

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts One Year Later

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated the first tranche of Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery funds (\$5.4 billion) within 8 days of the signing of the Sandy-supplemental into law – this represented the fastest ever allocation following the signing of an appropriations bill. HUD also recently allocated a combined \$5 billion through a second round of recovery funds to five states and New York City.

HUD recently issued guidance requiring that the lowest floor of a home be elevated at or above FEMA's most recent Base Flood Elevation data, plus one foot of freeboard. To help homeowners meet this new requirement, the Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force worked with the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to allow for repairs on the existing foundations for properties in the Hurricane Sandy Presidentially-Declared Disaster area, provided that certain criteria are met for the FHA's Section 203(k) rehabilitation loan program.

In September, the FHA sold \$180 million in single-family defaulted loans in the Sandy-Impacted region to a New Jersey-based Community Development Financial Institution, which plans to work with homeowners to restructure their loans to help them remain in their homes. The CDFI-New Jersey Community Capital (NJCC) is launching a program called "Restart the Shore" to assist hundreds of homeowners in the nine most Sandy-impacted areas of New Jersey. By partnering with local HUD-approved counseling agencies and modifying homeowners' loans to make them more affordable and permitting as many as possible to remain in their homes, NJCC is contributing to the stability of entire communities. NJCC will also work with homeowners to assess flood risks and help them take steps to militate against such risk.

FHA's Multifamily program also issued guidance providing for expedited processing of multifamily mortgage insurance applications in the Hurricane Sandy impacted areas.

Department of the Treasury

The Department of Treasury (Treasury) provided governmental assistance to the Financial Service sector through federal interagency coordination. The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund contacted all certified CDFIs in the affected region to survey their needs and assess impacts. Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) also lifted income eligibility restrictions for Low Income Housing Tax Credit-financed projects, so displaced residents could rent units in these buildings. Additionally, IRS announced that 401(k)s and similar employer-sponsored retirement plans could make loans and hardship distributions to victims of Hurricane Sandy and members of their families prior to February 1, 2013. More recently, Treasury used the conference of State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) state program managers in June 2013 to promote flexible capital provision for small businesses still recovering from Hurricane Sandy.

Department of the Interior

The U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) has allocated \$475 million to 234 projects that are helping repair facilities, reopen roads, and restore services in national parks, wildlife refuges, beaches, and public lands so they may be reopened to the public. This funding will also provide for investments in scientific data and studies to support recovery in the region. As part of this initiative, DOI repaired damage to heat, utilities, walkways, and docks in order to reopen the Statue of Liberty National Monument in time for the Fourth of July, and restored Fire Island National Seashore and Gateway National Recreation Area in time for peak tourist weekends and holidays. DOI has also worked with USACE to restore Jamaica Bay Salt Marsh Islands at Gateway National Recreation Area. Looking forward, an additional \$250 million will be allocated to support projects for coastal restoration and resilience at DOI assets, including national parks, refuges, and tribal lands across the region. Actions taken by DOI on those parks and refuges have assisted in both coastal resilience and economic restoration, and have also enabled sites to be the subject of long-term research and monitoring of effectiveness.

Department of Agriculture

As of July 1, 2013, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) obligated \$2.8 million to 20 projects for emergency food assistance, infrastructure, and economic programs that will help rehabilitate farmland, watersheds, and flood plains, and provide erosion control and infrastructure at National historic sites, forests, and non-industrial private forest lands. USDA has steadily utilized state programs and leveraged funding for housing, utility, and business recovery, and is providing economic, technical, and scientific investments in data and studies to support recovery in the region. Efforts immediately following the storm included providing USDA emergency food assistance for low income households, coordinating with state and local governments to identify available USDA programs, and processing applications for emergency loans, the Emergency Conservation Program, the Emergency Forest Restoration Program, and municipal debris removal. Other efforts have included working with states and municipalities on planning and restoration for flood plain easements, soil and water conservation, fisheries and hatcheries, and National Forests. USDA is currently accelerating its efforts to review and approve projects as quickly as possible while ensuring that each project is a sound investment in the restoration and rehabilitation of impacted areas.

