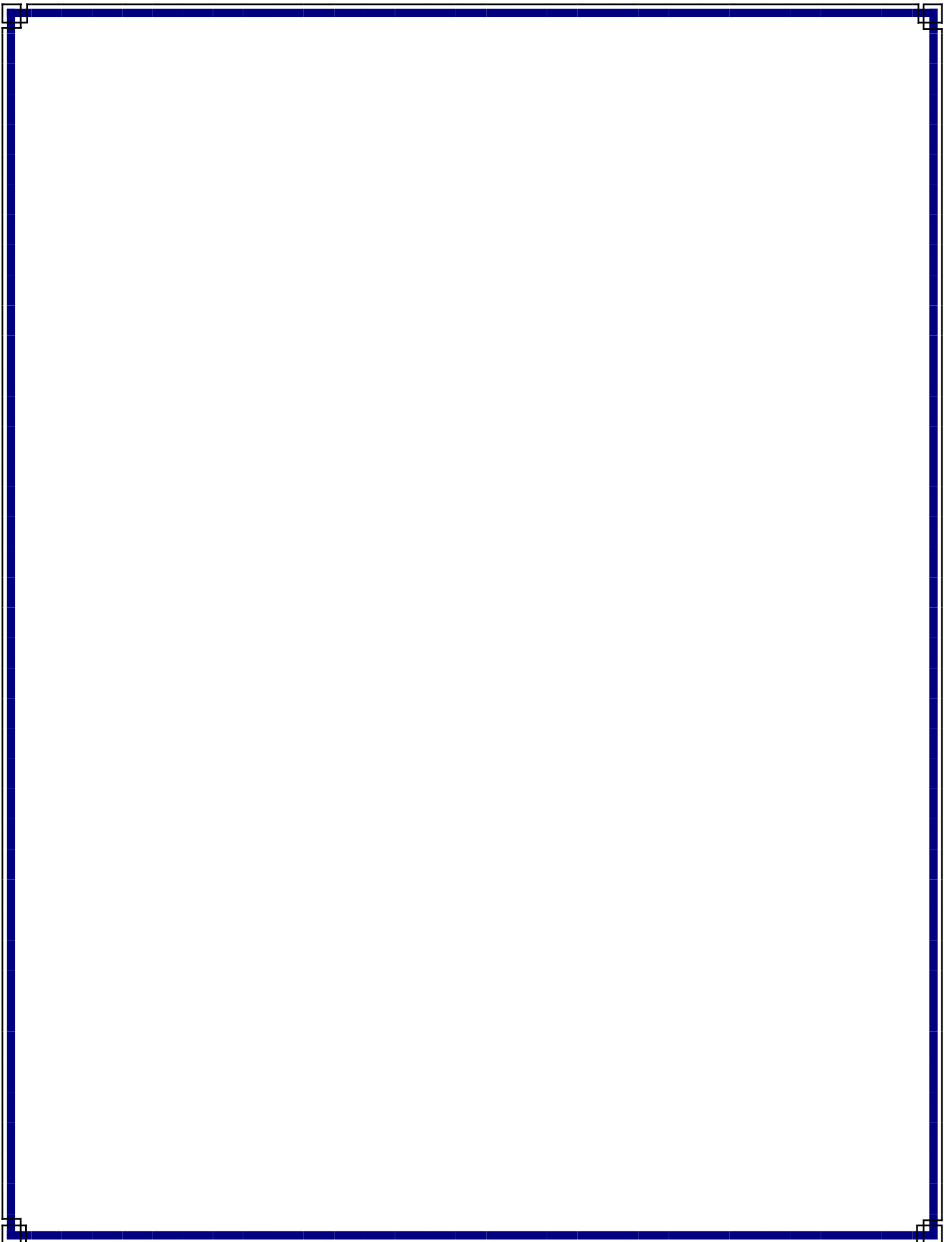


# County of Waldo, Maine



## 2024 Long Term Recovery Plan





# Waldo County Pre-Disaster Long Term Recovery Plan (LTRP)

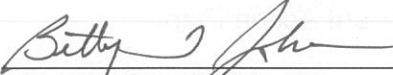
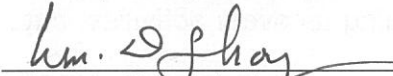
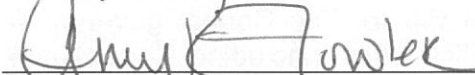
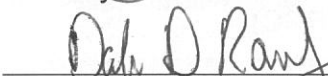
## PROMULGATION AND EMERGENCY POWERS

Transmitted herewith is the Pre-Disaster Long Term Recovery Plan for Waldo County. This plan supersedes any previous plans promulgated for this purpose. It provides a framework for the County to use in performing emergency recovery support functions during and following a disaster event.

The Waldo County LTRP provides elected officials, emergency managers, emergency responders, volunteers and citizens with a guide to the County emergency long term recovery program. It consists of a basic plan, which summarizes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures used and functional annexes that cover specific areas in detail.

