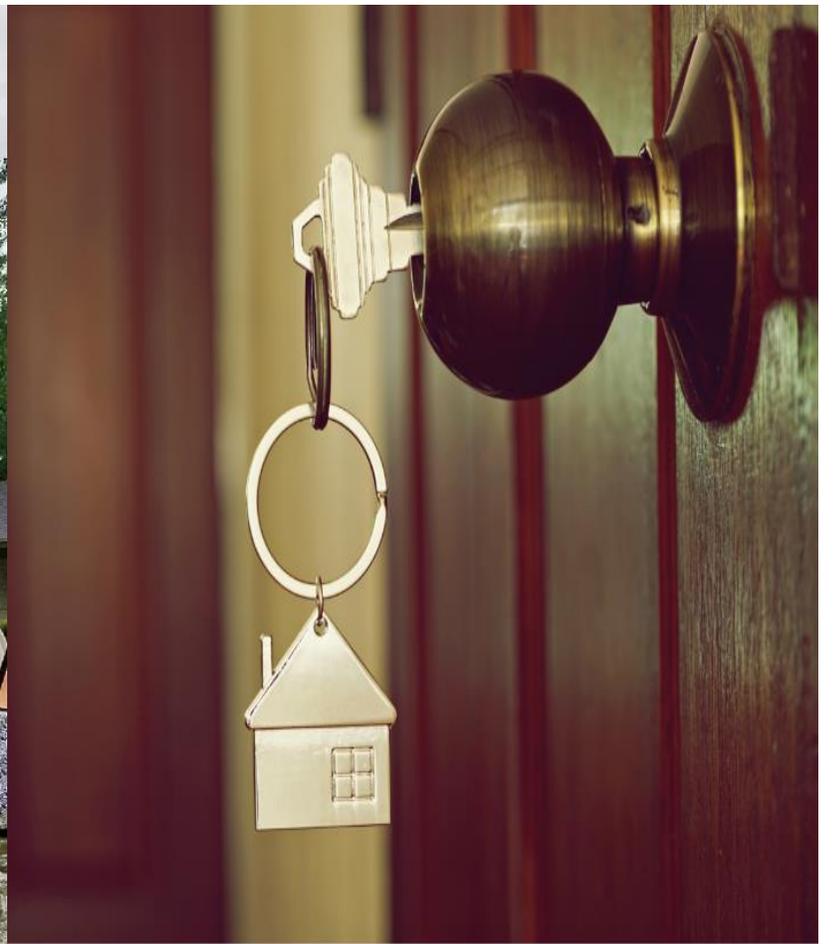


PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY DISASTER  
READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY:  
TORNADOES

**August 9, 2022**



# PHA DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY WEBINAR SERIES

## TORNADOES

# 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 &amp; Winter Storms</i>	7/12/2022
Wildfires	7/26/2022
<b>Tornadoes</b>	<b>8/9/2022</b>
Flooding	8/23/2022
Building Fires	9/6/2022

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

# INTRODUCTION

This webinar series introduces PHA Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery Planning. Today's webinar highlights these elements of disaster management as they relate to tornadoes.

# 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

- About Tornadoes
- Case Study – Tuscaloosa 2011
- Disaster Readiness
- Hazard Mitigation and Resilience
- Disaster Response
- Disaster Recovery



