



NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program POLICY MANUAL

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The policies stated in this manual are current as of February 2022. This manual represents the current version of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery's (GOSR) policy which shall provide general guidance for the operation of the GOSR program. All policy manuals will be reviewed periodically and will be updated. GOSR will use its best efforts to keep all of its Policy Manuals current. Therefore, you are strongly urged to visit our website www.stormrecovery.ny.gov or to contact the info@stormrecovery.ny.gov to ensure that you have the latest version of GOSR's policies. There may be times, however, when a policy will change before the manual can be revised.

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POLICY MANUAL
NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program
Version Control

Version	Date Revised	Description of Revisions
	August 20, 2013	Modification of definition of Viability; requirements to provide and/or maintain flood insurance; basis of determining working capital needs
	September 3, 2013	Modification of Seasonal Business definition
	October 1, 2013	Further modification of definition of Viability; clarification of working capital grant and loan documentation requirements; clarification of documentation for verification of loss
	October 8, 2013	Allowed businesses to receive multiple disbursements of Award funds
	October 28, 2013	Classification of exempt vs. non-exempt activities; items included/excluded in initial damage inspection; clarification of initial damage inspection policy surrounding leasehold and home-based businesses
	November 1, 2013	Outlined valuation methodology for losses of agriculture/aquaculture inventories; provided additional acceptable proof of payment documentation examples for reimbursements
1.4	February 5, 2014	Policy Manual distributed to Program Partners
2.0	April 3, 2014	Policy updates and clarifications
3.0	July 2014	Policy updates and clarifications address the following subject areas: environmental review; privately owned recreational facilities; working capital calculations; disbursement process; NAICS codes reclassification; flood insurance
4.0	April 2015	Clarified application document requirements, process and priorities
4.1	May 2015	Revised clerical error and formatting issue in 3.9.2 and 3.3.10.1 Working Capital
4.2	November 2015	Policy updates and clarifications address the following subject areas: prior owners; complex business structures; covenants; working capital; vehicle replacement; lost inventory; proof of loss requirements; utility bill dates; tobacco sales; home-based agricultural businesses; construction assistance and material misrepresentation.
4.3	January 2016	Proof of loss requirements
4.4	July 2016	Revised clerical error on pages 3 and 41, and in sections 3.2.1, 3.3.3, 3.9.2 and 3.3.10.1; clarifications to 3.1 Application Submission; 3.3.7 Owner of Subject Business and Property; 3.3.10 Eligible Small Business Activities;

4.4	July 2016 (cont.)	3.3.10.2 Reimbursements and Future Proposals; 3.16.1 Grantee Closeout; Program Administrative Policies; and 3.4.3.2 Optional Mitigation Activities
4.5	July 2016	Clarification to Section 3.3 Eligibility Determination
4.6	November 2016	National Objective methodology
4.7	August 2017	Clarification of Working Capital Calculation and clarification of grant closeout
4.8	November 2021	Additions and clarifications to Sections: 3.3.6.1 Low and Moderate Income Objective; 3.3.11 Prohibition of Assistance to Private Utilities; 3.8.1 Potentially Duplicative Assistance; 3.17 Monitoring and Compliance Department; 3.18 Appeals; and Exhibit 1
4.9	February 2022	Clarified 3.3.11 Prohibition of Assistance to Private Utilities

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State of New York's Program Goals

Introduction

In response to the damage caused by Superstorm Sandy and other natural disasters that occurred across the nation in 2011, 2012, and 2013, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$16 billion in Federal Fiscal Year 2013 funds for the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program through Public Law 113-2. Enacted on January 29, 2013, this law stipulates that these funds be used for the following recovery efforts:

“...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 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) due to Hurricane Sandy and other eligible events in calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): Provided, that funds shall be awarded directly to the State or unit of general local government as a grantee at the discretion of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development...”

CDBG-DR funding is awarded directly to the State or Unit of General Local Government (UGLG) as a grantee at the discretion of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Eligible activities must be authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

Following Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee, the State of New York developed the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program along with several other disaster recovery initiatives as outlined in the [State of New York Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Program Disaster Recovery](#) (Action Plan) and subsequent amendments. The Program is designed to help Small Businesses in NYS that were directly impacted by Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, or Tropical Storm Lee (the Storms) to recover and rebuild, and just as importantly, to stimulate economic growth in affected communities.

Business Owners in disaster declared counties were invited to submit a pre-application for Program assistance and many of them have done so. Business Owners who have not yet applied are encouraged to do so. Pursuant to federal regulation, only Business Owners of a Small Business, as defined by 13 C.F.R. Part 121 and articulated below, are eligible for funding. Applicants who are determined to be eligible, work with Program representatives to complete the process beginning with the application, through project completion and Award close out.

Oversight of Storm Recovery

In June 2013, Governor Cuomo established the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), a division of the Housing Trust Fund Corporation, to maximize the coordination of recovery and rebuilding efforts in storm-affected municipalities throughout New York State. GOSR operates within the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC). HTFC is a component of New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR), a unified leadership platform,

encompassing a variety of New York State agencies and public benefit corporations involved in the provision of housing and community renewal. GOSR was formed to direct the administration of Federal Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery funds.

GOSR works in close collaboration with local leaders to respond to communities' most urgent rebuilding needs while identifying long-term and innovative solutions to strengthen the State's infrastructure and critical systems. GOSR also administers a variety of programs related to repair and reconstruction of homes, economic development, and community reconstruction following the devastating impact of Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee.

Policy Manual Overview

This Manual is designed to outline the major program policies that the State and its agents use to direct the operation of the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program. This manual is intended to serve as a resource for New York State residents and other parties interested in the details of how the Program is operated, including basic information on who is served, what kind of assistance is offered, and what the obligations are for Program recipients. The manual serves as a general reference guide for administrative staff and other interested parties, including Business Owners, contractors, units of general local government (UGLGs), and any non-profit organizations that are involved as subrecipients or consultants.

As outlined in the Action Plan and subsequent amendments, and described in more detail throughout this Manual, the Program is designed to provide grants for the repair or replacement of needed equipment, replacement of lost inventory; working capital; rehabilitate and reconstruct commercial facilities; and provide mitigation assistance for damage or destruction as a result of the Storms. This effort is intended to help individuals and businesses that were hard hit by the storm to recover, as well as to help ensure that communities suffering damage are repopulated and revitalized as quickly as possible.

The manual is not intended to be full compilation of all of the internal program procedures that must be put in place before the State and its Agents. This NY Rising Small Business Manual and manuals for other programs are available for public review and use at <http://www.stormrecovery.ny.gov>

Meeting the CDBG-DR Program Goals

In support of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) recovery objective, NYS specifically designed its DR programs to help impacted residents and communities to recover from the damage that has been inflicted by the Storms of 2011 and 2012. As set forth in the Federal Housing and Community Development Act, the Primary Objective of the general CDBG program "is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of Low and Moderate Income (LMI)." CDBG funding appropriated in response to disasters must meet those general goals of the CDBG program.

All CDBG-funded activities must meet one of the three National Objectives required under the authorizing statute of the CDBG program:

- Benefit LMI persons;
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight (Slum and Blight); and/or
- Meet a need having a particular urgency (Urgent Need).

As described in the State’s policies, all of the activities funded through the Program are required to meet either LMI or Urgent Need national objectives.

Fulfilling the Principles Established by New York State’s Action Plan

The Program is expected to encourage investment in communities by: assisting local businesses in returning to pre-storm conditions while positioning them to be capable of meeting the needs of their post-disaster operations in a sustainable way; revitalizing the vibrancy of New York State’s disaster-impacted communities and enhance the quality of life; and helping communities to develop and implement strategies, which facilitate the coordination of Program funding with other federal, State, and local community development resources.

The NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program and the other activities outlined in the Action Plan and subsequent amendments, are based on the foundation of six key principles:

Building back better and smarter – As New Yorkers work to repair the grave damage wrought by Hurricane Sandy, the State uses the opportunity to ensure that damaged buildings are not simply restored to their pre-storm condition or replaced with the same kind of structures, but instead invest in additional mitigation measures to prevent similar damage from occurring in the future.

State-led, community-driven recovery – The State is collaborating closely with local governments and other organizations to ensure a coordinated and holistic response, while looking to individual communities to develop forward-looking local recovery plans that meet their specific needs.

Recovery from Irene and Lee – The recovery efforts also extend to those communities still recovering from Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee.

Leveraging private dollars – The State undertakes programs that help unlock capital markets and increase the amount of low-interest financing of key projects by reducing the risk for private sector lenders.

Spending accountability and transparency – To make certain that funds are spent appropriately and responsibly, the State puts rigorous spending accountability systems in place and employs an independent auditing firm.

Urgency in action – The recovery is a long-term endeavor, but people need help today, so the projects and programs are shaped to achieve the fastest delivery and best support possible.

Outreach and Citizen Participation Plan

A variety of outreach activities are conducted for all potentially eligible Business Owners, with an

emphasis placed on conducting outreach to the following groups:

- LMI Business Owners;
- Businesses that provide economic opportunities to LMI persons;
- Businesses that have not re-opened due to damage or impact from the storm;
- Coastal Fishing Industry Businesses; and,
- Seasonal Businesses.

Outreach efforts are guided by the State and accomplished through a variety of resources and activities listed below.

Online: Promotion of recovery resources, including program summaries, fact sheets, brochures, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Action Plan and information on the eighteen Small Business Development Center (SBDC) locations and hours at <http://www.stormrecovery.ny.gov/>.

In Person: Door-to-door communication by Program staff and partner organizations, availability of trained Business Advisors to assist potentially eligible Business Owners with the completion and submission of an application.

By Phone:

- Outbound phone calls to potentially eligible Business Owners, including those who have registered with the State to express an interest in receiving assistance, as well as to those known to have registered for disaster aid with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration (SBA), and other sources.
- GOSR has provided access to a State-supported NY Rising Recovery hotline, **1-855-NYS-SANDY**, which provides trained representatives who can answer questions about the Programs, guide potentially eligible Business Owners through the application process, and provide updates on the status of applications.

By Television: Paid television advertising campaigns to promote the availability of recovery resources.

Through Partner Organizations: Partnership and coordination, both formally through sub-recipient arrangements and other more informal arrangements, with not-for-profit community-based organizations involved in disaster recovery efforts in the impacted regions.

Through Events: Coordinated engagement and participation by Program staff and partner organizations at community forums, town halls, Chamber of Commerce, Business Associations meetings and other locally-supported community-based events. The State created professional signage, documentation, advertisements and other such material to support and enhance the operation of the Program. Outreach leverages alternative language delivery, including, but not limited to, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese.

Persons with disabilities, those with limited English proficiency or others who may need Program documents presented in a different format are encouraged to contact the NY Rising Recovery

hotline at 1-855-NYS-SANDY for assistance with obtaining information in an accessible format.

The State utilizes any and all currently available web-based and other electronic resources, including social networking media, to promote the Program and provide timely dissemination of information and notifications to affected small businesses.

Program-related materials, are readily available for download at <http://www.stormrecovery.ny.gov/>, and also are distributed by the State and its Program partners to public officials, municipalities, relevant non-profit organizations, and others as necessary or upon request.

Direct mailings, calls and emails are used to notify Business Owners of their application status, appointment notifications, missing information, grant closing, information regarding the disbursement process and timelines, and other program-related information as necessary.

Citizen Participation Plan

The New York State Citizen Participation Plan provides all New York citizens with an opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the State's CDBG-DR Sandy, Irene, and Lee recovery Program(s). The Plan sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation, in accordance to federal regulations, which are designed to maximize the opportunity for citizen involvement in the community development process. The State has attempted to provide all citizens with the opportunity to participate, with emphasis on low- and moderate- income individuals, individuals with limited English proficiency, individuals requiring special accommodations due to disabilities, and individuals in CDBG-DR targeted communities.

The State's Citizen Participation Plan ensures that there is reasonable and timely access for public notice, appraisal, examination, and comment on the activities proposed for the use of CDBG-DR grant funds. In following HUD's guidance in the November 2013 Federal Register, substantial Action Plan Amendments now include a thirty-day public comment process with at least one public hearing. The State has and will continue to coordinate outreach meetings with State entities, local governments, non-profits, private sector and involved associations. The State also invites public comments to the Action Plan and Substantial Amendments for the duration required by HUD. They are posted prominently and accessed on the GOSR official website. The State uses means such as press releases, posting notices on the New York State Governor's website and/or GOSR's website, to maximize access of program information to the impacted citizens and businesses.

The New York Citizen Participation Plan for CDBG-DR Sandy, Irene, and Lee Recovery is attached as Exhibit 2 to this Policy Manual.

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1.0 NY Rising Small Business Recovery Programs

New York State has developed a comprehensive grant program under the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program: small business grants. Both types of assistance can be used for the repair or replacement of needed equipment, replace lost inventory, renovate facilities that were damaged/destroyed, and mitigating damaged properties for future resilience. Grant assistance may also be used to cover eligible working capital expenses.

1.1 Types of Assistance

All assistance is limited to activities that are a direct result of Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene or Tropical Storm Lee. The Program also offers mentorship assistance to small business owners located in eligible disaster counties through the Business Mentor Program, which is implemented by Empire State Development. Additional information on this program can be found at <http://businessmentor.ny.gov/>.

1.1.1 Grants

After May 1, 2015, new applications are no longer accepted into the Program. The Program offers several grant assistance options to eligible Business Owners. Each grant assistance option has varying eligibility requirements that Business Owners must meet in order to receive an Award within that option. Business Owners may qualify for more than one grant assistance option. Awards from the varying grant assistance options are cumulative up to either the total amount of eligible, unmet need or the established Maximum Grant Benefit, with the exception of the Coastal Fishing and Seasonal business grants, as a business may only qualify for a Coastal OR a Seasonal business grant.

1.1.1.1 Preliminary Award Initiative

Until May 1, 2014, Business Owners who applied to the Program had the opportunity to apply for a preliminary Award payment of \$10,000 to assist with immediate non-construction related business needs while a full Program application was completed. Business Owners who receive funds under the Preliminary Award Initiative had until December 1, 2014 to complete a full Program application. The State issued notifications to Business Owners of the deadline to remind the Preliminary Award recipients of the requirement to complete a full Program application. Should a business fail to meet the deadline, the business may be placed in the recapture process as described in Exhibit 1 of this Policy Manual. Total Program assistance available to each Business Owner was calculated net of any preliminary Award payment received.

1.1.1.2 Small Business Grants

All eligible Business Owners who have submitted an application prior to the Program deadline may receive a grant of up to \$50,000 (or more if applicant meets additional eligibility criteria) to cover eligible, unmet need to enable a storm-impacted business to repair or replace damaged property, assets and inventory, cover eligible working capital expenses and/or mitigate against future damages.

1.1.1.3 Coastal Fishing Industry Grants

Commercial and recreational fishing businesses (defined as such by the NY Department of

Environmental Conservation) may be eligible for an additional \$50,000 to cover eligible unmet need to enable the affected business to repair or replace damaged property, assets and inventory and/or provide the working capital necessary to help the business recover from the impacts of the storm(s). Businesses are not eligible for both the Coastal Fishing Industry Grants and the Seasonal Business Grants.

1.1.1.4 Seasonal Business Grants

Seasonal businesses may be eligible for an additional \$50,000 to cover remaining eligible, unmet need to enable an affected business to repair or replace damaged property, assets and inventory and/or provide the working capital necessary to help the business recover from the impacts of the storm(s) and prepare for the upcoming season. Businesses are not eligible for both the Coastal Fishing Industry Grants and the Seasonal Business Grants.

1.1.1.5 Economic Hardship Grants

Grants of up to an additional \$50,000 may be available for applicants with remaining unmet need and facing severe economic hardship, defined as the risk of business closure or significant employment loss.

Applicants must meet one of the following criteria in order to be eligible for Economic Hardship assistance:

- Experienced significant employment loss as documented by comparing average employment from the NYS-45 Q3 2012 (Q2 2011 for Irene and Lee) to the same quarter NYS-45 of the following year
 - The average of all three months is used, not individual months
 - For seasonal businesses significant employment loss is documented by comparing the quarter prior to the storm that falls within their revenue generation period to the same quarter NYS-45 of the following year;
- Can show documented public or employee correspondence regarding impending employment reductions;
- Experienced a decrease in business revenues of 30% or greater as documented by comparing
 - the 12 month period prior to the storm to the 12 month period after the storm (e.g. September 2011 through September 2012 compared against October 2012 through October 2013 for Hurricane Sandy applicants); or
 - total revenues from the year of storm tax returns to the year following the storm or
- The business has not yet reopened since the storm.

Significant employment loss is defined as:

- For businesses with 30 employees or less:
 - Loss of two employees for LMI Business Owners **or** businesses which have a majority of LMI employees; or
 - Loss of three employees for all other businesses.
- For businesses with 31+ employees:

- Loss of 7% of the total employment for LMI Business Owners **or** businesses which have a majority of LMI employees; or
- Loss of 10% of all employees for all other businesses.

The Underwriting Agent and/or the State reviews and verifies information provided by Business Advisors in order to make a determination for economic hardship assistance eligibility.

1.1.1.6 Mitigation Grants

In conjunction with assistance provided to an eligible, impacted business that experienced physical damages, a mitigation grant of up to an additional \$100,000 may be provided to mitigate storm damages from occurring again in the future. Possible mitigation activities include expenses such as elevating key equipment, flood-proofing or elevating businesses. The need for such mitigation must be directly tied to damage from the Storms. Mitigation grants may be used for required and optional mitigation activities as outlined in Section 3.4.3.

1.1.2 Assistance Activities

Assistance can be utilized to fund a variety of eligible activities. Examples of activities include the repair or replacement of needed equipment, replacement of lost inventory, renovation of facilities that were damaged or destroyed, mitigating damaged properties for future resilience and/or particular working capital expenses.

1.1.3 Mentorship Assistance

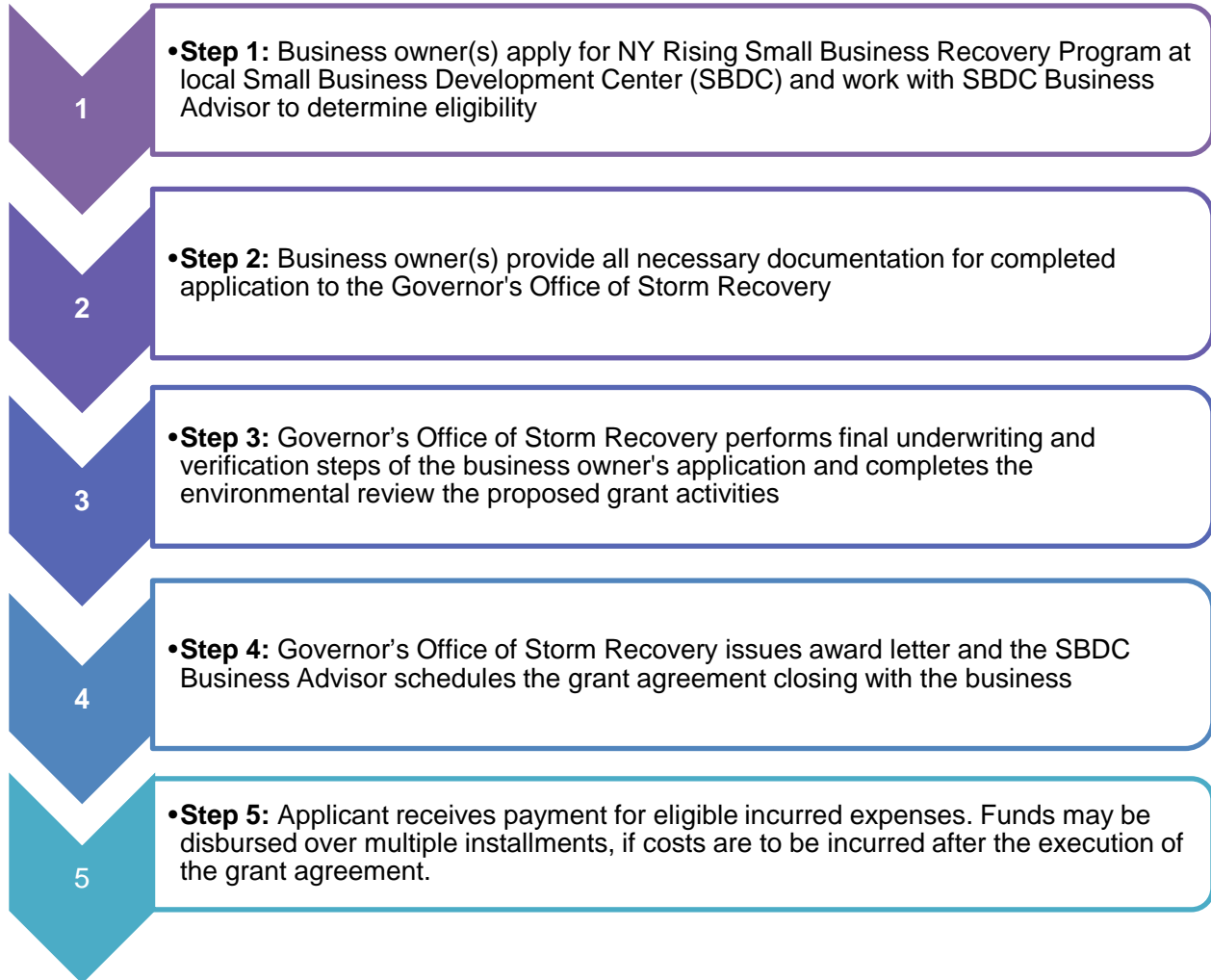
Through Business Mentor NY, small businesses may receive free mentorship assistance. Businesses are matched, depending on their specific needs, with volunteer business mentors who are well-positioned to provide mentorship assistance to address small business technical assistance needs. Through Business Mentor NY, businesses may get answers to simple questions or engage in longer-term relationships.