The Waldo County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Waldo County LTRP. This plan has been developed in accordance with existing Federal and State statutes. It will be tested, revised, and updated as required or within 2 years. All recipients are requested to advise the Waldo County Emergency Management Agency of recommendations for improvement.

The Waldo County LTRP has been reviewed and approved.

 County Commissioner	<u>6/20/2024</u> Date
 County Commissioner	<u>6-20-24</u> Date
 County Commissioner	<u>6-20-24</u> Date
 County EMA Director	<u>6-20-24</u> Date

## **A. PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of this plan is to build a process and system that will assist the County and its associated municipalities in implementing a long term recovery process following a disaster event. The plan shall address long term recovery priorities and provide guidance for restoration of critical resources, facilities, and infrastructure to the affected area.

## **B. SCOPE**

1. For the purpose of this plan, a Long Term Recovery Event will be defined as a disaster event that causes major property damages that will take more than six months to repair and return to normalcy. This type of event will most likely be a Stafford Act emergency. Damages that are limited to a handful of properties and that will generally take less than six months to repair will be considered Short-Term Recovery activities. These activities will be dealt with in the current version of the Waldo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Additionally, activities such as damage assessment, vegetated debris clearance, and mass care sheltering will be considered short term recovery activities and will be dealt with in the EOP.

2. Major national catastrophes (national power grid failure, nuclear attack, supervolcano explosion, etc.) that would eliminate mutual aid from other states and rapid support from the Federal government, will not be profiled in this plan. Activities to recover from a national power grid failure will be dealt with in the Waldo County Long Term Power Outage Plan. Other events of such national magnitude will be dealt with in a Response Phase Incident Action Plan.

3. This plan is primary for guidance on how the County of Waldo government will initiate long term recovery activities. It will explain what is expected of Towns regarding recovery activities, but it will not dictate how the Towns accomplish those tasks.

4. There are 26 incorporated municipalities in the County of Waldo. The County government contains the Commissioner's Office, County Treasurer, Sheriff's Office (including Corrections), Registrar of Deeds, Probate Court, District Attorney administrative staff, the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and the Regional Communications Center (RCC).

5. The County government is not responsible for fire protection or emergency medical services. The County does not maintain roadways or any other public transportation system. The County does not have any public health, economic development, or social service authorities. The County is not involved in public water or waste water systems, public education, solid waste or recreational programs. All of these duties are the responsibility or purview of state and municipal government or of regional authorities.

6. Waldo County encompasses 852.76 square miles, 729.92 square miles of land and 122.84 square miles of water. The County has about 40,620 residents (U.S. Census 2023 estimate) who live in 17,236 households, with a population density of 55.6 people per square mile. The population is estimated to have grown 2.6% since the 2020 census.

## C. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### 1. Situation

1.1. The Waldo County Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Consequence Analysis Plan was referenced to assess the consequences of those natural and human-caused hazards that have been identified as having potential impacts to the jurisdiction.

1.2. The following hazards are identified as causing little to no permanent physical damage to the jurisdiction, that can't be repaired in less than six months.

- Infectious Disease Outbreaks
- Mass Casualty Incident (Transportation related)
- Hazardous Materials Releases
- Winter Storm (excluding damages to privately-owned, electrical/telecomm systems)

1.3. The following hazards will be referenced in the Long Term Power Outage Plan, and not here:

- Electro-Magnetic Pulse Attack on the United States
- Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) Storm impacting United States and space systems
- Enemy Attack on the U.S. National Electric Grid; including cybernetic

1.4. The following hazards are identified as having the potential to cause long term physical damage to the jurisdiction.

Scale	Hazard	Consequence
Impacts are mostly within a single town or a few towns	F1 Tornado	Damage to a handful of buildings; a section of power transmission lines.
	Forest Fire (100-500 acres)	Loss of several homes or small businesses
	Explosion/Hostile Attack	Damage to a single facility. Possible significant loss of life.
Impacts to most or all of the County	Flooding from springtime rapid snowmelt	Damage to many local roads
Impacts to a major region within the State or the entire State	Large Bridge Collapse (Veterans' Bridge or Penobscot Narrows)	Loss of major transportation route.
	Long Term Loss of Power	Damage to 345v transformer or entire area grid. Loss of use of most critical infrastructure.
	Cat 1 or 2 Hurricane	Storm surge damage to homes, businesses and utilities; wind damages to powerlines and structures; debris in roadways; and roads washed out.
	Explosion/Cyber Attack	Damage to infrastructure could cause severe hardships for area until rebuilt.

1.5. It has been more than five decades since Waldo County has experienced an F1 tornado. The likelihood of Waldo experiencing anything great than an F1 is very improbable. An F1 tornado in Waldo County is not likely to cause a great deal of property destruction. Should there be a Federal Declaration, the County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC.

