

Leon County Disaster Housing Strategy 2012

DRAFT

Executive Summary

As a result of recent disasters such as Hurricanes Katrina and Irene and the tornadoes in Jasper, Alabama, our nation has witnessed the suffering of many people as a result of the loss of their homes and businesses. This level of destruction can lead to an overwhelming sense of loss and subsequently may result in relocation of large portions of the population. Regardless of the type of hazard, an extensive loss of residents will severely hamper the ability of the community to recover and rebuild. This housing strategy provides policies and tactics which may be employed to retain the population and offer hope to survivors when their homes and businesses have been damaged or destroyed. By pooling local resources, state expertise and federal support, temporary housing and support services can be provided to displaced families and individuals. Rapid recovery requires that all segments of the community, including businesses and government agencies, quickly reconstruct infrastructure facilities, and structures. The provision of interim disaster housing in the post-disaster environment is essential to the long-term recovery and economic viability of the impacted community.

This strategy details the full array of interim housing options available to the leadership in the aftermath of the disaster. Based upon the severity and magnitude of the impact, decision-makers will have the flexibility to select the appropriate interim housing strategies including placement of displaced residents within local hotels, vacant rental units, or within mobile housing units. This strategy will also ensure that the needs of special populations within our community are addressed.

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee would like to thank the many agencies and organizations that supported the development of the disaster housing strategy. Their ongoing dedication before, during, and after a large-scale disaster will ensure the long-term viability of our community.

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I. Introduction

A. Mission

In an efficient and coordinated manner provide interim housing and supportive services to the impacted community. Community leadership is dedicated to supporting a safe, sanitary, and functional living environment for all community members in the aftermath of a disaster. The intent of the Disaster Housing Strategy is to foster consensus and collaboration among stakeholders with the aim of a common approach for carrying out the disaster housing mission and, thereby, expediting community recovery.

B. Purpose

In the aftermath of natural or manmade disasters, community members may be displaced due to damage or loss of residential structures, environmental contamination, or other environmental factors. This strategy will detail a framework for providing safe, sanitary, functional, and accessible temporary housing options for displaced residents in order to expedite long-term community recovery. Within the broader recovery framework, this strategy primarily addresses the **interim housing solutions** for residents. This document details a full range of temporary interim housing options which may be employed based upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster. This includes assistance with the transition from emergency to more permanent housing.

C. Disaster Housing Planning Goals

- Detail a comprehensive framework for providing interim housing solutions for displaced community residents, as well as emergency home repair or relocation assistance, if necessary.
- Develop procedures to address the comprehensive client case management system which engages service provider organizations in order to address post-disaster needs within the community.
- Enhance the coordination, design and delivery of state and Federal disaster housing assistance through an ongoing partnership with internal and external stakeholders including non-profit agencies and faith-based partners and the private sector.
- Provide an overview of the regulatory environment which may impact interim housing solutions in the post-disaster environment
- Ensure the integration of the disaster housing strategy with related operational plans and policy documents such as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP), the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations (LDRs).

To achieve this vision, the Strategy provides a framework to help integrate existing disaster housing efforts and focuses on the following six goals consistent with the National Disaster Housing Strategy (January 2009):

- 1. Support individuals, households, and communities in returning to self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.** This is vital for the recovery of the community and the region following a disaster.
- 2. Affirm and fulfill fundamental disaster housing responsibilities and roles.** This includes enhancing coordination and developing partnerships across all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.
- 3. Increase our collective understanding and ability to meet the needs of disaster survivors and affected communities.** Individual needs affect housing choices and shape the demands for assistance including those with medical needs, disabilities and/or service animals, pet owners, cultural diversity, languages, etc.
- 4. Build capabilities to provide a broad range of flexible housing options, including sheltering, interim housing, and permanent housing.** The strategy should incorporate a comprehensive, innovative and flexible set of options which can move community recovery forward and meet the needs of our residents.
- 5. Better integrate disaster housing assistance with related community support services and long-term recovery efforts.** Best practices and disaster housing success stories highlight the need to incorporate the community/institutional support in the provision of disaster housing. Survivors will need health and human services in order for the community to rebuild.
- 6. Improve disaster housing planning to better recovery from disaster, including catastrophic events.** The Disaster Housing Strategy should be flexible and expandable to provide direction in local emergencies such as an isolated tornado to major or catastrophic events.

II. Overview

A. City/County Composition

Leon County is located in the northwestern portion of Florida. According to the Leon County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Leon County encompasses a total land area of 671 square miles. The City of Tallahassee is the only incorporated municipality in Leon County and covers more than 102 of those square miles. According to the 2010 Census the total population is 275,487 and there are approximately 124,000 housing units. In addition, there are 59 schools, four hospitals and three Universities/Colleges. These sites may support the disaster housing mission by providing short- to long-term housing resources.

1. Demographics

The 2010 Census states that the total population is 275,487. The City of Tallahassee has a high university population during the spring, fall and winter seasons. Approximately nine percent of the population is elderly (65 years old and over), and as of 2011 430 residents have registered with the county as having special needs. Special needs populations are those that require assistance for their disabilities; medical, mental, or psychological disabilities. There is one special needs designated shelter which serves a regional population.

2. Economic Profile

The main employers in Leon County are health, education and public administration. The City of Tallahassee serves as the capital of Florida and local and state government accounts for more than 20 percent of the employment base. The 2010 unemployment rate in Leon County was 8.2% which is in line with the national average, but higher than in previous years as the impacts of the recession did not immediately impact the community.

3. Environment

As described in the Leon County LMS, Leon County is located in the northwest region of Florida traditionally known as the "Florida Panhandle". The county is bordered by Georgia to the north, Jefferson County to the east and Wakulla County to the south. The Ochlockonee River runs along the entire western edge separating Leon from Gadsden and Liberty counties. The county is comprised of three physiographic divisions; the Northern Highlands, the Gulf Coastal Lowlands and the River Valley Lowlands. Each of these unique environmentally sensitive areas must be observed when evaluating options for the placement of community sites. When identifying potential sites, it is important to analyze environmentally sensitive areas where human interference may cause irreversible damages to the natural ecosystem and habitat. Chapter 2 of the LMS provides an in depth analysis of current and future land uses including sites which lie outside of the 100-year floodplain and have adequate storm water drainage systems.

Hazardous conditions may be present prior to a disaster and these hazardous conditions may increase following a disaster. Contamination in areas located in a commercial, industrial, or landfill areas could spread to other surrounding areas. Areas which have been identified as Brownfield sites or Superfund sites should be avoided. A thorough site inspection is required before housing initiatives are implemented. Adjoining land uses including industrial uses, agricultural uses, and others could introduce the potential for hazardous materials in air (smokestacks, pesticides/herbicides), water (industrial sewage, wastewater, disease), or land (contaminated soil, gas tank leaks) that could affect the health of future residents. Addressing the aforementioned environmental and safety concerns will be critical in temporary housing strategy development.

4. Housing Supply

Nearly X percent of the Community's single family residential units are single story structures while X percent are multi-story structure. Nearly X percent of residential units are manufactured homes. The residential housing stock is well distributed throughout the center portion of the Leon County, mostly situated in and around the City of Tallahassee. X percent of residential units reside in the unincorporated areas of the Community. The average age of the homes in Hometown Community is X years which means that many homes were constructed prior to the implementation of the more stringent building codes. The population of Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University account for approximately 15% of the population and greatly decreases during the summer months.

