

PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

EXTREME TEMPERATURES: SUMMER HEAT AND WINTER STORMS

July 12, 2022

HOUSEKEEPING

- This webinar is being recorded.
- All participants are muted.
- Post questions in the *Questions and Answers* section.



Brenda Johnson-Turner

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Field Operations



PHA DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar	Date
Hurricanes	4/19/2022
Extreme Temperatures: <i>Summer Heat & Winter Storms</i>	7/12/2022
Wildfires	7/26/2022
Tornadoes	8/9/2022
Flooding	8/23/2022
Building Fires	9/6/2022

View all webinars and registration information in the [PHA Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery Webinar Series](#)

PHA DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY GUIDE

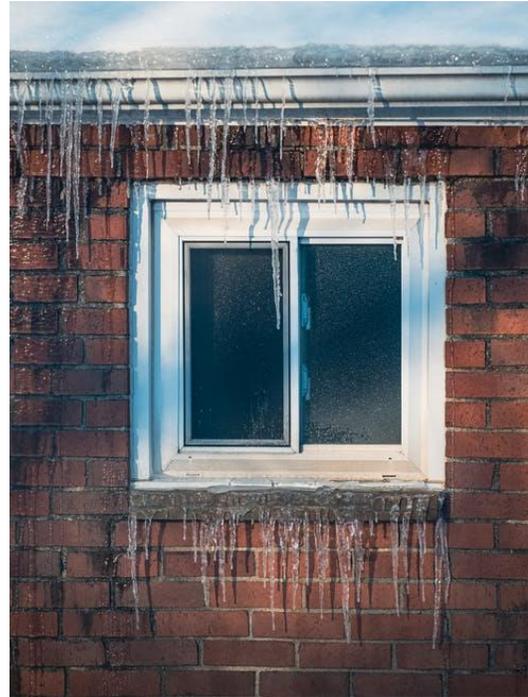
The “[PHA Disaster Readiness and Preparation Guide, 2016](#)” is being updated and retitled.

The “**PHA Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery Guide, 2022**” will be available later this year and contain new sections on roles and responsibilities, communications, short and long-term housing options, disaster recovery timelines, funding strategies and financial management.

A series of fact sheets will be published along with the new guide.

AGENDA

- Extreme Heat
- Winter Storms
- Readiness
- Response
- Recovery
- Case Studies



PRESENTERS



Brittany Kelly
State Disaster Management



Jodi Speer
PHA Affordable Housing



Fred Tombar
PHA Disaster Management

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

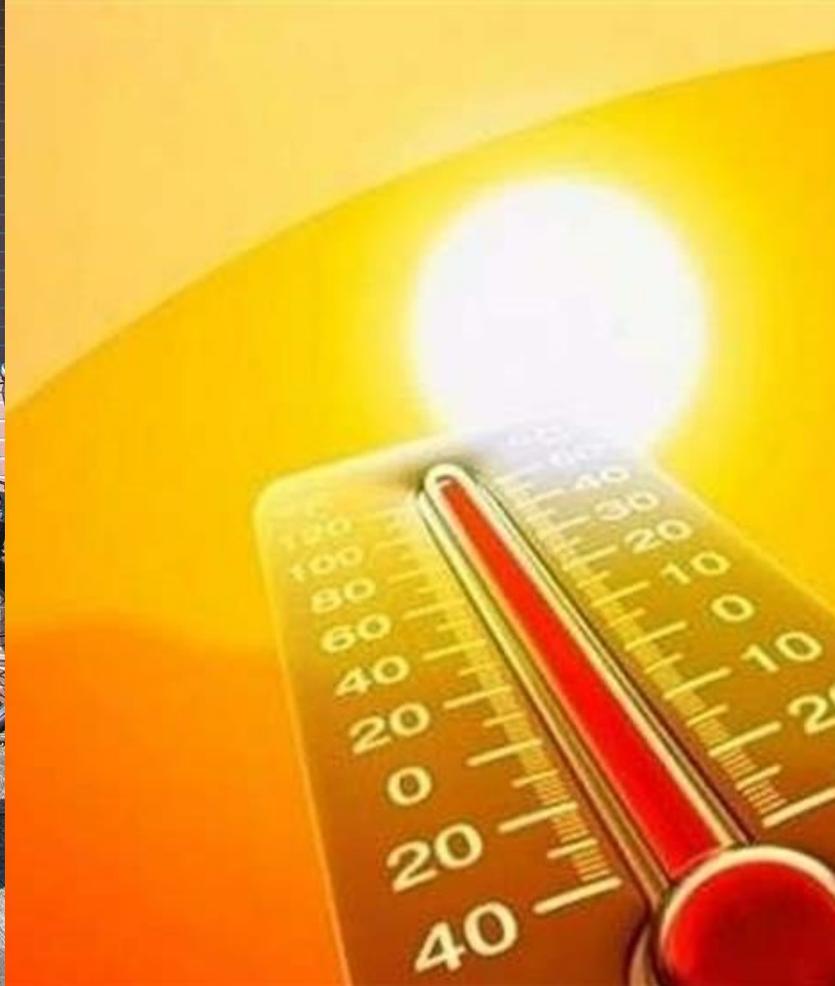
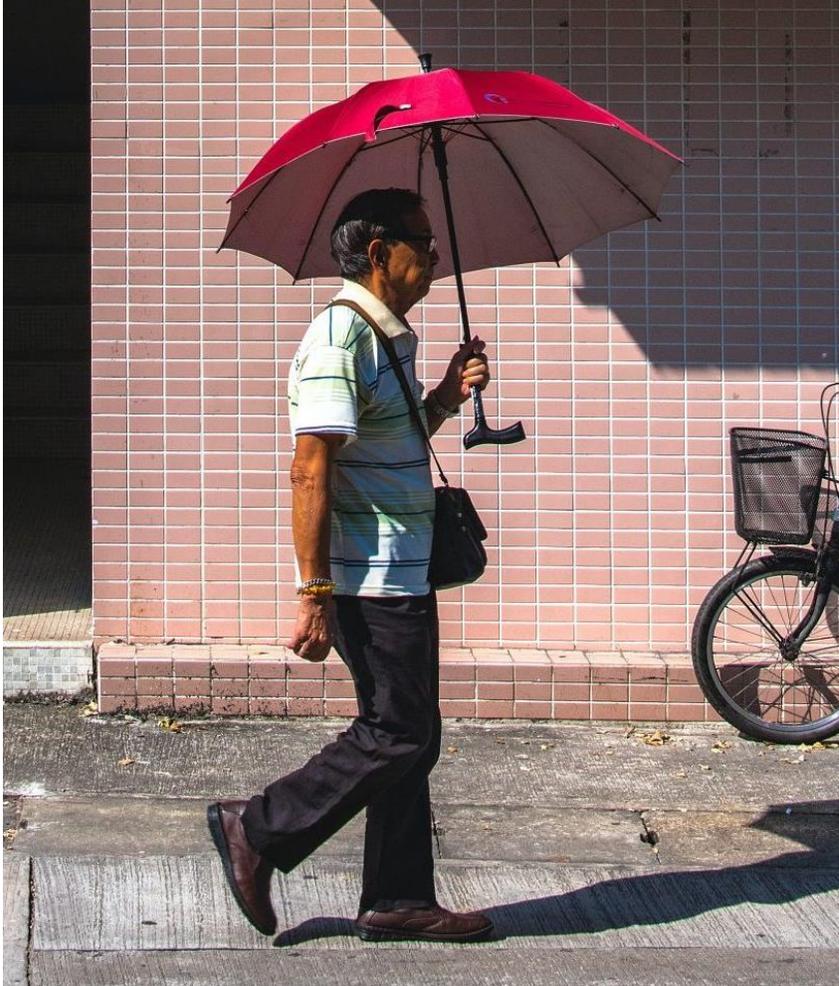
BEST PRACTICES FOR PHAS

