment

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
				Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.	
USDA/NRCS	Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program		Subject to funding appropriation, 2017	The program is designed to help people and conserve natural resources by relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. EWP is an emergency recovery program.	Radium Springs, Private Property Debris Removal, Root ball Removal, Debris in Tributaries, Sandy Bottom Circuit, and Trail System
EDA	Economic Development Assistance Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs	\$3,000,000 ceiling	FY 2017	Specifically, under the Economic Development Assistance programs (EDAP) Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), EDA will make construction, non-construction, and revolving loan fund investments under the Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) Programs.	Radium Springs, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
US DOT	Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) Grant Program	\$1,500,000,000		INFRA grants may be used to fund a variety of components of an infrastructure project, however, the Department is specifically focused on projects in which the local sponsor is significantly invested and is positioned to proceed rapidly to construction. Eligible INFRA project costs may include: reconstruction, rehabilitation, acquisition of property (including land related to the project and improvements to the land), environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements directly related to system performance. The Department will make awards under the INFRA program to both large and small projects. For a large project, the INFRA grant must be at least \$25 million. For a small project, the grant must be at least \$5 million. For each fiscal year of INFRA funds, 10% of available funds are reserved for small projects.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Radium Springs, Private Property Debris Removal, Root ball Removal, Debris in Tributaries, Generators for Critical Infrastructure, Sandy Bottom Circuit, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
US DOT	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act or "FAST Act"	Minimum \$25 million or \$5 million for small projects	April, 2017	The FAST Act establishes the Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects (NSFHP) program to provide financial assistance—competitive grants, known as FASTLANE grants, or credit assistance—to nationally and regionally significant freight and highway projects.	
US DOJ	Office on Violence Against Women			OVW administers grant programs to help provide victims with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives, while simultaneously enabling communities to hold offenders accountable for their violence. Funding is provided to local, state and tribal governments; courts; nonprofit organizations; community-based organizations; secondary schools; institutions of higher education; and state and tribal coalitions. These entities work toward developing more effective responses to violence against women through activities that include direct services, crisis intervention, transitional housing, legal assistance to victims, court improvement, and training for law enforcement and courts. They also work with specific populations such as elder victims, persons with disabilities, college students, teens, and culturally and linguistically specific populations.	Downtown Redevelopment
US DOJ	Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program			CPD funds are used to advance the practice of community policing through training and technical assistance, the development of innovative community policing strategies, applied research, guidebooks, and best practices that are national in scope.	Downtown Redevelopment
FEMA	Preparedness (Non-Disaster) Grants			FEMA provides state and local governments with preparedness program funding in the form of Non-Disaster Grants to enhance the capacity of state and local emergency responders to prevent, respond to, and recover from a weapons of mass destruction terrorism incident involving chemical, biological,	

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
				radiological, nuclear, and explosive devices and cyber-attacks.	
FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance			Funding for a variety of hazard mitigation projects.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Tornado Sirens/Voice system, Fire Station Repairs, Generators for Critical Infrastructure, Sandy Bottom Circuit, Community Safe Rooms, Downtown Redevelopment
Georgia Tourism Grants	Georgia Heritage Grant			Nonprofit organizations (in existence for a minimum of 18 months) and local governments are eligible to apply for matching grants (50%/50%) for the preservation and promotion of Georgia’s historic theaters. Maximum grant award is \$2,500; in-kind match is allowed, but some cash match is encouraged. All projects must be completed within one year of the date the grant is awarded.	Downtown Redevelopment
Georgia Tourism Grants	Historic Preservation Fund			The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grant program is appropriated annually from Congress through the National Park Service to the states. HPD reserves 10 percent of each year’s appropriation for grants to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). The 60/40 matching grants enable cities, towns, and rural areas to undertake projects that aid in the preservation of historic properties.	Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residence, Downtown Redevelopment
Georgia Tourism Grants	National Endowment of the Humanities Preservation Assistance Grant			The National Endowment for the Humanities has a Preservation Assistance Grants for Smaller Institutions program to help libraries, museums, historical societies, archival repositories, town and county records offices, and colleges and universities improve preservation and care for their collections. Awards of	Downtown Redevelopment

