

STATE OF MISSOURI

ACTION PLAN

**Supplemental CDBG Disaster Recovery Funding from the Disaster
Relief Appropriations Act**

Public Law 113-2, 2013

Federal Register: May 29, 2013

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

August, 2013

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2, approved January 29, 2013) makes available up to \$16 billion in CDBG funds for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster declared in 2011, 2012 and 2013 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974.

The State of Missouri Department of Economic Development (DED) has been allocated \$11,844,000 from this appropriation. The federal disaster declarations that are specific to this supplemental appropriation are 1961, 1980 and 4012. Only areas included in one of these disaster declarations (regardless of the type of declaration) are eligible to apply for and receive CDBG assistance from this Disaster Appropriation.

1. Impact and unmet needs assessment:

Missouri was heavily impacted by severe storms, tornadoes and flooding that began on April 19, 2011. Southern and northwestern portions of the state were inundated with flood waters, while the cities of Joplin and Sedalia, and Jasper, Newton and St. Louis Counties sustained heavy tornado damage. These disasters resulted in 161 fatalities, 535 reported injuries, 10,443 destroyed or damaged homes, and impacted more than 500 businesses. Many of the counties included in the FEMA disaster declaration for Individual and/or Public Assistance are some of Missouri's most poverty-stricken.

It is difficult to ascertain the magnitude of the impact that disasters in Missouri had during spring and summer 2011. DR 1980 included the Joplin tornado, which claimed 161 lives and destroyed approximately 1/3 of the city, southeast flooding (including the intentional breach of the Bird's Point Levee), and tornadoes in St. Louis and Sedalia. DR 4012 included Missouri River flooding in northwest and central Missouri.

Housing

The 2011 Missouri Disasters had a significant impact on housing. There were 7,378 housing units destroyed, 1,092 with major damage, 1,973 with minor damage, and 2,647 considered "affected" by FEMA. For DR 1980, about 56% of the housing units were insured. For DR 4012, only 22% were insured.

The rate of unmet need is significant. As of December 2011, severe housing unmet needs were calculated by HUD at \$74,283,794. Of the 16,489 FEMA registrants for DR 1980, 43% of these registrants were ineligible for the Individuals and Households Program. Specifically, 41% were ineligible for the Housing Assistance Program. As of June 26, 2012, the U.S. Small Business Administration had received 1,848 applications for home loans related to DR-1980 and had only approved 605 of them, an approval rate of about 32.7%, leaving 1,243 (67.3%) requests unmet. As of March 23, 2012 for DR-4012, 20% of the total FEMA registrants were ineligible for Individual and Household assistance. A total of 177 home loan applications were received by SBA, and 63 (36%) were approved. In addition, a total of 4,612 persons were assisted via the Missouri Housing Trust Fund (home repair or emergency housing assistance).

Infrastructure

Flooding, tornadoes, and severe storms caused numerous amounts of damage to infrastructure systems in Missouri during 2011. According to FEMA's Public Assistance assessments, the estimated total need for public assistance is \$177,781,945. This is broken down by category:

- Category A (Debris Removal): \$67,837,716
- Category B (Emergency Protective Measures): \$18,793,962
- Category C (Roads and Bridges): \$32,336,757
- Category D (Water Control Facilities): \$694,150
It should be noted that the repair of levees, dams and flood control channels fall under Category D, but the eligibility of these facilities is restricted by FEMA. In Missouri, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will look to CDBG as a partner in levee restoration.
- Category E (Buildings and Equipment): \$50,638,428
- Category F (Utilities): \$6,047,955
- Category G (Parks, Recreational and Other Facilities): \$1,432,977

Flooding in Southeast Missouri impacted dozens of state and U.S. highways. Water over the roadways resulted in over 440 road closures at the peak of the flood, according to the Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT). This impacted not only inter-state travel, but also local travel for farmers and access to homes and industrial areas. In Joplin, the tornado path was large enough to affect many of the north/south transportation routes through town, and also at least some of the major east/west routes. In St. Louis, transportation was impacted on a large scale as Lambert-St. Louis International Airport's Concourse C took a direct hit from a tornado on April 22, 2011. Many highways in Northwest Missouri were closed for many weeks, including Interstate 29 at Rockport, US-136 at the Missouri River, US-159 at the Missouri River, and US-59 at the Missouri River. MODOT reported over 164 flood-related road closures at the peak of the Northwest Missouri flooding.

In Joplin, three public schools were destroyed, one private school was destroyed, three other public schools had significant damage, and one private school had minor damage. ChildCare Aware of Missouri reported that Joplin's child care industry has been nearly cut in half. Before the tornado (as of 5/1/2011), there were 67 licensed child care and early learning programs available in Joplin. After the tornado (as of 5/13), there were only 30. One hospital was destroyed, three long-term care facilities were destroyed and one was damaged. Joplin lost several group homes for people with mental and developmental disabilities.

Economic Development

Business and industry, including the agricultural community, were impacted severely during the 2011 disasters. HUD figures show that as of December 2011, there is still \$32,974,170 in unmet needs for businesses. The U.S. Small Business Administration shows that, as of June 26, 2012, 457 applications for business loans (related to DR-1980) were received with only 144 approved. This is an approval rate of 31.5%, leaving 313 (68.5%) requests unmet. For DR-4012, SBA received 33 applications for business loans with 11 (33%) approved.

More than 500 businesses in Joplin were either destroyed or otherwise impacted. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, the 500 impacted businesses represent 25% of Joplin's total employment (9,700 employees).

Flooding has devastated fertile farmland in southeast and northwest Missouri. According to the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC), Missouri ranks second in the nation in the number of farms, with 107,825. Missouri employs 298,320 workers in farms and agribusiness industries. The map at http://www.missourieconomy.org/pdfs/missouri_farms_and_agribusiness.pdf indicates the prevalence of farmland in both southeast and northwest Missouri and the significance of agriculture to the economy in those areas. In 2008, Missouri's crop, livestock, processing and other agricultural sectors accounted for \$12.4 billion or, 7%, of the gross state product. MERIC reports that, between 2010 and 2012, employment numbers in the crop production industry in the state of Missouri decreased by 5.46%, indicating a negative impact by the 2011 floods.

Although agriculture is important to the economy in the northwestern part of the state, southeast Missouri relies heavily on agriculture as its economic base. In 2011, when the Bird's Point Levee was intentionally breached, thousands of acres of farmland were taken out of production for 2011. The State of Missouri intends to apply this post disaster analysis of the economic conditions of southeast Missouri and make available funding under the economic development category to address specific agriculture related job creation activities in a manner that leaves the communities in the area better positioned to meet the needs of their post disaster populations and prospects for growth. This category may solicit requests for proposal for economic development activities that allow for a broader approach to the agricultural industry supply chain which includes manufacturing of products grown in the flooded areas.

Projected Economic Impacts in Missouri from the 2011 Disaster Events

Disaster events 1980 and 4012 included damages throughout Missouri. Major flooding occurred along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and also in Taney County. Tornadoes were also a major contributor to damages found in Joplin, Sedalia, and St. Louis. HUD's 2011 estimate of unmet needs for severely damaged homes and businesses totaled \$107,257,964; housing unmet needs totaled \$74,283,794 and business unmet needs totaled \$32,974,170.

The Department of Economic Development used an economic model to assess the impact to the region based on these unmet needs. The unmet needs of businesses were entered into the model as an increased cost in capital investment of \$32,974,170. Likewise, the unmet needs of housing affected the equity and rental incomes of property owners; the region's personal income was lowered in the model by \$74,283,794.

In 2011, damages to businesses and homes reduced profits and family incomes resulting in a decline in total economic activity in the state by \$81.8 million. In addition, Gross State Product (GSP) declined by \$52 million and Personal Income in the state declined by \$102 million. The loss to business profits and family income also resulted in over 800 job losses throughout the state.

Other effects include crop losses from the Birds Point Levee Breach in 2011 that flooded over 130,000 acres of farmland and homes. Initially, the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) estimated a net loss of \$42.6 million in lost crop revenues to the Southeast Missouri region. The study had originally assumed that all 130,000 acres were unusable. Later reports reassessed the damage to acreage and determined that at least 90% of the acreage was used and did in fact produce crops. Given

that 10% of the acreage turned out to be unusable, FAPRI's model would now reflect \$4.26 million in net losses to crop revenues.

Combining the economic impact of business and home losses with crop revenue losses equates to a reduction in overall state economic activity of \$86.06 million.

Unmet needs provided via consultation with local governments and regional planning commissions:

DED works very closely with the State's regional planning commissions and councils of local government (RPC/COG). These organizations serve local governments as a liaison with state agencies, and provide local governments with additional capacity regarding state and federal programs. In addition, they are an excellent source of information regarding disaster impacts and remaining needs of the local governments in those regions. In June and July, DED consulted frequently with the RPC/COGs covering areas affected by 2011 disaster events regarding the unmet needs of the eligible local governments in those areas. Some of the unmet needs data submitted was general and some were project specific.

Unmet needs from these consultations are summarized by area as follows:

South Central Ozark region (Wright, Texas, Shannon, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, and Oregon counties) – replacement of low water crossings and county bridges affected by flooding throughout various jurisdictions.

Bootheel region (Dunklin, Pemiscot, New Madrid, Stoddard, Scott and Mississippi counties) – all jurisdictions have need of:

- street and drainage repairs from 2011 flooding (\$3,953,032),
- bridge repair/replacement (\$207,150),
- environmental cleanup (\$200,000);

Meramec region (Phelps and Pulaski counties) – replacement of low water crossings and county bridges affected by flooding throughout various jurisdictions.

Mid-Missouri region (Cooper and Howard counties) –

- Cooper County – improvements to Wooldridge levee, sandbagging machines and road barriers to use during flooding events
- Howard County - flat bottomed boat for rescues on small tributaries

Ozark Foothills region (Reynolds, Wayne, Carter, Ripley and Butler counties) –

- Carter County -- Flood Buyout
- Doniphan R-1 School -- Flood Control
- City of Van Buren -- Flood Buyout
- City of Van Buren -- Low Water Crossing Replacement I & II
- City of Doniphan -- Flood Buyout
- City of Doniphan -- Quick Creek Bank Stabilization
- City of Poplar Bluff -- Flood Buyout
- Piedmont – McKenzie Creek stream bank stabilization
- Carter County – Road repairs
- Naylor – Street pavement, storm water drainage
- Naylor -- Storm Water Drainage

Northwest region (Atchison and Holt counties) –

- Holt County PWSD #1 – Interconnection of a 4” line between Bigelow and Mound City (about 3 miles) to serve as a secondary route since the primary route comes in from the west and is more susceptible to flood effects. USDA-RD version of the ER on this project is complete. **PER estimated the project at \$358,700.**
- Holt County PWSD #1 - The ER for PWSD #1 also included an interconnection of an 8” line to the City of Oregon from an existing line about two miles south of I-29 to the Oregon city limits (about 2.6 miles). This could serve the dual purpose of a secondary source for either the PWSD or the City of Oregon depending on the need. **This project was estimated at \$387,500.**
- Holt County Levee 9 – This project would just finish up certain aspects of the original repair that didn’t get resolved – mainly reseeding of certain sections of the repaired area. **Approximately \$39,000.**
- Holt County Levee 10 –The district would like to raise the levee higher, but this is the location where the district actually removed part of the height of the level to affect other repairs. **Cost unknown – no PER or cost estimate.**
- Craig/Big Lake/Big Lake State Park – There is no estimate yet on this and no coordination has been done to see if it is really a viable project, but the commissioners mentioned that it might be advantageous to tie Big Lake and Big Lake State Park into the Craig wastewater treatment system since it is closer to the edge of the flood plain and less susceptible to flooding. This would involve about a 7-mile interconnection with booster pumps. **Cost unknown – no PER or cost estimate.**
- Holt County - Canon Levee District - Clean out ditches (Binder Annex and Lateral “C”), keep filling in with sand. Raise Bob Brown Levee due to shrinking. **Approximately \$15,000.**
- Tarkio Drainage – The proposed project will make repairs and improvements in the city’s storm water drainage system to enable it to handle normal as well as severe storm water quantities and reduce potential flooding. The project was divided into four phases. The initial phase has been completed. **Total estimated cost: \$317,000 – \$1,324,000.**
- Langdon Bridge – The proposed project will replace the existing Langdon Bridge which was damaged as a result of the 2011 flood. While minimal repairs have been made, the useful life of the bridge has been exceeded and strict weight restrictions have been implemented. The bridge’s current rating by MoDOT is 2 out of 10, on the verge of being closed to all traffic. **Total estimated cost \$102,000.**
- I-29 and Hwy 136 Intersection Lighting – The proposed project will install new lighting on and around the intersection of Interstate 29 and Highway 136. This intersection provides access to the Missouri River, local businesses, and one route to Northwest Missouri State University. All business owners in the immediate vicinity support the addition of lighting in order to allow for continued economic development. **Total estimated cost: \$140,000.**

Mo-Kan region (Andrew and Buchanan counties) –

Levee districts would like funds to make additional repairs to the infrastructure. There are three levee districts totaling 29 miles.

- Tree removal between Missouri River and levee- The flood killed several hundred cottonwood trees. The issue is during periods of high winds, the dead trees fall on the levee and cause damage. Nobody anticipated this concern, therefore it was not addressed by the COE.
- Reseeding- The COE applied seed following the flood; however, the 2012 drought essentially killed this improvement. The levee districts are responsible for mowing/maintaining the levee, so it must be covered in grass to meet COE standards.
- Levee crown repair- Following the 2011 flood, the COE and contractors made repairs to levees. Despite these renovations, deep ruts were left in the levee crowns. This results in water pooling and degradation of the infrastructure.
- Pumps for repetitive flooding- Currently, levee districts rely on portable pumps provided by either COE or the county. In periods of heavy rains, gravity gates cannot open to the Missouri River, which leads to water inundating roads, houses, farms, businesses. They are requesting funds to build permanent infrastructure to reduce flooding.
- Village of Lewis and Clark is requesting funds for tree removal and demolition.
- Three bridges in Andrew (one-\$270k) and Buchanan counties (two-\$469k and \$300k).
- An area in Andrew County that was washed out due to tributary back up during 2011 flood. This resulted in a county road being closed (\$1 million due to COE involvement).
- The estimated cost for all of these activities is \$3.2 million.
- Economic revitalization activities to spur or assist the agricultural economy of northwestern Missouri as the flooding impacted agriculture in 2011.

Lake Ozark region (Miller County) – Tavern Creek/Heocker Road and Saline Valley drainage improvements

Kaysinger Region – drainage improvements in El Dorado Springs

2. Allocation of Available Resources to Unmet Needs

Per the HUD data included in Attachment 2, unmet Housing and Business needs in the declared Missouri counties totaled \$107,257,964. Of this amount, \$74,283,794 was related to housing and \$32,974,170 was related to businesses. In addition, per the FEMA/SEMA data in Attachment 3, the total Public Assistance need for DR-1980 and DR-4012 is \$177,781,945. Due to the magnitude of the disaster events, and the massive amount of unmet need remaining, it is impossible to address all of these needs with available funding. DED will accept applications based on local needs and priorities for long-term recovery in disaster affected areas.

3. Promotion of Short and Long Term Recovery Planning

Approximately 21,000 communities across the United States (approximately 600 in Missouri) and its territories participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to

homeowners, renters, and business owners in these communities. Community participation in the NFIP is voluntary.

At the request of FEMA, each Governor has designated an agency of State or territorial government to coordinate that State's or territory's NFIP activities. These agencies often assist communities in developing and adopting necessary floodplain management measures. In Missouri, this responsibility is the statutory responsibility of the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

Flood insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Flood damage is reduced by nearly \$1 billion a year through communities implementing sound floodplain management requirements and property owners purchasing of flood insurance. Additionally, buildings constructed in compliance with NFIP building standards suffer approximately 80 percent less damage annually than those not built in compliance. And, every \$3 paid in flood insurance claims saves \$1 in disaster assistance payments.

In addition to providing flood insurance and reducing flood damages through floodplain management regulations, the NFIP identifies and maps the Nation's floodplains. Mapping flood hazards creates broad-based awareness of the flood hazards and provides the data needed for floodplain management programs and to actuarially rate new construction for flood insurance.

When the community chooses to join the NFIP, it must adopt and enforce minimum floodplain management standards for participation. FEMA works closely with State and local officials to identify flood hazard areas and flood risks. The floodplain management requirements within the SFHA are designed to prevent new development from increasing the flood threat and to protect new and existing buildings from anticipated flood events.

The community must require permits for all development in the SFHA and ensure that construction materials and methods used will minimize future flood damage. Permit files must contain documentation to substantiate how buildings were actually constructed. In return, the Federal Government makes flood insurance available for almost every building and its contents within the community.

Communities also must ensure that their adopted floodplain management ordinance and enforcement procedures meet program requirements. Local regulations must be updated when additional data are provided by FEMA or when Federal or State standards are revised.

The regulatory requirements set forth by FEMA are the minimum measures acceptable for NFIP participation. More stringent requirements adopted by the local community or State take precedence over the minimum regulatory requirements established for flood insurance availability.

"Floodplain management measures" refers to an overall community program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing future flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include zoning, subdivision, or building requirements, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances.

The minimum federal requirements affect existing buildings only when an existing building is substantially damaged or improved. There may also be situations where a building has been constructed in accordance with a local floodplain management ordinance, and the owner subsequently alters it in violation of the local building code, without a permit. Such unapproved modifications to an existing building may not meet the minimum Federal requirements.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a building when the cost of restoring the building to its pre-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building before the damage occurred. Substantial damage is determined regardless of the actual repair work performed. "Substantial improvement" means any rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building when the cost of the improvement equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building before start of construction of the improvement. The term includes buildings that have incurred "substantial damage." Substantial improvement or damage does not, however, include any project for improvement of a building to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications identified by local code enforcement officials as the minimum specifications necessary to assure safe living conditions. Also excluded from the substantial improvement requirement are alterations to historic buildings as defined by the NFIP.

Missouri has suffered through 15 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 2008 (six in 2008, three in 2009, one in 2010, five in 2011). After each disaster event, Missouri SEMA sent notices to each participating community in the declaration to remind them to perform a "substantial damage" survey of affected properties and notify the owner of each structure declared substantially damaged of the requirement to comply with the NFIP rules to meet the federal standards.

4. Leveraging:

Priority applications for 2013 CDBG Disaster funding are those that maximize the use of other state and/or federal funding and available local funds, and those that request CDBG funding to assist with the required non-federal share for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) funding. Applicants that do not propose other state, federal or local funding must demonstrate that such funding is not eligible or not available for the proposed activity.