The network of mentors include lawyers, accountants, business consultants, successful entrepreneurs and experts in the field of finance and cash flow management, retail, communications and information technology (IT), human resources and staffing, public relations, and sales and marketing.

Business Mentor NY is available to businesses that employ 100 employees or less and are located in counties that were subject to a federal disaster declaration as a result of Hurricane Sandy, Hurricane Irene or Tropical Storm Lee.

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2.0 NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program Process



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3.0 Policies for the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program

3.1 Application Submission

All Business Owners are required to complete the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program Application and submit supporting documentation.

Business Owners may submit applications by following the steps below:

- 1) Identify your nearest Small Business Development Center (SBDC):
<http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/business-centers>
- 2) Call an SBDC to schedule an appointment to have an initial phone consultation with an SBDC Business Advisor.

SBDC Business Advisors serve as the point of contact for Business Owners throughout the application process.

During the initial phone consultation, a Business Advisor provides an overview of the Program, reviews basic eligibility guidelines, discusses documentation required to apply and answers any questions in preparation for application submission. If a Business Owner decides to submit an application upon conclusion of the initial phone consultation, the Business Advisor schedules an in-person initial meeting to collect required documentation and begin the application process.

Only one application is considered per eligible entity. Please note a single entity is determined by any operations classified under a Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN).

For businesses with multiple storm-affected locations under one EIN, the applicant must submit a single application to cover all affected business locations. Regardless of the number of business locations under one EIN, the maximum funding amounts remain the same, and the entity is recognized as one eligible applicant.

Two or more eligible businesses owned by the same individual or group of individuals are permitted to submit one application per business provided each business has its own EIN. The maximum funding amounts for separate business entities owned by the same individual or group of individuals are dictated by the application funding limits.

An application must include all required documentation to be considered complete. At a minimum, Business Owners need to provide the following documents at the initial meeting with the Business Advisor.

Mandatory Documents for All Applicants:

Owner Identification (for each Business Owner with 20% or greater ownership share)

- Any ONE of the following pieces of current official documentation:
 - a) US Passport;
 - b) New York State Enhanced Driver's License;
 - c) Driver's License or State Identification Card and a Birth Certificate; or

- d) Other Documentation of Legal Residence.
- IRS W-9 (one per business);
- SBA Statement of Personal History (SBA Form 912); and,
- Non-profits only*: List of all non-profit board members and individuals with signing authority.

Business Identification

- Any ONE of:
 - a) Certificate of Incorporation;
 - b) Articles of Organization;
 - c) Partnership Agreement;
 - d) Proof of Not-for-Profit Status;
 - e) Certificate of Doing Business As (DBA); or
 - f) Federal Personal Tax Return – Schedule C (Sole Proprietors only)
- Voided check for business bank account.

Lease/Utilities/Insurance

- Any ONE of:
 - a) Executed Lease at the time of the storm; or
 - b) Deed for business premises.
- Proof that mortgage **and** property taxes are current at time of application;*, **
- Utility bills (gas, electric, water) at the time of the storm;*, ***
- Any ONE of:
 - a) Proof of insurance on all impacted locations (including flood insurance if applicable); or
 - b) Proof of no insurance.

**If requesting working capital assistance, please provide documentation for the three consecutive months prior to the storm. (For property taxes, proof of payment for 6 months after the storm is required for working capital.)*

*** If no proof of mortgage satisfaction is available, the applicant may request the State to run a title search on the property.*

****Utility bills are evaluated based on the bill date, not the due date of the bill.*

Proof of Damage (Provide ALL that apply, at least ONE is required)

- Official comprehensive Proof of Loss Statement/Reports, including all exhibits/attachments:
 - a) SBA DCMS Loss Verification Report;
 - b) FEMA Loss Report;
 - c) Insurance Claim Loss Reports;
 - d) NY Rising Inspection (AA/ECR, applicable to structural damage only).
- Local record of storm impact **AND** a detailed Business Advisor site visit and write-up:
 - a) Proof of Storm Impact – (any ONE of the following)

- i. Business Address look up on Surge Map (Available for Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene applicants only);
 - ii. Letter from Village/Township describing area damages;
 - iii. Letter from Long Island Power Authority (only for businesses that experienced losses due to power outages);
 - iv. Letter from Village/Township Department of Transportation (only for that experienced losses due to road closures);
 - v. NY Department of Environmental Conservation Letter (Commercial Fishing Businesses only); or
 - vi. Pictures that clearly demonstrate storm damage experienced by business.
- b) Detailed Business Advisor Site Visit and Write Up.
- Pre-storm Proof of Ownership
- a) Pre-storm invoices or receipts;
 - b) Pre-storm pictures;
 - c) Tax Return Depreciation schedules;
 - d) Other reasonable support documentation that demonstrates in-kind replacement of damaged items.

Articulation of Need

- Receipts, proof of payment for eligible replacement, repair costs and/or mitigation costs ALREADY SPENT (documentation includes but is not limited to)*:
- a) Receipts;
 - b) Vendor purchase agreement;
 - c) Cancelled checks for paid invoices;
 - d) Purchase orders.

**All completed construction work must have been incurred within one year of the qualifying storm event and copies of all required permits must be provided in order to be eligible for reimbursement.*

- Invoices, estimates for eligible replacement, repair costs and/or mitigation costs NOT YET SPENT (documentation includes but is not limited to):
- a) Third party cost estimates;
 - b) Other independent evidence of projected costs;
 - c) All Applicable Environmental and Building Permits;

Business Viability

- Any ONE of:
- a) Proof that business is currently open and operating (e.g. interim financial statements, most recent NYS-45, current utility bill, Business Advisor site visit); or
 - b) Actively trying to re-open **with** a detailed Business Plan (determination made by the Business Advisors) and commitment of additional resources, if applicable.

Business Tax/Credit Forms

- Any ONE of:
- a) Three complete business tax filings for consecutive years between 2010-2013, one

of which must be for the year of the storm, **or** as long as the business has been operating, whichever is shorter; or

b) Signed IRS Form 4506-T for business tax returns.

- Two NYS-45s (One for quarter prior to storm and one for the most recent quarter);

Other Assistance

- Documentation of all other assistance received or applied for, public or private, including current status (approved, denied, pending, and declined);

Additional Mandatory Documents for Special Businesses:

Coastal Fishing Businesses (if applicable):

- License /permit or affidavit from New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) showing business involvement in commercial or recreational fishing in 2011 or 2012, as applicable to the date of the qualifying storm event.

Seasonal Businesses (if applicable):

- Monthly revenue statements from fiscal year prior to storm (used to determine that a minimum of 70 percent of income is earned within a consecutive 6 month timeframe).

Mandatory Documents for Preliminary Award Initiative (as of May 1, 2014, the Preliminary Award program stopped accepting applications):

Business Owners, who apply for the Preliminary Award Initiative, are required to complete a full program application by December 1, 2014.

Owner Identification

- Any ONE of:
 - a) US Passport;
 - b) New York State Driver's License;
 - c) New York State Identification Card; or
 - d) Other Documentation of Legal Residence.
- IRS W-9 for all Business Owners.

Business Identification

- Voided check for business bank account; and,
- Completed ACH form (available online at <http://www.stormrecovery.ny.gov/>).

Program Forms

- Signed Grant Agreement **with** Certification of Business Eligibility (available online at <http://www.stormrecovery.ny.gov/>).

3.1.1 Initial Meeting

The initial meeting with the Business Owner takes place at a designated SBDC. If an in-person meeting is not possible, the Program provides reasonable accommodations to meet the Business Owner's special needs.

During the initial meeting with the Business Owner, the SBDC Business Advisor provides a thorough program overview which includes: outlining types of assistance available, program phases, eligibility requirements, and eligible activities; reviewing the Business Owner's application; collecting documentation; reviewing and executing required Program forms (consent, affidavit and disclosure documents); and explaining next steps in the application process and answer any questions that the Business Owner may have.

3.1.2 Threshold Eligibility Determination

All applications undergo a threshold eligibility review to determine Business Owner eligibility for the different types of assistance offered by the Program. Business Advisors also conduct a thorough completeness review and initial business viability review. Business Owners with ineligible applications are notified in writing and given the opportunity to seek clarification of this determination. See Exhibit 1 for more information on the clarification and appeals process.

3.1.3 Completeness Review

A Business Advisor reviews and organizes the application and documents submitted by the Business Owner. The Business Advisor determines if all required information and documents are submitted and identifies any additional information and documents needed. If the application is deemed eligible for further processing, the Business Owner's application is forwarded to the State for final processing.

3.1.4 Missing Documentation Notification

Business Owners are given the opportunity to submit missing and deficient information in order to continue processing their application. Business Advisors make reasonable efforts to promptly contact Business Owners to inform them of missing documentation. If a Business Owner is not responsive, the Business Advisor and/or the State may notify the Business Owner that their application will be determined to be inactive or ineligible if they do not respond within an established deadline.

3.2 Prioritization

All applications are processed on a first come first serve basis. Federal regulations require that a minimum of 50% of CDBG-DR funding is expended for LMI activities. Applicants are eligible for the Program if they do not meet the national objective of benefitting low- and moderate- income individuals as applicants that meet the national objective of meeting an urgent need. However, the Program tracks demographic information to be able to track and report on the business and LMI individuals that are assisted through the Program. Due to the impacts of the storms on certain vulnerable categories of businesses, the State has also placed priority on funding businesses that fall within one of the three following categories:

- 1) Businesses that have not reopened or have experienced significant employment and/or revenue decline;
- 2) Coastal and/or fishing industry businesses;
- 3) Seasonal businesses

Priority is given to the groups listed below in that additional program assistance may be available

to applicants that fall within the identified groups and/or meet the national objective of benefitting low to moderate income individuals.

3.2.1 Priority Groups

- **Businesses that provide economic opportunities to low- and moderate-income persons**

An application is considered part of the “Businesses that provide Economic Opportunities to Low- and Moderate-Income Persons” priority group if 51% or more of the business’ retained full time equivalent (FTE) employees are low- to moderate-income persons. Businesses that qualify under this priority group may be eligible for additional working capital assistance under the Program. See Sections 3.9.2 and 3.3.10.1 Working Capital for more information on Additional Working Capital for LMI Jobs.

The State considers an individual to be income qualified as low- to moderate- income if the annual wages or salary of the job retained by the assisted business is at or under the HUD-established income limit for a one-person family.

Area Median Income is defined by HUD and is found on the appropriate Fiscal Year Income Limits table. The 80% level is defined for each State and County and is based on the size of the household. Income Limits can be found here:

2013: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il13/index_il2013.html

2014: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il14/index_il2014.html

- **Businesses that have suffered significant employment or revenue decline or businesses that have not re-opened due to damage or impact from the storm**

An application is considered part of the “Businesses Not Yet Re-opened” priority group if the business was open and operating at the time of the storm, but is not yet re-opened due to damage suffered as a result of the Storm(s). Businesses that fall under this priority group may qualify for up to an additional \$50,000 in grant assistance for eligible recovery costs. In order to be eligible for the Program, applicants that fall within this group must provide a Business Plan and proof of commitment of additional funding and/or resources necessary to re-open and/or remain viable.

- **Coastal Fishing Industry Businesses**

An application is considered part of the “Coastal Fishing Industry Business” priority group if the business receives the majority of its income directly related to commercial culture, harvest, packing dealing, shipping and/or processing and/or recreational fishing. Applicants that fall within this priority group may be eligible for up to an additional \$50,000 in grant assistance for eligible recovery costs.

- **Seasonal Businesses**

An application is considered part of the “Seasonal Business” priority group if a minimum of 70% of the business’ annual income is earned during a six month period. Applicants that fall within this priority group may be eligible for up to an additional \$50,000 in grant assistance for eligible recovery costs.

3.3 Eligibility Determination

All small business program activities must adhere to the applicable criteria as set forth by the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program and CDBG National Objectives. The Business Advisors use the criteria in this section to determine if the applicant is eligible for assistance. Applications are reviewed for initial eligibility and funding based upon the policy at the time a determination is reached. The State oversees eligibility determinations and makes the final decisions on eligibility in instances where existing policies are not yet defined.

3.3.1 Summary of Eligibility Criteria

Business Criteria
<input type="checkbox"/> The business is located in an eligible county. (see section 3.3.2)
<input type="checkbox"/> The business was damaged during a qualifying storm event. (see section 3.3.3)
<input type="checkbox"/> The business matches one of the defined eligible types. (see section 3.3.4)
<input type="checkbox"/> The business exists as a business entity. (see section 3.3.5)
<input type="checkbox"/> The business meets one of the CDBG National Objectives. (see section 3.3.6)
Business Owner Criteria
<input type="checkbox"/> The applicant is at least a 20% Business Owner of the subject business. (see section 3.3.7)
<input type="checkbox"/> The applicant is a U.S. citizen or an eligible immigrant. (see section 3.3.8)
Eligible Activity Criteria
<input type="checkbox"/> The assistance needed is an eligible small business activity.

3.3.2 Business Located in Eligible County

Businesses located in one of the counties shown below may be eligible for assistance. New York City administers CDBG-DR programs targeting the five New York City counties directly. To be eligible for assistance, an applicant must have been operating and located in a county designated for FEMA Individual Assistance Program (IAP), including:

- **Superstorm Sandy:** Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.
- **Hurricane Irene:** Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Nassau, Orange, Otsego Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester.
- **Tropical Storm Lee:** Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Fulton, Herkimer, Oneida, Orange, Otsego, Schenectady, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins and Ulster.

Businesses no longer operating in New York State, are not eligible for assistance

3.3.3 Business Damaged from Qualifying Storm Event

All eligible businesses must have been damaged as a direct result of Superstorm Sandy (10/29/12), Tropical Storm Lee (9/7/2011), and/or Hurricane Irene (8/28/2011) as documented through all available official Proof of Loss Statement(s) or a local record of storm impact along with a

Business Advisor site visit and write-up. Damages resulting from disrepair, neglect or improper construction methods that existed prior to the storm are not eligible for assistance. Applicants that suffered interruption of business operations caused by physical property damage resulting from wind or water, and/or asset losses caused by power outages or road closures as a result of the storm are eligible for assistance through the Program. Applicants that experienced power outages that hindered business operations but did not suffer any physical damage are also eligible to receive funding, though at reduced amounts. For additional information on applicants that experienced power outages alone, see Sections 3.9.2 and 3.3.10.1 Working Capital.

3.3.4 Eligible Business

If a business is deemed to be a small business under the SBA or a non-profit organization, it may be eligible for assistance. Any business not classified as either a small business or a non-profit organization is not eligible for assistance.

All Applicants must:

- Meet the U.S. Small Business Administration’s definition of a small business **or** be a non-profit organization;
 - The SBA, defines a “small business” as:
 - Meeting SBA thresholds either in terms of the average number of employees over the past 12 months, or average annual receipts over the past three years based on a particular NAICS code for the industry in which it operates. More information can be found at <http://www.sba.gov/tools/size-standards-tool?ms=nid4060>.
 - “Annual receipts” of a concern that has been in business for three or more completed fiscal years means the total receipts of the concern over its most recently completed three fiscal years divided by three.
 - “Receipts” is most easily calculated by taking the “total income” (or in the case of a sole proprietorship, “gross income”) and adding the “cost of goods sold” as these terms are defined and reported on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax return forms (such as Form 1120 for corporations).
 - You can find additional information on how to calculate annual receipts or total employees at sba.gov or in part 121 of title 13 of the CFR.
 - Is organized for profit
 - Has a place of business in the US
 - Operates primarily within the U.S. or makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor
 - Is independently owned and operated
 - Is not dominant in its field on a national basis

Please note: If a business previously filed under a particular NAICS code on their tax returns, insurance policy(s), or other official program(s) and propose to amend the self-certification of their NAICS code for reasons that are supportable per the SBA guidance regarding self-certification,

then the business needs to demonstrate that they are applying the re-classification of their NAICS code in a consistent manner moving forward throughout the grant period. This can be established through the provision of revised tax returns, insurance or other official documents with the amended NAICS code and/or future official documents may be provided at the time of the award closeout to demonstrate consistent use of the revised NAICS code during the grant period. In such cases, business applicants work in close consultation with their Business Advisors to determine whether the proposed reclassification is justified and supportable.

- Provide proof of authority to do business in New York State where required by law such as a Certificate of Incorporation, Articles of Organization, or Partnership Agreement and Certificate of Doing Business Under an Assumed Name and any required licenses;
- Operated in New York State as of the date of the storm;
- Have suffered eligible unmet need as a direct result of Hurricane Sandy, Hurricane Irene or Tropical Storm Lee;
- Have eligible, unmet need after accounting for all federal, state, local sources of disaster-related assistance, and/or flood and/or private insurance proceeds;
- Be currently operating, or, if not currently operating, demonstrate the business has a clear path to begin operations in the near future, to include committed availability of other funding sources, if applicable;
- Have submitted a complete application, with all required and requested documentation, as outlined herein; and
- Successfully complete a personal and business background check per the State's standards.
- Have average annual gross sales or gross receipts of at least \$25,000.*

**Businesses with annual gross sales or gross receipts of less than \$25,000 may be considered on a case by case basis as determined by the State. As calculated over a consecutive three year period including the year of the storm.*

- Business Owner must not be in foreclosure proceedings. Mortgage lien(s) can be placed on the property.
- Any municipal obligation that may be converted to a lien (property taxes, etc.) must be current prior to assistance and throughout the compliance period. If a Business Owner or business has delinquent municipal obligations of more than \$10,000, the Business Owner must be able to document that obligations have been made current or that they are currently on a payment plan.

All Applicants with property damage requesting construction/reconstruction assistance must meet the following additional minimum criteria:

- The assisted property should be wholly commercial in character. Businesses that are home-based businesses may be rehabilitated only where it can be clearly shown that program funds are not used to assist the property for residential use.

Coastal Fishing Industry businesses must also meet the following additional criteria:

- Receives the majority of its income from business directly related to commercial culture, harvest, packing dealing, shipping and/or processing and/or recreational fishing;

- For commercial fishing, the business must have a valid and current permit or license issued by the NYSDEC for the taking, dealing or shipping, culture and/or sale of marine resources including fish, shellfish, crustacean, or other marine biota;
- For recreational fishing, must have a valid and current NYSDEC marine and coastal district party and charter boat permit and/or license for carrying fishing passengers for hire; or,
- For those businesses that are not subject to permit from NYSDEC, an affidavit attested to by the NYSDEC that their business is directly related to the commercial or recreational fishing industry such as a marina or bait & tackle shop.

Seasonal businesses must also meet the following additional criteria:

- Demonstrate that a minimum of 70% of the business' annual income was earned during a six month period during the fiscal year prior to the storm

Not-For-Profit Organizations must meet the following additional criteria:

- Established under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or potentially other not-for-profits as determined by the State;
- Not-For-Profits are evaluated for their eligibility based on their revenue-generating operations and activities.

Businesses in Liquid Fuel Chain Supply Industry may be required to meet the following additional criteria:

- Designated stations along critical evacuation routes must agree to adopt measures to mitigate impacts to the liquid fuel supply chain during future disasters. Risk mitigation measures include processes or methods to ensure that fueling stations along critical evacuation routes remain functional, or quickly restore functionality, during power outages. Examples of such mitigation measures include installation of wiring necessary to connect portable emergency generators or installation of a permanently affixed back-up power generator. More information regarding designated stations, mitigation requirements and potential additional grant funding for such mitigation efforts can be found at <http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/fuel-ny>.

