# **Emergency Operations Plan Functional Annex: Recovery and Mitigation**

Recovery and Mitigation Annex Responders			
Agency Role	Agencies		
Primary Agencies	<ul> <li>Finance</li> <li>Assistant Town Manager/Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC)</li> </ul>		
Supporting Agencies	<ul> <li>New Hanover County Emergency         Management     </li> <li>Community Nonprofit and Faith Based Organizations</li> </ul>		

#### Internal Plan Alignment to Recovery and Mitigation Annex:

Damage Assessment Plan Annex

#### External Plan Alignment to Recovery and Mitigation Annex:

- New Hanover County Recovery and Mitigation Annex
- Public Assistance Resources
- New Hanover County Disaster Recovery Plan
- New Hanover County Damage Assessment Plan

#### **Table of Contents**

Internal Plan Alignment to Recovery and Mitigation Annex	······································
External Plan Alignment to Recovery and Mitigation Annex	1
Introduction	3
Purpose	3
Scope	3
Situation	3
Planning Assumptions	4
Concept of Operations	2
General	
Specific	2
NC State Disaster Recovery Task Force	4
Emergency/Disaster Declarations	E
Damage Assessment	6
Public Assistance	8
Individual Assistance	10
Small Business Administration	11
Mitigation	12
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	12
Preparedness Actions Checklist	14
Monitoring/ Initial Incident Actions Checklist	15
Response Actions Checklist	16
Recovery Actions Checklist	18
Direction, Control, and Coordination	21
Annex Activation	21
Annex Development and Maintenance	21
Authorities and References	21
Acronyms	21
Annendix A: Public Assistance Resources	23

#### Introduction

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of *Functional Annex: Recovery and Mitigation* is two-fold. The intent of recovery is to coordinate those measures the Town of Carolina Beach must undertake to return all systems to normal or improved levels following a disaster. Effective recovery consists of a complex array of inter-dependent and coordinated actions. These actions are undertaken at several levels: individually, organizationally, communitywide, statewide, and nationally. Recovery allows for the prompt restoration of essential services, the reconstruction of damaged property, and the resumption of normal operations. Mitigation also plays a key role in recovery operations and should be done simultaneously. Mitigation provides the means for reducing the impacts of disaster events by taking actions to reduce or eliminate the risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.

This annex is a functional component of the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan is not intended to take the place of any emergency plans and procedures that the agencies tasked in this document with responsibilities may have. Rather it is designed to complement such plans and fortify positive operational interactions among the agencies noted.

#### Scope

This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with Recovery and Mitigation in the Town of Carolina Beach. This annex is focused solely on the municipal response and recovery operations, as applicable.

Activities may include:

- Short-term and long-term recovery operations.
- Coordination of damage assessments.
- Coordination of mitigation activities.
- Provision of opportunities for public and individual assistance for those impacted by disasters.

#### Situation

- Most hazardous events which may affect the Town of Carolina Beach have the potential for causing damage.
- A planned damage assessment program is essential for effective response and recovery operations.
- Video, still, and digital photography both at ground and from the air should be made available as soon as possible after the disaster event.
- The Town of Carolina Beach has trained personnel in damage assessment. The magnitude of the emergency or disaster may necessitate a need for mutual aid or additional personnel to be trained in damage assessment.
- The Federal Disaster Relief Program is designed to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments, voluntary relief organizations and other forms of assistance, such as private insurance.
- The President's Declaration of a major disaster or an emergency authorizes Federal assistance under the Stafford Act and activates other federal disaster relief programs.
- A full Presidential Declaration of Disaster includes:
  - Public Assistance (PA)
  - Individual Assistance (IA)
  - Small Business Administration (SBA) Assistance
  - Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs (HMGP)

- The President may declare an emergency in the absence of a Governor's request, when the
  emergency involves a subject area for which the federal government exercises exclusive or
  preeminent responsibility.
- Hazard Mitigation Grants will be available through FEMA to the county after a Presidential Declaration. The grant total will be based on the amount of the Public Assistance funds provided to the applicants.
- Mitigation activities will be conducted in coordination with existing mitigation planning documents.
- As potential applicants for Public Assistance, local governments and private non-profit agencies
  must thoroughly document disaster-related expenses from the onset of the emergency.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