5. Promotion of high quality, durable, energy-efficient, and mold resistant construction methods

All newly constructed, or rehabilitated, housing units must meet all locally adopted and enforced building codes, standards and ordinances. In addition, all rehabilitation, reconstruction and new construction should be designed to incorporate principles of sustainability, including water and energy sufficiency, resilience and mitigation of the impact of future disasters. When feasible, state subgrantees should follow best practices such as provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Home Energy Professionals: Professional Certifications and Standard Work Specifications. Also, state subgrantees are encouraged to consider the Livability Principles established by the Partnership for Sustainable Communities: www.sustainablecommunities.gov.

At a minimum, the following construction standards are required.

- Green Building Standard for Replacement and New Construction of Residential Housing. Grantees must meet the Green Building Standard for:
 - all new construction of residential buildings; and
 - all replacement of substantially-damaged residential buildings. Replacement of residential buildings may include reconstruction (i.e., demolishing and re-building a housing unit on the same lot in substantially the same manner) and may include changes to structural elements such as flooring systems, columns or load bearing interior or exterior walls.
- The Green Building Standard is defined as: the state will require that all construction activities included above, above, meet an industry-recognized standard that has achieved certification under at least one of the following programs:
 - ENERGY STAR (Certified Homes or Multifamily High Rise);
 - Enterprise Green Communities;
 - LEED (NC, Homes, Midrise, Existing Buildings O&M, or Neighborhood Development);
 - ICC-700 National Green Building Standard;
 - EPA Indoor AirPlus (ENERGY STAR a prerequisite); or
 - any other equivalent comprehensive green building program.
- Standards for rehabilitation of non-substantially-damaged residential buildings:
 - For rehabilitation other than that described above, state subgrantees must follow the guidelines specified in the HUD CPD Green Building Retrofit Checklist, available on the CPD Disaster Recovery Web site. Grantees must apply these guidelines to the extent applicable to the rehabilitation work undertaken, including the use of mold resistant products when replacing surfaces such as drywall. When older or obsolete products are replaced as part of the rehabilitation work, rehabilitation is required to use ENERGY STAR-labeled, WaterSense-labeled, or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)-designated products and appliances. For example, if the furnace, air conditioner, windows, and appliances are replaced, the replacements must be ENERGY STAR-labeled or FEMP-designated products; WaterSense-labeled products (*e.g.*, faucets, toilets, showerheads) must be used when water products are replaced. Rehabilitated housing may also implement measures recommended in a Physical Condition Assessment (PCA) or Green Physical Needs Assessment (GPNA).
- Green infrastructure policies are encouraged to the extent feasible.

6. Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Replacement of Public and HUD-assisted Housing and Housing for the Homeless.

The State is conducting a survey of public housing authorities located in the specified disaster declared areas in 2011 to determine unmet needs related to the disaster events. If it is determined that there are unmet needs, DED will work with those public housing authorities on funding opportunities. DED will follow its Duplication of Benefits process to ensure nonduplication of benefits.

The Missouri Housing Trust Fund assisted 4,612 persons with rental assistance, mortgage assistance, hotel/motel vouchers, and/or utility assistance in ten counties to help prevent those persons from becoming homeless.

7. Providing adequate, flood resistant housing for all income groups that live in the flood impacted areas

Missouri's immediate response to the flood included state agencies and their partners such as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, DSS, United Way-211 and other agencies that provided sheltering and housing assistance in the emergency phase.

Following was emergency assistance from the same partner agencies to assist displaced persons with rent, hotel stays or emergency minor home repair if they did not have insurance or their insurance was insufficient. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Flood Plain management staff assisted individuals and communities with flood insurance issues.

Debris removal teams, clean-up teams and emergency minor home repair teams went to work to return people to their homes when practical.

In areas where the disaster was federally declared, DED then supported FEMA (with resources and in some cases with 25% cost share) to provide housing and home repair assistance.

Now the state is supporting thirty- plus community long-term recovery committees to assist residents with long term housing assistance to meet unmet disaster related housing needs whenever feasible. SEMA is coordinating, collaborating, communicating and cooperating with many government and private agency partners to bring in funds, volunteers, materials and other resources to assist people relocate, rebuild, repair or appropriately address their housing needs.

SEMA and the Department of Economic Development are assisting communities with buy-out projects.

Homeless shelters and transitional housing units impacted by the flood are eligible for assistance through this plan, if these facilities are located outside the 100 year flood plain. If they are/were located within the 100 year flood plain, the facility could be eligible for assistance in rebuilding outside the flood plain.

The disasters affecting Missouri in 2011 did not distinguish concerning the income levels or special needs of those who were affected. Special needs individuals were accommodated when needed.

8. Anti-Displacement policy:

The State has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs. All applicants for CDBG Disaster funding must also certify an Anti-Displacement plan. The sample Anti-Displacement plan required of all CDBG applicants is included as Attachment 1.

9. Program income

Program income is defined as gross income received by a state, local government, or subrecipient that is generated from the use of CDBG funds. If program income is generated by an activity that was only partially funded by CDBG, the income is prorated to reflect the percentage of CDBG used.

Program income includes, but is not limited to, proceeds from the sale of real property acquired or improved with CDBG funds, income from the use or rental of property acquired with CDBG funds, and payments of principal and interest on loans made using CDBG funds.

If program income is earned by a local government or subrecipient, the program income (upon DED approval) may be retained by the local government or subrecipient for activities eligible under this Supplemental CDBG plan. The local government or subrecipient may elect to return the program income to the state, and will be required to return the program income to the state if no eligible activities exist on which to expend the program income, or if DED does not approve the local request to use the program income. Upon receipt by the state, program income will be awarded to local governments under the requirements of this CDBG plan.

10. Monitoring (ensuring program requirements, including nonduplication of benefits)

Monitoring checklists of all compliance areas have evolved over the years of administering the Community Development Block Grant by state staff. These checklists are provided to all grantees during the initial training for grant administration to clarify compliance requirements and to inform the grantees of the areas to be monitored.

From the beginning, the grantee has been required to submit to the state field representative for that area all required ordinances/resolutions involving excessive force, anti-lobbying, and fair housing; all financial forms required to set up the grant in the State's financial system; and required environmental review to be able to allow the release of funds. All federal wage determinations are requested through the CDBG office to assure compliance with labor standards. Start of construction notices must be sent, along with the grantee checking the federal debarred contractors' list, the contractor's certification to do business in Missouri, and documentation of the contractor's approved surety through the state. The field representative will evaluate the new project in terms of risk or need for oversight or assistance. This evaluation will include the grantee's past performance, the administrator's track record, the complexity of the project, and the amount of CDBG assistance awarded. The field representative will decide, with the consensus of program management, whether the project requires one or two field monitorings. The field monitorings will take place at strategic times in the life of the project. An interim monitoring is set up after the first construction payroll is received by staff on public facilities projects or after first houses are completed on neighborhood development projects. A closeout monitoring is conducted any time after 80% draw-down of funds has occurred.

Technical assistance visits may be scheduled any time necessary, in addition to the required monitoring visit. For economic development grantees, transition meetings are conducted in the field after initial award commitment to introduce the compliance field representative and confirm to all parties involved the intricacies of the grant conditions.

Training is conducted on **internal monitoring**, as well as stressed in the administrative manual of the CDBG program. The four primary components of CDBG monitoring are progress on planned activities, program compliance, fiscal management, and fiscal compliance. It is the responsibility of each CDBG grant recipient to develop a system to assure that the financial and program compliance provisions established by federal and state law and supporting regulations and provisions are met. In addition to complying with all appropriate provisions, recipients must be assured that outside contractors and delegate agencies are likewise in compliance with the various laws and regulations. This will require development of a monitoring system that will allow recipients to:

- Manage their community development program as a whole, and individual projects and activities substantially, as described in the approved CDBG application;
- Maintain program or project progress;
- Determine that costs charged to the project are eligible;
- Document non-duplication of benefits (in addition, DED will work closely with FEMA and the State Emergency Management Agency to get recipient data in order to prevent duplication of benefits);
- Ensure that all program activities comply with all applicable laws and regulations and terms of the grant agreement; and
- Minimize the opportunity for fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

In addition, as required, the Supplemental CDBG funding will be included in the Department's Single Audit, which is performed by the Missouri State Auditor, whose report is then provided to the Governor and the Director of the Department of Economic Development.

The State's CDBG administrative manual and monitoring checklists may be found on the DED website: www.ded.mo.gov.

Duplication of Benefits (DOB):

When a disaster event occurs, an individual or family who incurs property damage to their home may receive initial assistance to repair their home or rental property from several sources. They may file a storm damage claim with their private insurance company. They might receive financial assistance from FEMA or SBA. By the time the grantee applies and receives buyout assistance, several months to a year may have passed since the disaster event occurred. Before a grantee is allowed to provide buyout assistance to an individual or family property owner, the grantee must go through the process of making a duplication of benefits determination for each property owner who applies to participate in the grantee's voluntary buyout program.

In general, 42 U.S.C. 5155 (Section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act, as amended) prohibits any person, business concern, or other entity from receiving financial assistance with respect to any part of a loss resulting from a major disaster as to which he has received financial assistance under any other government program or from private or flood insurance or any other private, public, or non-profit source. In accordance with the Stafford Act, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery funds may not be used for any costs for which other disaster recovery assistance was previously provided to an individual or family. CDBG funds are to be

used to address the unmet disaster needs of the family or individual that was not previously addressed by other sources of funds.

The Missouri Department Economic Development (DED) is responsible for the administration of the CDBG Disaster Recovery Program for the unmet needs of disaster victims. In the event an eligible household previously received disaster assistance from other sources including, but not limited to, private insurance payments, insurance reimbursements, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and/or the Small Business Administration (SBA), the amount received must be considered when determining the amount of CDBG Disaster Recovery Program (Program) assistance that may be provided to that individual or family.

The CDBG disaster recovery assistance under a grantee's program will address the remaining unmet needs of the individual or family applicants in addition to providing assistance that will result in housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary at a minimum upon construction completion. Any shortfall in previous disaster assistance that was received to complete a housing repair, purchase, or construction is considered an unmet need or "gap".

The most common sources of disaster recovery assistance after a disaster event comes from FEMA, SBA, and insurance; however, disaster recovery assistance may also come from non-profit and for-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, or other disaster relief organizations.

Financial assistance received from any organization that is provided for the stated purpose of housing repair is considered a Duplication of Benefits (DOB). Financial assistance provided by any organization for the general purposes of disaster assistance (i.e. is not specifically for housing repair) is not considered a DOB because the funding can be used at the beneficiaries' discretion.

The general rule of thumb is that if a property owner received disaster recovery assistance that was intended to be used for repair or replacement of a storm-damaged home, there is the potential for a duplication of benefits (DOB) under a buyout program since the grantee's buyout program also provides disaster assistance for repair or replacement at the same property. For example, a property owner's insurance company generally provides insurance proceeds for the replacement and/or repair of structural damage caused by storms, *as well as personal property, temporary housing, and other covered events as specified in the individual policy*. A DOB calculation in this example would only include the amount received for structural damage repairs or replacement, since a buyout program does not provide assistance for furniture, or lost food and clothing.

However, if a home was flood-damaged, typically a property owner either has flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with FEMA/SEMA, or they have no flood insurance coverage. If they processed a claim with NFIP, then the DOB issues is whether the property owner used their insurance proceeds to make the repairs to their home.

If the property owner can provide receipts and payment documentation, then the amount that they are able to document will not be deducted, as part of the DOB calculation, from the buyout's appraised value of their home or rental property.

If however, they used their NFIP insurance proceeds for a down payment on a pick-up truck (for example), then their insurance proceeds were not used for their intended repair purpose. Hence, for

the grantee to provide CDBG funds for that same repairs would constitute a duplication of that same repair benefit to that property owner. Here, the amount of the insurance proceeds that were received for the flood repairs, but not used for that repair purpose, would be deducted from the grantee's appraised value of their home, as the DOB calculation prior to the grantee making a buyout offer to that property owner.

For example, if a property owner received \$10,000 from their NFIP insurance policy for 2008 flood to repair flood damage to their home, but used it to pay off their credit card debts, then that \$10,000 would be subtracted from the appraised value of their home prior to the grantee making a buyout offer to that property owner. If their home was appraised at \$60,000, based on the pre-flood value, then the grantee's buyout offer would be \$50,000. If however, the property owner was able to provide the grantee with documentation of \$10,000 in repairs in the form of cancelled checks with source documentation of matching receipts, then the \$10,000 would not be subtracted and the grantee's buyout offer to that property owner would be the actual appraised value of \$60,000.

Another example pertains to a term in a mortgage agreement that requires the property owner to pay off their mortgage with their NIFP insurance proceeds. In this example, the grantee's buyout offer to the property owners would still be \$60,000. The insurance proceeds would not be subtracted as a DOB.

However, when a payoff term does not exist in the mortgage agreement, but the property owners unilaterally used their \$10,000 in insurance proceeds to pay down their mortgage; then, the \$10,000 would be subtracted from the appraised value as DOB. In this example, the grantee's buyout offer to the property owner's would be \$60,000 – (less) \$10,000 = \$50,000.

STEPS TO DETERMINE AND VERIFY DOB:

Introduction: This policy document will describe the process that grantees must follow to ensure that CDBG funds will not duplicate other funding sources, and how to determine the amount of assistance that can be provided to a household under their buyout program that represent the applicant's unmet needs. For purposes of this policy document, the process of verifying the amount received or available to the applicant from other sources, and how that assistance impacts the amount of disaster recovery assistance available under their buyout program is referred to as a *Duplication of Benefits Calculation (DOB Calculation)*.

In general, before a grantee can determine the amount of CDBG disaster recovery assistance that can be provided, it must first determine the total amount of funds received from other sources that represent a DOB under its disaster buyout program. A DOB occurs when disaster recovery assistance is received from other sources where the intended use of the assistance is for items that can be replaced or repaired. If the assistance was received for the general purposes of disaster assistance, non-structural items (such as fences, detached garages, carports, sheds, swimming pools, or personal belongings such as furniture, washers, or dryers), or for rental assistance, there is no potential for a DOB because the buyout program regulations will not allow the repair, replacement, or provision of those items. Any source of assistance that duplicates the assistance that can be received under the grantee's buyout program must be part of a DOB calculation.

The following steps should be taken by a grantee once they receive and process an application received from a property owner.

Step 1: If an applicant received other assistance, the funds must be analyzed to determine the amount and use of funds previously received to assist with disaster needs. Applicants are required to disclose all sources of disaster recovery assistance received, and grantees are required to verify the amount received. If there are discrepancies, the grantee should determine the cause and make the appropriate DOB calculation modification to the appraised value of the property owner's home or rental property.

Listed below are sources that may have provided disaster recovery assistance, and the process that is used to verify those amounts:

1. Private Insurance :

Private Insurance proceeds must be disclosed by the applicant and must be verified by the grantee that the property owner received for storm or flood damage

- Grantee must confirm the actual, final payout amount by contacting the insurance company directly. This may be accomplished by having the applicant sign a permission release statement that will allow the NFIP to release their insurance claim information. Grantee must ensure that a Subrogation Agreement is in place for past and future claim payout proceeds. Private insurance is not applicable to flood damage, as flood insurance is only available via the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):

NFIP Insurance proceeds must be disclosed by the applicant and must be verified by the grantee

- Grantee must cross reference their buyout applicants with SEMA. This may be accomplished by having the applicant sign a permission release statement that will allow the NFIP to release their insurance claim information. The grantee must confirm the actual, final NFIP's payout amount.

3. FEMA (Individual Assistance Housing Program(IA):

FEMA IA must be disclosed by the applicant and verified by Subrecipient

- Verification may be achieved by cross referencing the FEMA assistance to determine if the property owner received IA. Grantees must review for any discrepancies between the buyout applicant's disclosures and the amount of FEMA assistance that FEMA releases. This may be accomplished by having the applicant sign a permission release statement that will allow the NFIP to release their insurance claim information.
- Grantees must request an updated FEMA DOB disk at least once every six months for the first two years after the storm for DOB calculation.

4. SBA:

SBA loan information must be disclosed by the applicant and verified by the grantee

- Verification may be obtained by obtaining a release from the property owner for permission to have their records released by SBA
- Grantees are required to confirm the loan balance with SBA at the time an applicant is approved for assistance under their buyout program

5. Any other source disclosed by applicant:

All sources received by the applicant to recover from a flood, storm, or earthquake must be disclosed on the property owner's buyout application

- Verification may be obtained through applicant documentation
- Applicant is required to certify as to whether they did or did not receive any other source of funding related to their property damage, and how the assistance was used

Step 2: DOB Calculation and Buyout Assistance Determination by Grantee

Once the previous disaster assistance is determined, a calculation is performed to determine the final DOB and buyout offer amount. A DOB calculation is performed by starting with the verified DOB amount and modifying that amount to account for eligible, documented expenditures. For example, tree removal to remove trees that obstructed access to a home, roof repair/replacement, removal of damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU), housing repairs such as windows, doors, foundation, electrical, plumbing, etc. are all eligible expenses under FEMA's Individual Housing Program (IHP). FEMA funds intended for repair or replacement can also be used for temporary housing expenses. Temporary housing is defined as temporary living units, rental resources, and transient accommodations (e.g. hotels and motels). Further information may be found at:

<http://www.fema.gov/assistance/process/assistance.shtm>.

Receipts are the best source to evidence expenditures and HUD, FEMA and SBA require that recipients document the manner in which the assistance was spent. A household's "self-certification" attesting to and/or listing housing repair and/or replacement expenditures ALONE is NOT an eligible form of documentation. Self-certifications must be supported by further documentation as detailed below.

a) All receipts provided:

If the receipts that are provided by the buyout applicant document that the full amount of housing repair and/or replacement assistance previously received was used as intended, there is no duplication of benefits and an eligible buyout applicant can receive the full CDBG recovery amount needed for repair or reconstruction. Copies of all receipts must be retained in the applicant's buyout project file.

b) No receipts provided:

If the applicant is unable to provide receipts, the full amount that represents a DOB will be deducted from the amount of disaster assistance for which the applicant would be eligible. The grantee's buyout offer would be based on the appraised value of their property, less the DOB amount.

c) Partial receipts provided:

If receipts are provided documenting that only a portion of the housing repair and/or replacement assistance was used as intended, the DOB amount will equal to the total amount received for disaster recovery assistance from all other sources less the amount spent for eligible expenses. Here, the grantee's buyout offer would be based on the appraised value of the applicant's property, less the amount of the receipts that document the proceeds were used to pay for eligible repair or replacement expenditures.