# PRESENTERS



Brittany Kelly,  
State Disaster Management



Fred Tombar,  
PHA Disaster Management



Zach Usher,  
FEMA Disaster Management



Chris Hall,  
Executive Director,  
Tuscaloosa Housing Authority

# TORNADOES - BEST PRACTICES FOR PHAS

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

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





# TORNADOES

# ABOUT TORNADOES

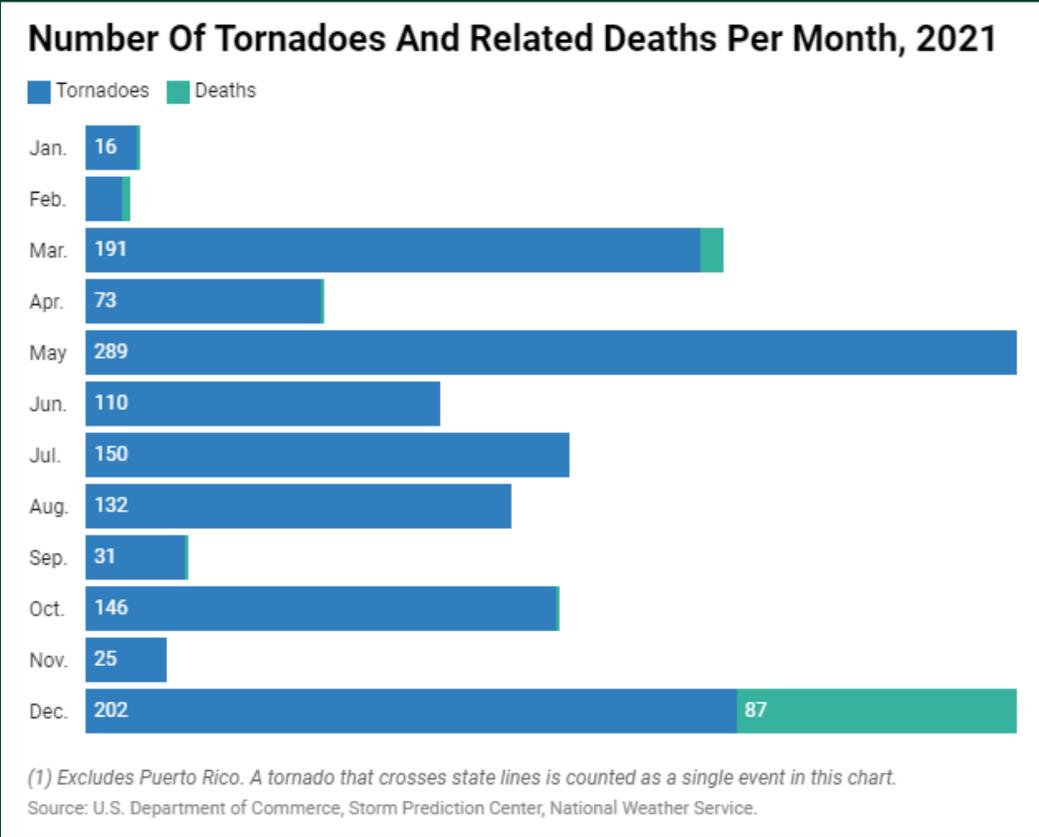
- Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air that extend from a thunderstorm to the ground.
- Tornadoes can destroy buildings, flip cars, and create deadly flying debris.
- They can happen at any time and anywhere.
- If a tornado warning is issued, find shelter. Get to a basement or storm cellar, if there is no basement get to a small, interior room on the lowest level. Stay away from windows, doors, and outside walls.

# THE ENHANCED FUJITA (EF) SCALE

EF SCALE	
EF Rating	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	65-85
1	86-110
2	111-135
3	136-165
4	166-200
5	Over 200

# TORNADO EFFECTS

In 2021, there were 1,376 tornadoes in the United States killing over 100 people.



### Top 10 States, By Number Of Tornadoes, 2021 (1)

Rank	State	Number of tornadoes	Fatalities
1	Texas	118	1
2	Alabama	100	7
3	Mississippi	92	1
4	Illinois	80	6
5	Iowa	70	0
6	Tennessee	66	4
7	Georgia	57	0
7	Kentucky	57	73
8	Nebraska	53	0
9	Louisiana	50	1
9	Missouri	50	2
10	Colorado	48	0

(1) Tornadoes that cross state lines are counted in every state in which they touch down.  
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Storm Prediction Center, National Weather Service.



## TORNADO CASE STUDY:

## TUSCALOOSA HOUSING AUTHORITY

Chris Hall, Executive Director

# 2011 TUSCALOOSA-BIRMINGHAM TORNADO



The tornado:

- hit on April 27, 2011;
- was classified an EF-4, multiple vortex tornado;
- destroyed 12% of the city of Tuscaloosa;
- caused approximately \$1.5 billion damage across Tuscaloosa and Birmingham; and
- caused \$2.4 billion of property damage overall.

# DISASTER READINESS

# TORNADOES READINESS IS IMPORTANT

Response to, and recovery from, a tornado 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.

# LOCAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- Municipality
- Parish/County
- **Public housing agency (PHA)**
- Landlord
  - Resident

# STATE AND FEDERAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

# TORNADOES RISK ASSESSMENT

- A risk assessment identifies threats or hazards and identifies scenarios for emergency planning.
- Natural Environment: Is your PHA jurisdiction located in a high-risk zone for tornadoes?
- Built Environment: What are the vulnerabilities of the physical structures in your portfolio?
- As a best practice, HUD encourages 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.\*

[\\*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.

# 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](#).

# PARTNER DEVELOPMENT & COORDINATION

Public housing agencies are not the only entities within a community that is 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.



# RESOURCE AND GUIDANCE DEVELOPMENT

## BEST PRACTICES WHEN PLANNING FOR TORNADOES

**People:** Train staff in emergency response and crisis communication.

**Facilities:** Communicate guidelines for sheltering in place, knowing which shelters are available for displaced persons.

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

**Equipment:** Consider purchasing items such as radios, smart phones, first aid supplies, flashlights, generators, and gasoline.

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

# 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:** 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:** 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 to keep in mind when developing a communications plan:

- 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 and on the PHA's website.
- Post information on common social media platforms.

# TUSCALOOSA - READINESS

Before the tornado, the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA):

- had existing relationships with city staff;
- had existing relationships with emergency responders;
- had existing relationships with contractors;
- had existing relationships with local churches and community-based organizations; and
- had limited materials on hand.



# 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?

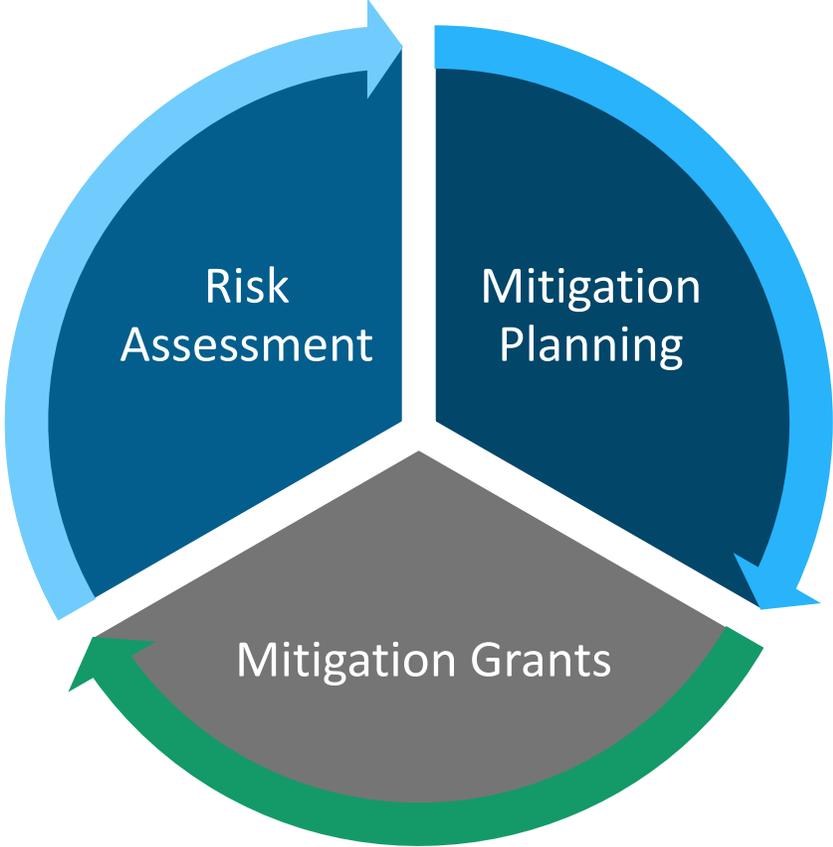
Community resilience is generally defined as the ability to adapt to, withstand, or rapidly recover from a disaster or catastrophic event.