Source	Program	Funding Amount	Active Period	Funding Use	Potential Projects
				up to \$6,000 support collection assessments, consultation, training, and disaster emergency planning. Nonprofit organizations, state, local, and tribal governments are eligible for the grants.	
Georgia Tourism Grants	Recreational Trails Program			The RTP is a grant program. The United States Congress appropriates funding for the Program, and the Federal Highway Administration manages the Program, but it is administered at the state level. In Georgia, administration is handled by staff of the Department of Natural Resources. The purpose of the RTP is to provide and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities identified in, or a goal of, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.	Radium Springs, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
Georgia Tourism Grants	Georgia DOT GATEway Grant Program			The missioning of the GATEway Grant Program is to provide funding for roadside enhancement and beautification projects along Georgia's roadsides. Any organization, local government, or state agency may apply for grants up to a maximum of \$50,000 for landscape enhancement of the state right-of-way that involves the local community, displays the right-of-way in an attractive fashion and promotes pride in Georgia. The maximum cumulative fund allotment each year shall be \$50,000 within a local government.	Radium Springs, Downtown Redevelopment, Trail System
USDA	Farmers Market Promotion Program			The purpose of the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) is to increase domestic consumption of, and access to, locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets by improving and providing outreach, training, and technical assistance to, or assisting in the development and expansion of, domestic farmers markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agro tourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities.	Downtown Redevelopment

Recovery & Resilience Projects with Sponsors

Project	Cost Estimates	Return	Project Sponsor
Permanent housing solutions for displaced residents	\$12,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing options for storm survivors • Support economic development • Improve housing market • Sustainable and resilient new housing 	Planning, Development and Code Enforcement (Albany Housing Authority)
Radium Springs improvement	\$10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore historical, natural, and cultural site of significance • Support tourism and economy • Stabilize housing market • Retain and recruit talent • Maintain tax base 	Planning, Development and Code Enforcement, Dougherty County Public Works
Tornado sirens/giant voice system	\$500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide early warning • Save lives 	Tetra Tech
Fire station repairs	\$4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide critical life safety services to the community 	Tetra Tech
Private property debris removal/demolitions	\$3,750,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate public health and safety threat • Address mobile home parks 	Tetra Tech
Root ball removal	\$2,750,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove dangerous root balls and backfill holes • Restore property value • Eliminate blight 	Tetra Tech Keep Albany Beautiful
Debris removal in tributaries	\$2,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate the risk of flash flooding 	Planning, Dougherty County Public Works, Development and Code Enforcement
Generators for critical infrastructure	\$4,750,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain functionality of critical facilities • Provide access to water to protect infrastructure • Save lives 	Phil Roberson
Sandy Bottom Circuit – Burying power lines to critical facilities	\$10,300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain functionality to Government Center and Phoebe • Putney Memorial Hospital to protect infrastructure • Save lives 	Phil Roberson
Community safe rooms	\$24,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save lives 	Tetra Tech

Project	Cost Estimates	Return	Project Sponsor
Downtown Redevelopment	\$50,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development • Improve housing market • Sustainable and resilient new housing 	Latoya Cutts
Trail System Redevelopment	\$27,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize housing market • Recruit and maintain talent • Support economic development • Restore clean infrastructure 	Planning, Dougherty County Public Works, Development and Code Enforcement
TOTAL	\$151,550,000		

Attachment E: Scopes of Work for Potential Projects

Permanent Housing Solutions for Displaced Residents

Provide housing solutions for displaced residents - \$12,000,000

Scope of Work: Form a working group/task force to create a strategic housing plan for storm affected areas in the unincorporated county, with a goal of stabilizing and improving the housing market, and providing affordable housing for underserved populations. As well as develop a comprehensive housing plan for unincorporated Dougherty County.

Radium Springs Improvement

Restore and repair the historical and cultural area of significance - \$10,000,000

Scope of Work: The Planning, Public Works, Development and Code Enforcement will work together to restoring Radium Springs. Redevelopment of this historical, natural, and cultural site of significance will not only serve to bring new life to the park, but it will also support tourism, the economy, help stabilize the housing market, retain and recruit talent, and maintain the tax base. The improvement are to include: Roads - Skywater Ln., Azalea Blvd., Camillia Dr., Dogwood Dr., Rosewood Dr., Ivey Dr., and Oleander Dr. Structures – in the Radium Gardens Area. Trails – in the Radium Gardens and Flint River areas. Housing - market stabilization and new construction is outlined in the strategic housing plan. If the area is not revitalized after the storm, it could have devastating impacts on the economic viability of the whole community.