In instances where no receipts or only partial receipts can be provided by the applicant, Grantees may include reported, eligible expenditures when calculating DOB only if:

1. the applicant provides a signed self-certified statement that documents in detail the cost for all labor and or repairs made to the damaged property following the disaster event; and
2. a Certified Inspector determines, based on their professional opinion, that the repairs were made after the date of the disaster event, and the reasonable value of those repairs or a statement supporting that the expenditures reported by the applicant appear reasonable; and
3. the Grantee documents, through photographs, that the repairs were made.

Grantees may also ask for additional support for the claimed expenditures when necessary, including bank statements, but the documentation must still be supported as described above.

A Certified Inspector(s) is a person or persons hired by the Grantee who is qualified to inspect for labor and or repairs made to the damaged home in the absence of receipts. Self-certified statements of applicants must be reviewed in detail by a Certified Inspector to determine:

- whether the noted repairs correspond to the certified statement;
- whether the repairs could be reasonably determined as occurring after the subject disaster event; and
- a reasonable value of the cost of repairs to the home (including possible labor) according to commonly used costing methods.

- d) Receipts and evidence of expenditures for items that did not result in actual repair/replacement:

Non-Repair Receipts

Receipts for items that are not repair related or that are not specifically identified as eligible expenses by the other funding sources (FEMA, SBA, Insurance, etc.) cannot be included in the DOB calculation. As an example, receipts for cleaning products, yard items, or personal furniture would not be considered in a DOB calculation.

Temporary Housing Expenses

Assistance received to temporarily relocate from a damaged home is not a source of DOB under a buyout program, and it is generally not part of a DOB calculation, with one exception. FEMA does allow assistance received for Repair, Replacement, or Permanent Housing Construction to be used for Temporary Housing, as defined at <http://www.fema.gov/assistance/process/assistance.shtm>. Applicants that use Repair or Replacement assistance received from FEMA for temporary housing expenses can provide evidence of those expenses for consideration in a DOB calculation.

In such cases, the following applies:

- The Grantees must consider the total amount of funds received from FEMA for repair or replacement, AND temporary housing assistance. To determine whether there is a DOB, the Grantee would calculate the total received less the amount of documented expenses. Then, the undocumented DOB amount would be subtracted from the property owner's appraised value to come up with the grantee's buyout offer amount.
 - Self-certifications of the amount spent on or the value of rental resources obtained cannot be considered in the DOB calculation.
- e) SBA Relocation Assistance: Grantees should also be aware that SBA does provide relocation assistance as part of the disaster victims Real Estate (RE) loan amount. Grantees may request a break-out for that type of assistance from SB.
- f) Mortgage Payments: Disaster assistance funds received for repair or replacement that are voluntarily used by the applicant to make mortgage payments or to pay down the mortgage amount are a DOB, except when required in writing by the mortgage company. For example, some lenders require insurance policy holders to use their insurance proceeds to pay down or pay off the mortgage. In such cases, the amount verified by the Grantee that was used for this purposes cannot be included in the DOB calculation if it is supported by a letter that is on company letterhead and signed by an authorized representative stating the applicant was required to use their disaster assistance funds for this purpose. If the applicant is unable to obtain such a letter but can provide documentation evidencing that they were advised by either the lien holder or their attorney to pay down the note, the payment may not be considered a DOB.
- g) Contractor Fraud
Immediately following disaster events, there is often an influx of "fly-by-the-night" contractors to the affected area. Disaster victims can find themselves in situations where they provide cash received to assist with their disaster needs to contractors to complete work that is never completed. Not only is the victim left with damage to the home, but also with little evidence that the event took place. In such cases, applicants to the Program may not be able to provide evidence that these expenditures were intended to be used for repairs to the home.

If the applicant is able to provide a copy of a report submitted to an entity that has the authority to take action on allegations of contractor fraud, including local law enforcement agencies, the Missouri's Office of the Attorney General, or the HUD Office of Inspector General, and that report was filed PRIOR TO the date the Grantee began processing their application for assistance, the Grantee can include the amount reported as paid to the contractor in the DOB calculation. Any applicant claims that deviate from this exception must be submitted to DED for guidance on how to proceed. Applicants may not submit reports in an attempt to reduce the amount determined to be a DOB.

11. Prevention of fraud, waste and mismanagement (including conflicts of interest)

Monitoring checklists of all compliance areas have evolved over the years of administering the Community Development Block Grant by state staff. These checklists are provided to all grantees during

the initial training for grant administration to clarify compliance requirements and to inform the grantees of the areas to be monitored.

From the beginning, the grantee has been required to submit to the state field representative for that area all required ordinances/resolutions involving excessive force, anti-lobbying, and fair housing; all financial forms required to set up the grant in the State's financial system; and required environmental review to be able to allow the release of funds. All federal wage determinations are requested through the CDBG office to assure compliance with labor standards. Start of construction notices must be sent, along with the grantee checking the federal debarred contractors' list, the contractor's certification to do business in Missouri, and documentation of the contractor's approved surety through the state. The field representative will evaluate the new project in terms of risk or need for oversight or assistance. This evaluation will include the grantee's past performance, the administrator's track record, the complexity of the project, and the amount of CDBG assistance awarded. The field representative will decide, with the consensus of program management, whether the project requires one or two field monitorings. The field monitorings will take place at strategic times in the life of the project. An interim monitoring is set up after the first construction payroll is received by staff on public facilities projects or after first houses are completed on neighborhood development projects. A closeout monitoring is conducted any time after 80% draw-down of funds has occurred.

Technical assistance visits may be scheduled any time necessary, in addition to the required monitoring visit. For economic development grantees, transition meetings are conducted in the field after initial award commitment to introduce the compliance field representative and confirm to all parties involved the intricacies of the grant conditions.

Training is conducted on **internal monitoring**, as well as stressed in the administrative manual of the CDBG program. The four primary components of CDBG monitoring are progress on planned activities, program compliance, fiscal management, and fiscal compliance. It is the responsibility of each CDBG grant recipient to develop a system to assure that the financial and program compliance provisions established by federal and state law and supporting regulations and provisions are met. In addition to complying with all appropriate provisions, recipients must be assured that outside contractors and delegate agencies are likewise in compliance with the various laws and regulations. This will require development of a monitoring system that will allow recipients to:

- Manage their community development program as a whole, and individual projects and activities substantially, as described in the approved CDBG application;
- Maintain program or project progress;
- Determine that costs charged to the project are eligible;
- Document non-duplication of benefits (in addition, DED will work closely with FEMA and the State Emergency Management Agency to get recipient data in order to prevent duplication of benefits);
- Ensure that all program activities comply with all applicable laws and regulations and terms of the grant agreement; and
- Minimize the opportunity for fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

In addition, as required, the Supplemental CDBG funding will be included in the Department's Single Audit, which is performed by the Missouri State Auditor, whose report is then provided to the Governor and the Director of the Department of Economic Development.

The State's CDBG administrative manual and monitoring checklists may be found on the DED website: www.ded.mo.gov.

Conflict of Interest

The Community Development Block Grant Program, Department of Economic Development, State of Missouri, developed a conflict of interest policy in August 1983, relating to participation in contract selection, award, and administration. Since that time, this issue has arisen in other areas of the program. The State agreed, when it accepted the program in 1982, to abide by 24 CFR 570.611 of the Federal Regulations (conflict of interest) for the Community Development Block Grant Program. In an attempt to further clarify this issue for the State's program, the State has adopted, as of March 1, 1987, the following position on conflict of interest, incorporating the August 1983 policy and extending the policy further to address other areas as provided in 24 CFR 570.611.

Standard of Conduct Involving Conflict of Interest

1. **Persons Covered:** The conflict of interest provisions of this policy shall apply to any person who is an employee, elected or appointed official, agent, consultant, officer, or any immediate family member* or business partner of the above, of the recipient, or of any designated public agencies, or sub-recipients which are receiving funds from the Missouri Community Development Block Grant program.
 - * Immediate family is defined as husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, grandparent, grandchild, stepchild, adopted child, foster child, and wards.
2. **Applicability:**
 - a. In the area of procurement of supplies, equipment, construction, and services by recipients, sub-recipients, or designated public agencies, the conflict of interest provisions in 24 CFR 85.36 or OMB Circular A-110, as applicable, shall apply.
 - b. In all cases not governed by 24 CFR 85.36, the provisions of this policy shall apply. Such cases include the acquisition and disposition of real property and the provisions of assistance by the recipient or sub-recipients to individuals, businesses, and other private entities in the form of grants, loans, or other assistance through eligible activities of the program which authorize assistance.
3. **Conflicts Prohibited:** Except for approved eligible administrative or personnel cost, no persons described in 1 above who exercise or have exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to CDBG activities assisted under the State program or who are in a position to participate in a decision-making process or gain inside information with regard to such activities, may obtain a personal or financial interest or subcontract or agreement with respect thereto, or the proceeds thereunder, either for themselves or those with whom they have family or business ties, during their tenure or for one year thereafter. For the State CDBG Economic Development Program, the above restrictions shall apply to all activities that are a part of the funding approval for all projects, and shall cover any such interest or benefit during, or at any time after, such person's tenure.
4. **Exception:** The State may, on a case by case basis, grant an exception to Section 3 above after a determination has been made by the State that the exception will serve the purposes of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and the State's annual action plan for each year therefore only after the recipient has provided to the State the following written documentation:

- a. A disclosure of the nature of the conflict accompanied by an assurance that there has been a public disclosure of the conflict and a description of how the public disclosure was made (which may include either a public hearing or an appropriate comment period); and
- b. An opinion of the recipient's attorney that the interest for which the exception is sought would not violate State or local law.

Standard of Determining Exception

In determining whether to grant an exception, after the above two items have been received, the State shall consider the following factors, where applicable:

1. Whether the exception would provide a significant cost benefit or an essential degree of expertise to the program or project which would otherwise not be available
2. Whether an opportunity was provided for open competitive bidding or negotiation
3. Whether the person affected is a member of a group or class of low or moderate income persons intended to be the beneficiaries of the assisted activity, and the exception will permit such person to receive generally the same interests or benefits as are being made available or provided to the group or class
4. Whether the affected person has withdrawn from his or her functions or responsibilities, or the decision-making process with respect to the specific assisted activity in question
5. Whether the interest or benefit was present before the affected person was in a position as described in Section 3
6. Whether undue hardship will result either to the recipient or the person affected when weighted against the public interest served by avoiding the prohibited conflict
7. Any other relevant considerations

If after all considerations, determination is made to grant an exception, the State shall issue a waiver noting such exception and the conditions and basis of the issuance of same.

12. Administration/capacity building for grant recipients

Up to 5% of the total allocation (XXXX) is allowed for state administrative (including local administration on awarded projects). At DED discretion and depending on the complexity of the project, up to 2% will be allocated for local administrative costs. Due to the limited amount of administration funding, applicants for CDBG Disaster funding should allocate as much local funding as possible to pay for administration. Technical assistance visits may be scheduled any time necessary, in addition to the required monitoring visit. For economic development grantees, transition meetings are conducted in the field after initial award commitment to introduce the compliance field representative and confirm to all parties involved the intricacies of the grant conditions.

Method of Distribution

1. The Needs Assessment demonstrated significantly higher need than can be met with available funding. Due to the magnitude of the disaster events, and the massive amount of unmet need

remaining, it is impossible to address all of these needs with available funding. DED will accept applications based on local needs and priorities for long-term recovery in disaster affected areas. This action plan programs only a portion of the total CDBG disaster recovery allocation that is awarded to Missouri. Remaining CDBG disaster recovery funds will be programmed via subsequent amendments to this plan.

2. All applications for 2013 CDBG Disaster funding will be evaluated for:

- need (the breadth and depth of the disaster in terms of population affected and sectors (housing, infrastructure, business, environment) affected within the community);
- capacity (the degree of expertise and experience that the local government or contracted agency has to manage the project, administer the funds, and succeed with the outcomes and objectives defined in the application);
- the project's impact on short and long term community recovery (the amount of spin off, community awareness and support and degree to which the activities will lead to further recovery);
- local effort (other state/federal resources, local cash, human resources, in-kind efforts) and do the CDBG funds assist with non-federal share for FEMA and/or USACE funding;
- consistency with a local short and long term recovery plans;
- consistency with local and state floodplain management practices;
- project sustainability and future disaster mitigation (the degree to which activities are defined with sound construction practices, quality and durability, energy efficiency and flood control or flood resistance)
- Available CDBG Disaster funds.

No maximum grant amount has been established for CDBG Disaster applications. Applicants must demonstrate financial need and leverage all (local, state and federal) available funds to minimize CDBG funding participation.

3. All applicants for CDBG disaster recovery funds must document the following:

- Projected use of CDBG disaster recovery funds, including the activity, budget and area served,
- Proposed start and end dates (project timeline, including the two year requirement for expenditure),
- CDBG eligibility and national objective,
- How the projected use of the funds relates to a specific impact of the disaster and will result in long term recovery,
- estimated and quantifiable performance outcomes (performance measures)

All of these components will be included in the CDBG Disaster Recovery application.

4. *The projected uses for the CDBG disaster recovery funds, by responsible entity, activity and geographic area if the State carries out an activity directly*

It is possible that the State (DED) will carry out an activity directly. This will depend entirely on need and applications received. Eligible activities will include housing, infrastructure and economic revitalization/development. The geographic area is limited to those areas included in Presidential Disaster declarations DR-1980 and DR-4012.

5. *For each proposed program and/or activity carried out directly, its respective CDBG activity eligibility category, as well as national objective*

It is possible that the State (DED) will carry out an activity directly. This will depend entirely on need and applications received. Eligible activities will include housing, infrastructure and economic revitalization/development. The geographic area is limited to those areas included in Presidential Disaster declarations DR-1980 and DR-4012. Any of the three CDBG national objectives may be used for activities carried out directly; however, at least 50% of the total allocation must meet the LMI national objective. Because of this requirement, recipients of CDBG Disaster funding should use the LMI national objective for all activities that qualify under the LMI criteria.

6. *How the method of distribution to local governments or programs carried out directly will result in long-term recovery from specific impacts of the disaster*

All applicants for CDBG Disaster funding must demonstrate the relationship of the proposed activity to the disaster event, and document how the proposed activity will assist in the long-term recovery from the disaster event.

7. *When funds are allocated to units of local government, all criteria used to distribute funds to local governments including the relative importance of each criterion*

- need (the breadth and depth of the disaster in terms of population affected and sectors (housing, infrastructure, business, environment) affected within the community (25%);
- capacity (the degree of expertise and experience that the local government or contracted agency has to manage the project, administer the funds, and succeed with the outcomes and objectives defined in the application) (10%);
- the project's impact on short and long term community recovery (the amount of spin off, community awareness and support and degree to which the activities will lead to further recovery) (20%);
- local effort (other state/federal resources, local cash, human resources, in-kind efforts) and do the CDBG funds assist with non-federal share for FEMA and/or USACE funding (15%);
- consistency with a local short and long term recovery plans (10%);
- consistency with local and state floodplain management practices (10%);
- project sustainability and future disaster mitigation (the degree to which activities are defined with sound construction practices, quality and durability, energy efficiency and flood control or flood resistance) (10%)

8. *When applications are solicited for programs carried out directly, all criteria used to select applications for funding, including the relative importance of each criterion.*

- need (the breadth and depth of the disaster in terms of population affected and sectors (housing, infrastructure, business, environment) affected within the community (25%);
- capacity (the degree of expertise and experience that the local government or contracted agency has to manage the project, administer the funds, and succeed with the outcomes and objectives defined in the application) (10%);
- the project's impact on short and long term community recovery (the amount of spin off, community awareness and support and degree to which the activities will lead to further recovery) (20%);

- local effort (other state/federal resources, local cash, human resources, in-kind efforts) and do the CDBG funds assist with non-federal share for FEMA and/or USACE funding (15%);
- consistency with a local short and long term recovery plans (10%);
- consistency with local and state floodplain management practices (10%);
- project sustainability and future disaster mitigation (the degree to which activities are defined with sound construction practices, quality and durability, energy efficiency and flood control or flood resistance) (10%)

Definitions of disaster related activities:

All CDBG disaster recovery activities must clearly address an impact of the disaster for which funding was appropriated. This means that each activity must:

1. be CDBG eligible,
2. meet a national objective, and
3. address a direct or indirect impact from the disaster.

A disaster related impact can be addressed through any eligible CDBG activity.

Housing – Typical housing activities include new construction and rehabilitation of single family or multifamily units (including garden apartments, condominiums, and units that participate in a housing cooperative). Most often, grantees use CDBG-DR funds to rehabilitate damaged homes and rental units; rehabilitation activities may include the costs associated with mold remediation. However, grantees may also fund new construction or rehabilitate units *not* damaged by the disaster if the activity clearly addresses a disaster-related impact and is located in a disaster-affected area. This impact can be demonstrated by the disaster's overall effect on the quality, quantity, and affordability of the housing stock and the resulting inability of the existing stock to meet post-disaster needs and population demands. The standard CDBG rehabilitation and reconstruction rules apply.

Flood insurance - Grantees, recipients, and subrecipients must implement procedures and mechanisms to ensure that assisted property owners comply with all flood insurance requirements, including the purchase and notification requirements described below, prior to providing assistance.

- a. *Flood insurance purchase requirements.* HUD does not prohibit the use of CDBG-DR funds for existing residential buildings in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) (or "100-year" floodplain). However, Federal laws and regulations related to both flood insurance and floodplain management must be followed, as applicable. With respect to flood insurance, a HUD-assisted homeowner for a property located in the SFHA must obtain and maintain flood insurance in the amount and duration prescribed by FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 ([42 U.S.C. 4012a](#)) mandates the purchase of flood insurance protection for any HUD-assisted property within the SFHA.
- b. *Future Federal assistance to owners remaining in a floodplain.* (1) Section 582 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, as amended, ([42 U.S.C. 5154a](#)) prohibits flood disaster assistance in certain circumstances. In general, it provides that no Federal disaster relief assistance made available in a flood disaster area may be used to make a payment (including any loan assistance payment) to a person for repair, replacement, or restoration for damage to any personal, residential, or commercial property if that person at any time has received Federal flood disaster assistance that was conditioned on the person first having obtained flood

insurance under applicable Federal law and the person has subsequently failed to obtain and maintain flood insurance as required under applicable Federal law on such property. This means that a grantee may not provide disaster assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration to a person who has failed to meet this requirement. (2) Section 582 also implies a responsibility for a grantee that receives CDBG-DR funds or that designates annually appropriated CDBG funds for disaster recovery. That responsibility is to inform property owners receiving disaster assistance that triggers the flood insurance purchase requirement that they have a statutory responsibility to notify any transferee of the requirement to obtain and maintain flood insurance, and that the transferring owner may be liable if he or she fails to do so.