Ineligible Applicants:

The following are ineligible for assistance under the Program:

- Business Owners who lost ownership of their damaged property due to foreclosure, or are pending foreclosure for the damaged property are ineligible for assistance;
- Properties located where federal assistance is not permitted are ineligible for assistance.
- Properties must be in compliance with Environmental Code 24CFR Part 58;
- Casinos or other gambling establishments;
- Facilities not open to the general public that serve a predominantly higher income clientele;
 - Privately owned recreational facilities that are open and accessible to the public require additional review on a case-by-case basis to establish eligibility and their employment benefit to persons of low to moderate income;
- Private utilities;

- Professional sports teams;
- Yacht Clubs;
- Homeowners Associations;
- Retailers whose income from tobacco sales is 35% or more of gross, in-store, non-fuel sales (electronic cigarettes are not considered in this calculation). Those with less than 35% tobacco sales must show proof of registration with New York State and provide ST-100 Forms for the year prior and up to the related storm;
- Entities engaged in operating or managing adult entertainment businesses (per the discretion of the State);
- Entities engaged or involved in religious activities;
 - The secular portions of a structure or an organization that engages in both religious and secular functions may be eligible. Examples include religious organizations that operate a homeless shelter, food pantry, adult literacy center or child care center that is open to everyone, regardless of faith. In order for recovery costs to be eligible, expenses must be clearly distinguishable between the organization's religious and secular activities.
- Entities engaged in lobbying or political activities;
- Entities who have received federal assistance in the past and where required flood insurance has not been maintained;
- Businesses with gross revenues or gross receipts of less than \$25,000 which are not the Business Owner's primary source of income; and/or,
- Owners of property that is rented out for residential purposes;*
- Applicants that experienced damages as a result of disrepair, neglect or improper construction methods that existed prior to the storm.
- Businesses no longer operating in New York State

**In certain circumstances, owners of vacation rental properties may be eligible if they qualify as a small business and the rental properties are not considered a Second Home. A Second Home is defined as: If during the tax year an owner uses the unit for personal purposes the greater of 14 days, or 10% of the total days rented to others at a fair rental price. If the property is never used by the owner for personal purposes and is rented year round, the property owner should apply to the NY Rising Rental Properties Program.*

3.3.5 Existence as a Business Entity

The business must have existed and have been open and operational at the time of the storm, or must have provided documentation to clearly show the business had been preparing to open at the time of the storm and will be able to open as a result of assistance. If the business has closed since the storm, but can substantiate an intent and ability to re-open in the near future as a result of assistance, the business is an eligible applicant.

Depending on the business' current status, the Program verifies that the business was open and operating through **one or more** of the methods listed below. All documentation must be in the

business' name and for the damaged address.

3.3.5.1 Existence, Open and Operational

- Three consecutive Federal Tax Returns between 2010-2013, one of which must be the year of the storm;
- Proof of authority to do business in New York State where required by law such as a Certificate of Incorporation, Articles of Organization, or Partnership Agreement and Certificate of Doing Business under an Assumed Name and any required licenses;
- Proof of Loss Statement* from SBA (DCMS Loss Verification Report), private insurance carrier, FEMA and/or public insurance adjuster and/or NY Rising Program Inspection (Program inspections are applicable to structural damage only). If one of these is unavailable, alternative documentation as outlined in Section 3.1 may be provided;
- Utility bill dated immediately prior to the time of the disaster;
- If the business is making material changes to overall business strategy, they must provide a business plan;

**Applicants who own multiple businesses that are applying to the program must submit separate Proof of Loss Statements for each business, which clearly identify the damages to each separate entity. Additional information may also be requested.*

3.3.5.2 Existence with an Anticipated Opening

If a business intended to open, but was hindered by the storm, they may still be eligible for funding. The State requires that the business provide documentation to clearly show the business was close to opening before the storm and suffered losses as a result of storm damage. Some or all of the following documents may be required in this circumstance:

- Federal Tax Return from the year of the storm;
- Proof of authority to do business in New York State where required by law such as a Certificate of Incorporation, Articles of Organization, or Partnership Agreement and Certificate of Doing Business under an Assumed Name and any required licenses;
- Business plan;
- Lease on facility/deed;
- Receipts and/or invoices of business-related purchases prior to the storm; and/or
- Losses reported on tax return for the year of the impacting storm.

3.3.5.3 Not-for-profit Business/Organizations

Not for profit businesses/organizations are eligible for funding, but should expect to include additional paperwork:

- Ruling or determination letter recognizing IRS exempt status and certificate of incorporation for not-for profits;
- Proof of Loss Statement* from SBA (DCMS Loss Verification Report), private insurance carrier, FEMA and/or public insurance adjuster and/or NY Rising Program Inspection (Program inspections are applicable to structural damage only). If one of these is unavailable, alternative documentation as outlined in Section 3.1 may be provided;

- Utility bill dated immediately prior to the time of the disaster; and
- Lease on facility/mortgage.

**Applicants who own multiple businesses that are applying to the program must submit separate Proof of Loss Statements for each business, which clearly identify the damages to each separate entity. Additional information may*

3.3.6 Meeting a CDBG National Objective

All program activities must meet an applicable CDBG National Objective. All of the activities funded through the Program are required to meet either LMI or Urgent Need National Objectives. Applications are first evaluated to determine eligibility under the LMI National Objective requirements in accordance with HUD standards. If the applicant does not meet the definition of meeting the LMI National Objective, eligibility for assistance is determined through meeting Urgent Need National Objective, wherever possible under the requirements of this National Objective. Business Owners under the LMI and Urgent Needs National Objectives must be able to document how funds responded to the disaster-related impact.

3.3.6.1 Low and Moderate Income Objective

The Program has a four-pronged approach to meeting HUD National Objectives. First, the Program has identified all businesses that are defined as a microenterprise, whose business owner(s) are LMI. Program uses pertinent information which was supplied to the State through the Business Demographics Form provided by the Business Advisor. Applicable data is transferred to a Microenterprise Confirmation Form, which validates the qualifying information.

Second, the Program identifies any LMI positions that were not lost, or otherwise titled *retained*, as a result of grant funding. The applicant notes this information within the Acceptance Form, which is submitted to Program upon closeout. This classification is applicable to those businesses who experienced a decrease in revenue of 30 percent or more in a comparison encompassing the year of the storm. A Revenue Loss Confirmation Form is completed for all such applicants to log the revenue decline. Similarly, but distinctly, any LMI jobs that were created as a result of grant funding are also categorized. For applicants meeting the LMI National Objective through jobs created or retained, the Program considers each employee income-qualified if the annual wages or salary of the job is at or under the HUD-established income limit for a one-person family. This method replaces the standard CDBG requirement in which grantees must review the annual wages or salary of a job in comparison to the person's total household income and size (i.e., number of persons). This information is also provided by the applicant upon submittal of the Acceptance Form requested in the closeout process. Lastly, any businesses that are not classified as: 1) Microenterprise where owner(s) is LMI; 2) Experienced a revenue decline of 30 percent or more and was able to retain LMI positions as a result of grant funding; or 3) Was able to create LMI jobs as a result of grant funding, are categorized as, 4) Urgent Need.

3.3.6.2 Urgent Need Objective

Under the CDBG-DR Federal Regulations, HUD determined that an Urgent Need exists within the presidentially declared counties. An Urgent Need exists because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health/welfare of a community, the existing conditions are recent or recently became urgent, and the Sub-grantee or State cannot finance the activities on its own because other funding sources are not available. To the extent allowed under federal regulation, all Business Owners which cannot meet the LMI National Objective are placed into the Urgent Need category, wherever possible under the requirements of this National Objective.

Under this National Objective, the State reports and maintains documentation on the number of businesses assisted.

3.3.7 Owner of Subject Business and Property

Business Owners with greater than 20% ownership are eligible to apply for assistance, and the application must be on behalf all owners. To be assisted, businesses must be currently owned by at least one person who also held ownership prior to the storm and has retained at least 20% ownership in the business.

For businesses where no owner has greater than 20% ownership, the business may be eligible if they can provide one of the following:

- Written approval from all other owners to apply for assistance;
- Written approval from the business' Board of Directors (if applicable) to apply for assistance.

New business entities formed after the storm from a single entity that were affected by the storm may only be eligible under legitimate circumstances on a case-by-case basis such as entities divided due to divorce or dissolution of a partnership.

Verification includes validation of information through three consecutive 2010-2013 Federal Tax Returns, one of which must account for the year of the storm, as well as confirmation of ownership structure and any associated changes. Additionally, information required includes full name, address, and Social Security Number for any owner(s) present during the time in question in order to conduct the required Anti-Fraud Waste and Abuse check.

Complex business structures may be required to submit an organizational chart with information such as business name(s), entity types, owners, address of owned/leased properties, operations conducted by each entity, assistance being requested, and other details pertinent to business relationships.

A holding company must own the property for which it is claiming working capital, mitigation, or repair expenses. Property owned by individuals or other entities is not eligible for reimbursement under a holding company's application.

An operating company is eligible for reimbursement of property-related expenses if the operating company, one or more of the individual business owners, or a spouse of a business owner owns the property, and the requested expenses were paid by the operating company (i.e.: proof of

payment is from the operating company's business account). An exception may be made for expenses paid by an individual or another entity if a loan agreement, signed by both lending and borrowing parties, is provided, showing that the funds were borrowed and will be paid back. Proof of loss/ownership must be documented for all items paid by another entity.

Ownership of property must be documented by a deed(s) showing current and time-of-storm ownership.

3.3.7.1 Business Owners with Criminal Convictions or Charges

All Business Owners with criminal convictions or charges must disclose this information on their SBA Personal History Form (SBA Form 912).

Business Owners that do not disclose criminal charges or convictions, have repeat offenses, are currently serving sentences, are currently on probation or parole, or are currently charged with committing a crime are not eligible for assistance.

Business Owners with criminal convictions may be eligible for assistance if they meet the following requirements:

- The charge(s) occurred greater than 10 years from the date of application for assistance;
- The applicant provides documentation of sentence(s) served to their Business Advisor.

3.3.7.2 Deceased Business Owners

If the owner of the damaged business passed away *after* the storm that damaged the business, the deceased Business Owner has to meet all eligibility requirements. Income determination is based on the new Business Owner. The new Business Owner must agree to own and operate the business after the project is completed for the full compliance period of the grant.

If the Business Owner of the damaged business or property passed away *before* the storm, the new Business Owner has to meet all eligibility requirements and is processed for assistance in the same manner as all other Business Owners. The new Business Owner can attend the appointment, complete paper work, make decisions and must agree to own and operate the business after the project is completed for the full compliance period of the grant.

3.3.7.3 Trusts

Businesses held in trust for the benefit of natural persons may be eligible as long as the Business was held in trust at the time of the storm. Where covenants apply, the trustee's powers must include the ability to encumber the Business Property with a covenant; in the event that the Business Property is not owned by the trustee, trustee must obtain prior consent from the owner of the Business Property to encumber the Business Property with a covenant. If the trustee does not possess authority to encumber the Business Property with a covenant, trustee's award will be limited to activities in which covenants are not applicable.

The applicable Grant Agreement must be executed by trustee(s) unless the trust distributes the Business Property to a beneficiary, in which event the beneficiary receiving the Business Property must execute the applicable Grant Agreement.

If a business is owned by one or more trusts, the following must be provided for each trust applicant:

- A copy of the trust agreement;
- List of all parties to the trust (trustee(s), beneficiary(ies)); and
- Social Security numbers for all parties to the trust (to be used for anti-fraud, waste and abuse review)

3.3.8 Citizenship and Eligible Immigrants

The Business Owner must be a United States citizen or an eligible immigrant as verified by at least one of the following:

- A valid U.S. Passport;
- A valid U. S. Birth Certificate;
- New York State Enhanced Driver's License
- Certificate of Naturalization;
- Verification through SAVE, an online verification system to validate that Business owner is an immigrant eligible for federal benefits.

3.3.9 Material Misrepresentation

At the State's sole discretion, any activities/information/documentation which indicates a material misrepresentation by an applicant may result in an applicant's entire application, as well as any other NY Rising application(s) associated with the applicant, being deemed ineligible and/or subject to further investigation.

3.3.10 Eligible Small Business Assistance Activities

Program funds cover the following items (list subject to change):

- Repair/replacement of damage to real property that is a direct result of the storm including, but not limited to:
 - Roof repair/replacement;
 - Window/door repair/replacement;
 - Siding repair/replacement;
 - Flooring repair/replacement;
 - Drywall/finishing to pre-event condition;
 - Insulation;
 - Bathroom repair/rehabilitation;
 - Foundation repairs;
 - Kitchen cabinet replacement;
 - Well/septic replacement or connection to municipal system;
 - Electrical system repair/replacement;
 - Dock and boat slip repairs/reconstruction;
 - Bulkhead repairs/reconstruction;
- Working Capital (as defined by the Program);
- Environmental health hazard mitigation costs related to the repair or rehabilitation of

disaster-impacted property (i.e., lead based paint abatement, asbestos removal, mold remediation, or other health hazards) including testing and clearance requirements. At the sole discretion of the State's Certifying Officer, costs related to compliance with environmental law and authority may be covered in excess of the Program award cap;

- Accessibility modifications, including those that are completed on the property if the property was not accessible prior to the Storms; and/or
- Repair, replacement, or reimbursement for the following items damaged/lost as a direct result of the Storms:
 - Machinery;
 - Equipment;
 - Furniture;
 - Fixtures;
 - Supplies;
 - Inventory*;
 - Commercial vehicles.**

**Type of inventory loss being requested should always correlate to documented damages. In order to be eligible for inventory reimbursement, documentation via a third party loss report and subsequent proof of purchase(s) must be provided. In qualified cases where a third party loss report noting inventory loss is not available, an alternative calculation method using the federal tax filings from the year before the storm may be used at the discretion of the State. Receipts for post-storm inventory purchases for a reasonable time period following the storm must be provided. If there are no documented losses and the applicant's tax filings do not include an inventory value and cost of goods sold amount, an applicant cannot qualify for inventory reimbursement.*

***On-road, special-purpose, commercial vehicles that are dedicated 100% for business use may be eligible for assistance only if they meet State-specified requirements. An official disaster loss report assigning a value to the damaged vehicle must be provided; proof of ownership of the vehicle prior to the time of the storm must be provided; proof of insurance at the time of the storm must be provided; commercial lettering must be affixed permanently to the vehicle. Any vehicle replacement must be reasonable (similar make/model/year/condition). Proof of insurance for all replacement vehicles must be provided. Incremental costs associated with the purchase of a new or upgraded version of the commercial vehicle will not be covered.*

All construction or construction-related requests for reimbursement are eligible only if they were **incurred before the date that is one year after the date of the disaster event or before the date on which the person or entity applies for CDBG-DR assistance, whichever is earlier.**

If a business has future repairs related to the recovery from the impacts of the disaster event, those repairs or activities are eligible for reimbursement, provided they comply with all CDBG-DR requirements. If a business has submitted an application to the Small Business Program, they may

not incur costs or commence new work until they have received environmental clearance and written approval from the State. If they have already started work, they must cease work until they have received environmental clearance or else they may not be eligible to receive CDBG-DR funds for their project. The project is also subject to Davis Bacon and related labor compliance acts for any future construction costs incurred after they have applied to the Program.

Please note that third party damage assessments, which note Proof of Loss*, are used to determine the eligible items for repair, replacement, or reimbursement under this Program. If there is no such document available, a Program inspection is required. Any requests for deviation in items or amounts from the Proof of Loss document must be accompanied with detailed summary of the request, justification for the why the request is being made, and 3rd party documentation noting estimated cost and/or scope of work. All requests for deviation must be approved by the State.

**Applicants who own multiple businesses that are applying to the program must submit separate Proof of Loss documents for each business, which clearly identify the damages to each separate entity. Additional information may also be requested.*

3.3.10.1 Working Capital

Working capital for this program is defined as eligible rent/mortgage costs, property taxes, employee salaries, and utility costs (gas, electric and water). In order to be eligible to receive working capital, a business must reasonably show its business operations were hindered as a direct result of the storm; hindrance to business operations includes an interruption in normal revenue stream or an inability to conduct business.¹ For traditional operating companies, proof of damage must reasonably support the claim that business operations were hindered; types of damage include, but are not limited to, building damages, flooding and power outages. Lost revenues must be clearly attributable to storm damages as evidenced by the timing of the decrease (in the months immediately following the storm) and the extent and nature of the damage incurred. Businesses may be required to provide a completed Monthly Revenue Form to determine the financial effect of the storm on operations. Any applicant that cannot show a hindrance on business operations is not presumed ineligible for assistance for any other eligible unmet need as a direct result of storm damage (e.g. Property damage/repairs, fixtures, etc. incurred by a real estate holding company).

Working capital may be provided for an eligible applicant in combination with funds for the eligible, unmet need or as the only source of assistance as determined and approved by the State. The maximum amount of working capital assistance available is determined by the level of direct damage incurred by the business as described below:

- 1) Applicants that suffered direct physical property storm damage that hindered business

¹ Please note: following a February 2017 HUD Finding of this Program, any references specific to using unmet need to determine the working capital award are struck and replaced with the procedure followed by the Program. *This change is only being made to working capital assistance; no other funding categories are impacted by this change.* Program funds a business's monthly expenses, post-storm, which is both necessary and reasonable. Program calculates 6 months of all eligible working capital expenses except property taxes using a monthly average based on the three-month quarter before the storm, to show the level of expenses incurred by the healthy business, before any storm damage occurred. Property taxes for all applicants are reimbursed based on the actual 6 months following the storm.

operations may receive assistance of 6 months of eligible expenses, up to a maximum of \$50,000.

- 2) Applicants that experienced physical damage that hindered business operations and can demonstrate that they retain six or more full time equivalent employees and positions at the time of application to the Program, and can further demonstrate that 51% of those employees and/or positions are low to moderate income based on the position's annual salary or wages and the area's household income for a single person, may be eligible up to a maximum of \$75,000 working capital:
 - **Eligibility:** Applicants that suffered direct property storm damage resulting in hindered business operations and that retain more than 6.0 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employee positions, of which more than 51% are LMI
 - **Effect:** Working capital is increased from \$50,000 up to a maximum of \$75,000
 - **Constraints:** The total maximum grant amount an applicant is eligible to receive supersedes the eligible working capital amount. If an applicant is only eligible for the base grant of \$50,000, their eligible working capital is limited to \$50,000 regardless of FTE/LMI status.
 - **Required Documentation:** Payroll records for all of 2014 (which correspond to the Q4 2014 NYS-45 employee wages for non-seasonal businesses, and peak quarter 2014 NYS-45 for seasonal businesses). Payroll must include list of employees, hours worked and wages paid over a 12 month period. Business Demographics Form must correspond to payroll and tie back to the associated NYS-45.
 - **Calculation:** Working Capital calculation is based on documentation for the quarter prior to the storm, with the exception of property taxes, which is calculated based on the actual costs of property taxes for the 6 months after the storm.
- 3) Applicants that incurred indirect damage that hindered business operations, caused by documented power outages, road closures or inability to conduct business due to storm related damages (loss of potable water, threat to health/safety, etc.) for greater than or equal to 120 hours (5 days) may receive assistance of 6 months of eligible expenses, up to a maximum of \$25,000.
- 4) Applicants that incurred indirect damage that hindered business operations, caused by documented power outages or road closures or inability to conduct business due to storm related damages (loss of potable water, threat to health/safety, etc.) for greater than 48 hours, but less than 120 hours (5 days) may receive assistance of 6 months of eligible expenses, up to a maximum of \$10,000.
- 5) Applicants that incurred indirect damage that hindered business operations, caused by documented power outages or road closures or inability to conduct business due to storm related damages (loss of potable water, employee inability to work, threat to health/safety, etc.) for less than 48 hours are not eligible for working capital assistance, but may request assistance for physical property losses (such as refrigerated inventory losses).

The power outage for the area in which the business is located must be verified through the business' utility provider along with certification by the Business Owner to substantiate eligibility. To substantiate eligibility, road closures or inability to conduct business need to be verified through documentation from local government(s) along with certification by the Business Owner.

All applicants applying for working capital assistance must provide documentation of the following costs incurred and/or paid by the business (in addition to mandatory application documents) for the 3 consecutive months* prior to the storm:

- Rent/Mortgage as evidenced by an executed Lease/Mortgage from the time of the storm. If the business changed location after the storm, an executed Lease/Mortgage from the new location is also required;
- Proof Property taxes were paid (if not included in the escrow payment of a mortgage payment) for the 6 months following the qualifying Storm date; if the local assessor waived the property taxes for any time following the qualifying Storm event, then property taxes are not included in the working capital calculation;
- Employee wages as evidenced by the NYS-45 (NYS Employee Wage Reporting Form) from the quarter before the storm for non-seasonal businesses, or the peak quarter before the storm for seasonal businesses; and
- Electricity, Water and Gas Utilities as evidence by Utility Service Provider Bills*.

**All expenses, with the exception of property taxes, submitted must be for the same consecutive 3 month period.*

*** Utility bills are evaluated based on the bill date, not the due date of the bill.*

The following additional working capital assistance policies apply for certain business types:

- Business Owner Income/Wages/Draws: Business Owner Income/Wages/Draws are not an eligible working capital expense. In addition, if the business is a sole proprietorship and the business files a Schedule C, salaries to non-arm's length employees (i.e. spouses) are not an eligible working capital expense;
- Home-based Businesses:
 - Applicants who claim business income on a Personal Tax Return (e.g.1040) must have completed IRS Form 8829 to be eligible for working capital assistance (reimbursement of employee wages is not affected by this requirement);
 - Home-based businesses are eligible for reimbursement of working capital expenses up to the percentage of the home used for business as noted on the business's most recent tax return (form 8829), subject to all duplication of benefits reviews. Employee wages are not subject to this limitation;
 - Home-based agricultural businesses may self-certify, if no other documentation is available, the portion of land dedicated to various uses using the corresponding self-certification form. If less than 1% of total acreage is for non-agricultural uses, then 100% of the property will be considered for working capital purposes. If more than 1% is dedicated to non-commercial uses, then the percentage of land dedicated to agricultural use (rounded to the nearest whole percent) will be applied for working capital expenses;

- Applicants who claim business income on a Business Tax Return are eligible for working capital costs as documented on the business' tax return. The applicant must show invoices or statements and proof of payment by the business for requested items in order to substantiate that business expenses noted on the business return are a portion of total home costs correlating to the percentage use of home for business;
- Additional information may be requested at GOSR's discretion to verify eligibility and/or eligible activities for home based businesses;
- Seasonal Businesses: Seasonal businesses should provide working capital documentation for the most recent 3 consecutive months (prior to the storm) within the business' 6 month peak revenue generation season;
- Coastal Fishing Businesses: Boat and/or slip rental/mortgage and fuel expenses are eligible working capital expenses for coastal fishing businesses.
- Real Estate Holding Companies: a hindrance to business operations includes a reduction in rents received for the damaged property as a result of direct damage incurred from the storm. In order to show a reduction in rents constitutes a hindrance on business operations, documentation must show a decrease in monthly rental revenue of 30% or more for the 12 months following the storm as compared to the 12 months preceding the storm. A decrease in rental revenue from non-arm's length transactions (e.g. rent from an operating company to a related holding company) does not constitute a hindrance to business operations.