B. Hazard Vulnerability Affecting Housing

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee are at risk to numerous natural and man-made disasters as detailed in the CEMP, the LMS and the PDRP. Hurricanes present the highest risk due the impacts from high winds and generalized flooding. As was demonstrated during the 2004 hurricane season, impacts from multiple hurricanes may occur within a single season. Placement of mobile housing units should consider potential dangerous flooding conditions as well as the need for stringent adherence to mobile unit tie down requirements where appropriate. The flood hazard areas within Leon County, can affect population placement.

C. Planning Assumptions

- While the magnitude and severity of damage will typically trigger a Presidential Disaster Declaration, it may be necessary to implement all or portions of the disaster housing strategy without a federal disaster declaration.
- In order to activate the disaster housing strategy, a determination must be made whether the housing demand

will exceed the housing supply through the provision of existing residential structures and/or vacant residential units.

- The ability to provide interim housing is contingent upon the availability of utility infrastructure services as well as healthcare, fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, school, transportation, retail and other essential governmental services.
- Households should be placed in temporary housing as close as possible to their original home or neighborhood, whenever possible.
- Persons with low income, living in mobile homes, migrant farm workers, and persons with functional needs are likely to require greater levels of post-disaster assistance including provisions for interim housing. This effort may require a combined effort of additional community resources and the efforts of the private sector and community non-profit agencies.
- Urgency must be balanced with informed decisions.
- Significant damage will trigger a Presidential Disaster Declaration (Individual Assistance Declaration and Public Assistance).
- A substantial quantity of displaced disaster survivors, as determined by percentage of housing losses, is expected in disasters of major or catastrophic levels.
- An incident may occur with little to no warning.
- A disaster may cause significant disruption to critical infrastructure.
- Response in the immediate aftermath of the event must begin with the rapid damage assessment (without the benefit of detailed/complete assessments.)
- A large number of people may be left displaced.
- Demographics and socioeconomic characteristics will create unique challenges.
- The success of the housing mission will depend on how timely mission-critical information and issues can be collected, confirmed, and circulated in a consistent format and with a frequency to make them readily accessible and useful to all key stakeholders.
- Leon County and the City of Tallahassee may be called upon to host evacuees.

D. Overview of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Disaster Housing Assistance Programs

Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), FEMA serves as the primary coordinating agency for disaster response and recovery activities. FEMA processes the Governor’s request for disaster assistance and coordinates Federal operations under a Presidential Disaster Declaration. In addition to providing various types of response and recovery aid to public entities and nonprofit relief agencies, FEMA also provides disaster relief assistance to persons, families, and businesses on an individual basis through the Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households Program. People can access this help by registering for assistance or visiting the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC), if available. The Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households Program has two major components: Housing Assistance, which is 100% federally-funded and Other Assistance, which is 75% federally-funded. Housing Assistance provides more flexible assistance to individuals through the following four categories:

- Temporary Housing
- Repairs
- Replacement
- Permanent Construction

This plan addresses the four categories of the Housing Assistance component of the FEMA program. The rule for Housing Assistance authorizes individual eligibility in more than one category of assistance. FEMA’s Temporary Housing category ensures that persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed during a disaster are provided with a safe place to live until repairs are complete, the homes rebuilt, or other permanent residence secured. This assistance is designed primarily for persons without insurance or those having inadequate insurance, and is available only to homeowners and renters who are legal residents of the United States and were displaced by the declared disaster event.

1. The Temporary Housing Category authorizes:

- a) Financial assistance to eligible individuals and households to rent alternate housing resources such as existing rental units, manufactured housing, recreation vehicles and other readily fabricated dwellings.
- b) Financial assistance for transportation of the rental unit, utility hookups and installation of the unit.
- c) Financial assistance for reimbursement of reasonable short-term lodging expenses that individuals or households incur in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

- d) Direct assistance in the form of purchased or leased temporary housing units to individuals and households who lack available housing resources and who are unable to make use of the financial assistance.
- e) FEMA will charge Fair Market Rent after 18 months for any housing unit it has provided as Direct Assistance to an individual or household.
- f) FEMA will sell purchased housing units that it provided as Direct Assistance to individuals and households, and will deposit the proceeds from such sales into the Disaster Relief Fund.

2. The Repairs Category Authorizes:

- a) FEMA to provide financial assistance for the repairs of uninsured disaster-related damages to an owner’s primary residence. The funds are to help return owner occupied primary residences to a safe and sanitary living or functional condition. Repairs may include utilities and residential infrastructure.
- b) FEMA to provide financial assistance for eligible hazard mitigation measures that reduce the likelihood of future damage to the residences’ utilities or infrastructure.
- c) Eligible individuals and households to receive assistance of up to \$5,000 (note: this amount may be adjusted annually based upon the Consumer Price Index) to repair damages to their primary residence without first having to show that the damages cannot be repaired through other means, except insurance proceeds.

3. The Replacement Category Authorizes:

- a) FEMA to provide financial assistance to replace the primary residence of an owner-occupied dwelling damaged by the disaster event when there was at least \$10,000 of damage (note: this amount may be adjusted annually based upon the Consumer Price Index). Assistance is limited to \$10,000 (note: this amount may be adjusted annually based upon the Consumer Price Index).
- b) The use of replacement financial assistance towards the cost of acquiring a new permanent residence that is greater in cost than \$10,000 (note: this amount may be adjusted annually based upon the Consumer Price Index).

4. The Permanent Housing Construction Category authorizes FEMA to provide financial or direct assistance to applicants for the purpose of constructing

permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States and in other remote areas. This category is not available to County residents.

In general, to be eligible for Housing Assistance under the Individuals and Households Program three conditions must be met:

- The home must have been the applicant's primary residence;
- The home must be inaccessible or have been damaged and rendered uninhabitable as a result of the disaster; and
- The insurance, if any, covering the dwelling does not fully cover the applicant's additional disaster-related living expense and/or cost of home repairs.

Because FEMA's Individual Assistance programs are designed for persons and families seeking assistance, each household must individually apply and establish its eligibility. To apply for assistance, disaster survivors must call one of FEMA's National Processing Service Centers at the toll-free registration number, **1-800-621-FEMA (or TTY 1-800-642-7585)**. After an application is submitted to FEMA through the official application process, a local FEMA-contracted inspector will assess the damage to the applicant's property and will file a report with FEMA. FEMA will then make an eligibility determination and may issue a check within 10 days of receiving the initial application for assistance¹. However, response times may vary depending on the volume of demand for assistance.

5. Housing Priorities

FEMA's Disaster Housing Assistance for those displaced by disasters includes the following forms of assistance based on the following priorities²:

- a) Maximize the Use of Available Local Housing Resources
 - b) Use Manufactured Temporary Housing
 - c) Employ Innovative Alternative Forms of Temporary Housing
 - d) Authorize Semi-Permanent or Permanent Construction
- a) Maximize Use of Available Local Housing Resources
 - **Emergency Sheltering.** In the face of an approaching disaster, or after a disaster strikes, individual and households may be forced to leave their homes to seek shelter. Regardless of eligibility for assistance programs,

¹ The aggregate amount of assistance provided through FEMA's Individuals and Households Program in 2010 is an amount not to exceed \$30,200 per household (note: this amount is adjusted annually based upon the Consumer Price Index).

² DRAFT *Disaster Temporary Housing Operational Guide*, FEMA, 2010

in general a shelter provides disaster survivors with a safe, sanitary and functional environment, including life-sustaining services, when they are displaced from their primary residences due to natural or man-made disaster. For declared disaster, shelter expenses may be eligible for reimbursement from FEMA under Section 403 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. FEMA can also provide financial assistance to eligible applicants for critical disaster-related needs such as water, food, first aid, prescriptions, infant formula, diapers, personal hygiene items and fuel for transportation through Critical Needs Assistance under the Other Needs Assistance provision of the IHP.