Infrastructure – Typical infrastructure activities include the repair, replacement, or relocation of damaged public facilities and improvements.

Economic Revitalization – Without the return of businesses and jobs to a disaster-impacted area, recovery may be impossible. Therefore, HUD strongly encourages grantees to envision economic revitalization as a cornerstone to long-term recovery. Economic revitalization is not limited to activities that are “special economic development” activities under the Housing and Community Development Act (HCD), or to activities that create or retain jobs. For CDBG-DR purposes, economic revitalization can include any activity that demonstrably restores and improves the local or regional economy, such as addressing job losses. Examples of eligible activities include providing loans and grants to businesses, funding job training, building education facilities to teach technical skills, making improvements to commercial/retail districts, and financing other efforts that attract/retain workers in devastated communities.

Per HUD requirement, 2013 CDBG Disaster funds can only be used to assist a business meeting the definition of a small business as defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) at 13 CFR part 121.

All economic revitalization activities must address an economic impact(s) caused by the disaster (e.g., loss of jobs). Applicants for State Disaster CDBG funding for economic revitalization activities must clearly identify the economic loss or need resulting from the disaster, and how the proposed activities will address that loss/need.

Preparedness and Mitigation – The Appropriations Act states that funds shall be used for recovering from a Presidentially-declared major disaster. As such, all activities must respond to the impacts of the declared disaster. HUD strongly encourages grantees to incorporate preparedness and mitigation measures into all rebuilding activities, which helps to ensure that communities recover to be safer, stronger, and more resilient. Incorporation of these measures also reduces costs in recovering from future disasters. Mitigation measures that are not incorporated into rebuilding activities must be a necessary expense related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure, housing, or economic revitalization. Furthermore, the costs associated with these measures may not prevent the grantee from meeting unmet needs.

Connection to the Disaster – Each grantee must document how each activity is connected to the disaster for which it is receiving CDBG assistance. In regard to physical losses, damage or insurance estimates are often the most effective tool for demonstrating the connection to the disaster. For economic or other non-physical losses, post-disaster analyses or assessments may document the relationship between the loss and the disaster.

Grantees are not limited in their recovery to returning to pre-disaster conditions. Rather, HUD encourages grantees to carry out activities that not only address disaster-related impacts, but leave communities sustainably positioned to meet the needs of their post-disaster populations and to further prospects for growth.

Use of funds for other disasters not covered by the Appropriations Act – CDBG disaster recovery funds are limited to activities that respond to areas included in Presidential Disaster Declarations 1961, 1980 and 4012. However, CDBG disaster recovery funds may be used to address an unmet need that arose from a previous disaster which was exacerbated by a 2011 disaster event (included in Presidential Disaster Declarations 1961, 1980 and 4012). If an impact or need originating from one of the specified 2011 Disaster events (1961, 1980 and/or 4012) is subsequently exacerbated by a future disaster, CDBG disaster recovery funds may be used to address the resulting exacerbated unmet need.

Timely Expenditure Requirement – CDBG disaster recovery funds must be expended within two years of obligation. Language regarding the two-year deadline for expenditure of funds will be expressly stated in grant agreements with sub-grantees, including the provision that funds will automatically be cancelled on a defined date if funds have not been drawn, or will not be drawn, in their entirety for the project. No exceptions will be allowed regarding this requirement.

CDBG eligible activities

1. Property Acquisition
2. Property Disposition
3. Property Clearance/Demolition
4. Architectural Barrier Removal
5. Senior Center
6. Community Facilities
7. Centers for the Handicapped
8. Historic Properties
9. Water Treatment/Storage
10. Sanitary Sewer Collection
11. Storm Sewers
12. Flood and Drainage Facilities
13. Streets (or Roads)
14. Street Accessories
15. Parking Facilities
16. Bridges
17. Sidewalks
18. Pedestrian Malls
19. Recycling or Conversion Facilities
20. Parks and Recreation Facilities
21. Fire Protection/Facility Equipment
22. Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
23. Other Utilities
24. Public Service/Supportive Services

25. Rehabilitation of Private Residential Properties
26. Rehabilitation of Public Residential Properties
27. Payments for Loss of Rental Income
28. Relocation
29. Code Enforcement
30. Energy Use Strategy
31. Non-Federal Share Payment
32. Interim Assistance
33. Planning
34. Commercial or Industrial Facilities
35. Administration
36. Engineering/Design
37. Housing Rehab/Demo Inspection
38. Engineering/Construction Inspection
40. Audit
41. Port Facility
42. Airports
43. Natural Gas Lines
44. Electrical Distribution Lines
45. Rail Spurs
46. Lighting
47. Other Professional Services
48. Security Fencing
49. Site Preparation
50. Purchase Land/Building
51. Facility Construction Renovation
52. Machinery/Equipment
53. Working Capital
54. Sewage Treatment
55. LDC Homeownership Assistance – up to \$15,000 to purchase a new home
56. Legal
57. 911 Emergency Systems
58. Homeowners Assistance- up to \$5,000 to purchase an existing DSS home
59. Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment
60. Asbestos Removal
61. Job Training*
62. Home-Ownership Counseling
63. Substantial Reconstruction of the reconstruction of private residential properties on same lot- up to \$15,000
64. Water Distribution
65. Lead Reduction NOT incidental to Rehab
66. Asbestos Inspection

National Objective

All three national objectives may be used with these disaster recovery funds: low and moderate income (LMI) benefit, slum and blight removal, and urgent threat to health and safety. No less than 50% of the State's allocation of disaster recovery funding must be used for activities that meet the LMI national objective. Because of this requirement, grantees should use the LMI national objective for all activities that qualify under the LMI criteria.

Funds Obligation

To ensure timely expenditure of CDBG Disaster Recovery funds, section 904(c) under Title IX of the Appropriations Act requires that all funds be expended within two years of the date HUD obligates funds to the State (funds are obligated to a grantee upon HUD's signing of the grantee's CDBG-DR grant agreement). Because of this statutory requirement, DED will request that HUD obligate funds in phases; those phases will be based on activities approved by DED for specific projects. Each obligation of funds by HUD has its own two year expenditure requirement. In short, projects approved for CDBG Disaster Recovery funding may have several obligations of funding for a single project. Each obligation of funds from HUD will be requested by DED via a Substantial Amendment to this initial Action Plan.

For example, an approved project for a construction activity may first receive an obligation of funds for engineering design, preparation of environmental review documents, and administration to carry out these specific activities. This obligation must be expended within two years of award. A second obligation of funds may occur when a construction contract is signed, with that second obligation having its own two year expenditure requirement. In the case of a large construction activity, construction funds may be obligated in two or more separate components, with each obligation having its own two year expenditure requirement.

Because of this expenditure requirement, detailed expenditure projections will be required of all State grantees awarded funds from this Disaster Recovery allocation.

In order to obligate a portion of the funds as required in this initial action plan, DED will obligate, upon HUD approval of this action plan, the following funds requested on an existing application.

Grantee	Amount	Activity
Portageville	\$31,200	Engineering design for storm drainage improvements (completion date – 6 months from date of obligation)
Portageville	\$2,500	Environmental review preparation (completion date – 6 months from date of obligation)
Portageville	\$2,500	Initial project administration (completion date – 6 months from date of obligation)
Total	\$36,200	

DED will invite further applications for CDBG Disaster Recovery funding.

Citizen Participation

This draft action plan is being made available on the Department of Economic website for a seven day comment period beginning August 16, 2013 and ending on August 22, 2013. Local governments must be

cognizant of the needs of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons in their jurisdictions, and must make reasonable accommodations to ensure that this information is available to all persons.

The following comments were received:

- 1) No cap on per project funding could mean the pool is swallowed up by a handful of very large projects (tends to favor urban areas)

DED response: The priority is still to use these funds as gap financing tools. Disaster recovery runs the spectrum as far as size and amounts of projects are concerned, and it's very difficult to set a cap on disaster recovery. DED will allocate these funds as best we can to assist in priority recovery projects.

- 2) Administration at 2% will be pretty tight for most projects.

DED response: HUD is only allowing a small cap on administration for both state and local administration of these funds. We understand that 2% is not very much administration; however, we suggest that grantees inject sufficient funds to cover administration. We're still going to use these funds as gap financing. DED's evaluation process for all CDBG applications includes local leveraging. With limited CDBG funding, the inclusion of local funds in projects is more important than ever. To ensure sufficient administration funding, grantees are encouraged to pay for administration from local funds.

- 3) If a project is funded in phases, is there a guarantee of funding subsequent phases? I.e., if I get engineering funded for a project, is the construction guaranteed to be funded, or is it first come, first served? Put another way, will you obligate entire projects (regardless of the number of phases), or will you obligate phases only? You'd hate to get half a project built, and then the money runs out for the last phase.

DED response: DED will approve an entire project. Due to the strict two year expenditure requirement, we'll obligate in phases (unless the entire project is guaranteed to finish in two years); that's how HUD will obligate to us as well. However, we're not going to approve only half a project; we'll approve the whole thing. The key point here is terminology. We'll approve an entire project, but only obligate (via funding approval) what can certainly be expended in two years. There will be one project approval, but possibly a series of actual obligations.



Certifications

1. The State certifies that it will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within its jurisdiction and take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard (see 24 CFR 570.487(b)(2) and 570.601(a)(2)). In addition, the State certifies that agreements with subrecipients will meet all civil rights related requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 570.503(b)(5).
2. The State certifies that it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG program.
3. The State certifies its compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR part 87, together with disclosure forms, if required by part 87.
4. The State certifies that the Action Plan for Disaster Recovery is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and that the State, and any contractor, subrecipient, or designated public agency carrying out an activity with CDBG-DR funds, possesses the legal authority to carry out the program for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations and this Notice.
5. The State certifies that activities to be administered with funds under this Notice are consistent with its Action Plan.
6. The State certifies that it will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the URA, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24, except where waivers or alternative requirements are provided for in this Notice.
7. The State certifies that it will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135.
8. The State certifies that it is following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105 or 91.115, as applicable (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant). Also, each UGLG receiving assistance from a State State must follow a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 570.486 (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant).
9. The State certifies that it has consulted with affected UGLGs in counties designated in covered major disaster declarations in the non-entitlement, entitlement, and tribal areas of the State in determining the uses of funds, including method of distribution of funding, or activities carried out directly by the State.
10. The State certifies that it is complying with each of the following criteria:
 - a. Funds will be used solely for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas for which the President declared a major disaster in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, pursuant to the Stafford Act.
 - b. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG-DR funds, the Action Plan has been developed so as to give the maximum feasible priority to activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income families.
 - c. The aggregate use of CDBG-DR funds shall principally benefit low- and moderate-income families in a manner that ensures that at least 50 percent of the grant amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons.
 - d. The State will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG-DR grant funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low- and moderate-income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements,

unless: (a) disaster recovery grant funds are used to pay the proportion of such fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of such public improvements that are financed from revenue sources other than under this title; or (b) for purposes of assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of moderate income, the State certifies to the Secretary that it lacks sufficient CDBG funds (in any form) to comply with the requirements of clause (a).

11. The State certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient)) will conduct and carry out the grant in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.
12. The State certifies that it has adopted and is enforcing the following policies. In addition, States receiving a direct award must certify that they will require UGLGs that receive grant funds to certify that they have adopted and are enforcing:
 - a. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations; and
 - b. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location that is the subject of such nonviolent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.
13. Each State or UGLG receiving a direct award under this Notice certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient) has the capacity to carry out disaster recovery activities in a timely manner; or the State or UGLG will develop a plan to increase capacity where such capacity is lacking.
14. The State will not use grant funds for any activity in an area delineated as a special flood hazard area or equivalent in FEMA's most recent and current data source unless it also ensures that the action is designed or modified to minimize harm to or within the floodplain in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and 24 CFR part 55. The relevant data source for this provision is the latest issued FEMA data or guidance, which includes advisory data (such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations) or preliminary and final Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
15. The State certifies that its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, and R.
16. The State certifies that it will comply with applicable laws.
17. The State certifies that it has reviewed the requirements of this Notice and requirements of Public Law 113-2 applicable to funds allocated by this Notice, and that it has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Stafford Act, to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive Web sites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds.



Mike Downing
Acting Director

Attachment 1

Anti-Displacement plan required from all CDBG applicants

Missouri Community Development Block Grant Program

Residential Antidisplacement and Relocation Plan

REQUIRED BY ALL APPLICANTS FOR FUNDING UNDER SECTION 104(d) OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED

The City/County of _____ will replace all occupied and vacant occupiable low/moderate-income dwelling units demolished or converted to use other than low/moderate income housing as a direct result of activities assisted with funds provided under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

All replacement housing will be provided within three years of the demolition of conversion. Before obligating or expending funds that will directly result in such demolition or conversion, the City/County of _____ will make public and submit, to the CDBG program, the following information in writing:

1. A description of the proposed assisted activity;
2. The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than low/moderate-income dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity;
3. A time schedule for the commencement and completion of the demolition or conversion;
4. The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as Section 104(d) replacement dwelling units;
5. The source of funding and a time schedule for the provisions of Section 104(d) replacement dwelling units; and
6. The basis for concluding that each Section 104(d) replacement dwelling unit will remain a low/moderate income dwelling unit for at least 10 years from the date of initial occupancy.

The City/County of _____ will provide relocation assistance, as described in Section 570.488, to each low/moderate-income household displaced by the demolition of housing or by the conversion of a low/moderate-income dwelling to another use as a direct result of assisted activities.

Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Act, the City/County of _____ will take the following steps to minimize the displacement of persons from their homes:

****(describe actions planned to minimize displacement)**

Based on initial review of project, the following occupied dwellings (by address) will be demolished or converted with grant funds:

****(insert address of dwellings proposed for demolition or conversion)**

As chief elected official of the City/County of _____, I hereby certify that the above plan was officially adopted on the _____ day of _____, 20_____.

SIGNATURE, CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

DATE

****The blanks indicated above MUST have a relevant statement included even if no displacement is planned.**

Attachment 2

HUD Unmet Needs Data for 2011 Disasters

HUD estimates of the number of homes and businesses with severe unmet needs and the estimated cost to address the unmet needs - States awarded 2011 CDBG Disaster Recovery Grants

		HUD Estimate of the Number of Damaged Homes and Businesses with Remaining Unmet Needs (As of December 2011)			HUD Estimate of Severe Housing and Business Unmet Needs (As of December 2011)		
State	County	Severely Damaged Homes	Severely Damaged Businesses		TOTAL SEVERE HOUSING AND BUSINESS NEEDS	Severe Housing Unmet Needs	Severe Business Unmet Needs
Missouri		987	89		\$107,257,964	\$74,283,794	\$32,974,170
	Jasper County, Missouri	596	89	89	77,228,642	46,602,145	30,626,497
	Mississippi County, Missouri	77	<10	<10	6,248,539	5,469,679	778,860
	New Madrid County, Missouri	74	<10	<10	3,963,548	3,963,548	0
	Butler County, Missouri	76	<10	<10	3,912,036	3,822,588	89,448
	Pettis County, Missouri	30	<10	<10	2,134,070	1,926,221	207,849
	Holt County, Missouri	31	<10	<10	2,068,871	1,575,038	493,833
	Taney County, Missouri	25	0	0	1,612,718	1,612,718	0
	Buchanan County, Missouri	25	<10	<10	1,409,723	1,409,723	0
	Stoddard County, Missouri	24	0	0	1,361,051	1,361,051	0
	Andrew County, Missouri	18	0	0	966,432	966,432	0
	Platte County, Missouri	10	0	0	904,471	904,471	0
	St. Louis County, Missouri	<10	<10	<10	875,557	820,564	54,993
	Atchison County, Missouri	<10	<10	<10	661,396	508,449	152,947
	McDonald County, Missouri	<10	0	0	519,360	519,360	0
	Newton County, Missouri	<10	<10	<10	509,412	212,703	296,709
	Ripley County, Missouri	<10	<10	<10	450,816	351,973	98,843
	Scott County, Missouri	<10	0	0	429,874	429,874	0
	Lawrence County, Missouri	<10	0	0	337,854	337,854	0
	Carter County, Missouri	<10	0	0	309,046	309,046	0
	Dunklin County, Missouri	<10	0	0	284,707	284,707	0
	Cape Girardeau County, Missouri	<10	0	0	256,967	256,967	0
	Pemiscot County, Missouri	<10	<10	<10	221,804	122,457	99,347
	Howell County, Missouri	<10	0	0	205,555	205,555	0
	Bollinger County, Missouri	<10	0	0	145,267	145,267	0
	Wayne County, Missouri	0	<10	<10	74,844	0	74,844
	Phelps County, Missouri	<10	0	0	49,257	49,257	0
	Stone County, Missouri	<10	0	0	46,909	46,909	0
	Barry County, Missouri	<10	0	0	45,532	45,532	0
	Lafayette County, Missouri	<10	0	0	23,703	23,703	0
	Reynolds County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pulaski County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	St. Francois County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Camden County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Christian County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Perry County, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
	St. Louis city, Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source Data:

1. FEMA Individual Assistance program data on housing unit damage (12/20/2011)
2. SBA for management of its disaster assistance loan program for housing repair and replacement (12/21/2011)
3. FEMA estimated and obligated amounts under its Public Assistance program for permanent work, federal and state cost share (12/20/2011)
4. SBA for management of its disaster assistance loan program for business real estate repair and replacement as well as content loss (12/22/2011)

Attachment 3

Supporting Documentation for Needs
Assessment

**INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAILY STATUS REPORT
FEMA-4012-DR-MO**

Atchison	0	185	Carroll	0	1
Buchanan	0	197	Clark	0	1
Holt	0	311	Jackson	0	2
Lafayette	0	13	Jasper	0	5
Platte	0	47	Pemiscot	0	1
			Pettis	0	2
			Scott	0	2
			St. Charles	0	1
			St. Louis (City)	0	2
			St. Louis (County)	0	5
			Stoddard	0	1
			Warren	0	1
			Jasper	0	1
Total	0	821		0	28
Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)					
DRC # and County	City	Address	Opening Date	Closing Date	Daily
MDRDC # 1 Lafayette County	Lexington, MO	1106 Main St.	23-Aug-11	2-Sep-11	27
DRC # 2 Holt County	Mound City, MO	312 E. 7th St.	25-Aug-11	29-Oct-11	434
DRC # 3 Buchanan County	St. Joseph, MO	4950 Frederick Ave.	29-Aug-11	10-Nov-11	343
TOTAL					804

**INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAILY STATUS REPORT
FEMA-1980-DR-MO**

June 26, 2012

COB 06-25-2012	DAILY	CUMULATIVE	Application End Date	8/28/2011	Incident Period Closed	6/9/2011
Total Registrations	16,489	16,489				
Late Applications	0	51				
# of Designated Counties w/Regs	25	25				
Individuals and Households Program (IHP) REGISTRATIONS						
Eligibility Rate	DAILY	CUMULATIVE	DAILY	CUMULATIVE		
Registrations Referred	0	13,716	Total \$ Apprv'd	\$0.00	\$36,817,878.88	
No-Decision-INS	0	2,428	Total \$ Disbursed *	\$0.00	\$37,433,404.34	
Registrations Pending	0	0	Destroyed - Owners	0	369	
Registrations Withdrawn	0	0	Destroyed - Renters	0	1252	
Registrations Ineligible	0	315	Total Destroyed	0	1621	
Registrations Approved	0	4,528	IHP Max Awards	Daily	Cumulative	
		6,445	\$30,200	0	249	Total Amount
						\$7,519,800.00
Other Needs Assistance (ONA) CATEGORIES						
Eligibility Rate	DAILY	CUMULATIVE	DAILY	CUMULATIVE		
# of Payment Disbursed *	0	8,343	Eligibility Rate	43%		
\$ Amount Approved	\$0.00	\$22,332,282.97	# of Payments Disbursed	0	4255	
Average HA award	\$0.00	\$22,728,226.42	\$ Amount Approved	\$0.00	\$14,485,595.91	
Referrals	0	\$4,047.17	Average ONA award	\$0.00	\$14,705,177.92	
No-Decision-INS	0	12,727	Referrals	0	\$4,045.13	
Pending HA	0	3,402	No-Decision-INS	0	9,031	
Withdrawn	0	0	Pending ONA	0	728	
Ineligible	0	308	Withdrawn	0	0	
Approved	0	3,499	Ineligible	0	206	
		5,518	Approved	0	4,516	
			Funeral Assistance Prnd	0	3,581	
					0	1141\$522,960.08
Inspector's Salaries (IS)						
COB 06-25-2012	Daily	Total	SBA COB 6-6-12	Home Loans	Business	Total
Inspections Issued	0	10,495	Applications Issued	7,292	2,689	9,981
Returned to FEMA	0	10,495	Number Received	1,848	457	2,305
Outstanding	0	0	Approved	605	144	749
Turnaround Time (days,hrs,mins)		2.1,21	Dollars Approved	\$34,927,300	\$18,601,900	\$53,529,200
QC's Performed		467				
Inspectors in the Field / QC Inspr		0				
WEEK ENDING: 12-03-11						
Application Period Closes (Different dates by cnty)	11/12/2011		Disaster Unemployment Assistance Weekly Report			
Number of Applications Expected		150	Cumulative Total			Cumulative
Number of Applications Received		839	Number of applications Approved			479
Number of Withdrawn or Disapproved		360	Claims Pending			0
			\$ Amount of Applications Disbursed			\$689,825.00
Registration Status						
Designated Counties	Daily	Cumulative	Undesignated Counties	Daily	Cumulative	
Bollinger (County)	0	58	Andrew (County)	0	7	
Butler (County)	0	726	Atchison (County)	0	11	
Cape Girardeau (County)	0	239	Barry (County)	0	2	
Carter (County)	0	88	Barton (County)	0	2	
Dunklin (County)	0	64	Boone (County)	0	1	
Howell (County)	0	68	Buchanan (County)	0	39	
Jasper (County)	0	10,129	Carroll (County)	0	3	
Lawrence (County)	0	20	Christian (County)	0	2	
McDonald (County)	0	107	Clark (County)	0	4	
Mississippi (County)	0	411	Cole (County)	0	1	
New Madrid (County)	0	572	Cooper (County)	0	1	
Newton (County)	0	617	Dade (County)	0	1	
Pemiscot (County)	0	129	Davies (County)	0	1	
Pettis (County)	0	170	Franklin (County)	0	3	
Phelps (County)	0	5	Greene (County)	0	2	
Pulaski (County)	0	13	Henry (County)	0	1	
Reynolds (County)	0	31	Holt (County)	0	6	
Ripley (County)	0	106	Iron (County)	0	9	
Scott (County)	0	356	Jackson (County)	0	2	
St. Francois (County)	0	32	Jefferson (County)	0	7	

This information is for internal use only, not for public use. For Official FEMA figures, please contact the Planning Department

**INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAILY STATUS REPORT
FEMA-1980-DR-MO**

St. Louis (County)	0	1,650	Knox (County)	0	1
Stoddard (County)	0	214	Lafayette (County)	0	1
Stone (County)	0	42	Livingston (County)	0	1
Taney (County)	0	253	Macon (County)	0	3
Wayne (County)	0	147	Madison (County)	0	4
			Maries (County)	0	1
			Nodaway (County)	0	1
			Oregon (County)	0	3
			Ozark (County)	0	1
			Perry (County)	0	2
			Pike (County)	0	6
			Platte (County)	0	1
			Polk (County)	0	2
			Randolph (County)	0	1
			Saline (County)	0	1
			Shannon (County)	0	1
			St. Charles (County)	0	4
			St. Louis (City)	0	18
			Texas (County)	0	60
			Vernon (County)	0	1
			Warren (County)	0	1
			Washington (County)	0	1
			Wright (County)	0	1
Total	0	16,222		0	222

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DAILY STATUS REPORT
FEMA-1980-DR-MO

DRG # and County	City	Address	Opening Date	Closing Date	Daily	Cumulative
DRG #1 St. Louis (County)	Ferguson, MO	10427 W. Florissant Ave.	14-May-11	26-May-11	N/A	229
DRG #1-St. Louis (County) - Reopened	Ferguson, MO	10427 W. Florissant Ave.	8-Jun-11	11-Jun-11	N/A	62
MDRC #2 New Madrid (County)	Morehouse, MO	705 E. Beech St.	17-May-11	13-Jun-11	N/A	850
DRG #3 Butler (County)	Poplar Bluff, MO	2080 Three Rivers Blvd.	19-May-11	18-Jun-11	N/A	212
DRG #4 Taney (County)	Hollister, MO	294 Esplanade St.	21-May-11	15-Jun-11	N/A	182
MDRC #5 Mississippi (County)	Charleston, MO	604 S. Thom St.	21-May-11	1-Jun-11	N/A	51
DRG #6 Jasper (County)	Joplin, MO	3950 E. Newman Rd	24-May-11	Merged w/ DRG #7 - 24-Jun-11	N/A	2655
DRG #7 Jasper (County)	Joplin, MO	3950 E. Newman Rd	27-May-11	28-Jul-11	N/A	2318
MDRC #8 Jasper (County)	Duquesne, MO	4010 E. 15th Place	31-May-11	4-Jun-11	N/A	114
MDRC #8B McDonald (County)	Pineville, MO	205 Jeessie James Rd	6-Jun-11	11-Jun-11	N/A	64
MDRC #8C Stone (County)	Road Springs, MO	300 Wolves Ln.	13-Jun-11	18-Jun-11	N/A	18
MDRC #8D Howell (County)	West Plains, MO	1315 Webster Avenue	20-Jun-11	22-Jun-11	N/A	12
MDRC #8E Ripley (County)	Doniphan, MO	209 W. Highway St	23-Jun-11	25-Jun-11	N/A	11
MDRC #8F Dunklin (County)	Kennett, MO	1101 Veteran St	27-Jun-11	29-Jun-11	N/A	7
MDRC #8G Franklin (County)	Carthageville, MO	704 Truman Blvd.	30-Jun-11	2-Jul-11	N/A	11
MDRC #8H Wayne (County)	Greenville, MO	115 Hickory St.	5-Jul-11	9-Jul-11	N/A	38
MDRC #8I Lawrence (County)	Mount Vernon, MO	#1 East Court House Square	12-Jul-11	15-Jul-11	N/A	5
DRG #9 Scott (County)	Sikeston, MO	103 S. Kings Highway	2-Jun-11	9-Jul-11	N/A	245
MDRC #10A Cape Girardeau (County)	Cape Girardeau, MO	835 S. West End Blvd.	13-Jun-11	18-Jun-11	N/A	68
MDRC #10B Bollinger (County)	Marble Hill, MO	502 Broadway Street	20-Jun-11	22-Jun-11	N/A	18
MDRC #10C Stoddard (County)	Bloomfield, MO	405 West Missouri St.	23-Jun-11	28-Jun-11	N/A	11
MDRC #10D Mississippi (County)	East Prairie, MO	206 Peart Street	28-Jun-11	1-Jul-11	N/A	21
MDRC #10E Carter (County)	Elishmere, MO	24 South Herren	5-Jul-11	9-Jul-11	N/A	13
MDRC #10F Carter (County)	VanBuren, MO	1020 Main Street	11-Jul-11	15-Jul-11	N/A	24
MDRC #11A New Madrid (County)	Morehouse, MO	420 S. Carroll	14-Jun-11	6-Aug-11	N/A	340
DRG #12Pettis (County)	Sardalia, MO	312 E. Broadway	21-Jun-11	22-Jul-11	N/A	119
Multi Agency Resource Center (MARC)	Joplin, MO	3405 S. Hammons	28-May-11	12-Jun-11	N/A	972
DRG #13 Jasper (County)	Joplin, MO	2640 E. 32nd St	29-Jul-11	10-Sep-11	N/A	1263
TOTAL					0	10,133

Joplin Status of Assistance

Date	THU Occupants	Seeking Rental Source	Total Assisted
Peak	586	536	
12/27/11	534	471	65
2/15/12	485	438	98
2/28/12	470	410	126
3/13/12	443	381	155
3/27/12	419	355	181
4/10/12	393	330	206
4/24/12	359	304	232
5/8/12	339	283	253
5/22/12	325	264	272
6/5/12	299	243	293
6/19/12	284	229	307
7/3/12	266	211	325
7/17/12	251	195	341
7/31/12	234	180	356
8/14/12	226	172	364
8/28/12	200	150	386
9/11/12	182	133	403
9/25/12	176	126	410
10/9/12	160	108	428
10/23/12	149	99	437
11/6/12	133	86	450
11/20/12	111	74	462
12/4/2012	90	58	478
12/18/2012	66	44	492
1/1/2013	60	38	498
1/15/2013	50	30	506
1/29/2013	47	27	509
2/12/2013	40	24	512
2/26/2013	38	23	513
3/12/2013	34	20	516
3/26/2013	32	18	518
4/9/2013	29	16	520
4/23/2013	20	12	524
5/7/2013	16	10	526
5/21/2013	12	6	530
6/11/2013	0	0	536

The FEMA end-date on the THU is 6/7/2013.

Total Assisted	Moved Back Into Repaired	Undamaged MHDC	Newly constructed	Non-MHDC Unit	Mo-Aid (homeowners)
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Revised 1/29/13

	MHDC Unit	Inventory	LIHTC unit		
536	84	49	16	322	65

Development	Complete	Date On-Line	Units	Units Previously Rented to THU Occupants	THU Occupants Moved In
Damaged MHDC Inventory					
Joplin Senior	100%	June, 2012	56	12	8
Joplin Apartments (Redwood)	100%	August 2012	36	8	8
Oak Meadows (1502 Michigan)	100%	May, 2012	138	100	42
Spring View Gardens	90%	Unknown	80	26	26
Total			450	200	84
Undamaged MHDC Inventory					
Frisco Station					1
Maplewood					5
Neosho Meadows					3
North Park Village					24
Oxford Park Apartments					13
Duenweg Apartments II					1
Chapel Estates					2
Total					49
COMBINED TOTAL					133

Development	Conditional Reservation Issued	Firm Submission Received/Issued	Units	Units Previously Rented to THU Occupants	THU Occupants Rented	Expected Date of completion
LIHTC units (approved December 2011)						
Hampshire Terrace II	February 17, 2012	April 2, 2012 (Received)	84	42	0	June 2013
Eagle Ridge f/k/a JMA II		May 14, 2012 (Issued)	40	12	2	Complete
Union City Homes		May 21, 2012 (Issued)	38	NA	0	Complete
Forest Park Apartments	January 31, 2012	April 20, 2012 (Received)	32	NA	0	Complete
Delaware Duplex Comm.		April 25, 2012 (Issued)	20	NA	4	Complete
Canyon Trails Townhomes		May 11, 2012 (Issued)	52	NA	0	July 2013
Parkwood Senior Housing		May 14, 2012 (Issued)	42	NA	0	June 2013
Hope Cottages		May 10, 2012 (Issued)	32	NA	10	Complete
Total			340	54	16	



GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY

65102

JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON
GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 720
(573) 751-3000

GOVERNOR'S REQUEST
MAJOR DISASTER

May 5, 2011

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Through: Ms. Beth Freeman, Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VII
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 64114

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the state of Missouri as a result of the severe storm systems that generated flooding, flash flooding, high winds, hail, and tornadoes throughout the state. These back-to-back storm systems started on April 19, 2011, and are continuing. Those initial high winds and tornadoes left over 13,000 customers without power for as long as five days. That storm resulted in damages to local electric cooperatives in excess of \$2.6 million. The continuous nature of these severe weather events has stretched state, local, and volunteer resources to the limit. Record rainfall along the Mississippi and Ohio River basins has created a situation where river levels reached or exceeded moderate and major flood stage levels on fifteen of the sixteen affected U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (COE) river gauges. Eight of those gauges registered major or record levels and some areas have yet to crest. According to data from the COE and the National Weather Service, many of the rivers in the affected areas are still in the moderate flood stage and are forecast to remain above flood stage for the foreseeable future. In addition to the flooding along the Mississippi River, heavy rains and saturated ground have resulted in flooding and flash flooding across the entire southern part of the state. These flood conditions were exacerbated by the intentional breaching of the Birds Point – New Madrid Floodway by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The flash flooding caused two deaths when vehicles were swept off of low-water crossings. Many homes and businesses are still flooded. Many more are only accessible by boat.

Primary homes, businesses, and critical public infrastructure are continuing to suffer significant damages as a direct result of these storms and the accompanying flood waters. Affected individuals and local jurisdictions have still not been able to complete any permanent repairs due to high flood waters. There is also a serious concern that the integrity of many levees has been compromised due to the extended period of time that they have been saturated by flood waters.

Federal, state, and local officials continue to closely monitor all of these levees. Since some areas are still inaccessible, it may be weeks before the full extent of damages caused by this disaster can be determined. Failure of any of these levees could cause significant additional damages. Therefore, I ask that the incident period for this disaster event be April 19, 2011, and continuing.

Impacted jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, Barry, Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Lawrence, Madison, Maries, McDonald, Mississippi, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Francois, St. Louis, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Wright Counties, and the independent City of St. Louis. Joint damage assessments have been conducted in St. Charles and St. Louis counties, and the independent City of St. Louis. I have also requested that joint FEMA/state/local teams expedite assessments in southeast and southwest Missouri.

In addition to the deaths and injuries, these storms created significant problems associated with damages to roads, culverts, bridges, and critical utilities, as well as debris removal operations. The Missouri Department of Transportation reported over 440 flood-related road closures at its peak. There are still over 250 flood-related road closures. We are continuing to monitor the impact that flood waters are having on water, sanitation, and other life-safety issues. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is conducting daily conference calls with affected jurisdictions. These calls are being used to obtain situational awareness from affected jurisdictions, identify and determine critical emergency needs, allocate resources, and identify priorities for flood-fight operations. Participants include federal/state/local elected officials, state/local emergency management officials, public and private utility companies, various state agencies, the Missouri National Guard, key FEMA Region VII staff, the National Weather Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, American Red Cross, and the Humane Society. The Missouri State Emergency Management Agency continues to maintain close contact with affected communities throughout the state, as well as disaster response and recovery staff at FEMA Region VII in Kansas City as we conduct response and recovery operations.

When reviewing this request for federal assistance, I ask that you put this latest disaster to impact the state of Missouri in perspective. The state of Missouri, its local jurisdictions, and its citizens are still recovering from the devastating effects of several prior severe weather incidents. The state has received two major disaster declarations within the last twelve months (April 2010 -- 2011). Joint FEMA/state damage assessment teams identified approximately \$37.5 million in damages for those two disasters. The non-federal share for those recent disasters will exceed \$9.3 million. The damages and associated response and recovery costs for those disasters continue to have a significant negative impact on the ability of the state, local governments, and volunteer organizations to effectively and efficiently recover from this most recent disaster.

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan on April 22, 2011, in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. This action was accomplished through Executive Order 11-06, which also declared a State of Emergency for the entire state. Executive Order 11-08 was issued on April 25, 2011, activating the Missouri National Guard, and directing them to provide necessary life-safety assistance in support of civilian authorities.

On April 23, 2011, I requested joint federal, state, and local damage assessment surveys of the damaged areas. Six (6) joint FEMA/SBA/state/local preliminary damage assessment (PDA) teams conducted individual assistance assessments throughout the jurisdictions affected by the initial high winds, hail, and tornadoes. These joint teams identified 101 destroyed homes, 233 homes with

major damage, 725 homes with minor damage, and 1,619 homes that were affected. A total of 2,678 primary residences were inspected by the joint assessment teams.

On April 30, 2011, I requested additional joint damage assessments for individual assistance and/or public assistance in Barry, Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Dallas, Douglas, Howell, Iron, Laclede, Lawrence, Madison, Maries, McDonald, Mississippi, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pike, Polk, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Wright Counties. These jurisdictions continue to be severely impacted by this on-going disaster, and while formal assessments have not been completed due to high flood waters, the need for federal assistance is too great to delay this request pending the completion of those additional assessments. Requests for additional specific federal assistance programs will be provided as the required information is obtained.

I have included as Enclosure E to this request the preliminary damage estimates collected by state and local emergency management officials for primary homes and businesses impacted by flood waters in southeast and southwest Missouri. These numbers are in addition to those identified by joint federal/state/local damage assessment teams for areas impacted by high winds and tornadoes. For the flood-impacted jurisdictions, state/local assessments identified 151 destroyed homes, 443 homes with major damage, 1,208 homes with minor damage, 201 homes that are affected, and 835 homes that are still inaccessible. The assessments also identified 82 businesses with minor damage, 87 businesses with major damage, and one business destroyed. I have included as Enclosure F to this request the preliminary damage estimates collected by state and local emergency management officials for public infrastructure impacted by flood waters in southeast and southwest Missouri. These numbers show in excess of \$33 million in damages to critical public infrastructure in the hardest hit counties in southeast and southwest Missouri. These numbers provide a clear picture of the critical need for expedited federal assistance in these counties.