- Incorporating mitigation into response and recovery will result in cost savings and an increase in resiliency to future disasters.
- A catastrophic disaster will exceed the damage assessment resources of the Town of Carolina Beach and will require additional damage assessment personnel.
- State, county, and municipal personnel not impacted by the emergency or disaster may be available to assist with impact assessment.
- A catastrophic disaster may impede the ability of the Town of Carolina Beach to provide immediate situation reports.
- The demand for information by the media may interfere with the Town of Carolina Beach's ability to conduct damage assessment.
- Damage to the utility and communication systems may hamper the impact assessment process.
- The thoroughness and accuracy of damage assessment can affect the receipt of recovery assistance.
- Proper guidance will be provided to allow applicants into the PA and IA systems to apply for assistance in a timely manner.
- Individuals with unmet needs will be assisted through existing programs as the information becomes available.

## **Concept of Operations**

#### General

- Responsibility for preliminary and detailed damage assessment lies with county and municipal governments, and other non-profit entities (if their facilities are affected).
- Accurate emergency logs and expenditure records will be kept from the onset of the disaster by each local government agency for possible reimbursement.

#### **Specific**

#### NC State Disaster Recovery Task Force

When disasters hit North Carolina, local governments may need state assistance as their communities recover. The State Emergency Response Team offers short-term help immediately after a disaster, while the State Disaster Recovery Task Force supports and advises state agencies, such as the North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR) and North Carolina Emergency Management, as they address long-term recovery and build resiliency.

#### Emergency/Disaster Declarations

- Whenever warranted, the elected officials will declare an emergency for the municipality in accordance North Carolina General Statute 166A-19.22. In like manner, in the event of any emergency requiring protective actions (evacuation or sheltering), the elected officials will make the recommendation and communicate the information to the populace by appropriate means including press release to media, route alerting, or other technologies available.
- Under the authority of North Carolina General Statute 166A-19.22 "Municipal or county declaration of state of emergency, and additionally Pursuant to Chapter 2, Article V, Section 2-351 "Declaration of Emergency" of the Town of Carolina Beach Code of Ordinances governs the procedure for a Proclamation for Declaration of State of Emergency.

The Mayor, after consultation with the EMC and deliberation with the Town Council in emergency session, is empowered to proclaim that a civil emergency exists.

The Proclamation for Declaration of State of Emergency form on the following page is the document signed by the Mayor to initiate the State of Emergency at the local level.

Notification should be made immediately to New Hanover County EOC via phone or WebEOC that a declaration has been made.

Once the emergency situation has subsided, the Mayor coordinates with the Town Incident Commander and convenes the Town Council in emergency session to discuss the issuance of a proclamation rescinding the Declaration of State of Emergency.

#### State Emergency/Disaster Declarations

- According to NC state law, a" state of emergency may be declared by the Governor or by a resolution of the General Assembly, if either of these finds that an emergency exists." N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.20
- State governments may also declare Pre-Disaster Emergency Declarations in order to preposition resources and obtain federal assistance for an impending threat. This is an emergency
  declaration in advance or in anticipation of the imminent impact of an incident that threatens such
  destruction as could result in a major disaster. Such requests must meet all of the statutory and
  regulatory requirements for an emergency declaration request. Requests must demonstrate the
  existence of critical emergency protective measure needs prior to impact are beyond the
  capability of the state and affected local governments and identify specific unmet emergency
  needs that can be met through Direct Federal Assistance (DFA). Such DFA may include, but is
  not limited to, personnel, equipment, supplies, and evacuation assistance. Pre-positioning of
  assets generally does not require a declaration. Assistance made available under a pre-disaster
  emergency declaration will typically be Category B (emergency protective measures), limited to
  DFA. FEMA may require damage assessments and/or verified cost estimates if additional types
  of assistance are requested.

#### Federal Disaster Declarations

- The Governor may request a Presidential Declaration of a "major disaster," "major emergency," or a specific Federal Agency Disaster Declaration (SBA, Department of Agriculture, US Army Corps of Engineers) to augment state, local and private relief efforts.
- When the President issues a "Major Disaster Declaration," two basic types of disaster relief assistance are authorized:
  - Individual Assistance (IA) includes:
    - Temporary housing (100% Federal Dollars)
    - Individual/family grants (IFG) 25% state and 75% federal dollars
    - Disaster unemployment assistance
    - Disaster loans