- **Congregate Shelters:** Shelters can be operated in hard facilities (such as schools, churches, community centers, unused warehouses and stores, barracks and berthing ships) or in soft-sided facilities (such as tents or domes). Types of congregate care shelters include general population, medical support, emergency household pet, ad-hoc/spontaneous, and evacuation.
- **Transitional Sheltering Assistance:** If emergency shelters are overwhelmed or if State and FEMA disaster leadership determine that shelter residents and evacuees will not be able to return to their homes for an extended period of time, the State may request that FEMA authorize eligible disaster survivors to receive Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA). If TSA is authorized, FEMA will approve, fund and administer the use of hotels and motels as transitional shelters, which is not charged against disaster survivors' maximum amount of IHP financial assistance. (Note: FEMA can also provide reimbursement for hotel/motel accommodations to eligible applicants through the Housing Assistance Program, which is subject to the IHP financial assistance limit.)
- **Rapid Temporary Roofing.** Government assistance making exigent repairs to damaged dwellings. These repairs include installing plastic sheeting (Blue Roof) on damaged roofs and repairing accessibility fixtures such as ramps or railings. To qualify homes must be inspected by qualified officials and determined to be structurally sound and free from health and safety risks. This type of work generally begins within a week of Presidential disaster declaration. Voluntary agencies, by coordinating with the USACE, may assist with the installation of plastic sheeting in areas that are not heavily populated or may assist homeowners with installing tarps.

- **Rapid Temporary Repairs:** Similar to the Blue Roof program, FEMA is also partnering with the USACE on a new pilot initiative to make rapid temporary repairs to doors and window to allow families to shelter in their homes until permanent repairs can be made.
 - **Financial Assistance for Rent.** This is the preferred form of interim housing. It includes financial assistance and help locating vacant privately-owned apartments, condominiums, and single-family homes, as well as Federal or state-owned residential property. This interim housing support is provided within a few weeks following a presidential disaster declaration and is used for those survivors whose homes have been rendered uninhabitable.
 - **Financial Assistance for Repair and Replacement of Damaged Residences.** This assistance is available following the inspection and verification of damages, FEMA will provide eligible homeowners financial assistance for repairs to make their home habitable restoring the home to a condition that is safe, sanitary and functional. It may also be used toward replacement of a destroyed or condemned home; however, it may not be sufficient to restore the home to its pre-disaster condition. This assistance will take several weeks to several months before it is made available.
- b) **Use of Manufactured Temporary Housing**
 When other housing options have been exhausted, temporary housing units may be used to house disaster survivors. Once the appropriate options have been determined by the State, temporary housing may be placed on an eligible family's private property, on a pre-existing commercial pad, or as a last resort, on a new community site approved by local officials and constructed and maintained by FEMA. The development of local ordinances to facilitate the placement of temporary units on private property, where appropriate, as well as the pre-identification of potential community sites helps to expedite the placement process.
- c) **Employ Innovative Alternative Forms of Temporary Housing**
 New materials and innovations in design have the potential to provide a much broader array of temporary housing than FEMA's current inventory of manufactured housing options. Through the Joint Housing Solutions Group and the Alternative Housing Pilot Program, FEMA is exploring alternative options for temporary housing units such as alternative forms of direct

housing which may include such as examples as modular units which were employed after Hurricane Katrina.

d) Authorize Semi-Permanent or Permanent Construction

This includes financial or direct assistance to individuals and households. Programs administered through FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) may allow for the development of housing options that allows for renters to obtain a permanent housing solution or for the selling of manufacture or modular temporary homes to a homeowner if repair/rebuilding is not in the financial interests of the homeowner.

E. Overview of Local Disaster Housing and Social Services Programs

III. Housing Strategies

It is vital to transition displaced families to a more stable and secure housing alternative in the aftermath of the disaster. As disaster situations improve, all local, state and federal partners will focus their efforts on transitioning displaced residents back to their pre-disaster dwellings or, if those dwellings cannot be re-inhabited, other permanent housing options.

Phase	Shelter 0-21 days	Transitional Up to 60 days	Interim Housing Up to 18 months	Permanent 18 months >
Housing Types	Friends & Family Shelters Hotel/Motel	Friends and Family Hotel/Motel Apartments/Rental/Sea sonal Housing Travel Trailers Mobile Homes Commercial Space	Apts./ Rental Housing / Seasonal Travel Trailers Mobile Homes Community sites	Lease or purchase of Single Family Multi-family Mobile Homes
Resources	Insurance ARC & voluntary and faith-based organizations State/Local Government US Army Corps of Engineers Blue Roof or similar emergency repair program	Insurance FEMA housing assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair grants • Replacement grants • Rental grants • Hotel/Motel Vouchers American Red Cross/Others	Insurance FEMA housing assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair grants • Replacement grants • Rental grants • Direct Housing Local Gov't/ Wrap around services Nonprofit, Voluntary and faith- based organizations	Private Insurance FEMA Other Needs Assistance (ONA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBA Loans • HUD • VA • USDA Rural Development • Replacement grants • Rental grants Voluntary and faith- based organizations Unmet Needs Committee

A. Emergency Shelters

Leon County has a total of 13 risk shelters which serve as emergency evacuation refuge prior to, during and to a limited capacity, in the post-disaster environment. These shelters have sufficient capacity and support services to accommodate numerous vulnerable individuals and families. In addition, these facilities are dispersed throughout the community and their location is generally known to the immediate community members. All evacuation shelters in Leon County are constructed to meet the Enhanced Hurricane Protection Area Standard and the American Red Cross 4496 Standard. These facilities can be efficiently secured, and are handicapped accessible. Risk shelters also have kitchens for meal preparation

and sanitation. These shelters, however, offer limited privacy for the family unit because individualized space is not practical; and although they can potentially house a large number of people, evacuation shelters should not be utilized for long-term housing needs due to the need to reopen those facilities, particularly schools for their primary use. Returning children to school allows parents to return to work. This is a vital step in the community recovery process.

Detailed operational procedures for the management of evacuation shelters may be referenced in the Leon County CEMP and the American Red Cross Standard Operating Procedure.

B. Transitional Shelters

When emergency shelters are no longer sufficient or available but traditional interim housing is not yet available, communities may use hotel/motels or facilities such as arenas or convention centers may be altered to provide the additional space and privacy.

1) Hotel & Motel Placement

Placement of survivors in hotel and motel accommodations is the preferred and most immediate transient housing solution. There are approximately 65 hotel and motel accommodations throughout Leon County and the City of Tallahassee with a total capacity of close to 6,000 units. The map below provides the locations of these facilities along with those that may be to flooding.

As part of the Damage Assessment, the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross with the assistance from the Big Bend COAD will contact all hotel/motel management to determine their damage status and the availability of rooms. Power will need to be restored in order for the rooms to be available for disaster survivors, emergency response workers or disaster volunteers.

Initial payment of for the survivor's occupancy in the hotels and motels will typically be made by the American Red Cross until the Stafford Act's Individual Assistance Program until FEMA is activated. Funds are then transferred directly to the survivor. Direct payment by FEMA to the hotel may be possible but is less likely.

Throughout the placement process it is vital to consider the functional needs of the survivors. Priority placement of persons with disabilities and special needs clients should be given to handicap accessible units within hotels and

motels when possible. Similarly, survivors may also have to accommodate their pets. The State Tourism Department maintains a list of hotels that will accept pets. Hotels and motels may also choose to temporarily waive prohibitions against pets during the initial disaster period. The ARC should determine this when contact is made regarding status and room availability.

