



Pre- and Post-Disaster Recovery with SHIP PART 3



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Disaster Webinars Replace Workshop

Pre- and Post-Disaster Recovery with SHIP

April 15 recording <https://vimeo.com/408184698>

April 20 recording <https://vimeo.com/409934256>

April 22: Today is Part 3!

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Webinars Replace 'Prep for the Monitor' Workshop

Preparing for the SHIP Monitor

May 21 at 2 pm

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/2930146117267720203>

May 26 at 2 pm

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6562858868160656651>

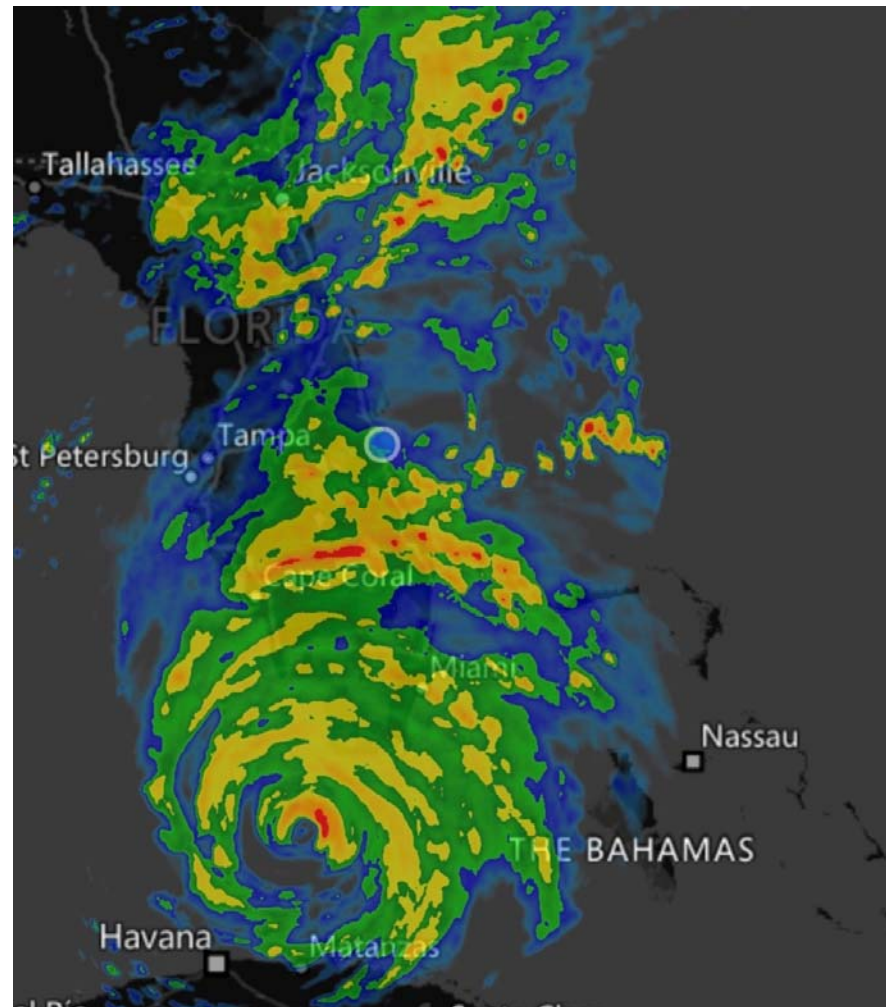
May 27 at 2 pm

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3224951572953691403>

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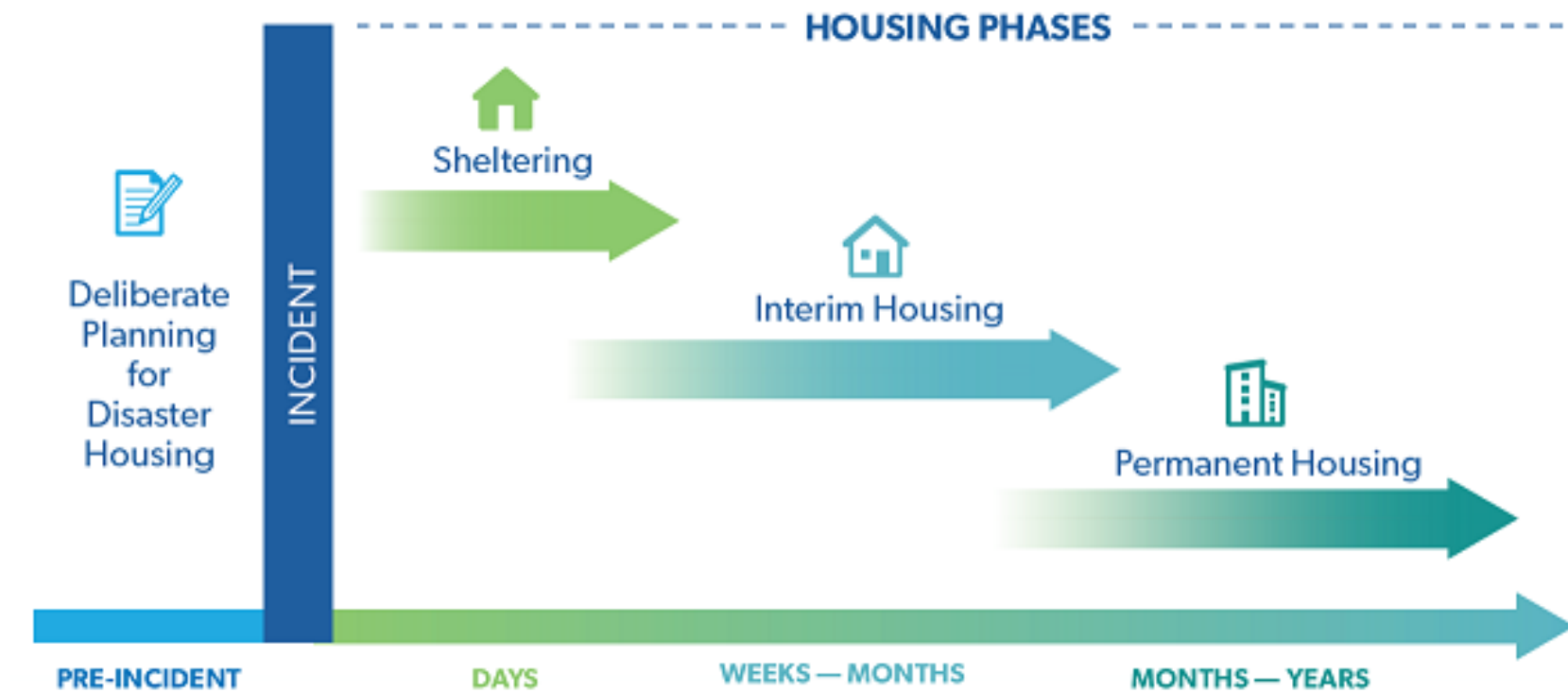
Overview of Today's Webinar



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SHIP Involved with Disaster Preparation and Disaster Recovery



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Who are your Community Partners in Disaster Recovery?



Preparation Activities may Include

- Join the preparation work groups most relevant for resolving housing issues
- Dedicate staff and time to the ongoing disaster planning function
- Regularly review the plans & protocols of disaster work groups



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Preparation Activities may Include

Periodically consider if the SHIP disaster strategy in the LHAP should be updated. This strategy should be designed to serve as broad a spectrum of needs as possible.

Share plans and protocols with Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC) members, grantees, housing counseling agencies, and other housing partners and stakeholders. Share information about SHIP disaster strategy rules as well as FEMA and HUD programs.

Inclusionary Practices in Disaster Preparation and Response



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Who Are We Talking About?

- Persons with Disabilities
- Persons Residing in Institutional, Residential, and Congregate Settings
- Elderly Persons
- Persons Experiencing Homelessness



FEMA's National Response Framework: "Special Needs"

"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
- 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."

<https://www.fema.gov/glossary/acronyms-key-terms-national-disaster-housing-strategy#S>



**Persons with disabilities are
disproportionately impacted by the
immediate and long-term effects of a
disaster.**

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How?

- Appropriate space in congregate shelters for mobility aids
- Evacuation busses may not have wheelchair lifts
- Electrical plugs in shelters & access to medical equipment
- Transportation and accommodations for support animals
- Bussing to institutionalized facilities
- Plan information, such as written materials or sirens, may be inaccessible for people with visual or hearing impairments

Emergency Operations Planning for Special Needs Populations During COVID-19

Accessibility-Critical Consideration

“Accessible resources, or accommodations and modifications for accessibility, ensure that evacuation and re-entry operations include children and adults with access and functional needs. This includes provisions for accessible dissemination of information, including evacuation and shelter-in-place orders. These provisions include, but are not limited to, sign language interpreters, alternative forms of communication and language translation, as well as transportation and facility access.”