Few HUD regulations address the topic of extreme temperatures, and yet responding to extreme temperatures can be challenging for PHAs.

This webinar shares ideas and best practices for PHAs to consider in developing emergency response plans.

Except where indicated, these are suggested best practices and not HUD mandates.





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EXTREME HEAT

EXTREME HEAT

- The heat index is what the temperature feels like when humidity is combined with the temperature of the air.
- If temperatures do not cool down at night, or when humidity is high, the body's ability to cool itself is weakened.
- A heat advisory is generally issued by [The National Weather Service](#) when the heat index is expected to be 100 degrees or higher for at least 2 days; this can vary across the country.
- Staff and residents may be at risk of heat related illnesses.
- Extreme heat is responsible for the highest number of annual deaths among all weather-related hazards.

EXTREME HEAT RELATED CRITICAL EVENTS

- Increased demand for air conditioning can strain the power supply.
- Water resources are strained as demand increases.
- High humidity combined with warm temperatures increases the risk of thunderstorms.
- As vegetation dries out there is an increased risk of brush fires and wildfires.
- High heat can deteriorate and buckle pavement.



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WINTER STORMS

WINTER STORMS

- Winter weather warnings, watches and advisories are issued by the *local* National Weather Service office based on local criteria.
- **Blizzard Warnings** are issued for high wind gusts, along with falling and blowing snow, impacting visibility and making travel difficult.
- **Ice Storm Warnings** are issued for ice accumulation of around ¼ inch or more.
- **Wind Chill Warnings** alert the public about the potential of very cold air and wind.
- **Lake Effect Snow Warnings** are issued when lake induced snow is expected to produce significant snowfall accumulation.

WINTER STORMS RELATED CRITICAL EVENTS

Severe winter weather may cause property damage such as:

- roof damage or collapse from snow, ice or sleet;
- water damage from burst pipes; and
- water damage from ice dams, which occurs when water does not flow properly through gutters allowing it to seep into a building.

Severe winter weather can also create risks to health and safety including:

- slips and falls;
- car accidents;
- carbon monoxide poisoning;
- hypothermia; and
- inability to access food, healthcare, or medicine.

READINESS

EXTREME TEMPERATURE READINESS IS IMPORTANT

Response to, and recovery from, extreme weather is most effective when efforts are made **prior to the critical event** to:

- identify actual and potential needs (risk assessment);
- develop partnerships;
- organize resources and systems;
- undertake recovery planning and readiness; and
- conduct education and training.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES RISK ASSESSMENT

People:

- Older adults, children, pregnant women, and individuals with certain medical conditions, particularly respiratory and/or obesity related conditions, are at greater risk from extreme heat and winter chill.
- Staff who work outside are at higher risk of experiencing weather related health impacts.

Places:



Extreme Heat

- Urban heat islands
- Lack of air conditioning or access to cool spaces
- Dry vegetation
- Power outage readiness



Winter Storms

- Lack of heat or access to warm spaces
- Power outage readiness

[Capital Funds Processing](#) Physical Needs Assessment. In accordance with Division L, Title II, Section 222 of The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, HUD cannot utilize 2021 HUD Appropriations to require or enforce a PNA requirement. Due to industry best practices and fiscal efficiencies, HUD is still encouraging PHAs to complete a PNA every 5 years as part of their strategic planning process. HUD has made available [PNA tools and resources](#) and continues to encourage voluntary submissions of PNAs to the Capital Programs Division.

PARTNER DEVELOPMENT & COORDINATION

Public Housing Authorities are not the only entity in a community impacted by a catastrophic or critical event. Coordinating activities as part of disaster readiness clarifies what pre, during and post-disaster support will be available in the community.