- Legal services to low-income families
- Consumer counseling & assistance in obtaining insurance benefits
- Social security benefits assistance
- Veterans' assistance
- Casualty loss tax assistance
- Public Assistance (PA) (75% federal and 25% state funds)
  - Debris removal
  - Emergency protective measures
  - Funds to permanently repair/replace road systems, water control/disposal/treatment facilities, public buildings, public equipment, public recreational facilities, etc.
- When a major Federal Declaration is received, the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Governor appoints a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to coordinate relief efforts and delivery of disaster assistance.
- A Disaster Field Office (DFO) will be established near the disaster area. If the disaster affects a large region, a satellite DFO may be opened to handle disaster claims.
- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) will be established in the disaster area for individuals to make application for assistance.
- FEMA may establish a toll free 800 number for disaster victims to call. After their call, damage inspectors are dispatched to verify losses, based on FEMA guidance, if needed.
- If the declaration includes Public Assistance, an applicant's briefing will be conducted for those
  officials in county, state, local and private non-profit entities wishing to apply for reimbursement of
  disaster related expenses. During this briefing, each eligible entity will submit a Notice of Interest
  (NOI) and appoint an Applicant's Agent to coordinate the submission of disaster documentation to
  the DFO.
- In lieu of a full Presidential Declaration, Federal assistance can also be delivered through a partial declaration, Emergency declaration or any combination of the following:
  - Search and rescue assistance
  - Fire suppression assistance
  - Health and welfare assistance
  - Emergency conservation programs
  - Emergency loans for agricultural interest
  - Disaster loans for homeowners/businesses
  - Repairs to the federal aided highway system
  - Tax refund/IRS assistance
  - Voluntary agency assistance through the American Red Cross
  - Emergency assistance program

#### Damage Assessment

A Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is the mechanism state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and the federal government use to determine the impact and magnitude of damage following a disaster and the resulting unmet needs to individuals, businesses, the public sector, and communities. The primary objective of the PDA is to collect information, conduct analysis, and provide situational awareness to SLTT government leaders to determine whether the impacts of a disaster warrant a disaster declaration request under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq.).

See FEMA guidance on conducting damage assessment operations on the FEMA website here: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/disaster/how-declared/preliminary-damage-assessments/guide">https://www.fema.gov/disaster/how-declared/preliminary-damage-assessments/guide</a>.

Damage assessments are conducted to determine the extent of the damage in the Town to public infrastructure, homes, businesses, and the environment. The damage assessment process begins at the local level by conducting local Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs).

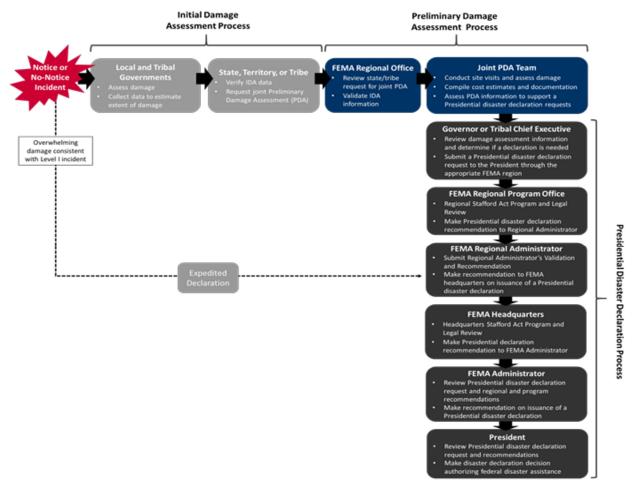
Following a disaster, damage assessment activities will be conducted by a variety of organizations including, but not limited to:

- Local, state and federal damage assessment teams
- American Red Cross
- Insurance companies
- Utility companies

If a significant emergency or disaster occurs, the following damage assessment activities will be conducted by local government:

- Conduct an initial impact assessment
- Preparation of an Immediate Situation Report
- Determination of the need for outside assistance and/or resources.
- Notification and transmittal of an Immediate Situation Report to the Eastern Branch Office NC Division of Emergency Management.
- Initiation of detailed damage assessment activities including dispatch of teams to the field.
- Preparation of a summary of field information gathered by damage assessment teams.
- Submission of detailed damage assessment information to the Eastern Branch Office NC Division of Emergency Management.