State personnel and volunteer agencies continue to provide extensive assistance to those jurisdictions affected by this series of severe storms. Preliminary assessments indicate the most severe impacts are to primary homes, businesses, public utilities, public infrastructure, and those actions taken associated with emergency protective measures and debris removal.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments and that supplementary Federal assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Individual Assistance (including the Individuals and Households Program (IHP), Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Crisis Counseling, and the Case Management System); Hazard Mitigation (entire state); and Small Business Administration disaster loans.

Counties requested for Individual Assistance include Barry, Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Maries, McDonald, Mississippi, New Madrid, Newton, Ozark, Pemiscot, Phelps, Pike, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Francois, St. Louis, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, and Wayne Counties.

Counties requested for Public Assistance include Barry, Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Lawrence, Madison, McDonald, Mississippi, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, St. Louis, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and Wright Counties.

As stated above, I have requested additional joint damage assessments be expedited in the flood-impacted areas. Additional counties and FEMA disaster assistance programs will be requested based on the outcome of those assessments. However, due to the catastrophic impact this disaster event has already had on countless Missouri citizens, it is imperative that we request federal assistance as soon as possible.

I also am specifically requesting Hazard Mitigation grant assistance (entire state) in the amount of 20 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made with respect to this major disaster, as authorized under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000, USC Title 42, Chapter 68, Subchapter III, 5165 {Sec. 322}, paragraph e., subparagraph 1. This request is based on Missouri's FEMA approved Enhanced Mitigation Plan (July 26, 2010).

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosures A and B. Estimated requirements for assistance from certain Federal agencies under other statutory authorities are tabulated in Enclosure C.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) continues to operate at Level Two. Personnel from the Department of Public Safety, State Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri National Guard, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, the Missouri Information Analysis Center, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Missouri Office of Administration, the Division of Fire Safety, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Service Commission, the Missouri Association of Electric Cooperatives, the American Red Cross, United Way 211, and the Missouri Humane Society were in the State Emergency Operations Center and/or participated in the conference calls. Other federal agencies located in the SEOC and/or participating in these calls included the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Weather Service. The Missouri National Guard has over 700 personnel performing life-safety missions in the affected counties in support of flood response and security activities. These personnel manned security check-points and conducted levee monitoring operations throughout the area. The Missouri Division of Fire Safety is coordinating with affected local jurisdictions on mutual aid for fire protection services. The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) is providing assistance with evacuations and security to local law enforcement agencies. Over one hundred troopers are involved in these activities. The MSHP Communications Division is monitoring the status of local communications and 911 systems. They also set up a repeater trailer to ensure effective communications in the affected area. The MSHP Water Patrol Division continues to provide assistance to local communities with water rescues, evacuations, and other law enforcement activities. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT) is providing support to local agencies and conducting debris removal operations on state roads. MODOT is also maintaining visibility on the status of closed roads across the state. The Department of Corrections is providing over 200 offenders to assist in sandbagging operations in flood-impacted counties. SEMA Logistics personnel at the State Emergency Operations Center are continuing to coordinate the delivery of critical disaster response materials and commodities. Major items that have been provided to the affected jurisdictions include over one million sandbags, over 4,800 tons of sand, six (6) sandbag machines, seventy-seven (77) pallets of bottled water, fifty-two (52) pumps, three (3) light towers, thirty (30) portable toilets, and fifty (50) life vests, to assist local governments protect critical infrastructure. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) continues to work extensively with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

and other local officials in identifying and removing hazardous materials from the Birds Point – New Madrid Floodway. Federal, state, and local officials have removed over 47,000 gallons of combined petroleum products and forty (40) propane tanks from the floodway. DNR has also tethered an additional 14 propane tanks. DNR is also assisting with drinking water, sanitary sewage, and energy supply issues. The Department of Social Services (DSS) is coordinating with local volunteer groups on mass care issues. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) are coordinating medical needs with the affected communities. They are also coordinating with the Missouri Funeral Directors' Association regarding plans for the handling of caskets and remains in case the U.S. Corps of Engineers intentionally breach the Birds Point – New Madrid Floodway. The Missouri Public Service Commission is monitoring the status of utilities across the state and reporting any critical needs to the State Emergency Operations Center. State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) personnel are continuing to assist local officials with response and recovery actions. The Red Cross has established thirteen shelters so far during this disaster event with a peak shelter population of 371. Four of those shelters are still open with a shelter population of 55. Hundreds more self-sheltered with other family members, friends, local motels, and other rental units. Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC)s have been established in St Louis, Poplar Bluff, and Sikeston. These centers provide one-stop shop for disaster victims to receive services from a variety of human services agencies. The Salvation Army, Red Cross, United Methodist Church Disaster Response, Humane Society, the Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MoVOAD), and other members of the Governor's Faith-Based and Community Service Partnership for Disaster Recovery have been, and continue to be, actively engaged in providing critical life-safety assistance for the individuals and families affected by this disaster. The Red Cross and Salvation Army report serving 6,275 meals and 9,326 snacks. These meals and snacks are being provided to individuals and families that were forced from their homes by tornadoes and flood waters, as well as to volunteers involved in response and recovery operations. They are also providing storm victims with over 1,200 comfort and clean-up kits to assist with the recovery efforts. The Humane Society rescued and/or sheltered over 470 pets. All actions being taken by state and local governments, private non-profit groups, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations are directed towards critical life safety response operations.

Due to the repetitive nature of the severe weather events that have impacted the state over the past twelve months, state and local jurisdictions will find it impossible to effectively recover from this severe weather event without immediate federal assistance.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. Total expenditures are expected to exceed \$67,130.16, in accordance with the table in Enclosure D.

I am not currently requesting direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property. However, as recovery operations continue there may be a need for technical assistance associated with debris removal operations and additional shelter commodities.

In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the state of Missouri agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;

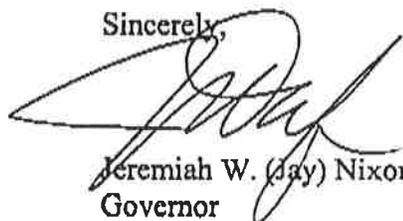
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and
4. Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

In addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I have designated Paul D. Parmenter as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon
Governor

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

**Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance
under the Stafford Act**

County (List each requested county)	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs
	Temporary Housing (Indicate No.)	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	(Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, and Crisis Counseling)
St Charles	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$ 0.00
St Louis	\$155,624.00	\$2,690,658.74	\$823,368.00	\$0.00	\$268,520.62	\$3,938,171.36
TOTALS	\$155,624.00	\$2,690,658.74	\$823,368.00	\$0.00	\$268,520.62	\$3,938,171.36

ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER
St Charles	\$175,840.00 (8 Loans)	\$56,213.00 (1 Loan)					
St Louis	\$18,858,840.00 (858 Loans)	\$3,147,928.00 (56 Loans)					
St Louis City Airport	\$0.00 (0 Loans)	\$224,852.00 (4 Loans)					
Totals	\$19,034,680.00 (866 Loans)	\$3,428,993.00 (61 Loans)					

ENCLOSURE D TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
"Other Assistance" under the Individuals and Households Program	\$67,130.16	\$0.00
Other (specify)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total:	\$67,130.16	
Public Assistance:		
Category A - Debris Removal	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category B - Emergency Protective Measures	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category C - Roads and Bridges	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category D - Water Control Facilities	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category E - Buildings and Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category F - Utilities	\$0.00	\$0.00
Category G - Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Grand Total:	\$67,130.16	\$0.00

ENCLOSURE E TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Individual Assistance Flood-Related Damages (Assessments On-Going)

County	Primary Homes						Businesses		
	Inaccess	Affected	Minor	Major	Destroyed	Total	Minor	Major	Destroyed
Barry County	20	0	25	0	1	46	15	0	0
Bollinger County	0	19	25	6	0	50	2	1	0
Butler County	480	0	415	40	0	935	5	20	0
Cape Girardeau County	131	0	25	135	0	291	6	4	0
Christian County	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Dunklin County	31	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
Howell County	0	0	50	10	2	62	10	22	0
Iron County	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
Madison County	0	150	0	0	0	150	0	0	0
Marion County	0	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0
McDonald County	0	0	40	45	0	85	10	10	0
Mississippi County	31	0	105	0	75	211	0	0	0
New Madrid County	0	0	222	100	0	322	4	0	0
Newton County	0	0	7	0	0	7	2	0	0
Ozark County	20	0	10	10	0	40	0	0	0
Pemiscot County	0	10	9	0	0	19	1	0	0
Phelps County	0	12	7	1	0	20	0	0	0
Pike County	0	0	34	0	2	36	5	0	0
Pulaski County	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
Reynolds County	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	0
Ripley County	0	0	48	0	0	48	7	6	0
St Francois County	0	0	65	18	0	83	0	0	0
Scott County	90	0	8	0	0	98	0	0	0
Stoddard County	0	0	15	0	0	15	1	0	0
Stone County	0	0	30	10	3	43	2	2	0
Taney County	32	0	26	64	68	190	0	20	1
Wayne County	0	10	20	0	0	30	8	0	0
TOTALS	835	201	1208	443	151	2838	82	87	1

ENCLOSURE F TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST
Public Assistance Flood-Related Damages (Assessments On-Going)

COUNTY	CAT A	CAT B	CAT C	CAT D	CAT E	CAT F	CAT G	TOTAL
Barry	20,000.00	0.00	450,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	470,000.00
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575,000.00	0.00	575,000.00
Butler	0.00	150,000.00	750,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900,000.00
Cape Girardeau	55,000.00	21,500.00	70,000.00	125,000.00	35,000.00	235,540.00	6,640.00	548,680.00
Carter	50,000.00	0.00	1,750,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,800,000.00
Christian	0.00	1,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	103,000.00
Douglas	56,000.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,556,000.00
Dunklin	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00
Howell	280,000.00	400,000.00	2,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	402,500.00	3,402,500.00
Iron	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	345,000.00	0.00	345,000.00
Lawrence	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00
McDonald	50,000.00	10,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	200,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	555,000.00
Madison	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575,000.00	0.00	575,000.00
Mississippi	200,000.00	158,000.00	4,055,000.00	105,000.00	0.00	750,000.00	35,000.00	5,303,000.00
New Madrid	5,000.00	100,000.00	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	1,415,000.00
Newton	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00
Oregon	0.00	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400,000.00
Ozark	10,000.00	128,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,138,000.00
Pemiscot	5,000.00	60,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	20,000.00	165,000.00
Perry	2,000.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	284,320.00	0.00	384,320.00
Phelps	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,000.00
Pike	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	11,500.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00
Polk	0.00	0.00	950,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	950,000.00
Pulaski	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00
Reynolds	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	115,000.00	0.00	1,115,000.00
Ripley	25,000.00	15,000.00	250,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	4,000.00	17,500.00	324,000.00
St. Francois	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
St Louis	3,535,030.00	294,829.00	62,500.00	0.00	39,900.00	0.00	8,030.00	3,940,289.00
Scott	15,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	195,000.00
Shannon	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
Stoddard	5,000.00	20,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	9,510.00	1,000.00	4,500.00	42,010.00
Stone	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	78,000.00
Taney	1,500.00	6,800.00	296,300.00	31,100.00	28,500.00	25,000.00	500,100.00	889,300.00
Texas	100,000.00	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,400,000.00
Washington	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
Wayne	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575,000.00	0.00	575,000.00
Webster	30,000.00	5,000.00	175,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210,000.00
Wright	0.00	0.00	240,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240,000.00
Totals	4,449,530.00	1,641,129.00	21,660,800.00	476,100.00	432,910.00	3,727,860.00	1,060,270.00	33,438,599.00



GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY

65102

JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON
GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 720
(573) 751-3222

**GOVERNOR'S REQUEST
MAJOR DISASTER**

July 25, 2011

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Through: Ms. Beth Freeman, Regional Administrator
FEMA Region VII
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 64114

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the state of Missouri as a result of the severe storm systems that generated flooding, flash flooding, high winds, hail, and tornadoes throughout the state. These unprecedented severe weather events continue to have a catastrophic affect on the citizens and communities of Missouri. Much of the state continues to conduct operations due to flooding conditions along the Missouri River basin. This flooding is being caused as a result of releases of water from the various Missouri River reservoirs due to record snow melt and excessive rain over both major river systems beginning June 1, 2011, and continuing. Prolonged and elevated flood stages continue to adversely affect all counties along the entire length of the river. High winds during this period also caused over \$2.4 million in damages to electric cooperatives across the affected area. These high winds were caused by a powerful complex of thunderstorms that moved across Missouri during the early morning hours of June 27, 2011. That line of storms produced widespread winds of 40 to 60 mph along and north of a Jefferson City to St. Louis line. Storm assessment teams from the National Weather Service in St. Louis evaluated the most intense damage which occurred over northeast Missouri. From the extreme damage that occurred in localized areas, it appears that wind speeds reached 70 to 100 mph. The extensive nature of the damage caused power outages to at least 55,000 customers. Some did not have power return until Tuesday night.

Impacted jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Holt, Howard, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Linn, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Platte, Ralls, Ray, St Charles, Saline, Shelby, and Sullivan Counties. An Emergency Disaster

Declaration (EM-3325) authorizing direct federal assistance was declared on June 30, 2011, for this event.

Communities in Andrew County (Nodaway); Atchison County (Langdon, Phelps City, and Watson); Buchanan County (Lewis & Clark Village, Winthrop, and the North Shore area); Holt County (Big Lake, Bigelow, Corning, Craig, Fortescue, and Little Tarkio); Platte County (Bean Lake), and Saline County (Malta Bend Levee area) have been evacuated for several weeks.

Major closed highways are I-29 at Rockport (closed since June 15), US-136 at the Missouri River (closed since June 19), US-159 at the Missouri River (closed since June 19), and US-59 at the Missouri River (closed since June 27). US-65 in Carroll Co. was reduced to 1 lane on July 9 and remains at 1 lane with 24/7 flagging operations. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT) anticipates these roads will remain closed for at least several more weeks. MODOT reported over 164 flood-related road closures at its peak. There are still 52 flood-related road closures. Most of these have been closed since June 14, 2011.

State personnel and volunteer agencies continue to provide extensive assistance to those jurisdictions affected by this series of severe storms. Preliminary assessments indicate the most severe impacts are to primary homes, businesses, public utilities, critical public infrastructure, and those actions taken associated with emergency protective measures and debris removal. Affected individuals and local jurisdictions have still not been able to complete any permanent repairs due to high flood waters. There is also a serious concern that the integrity of many levees has been compromised due to the extended period of time that they have been saturated by flood waters. Federal, state, and local officials continue to closely monitor all of these levees. Since several areas are still inaccessible, it may be weeks before the full extent of damages caused by this disaster can be determined. Failure of any of these levees could cause significant additional damages. Therefore, I ask that the incident period for this disaster event be June 1, 2011, and continuing.

We are continuing to monitor the impact that flood waters are having on water, sanitation, and other life-safety issues. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is conducting daily conference calls with affected jurisdictions. These calls are being used to obtain situational awareness from affected jurisdictions, identify and determine critical emergency needs, allocate resources, and identify priorities for flood-fight operations. Participants include federal/state/local elected officials, state/local emergency management officials, public and private utility companies, various state agencies, the Missouri National Guard, key FEMA Region VII staff, the National Weather Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, American Red Cross, and the Humane Society. The Missouri State Emergency Management Agency continues to maintain close contact with affected communities throughout the state, as well as disaster response and recovery staff at FEMA Region VII in Kansas City as we conduct response and recovery operations.

In response to these continuing severe weather situations I have taken appropriate action under State law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan on April 22, 2011, in accordance with Section 501 (a) of the Stafford Act. This action was accomplished through Executive Order 11-06, which also declared a State of Emergency for the entire state. Executive Order 11-08, activating the Missouri National Guard, was issued on April 25, 2011. Due to the unprecedented and continuing nature of these severe weather events, those executive orders were extended by Executive Order 11-09 on May 20, 2011, and again by Executive Order 11-19 on

June 17, 2011. Those executive orders take into account emergency response actions undertaken from June 1, 2011, and continuing.

On July 14, 2011, I requested joint federal, state, and local damage assessment surveys of the damaged areas. Five (5) joint FEMA/SBA/state/local preliminary damage assessment (PDA) teams conducted individual assistance assessments throughout the jurisdictions affected by the flooding, flash-flooding, high winds, hail, and tornadoes. Due to the flooding conditions that still exist in many of the jurisdictions these assessments were conducted by a combination of fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, boats, and vehicles. Those joint teams identified 225 destroyed homes, 258 homes with major damage, 279 homes with minor damage, and 327 homes that were affected. A total of 1,089 primary residences were inspected by the joint assessment teams. Additional joint Individual Assistance damage assessments will be conducted as affected local jurisdictions report damages. Joint public assistance damage assessments are scheduled for the week of July 25 – 29, 2011. Additional counties will be requested based on the outcome of those assessments. However, due to the catastrophic impact this disaster event has already had on countless Missouri citizens, it is imperative that we request federal assistance as soon as possible.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments and that supplementary Federal assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Individual Assistance (including the Individuals and Households Program (IHP), Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Crisis Counseling, and the Case Management System); Small Business Administration disaster loans; Public Assistance; and Hazard Mitigation (entire state).

Counties requested for Individual Assistance include Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Clark, Holt, Lafayette, Lewis, Platte, St Charles, and Sullivan Counties.

Counties requested for Public Assistance include Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Holt, Howard, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Linn, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Platte, Ralls, Ray, Saline, Shelby, and Sullivan Counties.

I also am specifically requesting Hazard Mitigation grant assistance (entire state) in the amount of 20 percent of the estimated aggregate amount of grants to be made with respect to this major disaster, as authorized under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000, USC Title 42, Chapter 68, Subchapter III, 5165 {Sec. 322}, paragraph e., subparagraph 1. This request is based on Missouri's FEMA approved Enhanced Mitigation Plan (July 26, 2010).