Coordination activities could include joint meetings and drills, after-action reviews, identification of response and recovery support gaps ahead of disasters, and partnerships to fill these gaps.



PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT & COORDINATION

- PHAs can collaborate with the local office of emergency management or health department on location of, and access to, community heating and cooling centers.
- A PHA may want to create heating and cooling centers in PHA properties, particularly those with many seniors or other high-risk individuals.
- PHAs can also identify other places that residents can go to get relief from extreme temperatures (for example libraries and shopping malls).

RESOURCES AND GUIDANCE

The following are some items that PHAs may want to consider when developing their extreme temperatures response plan:

- Providing transportation to and from warming/cooling centers;
- Conducting wellness checks;
- Training staff on heat related illness or signs of hypothermia; and
- Providing information to residents related to potential assistance to help pay for increased heating or cooling costs ([LIHEAP](#), local utility company, other local or state programs).

RESOURCE AND GUIDANCE DEVELOPMENT

BEST PRACTICES WHEN PLANNING FOR EXTREME TEMPERATURES

People: Train staff to recognize and respond to signs of heat and cold weather illnesses.

Systems: Develop policies for working conditions and communication strategies with staff, residents, HCV participants and landlords.

Equipment: If feasible, consider purchasing items such as generators in case of power outages, air conditioning units for cooling centers, gasoline, and flashlights.



Facilities ideas for Extreme Heat

- Maintain a supply of window or portable air conditioners or fans.
- Inspect window openings for safety.
- Be aware of the location of cooling centers.
- Keep sufficient water on hand, and readily available, for staff and residents.



Facilities ideas for Winter Chill

- Regularly inspect snow and ice removal equipment.
- Maintain a supply of space heaters that are approved for indoor use.
- Inspect smoke and carbon monoxide alarms.
- Inspect fire extinguishers.
- Be aware of the location of warming centers.
- Procure mobile boilers (if feasible).

READINESS AND STAFFING

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

A [Continuity Of Operations Plan](#) (COOP) details continuity and organization policies, describes the organization, and assigns tasks.

Successful response and recovery depends on stakeholders having a clear understanding of pre- and post-disaster roles and responsibilities.

- **PHA Leadership:** Clearly identify the chain of authority and responsibility for decision making.
- **PHA Staff:** Know which staff are available to provide functional support necessary to ensure operations are not disrupted.
- **Community Partners:** Clearly define roles and responsibilities through partnership development and coordination.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Disasters and critical events can happen with little or no warning or time to provide instructions to staff and residents. Therefore, it is a best practice to provide training in advance for residents and staff.

- Partner with local emergency management, fire and police departments.
- Communicate staff roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency.
- Practice response exercises so that staff understand the challenges of their roles during an emergency.
- Train residents on emergency response procedures.
- Regularly review and update policies and procedures.
- Maintain a regular schedule to check equipment and supplies.

PRE-EVENT COMMUNICATION

Communicate regularly with staff, residents* and landlords. Where possible, communication prior to a critical event will increase the likelihood of successful communications during and after the event. The following are some best practices.

- Maintain current contact information for residents, staff and key community partners including phone numbers, if they can receive text alerts, emails, and emergency contact information.
- Hold meetings in advance of a potential event.
- Post flyers in common areas of residential buildings and administrative facilities.
- Send informational materials via mail and/or email.
- Publish information in resident newsletters.
- Post information on common social media platforms.

**Residents includes both public housing residents and HCV participants, where appropriate.*

WHAT TO COMMUNICATE



Extreme Heat

- Communicate when an extreme heat advisory has been issued and updated.
- Advise residents and staff to limit time outside.
- Remind residents and staff to drink lots of water to stay hydrated.
- Encourage people to conserve electricity that is not needed to remain cool.
- Remind people not to overload electrical outlets, breakers and fuses.



Winter Chill

- Communicate when a winter storm advisory has been issued and updated.
- Encourage residents to stay indoors during extreme cold weather and, if they must go outside, to wear warm layers of clothing.
- Encourage people to stay off the roads, if at all possible.
- Remind residents of the proper use of ancillary heaters and not to use the oven for heat.
- Remind residents to check smoke and carbon monoxide alarms.

HAZARD MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

HAZARD MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?

Hazard mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

Community resilience is generally defined as the ability to adapt to, withstand, or rapidly recover from a disaster or catastrophic event.

<https://ncdp.columbia.edu/research/recovery-resiliency/>

WHY IS MITIGATION IMPORTANT?

- Disasters can happen at any time and any place.
- The human and financial consequences of disasters are hard to predict.
- The number of disasters each year is increasing.
- Not all events trigger federal assistance.

FEMA MITIGATION GRANTS

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- Contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officers.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- Funding for public infrastructure projects, projects incorporating nature-based solutions, and the adoption and enforcement of modern building codes that mitigate against hazards.
- PHAs can apply directly.

MAXIMIZE CURRENT FUNDING

PHAs might find it worthwhile to review existing funding types to maximize resources for mitigation activities. Examples include:

- [Capital Fund Program \(CFP\)](#);
- [Operating Fund Financing Program \(OFFP\)](#);
- [Capital Fund Financing Program \(CFFP\)](#); and
- [Energy Savings Performance Contracting](#).

MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES



EXTREME HEAT

To improve resilience in preparation of extreme heat events mitigation funding may be available to:

- install green or cool roofs;
- install cool pavements;
- add vegetation and trees; or
- purchase generators.



WINTER WEATHER

To improve resilience in preparation of winter weather events, mitigation funding may be available to:

- insulate walls and attics;
- caulk and weather-strip doors and windows; or
- purchase generators.

RESPONSE

ASSESSMENTS

Extreme temperatures can cause multiple disruptions. Assessments provide an understanding of the extent of disruptions for PHAs.