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

# WHY IS MITIGATION IMPORTANT?

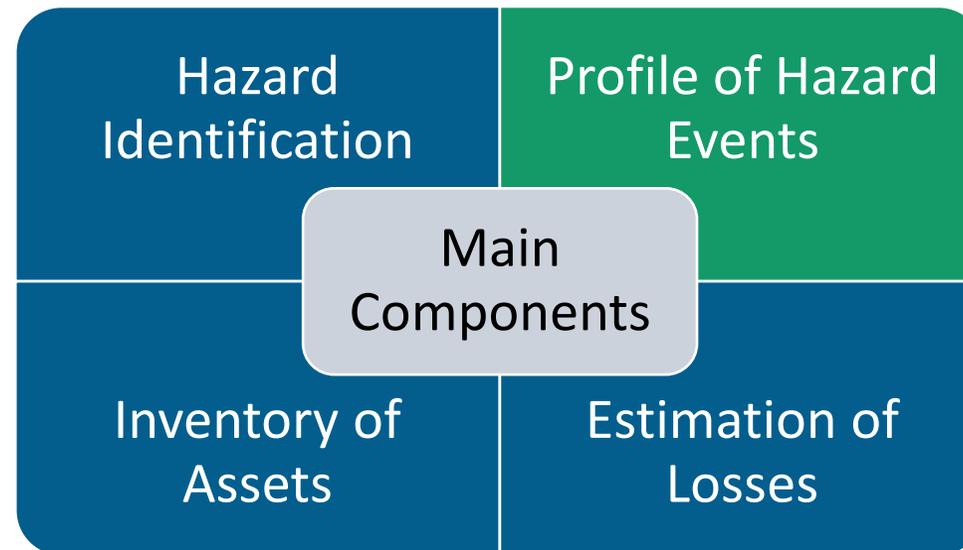
- Disasters can happen at any time and any place.
- The human and financial consequences of disasters are hard to predict.
- The number of disasters each year is increasing.
- Not all events trigger federal assistance.