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosures A and B. Estimated requirements for assistance from certain Federal agencies under other statutory authorities are tabulated in Enclosure C.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this emergency:

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) has been activated continuously since April 22, 2011. Personnel from the Department of Public Safety, State Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri National Guard, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, the Missouri Information Analysis Center, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Missouri Office of Administration, the

Division of Fire Safety, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Service Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Weather Service, the Missouri Association of Electric Cooperatives, the American Red Cross, United Way 211, and the Missouri Humane Society are in the State Emergency Operations Center and/or participating in daily conference calls with the affected jurisdictions. The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) along with Missouri National Guard is providing assistance with evacuations and security to local law enforcement agencies. Over 636 citizen soldiers were deployed to assist impacted jurisdictions with sandbagging operations, evacuation notices, and levee monitoring operations. There are still approximately 410 citizen soldiers deployed in support of disaster response and recovery operations. The MSHP Communications Division is monitoring the status of local communications and 911 systems. The Missouri State Water Patrol Division is providing assistance to local communities with water rescues, evacuations, and other law enforcement activities. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT) is providing support to local agencies and monitoring conditions of state roads. Currently fifty-two (52) roads are still reported closed due to flooding. MODOT is also maintaining visibility on the status of closed roads across the state and the neighboring states that are also impacted as a result of this event. The Department of Corrections has provided over 2,444 offenders and 315 staff to assist in sandbagging operations so far during the course of this disaster event. SEMA Logistics personnel at the State Emergency Operations Center has coordinated the delivery of thirty-nine (39) sandbagging machines, over 1.2 million sandbags, over 4,800 tons of sand, over 56,000 linear feet of plastic sheeting, 250 feet of hose, and twenty-five (25) life vests to assist local governments with protecting critical infrastructure. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) continues to work extensively with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other local officials in identifying and removing hazardous materials. DNR is also assisting with drinking water, sanitary sewage, and energy supply issues. The Department of Social Services (DSS) is coordinating with local volunteer groups on mass care issues. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) is coordinating medical needs with the affected communities and contacting long-term care providers in the affected areas to identify any critical needs. The Missouri Division of Fire Safety is coordinating with affected local jurisdictions on mutual aid for fire protection services. The Missouri Public Safety Commission is monitoring the status of utilities across the state and reporting any critical needs to the State Emergency Operations Center. State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) personnel are continuing to assist local officials with response actions. All actions taken by state and local governments, private non-profit groups, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations are being directed towards critical life safety response operations.

FEMA Region VII has provided two liaison personnel to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). These individuals have provided technical assistance to state officials throughout this disaster event. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has provided an individual to the SEOC as well. This individual is assisting with the processing of request for flood-fighting supplies and equipment, interpreting hydrologic data, and providing information regarding the capabilities of the USACE to state and local officials. The National Weather Service is providing current meteorological data and storm forecasts through daily conference calls.

When reviewing this request for federal assistance, I ask that you put this latest disaster to impact the state of Missouri in perspective. The state of Missouri, its local jurisdictions, and its citizens are still recovering from the devastating effects of severe weather events that resulted in three major disaster declarations in the last twelve months. The most recent disaster (DR-1980)

devastated a large section of the City of Joplin. The damages and associated response and recovery costs for those disasters continue to have a significant negative impact on the ability of the state, local governments, and volunteer organizations to effectively and efficiently recover from this most recent disaster. Due to the repetitive nature of the severe weather events that have impacted the state over the past twelve months, state and local jurisdictions will find it impossible to effectively recover from this severe weather event without immediate federal assistance.

I have included as Enclosure E to this request the preliminary damage estimates collected by federal, state and local emergency management officials for primary homes and businesses impacted by this on-going severe weather event.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of volunteer resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

The Red Cross has one open shelter in Atchison County with a current population of six people. Five additional shelters have been placed on stand-by. The low shelter population should not be viewed as indicative of the impact this disaster has had on the citizens and communities in Missouri. The majority of people that were forced to evacuate their homes are staying with friends, relatives, local motels, and other rental units. This situation cannot continue for much longer. They are clearly in need of federal assistance. The Salvation Army, Red Cross, United Methodist Church Disaster Response, Humane Society, the Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MoVOAD), and other members of the Governor's Faith-Based and Community Service Partnership for Disaster Recovery have been, and continue to be, actively engaged in providing critical life-safety assistance for the individuals and families affected by this disaster. The Red Cross and Salvation Army report serving 6,030 meals. These meals and snacks are being provided to individuals and families that were forced from their homes by this disaster event, as well as to volunteers involved in response and recovery operations. The Red Cross has distributed over twenty (20) pallets of water. They are also providing disaster victims with clean-up kits to assist with the recovery efforts. All actions being taken by state and local governments, private non-profit groups, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations are directed towards critical life safety response operations.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. Total expenditures are expected to exceed \$108,756.00, in accordance with the table in Enclosure D.

In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the state of Missouri agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance:

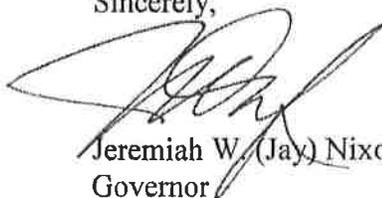
1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and
4. Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

In addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I have designated Paul D. Parmenter as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay Nixon", is written over the typed name and title.

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon
Governor

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance
under the Stafford Act

County (List each requested county)	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs (Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, and Crisis Counseling)
	Temporary Housing (Indicate No.)	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	
Adair	\$82,800.00	\$5,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95,400.00	
Andrew	\$19,866.00	\$93,825.00	\$790,533.00	\$0.00	\$5,088.00	
Atchison	\$50,854.00	\$2,442,133.00	\$204,953.00	\$0.00	\$62,328.00	
Buchanan	\$83,076.00	\$258,184.00	\$3,279,248.00	\$0.00	\$22,896.00	
Clark	\$0.00	\$2,994.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,272.00	
Holt	\$36,247.00	\$1,201,100.00	\$497,743.00	\$0.00	\$40,704.00	
Lafayette	\$5,894.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,088.00	
Lewis	\$9,738.00	\$41,255.00	\$58,558.00	\$0.00	\$12,720.00	
Platte	\$42,100.00	\$793,527.00	\$614,859.00	\$0.00	\$20,352.00	
St Charles	\$109,572.00	\$1,412,663.00	\$29,279.00	\$0.00	\$167,904.00	
Sullivan	\$1,082.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,272.00	
TOTALS	\$441,229.00	\$6,251,669.00	\$5,475,173.00	\$0.00	\$435,024.00	

ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER
Adair	\$1,626,520.00 (74 Loans)	\$168,639.00 (3 Loans)					
Andrew	\$263,760.00 (12 Loans)	\$56,213.00 (1 Loan)					
Atchison	\$813,260.00 (37 Loans)	\$112,426.00 (2 Loans)					
Buchanan	\$1,120,980.00 (51 Loans)	\$281,065.00 (5 Loans)					
Clark	\$43,960.00 (2 Loans)	\$56,213.00 (1 Loan)					
Holt	\$549,500.00 (25 Loans)	\$112,426.00 (2 Loans)					
Lafayette	\$43,960.00 (2 Loans)	\$0.00 (0 Loans)					
Lewis	\$615,440.00 (28 Loans)	\$224,852.00 (4 Loans)					
Platte	\$373,660.00 (17 Loans)	\$112,426.00 (2 Loans)					
St Charles	\$2,263,940.00 (103 Loans)	\$168,639.00 (3 Loans)					
Sullivan	\$21,980.00 (1 Loan)	\$56,213.00 (1 Loan)					
Totals	\$7,736,960.00 (352 Loans)	\$1,349,112.00 (24 Loans)					

ENCLOSURE D TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
"Other Assistance" under the Individuals and Households Program	\$108,756.00	\$0.00
Other (specify)		
Total:	\$108,756.00	\$0.00
Public Assistance:		
Category A - Debris Removal		
Category B - Emergency Protective Measures		
Category C - Roads and Bridges		
Category D - Water Control Facilities		
Category E - Buildings and Equipment		
Category F - Utilities		
Category G - Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)		
Total:		
Grand Total:	\$108,756.00	\$0.00

ENCLOSURE E TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Damaged Primary Homes Identified by Joint PDA Team

County	Primary Homes					Total
	Affected	Minor	Major	Destroyed		
Adair	222	5	1	1	229	
Andrew	0	2	3	30	35	
Atchison	17	4	86	7	114	
Buchanan	6	10	9	134	159	
Clark	4	2	0	0	6	
Holt	0	12	46	20	78	
Lafayette	0	0	4	4	8	
Lewis	70	9	2	5	86	
Platte	2	1	28	22	53	
St Charles	4	234	79	2	319	
Sullivan	2	0	0	0	2	
TOTALS	327	279	258	225	1089	

DR-1980-MO---IA PDA SUMMARY

County Name	Minor	Ins	Major	Ins	Destroyed	Ins	Total All Degrees of Damages	Total All Ins by Type of Damage		
Barry Complete as of 05-12-11	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	FLOOD	0
Bollinger Complete as of 05-12-11	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	FLOOD	0
Bollinger Complete as of 05-12-11	19	10	3	0	0	0	22	10	Homeowners	0
Butler Complete as of 05-06-11	11	3	38	4	5	0	108	19	FLOOD	22
Cape Girardeau Complete as of 05-12-11	2	1	3	0	3	0	12	1	FLOOD	4
Carter Complete as of 06-02-11 TOTALS CORRECTED 06-03-11	0	0	3	2	7	2	20	8	Homeowners	0
Christian Complete as of 05-12-11	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	FLOOD	4
Dunklin Complete as of 05-10-11	10	0	1	0	0	0	23	0	FLOOD	0
Howell Complete as of 05-11-11 Flood	3	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	FLOOD	0
Howell Complete as of 05-11-11 Severe storms Lightning	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Homeowners	0

DR-1980-MO---IA PDA SUMMARY

County Name	Complete as of 05-12-11	Ins	Minor	Ins	Major	Ins	Destroyed	Ins	Total All Degrees of Damages	Total All Ins by Type of Damage		
Iron	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	FLOOD	0
Jasper	0	0	516	336	359	127	6,953	4,006	7,828	4,469	Homeowners	0
Lawrence	Complete as of 05/26/11	as	6	6	1	1	4	1	17	12	Homeowners	0
Madison	Complete as of 5-12-11 Amended 06-04-11		14	0	15	0	0	0	29	0	FLOOD	0
Maries	Complete as of 06-01-11		0	0	5	5	0	0	6	5	HOMEOWNERS	0
McDonald	Complete as of 05-10-11		0	0	9	6	0	0	10	7	FLOOD	0
Newton	Complete as of 5-11-11		4	2	1	1	0	0	5	3	FLOOD	0
Newton	Complete as of 05-25-11		13	8	64	20	2	0	83	28	TORNADO	0
Osage	Complete as of 06-02-11		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FLOOD	0
Ozark	Complete as of 06-02-11		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	FLOOD	0

DR-1980-MO---IA PDA SUMMARY

County Name	Completed	Ins	Mirror	Ins	Major	Ins	Destroyed	Ins	Total All Degrees of Damages	Total All Ins by Type of Damage		
Pemiscot Complete as of 5/10/11	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	FLOOD	0
Pettis Complete as of 06-01-11	95	58	50	30	22	9	58	6	225	103	TORNADO	0
Phelps Complete as of 5-10-11	0	0	45	11	0	0	0	0	45	11	FLOOD	0
Pike Complete as of 5/10/11	24	24	0	0	0	0	1	1	25	25	Homeowners	0
Pulaski Complete as of 5/11/11	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	7	0	FLOOD	0
Reynolds Complete as of 5/11/11	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	FLOOD	0
Ripley Complete as of 5/12/11	5	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	14	1	FLOOD	0
Scott Complete as of 5/12/11	264	120	54	31	4	0	2	1	324	152	FLOOD	0
St. Francois Complete as of 5-11-11	78	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	87	0	FLOOD	0
St. Charles Complete as of 4-25-2011	15	15	7	7	1	1	2	2	25	25	Homeowners	0
St. Louis Complete as of 4/19/11	1,604	1,091	718	546	232	111	99	49	2,653	1,797	Homeowners	0
Stoddard Complete as of 5/12/11	27	7	48	12	23	3	2	0	100	22	FLOOD	0

DR-1980-MO---IA PDA SUMMARY

County Name	Stone Complete as of 5/12/11	Stone Complete as of 5/12/11	Minor	Ins	Major	Ins	Destroyed	Ins	Total All Degrees of Damages	Total All Ins by Type of Damage		
Stone Complete as of 5/12/11	32	1	13	0	11	0	0	0	56	1	FLOOD	0
Stone Complete as of 5/12/11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Homeowners	0
Taney Complete as of 5/9/11	117	24	26	9	95	27	4	3	242	63	FLOOD	0
Wayne Complete as of 5/12/11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	Homeowners	0
Wayne Additional Complete as of 06-02-11	4	0	17	11	4	2	3	1	28	14	Homeowners	0
Wayne Additional Complete as of 06-03-11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	FLOOD	0
Total all counties by degree of damage	2,381	1,374	1,736	1,059	837	295	7,157	4,072	12,111	6,801		

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance
Stafford Act

CATEGORY

County	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Adair	\$13,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$64,600.00	\$0.00	\$74,500.00	\$120,415.00	\$15,000.00	\$290,115.00
Andrew	\$3,700.00	\$31,000.00	\$285,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,323.00	\$0.00	\$369,023.00
Atchison	\$0.00	\$37,000.00	\$746,034.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$131,035.00	\$0.00	\$914,069.00
Buchanan	\$0.00	\$478,763.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,165.00	\$0.00	\$484,928.00
Carroll	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$960,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,002,000.00
Chariton	\$5,000.00	\$14,700.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,700.00
Clark	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$388,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$388,300.00
Holt	\$120,000.00	\$535,000.00	\$1,487,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$308,863.00	\$0.00	\$2,450,863.00
Howard	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,614.00	\$0.00	\$45,614.00
Knox	\$2,821.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,536.00	\$230,114.00	\$0.00	\$235,671.00
Lafayette	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00
Lewis	\$24,957.00	\$9,135.00	\$480,853.00	\$130,000.00	\$12,500.00	\$232,099.00	\$3,000.00	\$892,544.00
Linn	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$170,326.00	\$0.00	\$170,326.00
Macon	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$255,569.00	\$0.00	\$260,569.00
Marion	\$26,539.00	\$1,640.00	\$21,363.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$158,950.00	\$0.00	\$208,492.00
Monroe	\$31,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$141,438.00	\$0.00	\$173,938.00
Platte	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$205,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$205,000.00
Ralls	\$12,000.00	\$148.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,196.00	\$12,327.00	\$65,671.00
Ray	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00
Saline	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00
Shelby	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$244,709.00	\$0.00	\$244,709.00
Sullivan	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,699.00	\$0.00	\$76,699.00
Totals:	\$246,617.00	\$1,149,386.00	\$5,056,150.00	\$147,700.00	\$88,536.00	\$2,145,515.00	\$30,327.00	\$8,864,231.00

(NOTE: Estimated damage amounts listed above are based on local assessments. Joint Public Assistance Damage Assessments are scheduled.)

	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Total	Population	Per Capita	O/U
Barry	\$15,174.00	\$25,000.00	\$596,457.00					\$621,457.00	34010	\$18.27	\$510,244.30
Bollinger	\$25,000.00	\$143,800.00	\$1,128,000.00	\$350,000.00				\$145,149.00	12029	\$12.07	\$105,814.17
Butler	\$79,200.00	\$120,221.00	\$860,800.00	\$150,000.00	\$193,900.00	\$50,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$2,256,800.00	40867	\$55.22	\$2,123,164.91
Cape Girardeau	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,750,000.00					\$1,461,121.00	68693	\$21.27	\$1,236,494.94
Carter	\$2,200.00		\$310,901.00		\$2,000.00			\$1,760,000.00	5941	\$296.25	\$1,740,572.93
Christian	\$10,000.00	\$61,574.00	\$355,906.00					\$315,101.00	54285	\$5.80	\$137,589.05
Douglas	\$50,500.00	\$22,700.00	\$317,620.00	\$6,450.00				\$427,480.00	13084	\$32.67	\$384,695.32
Dunklin	\$103,000.00	\$79,920.00	\$1,105,478.19		\$25,000.00			\$397,270.00	33155	\$11.98	\$288,853.15
Howell	\$80,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$30,000.00				\$1,678,398.19	37238	\$45.07	\$1,556,629.93
City of West Plains	\$5,000.00		\$48,538.70					\$53,538.70	10697	\$5.01	\$18,559.51
Jasper	\$66,000,000.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00		\$50,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$135,750,000.00	104686	\$1,256.73	\$135,407,676.78
Madison	\$5,427.00	\$2,000.00	\$48,647.00					\$271,274.00	11800	\$22.99	\$232,688.00
McDonald	\$30,288.00		\$200,250.00					\$123,939.00	21681	\$5.72	\$53,042.13
Miller	\$250,000.00	\$135,000.00	\$3,825,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$230,538.00	23564	\$9.78	\$153,483.72
Mississippi	\$27,350.00	\$343,146.00	\$3,367,080.00	\$0.00	\$88,495.00	\$14,100.00	\$50,000.00	\$4,210,000.00	13427	\$313.55	\$4,166,093.71
New Madrid	\$10,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$16,588.00		\$24,500.00	\$375,000.00	\$6,500.00	\$3,890,171.00	19760	\$196.87	\$3,825,555.80
Newton								\$456,474.00	52636	\$8.67	\$284,354.28
Joplin Road District								\$38,674.00			
Oregon			\$131,709.00					\$131,709.00	10344	\$12.73	\$97,884.12
Ozark		\$5,565.00	\$270,425.00					\$75,990.00	9542	\$28.92	\$244,787.66
Pemiscot	\$131,200.00	\$756,592.00	\$981,450.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$205,800.00	\$148,500.00	\$2,238,542.00	20047	\$111.66	\$2,172,988.31
Perry	\$28,324.00		\$404,501.00					\$432,825.00	18132	\$23.87	\$373,533.36
Pettis	\$144,000.00	\$51,726.00	\$5,400.00	\$0.00	\$4,960.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$195,726.00	39403	\$4.97	\$66,878.19
Pike	\$2,165.00	\$23,528.00	\$5,400.00					\$36,053.00	18351	\$1.96	\$23,954.77
Polk	\$25,000.00	\$56,595.00	\$1,546,090.00					\$286,849.00	26992	\$10.63	\$198,585.16
Reynolds	\$6,250.00	\$10,000.00	\$545,000.00					\$575,000.00	6689	\$240.53	\$1,587,061.97
Ripley	\$10,000.00	\$42,070.00	\$1,050,720.00	\$10,000.00	\$52,000.00	\$59,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,269,105.00	40422	\$31.40	\$1,136,925.06
Scott	\$49,815.00	\$78,544.00	\$1,146,007.00					\$1,225,551.00	8324	\$147.23	\$1,198,331.52
Shannon	\$12,200.00	\$157,063.00	\$231,838.00					\$401,101.00	55641	\$7.21	\$219,154.93
Ste. Francois	\$172,511.00	\$80,218.00	\$162,670.00					\$415,399.00	17842	\$23.28	\$357,055.66
Ste. Genevieve	\$5,000.00	\$26,710.00	\$1,998,640.00					\$2,030,350.00	29705	\$68.35	\$1,933,214.65
Stoddard	\$156,750.00	\$440.00	\$229,000.00					\$386,190.00	28658	\$13.48	\$292,478.34
Stone	\$107,150.00	\$66,044.00	\$357,856.00					\$1,391,391.00	39703	\$35.04	\$1,261,562.19
Taney	\$10.00	\$100,000.00	\$551,000.00					\$651,010.00	23003	\$28.30	\$575,790.19
Texas	\$5,500.00		\$199,271.00					\$204,771.00	23344	\$8.77	\$128,436.12
Washington	\$18,000.00	\$41,877.00	\$530,500.00	\$0.00	\$25,037.00	\$44,557.00	\$48,500.00	\$708,471.00	13259	\$53.43	\$665,114.07
Wayne	\$20,000.00	\$8,080.00	\$180,910.00					\$208,990.00	31045	\$6.73	\$107,472.85
Webster	\$4,212.00	\$72,150.00	\$118,684.00					\$195,046.00	17955	\$10.86	\$136,333.15
Wright											
	\$67,591,099.00	\$17,644,576.00	\$27,280,607.89	\$546,450.00	\$50,549,892.00	\$3,902,440.00	\$1,402,650.00	\$168,917,714.89	5595211	\$30.19	
	40.01%	10.45%	16.15%	0.32%	29.93%	2.31%	0.83%				



FEMA

Categories of Work

Reference Topics

There are two types of work eligible for reimbursement through a Public Assistance Grant: emergency work and permanent work. Each of these work types are further divided into categories based on the action being performed for emergency work, or the type of facility repaired for permanent work. The categories of work are often identified by a single letter. The categories are:

Emergency Work

- A. Debris Removal
- B. Emergency Protective Measures

Permanent Work

- C. Road Systems and Bridges
- D. Water Control Facilities
- E. Buildings, Contents, and Equipment
- F. Utilities
- G. Parks, Recreational, and Other

Category A: Debris Removal

Debris Removal is the clearance, removal, and/or disposal of items such as trees, woody debris, sand, mud, silt, gravel, building components, wreckage, vehicles, and personal property.