2) Convention Centers/ Community Centers (Congregate Shelters)

If necessary, transitional housing may be located at Leon County Civic Center. This location may be beneficial for short-term solutions, but it is generally not a suitable long term housing solution for families.

C. Transitional Repair Programs

During this time period (21-60 days), some survivors may be able to transition back to their primary residence with minimal repairs. Several emergency repair programs exist for both insured and uninsured survivors to make the necessary repairs for their homes to be inhabitable.

1) Emergency Repair Program: Temporary Roofing Program/Blue Roof

Leon County's Temporary Roofing Program is under the authority of the Leon County Division of Emergency Management. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) liaison and its' trained contract staff will report directly to the Emergency Management Director who will activate the blue roof mission for the impacted community. Under this program, the USACE provides temporary roof coverings (i.e. blue tarps) to cover damaged roofs of private homes. The temporary roof coverings are applied directly to damaged roofs by USACE contracted personnel. Following is a list of actions which must be performed to implement the Blue Roof Mission:

- **Identify and Prioritize:** Upon completion of the initial damage assessment process, teams will identify and prioritize severely impacted geographic regions within Leon County.
- **Installation:** Personnel will be tasked to apply the tarps to damaged roofs in the most severely impacted areas first on single and multi family homes with asphalt or shingle type of roof covering. Metal roofs, tile roofs, and mobile homes are not eligible.
- **Right of Entry:** In order to install tarps, homeowners must complete a right of entry form.
- **Information Coordination:** A daily briefing will be conducted providing a status update of the number and location of temporary roof installations conducted.

- **Staffing:** The USACE also teams with local partners to assist in the blue roof mission. The Division of Community Services, working with Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 Volunteers and Donations through the Big Bend COAD, may identify and train volunteers to support the temporary roofing/Blue Roof mission.
- **Bulk Distribution:** If necessary, the EOC may decide to distribute temporary roof coverings to citizens with significant roof damage after a large scale disaster. If the roof coverings are provided to Leon County for distribution from state and/or federal resources, the supplies will be received at the Community Staging Area and distributed to local Points of Distribution as supplies are available. Residents will be able to pick up these state/federally supplied resources at their closest point of distribution. For additional information related to Bulk Distribution reference the Leon County Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure.

D. Interim Housing

The interim housing solutions should immediately focus on strategies that provide safe, sanitary and functional housing for individuals for up to eighteen months. This may include the use of all of the options listed below:

1) Other Lodging

A complete listing of data on transient lodging of all licensed lodging establishments may be located on the website of the Business and Professional Regulations website at:

www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/hr/reports/statistics/documents/licensesunitsbycounty.pdf

Lodging types included in the data are not only commonly known facilities such as hotels and motels but also includes non-transient apartment facilities which account for the 80% of the lodging units in Leon County and may be utilized during the disaster housing process.

2) “Big Box” Options, Warehouses (Congregate shelters)

The City of Tallahassee and Leon County have several vacant large retail stores located along primary roadways such as Apalachee Parkway and Monroe Street. Vacant retail stores may serve a number of purposes in the aftermath of a disaster including disaster housing. Through the customization of prefabricated pods, aluminum framing systems, and structural insulated panels, it is possible to transform the existing infrastructure of an abandoned big box into a personalized interim home. Big

Box structures are simple in design with a large open floor plan and are located in either a strip of retail stores or stand-alone site. The isolated site avoids sandwiching the residents' homes between a retail center and a parking lot. However, the isolated site may also be at a geographic distance from other necessary services including retail providers, medical care and schools. Through the installation of prefabricated pods which include fixtures, plumbing and electrical capabilities encompassed within its own shell, the big box could be expediently retrofitted to accommodate families.

3) Private Rental Properties

Based upon available vacancy rates, and affordability, rental properties may be available to provide survivors Interim Housing options. The amount of rental assistance is based on the fair market rate as determined by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and may be viewed at <http://portal.hud.gov/app/nhls> on the National Housing Locator (NHL), which is also a searchable, web-based clearinghouse of available rental housing nation-wide after a disaster. The Florida Housing Finance Agency can also provide a list of local available rental properties. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the policy of Fair Market Rent was redefined to include not only the HUD stipulated fair market rent but to also include the cost of any transportation, utility hook-ups, or unit installation.

Data related to vacant rental and seasonal property can be located at numerous sources including:

- The Leon County Property Appraiser, which has a database listing all commercial income-producing properties.
- Property Management Companies, which maintain comprehensive lists of properties that are available for rent, and
- Realtors, which have access to multiple listing databases.
- Information on the availability of commercial/industrial structures at a specific time is available from several websites:
 - Loopnet at www.loopnet.com - Loopnet is a listing service for commercial properties only. Loopnet permits non-subscribers limited browsing access and full access to subscribers (\$39.95 per month). Properties, which have been listed for less than 30 days, are available to subscribers only.
 - www.propertybbs.com – This website provides a listing service for commercial properties in the State of Florida. The service does allow unrestricted access to all listings.

4) Properties in Foreclosure

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee are committed to identifying and exploring all potential disaster housing options regardless of whether they are ultimately employed by decision makers in the aftermath of the disaster. The utilization of vacant homes which are currently in foreclosure is highly controversial and may not be viewed favorably by the financial industry. There are many potential legal, financial and long-term economic implications of tapping into the foreclosure real estate assets as disaster housing options. Leon County, FDEM and FEMA would not typically provide programs or services associated with subsidized post-disaster housing programs with single family homes currently in some level of foreclosure. The utilization of foreclosed property would be established, as a last resort, only as a referral program by Leon County placing disaster survivors in contact with property owners, banks, or property manager who might offer the property for rental. The issues of property condition, unpaid liens, rental arrangements, etc would be too manpower intensive to address as a primary resource for temporary post-disaster housing.

The foreclosure process entails a multitude of steps which may last in excess of two years. Post-Disaster, some homes may be vacant while others may be occupied. Ideally, the Federal, state, and local partners would work cooperatively to identify vacant homes where the lender has already officially filed a Lis Pendens. Some homes may require repairs while others would be available for immediate occupancy if permission were granted. Under these circumstances, the lender has the ultimate decision whether the home may be leased to disaster survivors.

5) Universities Student Housing

In the event of a disaster, colleges and universities may be used to temporarily house survivors. Many campus housing units are left unoccupied for several months during the year. Leon County has two major universities, FSU and FAMU that may be evaluated for use in the post-disaster environment.

6) Existing Government-Owned Housing Projects

The City of Tallahassee has a number of government-owned facilities including residential public housing units that may be used for disaster housing purposes. However, most public housing is at capacity and has a waiting list for qualified potential residents.

E. Permanent Housing

1) Direct Housing on Private Lot

The primary method of providing direct housing assistance is to install a mobile housing unit on an applicant's private lot or driveway and temporarily connect it to existing utilities. This allows homeowners to remain within close vicinity of their home during the repair process, allows children to remain within their existing schools/daycare centers and provides survivor's access to their customary social setting, existing medical services and retailers. Furthermore, this strategy takes advantage of the existing infrastructure capacities for the community. Both, the City of Tallahassee and Leon County have passed Resolutions permitting disaster survivors to use this strategy. The goal is to place up to 70% of the direct housing mission on survivors' private property. With 53% of the overall population owning their homes, this may be a reasonable goal.

There are some environmental and regulatory obstacles may hinder the implementation of this strategy. There are several communities within Leon County and the City of Tallahassee which are gated communities with restrictive homeowner association policies limiting where a mobile housing unit may be placed and how long this unit may remain onsite. It would be a decision of the homeowner's association to waive any restrictions limiting the use of mobile housing units on private homeowner lots. In addition, some communities lie within flood zones; therefore, placement of mobile units is generally not recommended unless catastrophic level conditions mandate extreme measures.