During an extreme weather event, it is recommended that a PHA:

- assess impacts to business operations, residents and staff;
- review and adjust risk assessments conducted during readiness; and
- prioritize resources and actions accordingly.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS ASSESSMENT

- Determine health and safety of staff.
- Gauge impact on essential functions and communicate to impacted parties.
- Follow health and safety recommendations from public officials.
- Mobilize staff and partners to implement cooling/warming strategies for residents.
- Pay special attention to staff who:



Extreme Heat

- work outdoors;
- work in enclosed spaces without air conditioning;
- wear protective clothing/gear (masks, hazard suits); and
- are at high risk for heat illness.



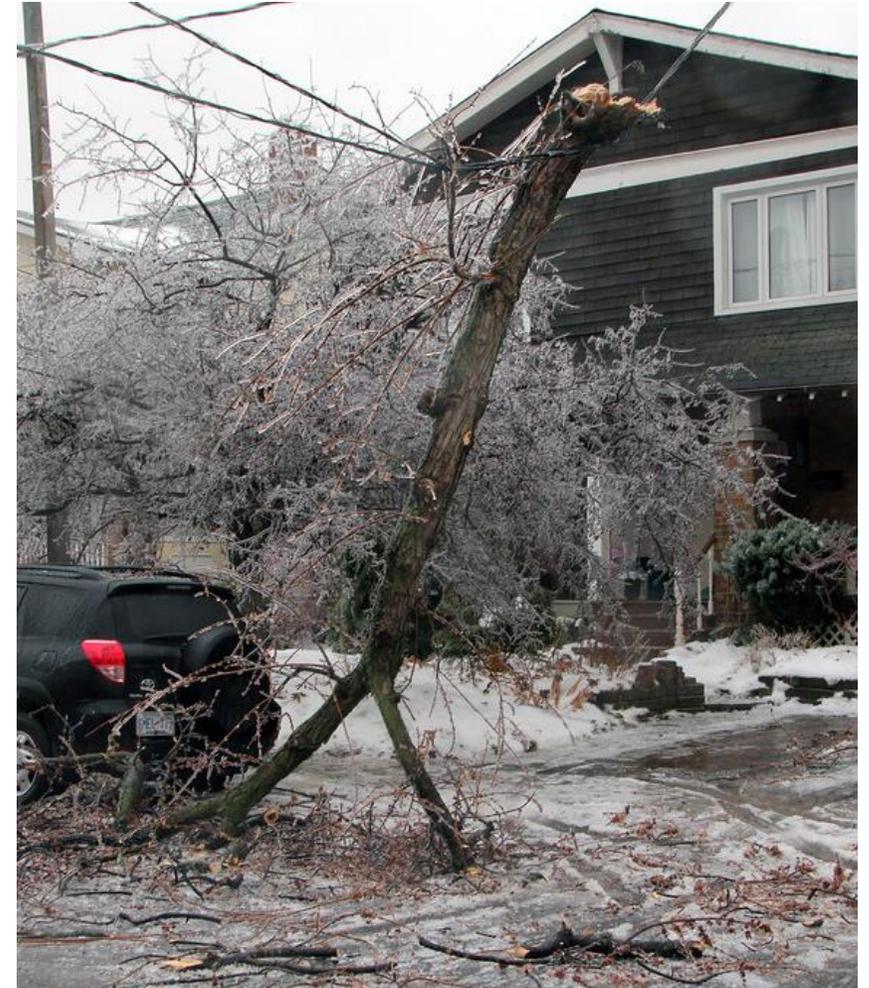
Winter Chill

- work outdoors; and
- conduct strenuous work; shoveling snow can be strenuous and lead to cardiac events.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Assess offices and other operational facilities including:

- utilities functionality;
- HVAC system functionality;
- data availability if systems are down; and
- communications.



REHOUSING

 PH Temporary Housing	 PH Permanent Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify vacant, habitable PHA units.• Identify community/congregate shelters (run by local officials, non-profits, etc.).• Utilize PHA community spaces for immediate short-term needs, if possible.• Hotel expenses may be covered under the PHA insurance policy.• Hotel expenses may be covered by Capital Fund and/or Capital Fund Emergency/Natural Disaster Fund only for <u>non</u>-Presidentially Declared Disasters (PDD).• For some major disasters FEMA - Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) will be available.• Households may also choose to stay with friends or family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return residents to their original unit after repairs are made.• Relocate residents to available Public Housing unit within the PHA.• Rehousing by another PHA:• Household applies to other PHAs' waitlist(s).• Disaster preference can prioritize the applicant's position on the waitlist.• Apply for Emergency Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) issued under Section 18 – Demolition Disposition.• Issuance of a Housing Choice Voucher:• If PHA has a combined agency, transfers between programs are detailed in their HCV Administrative Plan.• PHAs may establish a disaster preference.• Contact your State's Office of Emergency Management to find out if there are available housing resources for displaced residents.

EXTREME HEAT SAFETY TIPS

Find air conditioning, if possible.



Check on family members and neighbors.

Avoid strenuous activities.



Drink plenty of fluids.

Watch for heat illness.



Watch for heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

Wear light clothing.



Never leave people or pets in a closed car.

Tip: Fans can create a false sense of security when the temperature is above 95 degrees. Keep this in mind when using a fan if the outside temperature is above 95 degrees.

WINTER WEATHER SAFETY TIPS

Stay off roads.



Use generators outside only.



Stay indoors and dress warmly.



Listen for emergency information and alerts.



Prepare for power outages.



Look for signs of hypothermia and frostbite.



Check on neighbors.



DISASTER WAIVERS

After a catastrophic event, consult with your local HUD Field Office for guidance and technical assistance.

In areas where there is a Presidentially Declared Disaster (PDD), PHAs may be able to apply for waivers that provide temporary administrative relief in order to focus on issues at hand. However, waivers are situation- specific and will be issued on a case-by-case basis.