For debris removal to be eligible, the work must be necessary to:

- Eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety
- Eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property
- Ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large
- Mitigate the risk to life and property by removing substantially damaged structures and associated appurtenances as needed to convert property acquired through a FEMA hazard mitigation program to uses compatible with open space, recreation, or wetlands management practices

Examples of eligible debris removal activities include:

- Debris removal from a street or highway to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles
- Debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards

Examples of ineligible debris removal activities include:

- Removal of debris, such as tree limbs and trunks, from natural (unimproved) wilderness areas
- Removal of pre-disaster sediment from engineered channels
- Removal of debris from a natural channel unless the debris poses an immediate threat of flooding to improved property

Debris removal from private property is generally not eligible because it is the responsibility of the individual property owner. If property owners move the disaster-related debris to a public right-of-way, the local government may be reimbursed for curbside pickup and disposal for a limited period of time. If the debris on private business and residential property is so widespread that public health, safety, or the economic recovery of the community is threatened, FEMA may fund debris removal from private property, but it must be approved in advance by FEMA.

Category B: Emergency Protective Measures

Emergency Protective Measures are actions taken by Applicants before, during, and after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and prevent damage to improved public and private property. Emergency communications, emergency access and emergency public transportation costs may also be eligible.

Examples of eligible emergency protective measures are:

- Warning devices (barricades, signs, and announcements)
- Search and rescue
- Security forces (police and guards)
- Construction of temporary levees
- Provision of shelters or emergency care
- Sandbagging
- Bracing/shoring damaged structures
- Provision of food, water, ice and other essential needs
- Emergency repairs
- Emergency demolition
- Removal of health and safety hazards

Category C: Roads and Bridges

Roads (paved, gravel, and dirt) are eligible for permanent repair or replacement under the Public Assistance Program, unless they are Federal-aid roads. Eligible work includes repair to surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, culverts, low water crossings, and other features, such as guardrails. Damage to the road must be disaster-related to be eligible for repair. In addition, repairs necessary as the result of normal deterioration, such as "alligator cracking," are not eligible because it is pre-disaster damage.

Landslides and washouts often affect roads. Earthwork in the vicinity of a road may be eligible, but only if the work is necessary to ensure the structural integrity of the road.

Road or bridge closures resulting from a disaster may increase traffic loads on nearby roads. If diverted traffic causes damage to a road, FEMA may pay to repair this damage if no alternative is available. Restoration of a damaged road may include upgrades necessary to meet current codes and standards, as defined by the State or local department of highways. Typical standards affect lane width, loading design, and construction materials.

Bridges are eligible for repair or replacement under the Public Assistance Program, unless they are on a Federal-aid road. Eligible work includes repairs to decking, guardrails, girders, pavement, abutments, piers, slope protection, and approaches. Only repairs of disaster-related damage are eligible. In some cases, FEMA may use pre-disaster bridge inspection reports to determine if damage to a bridge was present before the disaster.

Work to repair scour or erosion damage to the channel and stream banks is eligible if the repair is necessary to ensure the structural integrity of the bridge. Earthwork that is not related to the structural integrity of the bridge is not eligible. Similarly, work to remove debris, such as fallen trees, from the channel at the bridge is eligible if the debris could cause further damage to the structure or if the blockage could cause flood waters to inundate nearby homes, businesses, or other facilities.

When replacement of a damaged bridge is warranted, eligible work may include upgrades necessary to meet current standards for road and bridge construction, as defined by the State or local highway department. Typical standards affect lane width, loading design, construction materials, and hydraulic capacity. If code requires, and if the Applicant has consistently enforced that code, FEMA will permit changes in the bridge design from one lane to two lanes to include access modification for a short distance (i.e., within area of damage). This does not apply to other expansions of capacity (e.g., from two lanes to four lanes).

Permanent restoration of a road or bridge that service USACE or NRCS levees and dams, private and commercial roads, and homeowners' association roads or fall under the authority of the Federal Highway Administration is not eligible for public assistance.

Category D: Water Control Facilities

Water control facilities include dams and reservoirs, levees, lined and unlined engineered drainage channels, shore protective devices, irrigation facilities, and pumping facilities.

Restoration of the carrying capacity of engineered channels and debris basins may be eligible, but maintenance records or surveys must be produced to show the pre-disaster capacity of these facilities. The pre-disaster level of debris in the channel or basin is of particular importance to determine the amount of newly deposited disaster-related debris. Such a facility must also have had a regular clearance schedule to be considered an actively used and maintained facility.

Restoration of reservoirs to their pre-disaster capacity also may be eligible in accordance with the criteria for debris basins described above. Not all reservoirs are cleaned out on a regular basis, and evidence of pre-disaster maintenance must be provided to FEMA. In addition, removal of debris that poses an immediate threat of clogging or damaging intake or adjacent structures may be eligible.

The USACE and NRCS have primary authority for repair of flood control works, whether constructed with Federal or non-Federal funds, as well as authority over federally funded shore protective devices. Permanent repairs to these facilities are not eligible through the PA Program.

Category E: Buildings and Equipment

Buildings, including contents such as furnishings and interior systems such as electrical work, are eligible for repair or replacement under the Public Assistance Program. In addition to contents, FEMA will pay for the replacement of pre-disaster quantities of consumable supplies and inventory. FEMA will also pay for the replacement of library books and publications. Removal of mud, silt, or other accumulated debris is eligible, along with any cleaning and painting necessary to restore the building.

If an insurance policy applies to a facility, FEMA will deduct from eligible costs the amount of insurance proceeds, actual or anticipated, before providing funds for restoration of the facility. FEMA will reduce public assistance grants by the maximum amount of insurance proceeds an Applicant would receive for an insurable building located in an identified floodplain that is not covered by Federal flood insurance. The reduction in eligible costs will be the larger of the two reductions just described. The owners of insurable buildings can expedite the grant process by providing FEMA with policy and settlement information as soon as possible after a disaster occurs.

FEMA may pay for upgrades that are required by certain codes and standards. Examples include roof bracing installed following a hurricane, seismic upgrades to mitigate damage from earthquakes, and upgrades to meet standards regarding use by the disabled. For repairs, upgrades are limited to damaged elements only. If a structure must be replaced, the new facility must comply with all applicable codes and standards regardless of the level of FEMA funding.

If a damaged building must be replaced, FEMA has the authority to pay for a building with the same capacity as the original structure. However, if the standard for space per occupant has changed since the original structure was built, FEMA may pay for an increase in size to comply with that standard while maintaining the same occupant capacity. A Federal or State agency or statute must mandate the increase in space; it cannot be based only on design practices for an industry or profession.

Category F: Utilities

Typical Utilities include:

- Water treatment plants and delivery systems
- Power generation and distribution facilities, including generators, substations, and power lines
- Sewage collection systems and treatment plants
- Telecommunications

The owner of a facility is responsible for determining the extent of damage incurred. FEMA does not provide funds for random surveys to look for damage, such as TV inspection of sewer lines. If disaster-related damage is evident, however, FEMA may pay for inspections to determine the extent of the damage and method of repair.

While FEMA will pay for restoration of damaged utilities, FEMA does not provide funds for increased operating expenses resulting from a disaster. Similarly, FEMA cannot provide funds for revenue lost if a utility is shut down. However, the cost of establishing temporary, emergency services in the event of a utility shut-down may be eligible.

Category G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Items

Repair and restoration of parks, playgrounds, pools, cemeteries, and beaches. This category also is used for any work or facility that cannot be characterized adequately by Categories A-F

Eligible publicly-owned facilities in this category include: playground equipment, swimming pools, bath houses, tennis courts, boat docks, piers, picnic tables, and golf courses.

Other types of facilities, such as roads, buildings and utilities, that are located in parks and recreational areas are also eligible and are subject to the eligibility criteria for Categories C, D, E, and F.

Natural features are not eligible facilities unless they are improved and maintained. This restriction applies to features located in parks and recreational areas. Specific criteria apply to beaches and to trees and ground cover.

Beaches. Emergency placement of sand on a natural or engineered beach may be eligible when necessary to protect improved property from an immediate threat. Protection may be to a 5-year storm profile or to its pre-storm profile, whichever is less.

A beach is considered eligible for permanent repair if it is an improved beach and has been routinely maintained prior to the disaster. A beach is considered to be an "improved beach" if the following criteria apply:

- the beach was constructed by the placement of sand to a designed elevation, width, grain size, and slope; and
- the beach has been maintained in accordance with a maintenance program involving the periodic re-nourishment of sand at least every 5 years.

Typically, FEMA will request the following from an applicant before approving assistance for permanent restoration of a beach:

- design documents and specifications, including analysis of grain size;
- "as-built" plans;
- documentation of regular maintenance or nourishment of the beach; and
- pre- and post-storm cross sections of the beach.

Permanent restoration of sand on natural beaches is not eligible.

Trees and Ground Cover. The replacement of trees, shrubs, and other ground cover is not eligible. This restriction applies to trees and shrubs in recreational areas, such as parks, as well as trees and shrubs associated with public facilities, such as those located in the median strips along roadways and

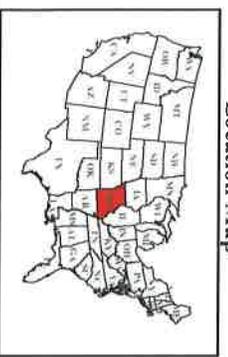
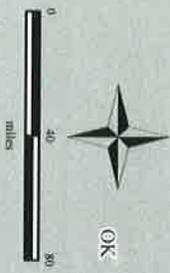
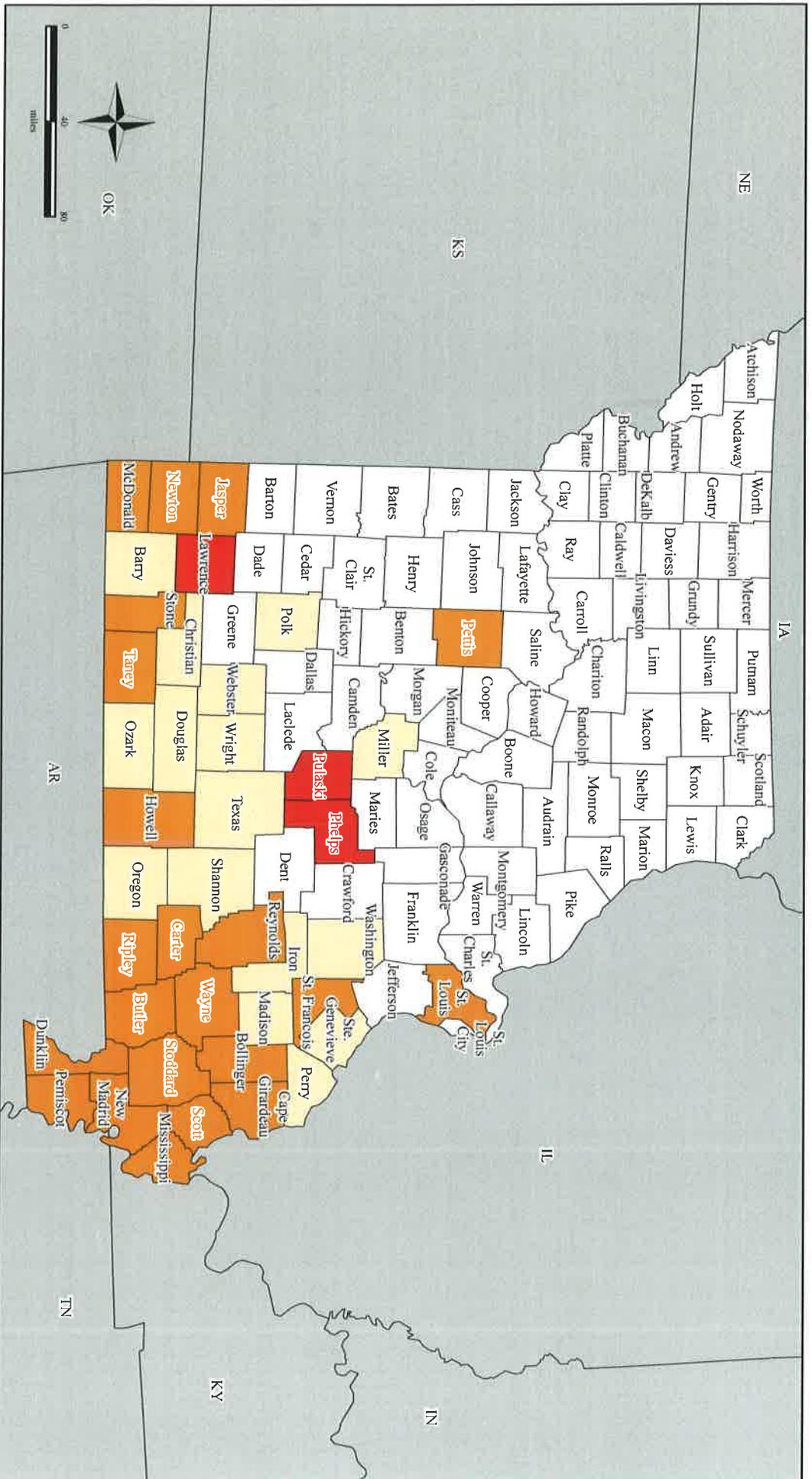
as landscaping for public buildings. Grass and sod are eligible only when necessary to stabilize slopes and minimize sediment runoff.

This restriction does not affect removal of tree debris or the removal of trees as an emergency protective measure. FEMA will reimburse for the removal of tree debris and the removal of trees as emergency protective measures if the removal eliminates an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, and improved property, or if removal is necessary to ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large. However, FEMA will not reimburse for the replacement of these trees.

Attachment 4

Maps of DR-1961, DR-1980 and DR-4012

FEMA-1980-DR, Missouri Disaster Declaration as of 06/21/2011



Legend

Designated Counties

- No Designation
- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance
- Individual Assistance and Public Assistance

All counties and the Independent City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri are eligible to apply for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.



ITS Mapping & Analysis Center
Washington, DC
06/21/11 - 16:03 PM EST

Source: Disaster Federal Registry Notice
Amendment No. 8 - 06/21/2011

Attachment 5

Federal Form 424

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

*1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

*2. Type of Application

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s)

*Other (Specify)

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

*5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*a. Legal Name: State of Missouri

*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):
44-6000987

*c. Organizational DUNS:
87-901-4686

d. Address:

*Street 1: 301 West High
Street 2: P.O. Box 118
*City: Jefferson City
County: Cole
*State: MO
Province: _____
*Country: USA
*Zip / Postal Code 65102

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:
Department of Economic Development

Division Name:
Business and Community Services

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: _____ *First Name: Andy
Middle Name: _____
*Last Name: Papen
Suffix: _____

Title: Compliance Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

*Telephone Number: 573-751-3600

Fax Number: 573-526-4157

*Email: andy.papen@ded.mo.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

A.State Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

*Other (Specify)

***10 Name of Federal Agency:**

Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.228

CFDA Title:

State Community Development Block Grant,

***12 Funding Opportunity Number:**

*Title:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG Disaster Recovery, Department of Housing and Urban Development) Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013). Public Law 113-2

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Missouri

***15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The abovereferenced funds are administered by the State of Missouri for the eligible applicants within the counties federally declared as disasters through disaster declarations 1961, 1980 and 4012 in 2011.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

16. Congressional Districts Of:

*a. Applicant: MO-all

*b. Program/Project: MO-all

17. Proposed Project:

*a. Start Date: 4/1/13

*b. End Date: 3/31/14

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

*a. Federal	<u>11,844,000</u>
*b. Applicant	_____
*c. State	_____
*d. Local	_____
*e. Other	_____
*f. Program Income	_____
*g. TOTAL	<u>11,844,000</u>

***19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E. O. 12372

***20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)**

- Yes No

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U. S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr. *First Name: Mike

Middle Name: _____

*Last Name: Downing

Suffix: _____

*Title: Acting Director, Missouri Department of Economic Development

*Telephone Number: 573-751-4770

Fax Number: 573-526-4157

* Email: Mike.Downing@ded.mo.gov

*Signature of Authorized Representative:



*Date Signed: 8/16/13

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

Version 02

***Applicant Federal Debt Delinquency Explanation**

The following should contain an explanation if the Applicant organization is delinquent of any Federal Debt.