Department of Commerce - Economic Development Administration

In partnership with the states and communities impacted, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) implemented the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) which helped support long term recovery from the beginning through creating opportunities for better leveraging of existing resources, improving information sharing, providing technical assistance to accelerate community and economic recovery, and promoting resiliency.

A key to implementing the NDRF is to share information about federal and local agency programs, community impacts, and gaps in assistance with affected communities. Examples include the convening of “Economic Recovery Practitioner All Hands” conference calls, establishing recovery working groups with key stakeholders from federal, state, academic, and private sector organizations, and convening federal/state recovery coordination meetings to collaborate on common recovery objectives from shared information. This framework enabled

effective data sharing between federal and state agencies and integration of spatial data to make the impact of economic recovery more visible.

As part of its Economic Recovery Support Function (RSF) leadership, EDA integrated economic recovery data from surveys conducted by NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) centers, Small Business Administration (SBA), Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)/Census, DOL, USDA, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Reserve and state agencies. In addition, the Economic RSF convened 12 economic recovery roundtable meetings in New Jersey with key community stakeholders to capture core economic recovery challenges and support local efforts to organize their recovery efforts. EDA also partnered with the state agencies, SBA, USDA, Federal Reserve, FDIC, and several financial institutions to convene “Access to Capital” meetings throughout the state with local economic development organizations, chambers of commerce, professional associations, and individual businesses. These meetings were intended to provide community business assistance organizations with information on additional traditional and non-traditional financing mechanisms from federal sources. In addition, EDA with other Commerce bureaus, partnered with SBA, USDA, GSA, USACE, FEMA, and other agencies to work with local chambers of commerce and procurement officials to provide direct technical assistance to small businesses to expand their opportunities. This expansion included post-Sandy procurement opportunities, trade promotion, intellectual property and commercialization, and economic development opportunities.

Department of Commerce - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) vessels began surveying obstructions of waterways that lead to critical petroleum facilities within the Port of New York and New Jersey, helping restore the flow of emergency fuel supplies by the following morning. In addition, NOAA embedded five senior staff members in FEMA’s New York and New Jersey Joint Field Offices for rotating details from December 2012 through June 2013, and developed a set of joint principles on Infrastructure Rebuilding Systems alongside the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). NOAA is actively informing recovery and resilience efforts through working with impacted communities to provide technical assistance, strengthening long-term coastal observations and monitoring, and advancing charting and mapping. As highlighted in the President’s Climate Action Plan, NOAA, USACE, and FEMA released a new sea-level rise planning tool that includes interactive maps and a sea-level rise calculator to improve community understanding of future flood risks and planning. Additionally, NOAA is working with partners to advance integration of natural and built systems in disaster response, recovery, and mitigation, specifically working with USACE to provide this input to the North Atlantic Comprehensive Study.

Department of Labor

The Department of Labor (DOL) has worked closely with Federal, State, and local partners to ensure the safety and health of workers who were involved in Sandy response efforts, as well as in current and future recovery projects. DOL’s Department’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provided \$70.3 million in National Emergency Grants (NEGs) to New

York, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, and Rhode Island for continuing cleanup and recovery efforts. This included \$20.5 million provided by the Disaster Relief Recovery Act of 2013 and \$49.8 million provided by ETA's WIA Dislocated Worker National Reserve, which funds NEGs. DOL's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) deployed Safety & Health professionals throughout the impacted areas immediately after Sandy's landfall to protect workers engaged in storm response and recovery work, conducting over 4,900 outreach briefings and intervention activities and reaching over 63,000 workers, which resulted in the removal of 7,900 workers from workplace hazards. OSHA also engaged with State and local communities in the impacted region by providing Susan Harwood grants to non-profit organizations for recovery-specific training and education in New York City and the state of New Jersey. In addition, to ensure labor standards protections for workers engaged in cleanup and rebuilding activities under the Hurricane Sandy initiative, Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has, to-date, initiated 157 investigations of contractors and employers for compliance with the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Service Contract Act, and/or Davis-Bacon Act.

