

# STATE OF MAINE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR 1 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0001

February 21, 2014

The Honorable Barack Obama President of the United States The White House Washington, D. C.

Through:

Mr. Paul Ford, Acting Regional Administrator

FEMA Region One 99 High Street, 6th Floor Boston, MA, 02110

#### Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR §206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Maine as a result of the severe winter storm (ice storm), extreme cold, wind and wind chills that occurred December 21, 2013 through January 1, 2014.

Details of this event and my request are offered in the attached form OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13, Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Two deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning from improper use of emergency generators have been attributed to this event; preliminary reports indicate 7 additional hospitalizations. Anecdotal reports also indicate that a large number of ambulance calls were made for apparent carbon monoxide exposure.

The American Red Cross reports that during the event, their organization supported 6 regional shelters which served 73 registrants and 258 overnight stays. They served 815 meals and 859 snacks. This relatively low overnight shelter population is typical of our Maine people, who may seek out temporary relief from cold, but prefer to stay in their homes or with family, regardless of hardship.

In addition to the Red Cross operations, over 35 local warming centers were open for as long as local conditions warranted, staffed by fire departments and volunteers. Although no formal population figures are available for these locations, anecdotal reports indicate that they had steady use by local residents, who stopped in temporarily but again preferred to return home if it was even marginally habitable. However, in at least one case, a local fire department staffed their station around the clock to care for one elderly



resident who could not remain in her home. This level of care is typical of our small towns.

Fire departments and volunteers in Washington County conducted door to door wellness checks and were repeatedly assured by residents that they preferred to stay at home, regardless of the temperature.

On December 20, 2013 I declared a limited State of Emergency to allow Maine and out-of-state power crews to travel extended to respond to expected power outages. As the expected severity of the event became clear, on December 21, 2013 I expanded the State of Emergency to make all State resources available to the response. This State of Emergency remained in effect through December 31, 2013.

The State Emergency Operations Center was activated December 21, 2013, and remained active through January 1, 2014 when the last of the outages directly attributable to this event were restored.

On January 10, 2014, having State-verified data that indicated over \$6 million in Public Assistance-eligible costs, with costs in all of our 16 counties, I requested a Joint Federal, State and Local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance. That PDA commenced on January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and was concluded February 21, 2014.

The estimate of the need for Public Assistance, as verified so far by the Preliminary Damage Assessment, is included in Enclosure B. The estimates are for uninsured costs. The 16 counties of the State are included: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington and York, showing the extent to which this event affected the entire State. Of these, we direct your attention to Washington, where severe impact to a consumer-owned nonprofit utility has brought the impact to one of our most economically challenged counties to \$35 per capita. This also includes impact over \$20 per capita in small towns such as Beddington, Charlotte and Cherryfield, and to the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point (\$38.36 per capita).

In Waldo County, where the county-wide impact is over \$3.50 per capita, small towns such as Stockton Springs and Prospect likewise have accrued costs over \$20 per person. Small towns in many of our other counties are similarly affected. And the costs to all these communities will only rise when debris clearance resumes in the spring.

All counties incurred significant impact in the costs of debris clearance and emergency protective measures. As noted, the most significant infrastructure damage occurred in Washington County, to the facilities and equipment of the eligible public utility. The financial impact for the State verified by the PDA exceeds \$1.88 million, with a per capita impact of \$1.42.

On January 15, 2014 I requested a joint PDA for Individual Assistance in 4 counties which was conducted January 22<sup>nd</sup> through the 25<sup>th</sup>. FEMA and State participants concurred in the results

of the IA PDA that the documented need for Individual Assistance programs did not reach the level that would support a successful State request for those programs. The State in partnership with Maine Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (MEVOAD) and state and federal agency partners has continued to support disaster survivors but significant unmet needs remain. MEVOAD has responded to dozens of requests for debris clearance and home clean-up. Needs documented include water damage from burst pipes, ice and tree damage to roofs and loss of food. The bitter temperatures also caused many individuals to exhaust their heating fuel, causing additional financial hardship.

It is our intent to pursue disaster assistance for businesses, primarily for economic injury, through the Small Business Administration disaster assistance programs.