1.6. Due to the low density of residences, the types of fuels and geography, a wildfire that could cause widespread damages to structures and utilities is not likely. Individual property owners will need to work with their home or business insurance for property replacement. Loss of public structures is not likely. Should there be a Federal Declaration, the County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC. A Stafford Act Declaration is not likely.

1.7. An explosion at a facility, such as a school or business, will have long term social and community morale impacts and possible loss of the facility. Individual property owners will need to work with their home or business insurance for property replacement. The County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC. A Stafford Act Declaration is not likely.

1.8. A hostile attack at a facility, such as a school or business, will have long term social and community morale impacts. However, major physical damage to the facility is not likely. The County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC. A Stafford Act Declaration is not likely.

1.9. Springtime flooding occurs often in Waldo County. This type of flooding causes storm water management issues. Waldo County does not have the geography to experience major flooding from rivers, lakes or coastal flooding. Storm water flood damage will cause washouts and erosion to public roadways. These roads are typically back in service in less than six months. The County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC. A Stafford Act Declaration could occur.

1.10. In the case of a loss of the Veteran's Bridge or Penobscot Narrows Bridge, the primary recovery agency will be the Maine Department of Transportation. Traffic will need to be re-routed until repairs or construction is completed. As such, there could be major delays, but no additional property damage. The County EMA office will handle all support issues during long term recovery phase operations without a full activation of the County EOC. A Stafford Act Declaration could occur but would be primarily managed at the State EMA.

1.11. In the case of a short term (1-2 week) power outage, the County EOC will be involved in the short term recovery efforts of emergency shelters, support to Central Maine Power, and mass feeding. Repairs to the power transmission system are the responsibility of the privately-owned power company. The County EOC will be activated during the duration of the power outage. This type of hazard event is not considered to be a long term recovery issue.

1.12. A cyber incident that causes damage to a local computer system will not be considered a Long Term Recovery event and will not be profiled in this plan.

1.13. If a power outage incident is the result of an electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attack, a massive solar event (CME), or a major nation-state cyber-attack on the national grid, this will be a catastrophic disaster and will not be covered by this plan, but instead in the Long Term Power Outage Plan. Additionally, this plan will not describe recovery operations for a nuclear attack.

1.14. A hurricane could cause a great deal of damage to Waldo County and the entire Maine coast. Storm surge can cause damage to several sewer utilities and several businesses and a number of homes. Wind will cause damages to power, phone and cable lines. Wind may also cause some minor damages to structures and a great deal of tree debris in roadways. Heavy rains will wash out roads and culverts. This level of damage will require the County EOC to be fully activated for the duration of the long term recovery phase.

## **2. Assumptions**

2.1. The County Pre-Disaster Long Term Recovery Plan (LTRP) will be considered a follow-on plan to the County Emergency Operations Plan, which includes Short-Term Recovery. As such, much of the information in the EOP will not be repeated in the LTRP.

2.2. If the disaster is large enough to require the activation of the LTRP, then it is unlikely that there will be any local or regional mutual aid. Assistance will be requested from the State EOC.

2.3. If the disaster is large enough to require the activation of the LTRP, then it is likely that the Governor will declare a State of Emergency and request a disaster declaration from the Federal government. It is also likely that a Stafford Act federal disaster declaration will be approved.

2.4. Since Stafford Act Public Assistance and Individual Assistance programs may be in place for Short-Term Recovery events, they will not be detailed in the Long Term Recovery Plan, but instead are detailed in the EOP.

## **D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

1. The County will coordinate its recovery activities with its municipalities through the County EOC staff. To the greatest extent possible, D4H Incident Management will be used to track information related to the status of people, facilities, infrastructure, businesses, farms and residences. If the internet is not available, the State Status Report will be used to format information exchanged between the Town and County EOCs and dry erase boards will be used to display information.

2. The County will coordinate its recovery activities with the State EOC through the County EOC staff. To the greatest extent possible, WebEOC will be used to relay information related to resource requests and situation status. If the internet is not available, the State Status Report and Resource Request Form will be used to format information exchanged between the State and County EOCs.

3. The Town Elected Officials will decide whether land use restrictions will be implemented or not. Only the City of Belfast is required to enforce the State Building Code; the 25 towns do not. Some Towns do have Land Use Permits, which require prior notification of new construction, but they do not regulate the actual construction. There are no municipalities that have emergency processes included in the land use and building permitting processes.

4. Municipal planning boards shall be responsible for the review of any land use activities, as regulated by their land use and building ordinances. The State of Maine has adopted State Building Codes, but only the City of Belfast is required to enforce the building codes. All other Towns in Waldo have less than 4,000 people and are not required to enforce the building codes.

5. Municipal planning boards shall be responsible for updating municipal comprehensive land use plans to meet new issues and requirements due to a disaster. This shall be a post-disaster planning activity. Comprehensive Plans must be reviewed and approved by the State Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning and legally approved and enacted at an Annual Town meeting or election.