Tornado Sirens/Giant Voice System

Increase the early alert and warning notification abilities for more of the county - \$500,000

Scope of Work: Tornado sirens and wide-area mass notification systems have varying levels of capabilities to communicate with the public regarding an imminent threat. These systems can provide advance warning to residents to immediately take shelter in the event of severe weather. Wide-area mass notification systems have the capability to provide information to residents in multiple formats and languages. This system is estimated to cost \$100,000. Tornado sirens are approximately \$25,000. Both systems require annual maintenance fees. Wide-area mass notification system installation costs run \$100,000 and the Tornado siren installation runs \$25,000 for each one (16 QTY). This makes the total cost: around \$500,000 and this does not include annual maintenance.

Fire Station Repairs

Provide critical life safety services to the community - \$4,000,000

Scope of Work: Dougherty County experienced a devastating event to many city and county emergency service facilities when a series of tornadoes impacted the County/ City of Albany in January 2017. The damage to the Fire Station specifically was significant. The Funding Matrix provides potential funding from Federal, State, corporate and foundation sources. Fire Station will be repaired in its current location. The repair and mitigation measure will help strengthen this critical facility that serve the citizens in times of emergencies. This project will be funded by insurance, the Public Assistance program and funding streams available. All damages will need to be identified to FEMA and the insurance company except the match. Engineers and Architects will need to determine repair options. There will be a project submitted through the Public Assistance program to determine eligibility and cost. When FEMA determines this, funding will be allocated based on the submitted project. The funding amount will also include insurance proceeds and mitigation measures. When the repairs have been completed a final inspection will be conducted to adjust for actual costs and the project will be closed.

Private Property Debris Removal/Demolitions

Remove storm generated debris from Private Property - \$3,750,000

Scope of Work: In order to eliminate the public health and safety threat, the City and County will need to demolish unsafe structures and remove debris from Private Property. This applies to several mobile home parks and residential areas still covered in Debris and damaged structures. This is the only way to reduce the threat, restore property values, and eliminate blight.

Root Ball Removal

Remove storm generated root balls - \$2,750,000

Scope of Work: There are approximately 3,500 uprooted trees throughout the City and County from both storms. Root balls cost approximately \$750 each on average to remove and backfill. The removal and backfill of the holes will reduce the threat to the public health, restore property value and eliminate blight.

Debris Removal in Tributaries

Remove storm generated debris in waterways - \$2,500,000

Scope of Work: To eliminate the public health and safety threat, the City and County will need to remove debris from all of the affected waterways. Removing the debris in the waterways is the only way to mitigate the risk of flash flooding. To remove the debris in the waterways, field and aerial surveys of water courses will need to be completed. This will include the Flint River and its tributaries to identify developed areas with increased flooding risk due to obstructed flow. Develop a short-term Needs Assessment and Implementation Plan for stream restoration and debris removal to mitigate flooding along tributaries, as identified. Develop a long-term Natural Floodplain Function Plan, as described in Activity 512 c. NFP within the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program. Develop a long-range Flint River Greenway Management Plan for 1,500-acre publicly-owned greenbelt, as described in Activity 422 c. NFOP within the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Generators for Critical Infrastructure

Provide generators for water pumps - \$4,750,000

Scope of Work: The only way to maintain functionality of critical facilities is to provide generators. This will provide access to water to protect infrastructure and will save lives.

Sandy Bottom Circuit – Powerline Mitigation

Burying power lines to critical facilities - \$10,300,000

Scope of Work: In order to maintain functionality to Government Center and the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital, the power lines will need to be buried. This will help to protect infrastructure and save lives.

Community Safe Rooms

Develop areas for residents to seek safety - \$24,000,000

Scope of Work: Building safe rooms will save lives.

Downtown Redevelopment

Redevelopment of Downtown area - \$50,000,000

Scope of Work: Downtown Redevelopment will provide support for economic growth, will improve the housing market, and lead to sustainable and resilient new housing market.

Trail System Redevelopment

Redevelopment of trail system - \$27,000,000

Scope of Work: Redevelopment of the Trail System will help stabilize the housing market, recruit and maintain local talent, support economic development, and will restore clean infrastructure.