Following are the basic steps that should be followed when requesting a mobile unit for a private lot:

- The Disaster Housing Coordinator or designee notifies Joint Housing Operations Command and requests a mobile housing unit for a private site.
- Contractor provides a unit tracking form with an identification number for the unit.
- Contractor sends an inspector to check private site for debris, utilities and size and determines necessary permits.
- If site is approved, then the inspector notifies the Contractor and provides the field coordinate units (GPS) to the Contractor.
- Contractor determines if permits are necessary the Contractor applies for any necessary site permits.

- Once necessary permits are received, the Contractor's logistics structure is notified and a unit is assigned to the site from a staging area. The unit's serial number is assigned to the unit tracking form.
- Unit leaves the staging area site and meets the inspector making the initial assessment of the site and assures that the following set up steps are taken:
 - Blocking
 - Skirting
 - Anchors
 - Access built
 - Clean up and ready for occupancy
- Once site is approved, the unit tracking form is completed with the address and serial number of the unit, as well as a picture of the unit on site.

2) Direct Housing on Business and Commercially-Owned Property

Economic redevelopment is vital to community restoration in the aftermath of a large-scale disaster. The business community must immediately resume activities in order to provide necessary goods and services to the residents. When feasible, business owners may choose to place temporary mobile units on their commercial property in order to permit employees and their families to continue to work. While it is preferable to place all mobile units on privately-owned residential lots, many employees may not have this option because they do not own a residential lot, they do not have the ability to safely access their home or business site, or other public safety or utility challenges preclude this option. On a case by case basis, Leon County and the City of Tallahassee may choose to temporarily waive zoning restrictions on business and commercial property to temporarily allow disaster housing options.

Various commercial or industrial structures may be suitable for conversion to temporary housing in a worst-case scenario in which all other temporary housing resources are exhausted. In addition, some partially developed or undeveloped commercial/industrial properties may be suitable for setting mobile homes or travel trailers. In addition, vacant office space in surrounding businesses may serve as appropriate means for temporarily house individuals if mobile homes or travel trailers prove to be overly problematic. The Disaster Housing Team will make every effort to consider these options in their housing strategy.

3) Direct Housing on Existing Mobile Home Parks & Recreational Vehicle Sites

Leon County has about 120 mobile home housing parks with a total of 6,000 lots. These mobile home parks have existing utility hook-ups, infrastructure and available community services. In parks where there are vacancies, FEMA may lease the pad and install the housing unit. Considering that over 45 percent of the mobile home parks in are rental properties, these mobile home parks may become an important immediate housing alternative until community sites can be established.

In the event of a significant wind event, a large portion of the existing mobile home and recreational vehicle stock could be destroyed or otherwise rendered uninhabitable. Once the debris of the former housing units has been cleared, additional vacant spaces over the current estimated number may become available. However, in all likelihood, any spaces, which become available due to the destruction of units, will be used by the former resident households of the space for the location of a new housing unit. Therefore, the number of spaces, which would be available to disaster survivors who are not currently mobile home or Recreational Vehicle Park residents, should be estimated at the current vacant number. When possible, it may be advantageous to expand existing mobile home parks and travel trailer parks on a temporary basis in order to increase the total number of mobile units at the site.

Mobile home parks remain politically and socially controversial in the State of Florida. Mobile homes represent a low cost housing alternative and are largely occupied by elderly populations and low income residents. These populations are particularly vulnerable in the post-disaster environment. When evaluating the use and/or expansion of existing parks, the stress factor that this places on the existing population must be considered as well. Compromises to unit spacing and overall size should be considered.

4) Establishing New Disaster Housing Community sites

As a last resort, Leon County, in partnership with state and federal agencies, may decide that the development of community sites may be the best available option to meet the needs of displaced renters or homeowners who cannot place a mobile housing unit on their private property. The following factors will be considered:

a. Preliminary List of Public/Private Land

Leon County has developed a list of public and private owned properties which may be evaluated for use as community sites in the aftermath of a disaster. A map of these sites is shown below. As funds and resources permit, Leon County will conduct preliminary evaluation based upon the criteria listed below and rank the properties most likely to be used in the aftermath of a disaster. The final selection of actual community site locations will be based upon the magnitude of the disaster, the geographic location of the most severely impacted areas and economic and political considerations in the immediate post-disaster environment. The following organizations have information to support the property inventory: Leon County Property Appraiser and Tallahassee/Leon County GIS Department.

b. Recommended Site Criteria:

- **Size:** It is less desirable to place a large disaster housing site on a single large piece of property. Smaller sites of about 4 to 5 acres each are preferable. The preferred manufactured home size is 14' X 60. Six to ten units can be planned per acre. Trailer emergency community sites can consider using 8' X 32' trailers and should plan five acres per 100 trailers.
- **Location:** Sites should preferably be located near their pre-disaster home neighborhoods and accessible to human support services such as grocery stores, schools and daycare centers, transportation routes, medical services, etc.
- **Topography:** The existing topography of the area will impact unit placement, drainage and other factors. While the Community is most very flat, drainage may be of concern.
- **Ownership:** Land that is in public ownership will be under the direct control of the governing body. Privately owned lands will only be used with the permission of the land owner and will require lease agreements and payment among other legal issues. Examples of private property that may be considered for use future housing developments, shopping centers, business parks and agricultural fields.
- **Environmental Impacts:** Community site locations are evaluated for environmental impacts including contamination (Brownfields), floodplain and wetland rules and restrictions, protected habitats and endangered species requirements.
- **Hazardous Materials:** Contamination could be prevalent in areas located in a commercial and industrial areas or property around

compromised utilities (waste-water/solid waste disposal). The sites should also be evaluated whether there are above-ground or underground storage tanks in the vicinity which could cause contamination. Adjoining land uses including industrial uses, agricultural uses, and others could introduce the potential for hazardous materials in air (smokestacks, pesticides/herbicides), water (industrial sewage, wastewater, disease), or land (contaminated soil, gas tank leaks, superfund sites, Brownfield sites) that could affect the health of future residents.

- **FEMA Flood Zone:** The location with a FEMA Flood Zone and/or surge zone could impact the safety of the site selection. Sites outside of the 100-year floodplain that have adequate storm water drainage systems will be considered first.
- **Open water and wetlands:** Open water bodies could be a source of water-borne disease, child safety, and other hazards, and can often create costly construction difficulties.
- **Compatibility of Surrounding Uses:** The uses which surround the site may also impact the feasibility for a disaster housing site.
- **Utilities:** Adequate utilities are essential and an evaluation must be made as to whether the utilities should be installed above ground or below the ground. If an event is large enough to mandate that infrastructure be installed into the ground, Class A permanent infrastructure at an appropriate density for permanent housing after the disaster is over should be used. An evaluation must also be made whether sufficient capacity exists in the utility infrastructure.
- **Livability:** The overall evaluation should also include a consideration of the likelihood that applicants will want to live at the community sites and the surrounding land uses. If the location is too undesirable, then survivors may choose alternatives.
- **Ingress and Egress:** Transportation resources must have adequate capacity on the roadway, as well as safe ingress and egress.
- **Site Set-up:** Following is a list of the basic step to set-up a community site:
 - Site Selection
 - Site Design, Inspection and Approval
 - Site Preparation
 - Utility Installation
 - Unit Arrival
 - Set-up Completion
 - Blocking
 - Skirting

- Anchors
- Access construction
- Furniture installation
- Occupancy
- Site Clean up
- Certificate of Completion

c. Wrap-around Services:

Beyond basic housing, residents may require extensive human support services in the immediate aftermath of a disaster including public transportation assistance, official document replacement, job counseling, mental health services, mail services, first response for fire and medical services, activities for children, storage, trash collection, security, outdoor recreation, and mail collection. As much as possible, shopping, transportation, consumer services, and utilities should be provided by existing systems. Remote locations may require supplementary public transportation to schools, jobs, and shopping. If retail trade is seriously affected, mobile services may be required to deliver food and other goods. If site residents have lost much of their clothing, remaining items will have to be laundered more frequently. Laundry facilities must be accessible. Additional on-site facilities, such as recreation and communal spaces, should be provided within all but small sites. Recreation and social services such as day-care should be available.