More information on working capital assistance can be found in Section 3.9.

3.3.10.2 Reimbursements and Future Proposals

Business Owners who sustained damage to their business as a result of an eligible storm and have made repairs or replaced equipment, materials, fixtures, or building repairs may be eligible for assistance from the State in the form of reimbursement payments. Reimbursement payments may be provided in whole or in part for out-of-pocket funds spent by Business Owners on eligible, uncompensated activities. Business Owners may seek reimbursement alone, or in combination with an additional Award to cover any repairs that still need to be completed in order to restore their business to pre-storm conditions.

To be eligible for reimbursement payments, itemized receipts or itemized invoices with proof of payment (receipts, cancelled checks or credit/debit card statements showing charges), must be provided for all activities requesting reimbursement. In addition, third party damage assessments noting the Proof of Loss must be provided.

Any reimbursements or future proposals for machinery, equipment, furniture or fixtures in excess of \$10,000 (in aggregate) requires Proof of Loss for the requested items. Proof of Loss must include either:

- Official third party itemized Proof of Loss report noting the item requested and the estimated value; **or**

- Pictures that clearly show damage incurred for each item requested and proof of prior ownership including value at the time of purchase.

Any reimbursements for machinery, equipment, furniture or fixtures* that have not been identified via one of the Proof of Loss options noted above, may be approved if both of the factors below are deemed reasonable per the Program’s discretion, up to a cap of \$10,000 (in aggregate):

- Purchases are consistent with non-itemized documentation of damages sustained;
- Purchases are consistent with business operations.

Any future proposals for machinery, equipment, furniture or fixtures* that have not been identified via one of the Proof of Loss options noted above, may be approved if all the factors below are deemed reasonable, up to a cap of \$10,000 (in aggregate):

- Purchases are consistent with non-itemized documentation of damages sustained;
- Purchases are consistent with business operations;
- SBDC Site Visit documenting all of the following for each item requested:
 - Description of item(s) (make/model/brand) and damage incurred;
 - Photographs and description of current condition of item(s) in question (or previous photos of item(s), if available, and an explanation of why the applicant no longer has the item(s)). If item(s) have been repaired, please provide all repair receipts related to damage (do not include general maintenance costs);
 - Purpose the item(s) have in essential business operations;
 - Description of how the business has been operating to date without purchasing replacement item(s).

**Vehicles, inventory, building repair, and working capital do not apply under this policy, as other policies are in place for these activities.*

For Business Owners requesting reimbursement for asset or property damage, the property must be:

- located outside the floodway and a Coastal Barrier Resources System **and**
- covered by flood insurance prior to receiving assistance (the property is not required to have been covered by flood insurance at the time of the disaster).
 - The floodway is defined by FEMA as the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. The floodway is located within a floodplain and is determined using the advisory base flood elevations.
 - To determine whether an applicant business is located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System, see <http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/index.html>.
- A site inspection may be required to verify damages incurred, and confirm the work has been completed and complies with Program requirements.

3.3.10.3 Ineligible Activities

Program funds do **NOT** cover the following items (list subject to change):

- Costs associated with refinancing of existing debt (except for outstanding credit card

- balances for eligible activities);
- General government expenses;
 - Political activities;
 - Replacement of lost business revenue;
 - Tax arrearages;
 - Purchase of construction equipment and tools purchased specifically for clean-up activities (rental fees for equipment and tools used for clean-up, as well as business-related tools, are eligible);
 - Losses related to a residential purpose regardless of the ownership structure; and
 - Any assistance to a business that does not meet the Program guidelines;
 - Losses resulting from disrepair, neglect, or improper construction methods existing prior to the storm.
 - Replacement of non-commercial vehicles (please see *3.3.9 Eligible Small Business Assistance Activities* for eligibility requirements for select commercial vehicles)

Applicants that suffered revenue losses without physical damage or power outages as outlined in Program Policies are not eligible for assistance, but may receive Business Mentor NY or SBDC technical assistance to identify business improvement opportunities, re-capture/expand markets or develop a revised business model.

3.3.10.4 Exceptions

In very limited circumstances and at the sole discretion of the State, The Program may consider an otherwise ineligible applicant for funding under the Program on an exceptions and case-by-case basis and at the discretion of the State. However, at no time is an applicant considered for approval on an exceptions basis if the applicant is ineligible to receive federal assistance due to the nature, timing of activities, results of the environmental review, location of the applicant, or failure to be classified as a small business by the Small Business Administration.

3.3.11 Prohibition of Assistance to Private Utilities

As required by the November 18, 2013 Federal Register Notice (FR-5696-N-06), the Small Business Program does not provide assistance to privately owned utilities.

3.4 Types of Activities

Applicants work with a Business Advisor to select the activities for which they seek grant assistance. While every dollar of grant assistance requires an environmental review, different activities require more or less extensive levels of environmental review. Below is a summary of general distinctions of eligible activities between a relatively less extensive environmental review and a relatively longer and more extensive period of review.

3.4.1 Eligible Activities: Categorically Excluded, Not Subject to Part 58

Activities requiring a less extensive environmental review include:

- Working capital (rent/mortgage, property taxes, utilities and employee wages);
- Repair, replacement, or reimbursement of movable machinery, equipment, inventory **not** dependent on construction, reconstruction, ground disturbance or structural modifications.

**Please note: If business is located in flood plain and receives CDBG-DR assistance for equipment, machinery, fixtures and/or other acquisitions, the business is required to obtain and maintain flood insurance, as prescribed by FEMA National Flood Insurance Policy.*

3.4.2 Eligible Activities: Categorically Excluded, Subject to Part 58 and/or Environmental Assessment

Activities requiring a more extensive and time consuming environmental review can include:

- Any immovable machinery, equipment, furniture or fixtures;
- Any construction/reconstruction activities;
- Activities requiring or dependent upon construction/reconstruction, if the applicant is requesting assistance for construction/reconstruction activities;
- Mitigation activities;

**Please note: If business is located in a flood plain and receives CDBG-DR assistance for these activities, the business is required to obtain and maintain flood insurance, as prescribed by FEMA National Flood Insurance Policy.*

3.4.3 Mitigation Activities

Depending on the level of damage incurred and geographic location, some businesses may be required to or opt to implement certain mitigation efforts. All businesses that experienced physical damages, regardless of the level of damage incurred or geographic location, may implement optional mitigation efforts. Additional program grant assistance for mitigation activities is limited to \$100,000.

3.4.3.1 Required Mitigation Activities

Businesses located in the floodplain conducting new construction of their entire building or repairing a building that was determined to be Substantially Damaged are required to implement certain mitigation efforts. Substantial Damage occurs when a property sustained damages equal to or exceeding 50% of its pre-storm Fair Market Value (FMV), as determined by a local authorized official (e.g., a code officer).

Business Owners can identify if their business is Substantially Damaged through any of the following methods:

- Receipt of a substantial damage letter by a Flood Plain Administrator;
- Inclusion of the business in FEMA and/or the municipality data set indicating the business was substantially damaged; or
- A total damage amount (the sum of the AA (“allowable Activities”, ECR (“Estimated Cost of Repair”, Architecture and Engineering estimates excluding bulkheads and elevation work) equal to or exceeding 50% of the pre-storm FMV.*

**Pre-storm FMV can be documented through a pre-storm appraisal, purchase contract, tax assessment or other documentation as approved by the State.*

If a business is required to complete mitigation activities, specifications for such efforts are determined by either the municipality or federal government, whichever is more stringent. Business Owners are advised to work with design professionals and their local building department

to ensure compliance with all required mitigation efforts.

3.4.3.2 Optional Mitigation Activities

All Business Owners that experienced direct physical damages who are eligible for program funding are also eligible to receive assistance for optional mitigation activities to help prevent future damage. Opportunities for mitigation should be considered for all requested repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction activities. Using risk-based criteria guidelines developed by the New York Department of State, the following activities may be eligible for the mitigation grant:

- Elevation of building, machinery, equipment, fixtures, and other essential structures (bulkheads, docks, etc.)
 - Examples: Elevation of a building, bulkhead, electrical system
 - Requirements:
 - Plans/specifications from a design professional noting how the activity will mitigate, and certification that the methods/materials meet appropriate standards
 - Confirmation of elevation in the form of an Elevation Certificate or other documentation is required
 - For properties within the 100 year flood plain, elevation must be a minimum of 1ft Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE), Base Flood Elevation (BFE), or municipal requirements, whichever is most stringent*

**For properties outside of the 100 year flood plan, elevation must be a minimum of 1ft above the documented height of flood waters*

- Use of flood proof materials below grade, such as tile or concrete, or fill of below grade areas
 - Example: Replacement of below grade carpet flooring with tile flooring
- Improvements to fortify buildings, machinery, equipment, fixtures, and other essential structures (bulkheads, docks, etc.) against storm forces
 - Examples: Installation of roof straps, flood vents, backflow valves; securing fuel tanks
 - Requirements:
 - Plans/specifications from a design professional noting how the activity will mitigate, and certification that the methods/materials meet appropriate standards
- Permanent improvements to more efficiently manage storm water surge/runoff, and/or minimize erosion
 - Examples: Installation or improvements to catch basins, drainage basins, rock revetments; bulkhead strengthening
 - Requirements:
 - Plans/specifications from a design professional noting how the activity will mitigate, and certification that the methods/materials meet appropriate standards

Ineligible mitigation measures include but are not limited to:

- Sandbags or other temporary barriers; and
- Generators or similar backup power systems (except for businesses conducting Critical Actions).

3.4.4 Flood Insurance

A CDBG-DR assisted business must obtain and maintain flood insurance in the amount of the value of the items procured with federal funds, as prescribed by FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program. Business Advisors may provide additional guidance to applicants, but funded activities requiring the assisted businesses to obtain and maintain flood insurance include, but are not limited to:

Flood Insurance Requirements (Applies to all applicants located in the 100 year floodplain)	
Building Coverage Required	Contents Coverage Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixtures/Immovable Machinery & Equipment• Construction/Repairs/Construction-Related Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Furniture• Movable Machinery & Equipment
Flood Insurance is NOT Required on: Inventory, working capital expenses or items ineligible for flood insurance through NFIP (docks, fishing traps, boats, etc.).	

3.5 Inspections

All Business Owners requesting assistance for construction-related activities may be required to have initial and final property inspections in order to verify damage received and confirm activities that receive funding have been completed. Business Owners requesting assistance for non-construction activities only are not subject to initial inspections, but may be subject to a final inspection to verify all activities for which assistance was requested was completed. For larger construction projects, businesses may be subject to additional inspections in order to verify work is progressing according to program guidelines.

3.5.1 Initial Inspection

The initial property inspection establishes an assessment of value for property damage incurred by the business. If an official third-party damage assessment from an approved alternate source is provided by the applicant, an initial property inspection may not be required. The assessment of value serves as the basis for determining funding amounts for rehabilitation, reconstruction or replacement. Every project which includes property damages and is subject to the initial property inspection has a work write-up performed on the initial inspection. The work write-up documents that the business was damaged from one of the Storms, provides information regarding damage received, and results in an assessment of value of future work or work that has already been completed (if applicable).

Only repairs for damage which are reasonably necessary for the operations of the business are included in the inspection and resulting assessment of value. Requests for reimbursements and submittal of future proposals items and amounts should correlate to the third party damage assessment. If the business sustained significant damage, the assessment of value is the lesser of the estimate to rehabilitate (repair) or reconstruct (rebuild). Estimates for mitigation repairs are not included in the initial inspection. During an inspection, an Environmental Considerations Questionnaire is completed to identify any potential environmental hazards. Please note the Environmental Considerations Questionnaire is different from the environmental review discussed in Section 3.7.

The assessment of value for repair is based upon returning the business to its pre-storm standards. All physical and personal property is excluded from the initial inspection:

- Examples of excluded items are:
 - Machinery (e.g., car lifts);
 - Equipment (e.g., canning equipment, sorting tables, engines);
 - Furniture;
 - Fixtures;
 - Supplies;
 - Inventory; and
 - Appliances.

3.5.1.1 Home-based Businesses

Home-based businesses are eligible for the percentage of the home's mortgage and utility expenses incurred six months after the storm as noted on the business' most recent tax return (form 8829), subject to all duplication of benefit reviews. All Applicants seeking assistance for their home-based business must meet the following requirements to be eligible for the Program:

- Applicants who claim business income on a Personal Tax Return (e.g.1040) must have completed IRS Form 8829 to be eligible for working capital assistance (reimbursement of employee wages is not affected by this requirement);
- Home-based businesses are eligible for reimbursement of working capital expenses up to the percentage of the home used for business as noted on the business's most recent tax return (form 8829), subject to all duplication of benefits reviews. Employee wages are not subject to this limitation;
- A home-based agricultural business may self-certify, if no other documentation is available, the portion of land dedicated to various uses using the corresponding self-certification form. If less than 1% of total acreage is for non-agricultural uses, then 100% of the property will be considered for working capital purposes. If more than 1% is dedicated to non-commercial uses, then the percentage of land dedicated to agricultural use (rounded to the nearest whole percent) will be applied for working capital expenses;
- Applicants who claim business income on a Business Tax Return are eligible for working capital costs as documented on the business' tax return. The applicant must show invoices or statements and proof of payment by the business for requested items in order to substantiate that business expenses noted on the business return are a portion of total home costs correlating to the percentage use of home for business;
- Home based businesses that file a business return, for all assistance requests, must provide clear documentation of the percentage of the home used for business activities. Photographic documentation may be requested as an alternative method to confirm the portion of the home used for business;
- Additional information may be requested at GOSR's discretion to verify eligibility and/or eligible activities for home based businesses.

Additionally, the following applies and is used to determine Applicant eligibility:

- Home-based businesses are only inspected for the portion of the home specifically allocated to business.
- A review is conducted during the Duplication of Benefits process to identify any potential overlap of Awards the homeowner may have received for their home.
- Proof of conforming use is not required for a pre-existing home business. Proof of conforming use from the municipality is required if the business established home-based operations post-storm.

3.5.1.2 Leasehold Businesses

- If the Business Owner is a leaseholder (not the property owner), the inspector inspects to

the standards that the Business Owner is responsible for within the terms of their lease. The inspector provides a narrative describing the scope of their inspection.

- If the property owner is also an applicant, the inspector performs a separate inspection under the property owner's application for the portion of the property damage not within the responsibility of the leaseholder.

3.5.1.3 Businesses with Bulkheads, Docks, or unique construction considerations

Businesses that require bulkhead, dock or other unique construction repairs may receive an additional initial inspection by a professional familiar with such construction in order to provide an accurate assessment of value based upon the unique nature of such work. This additional assessment of value is added to an applicant's initial inspection to determine a comprehensive assessment. Applicants must be prepared to provide all requisite permits during the application review.

3.5.1.4 Businesses with Value-Added Inventory

For businesses that experienced losses of Value-Added Inventory, value determinations are based upon the market value of inventory minus profit margin. Value-Added inventory is defined as inventory which increases in value through cultivation or manufacture; examples include agriculture, aquaculture, handmade and manufactured goods. Valuation determinations conducted by an expert 3rd party valuator (USDA, Ag Extension Services, etc.) are the preferred documentation for such losses. If an expert 3rd party valuation is not available, an inventory value determination utilizing objective data references--such as commodity exchanges, published market pricing, and historical data such as crop yields--may be prepared by Program personnel to document and support value determinations. Inventory valuation determinations serve as acceptable documentation for payment or reimbursement as approved by the State.

3.5.2 Final Inspection

Upon completion of repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction work, a program inspector conducts a final inspection. The purpose of the final inspection is to document that all work called for and environmental standards have been completed according to approved specifications.

Depending on the extent of activities completed, the Business Owner may also be required to provide municipal documentation such as a certificate of occupancy or equivalent documentation, indicating that the building is compliant with local code, and is habitable and/or closes out the construction/permit.

If any problems are identified in this inspection, the Program inspector notifies the Business Advisor within a reasonable amount of time for problems to be corrected.

Until problems are corrected, the Program will not disburse any additional payments and may take any necessary legal recourse.

3.6 Estimated Costs for Reimbursement or Repair

As discussed in Section 3.5, an initial property inspection establishes an assessment of value for property damage incurred by a business. Businesses that sustained storm damage and completed

repairs to their properties may be eligible for assistance from the Program in the form of reimbursement payments. Reimbursement payments may be provided in whole or in part for out-of-pocket funds spent by Business Owners to repair their property. Business Owner may seek reimbursement alone, or in combination with additional assistance to cover any additional repairs that still need to be completed in order to restore their property to pre-storm standards.

For work that has already been completed, the inspector provides an estimate of “Allowable Activities” (AA), which provides the Program’s assessment of value for eligible activities already completed by the Business Owner for reimbursement. Documentation of repairs along with two forms of cost documentation (invoice and proof of payment) provided by the Business Owner may be used to adjust the value of the AA and the resulting reimbursement payment(s). In lieu of an AA or ECR, an applicant may provide alternative documentation including, but not limited to, insurance damage reports, other third party damage reports, or other reasonable proof of damage as determined by the Program.

For work that has not yet been completed, an “Estimated Cost of Repair” (ECR) provides the Program’s assessment of value for future eligible activities to return the business to pre-storm standards. Documentation of future activities along with cost documentation (itemized estimates) provided by the Business Owner may be used to adjust the value of the ECR and the resulting future payment(s). In addition, a line item may be included to cover costs of hiring a licensed architect or engineer for professional design services related to construction. ECR cost estimates over \$2,000 are subject to Davis-Bacon Wage Requirements.

All Award amounts are based upon review of estimates (for work to be completed) or receipts (for work already completed) from the Business Owner and are limited by the applicant’s determined Program Maximum Benefit. All receipts and estimates are reviewed against the Business Owner’s AA or ECR by the State or one of its Agents to verify repairs are eligible, reasonable and necessary in order to return the business to pre-storm conditions. As repairs are completed, receipts must be provided for all activities to document that the work was completed and that funds were used for eligible activities. In lieu of an AA or ECR, an applicant may provide alternative documentation including, but not limited to, insurance damage reports, other third party damage reports, or other reasonable proof of damage as determined by the Program.

3.7 Environmental Review

All activities submitted for Program assistance require environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 58 contain the environmental review requirements for responsible entities managing CDBG-DR funding. Critically, until completion of the applicable environmental review requirements, neither the Small Business Program nor any participant in the development process, including public or private nonprofit or for-profit entities, or any of their contractors, may commit HUD assistance through the Small Business Program, or undertake an activity that would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice or reasonable alternatives.

Specific instructions concerning environmental review requirements are made available to all recipients, sub-recipients, or contractors. All environmental review activities are carried out and documented in the Environmental Review Record (ERR). All determinations concerning 24 CFR Part 58 are made by the Environmental Team, including, but not limited to the categorization of projects or activities, the applicability of all laws referenced in 24 CFR Part 58, and the substantive components of any environmental review documents.

3.7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

HUD's Environmental Review Procedures allow grantees to assume environmental review responsibilities. In addition:

- The Governors' Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), acting under the auspices of Homes and Community Renewal (HCR) and Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), serves as the Responsible Entity (RE), responsible for undertaking compliance efforts for the Program.
- GOSR submits any requests for release of funds directly to HUD for review and approval.
- GOSR is responsible to perform the Environmental Review Records (ERRs) or contract out for a preparer of the ERRs.
- GOSR is responsible for determining whether certain activities are exempt or categorically excluded from environmental review pursuant to and conditional upon the applicable laws and regulations, and appropriately document such determinations.
- The Environmental Team conducts an environmental analysis and prepares compliance documentation in support of the broad and site specific environmental reviews, utilizing a tiered approach when appropriate, in accordance with HUD's regulations and SEQRA.
- GOSR reviews all environmental draft documents as outlined in the required documentation and signs all documents requiring responsible entity or agency official signatures.
- When appropriate, a tiered environmental review is utilized. For tiered reviews, a broad, or Tier 1, review is completed before HUD releases funds and a site-specific, or Tier 2, review is completed for a site before funds are committed to that particular site. The site specific analysis, consisting of the Site Specific Checklist and supporting documentation is completed by the Environmental Team. The site specific ERRs are reviewed and signed off by GOSR. Once these reviews are completed there can be a commitment of funds.
- For reimbursement cases, if it is determined that a business requires abatement for environmental hazards, the business is responsible to comply with applicable environmental regulations.

