



*Presented by Bureau of Recovery  
Florida Division of Emergency Management*

# Disaster Temporary Housing

Sandy Lanier

Disaster Housing Program Administrator  
sandy.lanier@em.myflorida.com

Devan Leavins

Deputy Disaster Housing Program Administrator  
devan.leavins@em.myflorida.com

# What's New in Disaster Housing?



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[www.floridadisaster.org/housing](http://www.floridadisaster.org/housing)

# The Plan Behind the Guide

- Housing Coordinators/Liaisons
- Task Force Operations
- Partnerships



# Emergency Sheltering

- Section 403, Public Assistance
  - Emergency Essential Personal
- State Contract (MLU)
- Impact to Local Governments

# Impact of Statutory Changes on Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning



# Summary of Changes

- Elimination of Rule 9J-5
  - Previously held the explicit requirement for PDRPs
- Agency Reorganization
  - DEM under the Office of the Governor
  - Division of Community Planning (DCP) under the Department of Economic Opportunity

# Current Statutory Support

- Chapter 163.3178(1):

"The Legislature recognizes there is significant interest in the resources of the coastal zone of the state. Further, the Legislature recognizes that, in the event of a natural disaster, the state may provide financial assistance to local governments for the reconstruction of roads, sewer systems, and other public facilities. Therefore, **it is the intent of the Legislature that local government comprehensive plans restrict development activities where such activities would damage or destroy coastal resources, and that such plans protect human life and limit public expenditures in areas that are subject to destruction by natural disaster.**"

# Current Statutory Support

- Chapter 163.3178(2)(f):  
"Each coastal management element required by s.163.3177(6)(g) shall be based on studies, surveys, and data; be consistent with coastal resource plans prepared and adopted pursuant to general or special law and **contain a redevelopment component which outlines the principles which shall be used to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development in the coastal areas when opportunities arise.**"

# Impact Analysis

- Negligible impact on current operations
  - Current review requirements tied to grant funding and scopes of work
  - DEM and the new “Division of Community Development” will continue to co-manage this project
  - Greater flexibility for communities to address post-disaster redevelopment

# Florida Disaster Case Management Planning



# FEMA DCM Program

- Federally funded through FEMA
  - with U.S. Administration for Children and Families (ACF)
- Only for major disaster declarations which include Individual Assistance (IA)
- Lasts up to 24 months



# FEMA DCM Program

- Provides for administrative and operational staff, facilities, training, equipment, supplies & travel
- State must apply



# Disaster Case Management

- Defined:
  - Individualized Recovery Planning (One to One)
  - Holistic and comprehensive approach
  - Goes beyond providing relief, providing a service or meeting urgent needs
  - Time-limited, survivor-led process
- Coordinated with Casework and Social Service Partners



# Planning

- Florida VOAD Disaster Case Management Committee
- Disaster Case Management Base Plan
  - Casework Annex
  - Federal DCMP Grant Annex
  - Local Implementation Guide



# Benefits

- Connects vulnerable populations with technical assistance and advocacy
- Facilitates Routine Use Agreement for Long-Term Recovery Groups
- Prioritizes needs in a standardized way
- Reduces long-term reliance on social services due to disaster-caused needs



# Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program



Section 420 of the Stafford Act

# Purpose of the FMAG Program

Allows for “mitigation, management, and control” of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grassland which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

# Fire Cost Threshold

To be eligible for an FMAG declaration, a State has to show that it has met the Fire Cost Threshold prior to the declaration request. This can happen in two ways:

- Total eligible costs for the fire at issue meet or exceed the Individual Fire Cost Threshold, or
- Total costs for all declared and non-declared wildland fires in the calendar year meet or exceed the Cumulative Fire Cost Threshold .

# 2011 Fire Cost Thresholds

## Individual Fire Cost Threshold:

- The greater of: \$100,000; or  
Five percent X \$1.14 X State population  
(\$1,038,855 in 2011 for any individual FL fire)

## Cumulative Fire Cost Threshold:

- The greater of \$500,000; or  
Three times the Individual Fire Cost threshold  
(\$3,116,564 in 2001 in FL; we met this threshold on March 30, 2011)

# Declaration Request

The GAR submits a request for an FMAG declaration to the FEMA Regional Director while the fire is:

- Burning uncontrolled,
- Is beyond state & local abilities to control/contain, and
- Threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster

# FEMA Evaluation Criteria

The request is made to FEMA as soon as the above 3 conditions are met. FEMA is supposed to look at the following criteria in determining whether or not to grant an FMAG declaration:

- Threat to lives and improved property
- Availability of State and local firefighting resources
- High fire danger conditions present in the area, and
- Potential for major economic impact, locally or regionally

# So What Happened This Year?

This year FL requested 5 FMAG declarations, but were only granted one (DR-2902, Collier County Slope Fire)

- The State appealed the final 3 denials (Goethe Complex, Sikorsky Fire & Bella Fire) and the appeals were all denied
- DEM is currently collecting claims from eligible claimants for the Collier County Slope Fire, and will submit the Project Worksheet to FEMA no later than February 29, 2012

# If an FMAG Declaration is Granted

The State submits an application package to the Regional Director (SF 424, SF 424 attachments, and other supporting documentation for the budget)

- State has 9 months to submit application package
- The rules state that a Fire Grant shall be closed-out no later than 15 months from the start of the performance period... But this assumes that FEMA has the money and manpower available to process claims within consistent timeframes!