The list of available waivers is detailed in the Federal Register [[FR-6301-N-01](#)].

RECOVERY

WHAT IS RECOVERY?

“Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.”

– National Disaster Recovery Framework

CORE RECOVERY PRINCIPLES*

Individual and
Family
Empowerment

Leadership
and Local
Primacy

Pre-Disaster
Recovery
Planning

Partnerships
and
Inclusiveness

Public
Information

Unity of Effort

Timeliness and
Flexibility

Resilience and
Sustainability

Psychological
and Emotional
Recovery

*National Disaster Recovery Framework

DISASTER RECOVERY

- Disaster Declaration Process
- Initial Actions and Short-Term Recovery
- Types of Assistance and Eligibility (community, agency, individual)
- Documentation for Assistance
- Voluntary Agencies (emergency food, shelter, clothing, medical)
- Other Types of Assistance
- Resilience and Mitigation Measures

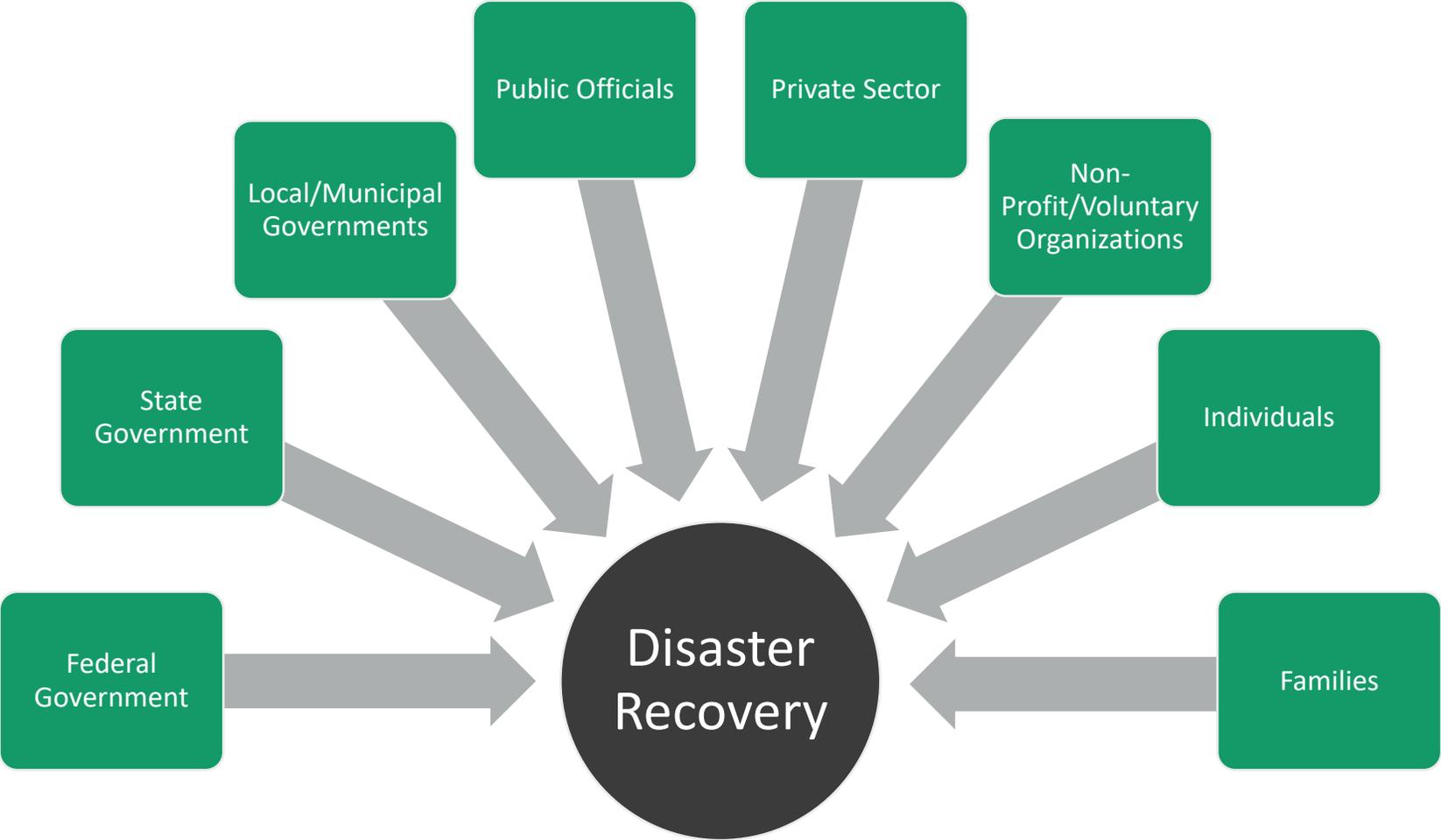
STATE AND FEDERAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER A MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION

- [State Emergency Management Agency](#)
- Governor's Office
- FEMA - [Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)
- HUD – [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#)

INSURANCE

- Insurance is a PHA's first line of defense and financial resource.
- As the primary funding source for recovery from a catastrophic event, it is imperative that a PHA has adequate insurance for all properties and administrative facilities.
- The Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (CACC) requires PHAs to have insurance on all Public Housing developments.
- The CACC, [Form HUD-53012A](#): Section 13 – Insurance Requirements. (A) Except as otherwise provided by HUD, the HA shall procure adequate insurance to protect the HA from financial loss resulting from various hazards if the HA determines that exposure to certain hazards exists. The types of insurance required, or that should be purchased, and other requirements with respect to insurance coverage are listed in [Part B](#), Attachment VII, of this ACC. (B) The HA shall, to the extent that insurance proceeds permit, promptly restore, reconstruct, and/or repair any damaged or destroyed property of a project, except with the written approval of HUD to the contrary.
- HUD regulations at 24 CFR 965 govern public housing insurance requirements. HUD is in the process of updating the Property/Casualty Insurance Guidebook, HUD 7401.5, see [HUD's PHA Insurance Requirements website](#).