3.8 Verification of Benefits (VOB)

Section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (42 U.S.C. § 5155) 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 program or from insurance or any other source. In accordance with the Stafford Act, DR funds issued through the CDBG program may not be used for any costs

for which other disaster recovery assistance was previously provided for the same purpose.

Generally, financial assistance received from another source that is provided for same purpose as the CBDG-DR funds is considered a Duplication of Benefit (DOB). The State's policy is in accordance with HUD's Federal Register Notice 5582-N-01 published in the *Federal Register/Vol. 76, No. 221, page 71060/Wednesday, November 16, 2011*.

Applicants are required to disclose all sources of disaster recovery assistance received, and on behalf of the State, the Verification Agent verifies the amounts and uses of previously awarded disaster recovery funds. All Business Owners are required to sign a subrogation agreement which subrogates to the State any duplicative proceeds for the business's recovery, up to the amount of the Program award.

3.8.1 Potentially Duplicative Assistance

Applicants must consider all assistance available to them. This includes all benefits, including cash, insurance proceeds, grants from FEMA, SBA loans, as well as any other assistance received by the applicant from other local, state or Federal programs, or other non-profit, private sector, or charitable funding. Business Owners should pay special attention to the following potential sources of benefits:

Examples of potentially duplicative assistance include:

- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP);
- Private Insurance;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- Small Business Administration (SBA);
- Empire State Development (ESD);
- Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR);
- New York State Energy and Research Development Authority (NYSERDA);
- Utility Companies (e.g. National Grid, NYSEG); and,
- NY Rising Housing Recovery Programs (for home-based businesses).

Applicants are also required to report all assistance reasonably anticipated. "Reasonably anticipated funds include assistance that has been awarded, but has not yet been received," but don't include situations where the funding source and/or the amount is in question. 78 Fed. Reg. at 71062.

Upon completion of the Verification of Benefits process and a final review by the State, Business Owners eligible to receive an Award receive notification through an award letter.

3.8.2 Declining SBA Assistance

If a Business Owner applies to the SBA and is approved, but declined assistance, they must communicate in detail why the assistance was declined by completing the SBA Loan Declination Form and providing any correspondences sent to or received from SBA. Per federal guidance, the State reviews and approves / denies the justification provided based on a determination of necessity

and reasonableness. In such cases, the State performs additional underwriting to inform the final determination of reasonableness for an applicant's decision to decline an SBA loan.

If it has been six months or more since the applicant declined eligible SBA funds at the time the State performs Verification of Benefits on the file, these funds will not be counted toward the applicant's file.

If a Business Owner chooses not to apply to SBA, or applies and is rejected, they are still eligible for Program funding.

3.8.3 Non-duplicative Expenditures

Only funds received for the same purpose are considered a Duplication of Benefit (DOB). For example, funds received from SBA for one specific type of machinery are not considered a duplication of funds received from this Program for a different type of machinery.

Funds that have been received in other federal programs may not always be determined as a DOB. The Business Owner must provide documentation to support the expenditures.

- Funds received from a private loan, not guaranteed by SBA, are not duplicative.
- Assets or line of credit available to the applicant, such as a checking or savings accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, pension or retirement benefits, credit cards, mortgages, lines of credit or life insurance are not duplicative
- Funds used for a different, eligible purpose are not duplicative. If Business Owners receive assistance for generally the same purpose, but use the funds for separate eligible purposes, then the funds may not be duplicative. Business Owners must document their use of the funds to evidence that it was used for different purposes.

3.9 Underwriting

3.9.1 Grants

Only those businesses that have demonstrated Viability are eligible under this Program; a business is considered Viable if it is currently open and operating or actively working to reopen. All grant applicants undergo a review by the Underwriting Agent and/or the State to ensure the application is complete and eligible for assistance.

Personal resources and business assets are not counted towards unmet need when determining eligibility for grant assistance.

3.9.2 Working Capital Due to the overwhelming need to strengthen small businesses and revitalize storm affected communities, working capital for this program is defined as utility costs (gas, electric and water), employee salaries, property taxes and rent/mortgage costs. For businesses requesting working capital assistance, Business Advisors determine an estimated monthly working capital need as the monthly average of the three consecutive months prior to the storm of working capital costs. Seasonal businesses should provide the most recent pre-storm quarter within the six month period of when at least 70% of their revenue is generated.

Required documentation for working capital includes three consecutive months (Q3 2012 for Superstorm Sandy, Q2 2011 for Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee) of:

- Rent/Mortgage as evidenced by an executed Lease/Mortgage;
- Employee Wages as evidenced by the NYS-45 (NYS Employee Wage Reporting Form);
- Electricity, Water and Gas Utilities as evidence by Utility Service Provider Bills*;and,
- Property Taxes as evidenced by official bills or statements of 6 months' worth of property taxes for the 6 months immediately following the storm event. Businesses located in communities whose local municipalities waived property taxes for the same period of time are not eligible for such expenses.

**Utility bills are evaluated based on the bill date, not the due date of the bill.*

The Underwriting Agent reviews submitted documentation and the applicant's file to ensure all requests are "arm's length transactions." Transactions made by related parties or entities are not eligible for working capital assistance. The State or one of its Agents has authority to determine if a submitted transaction is determined to be an "arm's length transaction." The Underwriting Agent then calculates the estimated monthly working capital need and approves total working capital assistance as determined by the applicant's maximum working capital assistance (Sections 3.9.2 and 3.3.10.1). If the applicant's working capital request is less than their Maximum Grant Benefit, the applicant has the ability to submit for eligible activities such as inventory, machinery, equipment and other eligible activities up to their Grant Maximum Benefit based upon current program policies.

Upon final approval and execution of their grant agreements, open and operational businesses may receive a lump sum payment directly to the applicant for working capital needs. Currently closed businesses must reopen and submit for reimbursement of working capital expenses to receive working capital award funding.

3.10 Total Award Determination

The Program's goal is to provide a holistic solution to meet a Business Owner's unmet need through the provision of grants to assist with recovery of small businesses and encourage economic development for communities affected by Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene and/or Tropical Storm Lee. Total Award determination is composed of a review of the Business Owner's unmet need through development of a Preliminary Project Budget, a Verification of Benefits, and determination of eligibility for grants within program maximum benefit caps. In an effort to assist businesses in stabilizing their operation and preventing additional undue burden, total Award determination is completed by utilizing all eligible types of grant assistance, provided the Business Owner has additional eligible, uncompensated costs. An example of an Award determination is located in Section 3.10.3.

3.10.1 Preliminary Project Budget

The Preliminary Project Budget, as evidence by projected costs and costs incurred, provides the Business Owner's estimate of the all basic costs requested in order to return the business to pre-storm standards. The Business Advisors review the application and assist in determining a

Preliminary Project Budget by identifying the needed repairs, rehabilitation, reconstruction or replacement of assets, as well as working capital funds necessary for recovery of the business.

When determining the Preliminary Project Budget, the Business Advisor takes into account unmet need as determined by the Proof of Loss Statements, documentation for work already completed and future work estimates provided by third parties.

For business assets, the Proof of Loss Statements* and/or estimates are used to make a determination of what are necessary and reasonable costs. In a scenario where one business lost an asset and another business paid for the replacement, the entity that experienced the loss will be provided assistance for the item. Proof of ownership and loss must be documented. For working capital, historic records are used to determine a necessary and reasonable working capital funding level.

**Applicants who own multiple businesses that are applying to the program must submit separate Proof of Loss Statements for each business, which clearly identify the damages to each separate entity. Additional information may also be requested.*

All Preliminary Project Budgets are broken into the following categories:

- Machinery & Equipment;
- Furniture;
- Fixtures;
- Inventory;
- Reimbursement (clean up);
- Mitigation; and,
- Working capital

3.10.2 Program Maximum Benefit

The State analyzed the needs of the affected communities and the availability of funding and derived the following funding limits to maximize the use of the limited federal funds.

The maximum funding Award for each type of assistance is not a minimum threshold required to order to receive assistance. Awards are no greater than the amount needed to cover eligible, unmet repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement, reimbursement, and working capital needs after accounting for all federal, State, and local sources of disaster-related assistance.

3.10.2.1 Grants

Eligible applicants are considered for a grant up to their determined Program Grant Maximum Benefit.

Program Grant Maximum Benefit is determined by the Business Owner's eligibility for each type of grant assistance: Small Business, Seasonal or Coastal Fishing, Economic Hardship and Mitigation. Eligibility for types of assistance determines a Business Owner's Program Grant Maximum Benefit. Maximum benefit for each type of grant assistance is cumulative and subject

to the business showing sufficient documented, eligible unmet need and meeting all conditions required for each type of assistance. Maximum benefit for each type of grant assistance is:

- Small Business: \$50,000 maximum
- Seasonal **or** Coastal Fishing: \$50,000 maximum
- Economic Hardship: \$50,000 maximum
- Mitigation: \$100,000 maximum

3.10.2.2 Total Program Maximum Benefit

Total Program Maximum Benefit is capped at \$250,000. In order to receive the Total Program Maximum Benefit, a business must show sufficient documented, eligible unmet need, and meet all conditions required for each type of grant assistance: small business, seasonal or coastal fishing business, demonstration of economic hardship and mitigation.

3.10.3 Award Calculation

All Awards for the Program are calculated in a uniform fashion in accordance with the following policies.

Calculation of an Award begins with a review of proof of loss documentation against the Preliminary Project Budget (Section 3.10.1). The Business Owner submits a request for assistance based upon the Preliminary Project Budget. The Program Grant Maximum Benefit is determined by the types of assistance for which the Business is eligible.

The State reviews the Preliminary Project Budget to identify any funds received from other sources which are determined a DOB (Section 3.8). Any items identified as a Duplication of Benefits (DOB) is deducted from the Preliminary Project Budget. The result is the Final Unmet Need Amount. A review is conducted by State staff to ensure all amounts as outlined in the Preliminary Project Budget, DOB review and Final Unmet Need amount correspond.

If the Final Unmet Need Amount does not exceed the Program Grant Maximum Benefit, the Final Unmet Need Amount becomes the Maximum Award Amount.

If the unmet need exceeds the Program Grant Maximum Benefit, the Grant Maximum Benefit amount becomes the Maximum Grant Award amount. Upon application of program assistance, if remaining physical unmet need is \$10,000 or greater, the Business Owner must complete a simple business plan form describing how the business will address the remaining unmet need to continue operations.

The Underwriting Agent determines the maximum Award amount after underwriting the application and receiving the Verification Agent's Verification of Benefits determination. The file and Award calculation undergo a quality control review and approval by the State prior to the closing meeting. The Business Owner is notified of the Total Program Award after a quality control review is performed.

	Sample Award Calculation	Amount
1.	Additional Total Loss Documentation	\$35,000
2.	Identify Business Owner's Request for Assistance	\$100,000
3.	Identify All Potentially Duplicative Assistance	\$35,000
4.	Deduct Assistance Determined to be Duplicative	\$30,000
5.	Final Unmet Need (Step 1 minus Step 3)	\$70,000
6.	Maximum Grant Program Benefit	\$50,000
7.	Maximum Grant Award Amount (lesser of Step 4 or 5)	\$50,000
8.	Total Program Award	\$50,000

3.10.3.1 Cash Receipts

Paid-in-cash receipts are accepted provided they meet the requirements noted below.

All "Paid in Cash" receipts will be verified by the State. Any cash receipts that cannot be verified, for any reason, will be denied for assistance. At the State's sole discretion, additional forms of verification may be requested. Also at the State's sole discretion, any activities/information which indicates possible fraud may result in an applicant's entire application, as well as any other application(s) submitted to NY Rising, being deemed ineligible and/or subject to further investigation.

The following is required of each paid-in-cash receipt for it to be deemed eligible for reimbursement:

- Must be on vendor letterhead;
- Must be legible;
- Must outline items purchased;
- Must include the date items were purchased;
- Must be noted "Paid in Full"; and,
- Must be signed by the vendor.

3.10.3.2 Exceptions

In select instances, the Program may consider exceptions to policies and procedures, only as supported by compelling documentation for the requested exception. All policy exceptions are at the sole discretion of the State, and all determinations are final.

3.11 Requests for Construction Assistance

3.11.1 In-Progress Construction Projects

Any business requesting construction assistance is required at the time of application to stop all construction or construction related work in order to be eligible for construction or construction related assistance for costs incurred after the time of application. Once a business applies for construction assistance, any in-progress projects are subject to environmental review and may not proceed until environmental review is successfully completed and the applicant receives, from GOSR, authorization to start work. The project may also be subject to Davis-Bacon wage requirements (if over \$2,000). The applicant should work closely with the Business Advisor to determine the compliance requirements related to their future work. In order

to be eligible for assistance, Business Owners with in-progress construction projects must also meet all additional program requirements including but not limited to scope of work, contract and contract rider documentation; and securing additional funds for the project. Any rehabilitation is subject to the same requirements.

3.11.2 Verifying and Securing Business Owner Funds and Payment

HUD requires the Program to prove all required funding to complete a construction project is in place before the Program commits any money to that project. A Business Owner may need to contribute insurance, FEMA, SBA loans, or their own personal funds in order to receive assistance for a construction project. An applicant must provide evidence of available funds to complete the entire scope of work in the construction contract plus any program applied contingencies in the form of a bank statement, an open line of credit, or certification from their financial institution.

Applicants will utilize an electronic reporting system to request disbursement of grant funds. After the first disbursement, invoices and proof of purchase(s) are required before funds can be received.

The following is the process for disbursement:

- All advances are based on total project cost less contingency, unless a contingency request has been approved (for more information on contingency, please see 3.11.6 Construction Contingency Request Form).
- Advance #1 (40 percent of approved project cost): Upon receipt of the Authorization to Start Work Letter, 40 percent of the approved project cost advancement will be processed.
- Advance #2 (40 percent of approved project cost):
 - The second 40 percent payment will not be provided until all of the following are collected and verified:
 - If applicable, all payrolls to date are uploaded and approved
 - Receipts and /or invoices with proof of payment are provided for 100 percent of first advance*
 - Progress inspection completed to verify substantial construction progress
 - Interim Payment Certification signed by Applicant
- Final Payment (20 percent of approved project cost)**
 - The final 20 percent payment will not be provided until all of the following are verified:
 - If applicable, all payrolls to date uploaded and approved
 - Receipts and /or invoices with proof of payment are provided for 100% of all project costs**

- Final inspection completed to verify project completion
- Additional project completion documentation provided and approved deemed by the scope of the project (e.g. Certificate of Occupancy)

**This evidence may be a cancelled check, debit/credit card statement or other proof of payment from the Applicant to the Contractor, and unconditional lien release acknowledging receipt of all funds paid to date from the Contractor.*

***If any additional Business Owner funds are required prior to the final payment, the Business Owner must provide evidence that the balance of Business Owner funds were paid to the Contractor.*

If any approved project is not completed and paid for in full or does not successfully pass inspection, the grant would be in default and the funds may be subject to recapture.

3.11.3 Selecting Architects, Engineers and Contractors

Before a local building department approves and issues building permits, they may require that a licensed architect and/or engineer (design professional) submit stamped plans and/or other submissions. The Business Owner may want to consult with an architect and/or engineer prior to or once they receive their award letter. Architects and/or engineers can perform a number of services, such as getting construction plans approved by the building department, helping the Business Owner find a Contractor, assisting with leveling construction bids, monitoring construction progress and quality, advising the Business Owner during construction, and ensuring the Contractor performs well. If requested assistance includes construction work, the Business Owner is required to submit a scope of work created by the design professional prior to permitting for the Program’s approval. The scope must:

- Cover elements identified in need of repair;
- Comply with any required mitigation efforts; and,
- Comply with federal, state and local codes.

Business Owners select their own Contractor. For any projects over \$2,000, the selected Contractor and all related sub-Contractors must be willing to comply with Davis-Bacon requirements and all other Program requirements and any reporting requirements.

The Business Owner is responsible for negotiating all costs of construction with their Contractor. Further, the Business Owner is responsible for any costs incurred in excess of their grant award.

3.11.4 Minimum Design Standards

All newly constructed non-residential buildings must meet State Building Code and all locally adopted and approved building codes, standards and ordinances as well as the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code based on the 2006 International Codes. All reconstruction and new construction of non-residential buildings must comply with applicable American with Disabilities Act requirements.

Construction methods are encouraged to utilize mold resistant construction materials, sustainable building materials and construction methods where applicable. Elevation (or if applicable, the use of flood resistant materials) is required below the Base Flood Elevation plus one foot (municipalities may enforce more stringent requirements) for new or Substantially Damaged/Improved non-residential structures. If the structure is NOT substantially damaged, the work is voluntary and may be eligible for mitigation grant assistance.

3.11.5 Construction Contract Approval

Once future construction work, including repairs and/or mitigation, is identified as being pursued by the Business Advisor, the Business Owner will be assigned a Construction Case Manager to determine Davis-Bacon and Related Acts applicability and provide technical assistance regarding related program requirements. For additional information regarding requirements for future construction projects, applicants should refer to the Davis Bacon Technical Assistance Manual. The Business Owner will be guided through the process for completing a Future Construction Estimate Form (FCEF), which will include the scope of work and proposed costs for the project to be completed. All FCEFs will include a 15 percent contingency, which will act as a reserve should unforeseen activities be required to finish the work. For projects that trigger Davis-Bacon wage rates, the use of an electronic payroll management system is required for the applicant and Contractor(s), and Subcontractor(s), if applicable. For all projects, the use of an electronic invoice module is required to receive disbursement of funds.

Once the Business Owner selects a Contractor, the Contractor submits any required pre-qualification documentation to the Business Owner, including the scope of work to be completed. Work must comply with all local, state, and federal ordinances. The Business Owner must submit to the Program: the scope of work, Construction Contract, and Contract Rider. The following is a description of all those documents:

Contract documents include:

- Future Construction Estimate Form:** Developed by the Business Owner with assistance from a design professional or contractor, presented to the Program and becomes the basis for all repair and/or mitigation work to be completed by the Contractor on behalf of the Business Owner. The information contained in the FCEF will be reviewed against repair needs outlined in applicant damage assessments and complies with any required mitigation efforts. The FCEF must be approved by the State and pass a successful environmental review before receiving an award letter and an authorization to start work.
- Construction Contract and Contract Rider (Exhibit D):** A document between the Contractor and the Business Owner that states the responsibilities to each other and the Program before, during and after construction must be executed by the Contractor and the Business Owner. Through this document, the Contractor agrees to the scope of work and price submitted and to comply with all applicable Program and Davis-Bacon requirements, if applicable. The Business Owner submits this documentation to the State after their project is approved and before receiving authorization to start work.

Upon evaluating the proposed project, the Program will deny or approve the work and submitted documentation. Once the project is deemed acceptable and a grant agreement or amendment is executed, the applicant will receive an Authorization to Start Work Letter, which formally gives the applicant approval to begin work. **No work can be done before receiving this letter.**

3.11.6 Construction Contingency

All FCEFs will include a 15 percent contingency, which will act as a reserve should unforeseen activities be required to finish the work. Use of the program applied contingency are only approved for unanticipated conditions that would have either reasonably been incorporated into the FCEF had the condition been identified, or for conditions that materially affect the price or scope of work as awarded that are required to be addressed in order to complete the work in a safe and sanitary manner and in compliance with federal and State guidelines. Out of scope items that could have reasonably been included in the original estimate are not eligible. All contingency requests must be submitted using a Contingency Request Form and must be approved by the State before proceeding with the proposed work.

Important Contingency Request Guidelines:

- Program staff have sole discretion on approval of all requests
- Additional costs used for enhancement, luxury items or out of scope items that could have reasonably been included in the original estimate are **not** eligible
- A maximum of 2 contingency requests may be made per project
- All contingency requests must be received prior to scheduling the Small Business Project Final Inspection
- All contingency requests must be submitted using the Contingency Request Form and include all applicable supporting documentation
- Grant assistance for approved contingency requests is capped at the total remaining eligible grant or 15% of the original estimated project cost, whichever is less
- All project costs in excess of program approved costs are the sole responsibility of the applicant and funds must be verified and secured as outlined in Section 3.11.2
- Any Program grant assistance received for projects that result in partial completion or the project not complying with required building or environmental codes may be subject to recapture of project related grant assistance

Contingency Requests may include the following:

- **Line Item Variances:** A change in material or labor quantities and/or pricing
- **Scope Changes:** New activities not previously incorporated into the Future Construction

Estimate Form. All costs related to scope changes are the responsibility of the applicant, unless the changes are from unanticipated conditions that would have either reasonably been incorporated into the Future Construction Estimate Form had the condition been identified, or for conditions that materially affect the price or scope of work as awarded that are required to be addressed in order to complete the work in a safe and sanitary manner and in compliance with federal and State guidelines..

Changes that do not affect compliance with the scope of work (luxury items, finish choices, hardware, etc.) are ineligible for change in an award amount, but may be approved between the Design Professional and Business Owner with all costs the responsibility of the Business Owner.

Any contingency requests must include all of the following:

- A description of the specific work items to be added/changed;
- A calculation of the cost of these items; and,
- Photos or any other relevant documentation that may be used to support or document the request.

Substantially Damaged status is determined prior to construction start and does not change with future change requests.