The Finance Department and Assistant Town Manager will coordinate the compilation of damage assessment information, the plotting of damaged areas on local maps and the preparation of damage assessment reports for the Incident Command Post (ICP). Damage assessment reports will include, but are not limited to, information on persons affected, victim mass care, infrastructure survival, damage to vital facilities and economic impact. Damage assessment reports will be forwarded to the Eastern Branch Office NC Division of Emergency Management. Damage assessment reports will be reviewed to determine if any outside assistance will be necessary to recover from the event.



FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide, August 2021

#### Public Assistance

FEMA's Public Assistance program is designed to provide supplemental grants to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and certain types of private non-profits so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies. FEMA also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. More detailed information can also be located in the <a href="FEMA Public Assistance Program">FEMA Public Assistance Program</a> and Policy Guide.

Public Assistance begins with the disaster declaration process when an area has received a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster. Applicants will coordinate with the Recipient and FEMA to complete their award package during the Pre-Award phase of the grant lifecycle.

The four basic components of eligibility are applicant, facility, work, and cost.



An **Applicant** must be a state, territory, tribe, local government, private nonprofit organization.



A **Facility** must be a building, public works, system, equipment, or natural feature.



**Work** is categorized as either Emergency or Permanent. It must be required as a result of the declared incident, located within the designated disaster area, and the legal responsibility of the Applicant.



**Cost** is the funding tied directly to eligible work, and must be adequately documented, authorized, necessary and reasonable. Eligible costs include labor, equipment, materials, contract work, as well as direct and indirect administrative costs.

Source: FEMA Public Assistance Overview: https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/program-overview

Detailed information on each of the above criteria can be found in the FEMA Public Assistance Program Policy Guide.

Eligible types of work are placed into seven categories. The following shows an overview of the categories of work which may be included in the program depending upon the specifics of the disaster declaration.

# Eligible Types of Work EMERGENCY WORK - MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS Category A: Debris removal Category B: Emergency protective measures Category C: Roads and bridges Category D: Water control facilities Category E: Public buildings and contents Category F: Public utilities Category G: Parks, recreational, and other facilities

Source: FEMA Public Assistance Overview: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/program-overview">https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/program-overview</a>

Storms often erode the coastline and leave improved property vulnerable to damage. Beaches and shorelines may be eligible for emergency sand placement or restoration through the PA program. See the North Carolina Public Assistance Beaches Quick Guide for additional information.

FEMA has developed thresholds for costs related to the Public Assistance program. The following the damage cost indicators are accurate for disaster events occurring after October 1, 2020.

- Countywide Damage Cost Indicators- The FEMA Countywide Per Capita indicator has increased to \$3.89 (up from \$3.84).
- Statewide Damage Cost Indicators- The FEMA Statewide indicator has increased to \$1.55, which takes the State of North Carolina's PA threshold to \$14.78M in disaster-specific damages to qualify for FEMA Public Assistance (up from \$14.3M).
- Small Project and Large Project Thresholds- The Small Project/Large Project Threshold is now \$132,800 (up from \$131,100). Any project that has costs that total \$132,800 or less is considered a small project. Any project that has costs that total \$132,800.01 or greater is considered a large project.
- Costs to Write a FEMA PA Project FEMA PA requires at least \$3,320 in damages to write a PA project (up from \$3,300).

#### Additional Information:

Factors Considered for a Federal Declaration: <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4fbf4cff72cd442b4005a4f903a2cbc7&mc=true&node=pt44.1.206&rgn=div5#se44.1.206\_148">https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4fbf4cff72cd442b4005a4f903a2cbc7&mc=true&node=pt44.1.206&rgn=div5#se44.1.206\_148</a>

About Damage Assessments and Federal Disaster Declarations: <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4fbf4cff72cd442b4005a4f903a2cbc7&mc=true&node=pt44.1.206&rgn=div5#se44.1.206\_133">https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4fbf4cff72cd442b4005a4f903a2cbc7&mc=true&node=pt44.1.206&rgn=div5#se44.1.206\_133</a>

Historic FEMA Per Capita Indicators: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/applicants/per-capita-impact-indicator">https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/applicants/per-capita-impact-indicator</a>

The Town of Carolina Beach directly reports and submits damages and costs to NC EM. They do not submit to NHC EM. The jurisdictions are responsible for their PWs and FEMA application process independently. The jurisdictions do report their damage in dollars according to each FEMA category to NHC EM.

#### Individual Assistance

The FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) programs provide financial and direct assistance to disaster survivors with disaster-caused unmet needs. Support may include assistance for temporary housing and housing repairs, critical disaster-related expenses, the replacement of essential personal property, and funding to the state, tribal, or territorial government for IA program services.