As noted, our Public Assistance PDA request was for over \$6 million in response costs. A PDA lasting over 5 weeks has resulted in \$1.88 million in costs. We are concerned that the PDA process has been unnecessarily complex and slow to complete largely because of inappropriate application of the FEMA Public Assistance Policy 9523.1, Snow Assistance and Severe Winter Storm Policy. This resulted in the disallowing of almost all costs associated with road treatment (such as sand and salt application) necessary to keep routes passable for emergency response and power restoration vehicles.

The nature of this emergency was the extreme threat to public safety caused by widespread power outages and debris and ice-covered roads, during a period of extreme cold which put lives at jeopardy and rendered usual means of road treatment ineffective. In other types of events, the verified cost to keep roads open for emergency vehicles is recognized as an eligible Public Assistance activity.

There was no appreciable snow accumulation for this event in the hardest-hit areas; this was an ice storm. Yet costs for the road treatment necessary to keep roads open and restore power have been disallowed citing Policy 9523.1's exclusion of such costs in non-record snowstorms. The differences between the emergency conditions and response needs created by snow storms and ice storms should be acknowledged in policy. We believe it is in the best interest of FEMA and all States that may be affected by severe ice storms to reexamine this policy, so that it may be interpreted in a manner that correctly balances the event-specific needs of any State, the expected capabilities of each State and the fair and consistent application of Public Assistance policy.

The cost of this disaster falls on state and local budgets already adversely affected by a nationwide recession. While the State of Maine and Maine communities budget for winter maintenance at the level appropriate to our climate, an event such as the December ice storm requires such a commitment of manpower, equipment and materials that it has outstripped those budgets. As an example, the Maine Department of Transportation expenditure for winter road maintenance is already more than 25% above normal. Many towns have already exhausted their winter budgets but will continue to accrue costs for the remainder of the season, requiring either additional revenue or deferral of other needed public works projects.

Over 350 Mainers reported some degree of disaster-related damages or costs, and the actual number of those affected is likely much higher. The overall impact of this weather event combined with long stretches of frigid temperatures has been especially hard for low-income,

elderly and disabled Mainers. Even those with insurance coverage report their deductibles are too high or they are afraid of rates being increased if they file a claim. The community-based social service organizations that normally work with these clients have nearly exhausted their available resources. While federal heating assistance funds have been slightly increased this year, the amount falls short of meeting demands due to higher-than-normal needs putting strains on available resources. Municipalities, in turn, are being careful with their limited General Assistance funds, which more people are seeking to access. Other Federally-funded resources are also experiencing budget cuts.

The State of Maine experienced 12 federally declared disasters from 2007 to 2013. We continue to administer projects in 4 of those disasters, with the attendant commitment of State matching funds.

The State also continues to struggle to recover from recession. Our recent budgets have necessitated significant sacrifices in services ranging from reduction of state subsidies to towns, counties and schools, reduction in General Assistance support and other severe financial impacts on services to Maine people.

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

Sincerely,

Paul R. LePage Governor

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Enclosures:

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13 Enclosure B: Public Assistance National Weather Service Statement

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OMB No. 1660-0009 Expires March 31,2015

## REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

1. Request Date 02/21/2014

Burden Disclosure Notice Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address. Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. \S 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R.. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request. 2b. Population (as reported by 2010 2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal Census) or estimated population of government requesting declaration. Indian tribal government's damaged Maine area(s). 1,328,361 4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone 3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name number Paul R. LePage Bruce Fitzgerald, 207-624-4400 5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number Bruce Fitzgerald, 207-624-4400 6. Declaration Request For: X Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a)) 7. Incident Period: Beginning Date End Date If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official Continuing statement from a qualified Federal Government agency 12/21/2013 01/01/2014 acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding). 7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply) Earthquake Explosion Flood Hurricane Landslide Mudslide Drought Fire Snowstorm Severe Storm Straight-Line Winds (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Tsunami Volcanic Eruption Tidal Wave Tornado X Winter Storm Extreme cold, wind and wind chills Other (please specify) 8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter. A major ice storm brought 1/2 inch up to 1 inch of ice in the affected areas of Maine. Over 218,000 accounts lost power, affecting over 500,000 people and closing hundreds of businesses in the peak pre-Christmas retail period. Power outages persisted through January 1, 2014, during a period of extreme cold, winds and wind chills which directly endangered public safety in homes without heat, slowed the restoration process due to continued falling of ice-covered tree limbs, as well as treacherous roads. Over 15,000 state and local roads had to be traversed to restore power to all customers. These roads all had to be made continuously safe for emergency vehicle traffic and power restoration vehicles; road treatment for ice was made extremely difficult by the extreme cold which hindered the effectiveness of road treatments. Closure of local airports as well as dangerous road conditions hampered travel of residents and visitors over the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Over 40 shelters and warming centers were opened. According to the National Weather Service, extreme cold conditions, additional precipitation and gusty winds persisted and threatened public safety through January 6, 2014, when warmer weather melted all ice from the trees. 9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter. State, local, tribal and private resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster include: ice abatement, debris removal and repairs to the Federal Aid Highway System and state highways and bridges, ice abatement and temporary repair assistance to tribal and local governments, and damage assessment by the Maine Department of Transportation; ice abatement, infrastructure repairs and debris clearance by local and tribal public works departments; alerting, warning and traffic control by the Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation and county, local and tribal public safety agencies; emergency assistance to private citizens by local and tribal responders and nonprofit agencies; shelter and warming center operations by the American Red Cross, local and tribal officials and volunteers; support of shelter and mass feeding operations by local school departments; public health consultation and resource support to shelters by the Maine CDC, emergency coordination and assessments by the Departments of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Public Safety and Transportation, Maine