3.11.7 Punch List and Project Completion

As in all construction projects, the Business Owner should ensure that a punch list is developed and completed towards the end of the job. A punch list is a listing of items written as specifications, which constitute the work necessary to complete the contract.

The punch list represents work yet to be done (not additional work over and above the original or amended contract.) Once the punch list is prepared, no other work items are expected of the Contractor.

At this point the Business Owner should have received all warranties and instruction booklets for installed fixtures and equipment from the Contractor.

Every construction project will undergo a final inspection to ensure the project was completed as outlined, in a safe and sanitary manner. Failure to pass the final inspection may result in recapture of any provided grant funds.

3.12 Financing Terms

The business is assisted with funds from the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program to facilitate the disaster recovery efforts necessary for the business. To ensure the proper utilization of these funds, the Business Owner is required to accept the grant assistance as a grant. Grants do not require repayment and interest is not accrued on the funds. All grant Awards are subject to potential recapture, if it is determined by the State that an application or Award does not comply with Program policies. More information regarding recapture is provided in Exhibit 1.

3.12.1 Grant Agreement

Before a Business Owner receives any funding from the Program, applicants are required to sign a grant agreement. The grant agreement the Business Owner is affirming and agreeing including but not limited to the following:

- All information provided is true, correct, and complete in all material respects and accurately represents the financial condition of the applicant, as of the date submitted.
- There has been no material adverse change in the financial condition, assets or business prospects of the Business Owner or any change in the ownership or management of the Business, since the date on which Business Owner submitted the Application, except to the extent disclosed to the Grantor, in writing, prior to the date hereof.
- The Business Owner has good and marketable title to all assets reflected in the business' financial statements and business' assets are not subject to any liens or encumbrances, except as already disclosed in the Financial Information.
- All licenses, permits, and /or other approvals necessary to operate the business are in full force and effect and will continue to be so.
- Business Owner will maintain all types and amounts of insurance as are typical and customary in the same or any type of similar business.
- The Business Owner will not sell, lease, pledge, encumber (except by purchase money lien on property acquired after the date of this Agreement) or otherwise dispose of any of the business' property or assets, except in the ordinary course of business.
- If the property is owned by the applicant and located in the 100-year flood plain the Business Owner is required to place a covenant on the property and keep the property insured by a flood insurance policy, and must advise all subsequent purchasers of the property that they too must keep the property covered by a flood insurance policy.
- If the property is owned by an entity that is not the applicant, a covenant and related flood insurance on the property are not required. However, contents coverage is required, as applicable.
- The Business Owner must immediately notify the Program if they receive any additional payments that could be considered a duplication of benefits. Said payments may be required to be returned to the Program, up to the amount of the grant agreement.
- That the Business Owner will provide evidence as to how the funds were spent.
- Provides a right of entry for inspections of the property to have the right of access and to enter in and onto the Property for the purpose of performing property, environmental and historic preservation review inspections, making assessments, testing (including taking sample materials for any specialized testing) and any inspection-related Program activities

The grant agreement also sets out the following provisions for the recapture of the grant funds:

- If the Business Owner makes any false statements;
- If the Business Owner does not fulfill any conditions in the agreement;

- If the business is in a 100 year flood zone and the Business Owner does not maintain flood insurance.

3.13 Subrogation

Subrogation is the process by which a Homeowner or Business Owner assigns to the Program all of their future rights of insurance proceeds or other Federal relief funds up to the extent of the grant proceeds paid under the Program.

3.13.1 Assignment Relating to Funds Received under CDBG-DR Program

In consideration of the Business Owner's Award of funds and the commitment of the State to evaluate the Business Owner's application for Award of funds under NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program, the Business Owner assigns all future rights to reimbursement and all payments received under any policy of casualty or property damage insurance (the Policies) or under any reimbursement or relief program related to or administered by FEMA or SBA for physical or economic damage to the business that was the basis of the calculation of the Business Owner's Award to the extent of the grant proceeds paid under the Program.

The proceeds or payments whether they are from insurance, FEMA or any other source of disaster recovery assistance, are referred to herein as "Proceeds." The rights the Business Owner assigns are specific to the business with respect to which the grant proceeds were paid which is described in the Business Owner's application with the Program arising out of damage to the business originally caused by the Federally Declared Disaster but also including Proceeds received for damage to the business caused by any subsequent event that occurred until the commencement of the project utilizing Program funds. The Policies include, but are not limited to, policies characterized as damage, flood or any other type of casualty or property damage insurance coverage held by the Business Owner and which provides coverage for damage to the Property.

If the Business Owner received Award proceeds under the Program in an amount greater than the amount the Business Owner would have received if such insurance and/or disaster relief or reimbursement payment had been considered in the calculation of the Business Owner's Award, once the Program has recovered an amount equal to the Award proceeds, the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program reassigns to the Business Owner any rights assigned to the State of New York pursuant to the Subrogation Agreement.

3.13.2 Cooperation and Further Documentation

The Business Owner agrees to assist and cooperate with the State should the State elect to pursue any of the claims the Business Owner has against the insurers for reimbursement under any such Policies. The Business Owner's assistance and cooperation includes allowing suit to be brought in the Business Owner's name(s), giving depositions, providing documents, producing records and other evidence, testifying at trial and any other form of assistance and cooperation reasonably requested by the State. The Business Owner further agrees to assist and cooperate in the attainment and collection of any proceeds that the Business Owner would be entitled to under any applicable FEMA or SBA program as described above.

If requested by the State, the Business Owner agrees to execute such further and additional documents and instruments as may be requested to further and better assign to the State, to the extent of the grant funds granted to the Business Owner under the Program, the Policies, the disaster relief funds from FEMA or SBA and/or any rights thereunder, and to take, or cause to be taken, all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things requested by the State to consummate and make effective the purposes of this Agreement.

3.13.3 Authorization for Program to Contact Third Parties

The Business Owner explicitly allows the Program to request of any company with which the Business Owner held Policies or FEMA or the SBA any non-public or confidential information needed by the Program to monitor/enforce its interest in the rights assigned to it under the Subrogation Agreement and to give the Business Owner's consent to such company to release said information to the NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program.

3.14 Closing Meeting

Once the application has been determined to be complete, documentation for all requested activities has been provided, the Verification of Benefits analysis has been performed, the waste, fraud and abuse review has been completed, and the Award amount has been determined by the Program, the closing team contacts the Business Owner to discuss next steps. Next steps may include submitting any missing documents or anything else that the Business Owner needs to provide so that an award closing can take place. If the Business Owner expresses a desire to receive services such as technical assistance or mentorship related to closing, the Business Advisor informs them of where/how they may obtain these services.

Documents that must be signed at the time of the closing may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Award Acceptance Agreement**
- New York Small Business Storm Recovery Program Grant Agreement**
- Subrogation Agreement** ensuring that any Awards made to the Business Owner after the closing such as Flood Insurance, SBA, etc. for damage that was addressed by the Program's Award is subject to the duplication of benefits calculation and consequently may be owed to the Program.

The closing team contacts the Business Owner to schedule the closing date, time and location (if applicable). The applicant is sent a sample copy of the closing documents to review before closing with contact information for the closing team so they can make any corrections or have any questions answered.

In the event a grant award must be amended, execution of a grant amendment will be required.

3.15 Disbursement of Funds

Disbursement of funds occurs after closing on the grant agreement and upon receipt of proof of use of funds for approved expenses. The State issues the funds directly to the businesses. If an awarded business incurs expenses in the future, they are reimbursed for those eligible expenses

once an awarded business provides documentation supporting use of funds.

3.16 Final Documentation and Award Close Out

Business Owners are required to provide documentation related to utilization of assistance funds and compliance and monitoring requirements (See Section 3.17). For purposes of accountability, the Program must have written documentation that the assisted Business Owner completed the work for which the funds were received.

3.16.1 Grantee Closeout

Business Owners are required to maintain applicable compliance throughout the monitoring period. Business Owners are reviewed for compliance with certain applicable areas during the grant closeout process. Federal regulations require all applications awarded funding to closeout when all the applicable administrative and required work has been completed. The Program will utilize the process below to retain electronic file copies for all closed files.

The Program determines that all funding has been completed, all required documentation has been received and a file is eligible to be closed.

A project closeout review is conducted by the Program's Closeout Reviewer and is used to verify all required documents are accounted for. Business Owner grant compliance requirements reviewed during grant closeout include but are not limited to:

- Proof of appropriate current flood insurance
 - As a stipulation of your grant agreement, you are required to maintain flood insurance. In the event of a transfer of the property, you are required to notify the transferee, in documents evidencing the transfer of ownership of the property, of the requirements to obtain and maintain flood insurance in perpetuity in accordance with federal law.
- Consistent use of NAICS codes, if applicant changed their NAICS code in order to be eligible for the Program;
- Confirmation that the business did not receive additional disaster-related assistance that may constitute a duplication of benefits received through the Program;
- For informational and reporting purposes, a grantee may be requested to provide information about:
 - Creation and retention of jobs at the time of closeout
 - Number of jobs created within certain salary ranges at the time of closeout
 - Types of jobs at the time of closeout; and

If applicable, a Covenant packet is forwarded to the applicant.

- This restriction is recorded against the property so that all subsequent owners are placed on notice that there is a requirement that will stay with the land forever that anyone who buys this property must keep the property insured with a flood insurance policy.

Applicant will complete and sign an Acceptance Form.

- This form includes certification by the applicant that the project was completed in accordance with the Grant Agreement; all requested and allowable funds have been paid;

all reported costs were incurred in the performance of eligible work; work was completed in compliance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement; no further requests for funding on this project will be made.

The Program will prepare a Closeout Letter and mail to the applicant

- This letter serves as the final correspondence to the applicant from the New York Rising Small Business Program indicating the closure of the application file.

Electronic files are stored in the Small Business Repository for the retention period. The file status will be officially deemed as Closeout Complete.

Applicants have the opportunity to pick-up original hard copies of essential documents at their Small Business Development Center (SBDC) (i.e. original copies of a deed, driver's license, passport, birth certificate, certificate of incorporation, lease agreement, etc.). Upon confirmation that an application file has been officially closed out and application file documents have been retained electronically, the SBDC destroys all hardcopy documents. An applicant can also permit the SBDC to retain certain document(s) for general (non-NY Rising) SBDC business purposes.)

3.17 Monitoring and Compliance Department (MCD)

GOSR has established a monitoring plan administered by the Monitoring and Compliance Department (MCD). The MCD's monitoring plan is implemented in six month periods and generally includes two types of monitoring: programmatic monitoring and external monitoring.

- Programmatic monitoring includes assessments of key internal controls and compliance with program policies and procedures, contractual requirements, applicable State and Federal regulations, and GOSR's Action Plans and Amendments.
- External monitoring is performed for GOSR subrecipients, developers, and other parties to GOSR agreements, and consists of monitoring compliance with contractual requirements, applicable State and Federal regulations, and program requirements.

3.17.1 Programmatic Monitoring

The Small Business Program is included in the MCD's programmatic monitoring plan. This monitoring focuses on functions being performed by GOSR programs. It is intended to provide reasonable assurance that GOSR programs have efficient and effective internal controls, including controls to ensure that:

- Programs achieve their intended results;
- Resources are used in a manner consistent with the agency's mission;
- Programs and resources are protected from waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement;
- Laws, regulations, and applicable policies and procedures are followed; and
- Reliable and timely information is obtained, maintained, reported, and used for decision-making.

3.17.2 External Monitoring

Subrecipients, if any, involved in the implementation of the Small Business Program are included in the MCD's external monitoring plan. Through external monitoring, MCD identifies risks and deficiencies and provides recommendations for corrective actions or technical assistance to address risks.

3.18 Appeals

**Due to closure of the Program, appeals are no longer being processed as of March 1, 2021.*

If the Applicant believes that the Program's determination of their funding award calculation or eligibility status is incorrect, the Applicant can request a formal State Appeals Form from their Business Advisor.

An Applicant has a right to appeal the following:

- Final Eligibility Determination
- Final Award Determination

In order to appeal, an Applicant must submit a formal State Appeals Form within 30 days from either their Award Letter or Determination Letter, unless an extension has been granted by the State.

Important notes about the appeals process:

- All appeals must be filed on the Appeals Form. Appeals filed on other forms including letters, will not be accepted;
- The Appeals Form should only be submitted after an Award Letter or Determination Letter has been issued;
- The Appeals Form should clearly identify the matter being appealed. The GOSR Appeals Unit will only review the matter identified in the Appeals Form;
- In ruling on your appeal, the GOSR Appeals Unit will only review facts and information already present in the file. It **will** make an exception and review new facts or information where the applicant can establish, as part of the appeal, that such facts or information could not have been reasonably provided prior to the submission of the Appeals Form;
- All appeals must be postmarked to GOSR no later than 30 days after the date on the Letter, unless an extension has been granted by GOSR. If you received an extension approval, attach a copy of the approved extension letter to the Appeals Form;
- All determinations made by GOSR's Appeals Unit are final. No secondary appeals or submissions of supplementary information will be reviewed;
- A written determination is issued to the Applicant to the appeal.

Appeals Forms can be sent by either:

- A) Email: small_business@stormrecovery.ny.gov; or
- B) Mail*: The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program
60 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004

* After October 1, 2020 the mailing address was changed to:

The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program
60 Broad Street, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10004

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4.0 Acronyms and Definitions

4.1 Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AA	Allowable Activities
AFWA	Anti-Fraud, Waste and Abuse
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
DBA	Doing Business As
DOB	Duplication of Benefits
DR	Disaster Recovery
DRGR	Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting
ECR	Estimated Cost to Repair
EIN	Employer Identification Number
ERR	Environmental Record Review
ESD	Empire State Development
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GOSR	Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
HCR	Homes and Community Renewal
HTFC	New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IAP	FEMA Individual Assistance Program
LMI	Low and Moderate Income
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSERDA	New York State Energy and Research Development Authority
OIG	HUD Office of Inspector General
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QPR	Quarterly Performance Report
RE	Responsible Entity
ROF	Release of Funds
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBDC	Small Business Development Center
SEQR	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SSC	Site Specific Checklist
UGLG	Units of General Local Government
VOB	Verification of Benefits

4.2 Definitions

Action Plan: The public document required by HUD that details the NY Rising Recovery Programs and how the grantee plans to allocate CDBG-DR funds.

Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE): Provide a better picture of current flood risk than the existing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), which in some cases are more than 25 years old. The new ABFEs are the recommended elevation of the lowest floor of a building. State law, some communities, and the Building Codes may require that the lowest floor be built above the ABFE. The ABFEs are based on FEMA coastal studies that were completed before Hurricane Sandy. The studies include data that has been collected and analyzed over a number of years. Though advisory now, eventually information used to develop the ABFEs will be incorporated into official FIRMs.

Agent: Organization contracted by New York State to assist in implementation of the Program.

Allowable Activity (AA): An estimate calculated through an inspection of the reimbursement amount for eligible repairs a Business Owner made.

Award: Determination of Program funding available to a Business Owner

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation that waters from a 100-year flood will reach.

Business Advisor: Main point of contact for Business Owners regarding application for and processing of a request for Program assistance.

Business Owner: Any owner of a business with at least 20 percent ownership share.

Change Orders: Modifications to the Scope of Work required due to unforeseen circumstances.

Coastal Fishing Industry Business: A business that receives the majority of its income directly related to commercial culture, harvest, packing dealing, shipping and/or processing and/or recreational fishing.

Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones): are the areas subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricane wave wash or tsunami as designated by the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) under FEMA regulations as Zone V 1-30, VE or V (V Zones).

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR): A federal program administered by the US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) which provides grant funds to local and state governments. The CDBG-DR program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

Construction Case Manager: Main point of contact for Business Owners regarding future construction repair and/or mitigation work.

Davis-Bacon Wage Requirements: The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA) requires all contractors and subcontractors performing work on federal or District of Columbia construction

contracts or federally assisted contracts in excess of \$2,000 to pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on similar projects in the area. The prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits are determined by the Secretary of Labor for inclusion in covered contracts.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Federal department through which the Program funds are distributed to grantees.

Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR): The Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting system was developed by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development for the Disaster Recovery CDBG program and other special appropriations. Data from the system is used by HUD staff to review activities funded under these programs and for required quarterly reports to Congress.

Duplication of Benefit (DOB): Financial assistance received from another source that is provided for the same purpose as the CBDG-DR funds

Economic Hardship: Likelihood for a business to experience employment loss and/or business closure.

Likelihood of employment loss is reviewed by:

- Comparing average employment from the NYS-45 Q3 2012 (Q2 2011 for Irene and Lee) to the same quarter NYS-45 of the following year
 - The average of all three months is used, not individual months
 - For seasonal businesses significant employment loss is documented by comparing the quarter prior to the storm that falls within their revenue generation period to the same quarter NYS-45 of the following year;
- Documented public or employee correspondence regarding impending employment reductions;
- Decrease in business revenues of 30% or greater as documented by comparing the 12 month period prior to the storm to the 12 month period after the storm. (e.g. September 2011 through September 2012 compared against October 2012 through October 2013 for Hurricane Sandy applicants); or
- If the business has not yet reopened since the storm.

Significant employment loss is defined as:

- For businesses with 30 employees or less:
 - Loss of 2 employees for LMI Business Owners or businesses 51 percent or greater LMI employees
 - Loss of 3 employees for all other businesses
- For businesses with 31 employees or more:
 - Loss of 7 percent of the total employment for the business for LMI Business Owners or businesses with 51 percent or greater LMI employees
 - Loss of 10 percent of all employees for all other businesses

Encroachment: any floodplain development that could obstruct flood flows, such as fill, a bridge, or a building. A driveway, road, or parking lot at grade (without any filling) would not cause an obstruction. Development of lakeshore floodplains, where there is no flow, is not considered an encroachment.

Environmental Review Record (ERR): A permanent set of files containing all documentation pertaining to the environmental review compliance procedures conducted and environmental clearance documents.

Estimated Cost of Repair (ECR): Provides an estimate of the basic costs needed to repair the business to pre-storm conditions.

Floodplain: (Also known as the “Base Flood”) it is the low, flat, periodically flooded lands adjacent to rivers, lakes and oceans and subject to geomorphic (land-shaping) and hydrologic (water flow) process. The 100-year floodplain is the land that is predicted to flood during a 100-year storm, which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year. Areas within the 100-year floodplain may flood in much smaller storms as well. The 100-year floodplain is used by FEMA to administer the federal flood insurance program.

Floodplain fringe: The portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway, which is covered by floodwater during the 100-year Flood. The term, "flood-fringe" is generally associated with standing rather than flowing water. It is also that part of the floodplain wherein development is subject to a community's floodplain ordinance.

Floodway: (Also known as the “Regulatory Floodway”) it is the portion of the Floodplain effective in carrying flow where flood hazard is generally the greatest, and water velocity is the highest. In the Floodway, fill or other development is likely to divert flow and contribute to increased water depths during a flood. Ideally, Floodways should be undeveloped areas that can accommodate flood flows with minimal risk.

Flood Zones: The land areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Each flood zone describes that land area in terms of its risk of flooding. Everyone lives in a flood zone it's just a question of whether you live in a low, moderate, or high risk area.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): An agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security. The agency's primary purpose is to coordinate the response to a disaster that has occurred in the United States and that overwhelms the resources of local and state authorities.

Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR): The division of the Housing Trust Fund Corporation established by Governor Cuomo in June 2013 to maximize the coordination of recovery and rebuilding efforts in storm-affected municipalities throughout New York State.

Grantee: The term “grantee” refers to any jurisdiction receiving a direct award from HUD under Notice FR-5696-N-01.

Grant Maximum Benefit: Maximum grant Award available to a Business Owner based on eligible, uncompensated needs and Program eligibility.

Homes and Community Renewal (HCR): New York State unified leadership platform, encompassing a variety of New York State agencies and public benefit corporations involved in the provision of housing and community renewal.

Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC): New York State agency through which Program funds are administered to applicants and other sub-recipients.

HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG): OIG's mission is independent and objective reporting to the Secretary and the Congress for the purpose of bringing about positive change in the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of HUD operations. The Office of Inspector General became statutory with the signing of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452).

Internal Revenue Service (IRS): Federal department responsible for tax collection and tax law enforcement.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP): A designation for person that are unable to communicate effectively in English because their primary language is not English and they have not developed fluency in the English language. A person with Limited English Proficiency may have difficulty speaking or reading English. An LEP person will benefit from an interpreter who will translate to and from the person's primary language. An LEP person may also need documents written in English translated into his or her primary language so that person can understand important documents related to health and human services. (**U. S. Department of Health and Human Services**)

Low- and-Moderate- Income (LMI): Low to moderate income people are those having incomes not more than the "moderate-income" level (80% Area Median Family Income) set by the federal government for the HUD assisted Housing Programs. This income standard changes from year to year and varies by household size, county and the metropolitan statistical area.

Marina: A publicly or privately-owned dock or basin providing secure moorings for pleasure and/or commercial boats and often offering commercial services that support the use of the waterways, such as supply, repair, restaurants, and other facilities.

Microenterprise: A commercial enterprise that has five or fewer employees, one or more of whom owns the enterprise.