# THE MITIGATION PROCESS

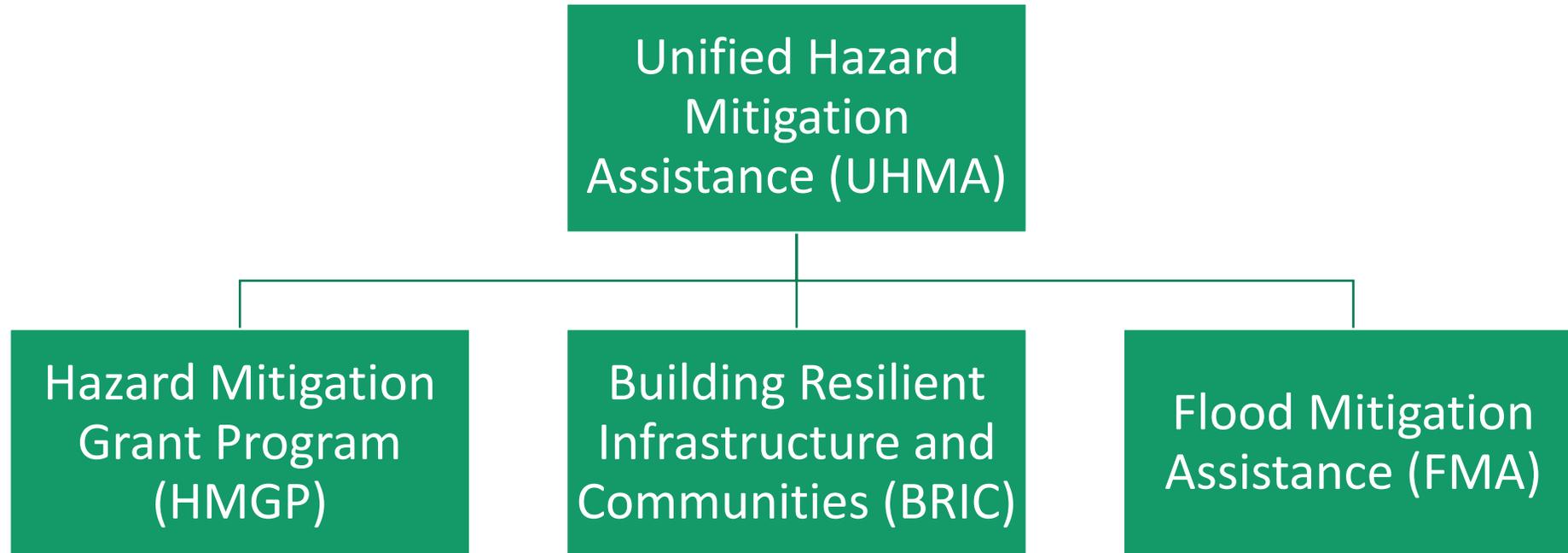


# RISK ASSESSMENT

- A thorough risk assessment is the foundation of mitigation planning and access to potential grant funds.
- It is essential to assess the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to natural hazards.



# MITIGATION GRANTS



# FEMA MITIGATION GRANTS

## Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

- HMGP funding is only available following a Major Disaster Declaration (MDD).
- Contact your [State Hazard Mitigation Officers](#) for more information.

## Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

- BRIC provides 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](#).

# DISASTER RESPONSE

# ASSESSMENTS

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

During a tornado, it is recommended that a PHA:

- Assess impacts to business operations, staff and residents.
- Review and adjust risk assessments conducted during readiness.
- Prioritize resources and actions accordingly.

# BUSINESS OPERATIONS ASSESSMENT

- Determine the 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 respond as necessary.
- Assess damage to offices and other operational facilities.

# RESIDENT ASSESSMENT

During a tornado, if a PHA conducts regular wellness checks, consider prioritizing the most vulnerable populations.

Resident assessments could include accounting for:

- health and safety of residents;
- location of residents;
- functioning of essential utilities;
- access to essential supplies such as water, blankets, ice, and other essentials (e.g., for power outages); and
- availability of transportation.



# HOUSING STOCK – HCV

- Owners and/or residents contact the PHA to notify them that their unit is damaged or uninhabitable.
- Conduct HQS inspections (or NSPIRE once implemented) on damaged HCV units.
  - If the assessment renders the building uninhabitable, the landlord can repair the unit promptly per inspection outcomes.
  - If an HCV unit is severely damaged or uninhabitable, the PHA can move to abate the HAP payment if the unit doesn't meet HQS or isn't repaired.
  - Exception: homeownership units (refer to the PHA homeownership policy); HQS is not a reason to terminate mortgage payments, as most homeownership units don't have inspections. The homeowner's primary insurance would likely repair, depending on the disaster.

# REHOUSING – EMERGENCY HOUSING

Communicate with residents, and local/state governments in advance of the disaster to plan for post-disaster rehousing needs.

- Prior to the disaster, identify points of contact at relief agencies like the local/state emergency management agency, Red Cross, shelter operators, and other community relief partners.
- Coordinate with nearby PHAs who may be able to provide shelter.
- Coordinate in advance with local/state emergency management agencies to arrange transportation to prepare for potential mandatory resident evacuation.
- Work with transportation companies who can provide buses to move residents to shelters or to alternative safe housing locations.

# REHOUSING - PUBLIC HOUSING VS. HCV

## **Public housing options include:**

- temporary use of community space;
- relocation to another public housing unit;
- applying for Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV);\*
- use of a disaster preference at another PHA; and
- FEMA Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA).

## **Housing choice voucher (HCV) options include:**

- termination of the HAP Contract for an uninhabitable unit;
- issuance of a voucher to move to a habitable unit;
- informing the participant of portability options; and
- FEMA transitional shelter assistance (TSA).

[\\*for units approved by the Special Applications Center for demolition and disposition](#)

# 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 the 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](#)].

# TUSCALOOSA - RESPONSE



During and following the tornado, THA:

- prioritized the safety of staff and residents;
- communicated with staff and residents;
- used contractors to put up temporary fencing and engineers to ensure structural security;
- assessed properties; and
- maintained continuous communication with HUD, city officials, and their insurance carrier.