RECOVERY IS A WHOLE COMMUNITY EFFORT



ROLE CLARITY

Three things to remember when it comes to responding to an emergency or major disaster.

Local → Primacy

State → Support

Federal → Resources

POST EXTREME WEATHER RECOVERY

- Closedown cooling/warming centers.
- Communicate operational changes to staff and residents.
- Coordinate follow up as necessary for those still impacted by exposure to extreme temperatures.
- Connect residents with utility assistance.
- Review the experience and adjust plans for future events accordingly.

DISASTER DECLARATIONS & ASSISTANCE

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Presidential disaster declarations unlock federal assistance when disasters exceed local and state capacity to respond and recover.

Types of declarations:

- Emergency Declarations
- Major Disaster Declarations

For more information about the different types of declarations visit [FEMA's website](#).



DISASTER DECLARATIONS

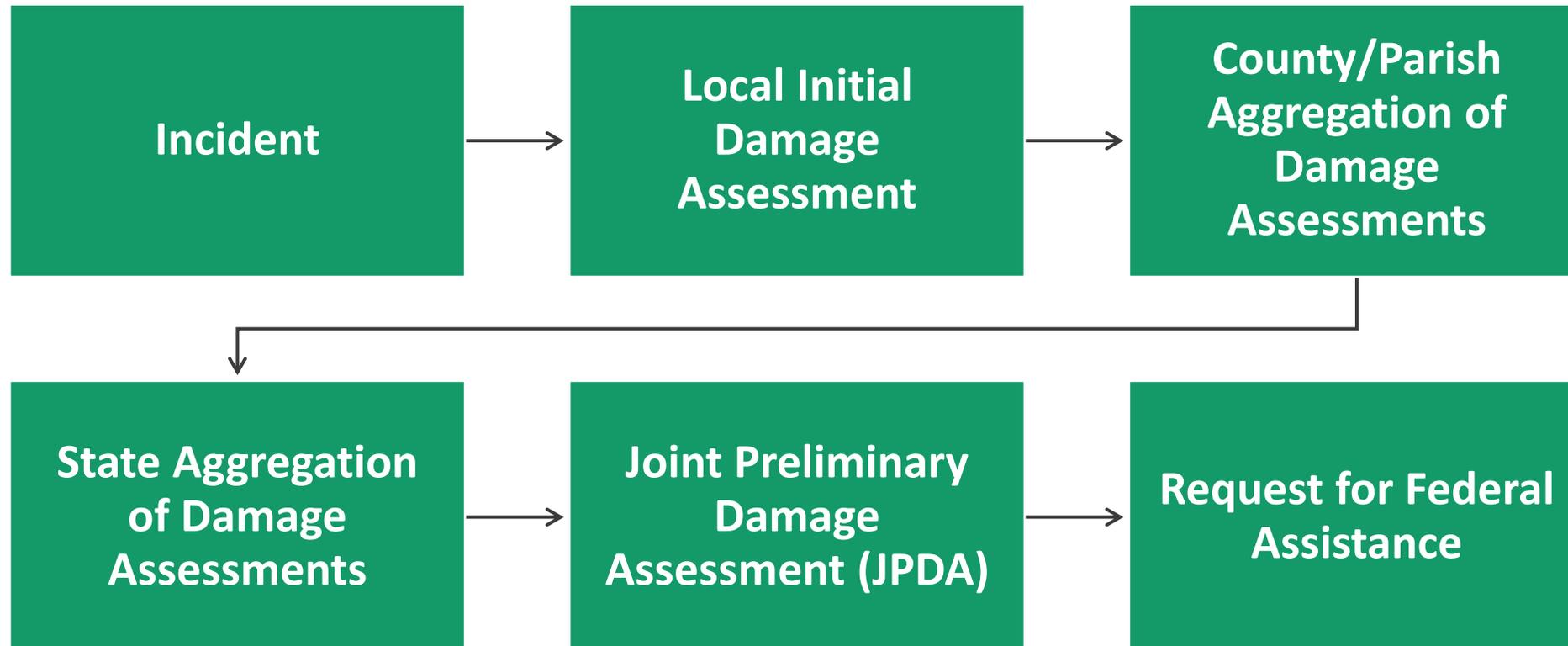
EMERGENCY:

An emergency declaration **supplements** state and local or Indian tribal government efforts in providing emergency services, such as the protection of lives, property, public health, and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

MAJOR DISASTER:

A major disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance when the president believes the damage to be of such severity that it is **beyond the combined capabilities** of state and local governments to respond.

THE MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS



INSURANCE - THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

- **It is important to have adequate insurance coverage** to promptly repair/restore public housing, as outlined in the ACC.
- It is best to have updated insurance policies printed and readily available for all facilities.
- After an event, contact your insurance provider after first addressing life and safety issues.
- Most disaster recovery resources will only provide funding for costs not covered by insurance.
- Federal resources will review documentation to ensure there is not a duplication of benefits between resources.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Disaster declarations may result in eligibility for financial assistance under the following funding types:

- Direct Federal Assistance – supporting state needs;
- FEMA Public Assistance;
- FEMA Individual Assistance; and
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.