Mass Care Pandemic Guidance

- Assess community demographics and potential high-risk impact areas.
- Include considerations for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- Determine logistics for conducting registration and providing wrap-around services to populations who will stay in non-congregate shelters.
- Increase and establish agreements with NGOs, agencies, volunteers, and private sector that will be needed for evacuee support.
- Ensure that building has been inspected and facility meets ADA requirements.
- Pre-identify organizations with specialized staff and volunteers.



Mass Care Planning Assumptions

- Some individuals and households who require sheltering will arrive at the shelter without medical equipment, medical prescriptions and/or supplies, personal assistance services (caregivers) and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Potential shortage of health/mental health disaster personnel.

Incorporating Areas of Preparation



Four Key Areas of Preparation

1. Preparation

- Communication
- Shelter and assisted housing strategies
- Personal assessment of support network and medical needs
- Medications and other equipment
- Pre-Registration in Special Needs Shelter Program (SpNS)



Four Key Areas of Preparation

2. Notification & Evacuation

- Communication (multiple formats)
- Established Evacuation Plan
- Notification to Detail Plan (Reverse 911)
- Paratransit/Transportation
- Training for Emergency Response and Public Safety Personnel



Four Key Areas of Preparation



3. Sheltering & Interim Services

- Identifying and evaluating potential shelter locations
- Accessibility in shelter
- Additional equipment
- Power for medical devices and medication storage
- Training for staff



Four Key Areas of Preparation



4. Recovery

- Plan for delayed return due to power and repair needs
- Displacement prevention
- Transportation
- Continuity of care and on-going post-disaster services
- Assistance with clean up and repairs of home
- Community connections and supports



New Guidance



COVID-19 Shelter Approaches

Hotel/Dormitory
Sheltering (preferred)

Using Campgrounds
as Shelters

Congregate
Sheltering

Hotel Dormitory Sheltering

- Private rooms and facilities reduce risk of transmission
- Capacity for feeding, laundry, and meeting spaces
- Hotels have bedding, towels, phones, etc.

Campgrounds

- RVs, cabins, tents
- Limited existing resources on-site
 - Resources and equipment must be brought on-site

Congregate Sheltering

- Last option
- **110 sq. ft. between each person**
- Smaller congregate shelters (gymnasium, classrooms) that shelter less than 50 people are safer and are intended for less than 14 days

Congregate Sheltering - LARGE

- Planning and support from all agencies
- Intended for less than 7 days for hurricane, earthquake, wildfire evacuation
- Must transfer shelter operations to less than 50-person shelter(s) within 7 days or as directed by Public Health
- Ideally min size of 50,000 sq. ft based on 350 clients in general dormitory (110 sq ft/person)
 - Allocates 11,500 sq. feet available for all non-dormitory services (isolation, registration, storage, feeding, etc.)