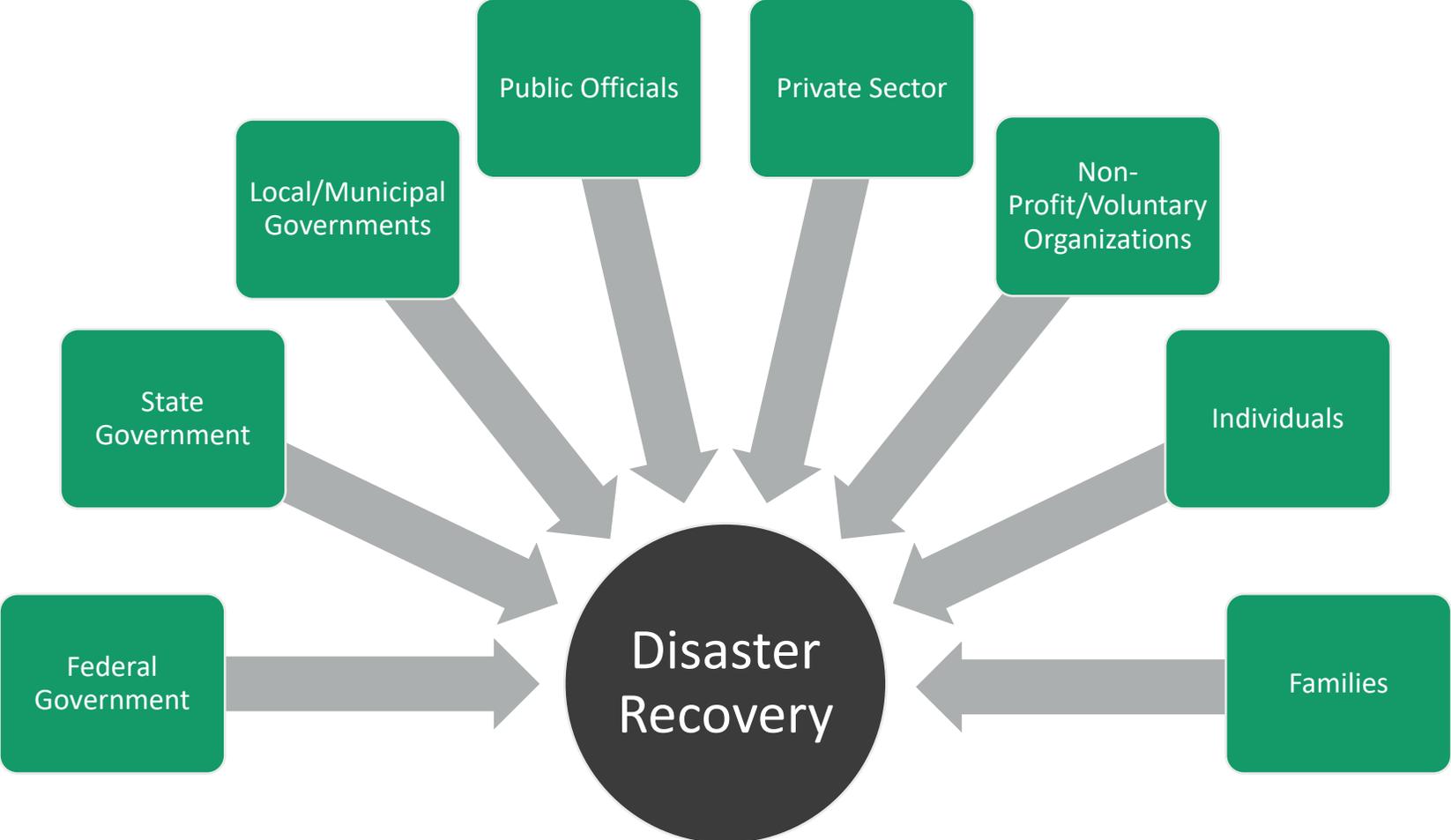
# DISASTER RECOVERY

# 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

# RECOVERY IS A WHOLE COMMUNITY EFFORT



# 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

# ROLE CLARITY

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

Local → Primacy

State → Support

Federal → Resources

# DISASTER DECLARATIONS & ASSISTANCE

# PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Presidential disaster declarations (PDD) 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

