



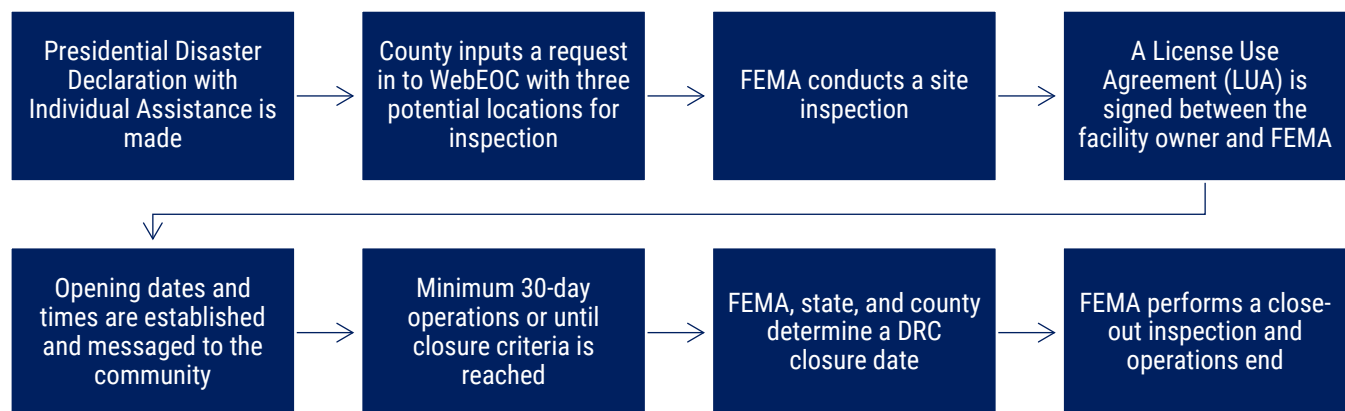
Disaster Recovery Center Fact Sheet

Overview

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) are federal facilities that provide in-person support for survivors seeking assistance, to include registering for FEMA Individual Assistance or Small Business Administration (SBA) Personal Disaster Loans, updating or checking the status of federal disaster program applications, and receiving information and referrals for other state and local resources.

DRCs are established in impacted communities once a Presidential Disaster Declaration with Individual Assistance is made. The State DRC Coordinator works with county emergency management and FEMA to establish locations.

DRC Timeline



DRC Fixed Site Requirements

- Facility must be provided at no-cost to FEMA
- Minimum 2,000 square feet if possible
- Available for a minimum of 30-days, for 7-days a week
- Building and restrooms must be ADA compliant
- Sufficient on-site parking or transportation
- Must have ground flood access
- Building has all utilities operational
- Must allow for on-site security
- Must have a physical address
- Near bus routes or public transit, if possible

License Use Agreements (LUA)

Before a DRC can open, an LUA must be established between FEMA and the appropriate party. These agreements may cover 30-, 60-, or 90-days of no-cost use of the facility. The State DRC Coordinator will work with FEMA and local emergency management to ensure that LUAs do not expire ahead of the agreed upon closure date. LUAs may be extended to allow DRC operations to continue for longer than the initially agreed upon length of time, or to close a site earlier than initially agreed upon if closure criteria is met.

What FEMA Provides

- Signage signaling FEMA, state, and local presence
- Logistical resources (WiFi, tables, tents, etc.)
- Plan if an accessible building cannot be identified
- Translation and communication services
- Accessibility kits with appropriate signage
- Port-a-johns if no ADA restrooms are present



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DRC Supporting Entities

As the initial wave of DRCs are established, they may be staffed with some or all of the following partners:

Federal	State	Local	Non-Profit
FEMA Individual Assistance	Department of Children and Families	County Human Services	Disaster Legal Aid
FEMA Public Assistance	Agency for Persons with Disabilities	Local Housing Authority/SHIP Office	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
FEMA Hazard Mitigation	Department of Elder Affairs	Building and Permit Office	Long Term Recovery Group (LTRG)
Small Business Administration	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	Community Action Agency	Faith Based Organizations
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Department of Building and Professional Regulation	Area Agency on Aging	Community Service Clubs
Disaster Legal Services	Department of Health	Centers for Independent Living	Community Emergency Response Team

Alternate Operations

Mobile DRCs

- Can rotate between multiple sites in one county
- Typical rotations are 3-5 days per location
- May be supported by a FEMA MCOV
- Cannot operate in hazardous weather conditions
- Requires an LUA and ADA compliance
- Less state and local resources on site

Mobile Registration Intake Centers (MRIC)

- Only able to register survivors, not provide updates on case status
- Supported by FEMA Disaster Survivor Assistance
- Can rotate between multiple sites in one county
- May be able to reach areas of a community without facilities that meet DRC criteria

Closure Criteria

DRCs are not intended to remain open for the full length of a disaster's recovery. Ideally, DRCs will remain open through the FEMA IA registration period to ensure survivors have the opportunity to receive in-person services. FEMA considers the following benchmarks as potential reasons for closing a DRC:

Average daily visitor traffic over a 6-day period is 25 visitors or less

A DRC has 10 or fewer new visitors for 3 consecutive days

The owners of the DRC location require the space to be vacated

Local officials request the DRC be closed

LUA has expired with no desire to extend

Community Recovery Centers

As DRC activities end, the county may decide to convert the facility into a Community Recovery Center (CRC). These are locally run sites, staffed by county or municipal employees, non-governmental organizations, or other community stakeholders with disaster recovery resources. CRCs can tailor local recovery programs to meet specific needs of a community and help support the transition to long-term recovery.