Congregate Shelter Set-Up

Welcome/Registration Desk

- “Access Choke Point”
- Entrance/Exit must be controlled 24/7

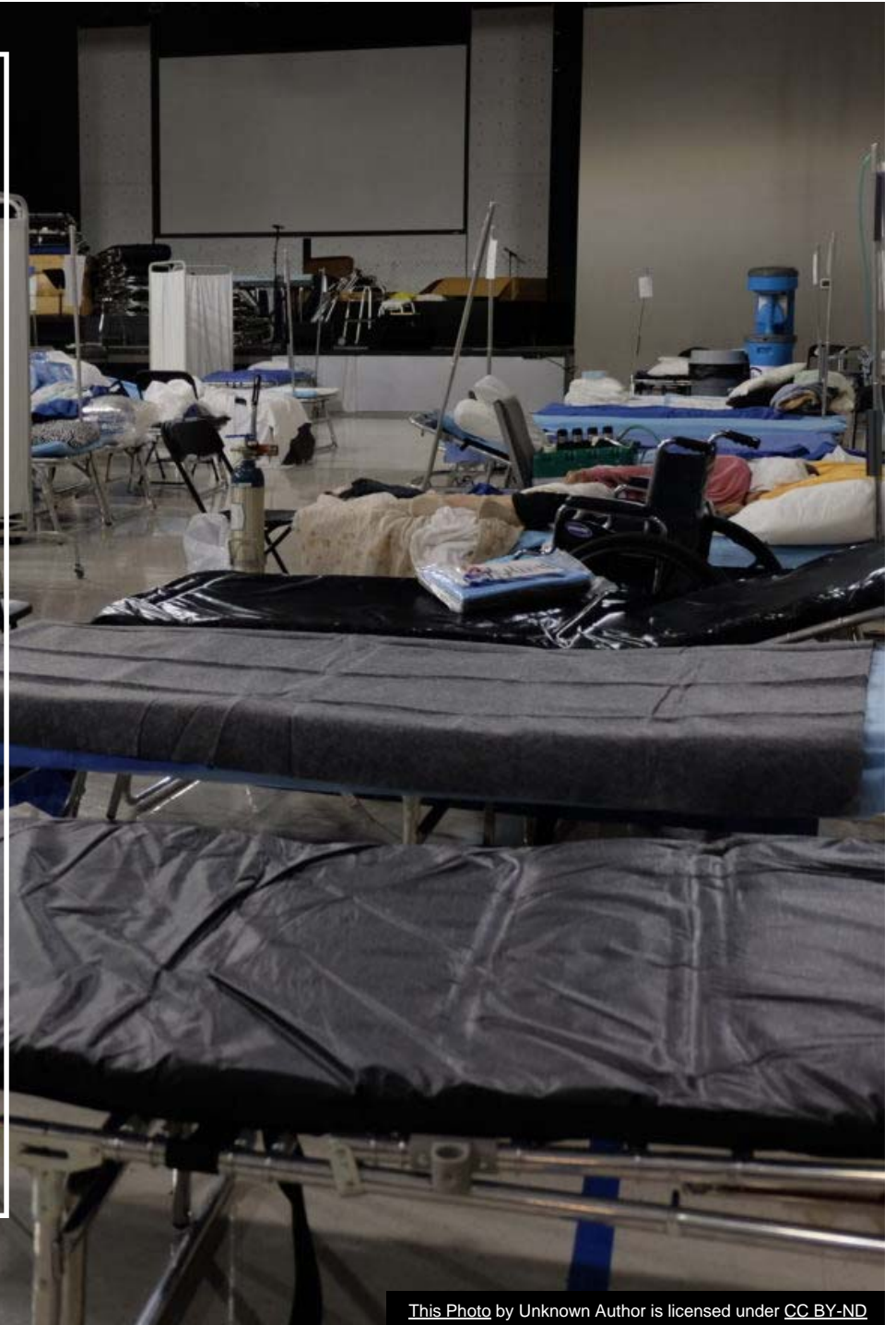
Congregate Shelter Must Have Separate:

- Registration (advanced registration)
- Isolation care area
- Dormitory/Living Space
- Screening
- Food and Supplies

Barriers to Accessibility Must be Addressed/Removed

Living Space/Dormitory Guidance

- 110 sq. ft. per person/family
 - Families can get two spaces
 - Individuals are encouraged to spend majority of time in their individual spaces
 - Previously was 40-60 sq. ft.
- Arrange cots head to toe
- Maintain 6-foot separation between clients and workers at all times



Be Prepared: Operations and Service Delivery

- Advanced registration
- Review specific protocols with the persons served, such as social distancing
- Provide on-going communication in a way that is accessible for all persons staying at the shelter
- Virtual service delivery, when possible
 - Tele-health options
 - Linkage to virtual resources
- PPE for staff
- Masks/Sanitation for shelter occupants



Supporting Persons Served and their Support Animals



Reevaluate number of available shelter spaces based on guidelines and identify additional facilities



Establish automated shelter registration process



Include persons staying at the shelter to assist with animal shelter duties



Train staff on animal-handling



Veterinary and medical triage



Ensure sufficient supplies and cleaning contracts



Pet feed may require mutual aid agreements

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Non-Congregate Points of Distribution

- Collaborate with commercial delivery companies and other community agencies (food banks, etc.) to deliver food and supplies
- Identify available resources and facilities that can be used and shared
- Map your service delivery area to determine which agencies currently service which neighborhoods
- Identify areas without current service and solicit agreement/commitment to provide service
- Establish agreements and accounts, as necessary, with commercial vendors to provide service in un-serviced and remote areas

Non-Congregate Points of Distribution (cont.)