Emergency Management Agency, Maine 211 and affected County, local and tribal Emergency Management Agencies.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*											
☐ Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested 01/15/2014 Start 01/22/2014 End 01/25/2014											
Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)  Note: Individual Assistance is NOT included in this request. However, an IA PDA was requested and performed. Access to homes was limited because a) individuals who had not reported damages could not be visited; b) damage to homes was not visible from outside the building during windshield surveys or community visits and c) if individuals were not home at the period of the assessment, homes could not be entered and damage assessed. However, the State and FEMA concurred that the impact documented during the PDA would not support a successful request for Individual Assistance programs.											
Number of the public Assistance         Dates Performed         Requested 01/10/2014         Start 01/15/2014         End 02/21/2014											
Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)											
Public costs were reported in all 16 Counties. Statewide cost estimated exceeded \$6 million when the PDA was requested. The Public Assistance PDA was conducted primarily by a telephone/e-mail survey of communities and affected agencies and associate document review, with no site visits, according to FEMA recommendation with which the State concurred.											
As of the date of this request, future debris clearance costs cannot be fully estimated. Because of several ensuing significant snowstorms, a large amount of debris along roadsides is hidden from view and cannot be accessed to be removed. The extent of needed debris removal efforts will not be known until the snowbanks melt. The State estimates that at least as much debris remains hidden as has been already removed, and expects estimated debris removal costs to at least double.											
11. Programs and Areas Requested											
Individual Assistance X N/A Individuals and Households Crisis Counseling Program Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program											
All Disaster Case Management Disaster Legal Services											
For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).  For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).											
Please see Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance for additional information in support of this request*.											
*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request											

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)
Public Assistance N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)
For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.
Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington and York Counties
Comercet, value, vacamigua and rem econoce
For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).  Passamaquaddy Tribe of Indian Township, Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point (Washington County), Penobscot Nation (Penobscot County), Aroostook Band of Micmacs and Houlton Band of Maliseets (Aroostook County)
Please see Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance for additional information in support of this request*.
Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity
I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.
I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.
Request for Direct Federal Assistance
X I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.
☐ I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:
a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:
b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.
c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.
Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-
Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.
Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.  Request for Snow Assistance
Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.  Request for Snow Assistance  N/A  I request snow assistance.

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)
Hazard Mitigation* X Statewide OR
For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.
12. Mitigation Plan Information*
a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date October 2016 b. Type of Plan Enhanced Standard
13. Other Federal Agency Programs
Please see Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request*.
14. Findings and Certifications
☐ I certify the following:
<ul> <li>a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.</li> </ul>
b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on 12/20/2013 in accordance with the Stafford Act.
c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.
15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation
☐ Cover Letter ☐ Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* ☐ Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*
Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
D. o letage
February 21, 2014
Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature Date
If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.
*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

## ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

	PUBLIC DAMAGE													
County	Α	В		3	D		Е		F	C	i	TOTAL	POP. '10	\$/CAP.
Androscoggin County														
Auburn	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$8,000	23,055	\$0.35
Durham	\$2,000	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$2,000	3,848	\$0.52
Greene	\$	\$21,556	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$21,556	4,350	\$4.96
Leeds	\$1,500		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$1,500	2,326	\$0.64
Lisbon	\$	\$217	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$217	9,009	\$0.02
Livermore	\$2,000		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$2,000	2,095	\$0.95
Livermore Falls	\$11,463		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$11,463	3,187	\$3.60
Minot	\$	\$4,400	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$4,400	2,607	\$1.69
Poland	\$4,189	\$10,232	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$14,421	5,376	\$2.68
Sabattus	\$3,725	\$4,627	\$	- 51	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$8,352	4,876	\$1.71
Turner	\$243	\$4,482	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$4,725	5,734	\$0.82
Wales	\$4,058	\$2,556	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$6,614	1,616	\$4.09
MDOT		\$1,624	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$1,624		
MEMA	\$		\$		\$	\$		\$	-	\$		\$267		
Androscoggin Total	\$32,178	\$54,961		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$87,139	68,079	\$ 1.28
Aroostook County														
MDOT		\$3,035	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$3,035		
Aroostook Total	\$0	\$3,035		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,035	71,870	\$0.04
Cumberland County							-							
MDOT	\$	\$2,048	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$2,048		
Cumberland Total	\$0	\$2,048	1	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$2,048	281,674	\$0.01
Franklin County	40	42,010			- 40						-	Ψ=,0-10	201,014	Ψ0.01
MDOT	\$	\$1,012	\$		\$	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$1,012		
Franklin Total	\$0	\$1,012	-	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	+	\$0	<u> </u>	\$0	\$1,012	30,768	\$0.03
Hancock County	Ψ0	V1,012	+-	-	ΨΟ				Ψ0		Ψ0	Ψ1,012	00,700	ψ0.00
Franklin	\$5,400	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$5,400	1,483	\$3.64
Hancock	\$12,000		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$14,619	2,394	\$6.11
Lamoine	\$6,300		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	_	\$6,600	1,602	\$4.12
Mariaville	\$7,530		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$17,389	513	
Orland	\$5,215		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$6,450	2,225	\$2.90
Otis		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$800	672	\$1.19
Trenton	\$2,625	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	_	\$2,625	1,481	\$1.77
Winter Harbor	\$		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$16,311	516	
MDOT	\$	\$11,135				\$		\$		\$		\$11,135	310	\$51.01
Hancock Total	\$39,870	\$41,459	Ψ	\$0	\$0	Ψ	\$0	Ψ_	\$0	Ψ	\$0	\$81,329	54,418	\$1.49
Kennebec County	\$33,070	\$41,433	-	40	1 40	-	ΨΟ	-	ΨΟ		Ψυ	\$01,323	34,410	ψ1,43
Albion	\$	\$1,372	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$1,372	2,041	\$0.67
Augusta	\$3,308	\$18,812			\$	\$		\$		\$	-	\$22,120	19,136	
Chelsea	\$7,800	\$7,361			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$15,161	2,721	
China	\$7,000	\$1,000			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$1,000	4,328	
Gardiner	\$19,080		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$1,000	5,800	
Hallowell	\$9,387	\$5,292			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$19,080	2,381	
Manchester	\$5,425	φ5,292	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$5,425	2,381	
Monmouth	\$982	\$4,246			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$5,425	4,104	
Mount Vernon	\$6,386	1,000 miles (1,000 miles)	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$				
Oakland	\$217	\$1,000			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$6,386 \$1,217	1,640	
Pittston		\$1,000			\$	\$		\$		\$			6,240	
Randolph	\$18,253	\$4,180			\$	\$		\$				\$22,433	2,666	-
Readfield	\$21,934									\$		\$28,867	1,772	
	\$1,890	\$8,059			\$	\$		\$		\$		\$9,949	2,598	
Vassalboro	\$2,413	ĪΦ	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$		\$2,413	4,340	\$0.56

#### ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

		PUBLIC DAMAGE										
County	Α	В	С	D		E	F	(		TOTAL	POP. '10	\$/CAP.
Vienna	\$2,000	\$800	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,800	570	\$4.91
Wayne	\$2,363	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,363	1,189	\$1.99
West Gardiner	\$24	\$1,104	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,128	3,474	\$0.32
Winslow	\$	\$2,000	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,000	7,794	\$0.26
Winthrop	\$4,521	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$4,521	6,092	\$0.74
MDOT	\$	\$51,669	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$51,669		
Conservation	\$	\$	\$2,175	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,175		
Kennebec Total	\$105,982	\$113,828	\$2,175	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$221,985	122,151	\$1.82
Knox County												
Appleton	\$16,060	\$6,710	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$22,770	1,316	\$17.30
Норе	\$6,400	\$505	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$6,905	1,536	\$4.50
Rockport	\$16,560		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$16,560	3,330	\$4.97
Union	\$12,998	\$8,387	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$21,385	2,259	\$9.47
Warren	\$1,697		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,697	4,751	\$0.36
Washington	\$28,923	\$2,119	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$31,042	1,527	\$20.33
Knox Total	\$82,638	\$17,721	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$100,359	39,736	\$2.53
Lincoln County												
Somerville	\$378	\$2,930	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$3,308	548	\$6.04
Waldoboro	\$7,000	\$10,694		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$17,694	5,075	\$3.49
MDOT	\$	\$1,109		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,109		
Lincoln Total	\$7,378	\$14,733	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$22,111	34,457	\$0.64
Oxford County	1 ,,,,,,	,						+		, , , , , , ,		,
MDOT	\$	\$2,000	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,000		
Oxford Total	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	\$2,000	57,833	\$0.03
Penobscot County	+	<b>V</b> 2,000		-		-		_	-	<b>42,000</b>	01,000	40.00
Brewer	\$	\$1,833	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,833	9,482	\$0.19
Dixmont	\$4,000		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$4,000	1,181	\$3.39
Holden	\$	\$17,221	10.000	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$17,221	3,076	
Orono	\$850			\$	\$		\$	\$		\$7,018		
Springfield	+555	\$1,000	Annual Commence of the Commenc	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,000	409	
MDOT	\$	\$4,177		\$	\$		\$	\$	_	\$4,177		
MEMA	\$	\$23,186	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$23,186		
Penobscot Total	\$4,850	\$53,585	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$58,435	153,923	\$0.38
Piscataquis County		400,000						_		,,,,,,,	100,000	
MDOT	\$	\$1,092		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,092		
Piscataquis Total	\$0	\$1,092	\$0	\$0	Ī	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$1,092	17,535	\$0.06
Sagadahoc County										DAST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		
Bowdoin	\$5,250	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$5,250	3,061	\$1.72
Bowdoinham	\$1,522		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$1,522	2,889	
Topsham	\$2,436		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$5,062	8,784	-
MDOT	\$	\$958		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$958		
Sagadahoc Total	\$9,208	\$3,583	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$12,791	35,293	\$0.36
Somerset County	VI.200 2000 1000										20000	
MDOT	\$	\$2,113	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$2,113		
Somerset Total	\$0	\$2,113	\$0	\$0	Ť	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$2,113	52,228	\$0.04
Waldo County	1	\$3,436	_		\$	5,174	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		•	\$8,610		, , , , ,
Brooks	\$4,150		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$4,150		\$3.85
Knox	1 .,		\$	\$	\$		\$		2,000			
Liberty	\$3,915		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	, , , ,	\$3,915		
Prospect	\$16,000		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$16,000		N 8802-702
Searsport	\$10,541		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$10,541		

## ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

County	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	TOTAL	POP. '10	\$/CAP.
Stockton Springs	\$30,637	\$8,706	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$39,343	1,591	\$24.73
Thorndike	\$6,001	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$6,001	890	\$6.74
Unity	\$26,332	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$26,332	2,099	\$12.55
Waldo	\$5,355	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$5,355	762	\$7.03
MDOT	\$	\$14,252	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$14,252		
Waldo Total	\$102,930	\$26,394	\$0	\$0	\$5,174	\$0	\$2,000	\$136,498	38,786	\$3.52
Washington County	\$1,000				\$1,538			\$2,538		
Alexander		\$5,358	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$5,358	499	\$10.74
Beddington	\$1,075		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,075	50	\$21.50
Calais	\$2,168	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,168	3,123	\$0.69
Charlotte	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$8,000	332	\$24.10
Cherryfield	\$30,556	\$2,966	\$	\$		\$		\$33,522	1,232	\$27.21
East Machias	\$3,500	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$3,500	1,368	\$2.56
Meddybemps	\$900	\$200	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,100	157	\$7.01
Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indian Township	\$	\$2,610	\$	\$	\$500	\$	\$	\$3,110	718	\$4.33
Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point	\$	\$27,731	\$	\$	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$28,731	749	\$38.36
Princeton	\$5,350	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$400	\$5,750	832	\$6.91
Robbinston	\$5,500	\$1,000	\$	\$		\$	\$1,500	\$8,000	574	\$13.94
Whiting	\$2,610	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,610	487	\$5.36
MDOT	\$	\$1,882	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,882		
MEMA	\$657,330	\$	\$	\$	\$25,000	\$359,968	\$	\$1,042,298		
Washington Total	\$715,989	\$43,747	\$0	\$0	\$28,038	\$359,968	\$1,900	\$1,149,642	32,856	\$34.99
York County										
MDOT	\$	\$2,794	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,794		
York Total	\$0	\$2,794	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,794	197,131	\$0.00
State Agencies		\$14,344						\$5,588		
STATE TOTAL	\$1,101,023	\$398,451	\$2,175	\$0	\$33,212	\$359,968	\$3,900	\$1,889,973	1,328,361	\$1.42

#### Winter Storm Affecting Maine from December 21, 2013, Through January 6, 2014

#### John Jensenius and Todd Foisy National Weather Service, NOAA

A major winter storm affected the State of Maine from December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013, through January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014. A mixture of precipitation fell across the state from December 21<sup>st</sup> through the 23<sup>rd</sup> with snow across northern areas, a mixture of snow and sleet across north central areas, a mixture of sleet and freezing rain across south central areas, and a mixture of freezing rain and rain in southern areas. Due to the weight of the ice on tree branches and limbs from freezing rain, widespread power outages occurred in portions southern and central Maine. Because subfreezing temperatures followed the storm and persisted for about two weeks, the ice remained on the trees for a prolonged period of time. During this two-week period, snow from a series of storms hampered clean-up efforts and added weight to the branches and limbs that were already coated with ice which caused more power outages. In addition, extreme cold temperatures and wind chills hampered restoration efforts.

The prolonged precipitation event occurred as a frontal boundary remained south of the state and an area of arctic high pressure to the north funneled cold air southwestward across the State. At the same time, southerly winds aloft brought abundant moisture into the state as a series of disturbances moved northeastward along the frontal boundary. During the period of December 21 -23, northern areas saw up to 10 inches of snow and sleet with many southern areas seeing from one 1/2 to 3/4 inches of ice accretion. A few spots reported about 1 inch of ice.

The weight of the ice and later the weight of ice and snow resulted in falling debris which caused scattered to widespread power outages across the state. Some of the power outages lasted more than a week. In addition, gusty winds during the period also caused additional outages due to falling ice-laden branches. Central Maine Power reported 127,000 customers that lost power from the 22<sup>nd</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup>, another 26,000 customers that lost power from the 29<sup>th</sup> through the 31<sup>st</sup>, and about 5000 customers that lost electrical service from the storm on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Bangor Hydro/EMERA reported a peak outage of 39,000 customers on the 23<sup>rd</sup> with several thousand more outages on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, and fewer outages on the 3rd and 6th. Eastern Maine Electric Co-op reported about 5000 outages late in the day on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.

The combination of warmer weather and gusty winds on the 6<sup>th</sup> finally melted all the ice off trees throughout the state, ending the effects of the December 21-23 ice storm.

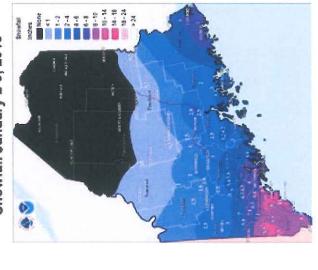
Ice Accretion Dec 22-23, 2013

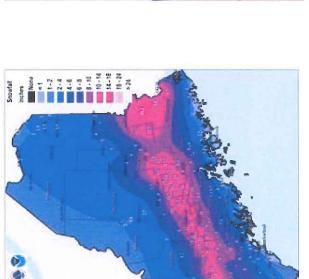
Reference in the following in the following

Soontall stores and st

Snowfall Dec 26, 2013

Snowfall (and Sleet) Dec 22-23, 2013





Snowfall January 2-3, 2013

Snowfall December 29, 2013