Department of Health and Human Services

As the Coordinating Agency for the Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function (H&SS RSF) under the NDRF, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) deployed Field Coordinators to New York and New Jersey in the days following Hurricane Sandy to guide RSF efforts, and deployed subject matter experts from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct program and impact assessments and provide technical assistance. HHS convened and supported multi-sector and interagency Task Forces on the needs of children, youth, and families, on environmental health, and on other issues in Sandy recovery. ACF also led the Immediate Federal Disaster Case Management Program in New Jersey; at the time of the transition to the State Grant Program, ACF had provided disaster case management services to support 4,186 New Jersey Sandy survivor households.

In addition, ACF is awarding Sandy Supplemental funding for the repair of 111 Head Start centers in New York and New Jersey that suffered major or catastrophic damage and which serve about 2,000 children; \$475 million through the Social Services Block Grant; and approximately \$2 million to support family violence prevention and services in affected communities. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration is using Sandy Supplemental funding to support behavioral health treatment to impacted populations upon referral by FEMA crisis counselors; restore of the capability of medication assisted substance abuse treatment services in the impacted areas; ensure the disaster distress helpline connects individuals to services and supports the crisis center network in the affected regions; and provide resiliency training to educators on caring for their pupils in disaster areas. The Administration for Community Living (ACL) awarded the Connecticut and New Jersey State Units on Aging funding to reimburse the state for home delivered meals to homebound seniors after Sandy struck. ACL staff also worked with specific Area Agencies on Aging to coordinate relocation and recovery efforts by FEMA and displaced seniors.

In addition, NIH has announced several funding opportunities, funded by the Sandy supplemental, to recover losses to NIH-supported research resulting from Sandy, including to

help restore their research and facilities. NIH's National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) carried out a process to update state and federal guidance on mold remediation for protection of volunteers, homeowners and cleanup workers during March 2013. Also, NIEHS's Worker Education and Training Program (WETP) released a supplemental funding request to provide safety and health training to support recovery, rebuilding and resilience in preparing for current and potential future disasters within areas impacted by Hurricane Sandy. As of June 2013, the WETP has trained over 929 workers in New York and New Jersey.

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has been coordinating closely with its state and federal partners to speed the restoration of transportation mobility in affected states, while working to ensure that the new infrastructure is able withstand future storms. DOT has obligated \$1.3 billion across four operating administrations to support recovery and resiliency projects. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has allocated \$5.7 billion to all affected transit agencies for Sandy recovery activities and for anticipated resiliency projects. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has provided \$586 million in emergency relief funding to states and federal lands impacted by Sandy, including Liberty Island, which was open in time for Independence Day after crews worked tirelessly to replace the docks, all of which were destroyed by the storm. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) provided \$30.2 million to Amtrak to repair damage caused by Hurricane Sandy along its heavily-traveled Northeast Corridor. In addition, DOT provided \$185 million in relief funding to the Hudson Yards Right-of-Way Preservation project to help pave the way for two flood-resistant tunnels under the Hudson River, between New York and New Jersey. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has allocated \$28.5 million in emergency relief funding to states impacted by Sandy to repair critical FAA infrastructure.

Following the storm, DOT worked closely with federal agencies to ensure fast, efficient transportation power sources, fuel, and supplies to speed Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts. FTA worked expediently to develop a new emergency relief program to facilitate federal assistance for public transportation systems. Working with other agencies and the White House, DOT administered a host of waivers, special permits, and other regulatory flexibilities to expedite operations in the aftermath of the storm. By working around the clock to repair damage, FAA restored normal air traffic operations quickly, and the Maritime Administration was able to dispatch vessels for emergency relief. In addition to dispatching staff to the region to begin damage assessments, the FTA worked closely with FEMA and GSA to secure as many as 350 buses to replace lost commuter rail and transit service in New Jersey.