Refer to the IAPPG for more information on IA programs: https://www.fema.gov/assistance/individual/policy-guidance-and-fact-sheets.

For Presidential disaster declaration requests that include IA, state, tribal, and territorial governments must evaluate and document specific information regarding the extent of damage to local jurisdictions.

When evaluating the need for IA, FEMA will consider the following six factors for states and territories:

- 1. State or territory fiscal capacity and resource availability,
- 2. Uninsured home and personal property losses,
- 3. The disaster-impacted population profile,
- 4. Impact to community infrastructure,

- 5. Casualties, and
- 6. Disaster-related unemployment.

In order to consider those factors, FEMA requires an assessment of home and personal property losses and an impact statement that includes an analysis of the other variables. The principal factors FEMA will consider in the evaluation of a major disaster declaration request for IA include the estimated cost of assistance for uninsured homes and personal property losses and resource capability and capacity of the requesting state, tribe, or territory.

The Individual Assistance program provides assistance to homeowners and renters whose primary residences were damaged or destroyed by a natural or manmade disaster.

#### The program includes:

- Individuals who face displacement from their homes due to disaster-related income loss;
- Homes that are inaccessible due to road, bridge, and culvert or driveway washout;
- High quality inspections of disaster damaged dwellings as the basis for determining the kinds and amounts of assistance to be provided to individuals and families.
- Processing services for disaster applicants to give assistance as quickly as possible while ensuring proper stewardship of federal funds and;
- Providing housing resources through the state of North Carolina or FEMA for disaster victims.

#### Survivors can register for help by:

- Registering online at www.DisasterAssistance.gov
- Calling toll-free to 800-621-FEMA (3362) between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.
- Applying for federal assistance directly through their web enabled mobile phone devices or smartphones. Visit <u>m.fema.gov</u> and follow the link to <u>www.disasterassistance.gov</u> to apply for federal assistance.

#### Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. SBA loans are available to businesses of all sizes in declared disaster areas, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters affected by declared disasters.

These loans are for losses not covered by insurance or other sources of FEMA funding. The types of loans available are as follows:



#### Physical damage loans

Loans to cover repairs and replacement of physical assets damaged in a declared disaster.

>



#### Mitigation assistance

Funding to cover small business operating expenses after a declared disaster. >



#### Economic Injury Disaster Loans

This loan provides economic relief to small businesses and nonprofit organizations that have suffered damage to their home or personal property. >



#### Military reservist loan

SBA provides loans to help eligible small businesses with operating expenses to make up for employees on active duty leave. >

#### Mitigation

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters. It begins with identifying natural disaster risks and vulnerabilities that are common in NHC. After identifying these risks, long-term strategies for protecting people and property from similar events are developed. Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage and reconstruction.

For details on planning requirements as well as mitigation grants, please see the FEMA website at: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning/regulations-guidance">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning/regulations-guidance</a>.

Mitigation in NHC is coordinated through the Southeastern NC Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. A copy of that plan may be found here: <a href="https://em.nhcgov.com/hazard-mitigation/">https://em.nhcgov.com/hazard-mitigation/</a>.

## **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

All agencies charged with a response in this annex are expected to collaborate and coordinate with emergency partners to respond to and recover from emergencies in the Town. This annex is not a substitute for local/departmental response plans and does not usurp local policies and procedures. This annex may be activated to support any response in the Town for which the Town's EOP is activated.

Key actions which should be implemented by all those responding under this annex are as follows:

- All responders should maintain professional relationships with partner agencies.
- All responders should participate in training and exercises as appropriate.
- Agencies will maintain a current rosters with points of contact and resources.
- Organizations responsible are expected to maintain the capability to provide services for which they are charged. Contingency plans should be in place for continuing operations if needed.
- All individuals/organizations involved in disaster response should collect and record information on the utilization of labor, materials, equipment, and disaster related costs.
- During hurricane threat or evacuation, all agencies that are assigned primary and supporting responsibilities will maintain ongoing communications with the Incident Command Post (ICP).
- Appropriate representation will be sent to the Incident Command Post (ICP) or JIC as needed.

### **Preparedness Actions Checklist**

These actions may be taken during normal operations in preparation for an event. All primary and support agencies should consider these actions.