6. **Recovery Priorities:** The following services and systems are considered vital for recovery of the community. A general priority order is listed below. However, the disaster situation will dictate a priority order determined by the State, then the local (county and municipal) governments. Many priorities will be accomplished simultaneously.

<b>Recovery Priority</b>	<b>Public or Private Resource</b>	<b>County input</b>
Medical Services (County Hospital and EMS Units)	Public	Offered
<b>Emergency Management (EOC) and Communications (RCC)</b>	Public	Directed
<b>Public Safety and Security (Fire and Law)</b>	Public	Directed
Roadways (State and Municipal)	Public	Offered
Electrical Distribution	Private	Offered
Fuel Distribution	Private	Offered
Potable Water Systems and Waste Water Systems	Public	Offered
Sanitation Systems (Trash)	Public	None
Food Distribution (Retail)	Private	None
Food Distribution (Government Assistance)	Public	Provided
Wireless and landline telephone systems	Private	Offered
Local Retailers/Suppliers (general stores, hardware, tourism)	Private	None
Financial Institutions (Banks, Credit Unions, and EFTs)	Private	None
Public Schools (School Districts)	Public	Provided
<b>County government non-emergency services (COOP/COG)</b>	Public	Directed
Town government non-emergency services (COOP/COG)	Public	Provided
Local Manufacturers and large employers	Private	None
Food Production (Farms)	Private	None
Mail Delivery (U.S. Post Office)	Public	None
Social entities, religious organizations, and community centers	Private	Offered
Natural/cultural resources (libraries, museums, historic sites, parks)	Public	Offered



6.1. When the County has direct involvement or control over a critical service or system, County input is “directed”. The county can set and direct policy and activities relating to that service or system. When the County “provides” input, there is a process in place where feedback and suggestions can be made to the resource owner. When the County “offers” input, there is no feedback process, but contact can be made with the resource owner and feedback suggested. When the County has “no” input, there is no process and no real contact with the owners.

## 7. Recovery Support Functions (RSF)

7.1. The Recovery mission defines capabilities necessary for communities impacted by a hazard event to rebuild infrastructure systems, provide adequate, accessible interim and long-term housing that meets the needs of all survivors, revitalize health systems and social and community services, promote economic development, and restore natural and cultural resources. The following are the County Recovery Support Functions with the local associated activities.

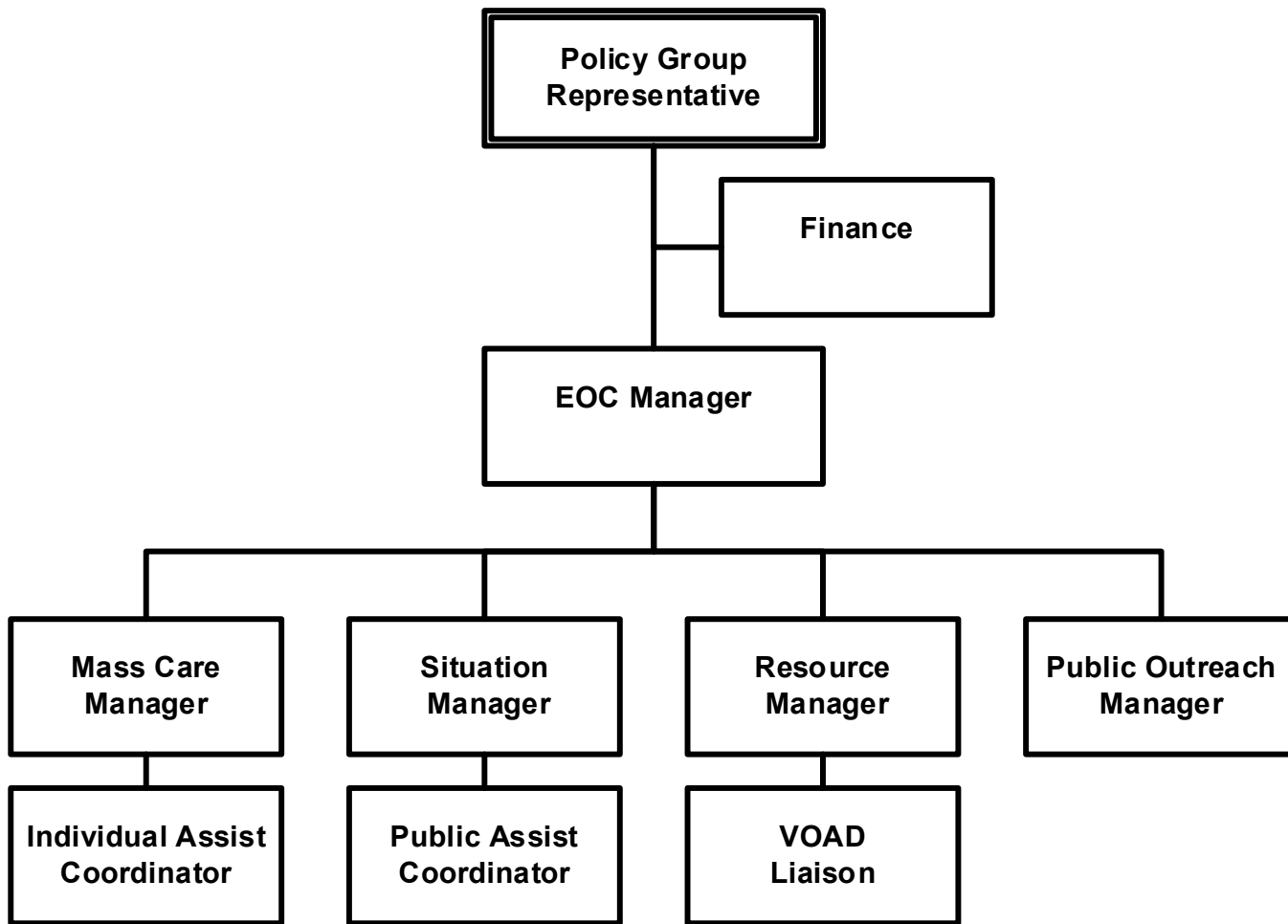
<b>Recovery Support Functions</b>	<b>Long Term Recovery Activities</b>
<b>Government Services</b>	Restore government services (911, public safety, courts, deeds, public works, education, administration)
<b>Housing</b>	Rebuild damaged and destroyed homes.
<b>Health &amp; Social Services</b>	Repair/rebuild hospital, clinics and medical practices. Provide financial assistance to those in need.
<b>Natural &amp; Cultural Resources</b>	Repair/rebuild local cultural facilities.
<b>Community Planning</b>	Develop or update municipal comprehensive plans. Manage Federal community development and mitigation grants.
<b>Infrastructure Systems</b>	Restore Electrical Distribution system. Restore food production and retail infrastructure. Restore banking system. Restore Landline and Cellular Telephone systems. Rebuild/repair roads and bridges. Restore public water and sewer systems. Restore solid waste collection systems/services.
<b>Economic</b>	Reopen businesses and key sources of employment.