FEMA, the State of Florida, Leon County and the City of Tallahassee will be ready to respond to requests for wrap-around services for temporary housing residents in the following areas:

1. Site Security and Safety – Public Safety, Site Security, Traffic Redirection and Restoration of Access
2. Infrastructure to Support Site – Public Utilities/Public Works, Public Transportation, Recycling and solid waste
3. Centralized Services/Mass Care – Access to Healthcare/Medical Service, Counseling, Employment, Business and Legal Services, Food Availability, Laundry Facilities, Retail
4. Community and Family Supports – Community Services, Childcare, Playgrounds/Pet Area

5) Maintenance and Recertification

- Maintenance of travel trailers and mobile home units will initially be accomplished by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designated contractors for the first thirty days.
- Recertification begins one month after a unit is occupied and continues on a monthly basis until the applicant locates other housing or repairs are complete.

6) Vacant Developments and Vacant Cleared Lands

If, at the time of the disaster, there are vacant development/subdivisions in Leon County it can be advantageous to locate beneficial if these lands are located in close vicinity to transportation corridors, have potential access to basic utility services, and are in close proximity to other community services. For those that are privately owned, there may be significant incentives for private land developers to work with the community, state, and FEMA officials to utilize these properties for disaster housing. FEMA may be willing to install permanent infrastructure or improve the land to make it habitable if the formula is sufficiently cost effective for disaster housing purposes. Private landowners may be willing to consider an agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Some vacant development/subdivisions may also be in the state of foreclosure and have outstanding bonds in place for the development of infrastructure. In the post -disaster environment, these properties could become attractive for use as disaster housing sites. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be willing to install infrastructure components in order to make the land viable for disaster housing use.

IV. Concept of Operations

The goal of the disaster housing mission is to transition all displaced survivors to permanent housing as efficiently as possible. The disaster housing mission may progress through all four disaster housing phases. Each of these phases may overlap or may be excluded if they are not needed.



Shelter Phase: The Emergency Shelter Phase of the disaster housing mission will be managed by the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross at the Leon County Emergency Operations Center. For additional information reference the Leon County CEMP and the American Red Cross Disaster Plan.

Transitional Shelter Phase: The transitional shelter phase will be managed initially by the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross in close coordination with the Disaster Housing Coordinators. The initial stages of this phase will continue to be managed at the Leon County Emergency Operations Center with gradual transition to the Recovery Operations Center which is under the supervision of the {insert position}

Interim Shelter Phase: The interim shelter phase is managed by the Disaster Housing Coordinators and the Disaster Housing Team at the Recovery Operations Center in close coordination with the Joint Field Office (JFO). The Disaster Housing Coordinators are responsible for directing these efforts and coordinating with state and federal disaster housing partners. The Big Bend COAD and/or Long Term Recovery

Coordination Group can assist by providing volunteers and donated resources to help meet unmet needs.

A. Disaster Housing Coordinator

The role of Disaster Housing Coordinator is filled by the City Housing and Grants Administrator and the County Division Director of Housing Services. In the event of a disaster requiring shelter beyond the emergency sheltering phase, the Disaster Housing Coordinators will direct the activation of the Disaster Housing Team. Based upon the results of the Preliminary Damage Assessment Report and the Habitability Assessment Reports provided by the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Disaster Housing Team will determine the priorities of the disaster housing mission and activation of this Disaster Housing Strategy. When advance notice is available, the Disaster Housing Coordinators may decide to activate core members of the housing team in advance of the disaster event (e.g. hurricane) in order to begin planning, notifications and coordination activities.

The Disaster Housing Team will begin coordination efforts with the Long-term Recovery Coordination Group. They will rely on resources and program support from the Tallahassee-Leon County Department Economic and Community Development for housing and human services support. They may also draw resources and program support from the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, primarily on land use, emergency permitting, site availability and code issues. The Disaster Housing Team will also ensure timely communication of mission-critical information and issues between and among all levels of government, the private sector and with the Big Bend COAD through ESF 15. A Client Management System will be activated on an as-needed basis as the need for social services escalates.

In the event of a catastrophic level incident, the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department will direct the implementation of the Leon County Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan by the Long-Term Recovery Coordination Group. The Leon County PDRP addresses land use, non-conforming uses, permitting, health and human services, financial administration, public information and disaster housing.

B. Housing Incident Action Plan / Situational Reporting

When deemed necessary by the **Director of Emergency Management and the Hometown Executive Leadership**, the **Emergency Operations Center's Planning Section** will initially incorporate key components of the disaster housing mission in the Incident Action Plan. This will be a unified effort among the Emergency Support Function (ESF) personnel and from players outlined or referenced in the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan. They will draft **the Post-Disaster Incident Action**

Plan. This Incident Action Plan is being developed for all response operations in compliance with local planning procedures. These initial disaster housing components will focus on the response efforts coordinated by **Emergency Support Function 6: Mass Care** and other **health and human services providers** supporting sheltering operations. The Incident Action Plan will provide an overview of the response status and initial incident operational objectives. The Emergency Operations Center will dictate the continued update of Incident Action Plans throughout the response phase and beyond.³

The Disaster Housing Coordinators, in coordination with state and Federal partners, will develop a detailed disaster housing mission plan(s) as soon as practical. The first disaster housing mission plan should be developed within two weeks of the disaster impact followed by a major update within thirty days of the disaster impact. Updates will be developed in monthly increments thereafter (D+14, D+30, D+60, D+90, etc).

As the disaster housing mission progresses through the four major disaster housing phases listed in the table below, the plan should be expanded. The table also summarizes housing resources by class and timeframe and who is expected to provide the housing resource.

Focus of Strategic Disaster Housing Incident Action Plans

Strategic Housing Plans	Focuses
D+15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on the needs for extended sheltering ▪ Assess damage impact on housing ▪ Establish initial ball park forecast on temporary housing needs ▪ Identify county-specific temporary housing options (with focus on population retention)
D+30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update initial forecast on temporary housing needs ▪ Confirm and incorporate changes to the county-specific strategies ▪ Review and refine the overall temporary housing efforts
D+60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status review of temporary housing mission ▪ Validate temporary housing needs forecast and mission timeframe based on FEMA Applicant Registrations ▪ Confirm and review progress of county-specific strategies
D+90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on the long-term housing needs assessed ▪ Provide a strategy for long-term housing recovery (local repopulation strategy)

³ For a checklist of objectives which may be included in the Incident Action Plan see Appendix G.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mark a transition of focus from temporary housing to long-term housing
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C. Coordination of Survivor Information and Needs

Mass care and human services are necessary to provide for the most immediate and long-range needs of disaster survivors: shelter and feeding; transient and interim housing; care of unaccompanied children, the aged, and others unable to care for themselves; disaster welfare inquiry; and provision of various types of human services assistance to survivors. All of these services are provided through the coordinated efforts of governmental, non-profit and volunteer agencies. The purpose of this section is to outline guidelines for coordinating the planning and coordination of mass care, disaster housing and related emergency human services in the short and long term recovery phases.