FEMA

FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)

- This assistance is to provide resources to address the costs related to eligible uninsured losses.
- **PHAs are an eligible applicant** if they have eligible damages and costs as outlined below:
 - Sec. 310 of FEMA's Stafford Act. (42 U.S.C. 5153): *In the processing of applications for assistance, priority and immediate consideration shall be given, to certain applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance;*
- The Federal share is not less than 75%, which may be adjusted upward by the president.
- The non-federal share is at most 25%, and can be paid by state, applicant, or a combination of both.
- For reference, visit FEMA's [Public Assistance Fact Sheets, Job Aids, and FAQs](#).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY

- Disaster declarations, designated areas, and types of assistance are available at the [FEMA Declared Disaster](#) website.
- Assistance provides funding for emergency and permanent work under the following circumstances:
 - result of a major disaster event;
 - located within a designated disaster area;
 - legal responsibility of an eligible applicant; and
 - the applicant is not under the specific funding authority of another federal agency.
- Project eligibility order: applicant, facility, work, costs

SNOW RELATED ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Limited snow-related activities necessary to carry out emergency protective measures, such as clearing snow in the **immediate area** of a downed power line, are eligible outside of the limited time period and in counties declared but not designated for snow assistance.

Snow-related activities, including snow removal, de-icing, salting, snow dumps, and sanding of roads and other eligible facilities, is only an eligible emergency protective measure when a winter storm results in record or near-record snowfall. FEMA authorizes snow assistance by county based on a finding that the county received record or near-record snowfall or meets the contiguous county criteria as described below. FEMA evaluates Tribal lands either as part of a requested county or separately.

[\(PAPPG V4\)](#)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CATEGORIES OF WORK

- Emergency Work (6 months)
 - A - Debris Removal
 - B - Emergency Protective Measures
- Permanent Work (18 Months)
 - C – Roads and Bridges
 - D – Water Control Facilities
 - E – Buildings and Equipment
 - F – Utilities
 - G – Parks, Recreation, and Other

*The associated timeframes can be extended with approval by the State or FEMA. Reference the [Public Assistance Policy Guide](#) for additional information on program eligibility.

EXAMPLES OF WORK

Category A (Debris Removal)	Category B (Emergency Protective Measures)	Category E (Buildings)
downed trees and limbs	sheltering	repair to damaged facilities
removal/disposal of debris from PH site as consequence of the storm	health and safety	roof repairs
	mold remediation	electrical repairs

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DOCUMENTATION

Documentation is **KEY** for FEMA reimbursement; the following should be maintained for reference and easy retrieval:

- timesheets
- payroll policy
- insurance policy
- maintenance records
- procurement policy
- contracts
- invoices
- proofs of payment
- equipment inventories

** It is key to have documentation supporting that the costs incurred were not from another federal grant source to include Capital Funds.*



EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT

PHAs should follow their designated procurement policy.

They can facilitate post-disaster recovery by maintaining a current list of contractors that provide services needed in the event of a disaster in addition to standard maintenance staff and contractor contact information.

Procurement – 2 CFR 200.320 provides that the competition usually required for contracting is not needed in certain emergency situations.

[Procurement Handbook for Public Housing Authorities \(7460.6 Rev-2\)](#)

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Environmental regulations at [24 CFR §58.34\(a\)\(10\)](#) allow for an expedited review for improvements related to disasters and imminent threats. Specifically, “temporary or permanent improvements that do not alter environmental conditions and are limited to protection, repair, or restoration activities necessary only to control or arrest the effects from disasters or imminent threats to public safety” are exempt activities.

PHAs still do not have the authority to determine if the exemption is appropriate and must receive formal written clearance before obligating funds.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA)

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

- No set threshold
- Determination criteria include:
 - state fiscal capacity and resource availability;
 - uninsured home and personal property loss;
 - disaster-impacted population profile;
 - casualties;
 - impact to community infrastructure; and
 - disaster-related unemployment.

INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM (IHP)

IMPLEMENTATION (RESOURCES FOR RESIDENTS)

Individual and households can find out how to access IHP assistance at:

- Local Disaster Assistance Centers;
- Disaster Survivor Assistance Teams (DSA);
- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs);
- www.disasterassistance.gov; and
- 1-800-621-FEMA (3362).

FEMA'S ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESOURCES FOR RESIDENTS

- Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- Disaster Crisis Counseling
- Disaster Legal Services
- Disaster Case Management

Information on these resources to be found here: [Programs to Support Disaster Survivors | FEMA.gov](#)

OTHER DISASTER ASSISTANCE

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

There at the beginning

- Providing emergency food, shelter, clothing, and medical needs support

There at the end

- Providing resources to address unmet needs after all other mechanisms have been exhausted

<https://www.nvoad.org/>



HUD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT- DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM (CDBG-DR)

- Presidentially Declared Disasters.
- Addresses unmet needs that other federal programs have not addressed.
- CDBG-DR funds supplement and fill gaps and cannot supplant other federal funds.
- CDBG-DR funds are prioritized for low-income areas.
- CDBG-DR funds are subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.
- CDBG-DR funds are generally allocated long after a disaster has occurred and may not be available during early phases of recovery.

HUD CAPITAL FUND EMERGENCY/NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING (NON-PDD)

- The [Public Housing Capital Fund](#) has an annual reserve for emergencies and non-presidentially declared disasters.
 - Defined as: an unforeseen or unpreventable event or occurrence that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the residents (including fire safety) that must be corrected within one year of funding.
- Funds are usually first come first served each federal fiscal year.
- HUD requires an independent cost estimate and only funds repair costs in excess of reimbursement from insurance and other sources, such as other state and local funds.
- The Capital Fund's Safety and Security set aside includes the purchase, repair, replacement, or installation of carbon monoxide detectors as eligible activities, see [Notice PIH 2022-05](#).
- Details, including an application checklist, are available at the [Capital Fund Emergency/Natural Disaster Funding](#) website.

FEMA GRANT PROGRAM RESOURCES

- [FEMA's website](#);
- [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide \(PAPPG\)V4](#);
 - [FEMA Public Assistance Policy, Guidance and Fact Sheets](#);
 - [FEMA Public Assistance Fact Sheets, Job Aids, and FAQs](#);
- [Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Guidance](#);
- [2021 FEMA Damage Assessment Operations Manual](#);
- [Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide \(IAPPG\)](#);
- [44CFR 206 Federal Disaster Assistance](#); and
- [2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards](#).