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE) has been providing technical assistance to the affected States to help them develop pilot projects, financial mechanisms, policy and market development tools that promote cost effective investments in resilient energy generation and storage using Sandy recovery funds. DOE's National Laboratories are collaborating with state and local governments to advance emerging programs that address key energy resilience initiatives using public-private partnerships launched by the States later this year. Some examples of these projects include:

- The DOE partnered with the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, City of Hoboken and Public Service Electric & Gas Company (PSE&G) to help assess and develop strategies for improving reliability and resiliency. Under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in June, 2013, this collaboration is helping Hoboken rebuild and upgrade its electricity infrastructure by delivering a strategic design that identifies priority energy needs and energy system functions for various outage durations, evaluates potential system improvements, and estimates costs.
- In July 2013, Connecticut, the first state to launch a microgrid program, was awarded \$18 million to support the development of nine microgrid projects across the state. Governor Malloy plans to commit an additional \$30 million of state funds in the next two years for additional microgrid sites.
- In August 2013, DOE partnered with the state of New Jersey, NJ Transit and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities to research and design a microgrid that will power the New Jersey transit system as well as critical stations and maintenance facilities.
- DOE is working with state and local officials in the affected region to find ways to improve the resilience of the energy delivery infrastructure and fuel supply chain during and following any future extreme weather events in the region.

Department of Education

Following Hurricane Sandy, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) awarded \$3.8 million in Project School Emergency Response to Violence (SERV) funds to New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Project SERV provides for restoration of the learning environment after a disrupting event and, while it began as a response to violent incidents, has been expanded to include major events that disrupt the learning environment. Examples of allowable funds usage include financing mental health services, overtime for teachers and counselors, security, and substitute staff.

Department of Veterans Affairs

The VA Manhattan Medical Center was severely damaged during Hurricane Sandy, as were multiple VA cemeteries. VA was authorized \$237 million from the Hurricane Sandy supplemental, \$234 million of which has been allocated to repair, re-outfit, and resupply the Manhattan facility. The National Cemetery Administration was authorized \$1.1 million and has completed all of the work at the affected cemeteries. VA expects to fully obligate the funds for the repair of the Manhattan Medical Center in FY 2015. As of September 2013, VA had obligated a total of \$31.5 million in supplemental funds. Aggressive work continues on the design contracts for the construction of a campus perimeter flood wall, restoration of the flooded ground floor, relocation of critical utility infrastructure to higher elevations, relocation of the MRI suite and Outpatient Clinics, and renovation of the patient wards to address critical deficiencies.

Prior to Super Storm Sandy making landfall, the Veterans Integrated Service Network 3 (VISN 3) leadership developed network-wide plans to ensure the continued operation of its VA medical centers (VAMCs). Planning included evacuating the Manhattan campus of the New York Harbor Healthcare System well before the storm hit and lower Manhattan was flooded. This decision resulted in the safe and orderly transfer or discharges of 127 Veteran patients to other VISN 3 medical centers or their homes. In anticipation of the need to evacuate and transfer patients, plans for provider access to the computerized medical record at receiving facilities were implemented to ensure seamless care.

Recovery efforts started immediately at the Manhattan campus. An integrated recovery team was steadfast in meeting Secretary Shinseki's goal of opening the Manhattan campus for outpatient care by the first week of March 2013 - less than 6 months after the initial destruction from the super storm. In order to accomplish this unprecedented feat, \$13 million was obligated through supplemental funding for reconstitution of the facility and an additional \$3.5 million was obligated throughout the network to support the repairs at the other VISN 3 medical centers that sustained damage. Today, the Manhattan VA Medical Center is fully operational. All employees have returned to the facility, and all clinical services are being provided as they were before the impact of Super Storm Sandy.

Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency

In Sandy's immediate aftermath, more than 23,000 people sought refuge in temporary shelters, and more than 8.5 million customers lost power. FEMA continues to work closely with disaster assistance applicants to ensure they receive all assistance for which they are eligible under the law. One year later, more than \$1.4 billion in individual assistance has been provided to more than 182,000 survivors. More than \$7.9 billion in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) payments have been made to policy holders, and FEMA has approved more than \$3.2 billion to fund emergency work, debris removal, and repair and replacement of infrastructure.

More than \$1.3 billion was obligated to support emergency protective measures including first responder costs for personnel overtime, materials used, and equipment damaged during response activities. This included uniformed and civilian personnel in areas such as New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken, who patrolled streets; assisted with mandatory evacuations; rerouted traffic away from affected areas; responded to surge 911 calls; and distributed food and in storm affected areas.

Over the course of the disaster response, FEMA and its partners provided needed supplies to the affected states, which included shipping more than 20 million liters of water, 16 million meals, 1.7 million blankets, 79,000 cots, 138,000 tarps, 500 generators, and 100 infant and toddler kits.

Today, FEMA continues to coordinate the ongoing recovery efforts to help survivors rebuild their communities and give residents the assistance they need to move forward.

Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Patrol

Agents, officers, and employees of CBP converged on the area of impact in the New York, Newark area to respond to the devastating impact of Hurricane Sandy. In a collaborative effort, CBP, Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), other government agencies and private sector assisted in efficient cross border entry and clearance of utility workers and their equipment to assist in recovery.

CBP's Asset and Administrative Management Directorate (AAMD) participated in the assembly of a Damage Assessment Team (DAT) consisting of employees from the Facilities, Management and Engineering Directorate (FM&E) and the Personal Property Program Management Office (PPPMO). The DAT assessed damage to CBP facilities, personal property, and fleet assets caused by Hurricane Sandy. PPPMO assisted the Lead Field Coordinator in transferring emergency generators to the affected area. PPPMO also submitted personal property emergency response and recovery guidance via draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to all field offices and provided real time property support related to emergency property recovery. The DAT determined approximately \$1 million worth of CBP assets, personal property and fleet, were damaged as result of the storm. In addition to restoring CBP facilities and capabilities, the Agency participated with the Whole of Community in accepting Stafford funded FEMA Mission Assignments, through Emergency Support Function -13, providing Law Enforcement Agents and Officers to provide force protection within the effected storm area.

Department of Homeland Security - US Coast Guard

Since Hurricane Sandy the United States Coast Guard (USCG) has worked to allocate over \$274 million in supplemental funding to fully restore mission capabilities in the areas most affected to the storm and crucial to the maritime communities and commerce along the northeast coast. Thus far, the USCG has allocated \$35 million in construction contracts to reconstitute Coast Guard operations for facilities in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Work completed has included dredging inland waterways & boat basins, repairs to Vessel Traffic Systems, restoration of Differential GPS (DGPS) systems and resetting waterway aids to navigation. The USCG expects to allocate an additional \$25 million in October for projects to repair operational waterfront facilities and to initiate repairs to training facilities in the greater New York region. The Coast Guard continues to work to repair or rebuilt numerous Search and Rescue Stations and communications facilities along the eastern seaboard that will ensure continuous flow of maritime commerce as well as the safety and security of commercial mariners and recreational boaters.

Environmental Protection Agency

Flooding and winds during Hurricane Sandy impacted more than 200 wastewater treatment plants and over 80 drinking water facilities in New Jersey and New York, causing damage and power failures that resulted in the release of over 10 billion gallons of raw sewage into local waters and the shutdown of drinking water plants in dozens of communities. In response, over 200 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) employees worked with the states to assess drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities, bring damaged wastewater treatment facilities back into service, evaluate conditions at hazardous waste sites, and inform the public about cleaning up mold and safely disposing of household hazardous waste. The EPA assessed 106

drinking water facilities and 42 wastewater treatment plants, close to 600 federally regulated underground storage tanks and 63 facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The EPA made \$569 million in grants available to New Jersey and New York to make drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities more resilient against severe storms. EPA funds also went to repair damage at two New Jersey Superfund sites and cooperative agreements with New Jersey and New York provided nearly \$4.8 million to address releases from underground storage tanks. The EPA is currently working closely with its federal partners to encourage the use of innovative green infrastructure, properly calculate and consider the increased risks of climate change and work closely with disadvantaged communities as they recover and rebuild.