Mitigation: Efforts undertaken today to reduce loss of life and property damage by lessening the impact of future disasters. Mitigation efforts may be optional or required.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): Establishes a broad national framework for protecting the environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that could significantly affect the environment.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): Created by Congress in 1968 to reduce future flood damage through floodplain management and to provide people with flood insurance through individual agents and insurance companies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the NFIP.

National Objective: A HUD criteria governing the eligible uses of CDBG-DR funds.

Noncitizen: A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

Owner Expenses: Costs above the Program's spending caps and/or costs associated with providing ineligible items.

Person with Disabilities: [24 CFR 5.403]. A person with disabilities for purposes of program eligibility means a person who:

- (i) Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
 - a. Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months; or
 - b. In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind, inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity requiring skills or abilities comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he/she has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time. For the purposes of this definition, the term blindness means central vision acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for the purposes of this paragraph as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.
- (ii) Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
 - a. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration,
 - b. Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and
 - c. Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
- (iii) Has a developmental disability, as defined in Section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001(8)).

Power of Attorney (POA): An authorization to act on someone else's behalf in a legal or business matter.

Preliminary Award Initiative: Opportunity for Business Owners to apply for a preliminary Award payment of \$10,000 to assist with immediate business needs while a full Program application is submitted. Business Owners have until December 1, 2014 to complete a full Program application. As of May 1st, 2014, the Preliminary Award program stopped accepting applications.

Preliminary Project Budget: Business Owner's estimate of the all unmet basic costs requested in order to return the business to pre-storm standards. The Preliminary Project Budget serves as the basis for a request for Program assistance.

Program: As referenced in this Policy Manual, means the "NY Rising Small Business Recovery Program".

Punch List: A list of unfinished matter that needs attention. It is used in the architecture and building trades to organize the completion of a construction project.

Quality Assurance (QA): Planned and systematic production processes that provide confidence that the policy and procedures of the Program are being executed as planned.

Quality Control (QC): Testing to ensure that the policy and procedures of the Program are being executed as planned.

Quarterly Performance Report (QPR): Each grantee must submit a QPR through the DRGR system no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. Within 3 days of submission to HUD, each QPR must be posted on the grantee's official web site.

Responsible Entity (RE): Under 24 CFR Part 58, the term responsible entity means the grantee receiving CDBG assistance. The responsible entity must complete the environmental review process. The RE is responsible for ensuring compliance with NEPA and the Federal laws and authorities has been achieved, for issuing the public notification, for submitting the request for release of funds and certification, when required, and for ensuring the Environmental Review Record (ERR) is complete.

Rehabilitation: The labor, materials, tools, and other costs of improving buildings, other than minor or routine repairs.

Renovation: Rehabilitation that involves costs of 75 percent or less of the value of the property before rehabilitation.

Seasonal Business: A business in which a minimum of 70 percent of the business' annual income is earned during a six month period.

Second Home: If a second home is not rented out at any time during the year, it is a second home regardless of if it is used by the household or not. If a home is rented out part of the year and the owner uses the home more than 14 days or more than 10 percent of the number of days during the year that the home is rented, then it is a second home. If a home is rented out for part or all of the year and the owner does not use the home long enough then it is rental property and not a second home.

Site Specific Checklist (SSC): The environmental compliance checklist that is required to document environmental clearance before Federal funds are permitted to be awarded.

Slum and Blight: Slum and Blight means an area in which at least seventy per cent of the parcels are blighted parcels and those blighted parcels substantially impair or arrest the sound growth of the state or a political subdivision of the state, retard the provision of housing accommodations, constitute an economic or social liability, or are a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in their present condition and use.

Small Business Administration (SBA): SBA's Office of Disaster Assistance (ODA) provides affordable, timely and accessible financial assistance to Homeowners, renters, and businesses. The SBA low-interest, long-term loans are the primary form of federal assistance for the repair and rebuilding of non-farm, private sector disaster losses.

State: As referenced in this Policy Manual, means "New York State".

Storms: As referenced in this Policy Manual, means "Hurricane Sandy (10/29/12), Tropical Storm Lee (9/7/2011), and/or Hurricane Irene (8/28/2011)".

Subrogation: Subrogation is the process by which a Homeowner or Business Owner assigns to the Program all of their future rights of insurance proceeds or other Federal relief funds up to the extent of the grant proceeds paid under the Program.

Substantial Damage: Occurs when a property sustains damages that equal or exceed 50 percent of its Fair Market Value (FMV) prior to the event, as determined by a local authorized official (e.g., a code officer).

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE): Is a web-based service that helps federal, state and local benefit-issuing agencies, institutions, and licensing agencies determine the immigration status of benefit Business Owners so only those entitled to benefits receive them.

Tier 1 (Target Area Assessment): Environmental assessment of a broad geographical area which is completed before the Tier 2, Site Specific Project Review.

Tier 2 (Site Specific Project Review): Environmental assessment of a specific project site. A Tier 2 must be successfully completed before funds for a specific project site may be obligated and spent.

Total Program Maximum Benefit: Total Maximum Program Award is capped at \$250,000. In order to receive the Total Program Grant Maximum Benefit, a business would have to show sufficient documented, eligible, unmet need, and meet all conditions required for each type of grant assistance: small business, seasonal or coastal fishing business, demonstration of economic hardship and mitigation.

Underwriting Agent: An organization contracted by New York State to assist in underwriting grants to determine Awards.

Urgent Need Objective: Under the CDBG –DR Federal Regulations, HUD has determined that an urgent need exists within the Presidentially Declared counties. An urgent need exists because existing conditions pose serious and immediate threat to health/welfare of community, the existing conditions are recent or recently became urgent (within 18 months), and the sub-grantee or State cannot finance the activities on its own because other funding sources are not available. All Business Owners which do not meet the LMI criteria will be placed into the Urgent Need category.

Value-Added Inventory: Inventory which increases in value through cultivation or manufacture; examples include agriculture, aquaculture, handmade and manufactured goods.

Verification of Benefits: A process in which all other funding sources for damages, potentially received or yet to be received, for the Business Owner are verified in order reduce potential Duplication of Benefits.

Viability: A business will be considered viable if it is currently open or actively working to reopen.

Verification Agent: Organization contracted by New York State to oversee and execute Verification of Benefits and Duplication of Benefits reviews.

Working Capital: Working capital for this program is defined as rent/mortgage costs, employee salaries, and utility costs (gas, electric and water).

Yacht Club: A yacht club may have a marina as part of its facility, but it is structured such that it is organized and run by the membership to promote the sailing/yachting/boating or other recreational sport of its members. Membership is selective and the club may sponsor education, racing and other outreach activities related to the club's boating priorities.

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Exhibit 1: Program Administrative Requirements and Cross-Cutting Federal Regulations

GOSR and its developers/subrecipients must adhere to all applicable State and federal laws, rules, and regulations. This section provides a summary of the significant and applicable federal regulations.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination based on disability in federally assisted Programs. This section provides that no otherwise qualified individual shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from participation (including employment), denied program benefits, or subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal funding assistance. The ADA Act of 1990 (ADA) prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, State and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation. It also mandates the establishment of a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD)/telephone relay services.² GOSR takes affirmative steps to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to the programs offered by GOSR, and that any aid, benefit or services are delivered in the most integrated manner possible. Qualified persons with disabilities are informed of the availability of programs, services and activities, and GOSR's programs, activities or services are readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities. GOSR also ensures that reasonable accommodations or changes to policies, practices, or procedures are made to guarantee people with disabilities equal access to services and programs. Additionally, all programs, services and activities are accessible, both structurally and administratively, to persons with disabilities. GOSR's mandate to conform to the requirements of ADA flows down to all subrecipients, vendors and developers.

Section 504 requires that, for all new construction of multifamily rental projects with 5 or more units and/or substantial alterations of multifamily rental projects with 15 or more units, a minimum of 5 percent of the dwelling units in the project (but not less than one unit) must be accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. An additional 2 percent of the dwelling units (but at a minimum, not less than one unit) must be accessible to individuals with sensory impairments (i.e., hearing or vision impairments). In buildings with 5 or more dwelling units and at least one elevator, all dwelling units and all public/common use areas are subject to Section 504 requirements. In buildings with 5 or more dwelling units and no elevator, all ground floor units and public and common use areas are subject to Section 504 requirements. In addition, Section 504 requires that federally funded new construction of non-housing facilities be designed and constructed to be readily accessible and usable by individuals with handicaps, and that federally funded alterations to existing non-housing facilities do so to the maximum extent feasible.

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) requires that certain buildings financed with federal funds must be designed, constructed, or altered in accordance with standards that ensure accessibility for persons with physical disabilities. The ABA covers any building or facility financed in whole or in part with federal funds, except privately-owned residential structures.

² http://www.ada.gov/2010_regs.htm

Covered buildings and facilities designed, constructed, or altered with CDBG funds are subject to the ABA and must comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS).

Davis-Bacon Act and Related Acts (DBRA)

The DBRA³ requires all subrecipients, contractors and subcontractors funded in whole or in part with CDBG-DR financial assistance through GOSR for the construction, alteration, or repair of public buildings or public works valued at more than \$2,000, except residential properties with less than 8 units, to pay their laborers and mechanics employed under the contract no less than the locally prevailing wages and fringe benefits for corresponding work on similar projects in the area. However, Davis-Bacon requirements do not apply to FAL. Davis-Bacon “labor standards clauses” must be included in covered contracts. In some cases, NYS Prevailing Wages and Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wages both apply. In such instances, the higher of the two prevails. Exceptions to DBRA include:

- Construction contracts of \$2,000 or less;
- Real property acquisition;
- A/E fees;
- Other services (such as legal, accounting, construction management);
- Other non-construction items (such as furniture, business licenses, real estate taxes);
- Rehabilitation of residential property designed for fewer than eight families; and
- Demolition and/or clearance activities, unless related to construction (demolition and clearance as independent functions are not considered construction).

Subrecipients must work with GOSR to obtain both federal and NYS prevailing wage decisions for each project. After the bids are received, GOSR will verify the eligibility of the contractor to participate in the program.

Additionally, GOSR must follow the reporting requirements per HUD and Department of Labor (DOL) regulations. This requirement also extends to GOSR subrecipients and contractors. The WCU within the MCD ensures that GOSR’s applicable programs and services are in compliance with DBRA through the submission of weekly payrolls, site visits, and interviews with laborers.

New York State Prevailing Wages

In addition to DBRA applicability on GOSR construction projects, NYS prevailing wages may be applicable. Under NYS Labor Law⁴, contractors and subcontractors must pay the prevailing rate of wage and supplements (fringe benefits) to all workers under a public work contract. Employers must pay the prevailing wage rate set for the locality where the work is performed. Prevailing wage is the pay rate set by law for work on public work projects. This applies to all laborers, workers, or mechanics employed under a public work contract.

3 40 U.S.C. 3141 *et seq.*

4 Article 8 New York State Labor Law Section 220

Contract Work Hours & Safety Standards Act

The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act ⁵ (CWHSSA) applies to Federally financed (in whole or in part) contracts over \$100,000, and provides that workers be paid at least one and one-half times their basic rate of pay for any time worked in excess of 40 hours weekly. In the event of violations, the contractor or subcontractor shall be liable to any affected employee for his unpaid wages and for liquidated damages computed at \$10.00 per day for each employee who worked overtime and was not paid overtime wages. Funds may be withheld from contractors and subcontractors to satisfy unpaid wages and liquidated damages.

The Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act

The Copeland Anti-Kickback Act⁶ makes it a criminal offense for any person to induce, by any manner whatsoever, any person employed in the construction, reconstruction, completion, or repair of any public building, public work, or building, or work financed in whole or in part by Federal loans or grants, to give up any part of the compensation to which he/she is entitled under his/her contract of employment. The Act also provides for the submission of weekly certified payroll reports by all contractors and subcontractors.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)

[Executive Order 11246](#), EEO, as amended, prohibits federal contractors and federally assisted construction contractors and subcontractors who do over \$10,000 in government business in one year from discriminating in employment decisions on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or national origin. The Executive Order also requires Government contractors to take affirmative action to ensure that equal opportunity is provided in all aspects of their employment.⁷ This regulation is adhered to within GOSR programs, and covered contractors and subcontractors must submit an EEO policy statement, staffing plan, and quarterly reports to document compliance.

Fair Housing

The FHA requires all grantees, subrecipients, and/or developers funded in whole or in part with HUD financial assistance to certify that no person was excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, or subjected to discrimination in any housing program or activity because of their race, color, religion, familial status, national origin, sex, or disability. The FHA contains requirements for the design of multifamily dwellings containing four or more attached units ready for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 to ensure accessibility to handicapped persons. Additionally, subrecipients, and/or developers funded in whole or in part by GOSR must also follow the NYS Human Rights Law, which covers all the same characteristics as the Federal FHA, but offers additional protections based upon age, sexual orientation, marital status, and military status.

⁵ 40 U.S.C. Section 327 et seq.

⁶ 18 U.S.C. Section 874 as implemented in 29 Part 3

⁷ 41 CFR Part 60.

GOSR enforces the FHA by ensuring that all grantees, subrecipients, and/or developers meet the applicable Fair Housing and Affirmative Marketing requirements and provide a marketing plan and report on compliance in accordance with the FHA and the associated forms on HCR's website, where applicable. The Affirmative Marketing Plan must be in compliance with applicable Fair Housing Laws and demonstrate how the Applicant will affirmatively further fair housing throughout applicable GOSR disaster recovery programs. Additionally, GOSR and its Subrecipients maintain and report data on activity beneficiaries' and applicants' demographics for Fair Housing purposes, including race, ethnicity and head of household gender for direct-benefit activities' applicants and beneficiaries.

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as Amended (FLSA)

The [LSA](#)⁸, establishes the basic minimum wage levels for all work and requires the payment of overtime at the rate of at least one and one-half times the basic hourly rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 per week for non-exempt workers.⁹ These labor standards are applicable to the entire construction contract whether or not CDBG-DR funds finance only a portion of the project.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Federal Executive Order 13166 requires GOSR and all satellite offices, programs, subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers funded in whole or in part with CDBG-DR financial assistance to ensure fair and meaningful access to programs and services for families and individuals with LEP. GOSR ensures fair access through the implementation of a Language Assistance Plan (LAP) which includes non-English based outreach, translation of vital documents, free language assistance services, and staff training. GOSR's LEP Coordinator is responsible for coordinating all activities associated with the LAP, and the DCR monitors its implementation.

Minority and/or Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE)

The Federal [Executive Order 12432](#) guidelines require selected federal agencies to promote and increase the utilization of MBEs. 2 CFR 200.321 requires the non-federal entity to take all necessary steps to ensure that all subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers funded in whole or in part with certain federal funds, including CDGB-DR, ensure that contracts and other economic opportunities are directed to small and minority firms, women-owned business enterprises (WBEs), and labor surplus area firms when possible.

NYS is a national leader in requiring that public entities utilize MBE and WBE firms. Per state goals identified by the administration, for projects and agreements executed prior to January 30, 2015, GOSR ensures compliance by requiring, as applicable, subrecipients and contractors to make best efforts to achieve an overall M/WBE participation goal of 20% of the entire contract value consisting of 10% for MBE and 10% for WBE.

For all projects and agreements executed after January 30, 2015, GOSR will be required to make best efforts to achieve an overall M/WBE participation goal of 30% of the entire contract,

⁸ 29 U.S.C. 201.

⁹ *Id.*

consisting of 15% for MBE and 15% for WBE, per the increase in utilization targets put in place by NYS. GOSR follows the relevant requirements of NYS Executive Law Article 15-A regarding M/WBE participation. The DCR verifies M/WBE certification and the MCD monitors to ensure compliance with all reporting requirements. Where applicable, projects financed pursuant to an HCR competitive RFP must comply with the M/WBE participation goals outlined in the RFP.

For all applicable projects, the DCR works with applicants and subrecipients to provide TA, guidance, and one-on-one support required to implement Good Faith Efforts (GFEs) and meet applicable M/WBE thresholds.

Section 3

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 requires grantees, subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers funded in whole or in part by CDBG-DR funding, to the GEF, to extend hiring opportunities and contracts to Section 3 eligible residents and businesses, when a housing construction, housing rehabilitation or other public construction project or activity meets certain thresholds and criteria. Section 3 eligible residents are low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who live or reside in public or government-assisted housing. GOSR monitors contracts with subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers.

The DCR provides training, TA and one-on-one support for all projects, especially in terms of implementing best efforts to meet Section 3 goals. GOSR also monitors Section 3 goal attainment and provides additional on-the-ground support where required.

Residential Anti-Displacement

All subrecipients and developers must follow GOSR's Residential Anti-Displacement policy.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act

CDBG-DR federal funds, administered by GOSR and disbursed to subrecipients and direct contractors and/or beneficiaries, are subject to the URA and/or Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The applicable federal regulations are located at 49 CFR Part 24 (URA), 24 CFR Part 42 (Section 104(d)), and in the Real Estate Acquisition and Relocation Policy and Guidance Handbook (HUD Handbook 1378).

Section 104(d) requires relocation assistance for lower-income individuals displaced as a result of the demolition or conversion of a lower-income dwelling and requires one-for-one replacement of lower-income units demolished or converted to other uses. The March 5, 2013 Federal Register Notice (FR-5696-N-01) waived the one-for-one replacement requirements at Section 104(d)(2)(A)(i)-(ii) and (d)(3) and 24 CFR 42.375 for units that meet the State's definition of "not suitable for rehabilitation," as established in the State's Action Plan.

Subrecipients or contractors must provide the following to households or entities (businesses, farms and non-profit organizations) that they displace:

- Required relocation notices, including General Information Notice, Notice of Non-displacement (for temporary relocations), and Eligibility Notice;

- Relocation advisory services;
- A minimum of a 90-day notice to vacate;
- Reimbursement for moving expenses, and in the case of non-residential displacement, reestablishment expenses; and
- Payments for added cost of renting or purchasing comparable replacement housing for residential displacements.

In cases involving the involuntary acquisition of real property, as defined by 49 CFR 24.101 (b), Subrecipients or contractors must provide the following benefits to the property owner:

- Appraise property before negotiations;
- Invite the property owner to accompany the appraiser during the property inspection
- Provide the owner with a written offer of just compensation and a summary of what is being acquired;
- Pay for property before possession; and
- Reimburse expenses resulting from the transfer of title such as recording fees, prepaid real estate taxes, or other expenses.

Section 414 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §5181 (“Stafford Act”) provides that:

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person otherwise eligible for any kind of replacement housing payment under the [Uniform Act] shall be denied such eligibility as a result of his being unable, because of a major disaster as determined by the President, to meet the occupancy requirements set by such [Uniform Act].”¹⁰

GOSR programs subject to the URA and Section 104(d) include the CDBG-DR programs. GOSR policies and procedures, NOFAs, applicant certifications and/or written agreements for funds subject to the URA and Section 104(d) shall refer to Federal and State rules, as appropriate.

Real Property

If CDBG-DR funds are used to acquire real property, where applicable, GOSR ensures that the property is used for its intended (and approved) purpose. If the property is sold under the **SRA**, the sale proceeds will be treated as Program Income pursuant to Section 2.5.

This fairly straightforward proposition about the ownership, use, management, and disposition of property is complicated by two facts. First, the rules about property management and disposition differ slightly depending on whether a grantee is a public-sector grantee. (The rules are generally more explicit for governmental grantees). Second, the rules depend on the nature of the property. Real property (e.g., land, buildings) is treated differently than personal property (e.g., equipment, supplies, intangible property like copyrights). (Property Management and Disposition

Regulations 24 CFR 570.503; all subrecipients (subs) 24 CFR 85.32; 85.34, govt. subs 24 CFR 84.32; 84.34, nonprofit subs).

The federal requirements relating to property are organized according to title (ownership), use, and disposition. In general, the property management system must provide for accurate records, the performance of regular inventories, adequate maintenance and control, and proper sales procedures. Grantees must follow sales procedures that provide for competition, to the extent practicable, and that result in the highest possible return.

Financial Management

Pursuant to Public Law 113-2, GOSR maintains and has in place proficient financial controls. The GOSR Internal Audit Department (IAD) exists to examine and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the organization's governance and risk management. IAD plans and considers controls necessary to mitigate risks associated with program and administrative operations, internal and external reporting, and regulatory compliance. Risks of fraud, waste, and abuse are additionally considered throughout assignments.

MCD and IAD ensure that GOSR, as the grantee, as well as those administering CDBG-DR funds, continuously demonstrate conformity to financial management requirements as required by FR-5696-N-01. These requirements include, but are not limited to, areas covering: Financial Management; Advances; Internal Controls; Accuracy of Report Information; Program Income; Salaries and Wages; Indirect Costs; Lump Sum Drawdowns; and 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F. GOSR's financial management system will be consistent with and in compliance with 24 CFR Parts 84, 85, and 570 (as applicable, and as superseded by 2 CFR 200), which ensures that GOSR funds are managed with high levels of accountability and transparency.

GOSR's Financial Management practices adhere to the following:

1. Internal controls are in place and adequate;
2. Documentation is available to support accounting record entries;
3. Financial reports and statements are complete, current, and reviewed periodically; and
4. Audits are conducted in a timely manner and in accordance with applicable standards.

Procurement Policy

GOSR has established and adopted a procurement policy that meets State and federal requirements. The MCD and IAD ensure that GOSR adheres to its established policies.