7.2. Most of these activities are either overseen by Town or State government or by a private entity. The County EOC will assist and coordinate information and resources between the Towns and the resource providers.

7.3. The primary Recovery Mission for the County of Waldo will be the restoration and recovery of County government services. Refer to the current version of the Waldo County Continuity of Operations and Government Plan for more information on this topic.

## D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The County EOC will coordinate recovery information between the municipal governments and the State EOC. The County will host or facilitate county-wide discussions and planning efforts between the municipal and State and Federal government representatives.



1.1. The County EOC will be organized in the same manner for both the Response and Recovery phases. Some EOC positions will transition from the Response and Short Term Recovery phases to the Long Term Recovery phase.

1.1.1. The Mass Care Manager will oversee the EOC section of employees, volunteers and liaison agency representatives who will be responsible for the Recovery Support Functions of *Housing, Individual Assistance* and *Health & Social Services*. EOC Mass Care positions that may be utilized to manage long term recovery include:

- Mass Care Manager
- Individual Assistance Coordinator

1.1.2. The Situation Manager will oversee the EOC section of employees, volunteers and liaison agency representatives who will be responsible for the Recovery Support Functions of *Natural & Cultural Resources*, *Infrastructure Systems* and *Economic Services*. EOC Situation positions that may be utilized to manage long term recovery include:

- Public Assistance Coordinator
- GIS Mapping

1.1.3. The Resource Manager will need to determine from the long term recovery situation whether a larger or smaller supply section will need to be staffed. A representative of the Maine VOAD (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters) may work under the Resource Manager to coordinate VOAD member relief organizations. EOC Resource positions that may be utilized to manage long term recovery include:

- Resource Manager
- VOAD Liaison
- Volunteer Manager

1.1.4. The EOC Manager and Public Outreach will coordinate and distribute recovery public information. A representative from the local newspaper will be requested to assist with the development and distribution of this information.

1.1.5. The EOC staff will work together to identify critical areas and unmet needs; provide logistical support; maintain situational awareness; and prioritize and assign assets.

2. The County government will restore its government services in accordance with the Waldo County Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Plan.

3. County government does not have “home rule” authorities and cannot enact ordinances or any other laws. The Waldo County government has no authority regarding land use or comprehensive planning.

4. Municipal government has “home rule” authorities and can enact ordinances, especially land use ordinances. However, most towns do not have planning departments and only employ part-time Code Enforcement Officers who serve in multiple towns. The Comprehensive Plans for many of the municipalities date back to the 1990s.