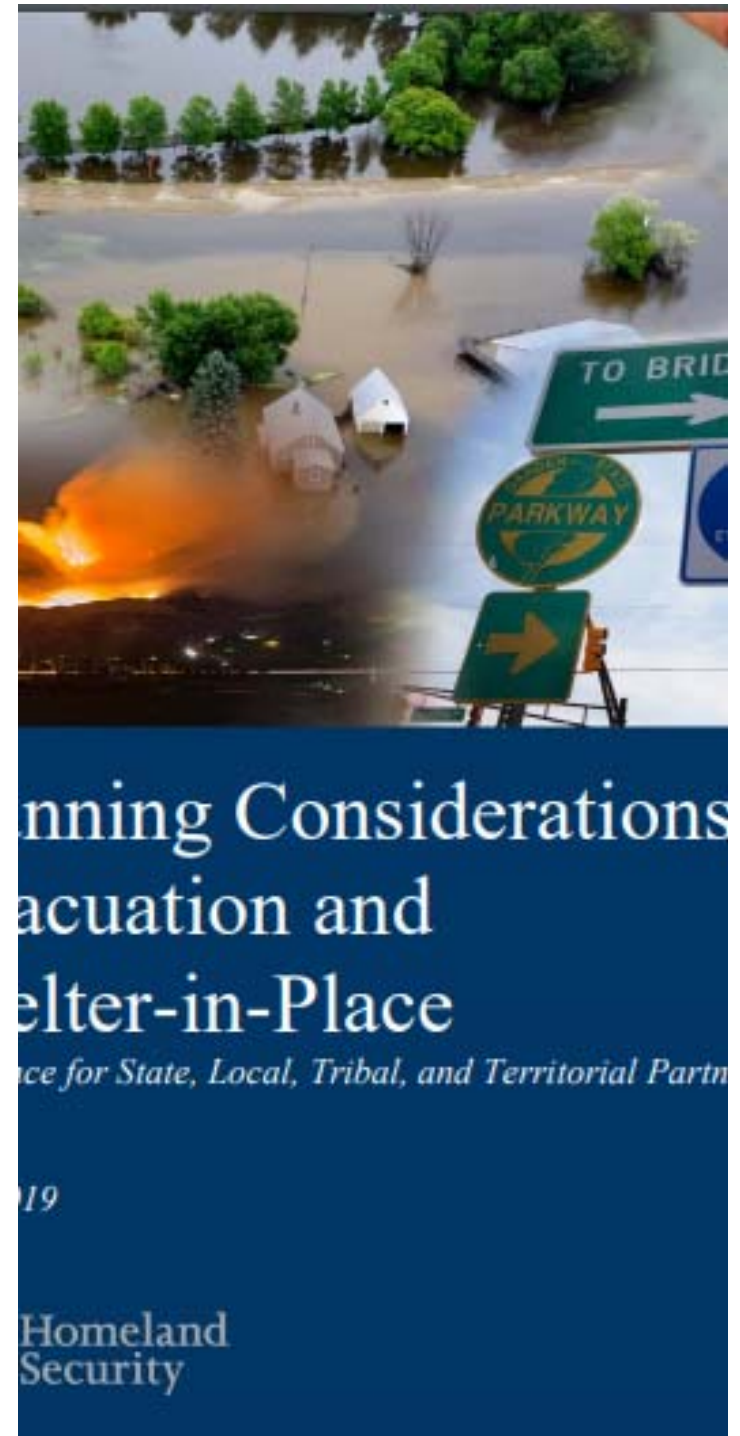
- Coordinate delivery of bulk supplies to points of distribution (e.g. drop off food and supplies to a building or neighborhood, allowing residents to handle neighborhood distribution rather than going door-to-door)
- Secure cooperation/agreement with facility owners/managers
- Plan to use a “knock and leave” drop-off method for home deliveries using disposable equipment when possible
- Identify vendors and set up accounts for supplies and services that will be required to establish large food and supply distribution programs
- Ensure the availability of “DO NOT TOUCH” waste receptacle/plastic trash bags and disinfectant
- Ensure there is a security system in place

FEMA Strategic Planning & Operational Considerations



Other Populations- Critical Considerations

- Persons Experiencing Homelessness
- Hospitals and Residential Medical Facilities
- Household Pets & Service Animals
- Individuals with Access & Functional Needs



Important Considerations

What training/education protocols are in place for shelter staff and other disaster recovery staff to guarantee guidance and ensure services are provided in accordance with the ADA, including treatment of service animals, accessibility, and support services.