Attachment F: HAZUS DATA and Methodology

EF1 Tornado - January 2, 2017			
Occupancy Class	Number of Structures	Structure Replacement Cost (1)	Structure Damage (2)
Single Family Residential (RES1)	16,210	\$3,231,915,000	\$323,191,500
Mobile Home (RES2)	351	\$15,731,000	\$7,865,500
Multi-Family Residential (RES3)	2,594	\$910,240,000	\$91,024,000
Temporary Lodging, Dormitory, Nursing Home (RES4 - RES6)	136	\$304,438,000	\$30,443,800
Commercial (COM)	1,843	\$1,468,595,000	\$110,144,625
Industrial (IND)	324	\$159,325,000	\$11,949,375
Agriculture (AGR)	77	\$17,968,000	\$1,796,800
Religion/Nonprofit (REL)	223	\$146,984,000	\$14,698,400
Government (GOV)	44	\$40,758,000	\$3,056,850
Education (EDU)	56	\$93,841,000	\$7,038,075
TOTAL	21,858	\$6,389,795,000	\$601,208,925

(1) Replacement cost is the cost to replace the entire structure with one of equal quality and utility. Replacement cost is based on industry-standard cost-estimation models published in RS Means Square Foot Costs.

(2) Structure damage is a percentage of the replacement cost. The percentage varies based on the occupancy class and the intensity (Fujita scale) of the tornado. Tetra Tech utilized the percentages as outlined in the following literature: North Central Texas Council of Governments. 2000: Tornado Damage Risk Assessment. <http://www.nctcog.org/weather/features/scenariosummary1.pdf>.

EF3 Tornado - January 22, 2017

Occupancy Class	Number of Structures	Structure Replacement Cost (1)	Structure Damage (2)
Single Family Residential (RES1)	1,423	\$284,149,000	\$255,734,100
Mobile Home (RES2)	377	\$16,874,000	\$16,874,000
Multi-Family Residential (RES3)	80	\$35,511,000	\$31,959,900
Temporary Lodging, Dormitory, Nursing Home (RES4 - RES6)	5	\$6,279,000	\$5,651,100
Commercial (COM)	83	\$31,012,000	\$24,809,600
Industrial (IND)	29	\$24,582,000	\$24,582,000
Agriculture (AGR)	8	\$1,088,000	\$979,200
Religion/Nonprofit (REL)	17	\$11,893,000	\$10,703,700
Government (GOV)	1	\$1,353,000	\$1,082,400
Education (EDU)	2	\$3,778,000	\$3,022,400
TOTAL	2,025	\$416,519,000	\$375,398,400

(1) Replacement cost is the cost to replace the entire structure with one of equal quality and utility. Replacement cost is based on industry-standard cost-estimation models published in RS Means Square Foot Costs.

(2) Structure damage is a percentage of the replacement cost. The percentage varies based on the occupancy class and the intensity (Fujita scale) of the tornado. Tetra Tech utilized the percentages as outlined in the following literature: North Central Texas Council of Governments. 2000: Tornado Damage Risk Assessment. <http://www.nctcog.org/weather/features/scenariosummary1.pdf>.

Methodology:

Summary of Tornado Post-Disaster Analysis for Dougherty County, GA

An analysis of structure damages (in dollars) in Dougherty County, GA from two tornadoes – an EF-1 on January 2, 2017 and an EF-3 on January 22, 2017 – was performed using the basic methodology described in the North Central Texas Council of Governments. 2000: Tornado Damage Risk Assessment (<http://www.nctcog.org/weather/features/scenariosummary1.pdf>). For Dougherty County structure replacement cost data, extracted from the default general building stock database in FEMA’s Hazus software, was used instead of the assessed values data used in the North Central Texas Council of Governments assessment.

The structure replacement cost data (in dollars) was extracted from the general building stock database in Hazus v4.0. This data is aggregated at the Census block level and is classified by Hazus occupancy class. The Hazus occupancy classification system consists of seven groups (residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, religion/nonprofit, government, and education) and thirty-three specific classes. In order to align with the North Central Texas Council of Governments methodology the data was grouped as follows:

-) Single family residential (Hazus occupancy class RES1)
-) Mobile home (RES2)
-) Multi-family residential (RES3)
-) Other residential – temporary lodging, dormitory, nursing home (RES4, RES5, RES6)
-) Commercial (COM)
-) Industrial (IND)
-) Agriculture (AGR)
-) Religion/nonprofit (REL)
-) Government (GOV)
-) Education (EDU)

Each Census block was assigned an intensity value (Fujita scale) based on its centroid location relative to the tornado path. For example, if a block centroid fell within the path of the January 22nd tornado, it was assigned an intensity value of 3. The block centroids were determined from the dissymmetric version of the block data. This version uses the National Land Cover Dataset to remove areas where few or no structures are present, the block boundaries have been adjusted.