5. Town recovery activities will be the responsibility of the Elected Officials or Municipal Manager, unless delegated. These duties may be delegated to the Planning Board, the Code Enforcement Officer, the Emergency Management Director, or a volunteer committee. It is highly unlikely that a Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM), as defined by the State’s *Interagency Disaster Recovery Plan*, will be assigned in any municipality within Waldo County.

6. The County and municipal governments do not have the staffing or the need to form Recovery Support Function (RSF) elements. They do not have multiple entities that deal with each RSF. Many of the RSFs are not even in the purview or authority of the municipal or county governments. However, to relate this local plan to State and Federal plans, the following chart identifies the Recovery Support Functions and the primary recovery entity, along with supporting organizations.

RSF	Functions	Primary	Support
1	Community Planning	Municipal Planning Boards	Regional Planning Commission
1	Government Services	Town and <b>County</b> governments	State government
1	Public Education	Regional School Districts	ME Dept of Education
2	Businesses	Individual business owners and Corporations	Chamber of Commerce Regional Planning Comm State Econ Development
3	Health Services	Healthcare Non-Profits and Medical Practices	Maine CDC
3	Social Services	Waldo Community Action Partners ME Dept of Health & Human Service	Municipal general assistance
4	Housing	Individual home owners Apartment building owners	State Housing Authority Local Planning Boards
5	Electrical Distribution	Electric Power Companies	Mutual Aid Partners
5	Food Distribution	For-Profit Food Companies	Maine DHHS & ACF
5	Banking System	For-Profit Banking businesses	
5	Telephone System	For-Profit Telecoms	Maine PUC
5	Local Roadways	Municipal Public Works	ME Dept of Transportation
5	State Roadway	ME Dept of Transportation	U.S. DOT
5	Water and Wastewater	Water/Wastewater Districts	Maine DHHS
5	Solid Waste	Municipal governments	Solid Waste contractors Maine DEP
6	Natural Resources	ME Dept of Environmental Protection Soil and Water Conservation District	ME Dept of Conservation
6	Cultural Resources	Cultural resource owner	Maine Agencies
6	Parks and Recreation	Municipal Parks & Rec Departments	Maine Agencies

Highlighted RSFs are those that Waldo County and/or municipal government is involved.

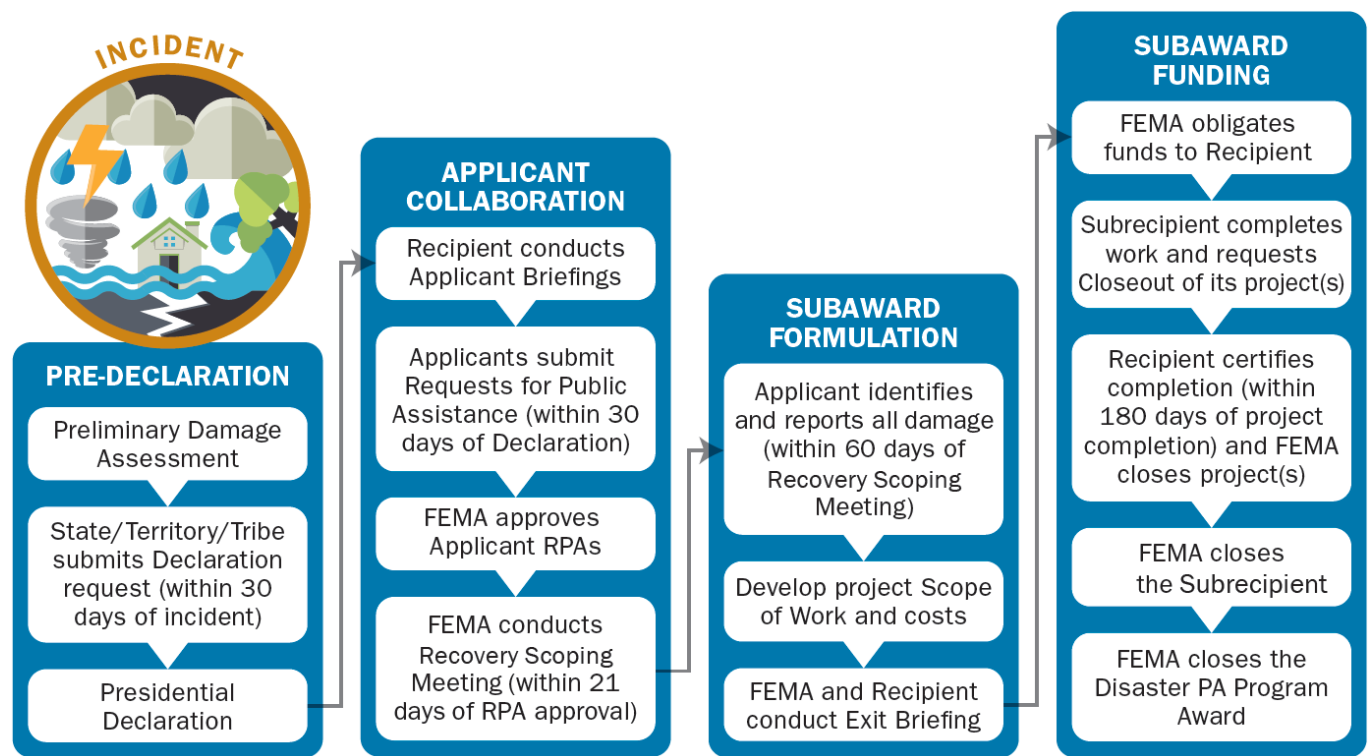
6.1. The only RSF that County government has statutory authority to work is Government Services as it relates to the County government operations. All other roles that the County will play will involve as a technical advisor, a coordinator of information, or a host of regional planning.