In the event that the President declares a Federal disaster, which allows Federal funds to be used to assist recovery, the following steps must be taken to activate disaster housing assistance:

- Residents in the declared area apply for Federal Emergency Management Agency Housing Assistance by registering with FEMA through the Tele-registration system (1-800-621-3362) or by visiting a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).
- Most applicants may be referred to the Small Business Administration for a low interest loan or other Federal agencies for additional aid. (see www.disasterassistance.gov)
- If an applicant cannot qualify for the SBA Loan, they may be eligible for a disaster assistance grant.
- Once the citizen has applied for assistance, an inspector will conduct a site visit and verify the loss of the damaged property.
- Following review, the applicant receives a determination letter from the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the eligible/ineligible decision.
- Direct Housing Assistance: When local existing housing options have been exhausted or are infeasible, temporary housing units may be used to house disaster survivors including travel trailers, mobile homes, park units, etc. Once the appropriate options have been determined by the State, temporary housing may be placed on an eligible family's private property, on a pre-existing commercial pad or, as a last resort, on a new community site approved by local officials and constructed and maintained by FEMA.

Client Management System (CMS)

The Community has delegated the handling of local long-term housing recovery and transition to permanent housing to the **Director of Housing and Human Services**. Under this position with the collaboration of the **Long-Term Recovery Organization**, an effective local Client Management System must be established to address comprehensive disaster-related housing recovery needs and the coordination of available resources in the community. The **Housing and Human Services / Long-Term Recovery Organization** will conduct the following tasks to capture the needs, assistance provided and any gaps in resources:

- Screening and interviewing of Client/Survivor needs in order to determine whether a disaster-related need exists,
- Verification of information to ensure loss suffered and to help prevent duplication of benefits,
- Unmet Needs Committee Gap Analysis and Recovery Plan to address how to bridge the gaps between what the survivor is able to accomplish and what is actually required from outside sources to stabilize and become self-sufficient,
- Commitments by agencies to provide assistance and resources available including a date,
- Follow Up and Case Closure to ensure the survivor understands any commitments for assistance.

D. Command and Control

 Note:

This section will be specific and unique for each jurisdiction. It should be tailored to address the local emergency response and recovery organizational structures of the jurisdiction. References to titles and documents should be locally specific. Some local jurisdictions may not choose to activate a Recovery Operations Center and, therefore, should identify how the command and control of the disaster housing will be maintained.

Shelter Phase: The Shelter Phase of the disaster housing mission will be managed by the **Mass Care/Shelter Coordinator within Hometown's Emergency Operations Center**. For additional information reference the **Hometown Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**.

Transitional Shelter Phase: The transitional shelter phase will be managed initially by the **Mass Care/Shelter Coordination** in close coordination with the Disaster Housing Coordinator. The initial stages of this phase will continue to be managed at the **Emergency Operations Center** with gradual transition to the **Recovery Operations Center** which is under the supervision of the **{insert position}**

Interim Shelter Phase & Permanent Housing: The interim shelter phase and all remaining phases are managed by the **Disaster Housing Taskforce** at the **Recovery Operations Center** in close coordination with the Joint Field Office. The **Disaster Housing Coordinator** is responsible for directing these efforts and coordinating these efforts with State and Federal Disaster Housing programs. The **Community Organizations Active in Disasters, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters** or **Long Term Recovery Coalition** can assist by providing volunteers and donated resources to meet unmet needs.

E. Exit Strategy

The disaster housing mission is designed to provide temporary disaster housing for a period of up to 18 months. Restoration of the community is the best way to return a disaster struck area to normal. Temporary housing complexes which create new communities generally do not aid such restoration. Community sites should be located and developed so residents can make maximum use of existing community facilities. Locating sites outside of settled areas may shift settlement patterns, weaken the value of existing facilities and require new transportation services or new facilities.

Successful case management will identify the needs of the survivors and recovery obstacles. Case management can assist by pooling resources to address the challenges these residents face in finding permanent housing. Upfront is the identification of eligible Federal disaster assistance. However, provision of appropriate social services, assistance and counseling early in the process will be essential as will be the monitoring of the progress. Obstacles such as unemployment, transportation, childcare, affordable housing options, education or disability should be identified with a shared goal of addressing the issues and moving families to permanent housing.⁴

I. Maintaining Operational Readiness for the Disaster Housing Mission

Due to the need for complex decision coordination and time sensitive nature required in the implementation of the disaster housing mission, it is essential to engage in ongoing planning activities in order to maintain the operational readiness of the disaster housing program. Preparedness efforts should include the maintenance of policies, inventories, and vital information needed in the immediate post-disaster environment including:

- A process for the real-time identification of vacant habitable hotel, motel, and seasonal units.
- Advance coordination with real estate representatives/property managers for identification of vacant rental properties, as well as property owners of vacant land.
- Initial planning, mapping, and design for post-disaster prioritized vacant lands for potential disaster housing groups sites.

⁴ *Communities may consider deleting this paragraph once an effective client management system has been established.*

- Preparation of emergency authorities related to the disaster housing mission including expedited permitting procedures, or temporary waiver of zoning restrictions which may inhibit the disaster housing mission.
- Ongoing training and exercise of key disaster housing core team members including temporary roofing program, emergency repairs, temporary housing and stakeholder coordination with local, state and Federal partners.
- Maintenance of pre-identified disaster housing command and control facilities, staging areas, data connectivity systems (Client Management System), personnel inventories, equipment and supplies.
- Development of a Standard Operating Procedure led by the Disaster **Housing Coordinator** and supported by the **Community Leadership and Administrators** to provide a process for client intake and case management to ensure residents receive information and resources provided by state and federal disaster programs as well as those available through non-profit/ faith-based partners (LTRO).

Appendix A: Acronyms

ABA	Architectural Barriers Act
ABA	American Bankers Association
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADD	Administration on Developmental Disabilities
AHLA	American Hotel and Lodging Association
AHPP	Alternative Housing Pilot Project
AIA	American Insurance Association
APA	American Planning Association
ARC	American Red Cross
ASD	Animal Service Department
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDCs	Community Development Councils
CDHC	County Disaster Housing Coordinator
CDHT	County Disaster Housing Team
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CUNA	Credit Union National Association
CVB	Convention and Visitors Bureau
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DCM	Disaster Case Management
DHC	Disaster Housing Coordinator
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DHS-PSO	Department of Homeland Security - Private Sector Office
DHSMV	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
DOD	(United States) Department of Defense
DOH	Department of Health
DOL	United States Department of Labor
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EDA	(United States) Economic Development Administration
EGS	Emergency Community site
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ES	Emergency Shelter
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHAA	Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988

FMR	Fair Market Rate
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
HIC	Housing Information Center
HUD	Housing and Urban Development Agency
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICBA	Independent Community Bankers of America (ICBA)
ICMA	International City/County Management Association
IHP	Individual and Households Program
JDHTF	Joint Disaster Housing Task Force
JFO	Joint Field Office
JHSC	Joint Housing Solutions Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
LDR	Land Development Regulations
LTRO	Long-Term Recovery Organization
MBA	Mortgage Bankers Association
MBSA	Modular Building Systems Association
MHI	Manufactured Housing Institute
MHP	Mobile Home Park
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAHB	National Association of Homebuilders
NAHMA	National Affordable Housing Management Association
NAHRO	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
NAR	National Association of Realtors
NDHTF	National Disaster Housing Task Force
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Prevention Association
NHL	National Housing Locator
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
ODA	Office of Disaster Assistance (SBA)
ONA	Other Needs Assistance
OPS	Other Personnel Services
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDRP	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan
PETS	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act of 2996
PPI	Pre-Placement Interview

POD	Points of Distribution
PUD	Planned Unit Development
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RER	Real Estate Roundtable
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDHC	State Disaster Housing Coordinator
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SHP	Strategic Housing Plan
SDHTF	State Disaster Housing Task Force
SITREP	Situation Report
THU	Temporary Housing Unit
UC	Uniform Command
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDA-RD	United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
VA	United States Department of Veterans Affairs
VAL	Volunteer Agency Liaison
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VOLAG	Voluntary Agencies

Appendix B: Definitions

Commercial Site: A site customarily leased for a fee, which is fully equipped to accommodate a housing unit with existing water, sewer, and power connections.