EXTREME HEAT CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY – EXTREME HEAT IN THE PACIFIC NW

SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY (SHA)

- The heat wave in the Pacific Northwest in June 2021 was the most significant the area had ever experienced.
- On June 28, 2021, the third consecutive day of triple digit temperatures, the temperature in Seattle reached its all-time record of 108 degrees.
- Seattle has only had four previous days with 100-degree temperatures in 151 years.
- Only about 44% of Seattle area homes have air conditioning.



SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY- READINESS

Leading up to the days of extreme heat, SHA got ready by:

- Having air conditioning installed in the community rooms of all senior housing buildings;
- Purchasing a stockpile of box fans to keep on hand at each property;
- Inspecting common areas to be sure all heat generating objects were unplugged or turned off;
- Checking common area windows to ensure they were operable and opened at night; and
- Communicating with residents as soon as the extreme heat warning was received.

SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY (SHA) - RESPONSE

SHA's primary focus was protecting human health and included the following:

- Communicating location of cooling centers;
- Providing transportation to cooling centers;
- Communicating with hard-to-reach people or vulnerable persons;
- Prioritizing face-to-face communication, door knocking and phone calls; and
- Purchasing water to make available at each location.

SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY (SHA)- RECOVERY

Following the extreme heat event, SHA took the following actions:

- Conducted a post-event debrief;
- Created a checklist for future events;
- Developed a plan to get all community rooms fitted with heat pumps/air conditioning (not just the senior high rises).

EXTREME WINTER WEATHER CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY – EXTREME WINTER WEATHER

ST. PAUL HOUSING AUTHORITY (STPHA)

- The city of St. Paul, Minnesota regularly experiences extreme winter weather.
- St. Paul, Minnesota (as part of the Twin Cities) has the coldest average temperature of any major metropolitan area in the United States.
- Winter weather hazards include snow, sleet, and freezing rain.
- St. Paul Housing Authority is generally prepared to respond to winter storms.



ST. PAUL HOUSING AUTHORITY (STPHA)- READINESS

Prior to the cold season, STPHA prepares for extreme winter weather by:

- Communicating with residents;
- Maintaining and inspecting heating systems;
- Conducting additional maintenance on boiler systems;
- Installing and inspecting air conditioner sleeves;
- Reviewing written procedures around snow removal; and
- Making staff assignments around snow removal.

ST. PAUL HOUSING AUTHORITY - RESPONSE

STPHA's primary response focus is the health and safety of staff and residents and includes the following:

- Assigning all field staff snow removal assignments;
- Inspecting hallways and stairwells looking for open doors or windows;
- Arriving on-site by 6:00 am following a snow event;
- Bringing snowplows home during extreme events;
- Coordinating with the city on snow removal; and
- Ensuring bus and transportation have clear access.

WINTER STORM CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY – WINTER STORM URI FEBRUARY 2021

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN (HACA)

- **Winter Storm Uri** dumped record amounts of snow on Texas in February of 2021. Frigid temperatures and severe weather impacted every county in the state.
- The situation turned catastrophic as power blackouts impacted most of the state from February 15-18.
- Austin is not accustomed to extreme winter weather; January is typically the coolest month with an average daytime high of 62.5 °F.
- The City of Austin Housing Authority responded to this unanticipated event swiftly and supported their residents.

CITY OF AUSTIN HOUSING AUTHORITY (HACA)- READINESS

Leading up to the days of extreme heat, HACA got ready by:

- Communicating early and consistently about the crisis;
- Providing notices to residents and employees on how to prepare for the impending weather;
- Developing partnerships before the crisis with the City of Austin, City Council members, and other key external partners.



HOUSING AUTHORITY
OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN
Bringing Opportunity Home

CITY OF AUSTIN HOUSING AUTHORITY- RESPONSE

HACA's primary focus was on resident care and included the following:

- Communicating information on warming centers, city resources, and meal deliveries;
- Setting up a call center to maintain contact with stakeholders;
- Utilizing social media and traditional media for communicating;
- Securing partnerships with agencies to provide more than 18,000 meals and 50 pallets of water to vulnerable residents;
- Delivering hot meals to residents across all HACA properties; and
- Responding immediately to broken pipes and flooding.

CITY OF AUSTIN HOUSING AUTHORITY (HACA) - RECOVERY

Following the extreme heat event, HACA took the following actions:

- Relocated families, assessed damages and coordinated repairs with contractors;
- Relied on existing connections with contractors and insurance companies which expedited the repair process;
- Conducted a post-event debrief;
- Focused on preparing for future crises;
- Determined the need to revise their emergency plan; and
- Committed to training staff on the new plan.

CLOSING

PHA DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar	Date
Hurricanes	4/19/2022
Extreme Temperatures: <i>Summer Heat & Winter Storms</i>	7/12/2022
Wildfires	7/26/2022
Tornadoes	8/9/2022
Flooding	8/23/2022
Building Fires	9/6/2022

View all webinars and registration information in the [PHA Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery Webinar Series](#)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

For Residents:

- [FEMA Disaster Assistance](#) (if Presidentially Declared Disaster is issued)
- [National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster \(find local\)](#)
- SAMHSA Crisis hotline 1-800-985-5990

For PHAs:

- HUD Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery page
- NOAA Environmental and Climate Hazards [interactive map](#)
- FEMA interactive [flood map](#)
- [Natural Disasters and Severe Weather | CDC](#)
- [10 Ready-Made Tips You Can Use to Prepare for Disaster | FEMA.gov](#)
- [Plan Ahead for Disasters | Ready.gov](#)
- [FEMA App](#)

QUESTIONS?