6.2. The County EOC will track the status and condition of public facilities and infrastructure, health facilities, individual needs, electrical power restoration, and communication restoration.

6.3. In the aftermath of a disaster, the County EMA Director will recommend that each municipal planning board initiate post-disaster recovery planning and the development of recovery priorities for their respective community. The County EMA may consolidate the municipal plans into a regional document and provide the consolidated document back to all towns in the County.

6.4. The County EMA Director will assist with coordinating Post-Disaster Recovery Planning between the State and the municipalities. The County will offer to host regional planning meetings between the municipal planning boards and the respective Regional Planning Commissions. There are no Planning Commissions headquartered in Waldo County. The County is split up between three Planning Commissions located in other counties.

<b>Eastern Maine Development Corporation</b>	Frankfort, Prospect, and Winterport
<b>Kennebec Valley Council of Governments</b>	Burnham, Freedom, Palermo, Thorndike, Troy and Unity
<b>Mid-Coast Council of Governments</b>	Belfast, Belmont, Brooks, Islesboro, Jackson, Knox, Liberty, Lincolnville, Monroe, Montville, Morrill, Northport, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Swanville, and Waldo



6.5. The County EOC will assist with coordinating Federal Public Assistance and Individual Assistance efforts following a Stafford Act declaration. The County will perform the following PA/IA activities:

- Complete PA damage reports that apply to Waldo County EOC costs.
- Encourage, receive, track and report on PA/IA damage reports.
- Encourage municipalities to provide detailed cost estimates when available.
- Coordinate with FEMA and the municipalities on scheduling FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment visits.
- Attend a regional or online Applicant Briefing.
- Assist municipalities with filing Requests for Public Assistance on the FEMA Grants Portal.
- Forward messages from FEMA and MEMA to municipal offices and EM directors.

## **E. Administration, Finance and Logistics**

### **1. Administration:**

1.1. The County Commissioners have assigned the Waldo County EMA Director the responsibility for coordinating recovery to a major emergency and assisting in appropriate recovery efforts. This plan will be activated and terminated at the discretion of the EMA Director in consultation with the County Commissioners.

1.2. Responsibility for submitting reports to MEMA rests with the County EMA Director. County agencies and municipalities are responsible for providing reports on response activities, damages, and other related topics to the County EOC.

1.3. The EMA Director has established a County account within the FEMA Grants Portal. All County claims will be submitted through this portal.

### **2. Finance:**

2.1. Records of expenditures and financial obligations in emergency operations are maintained by County Departments and municipalities using their own bookkeeping procedures. All receipts and bills relating to the emergency will be forwarded to the County EOC by the County Finance Office. The Finance Office is responsible for the overall financial program for the County government during a disaster.

2.2. The County Commissioners have established a reserve account called the Disaster Recovery Fund (Account 0263). The County Commissioners voted on July 8, 2008, to give authority to the County EMA Director to utilize the Disaster Recovery Fund at his discretion. Funds will be disbursed by the County Finance Officer. The EMA Director will contact the County Commissioners at the first opportunity to report on any expenditures. Accounting will be accomplished using existing County accounting procedures. Funds may be utilized for disaster supplies, materials, equipment, rentals, leases and employee salaries.

2.3. The County government does not provide any funds for municipal recovery activities. All funds for municipal recovery activities will come from the municipalities themselves, their insurance, or from grants or loans from the State of Maine or the U.S. Government.

2.4. Stafford Act Public Assistance requests for assistance on behalf of the County government will be processed by the EMA office. Because the County has insurance on its real and personal property, the primary request for funds would be for response and recovery equipment rentals, supplies and labor costs.

2.5. Purchases and expenditures shall adhere to the latest versions of the *Waldo County EMA Department Expenditure Policy*, the *Waldo County EMA Department Procurement Policy*, the *Maine Emergency Management Agency Sub-Recipient Finance Guidebook*, and Federal regulations (such as 2 CFR, Part 200).