Structure damages were calculated using the replacement cost and the percentage of structure value considered lost due to damages (from the North Central Texas Council of Governments methodology). The percentage lost varies by intensity value and by occupancy class.

Occupancy Class	Percentage Structure Value Lost - EF1	Percentage Structure Value Lost - EF3
Single family residential	10%	90%
Mobile home	50%	100%
Multi-family residential	10%	90%
Other residential	10%	90%
Commercial	7.5%	80%
Industrial	7.5%	100%
Agriculture	10%	90%
Religion/nonprofit	10%	90%
Government	7.5%	80%
Education	7.5%	80%

Structure damage values were calculated for each Census block for each occupancy class by multiplying the replacement cost by the associated percentage.

Refinements that can be made to this analysis include:

-) Use individual structure points instead of the aggregated Census block data.
-) Refine the tornado pathways data to show levels of tornado intensity within the paths.
-) Refine the percentages of structure value lost.



Dougherty County Long-Term Recovery Plan: Public Relations

A crisis communications plan must be prepared and ready for full implementation when crisis arises from natural disaster. The 24-hour news cycle, Internet, email and mass media fuel the dissemination of information via strategic public relations.

A communications infrastructure between government officials, emergency responders and citizens should be coordinated across a reliable network.

Federal, State, and local agencies should coordinate communications plans and assets sufficiently and adequately integrate these plans/assets to respond effectively to the disaster.

Federal, State, and local governments should complete a comprehensive strategy to improve operability and interoperability to meet the needs of emergency responders. A national emergency communications strategy is needed to confront the challenges of incorporating existing equipment and practices into a constantly changing technological and cultural environment.

Timely, accurate information communicated through public affairs officers at all levels should provide updates to the media, and to the public. Public affairs structures should be adequately resourced and operating at full capacity to provide consistent messaging to the public to maintain engagement and credibility.

The necessary information (social media) technology must be included in all communications plans, and be exercised frequently and pre-positioned.

Public Relations/Communications Objectives:

1. Be transparent and involve the “whole community” in your recovery policy decision-making process (see our Concept of Recovery Operations slide).
2. You can never have too many public outreach meetings.
3. Keep the press and social media engaged to help get the word out.
4. Ensure no storm survivor/citizen/resident drops through the cracks.

Outreach Strategy Overview:

1. Disseminate all information through the press, social networking, private nonprofits, faith-based, private sector, and agencies to inform the public and to communicate the need for assistance.
2. Develop a Public Relations subcommittee. The PR subcommittee chair works with all of the other committees, but most importantly with Donations Management, Volunteer management, and Fundraising to ensure a uniform approach.
3. Host training workshops or town hall meetings in and around the effected community.
4. Communicate simple, concise messaging to all effected demographics—meet citizens where they are & elevate their knowledge of rebuilding resources.

Existing/Future Public Relations Outreach:

Newspapers, TV, radio, university newspapers, fraternities, clubs, church bulletin inserts, public forums/town hall meetings (slide and PowerPoint presentations), virtual and electronic bulletin boards (e.g., at games, concerts), exhibits and displays (at community centers, churches, etc.), information racks, brochures, newsletters, personal letters, special events (sports games, concerts, festivals, community fairs), Internet, emails, websites, reports, billboards (possibly donated), social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Reddit, etc.)

Host Training opportunities:

-) Provide Credit Counseling seminars and other financial management/training for those who may need assistance to qualify for various housing programs.
-) Hold Homeownership Workshops with assistance from the USDA Rural Development and local partners to educate residents on homeownership and home buying process.

Publicity/Communications:

Utilize the recovery group as an important source of news and human-interest stories and publicity activities to generate coverage via social media/newspaper/radio/television programming as an important part of communications strategy.

Public Relations/Communications: Ongoing Recovery Tasks

-) Utilize existing media database & strengthen media relationships.
-) Create a press information kit with stories, features, backgrounds, and photos spotlighting the recovery group.
-) Schedule strategic press conferences to present special news and information.
-) Continue to issue regular news updates.
-) Continue pitching spokespersons and speakers for interviews and presentations.
-) Produce and publicize special events - recognitions, observances, celebrations.
-) Create a photo library that tells the recovery group's stories.
-) Continue interview prep: concise messaging, organized talking points, and prepared sound bites. Ensure the accuracy in print materials and interviews: names of people, dates, and statistics. Highlight the successes of the committee and give updates on progress with every request for materials, volunteers, or funds.