# Input to the State Application

## - Local Claims

The State Application contains the 1 “Master” PW that will be submitted for the declaration

- Local responding entities prepare their own PW’s which make up their claims for reimbursement. These claims are then merged into the State’s “Master” PW
- These individual claims must be submitted to the State no later than 6 months from the close of incident period.

# Eligible Work

There are two types of work that can be reimbursed through these claims:

- Direct firefighting work performed in mutual aid to the State Division of Forestry (State pays the 25% non-federal cost share), and
- “Essential Assistance” work, which is like Cat. B Emergency Protective Measures performed by an entity within its own jurisdiction (State pays 12.5% of the non-federal cost share and locals pay the other 12.5%)

# Eligible Costs - Firefighting

Eligible Firefighting costs are costs occurring within the declared incident period that fall into the following 3 general categories:

- Firefighting costs for eligible Labor, Equipment, Materials, Contract-Rental, and Travel Costs.
- Repair or replacement of supplies and damaged equipment (beyond routine maintenance and fuel costs covered by the FEMA Equipment Rate Allowances), less any applicable insurance proceeds.
- Personal comfort and safety items for firefighters actively deployed.

# Eligible Costs – Essential Assistance

Eligible “Essential Assistance” (Emergency Work) costs are costs occurring within the declared incident period and which relate to the following types of activities:

- Sheltering and evacuations
- Animal control and evacuations
- Police barricading and traffic control
- Public information dissemination
- Search and rescue
- Arson investigation
- Extraordinary emergency operation center costs
- Limited removal of precarious, fire-damaged trees

# Other Eligible Costs

To be eligible for FMAG reimbursement, costs typically must be accrued during the declared incident period. However, there are a few types of Firefighting costs that accrue outside the incident period that may still be eligible:

- Pre-positioning of Federal, out-of-State, and international resources for up to a maximum of 21 days.
- Temporary repair of damages caused by firefighting activities.
- Mobilization to the Declared Fire and demobilization from the Declared Fire.

# Eligible Labor Costs

Labor reporting is always the sticking point!!! The following chart shows which labor costs are typically eligible within the declared incident period:

	Essential Assistance		Direct Firefighting	
	Reg Time	Overtime	Reg Time	Overtime
Division of Forestry	No	Yes	No	Yes
Local (Not Mut. Aid)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local (Mut. Aid)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Backfilling Employees	No	Yes	No	Yes

# Ineligible Costs

The following costs are always ineligible in the FMAG program:

- Costs incurred in the mitigation, management, and control of undeclared fires.
- Costs related to planning, pre-suppression, and recovery activities.
- Costs for a declared fire burning on co-mingled Federal land when such costs are reimbursable to the State by another Federal agency

# Fire Claim Guidance

Please refer to [www.floridapa.org](http://www.floridapa.org) for the 2011:

- Fire program guidance,
- Mutual aid claim guidance, and
- Fire program claim forms

\*\*\*OR\*\*\*

Contact the State FMAG Officer:

- Evan Rosenberg
- (850)-487-2293
- [evan.rosenberg@em.myflorida.com](mailto:evan.rosenberg@em.myflorida.com)

# Updated Disaster Thresholds for the Federal 2011-12 Fiscal Year



# Federal FY 11-12 Disaster Thresholds Released by FEMA

- The Countywide Per Capita Impact indicator: \$3.39
- The Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator: \$1.35
- The threshold for Small Project grants: \$66,400
- Individuals & Households Program (IHP) Assistance: \$31,400
  
- The Per Capita indicators are used by FEMA to evaluate whether the impact of an incident is severe enough to warrant a presidential declaration.
- A county by county chart of the Per Capita Impacts is available from the Florida Disaster.org website at <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Recovery/PublicAssistance/documents/2011%20Thresholds.pdf>. (Note these thresholds now include the 2010 Census data.)