How many hospitals, jails, and medical centers are in the jurisdiction and what are their evacuation plans?

Important Considerations (Continued)

What is the process for providing services to unaccompanied minors in shelters?

Who are the lead agencies and relevant authorities to address the needs of persons with access and functional needs when planning for a disaster and executing the plan?

Important Considerations (Continued)

Has an inventory of demographics and infrastructure been conducted to estimate the number of persons with access and functional needs who may require accessibility accommodations during the shelter, interim housing, and permanent housing phases?

Does the communication and messaging strategy include various alternative formats for releasing and distributing disaster-related messaging?

Important Considerations (Continued)

Is there a plan developed to coordinate operations between shelter facilities and on-site or off-site support agencies?

Are ADA Accessibility Guidelines used to govern shelter site selection and operations?

What is the plan to provide necessary developmentally appropriate supplies (e.g., diapers, formula, age-appropriate foods), staff, medicines, durable medical equipment, and supplies needed during an emergency for children and those with access and functional needs?

The Housing Component of Disaster Planning

- May 2019 Governor's Hurricane Conference
- Bill Johnson, Director of the Palm Beach County Emergency Management Office asked plenary attendees "How is your community addressing affordable workforce housing?"



From 2019 Governor's Hurricane Conference

“One of the most striking denominators of recent storms has been the significant loss and shortage of affordable workforce housing. In spite of excellent response plans, affordable workforce housing will be the Achilles heel of your disaster recovery. Without affordable housing options the agony of economic recovery will linger...”

--Bill Johnson



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SHIP's Role in the Disaster Management Framework

- Federal Government: FEMA, HUD administers Congressional allocations
- State Government: FL Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
- Counties and Municipalities: Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) and SHIP Office

Examples of Disaster Preparation in FL Communities

- Flagler County
- Palm Bay
- City of West Pam Beach
- Hillsborough County
- Pinellas County: 209-page Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan at <http://www.postdisasterplan.org/>
- Broward County- to join us soon



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Pre-Disaster SHIP Activities before every Hurricane Season

- Call Every Hotel in May-June
- Call Every Rental Housing Development



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SHIP Disaster Assistance funded from:

- Unencumbered local SHIP funds
- SHIP Disaster annual set-aside: \$5 million held back from statewide distribution
- Special allocations of funds from Legislature



Affordable Housing Programs are an Important Resource

Hurricane Irma: 75% of the damage to housing in Florida was to homes with a household income at or below 40% of the area median income



Who are your Community Partners in Disaster Recovery?





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SHIP Disaster Strategy

- Activated by Federally or State declared disasters
- May provide Temporary Stabilization along with repair and recovery assistance
- Maximum Assistance for Disaster Strategies range from \$7,500 to \$40,000



Table EXERCISE:
'Tune Up' this
Disastrous Strategy

SHIP Disaster Strategy Updated

“The Disaster Assistance strategy provides funds to households following a disaster or emergency declared by the President of the United States or Governor of the State of Florida. SHIP disaster funds may be used for items such as, but not limited to:

- (a) purchase of emergency supplies....
- (d) payment of insurance deductibles...
- (f) rental and utility assistance for eligible applicants.
- (g) mortgage and utility payment assistance for eligible applicants.”