### 3. Logistics

3.1. There are several RSF-related local support organizations that would be critical to facilitate the recovery process after a disaster. These include:

- Eastern Maine Development Corporation
- Kennebec Valley Council of Governments
- Belfast Area Chamber of Commerce
- Mid-Maine Chamber of Commerce
- Bucksport Bay Chamber of Commerce
- Winterport Area Business Association
- Our Town Belfast
- Waldo County General Hospital
- Waldo Community Action Partners
- Maine Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
- Agencies and Departments of the State of Maine, as referenced in the State of Maine Interagency Disaster Recovery Plan

3.2. The FEMA guide *Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning Guide for Local Governments*, dated February 2017, identifies a scalable recovery system. In all hazard events, except hurricanes, Waldo County will be in a Type “A” Restoration system, with most being recovery activities accomplished at a Level 1. A hurricane has the potential of requiring a Type “B” Redevelopment system, mostly at a Level 4, which would include parts of the coastal municipalities.

SCALE Can be discontinuous, involving multiple locations at each geographic scale	TYPE A: RESTORATION Characterized by limited life losses and population-economic dislocation, repairable damage, and minimal land-use changes	TYPE B: REDEVELOPMENT Characterized by major life or structure losses and population-economic dislocation; demolition, reconstruction, and land-use changes; mitigation opportunities
<b>Neighborhoods</b>	<p>LEVEL 1: Neighborhood Restoration</p> <p>Example: Yountville, California, mobile home park flood wall and restoration</p>	<p>LEVEL 2: Neighborhood Redevelopment</p> <p>Example: September 11, 2001, World Trade Center attack</p>
<b>Communities</b>	<p>LEVEL 3: Community Restoration</p> <p>Example: Oakland Hills, California, firestorm</p>	<p>LEVEL 4: Community Redevelopment</p> <p>Example: Greensburg, Kansas tornado</p>
<b>Regions</b>	<p>LEVEL 5: Regional Restoration</p> <p>Example: Northridge Earthquake</p>	<p>LEVEL 6: Regional Redevelopment</p> <p>Example: Tohoku Earthquake and tsunami</p>

3.3. Those State programs that could impact redevelopment decisions include:

- Shore Land Zoning
- Floodplain Program
- Site Location of Development
- Natural Resources Protection Act
- Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) which consists of the following codes:
  - 2015 International Residential Code (IRC)
  - 2015 International Building Code (IBC)
  - 2015 International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
  - 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
  - 2015 International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- Certain NFPA Codes as adopted by the Maine Fire Marshal

3.3.1. Exceptions:

- MUBEC is only enforced in the City of Belfast
- Site Location of Development mostly applies to new subdivision and to commercial properties of a certain size

3.4. Those municipal ordinances that could impact development include:

- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): Twenty-four of the 26 municipalities are members of the NFIP. Only the Towns of Prospect and Waldo are not.
- Land Use Ordinances

## **F. Public Information**

1. The Waldo County EMA will be responsible for providing disaster recovery information to the County's elected officials, municipal elected officials, the county-wide emergency management program, local businesses and the general public. Much of this will involve forwarding on information provided by the Federal and State governments. However, updates on what activities are being accomplished in the local communities may also be published.

2. The County EMA will provide disaster recovery information to the municipal town offices and their emergency management directors. This will be accomplished by e-mails, texts, phone calls, conference calls and EMA meetings. EMA may provide newsletters, posters, flyers to the municipalities in order to lessen the burden on the local officials and to standardize the message.

3. County EMA will provide disaster recovery information to the general public through updates on the County EMA website, Facebook page; press releases in the local newspapers and non-profit newsletters; and through interviews on local TV and radio stations.

4. The municipal governments hold the primary responsibility and duty to inform their residents. The municipal governments will be able to inform their residents by posting information in the town office, library, school, clinic, post office, and local businesses; updating their community website and social media pages; and by holding public hearings and special town meetings.



## **G. Maintenance and Revision**

1. The County EMA office is responsible for maintenance of the County Pre-Disaster Long Term Recovery Plan. This plan will be reviewed and updated every two years. The County Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC) will be provided a copy of the final draft, briefed to the changes and asked for comments. The County Commissioners will be the approving authority.
2. The County EMA office will schedule and complete annual training and discussion-based exercises with key partners, especially representatives from each of the Towns in the County.

## **H. Authorities and References**

- Waldo County Emergency Operations Plan, current version
- State of Maine Inter-Agency Disaster Recovery Plan
- Maine Revised Statute, Title 37-B, Chapter 13 MEMA
- Title 44 Emergency Management and Assistance (CFR 44)
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-388, as amended.
- National Response Framework (NRF), May 2013.
- National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), September 2011.
- FEMA Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning Guide for Local Governments, February 2017

## **I. Distribution**

The Waldo County Pre-Disaster Long Term Recovery Plan will be posted publicly to the County EMA webpage and will be distributed electronically to key partners, to include:

- Maine Emergency Management Agency
- Neighboring County Emergency Management Agencies
- Each Municipal Emergency Management Director