# Disaster Thresholds by County

County	(2010 Census)	Threshold	County	(2010 Census)	Threshold
<a href="#">Alachua</a>	247,336	\$838,469	<a href="#">Dixie</a>	16,422	\$55,671
<a href="#">Baker</a>	27,115	\$91,920	<a href="#">Duval</a>	864,263	\$2,929,852
<a href="#">Bay</a>	168,852	\$572,408	<a href="#">Escambia</a>	297,619	\$1,008,928
<a href="#">Bradford</a>	28,520	\$96,683	<a href="#">Flagler</a>	95,696	\$324,409
<a href="#">Brevard</a>	543,376	\$1,842,045	<a href="#">Franklin</a>	11,549	\$39,151
<a href="#">Broward</a>	1,748,066	\$5,925,944	<a href="#">Gadsden</a>	46,389	\$157,259
<a href="#">Calhoun</a>	14,625	\$49,579	<a href="#">Gilchrist</a>	16,939	\$57,423
<a href="#">Charlotte</a>	159,978	\$542,325	<a href="#">Glades</a>	12,884	\$43,677
<a href="#">Citrus</a>	141,236	\$478,790	<a href="#">Gulf</a>	15,863	\$53,776
<a href="#">Clay</a>	190,865	\$647,032	<a href="#">Hamilton</a>	14,799	\$50,169
<a href="#">Collier</a>	321,520	\$1,089,953	<a href="#">Hardee</a>	27,731	\$94,008
<a href="#">Columbia</a>	67,531	\$228,930	<a href="#">Hendry</a>	39,140	\$132,685
<a href="#">DeSoto</a>	34,862	\$118,182	<a href="#">Hernando</a>	172,778	\$585,717

# Disaster Thresholds by County

County	(2010 Census)	Threshold	County	(2010 Census)	Threshold
<a href="#">Highlands</a>	98,786	\$334,885	<a href="#">Manatee</a>	322,833	\$1,094,404
<a href="#">Hillsborough</a>	1,229,226	\$4,167,076	<a href="#">Marion</a>	331,298	\$1,123,100
<a href="#">Holmes</a>	19,927	\$67,553	<a href="#">Martin</a>	146,318	\$496,018
<a href="#">Indian River</a>	138,028	\$467,915	<a href="#">Miami-Dade</a>	2,496,435	\$8,462,915
<a href="#">Jackson</a>	49,746	\$168,639	<a href="#">Monroe</a>	73,090	\$247,775
<a href="#">Jefferson</a>	14,761	\$50,040	<a href="#">Nassau</a>	73,314	\$248,534
<a href="#">Lafayette</a>	8,870	\$30,069	<a href="#">Okaloosa</a>	180,822	\$612,987
<a href="#">Lake</a>	297,052	\$1,007,006	<a href="#">Okeechobee</a>	39,996	\$135,586
<a href="#">Lee</a>	618,754	\$2,097,576	<a href="#">Orange</a>	1,145,956	\$3,884,791
<a href="#">Leon</a>	275,487	\$933,901	<a href="#">Osceola</a>	268,685	\$910,842
<a href="#">Levy</a>	40,801	\$138,315	<a href="#">Palm Beach</a>	1,320,134	\$4,475,254
<a href="#">Liberty</a>	8,365	\$28,357	<a href="#">Pasco</a>	464,697	\$1,575,323
<a href="#">Madison</a>	19,224	\$65,169	<a href="#">Pinellas</a>	916,542	\$3,107,077

# Disaster Thresholds by County

County	(2010 Census)	Threshold		County	(2010 Census)	Threshold
<a href="#">Polk</a>	602,095	\$2,041,102		<a href="#">Sumter</a>	93,420	\$316,694
<a href="#">Putnam</a>	74,364	\$252,094		<a href="#">Suwannee</a>	41,551	\$140,858
<a href="#">Santa Rosa</a>	151,372	\$513,151		<a href="#">Taylor</a>	22,570	\$76,512
<a href="#">Sarasota</a>	379,448	\$1,286,329		<a href="#">Union</a>	15,535	\$52,664
<a href="#">Seminole</a>	422,718	\$1,433,014		<a href="#">Volusia</a>	494,593	\$1,676,670
<a href="#">St. Johns</a>	190,039	\$644,232		<a href="#">Wakulla</a>	30,776	\$104,331
<a href="#">St. Lucie</a>	277,789	\$941,705		<a href="#">Walton</a>	55,043	\$186,596
-				<a href="#">Washington</a>	24,896	\$84,397
-	<b>Statewide Threshold @ \$1.35 per capita =</b>				18,801,310	\$25,381,769

# Public Assistance Repayment Plans



# PA Repayment Plan Policy

A repayment plan may be offered when a subgrantee owes funds back to the state:

- If the indebtedness is \$1.0M or more: 12 month repayment period
- If the indebtedness is less than \$1.0M: State Fiscal Year or 6 months

Repayment plans will be offered on a case-by-case basis, and the policy of offering such plans may be ended at any time