Incorporating Mitigation into SHIP Work



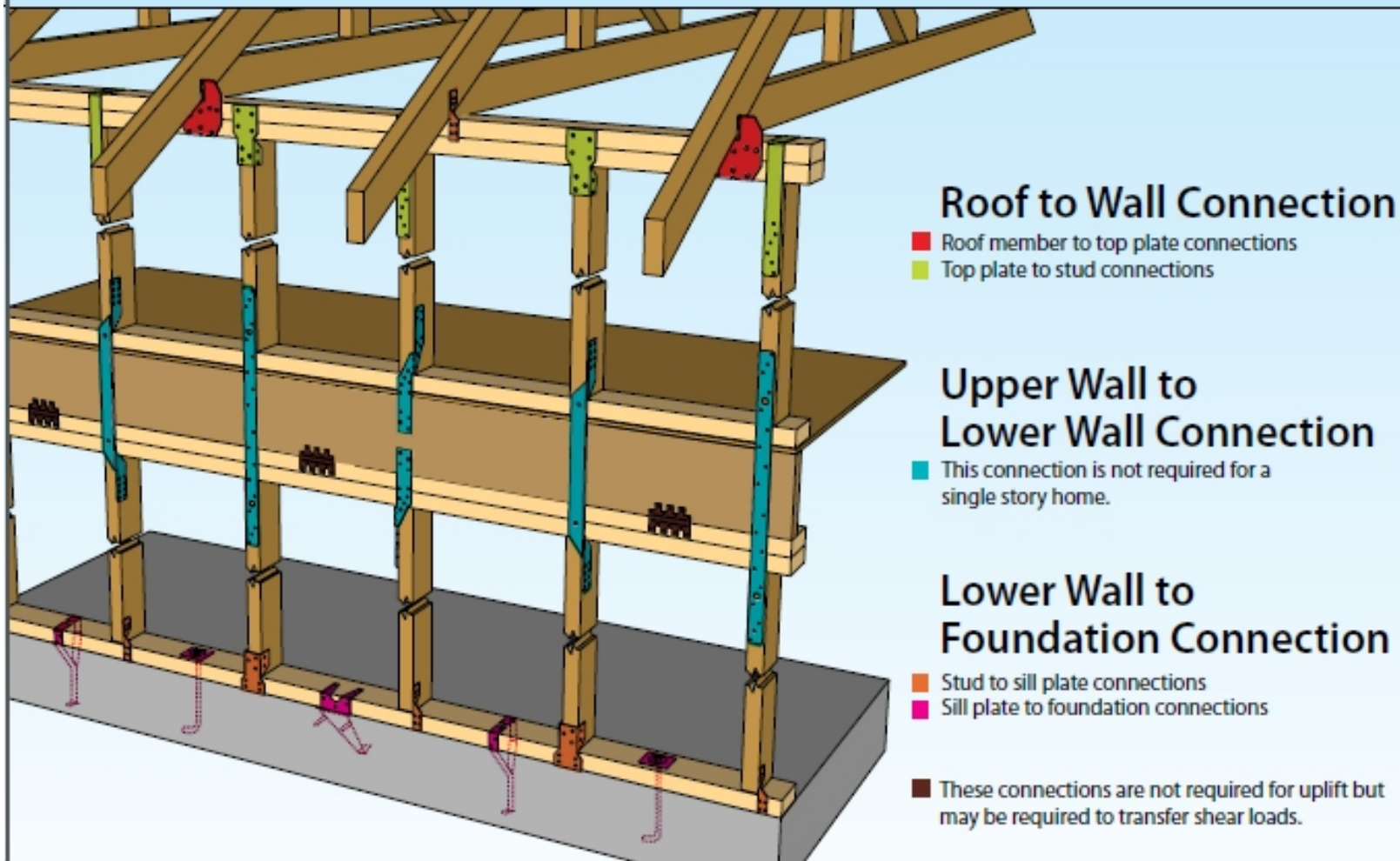
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Example of Mitigation

Continuous Load Path To Resist Uplift Forces



New Construction: Evolution of Mitigation

FEMA Video in Monroe County

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=16&v=SrPP4Z5a8AM



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Evolution of Mitigation



...and our slab built structures, which are before 1992, before Hurricane Andrew era...

Mobile Homes built before Hurricane Andrew

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Built After the 1990s

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Newest Code

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Disaster Evacuation and Sheltering in the Time of COVID-19

Three Options plus:

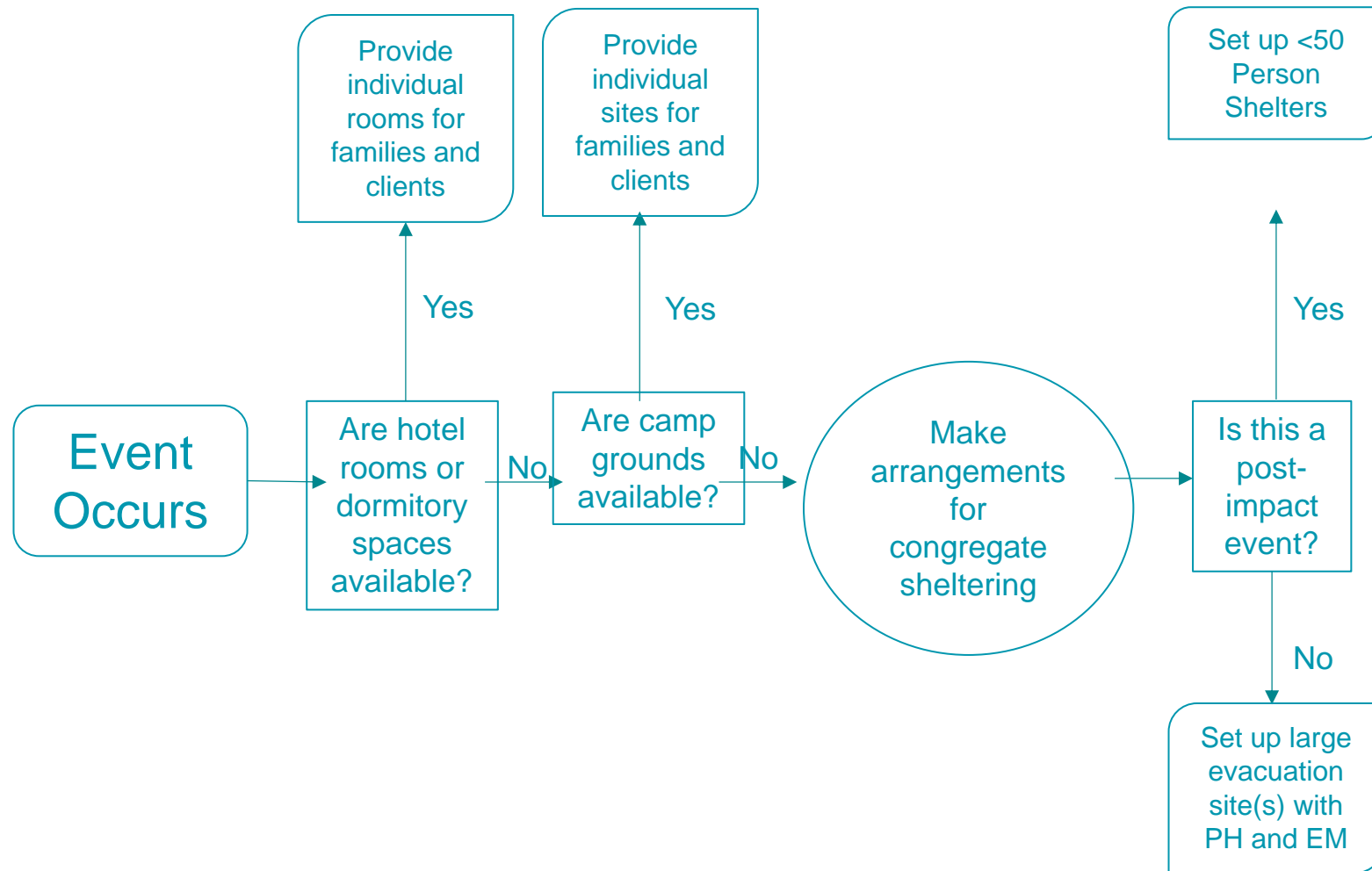
- Hotel/Dormitory
- Campgrounds
- Congregate Sheltering plus
- Shelter in Place



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RED CROSS PROTOCOL FOR EVACUATION



Congregate Sheltering in COVID-19 Affected Areas- practicing social distancing

- 110 sf per space- up from 30-60 sf per FEMA and ARC
- Enhanced sanitation and PPE- per FEMA and CDC
- Entry/registration- must survey each – DOH
- Each shelter should have isolation rooms- per ARC
 - Known COVID
 - Pending/suspected
 - Non-COVID ill
- Reduces capacity in local shelters-Need for additional shelters in community- requires more staff
- Each County EM should have a plan for mass sheltering for hurricane concurrent with pandemic COVID 19
- Each County EM should attempt to have a COVID only shelter

Shelter in Place Option

- Private dwellings, offices, shopping malls or other isolated setting for safety of individual or others
- States have police power to enforce use of shelter in place, isolation and quarantine to protect health, safety and welfare
- Shelter in place is a social distancing measure
- Messaging is critical

Safely Sheltering in Place

- Must obey mandatory evacuation orders or specific orders such as mobile homes, low lying areas or special needs
- Mitigation in blue skies- should be an ongoing practice
- Trim trees, strengthen home, impact windows
- Replace older mobile homes
- Install emergency generators in supported housing

Questions & Answers and Evaluation

Technical Assistance is Available

Available Daily: **1 (800) 677-4548**

Options for Further Assistance Include:

Phone and Email consultation

Site Visits

Register at **www.flhousing.org** for:

Workshops

Webinars



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