Community Site: A site provided by the State or local government that accommodates two or more units and is complete with utilities.

Direct Assistance: Assistance provided to disaster survivors by the Federal Government in the form of physical resources; essentially all assistance that is not provided monetarily. This includes housing units that are acquired by purchase or lease, directly for individuals or households who, because of a lack of available housing resources, would be unable to make use of financial assistance as well as direct activities by the government to repair or rent units, such as contracting with a company to repair a rental property.

Essential Services: Services necessary to a basic standard of living and the general welfare of society. Services may include any of the following: electricity services, gas services, water and sewerage services, etc.

Fair Market Rent (FMR): An amount determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be the monthly cost of modest, non-luxury rental units in a specific market area, plus the cost of utilities, excluding telephone service.

Financial Assistance. Monetary assistance provided to individuals and households to rent alternative housing accommodations, existing rental units, manufactured housing, recreational vehicles, or other readily fabricated dwellings. Such assistance may include the payment of the cost of utilities (excluding telephone service) or funds to be used for repair and replacement of housing and/or personal property.

Government Owned Property: Property that is owned by government for reasons including foreclosure and prior ownership. This applies to governments at all levels, including local, State and Federal, and applies to single family units as well as multi-family units.

Interim Housing: The intermediate period of housing assistance that covers the gap between sheltering and the return of disaster survivors to permanent housing. Generally, this period may span from the day after the disaster is declared through up to 18 months.

Long-Term Housing: Safe, sanitary, and functional housing that can be sustained without continued disaster-related assistance.

Major Disaster: Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage

of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS): An integrated data management system that automates management of disaster response and recovery operations, including application registration, processing, and payment of assistance to disaster survivors.

Permanent Housing: Refers to the state of long-term housing.

Post-Disaster Temporary Housing Incident Action Plan: A document that details a full range of temporary disaster housing options which may be employed based upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster. It also provides an introduction of permanent housing solutions.

Shelter: A place of refuge that provides life-sustaining services in a congregate facility for individuals who have been displaced by an emergency or a disaster.

Short Term Housing: This refers to the states of sheltering and interim housing.

Special Needs Populations: As defined in the National Response Framework, special needs populations are those whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged.

Temporary Housing: Temporary accommodations provided by the Federal Government to individuals or families whose homes are made unlivable by an emergency or a major disaster.

Unmet Needs: The deficit between verified disaster-caused damages and obtainable disaster aid, including insurance assistance, Federal and State assistance, and personal resources.

Wrap-Around Services: The delivery of infrastructure and additional essential services to address disaster-related needs of affected residents living in temporary housing sites. These services go beyond the physical need for housing or political subdivision of a State and typically include basic social services and access to utilities, transportation, grocery stores, and medical and employment facilities.

Post-Disaster Re-development Plan: The Long term Recovery Committee develops this document to provide a comprehensive strategy for massive community rebuilding and redevelopment in the post-disaster environment.

Appendix C: Authorities

Authorities: Federal Disaster Housing

The Stafford Act. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has set the standard for housing assistance as identified in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The Stafford Act enables the Federal government to assist States affected by a disaster to expedite the delivery of aid and emergency services as well as the reconstruction of devastated areas. It provides statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA programs including disaster housing.

The Architectural Barriers Act (ABA). This Act requires that all buildings and facilities designed, constructed, or altered with Federal funds, or leased by a Federal agency, comply with Federal standards for physical accessibility. These requirements are limited to architectural standards in new and altered buildings and in newly-leased facilities. Federal funds used to provide shelter, interim, or permanent housing after a disaster must comply with ABA requirements. Guidelines for meeting ABA requirements are provided through Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards.

Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). UFAS is authorized under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended, Pub. L. No. 90-480, 42 U.S.C. 4151-4157. UFAS establishes requirements for the design, construction, and alteration of buildings to ensure that individuals with disabilities will have access and use of them.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of a disability defines a person with a disability as an individual who: has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. All programs that receive Federal funds must be ADA compliant.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance, including federally subsidized housing programs.

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA). The FHAA extends protection against housing discrimination to persons with disabilities. It requires housing providers to permit, at the expense of the individual with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises.

Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000. The Developmental Disabilities (DD) Act requires the Administration on Developmental

Disabilities (ADD) to ensure that people with developmental disabilities and their families receive required services and support.

Executive Order 13347. This executive order became a policy of the Federal government to ensure that the support needed by individuals with disabilities is integrated into the development and implementation of emergency preparedness plans by Federal, state, tribal, and local governments and private organizations.

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI. This title prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin by recipients of Federal financial assistance.

Age Discrimination Act of 1975. This Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act of 2006 This amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

National Fire Protection Association 501 A: Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities This standard provides minimum requirements for the installation of manufactured homes and manufactured home sites, including accessory buildings, structures, and communities.

National Flood Insurance Program: Include clause related to substantial damage. Limitation on what may be placed in the flood zone.

Authorities: State of Florida Disaster Housing

F.S. Chapter 513: Mobile home and Recreational Vehicle Parks: Regulates the establishment of mobile home and recreational vehicle parks.

F.S. Chapter 320.8285 Onsite inspection: Mobile Home Park and Recreation Vehicle Park Site Design and inspection standards are established in this statute.

Rule Chapter 69A-42 Uniform Fire Safety Standards for Mobile Home Parks and Recreational Vehicle Parks: This rule establishes a uniform requirement of safety from fire in mobile home parks and recreational vehicles parks for both new and existing parks.

Authorities: County/Municipal Disaster Housing

Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP). This document details the organizational structure, policies, priorities, and vision for community redevelopment in the post-disaster environment. The plan should address the myriad of recovery issues including disaster housing; although each jurisdiction should have their own disaster housing strategy

consistent with their PDRP. The PDRP planning process should also address emergency ordinances related to disaster housing mission including a disaster housing ordinance which would implement the strategy and provide for the placement of temporary units, if necessary. It may also include an emergency permitting procedure to facilitate immediate minor or temporary repairs, provide for more thoughtful review of permits for non-conforming units as well as address additional mitigation in severely-damaged neighborhoods.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan outlines the organizational roles and responsibilities as well as policies and procedures which will be employed by the local jurisdiction during the disaster response and recovery phases of all hazards disasters.

Flood Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance is required under the National Flood Insurance Program and details regulatory guidance for development within the flood hazard areas. Certain policies related to placement of temporary mobile temporary housing units may be incorporated in this ordinance.

Local Government Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations. The Comprehensive Plan provides a vision for the future of the jurisdiction presenting goals and policies to address sustainability, resiliency and quality of life. Land development regulations (LDRs) including building codes, floodplain management regulations and coastal setbacks, etc. provide the specific requirements for development incorporating safety, mitigation, and design.

Appendix D: Vacant Land Parcels for Community Sites

Appendix E: Mobile Home Parks