Record Keeping, Retention, and File Management

In accordance with HUD regulations, GOSR as a grantee and recipient of CDBG-DR funds follow the records retention as cited in 24 CFR 84.53 (as amended by 2 CFR 200.333), which includes financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other pertinent records. GOSR must maintain records for a period of six years from the time of closeout of HUD's grant to the State. Further, GOSR established record keeping and retention requirements in its partner and contractor agreements in accordance with the guidelines established in 24 CFR 570.503(b)(2). For all partners, their retention of records shall be kept in accordance with 24 CFR 85.42, as modified by 24 CFR 570.502(a)(7), which requires for records to be maintained at

least for a period of three years from the time of closeout of HUD's grant to the State or for six years after the closeout of a CDBG-DR funded project, whichever may be longer.

GOSR maintains records in accordance with recordkeeping requirements cited in 24 CFR 570.490(a)(1) (as amended by 2 CFR 200), in order to facilitate a review or audit by HUD. Additionally, every partner and contractor is required to establish and maintain at least three major categories of records: Administrative, Financial, and Project Case files.

Administrative records: These are files and records that apply to the overall administration of the partner's CDBG-DR activities. They include the following:

- Personnel files; and
- Property management files.

General program files: Files relating to the subgrantee, partner's, or contractor's application to the grantee, the partner agreement, program policies and guidelines, correspondence with grantee and reports, etc.; and,

Legal files: Articles of incorporation, bylaws of the organization, tax status, board minutes, contracts and other agreements.

Financial records: These include the chart of accounts, a manual on accounting procedures, accounting journals and ledgers, source documentation (purchase orders, invoices, canceled checks, etc.), procurement files, bank account records, financial reports, audit files, etc.

Project/case files: These files document the activities undertaken with respect to specific individual beneficiaries, property owners, and/or properties.

Reporting

As a recipient of CDBG-DR funds, GOSR established reporting requirements for all partners and contractors in their respective partner and contractor agreements and contracts in accordance with 24 CFR 570.503(b)(2). GOSR established its own reporting requirements in accordance with the provisions as found in 24 CFR 85.40(a) and (e) and 85.41(c) and (d) for (UGLGs or 24 CFR 84.51(a) for non-profit partners reporting requirements.

Generally speaking, GOSR monitors reporting requirements at five different program intervals:

1. At execution of agreements;
2. Monthly;
3. Quarterly;
4. Annually; and
5. As required.

Partners, contractors, subrecipients and developers submit the documents and reports to the State at the times indicated in the partner and grant agreement, loan agreement and/or contract

agreement, and in the format prescribed by GOSR staff. Deviations from this requirement must be approved by GOSR staff.

Record Retention

Record retention is a requirement of the Program. Records are maintained to document compliance with Program requirements and federal, State, and local regulations and to facilitate an audit review by HUD. GOSR will retain documents for six (6) years after closeout of the grant to the State, which ensures compliance with 24 CFR 570.490(d). For Subrecipients and contractors, GOSR requires retention of all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other pertinent records (i) for three (3) years from the time of closeout of HUD's grant to the State or for the period provided in the CDBG regulations at 24 CFR 570.487 (or other applicable laws and program requirements) and 24 CFR 570.488, or (ii) for six (6) years after the closeout of a CDBG-DR funded project pursuant to 42 USC 12707(a)(4) and New York Civil Practice Law and Rules § 213, whichever may be longer. Notwithstanding the above, if there is litigation, claims, audits, negotiations, or other actions that involve any of the records cited and that have started before the retention period, then all such records must be retained until completion of the actions and resolution of all issues, or the retention period, whichever occurs later.

GOSR seeks to ensure that:

- Compliance with all requirements concerning records and records management practices under federal and State regulations;
- That the organization has the records it needs to support and enhance ongoing business and citizen service, meet accountability requirements and community expectations;
- These records are managed efficiently and can be easily accessed and used for as long as they are required; and
- These records are stored as cost-effectively as possible and when no longer required they are disposed of in a timely and efficient manner based on HUD Handbook 2225.6, Records Disposition Schedules and HUD Handbook 2228.2.

Access to Records

24 CFR 570.490 (as amended by 2 CFR 200.336) Recordkeeping requirements:

“(c) Access to records.

(1) Representatives of HUD, the Inspector General, and the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, files, and other papers, or property pertaining to the administration, receipt and use of CDBG funds and necessary to facilitate such reviews and audits.

(2) The State shall provide citizens with reasonable access to records regarding the past use of CDBG funds and ensure that units of general local government provide citizens with reasonable access to records regarding the past use of CDBG funds consistent with State or local requirements concerning the privacy of personal records.”

The availability of records is subject to the exemptions to public disclosure set forth in section 87(2) of the NYS Public Officers Law. All Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) requests under

the Public Officers Law must be made in writing to the Records Access Officer and will be processed in accordance with the procedures set forth therein.

Audit Trail

All records defined by the organization as important are captured into GOSR's recordkeeping systems (e.g., SharePoint, Intelligrants, Tribuo, Elation, Imarc, GSP, etc.) so they can be appropriately managed.

All applicant data is secured in GOSR's management information system for a specified period of time in accordance with the current Record Retention and Disposition Schedule.

Recordkeeping, including scanning, uploading to GOSR's management information system, and filing of pertinent Program documentation retention policies are to provide a physical and/or an electronic record of activities so that documentation is accessible for audit purposes.

In order to protect non-public personal information, data security measures are in place. For example, hardware and software data security protocols such as the requirement for signed non-disclosure agreements prior to receipt of access credentials for Intelligrants. GOSR also requires that hard copy files containing non-public personal information are kept in locked file cabinets to ensure their physical security.

Conflicts of Interest and Confidentiality

Conflicts of interest between subrecipients, program administrators, contractors, program staff, and other parties are strictly prohibited by federal law.

A "covered person" is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, or elected or appointed official of the State, or of a unit of general local government, or any designated public agencies, or subrecipients that are receiving CDBG-DR funds. Generally, no person who is a covered person, and who exercises or has exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to CDBG-DR activities and who are in a position to participate in a decision making process or gain inside information with regard to such activities, may obtain a financial interest or benefit from the activity, or have an interest in any contract, 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.

Conflicts of Interest

The Program requires all Program staff to disclose any relationship with a subrecipient or contractor. State program staff, subrecipients, program administrators, and contractors who disclose such relationships are placed in roles where there is no opportunity for them to display favoritism or collude in order to financially or otherwise benefit themselves or the contractor, for example, a Customer Representative may not perform work on the application of family. For purposes of this regulation, "family" is defined to include spouse, parents, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandparents, siblings, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, and children of an official covered under the CDBG conflict of interest regulations at 24 CFR 570.489(h) (as superseded by 2 CFR 200).

GOSR may consider granting an exception to the conflict of interest provisions per 24 CFR 570.489(h)(4) (as superseded by 2 CFR 200) if GOSR has determined that the subrecipient has adequately and publicly addressed all of the concerns generated by the conflict of interest and that an exception would serve to further the purposes of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended and the subrecipient has complied with the requirements listed in 24 CFR 570.489(h)(4)(i) and (ii) (as superseded by 2 CFR 200). GOSR considers whether the exception provides a significant cost benefit or an essential degree of expertise; whether the opportunity was provided for under open competitive bidding or negotiation; whether the person affected is a LMI person; whether the affected person has withdrawn from his or her functions or responsibilities; whether the interest or benefit was present before the affected person was in a position to benefit from the conflict of interest; or whether undue hardship results from failure to grant the exception.

Confidentiality/Privacy

The Program is committed to protecting the privacy of all of our individual stakeholders, including the public and those individuals working on the Program.

Any personal information collected by the Program is covered by the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, the Personal Privacy Protection Act (NYS POL §95, et. seq.) and the State's Public Housing Law (see, PHL §159), among others. These laws provide for confidentiality, and restrict the disclosure of confidential and personal information. Unauthorized disclosure of such personal information may result in personal liability with civil and criminal penalties. The information collected may only be used for limited official purposes, including:

1. NY CDBG-DR Grant Program may use personal information throughout the award process to ensure compliance with program requirements, reduce errors and mitigate fraud and abuse
2. Independent Auditors, when hired by the Program to perform a financial or programmatic audit of the Program, for use in determining program compliance with all applicable HUD and federal regulations, including the Stafford Act, CDBG-DR requirements and State and Local law;
3. NY CDBG-DR Program may disclose personal information on an Applicant to those with official Power of Attorney for the Applicant or for whom the Applicant has provided written consent to do so; and/or
4. Organizations assisting the State in executing the CDBG-DR Program must comply with all Federal and State Law Enforcement and Auditing requests. This includes, but is not limited to, HUD, FEMA, FBI, NYS Office of the Comptroller, and the Office of the Inspector General.

Recapture Policy

HTFC under tHCR through GOSR is responsible for ensuring that CDBG-DR funds awarded by HUD through New York Rising comply with all federal, state and local requirements.

In order to ensure that New York State is able to fulfill its contractual obligations to HUD, and that the subrecipients receiving CDBG-DR assistance are using the funds for their intended purpose, GOSR requires all subrecipients to sign **SRAs** stipulating each party's responsibilities

and the potential penalties if the subrecipient is found not to have fulfilled their obligations. Specifically, if the funds are not used for eligible activities, the money can be recaptured.

To monitor operations and to guard against fraud or unintentional violations of program requirements, GOSR has established quality control (QC) procedures. If a program violation is identified, the State recaptures funds in accordance with its recapture procedure.

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Exhibit 2 - Citizen Participation Plan

Citizen Participation Plan **Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery** **Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, & Superstorm Sandy** January 5, 2015

The primary goal of the New York Citizen Participation Plan is to provide all New York citizens with an opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the State's CDBG-DR Sandy recovery program(s). The Plan sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation, which are designed to maximize the opportunity for citizen involvement in the community redevelopment process. New York State developed the Citizen Participation Plan to meet the requirements of the CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding for Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee. The Plan reflects the alternative requirements as specified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the Federal Register (FR-5696-N-01), Federal Register (FR-5696-N-06), Federal Register (FR-5696-N-11), and notice of specific waivers.

The State will ensure that any Units of General Local Government (UGLG) or sub-recipients who receive funds will have a Citizen Participation Plan that meets the CDBG-DR regulations and takes into consideration the waivers and alternatives made available under CDBG-DR funding.

In order to facilitate citizen participation requirements and to maximize citizen interaction in the development of the New York Disaster Recovery Action Plan, substantial amendments to the Action Plan, and the Quarterly Performance Reports (QPR), the State has laid out targeted actions to encourage participation and allow equal access to information about programs by all citizens, including those of low and moderate income, persons with disabilities, the elderly population, persons receiving Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) funding, and persons with limited English proficiency.

Public Outreach

GOSR is committed to ensuring that all populations impacted by the storms are aware of the Programs available to assist in the recovery from Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, and Superstorm Sandy. Through in person meetings, outreach events, online and traditional media, GOSR has publicized programs and conducted outreach efforts throughout the storm impacted areas. In addition, the Governor initiated the NYRCR Program, a grass-roots community driven process that engages the public as a key stakeholder in the planning and rebuilding process. Through 61 cross-jurisdictional Planning Committees representing 119 communities, the NYRCR stakeholders helped to inform their communities about the available recovery programs as they came online.

Programmatic Outreach

Through the NYRCR Program, there have been over 650 Planning Committee Meetings to construct a vision statement; to conduct an inventory of critical assets and an assessment of risks; and then ultimately to craft the strategies, and proposed projects or actions to address these risks. All meetings were open to the public and were publicized by media advisories, flyers, and posters hung in public buildings; radio announcements; and through social media. Where necessary, meetings were advertised in various languages to ensure the immigrant population was informed. Translators were also present at meetings so that information was clearly understood. For the hearing impaired, sign language interpreters were also available.

More than 250 Public Engagement Events attracted thousands of community members, who provided feedback on the NYRCR planning process and proposals and made additional suggestions. Planning Committees members were instrumental in representing communities that are traditionally underrepresented in disaster recovery, from engaging immigrant populations to working with high school students. Committee members made presentations at senior housing complexes, religious gatherings, schools, and at Chambers of Commerce.

For the Small Business program, GOSR worked in coordination with the Empire State Development Corporation (ESD) as well as its sub-recipient, the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) to create a multi-pronged approach to reach out to more than 3,000 businesses in the impacted communities has included paid advertising, door-to-door visits, press releases and other public relations efforts, and collaboration with various constituents and community organizations.

For the NY Rising Homeowner Program, early on the State partnered with the Long Island Housing Partners to target community outreach including but not limited to, persons with disabilities and other special needs, and senior households, with a focus on low- and moderate-income minority communities; outreach to and coordination with civic associations, religious and advocacy groups (racial equity), social service agencies, emergency aid not-for profits, educational institutions, and outreach to residences impacted by the disaster.

The State's vendors on the project also held numerous meetings to inform the public about the availability of grants for home repairs. This outreach consisted of a variety of methods: media announcements, online updates on the Storm Recovery website and through Storm Recovery profiles on social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, community meetings, and partnerships with sub-recipients. Additionally, staff frequently made presentations to community groups, specifically in Long Island, to provide updated program information. A similar effort has been conducted in counties in upstate New York to make sure that all impacted homeowners have the most up to date information about the Program. In addition, frequent technical assistance meetings were held with applicants to assist homeowners in better understanding the Program and completing the rebuilding process successfully.

Further the State also engaged the Welfare Council of Long Island/Long Island Long-Term Recovery Group (LTRG) to conduct targeted outreach to low and moderate income individuals

that were affected by the Superstorm Sandy, in order to encourage these individuals to apply to the NY Rising Housing Recovery Assistance Program before the April 11, 2014 deadline.

For its rental programs, the State will continue to conduct outreach to potential landlords throughout the impacted areas that may be eligible for the Program. As part of its implementation, the State will also conduct outreach to previous tenants of the damaged rental units to make them aware of potential repaired and newly built units as they are completed.

Outreach to Vulnerable Populations

The State has also conducted outreach to residents with more acute needs, particularly low and moderate income household and households headed by non-English speaking persons. As noted above, within the NYRCR program, where necessary, meetings were advertised in various languages to ensure the immigrant population was informed. Translators were also present at meetings so that information was clearly understood. For the hearing impaired, sign language interpreters were also available.

As the State continues to implement programs and work with communities to recover from Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee and Superstorm Sandy, GOSR is committed to continued outreach and program accessibility to vulnerable populations and ensuring that program information is accessible to populations with language barriers. For example, the APA is translated into Spanish, Russian and Chinese, which are the three languages most needed for persons with language barriers in impacted counties (based on the 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001, Populations 5 Years and Over Who Speak English less than “very well”).

Currently documents are translated into the three above-mentioned languages. The State will continue to translate programmatic materials within its programs. The State will also continue to provide translation services as needed in case management and public meetings.

The State is in the process of upgrading its entire website. In the interim, prior to deployment of the revised website, the State continues to update its current website to enable language access capabilities. In addition, as it rolls out the revised website, the State will prioritize language translation functionality as one of the first phases of the development process. The State will also provide translation of any document into additional languages, braille, or any other formats for persons with visual impairments upon request.

The State continues to further these efforts to reach out to all populations and ensure that the community is educated and aware of all of the recovery programs. As programs adjust and move into new phases, the State will continue to adjust their public outreach to ensure comprehensive outreach to all populations.

Public Notices, Public Hearings, and Comment Period

The State Citizen Participation Plan will ensure that there is reasonable and timely access for public notice and comment on the activities proposed for the use of CDBG-DR grant funds. In the Notices for the Second and Third Allocation HUD revised the requirements for public hearings. The State

will always hold a minimum of one public hearing for each substantial amendment which started with APA6. Written minutes of the hearings and attendance rosters will be kept for review by State officials. The State will continue to coordinate outreach meetings with State entities, local governments, non-profits, private sector, and involved associations. The State invited public comment to the New York Disaster Recovery Action Plan and will continue to invite public comment for any future Substantial Amendments for a minimum thirty days, posted prominently and accessed on GOSR's official website.

Substantial Amendments to the Action Plan

The State has defined Substantial Amendments to the Action Plan as those proposed changes that require the following decisions:

- Addition or deletion of any allowable activity described in the approved application;
- The allocation or re-allocation of more than \$1 million; and,
- Change in the planned beneficiaries.

Those amendments which meet the definition of a Substantial Amendment are subject to public notification, public hearings and public comment procedures. Citizens and units of local government will be provided with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on proposed Substantial Amendments to the Action Plan. A notice and copy of the proposed Substantial Amendment will be posted on the agency's official website. Citizens will be provided with no less than thirty days to review and comment on the proposed amendment. Written comments may be submitted to:

Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
64 Beaver Street
P.O. Box 230
New York, New York 10004

Comments may also be made at www.stormrecovery.ny.gov. A summary of all comments received and reasons why any comments were not incorporated into the Substantial Amendment will be included in the HUD request for a Substantial Amendment and posted

Non-substantial Amendments to the Action Plan will be posted on GOSR's website after notification is sent to HUD and the amendment becomes effective. Every Amendment to the Action Plan (substantial and non-substantial) will be numbered sequentially and posted on the website.

Performance Reports

The State must submit a Quarterly Performance Report through HUD's Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) system no later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. Within three (3) days of submission to HUD, each QPR must be posted on GOSR's official website for public review and comment. The State's first QPR is due after the first full calendar quarter after the grant award. QPR's will be posted on a quarterly basis until all funds have been expended and all expenditures have been reported.

Each QPR will include information about the uses of funds in activities identified in the Action Plan as entered in the DRGR reporting system. This includes, but is not limited to: project name, activity, location, and National Objective; funds budgeted, obligated, drawn down, and expended; the funding source and total amount of any non-CDBG-DR funds to be expended on each activity;

beginning and actual completion dates of completed activities; achieved performance outcomes such as number of housing units complete or number of low and moderate income persons benefiting; and the race and ethnicity of persons assisted under direct-benefit activities. The State must also record the amount of funding expended for each Contractor identified in the Action Plan. Efforts made by the State to affirmatively further fair housing will also be included in the QPR.

During the term of the grant, the grantee will provide citizens, affected local governments, and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the approved program and to the grantee's use of grant funds as well as contracts procured with CDBG-DR funding. This information shall be posted on the grantee's official website and provided on request.

Technical Assistance

The State will provide technical assistance to facilitate citizen participation where requested, particularly to groups representative of persons of low and moderate income and vulnerable populations. The level and type of technical assistance shall be determined by the applicant/recipient based upon the specific need of the community's citizens.

Citizen Participation Requirements for Sub-recipients and Local Governments Participating in CDBG-DR Programs

To ensure applicant compliance with Section 508 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the citizen participation requirements for Units of General Local Government (UGLG) applying for or receiving DR funds from the State are as follows:

Each applicant shall provide citizens with adequate opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the CDBG program. The applicant shall provide adequate information to citizens, obtain views and proposals of citizens, and provide opportunity to comment on the applicant's previous community development performance.

UGLGs receiving CDBG-DR funds must have a written and adopted Citizen Participation Plan which:

- Provides for and encourages citizen participation, with particular emphasis on participation by persons of low- and moderate- income who are residents of slum and blighted areas and of areas in which funds are proposed to be used;
- Provides citizens with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information, and records relating to the State's proposed method of distribution, as required by regulations of the Secretary, and relating to the actual use of funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the unit of local government's proposed and actual use of CDBG funds;
- Provides for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low- and moderate-income that request such assistance in developing proposals with the level and type of assistance to be determined by the grantee;
- Provides for the review of proposed activities and program performance by potential or actual beneficiaries, and with accommodations for the disabled;

- Provides for a timely written answer to written complaints and grievances, within 15 working days where practicable;
- Identifies how the needs of non-English speaking residents will be met where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to be involved;
- Establishes procedures and policies to ensure non-discrimination, based on disabilities, in programs, and activities receiving Federal financial assistance as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

The plan must be made available to the public and must include procedures that meet the following requirements:

- *Performance Hearings:* Prior to close out of the disaster recovery program, the Program, the UGLG and State sub-recipients may be required to hold a public hearing to obtain citizen views and to respond to questions relative to the performance of the Program. This hearing shall be held after adequate notice, at times and locations convenient to actual beneficiaries and with accommodations for the disabled and non-English speaking persons provided. Written minutes of the hearings and attendance rosters will be kept for review by State officials. Nothing in these requirements shall be construed to restrict the responsibility and authority of the applicant for the development of the application.
- *Complaint Procedures:* The State will ensure that each UGLG, or Sub-recipient funded with CDBG-DR funds will have written citizen and administrative complaint procedures. The written Citizen Participation Plan shall provide citizens with information relative to these procedures or, at a minimum, provide citizens with the information relative to the location and hours at which they may obtain a copy of these written procedures. All written citizen complaints which identify deficiencies relative to the UGLG, Sub-recipient's community development program will merit careful and prompt consideration. All good faith attempts will be made to satisfactorily resolve the complaints at the local level. Complaints will be filed with the Executive director or chief elected official of the entity who is receiving the funds and who will investigate and review the complaint. A written response from the Chief Elected Official, Agency Head, or Executive Director to the complainant will be made within 15 working days, where practicable. A copy of the complaint and determination must be sent to GOSR's head of Monitoring and Compliance.