Preparedness Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Review, update and revise mutual aid agreements, memorandums of understanding, standard operating guidelines, etc. annually.		·	Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Continually evaluate capabilities required to accomplish operations under this annex, identify any gaps, and leverage resources to address them.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Address after-action items and lessons learned regarding this annex from exercises and real-world events, whether through planning, operations, exercises, training, or equipment.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Develop and/or participate in relevant related planning, training, and exercise activities at the local, regional, state, and/or federal level.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Ensure necessary supplements to the annex are developed and maintained including contact lists, internals procedures, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Compile lists of resources (personnel and equipment) that can be used to support damage assessment activities.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Train personnel in damage assessment, organization, techniques, and reporting guidelines.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Ensure staff are fully trained and prepared to respond to the Incident Command Post (ICP) as needed.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

Preparedness Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Maintain a list of municipal officials and key County and state agency's contact phone numbers, unlisted numbers, pager number, cell phone and fax numbers, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Develop and update contact lists with phone numbers (home, cellular, fax, etc.), radio call signs, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Maintain access to and training on the use of WebEOC.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Plan for alternate means of communicating with field units if normal communications channels are disrupted.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

#### Monitoring/ Initial Incident Actions Checklist

The following actions may be taken during the initial phases of incident response, including during a "Monitoring" phase activation. Not all actions will be necessary during every event. Complete those actions necessary for the incident.

Monitoring/Initial Incident Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Identify and notify the supporting agencies that their resources and personnel may be required to respond.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Prepare staffing plan for to adequately support Incident Command Post (ICP) operations over the required number of operational periods.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Refer questions concerning the disaster or emergency situation to the PIO for handling.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Develop plans to overcome resource shortages			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

Monitoring/Initial Incident Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Report to the Incident Command Post (ICP), when requested.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Notify builders with construction in progress to secure sites.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Prepare preliminary damage assessment reports for distribution.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
When sufficient preliminary data has been gathered, compile it into a report for transmittal to the State.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Coordinate damage assessment activities.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Begin initial planning to identify potential recovery sites.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Establish communication with support agencies (radio, telephone, cellular) and ensure that they are ready to respond.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Provide list of available personnel and resources to the Incident Command Post (ICP).			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Report rumors to the PIO, if detected.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

#### Response Actions Checklist

The following actions may be taken during the response, including during partial or full phase activations. Not all actions will be necessary during every event. Complete those actions necessary for the incident.

Response Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Instruct supporting agencies and field units to report their status, area situation, personnel needs, equipment needs, activation of mutual aid agreements, location of field command posts, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Receive, review and contribute to situational reports from the Incident Command Post (ICP) on a regular basis.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
When appropriate, provide damage assessment teams with expedient training in completion of forms.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Confirm that resources are available to support damage assessment activities.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Assign damage assessment teams to specific areas.  Maintain a damage assessment team and notification/recall roster.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Advise Incident Command Post (ICP) of any hazards observed by damage assessment teams.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Review the list of vital facilities to determine damage, if any.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Track damage assessment teams (personnel & equipment) for possible reimbursement.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Obtain information and reports from utility representatives regarding any system damage and expected repair time.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Include any damage to utility systems in the reports.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Coordinate activities with federal and/or state teams that may be dispatched to the disaster area.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Track disaster related costs according to guidance from the Incident Command Post (ICP).			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

Response Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Maintain list of available resources and personnel (volunteer from private or business sector) that have been called activated.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Compile report of any damaged assets.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

## Recovery Actions Checklist

Recovery Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Ensure all responders to this annex and/or their agencies provide appropriate records of costs incurred for purposes of reimbursement when available.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Create and implement a plan for deactivation of all assets.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Compile reports of damages to facilities, equipment, injuries, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Coordinate information with utility representatives on severely damaged areas, if requested.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Continue to compile damage assessment reports from teams.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Provide expedient training of damage assessment teams, if needed.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Determine if contract personnel for damage assessment tabulation will be required.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
In cooperation with the PIO, educate the public on the damage assessment and recovery process.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

Recovery Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Document areas of greatest destruction by using camera, video, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Assist Town with request for disaster declaration, if appropriate.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Coordinate activities with the State Strike Team personnel dispatched to the county/Town to do initial assessment of infrastructure.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Identify areas of the Town isolated by disaster.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Notify potential applicants of Public Assistance Briefing location, date, and time.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Assist in identification of areas in the Town for temporary housing sites, mobile home sites, feeding areas, service centers, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Coordinate information with adjusters from private insurance firms coming to the disaster area, if appropriate.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Work with the PIO to publicize the disaster recovery process.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Review the list of vital facilities to determine damage, if any.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Inform emergency operations officials of hazardous facilities, bridges, roads, etc.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Provide estimate of the number of housing units damaged or destroyed and businesses damaged or destroyed.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Ensure resources are demobilized and returned to places of origin according to agreements in place.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