Small Business Administration

SBA has played an integral role in the response and recovery efforts in the Sandy-affected region and is committed to providing small businesses with the access to capital, resources, and opportunities to rebuild their business. SBA has approved \$2.4 billion in loans to 36,542 business and homeowners needing assistance to repair, rebuild and restart the local economy. SBA has provided 32,468 home loans for \$1.9 billion and 4,074 business loans for \$448 million. Additionally, SBA has deployed disaster response teams to the area, worked closely with its resource partners to provide technical assistance and counseling to small businesses, and ensured small businesses get increased opportunities to federal and local contracting opportunities. Under title III of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Congress provided SBA with supplemental appropriations and authority to support small businesses recovering from Hurricane Sandy. As a result, SBA has awarded \$19 million to provide targeted small business management and technical assistance throughout the impacted states. The first awards were made to individual resource partners in April in the amount of \$5,811,000. The second awards were made to resource partners in September for collaborative proposals in the amount of \$13,189,000.

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers has made steady and significant progress in reducing risks for the communities impacted by Hurricane Sandy. Three Corps Divisions were identified to execute the Hurricane Sandy Recovery: North Atlantic Division (NAD), South Atlantic Division (SAD), and Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (LRD). USACE has completed a significant amount of near-term work and has begun the ground work for the long-term efforts in the impacted coastal areas of responsibility from Maine to Florida for the Hurricane Sandy Recovery mission.

In the near-term coastal restoration mission area, also known as the Flood Control & Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) Program, the Corps has placed over 10 million cubic yards of sand on beaches to repair existing Corps projects damaged by Hurricane Sandy. Of the total 33 FCCE projects under this program, 11 are in design/pre-award stage, 16 are under construction and six are complete. The Corps also has made substantial progress on bringing back to design levels the navigation projects impacted by Hurricane Sandy, under the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) program. Of the 142 projects, 30 are complete and 29 are currently under construction.

As part of its long-term efforts, the Corps of Engineers is expediting re-evaluation of the decision documents for 18 authorized but not yet constructed projects; at the same time, the Corps is developing Project Partnership Agreements with the non-federal sponsors and local partners. The Corps also continues at a fast pace to develop, finalize and execute Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreements (FCSA) and/or FCSA amendments with our non-federal sponsors and partners. Finally, feasibility report and cost share agreements are being developed with the non-federal sponsors for ten Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) projects.

In addition to the near-term and long-term project development and execution, the Corps is planning for the future, as well as evaluating how our projects performed during the storm. The initial performance evaluation report is currently being finalized for submission to Congress. Further, the Army Corps is leading the development of the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS), with the objectives to reduce flood risk to vulnerable coastal populations; and to promote resilient coastal communities, to ensure a sustainable and robust coastal landscape system.

Corporation for National and Community Service

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), through its AmeriCorps programs, has deployed more than 3,600 national service participants in the states affected by Hurricane Sandy. Additionally, CNCS has established and is implementing a long-term recovery strategy in New Jersey and New York. AmeriCorps members have mucked and gutted more than 3,700 homes, including 1,443 in New Jersey and 1,958 in New York. National service members have leveraged the help of 30,000 volunteers, collaborated with the American Red Cross in operating 45 shelters, and coordinated with more than 200 non-profits and community-based organizations. The AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps program will deploy up to 20 members every six weeks to both New York and New Jersey to continue to assist communities as they rebuild impacted communities.