Recovery Actions	Notes	Responsible Party	Status
Participate in after-action review.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □
Develop plan of action to improve response during future events.			Complete □ Ongoing □ Incomplete □

#### Direction, Control, and Coordination

#### **Annex Activation**

This annex will be activated in the event of a disaster or emergency impacting the Town of Carolina Beach in coordination with the Town of Carolina Beach's EOP, as outlined in the Base Plan. These procedures consist of processes and systems to communicate timely, accurate, and accessible information to the public, responders and stakeholders- the whole community. Any event requiring activation of the EOP may necessitate the activation of this annex.

#### **Annex Development and Maintenance**

This annex is developed by the Town of Carolina Beach in conjunction with emergency partners charged with a role in this annex. It is a functional annex supporting the Town of Carolina Beach's EOP. This document will be reviewed, maintained, and updated annually by the Town of Carolina Beach and any changes necessary will be made and forwarded to emergency partners. This annex may also be updated following exercises or real-world activations of this annex to modify policies, procedures, and incorporate lessons learned.

#### **Authorities and References**

The following are specific references and authorities relative to the operation of this annex:

- FEMA Public Assistance Policy Guide: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema\_pappg-v4-updated-links\_policy\_6-1-2020.pdf">https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema\_pappg-v4-updated-links\_policy\_6-1-2020.pdf</a>
- FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/disasters/how-declared/preliminary-damage-assessments/guide">https://www.fema.gov/disasters/how-declared/preliminary-damage-assessments/guide</a>.
- Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance: <a href="https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/disaster-assistance">https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/disaster-assistance</a>

#### Acronyms

AFN	Access and Functional Needs
APIO	Assistant Public Information Officer
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services

ASU Animal Services Unit

BNP Brunswick Nuclear Plan

CDC Centers for Disease Control

CISM Critical Incident Stress Management

EAS Emergency Alert System

EMS Emergency Medical Services

EOC Emergency Operations Center

EOP Emergency Operations Plan

EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

EPIC Emergency Public Information Center
ERG Emergency Response Guidebook
ESF Emergency Support Function

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

GIS Geographic Information Systems

IC Incident Command

IC-3 Individual Care Coordination Center

ICP Incident Command Post
ICS Incident Command System

IPAWS Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

JIC Joint Information Center
JIS Joint Information System

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Commission

NAWAS National Warning System

NC OEMS North Carolina Office of Emergency Medical Services

NC North Carolina

NFPA National Fire Protection Administration

NHC EM New Hanover County Emergency Management

NHC EOC New Hanover County Emergency Operations Center
NHC EOP New Hanover County Emergency Operations Plan
NHC HHS New Hanover County Health and Human Services

NHC New Hanover County

NHCFR New Hanover County Fire Rescue

NHCHD New Hanover County Health Department

NNHRMC Novant New Hanover Regional Medical Center

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWS National Weather Service
OSC On-Scene Coordinator

PETS Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

PIO Public Information Officer

PSAP Public Safety Answering Point RRT Regional Response Team

SAR Search and Rescue

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

**SERC** State Emergency Response Commission

**SMAT** State Medical Assistance Team **SMORT** State Mortuary Operations Team

Strategic National Stockpile **SPCA** Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

TTY Teletypewriter

**SNS** 

**USAR** Urban Search and Rescue **United States Coast Guard USCG** 

**UWCFA** United Way of the Cape Fear Area

VIPR Volunteer Intervention Prevention Response

**WEA** Wireless Emergency Alerts

#### **Appendix A: Public Assistance Resources**

Resources included in Appendix A may be found in separate file system.

#### FEMA Public Assistance 101 - The Basics

This document is a presentation by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety detailing the basics of applying for public assistance in the State of North Carolina.

#### FEMA Public Assistance Grants Portal- Grants Manager Channel

This YouTube channel details the process to apply for a FEMA grant including step-by-step demonstrations on using the PA grants management online portal. https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCIJp91Ds2IaVIR1t8uXcEKg