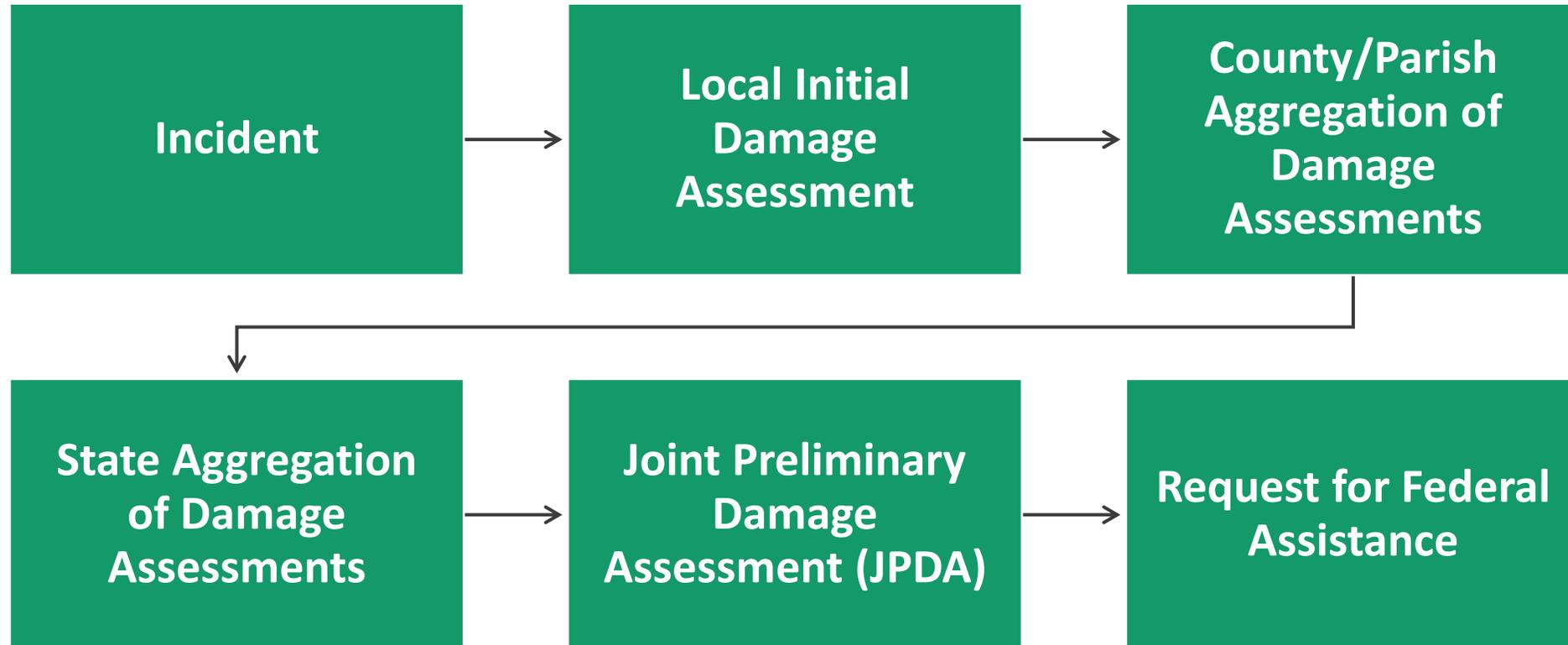
## EMERGENCY

Federal assistance is needed to **supplement** tribal, state, and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States

## MAJOR DISASTER

An event that the President concurs with the State and FEMA's findings that has caused damage of such severity that it is **beyond the combined capabilities** of state and local governments to recover

# 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 funding sources will review documentation to ensure there is not a duplication of benefits between resources.

# TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Disaster declarations can result in eligibility for financial assistance:

- FEMA Public Assistance (PA)
- FEMA Individual Assistance (IA)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

# FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)

- Financial assistance to address eligible uninsured losses
- ***PHAs are an eligible applicant*** if they have eligible damages and costs
- 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*
- Federal share not less than 75%, which may be adjusted upward by the President
- Non-federal share at most 25%
- Can be paid by the state, applicant, or a combination of both.

For reference visit FEMA's [Public Assistance Fact Sheets, Job Aids, and FAQs](#)

# FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY

- Disaster declarations, designated areas, and types of assistance are available at the [FEMA Declared Disaster](#) website.
- 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

# 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

# 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 \(7460.6 Rev-2\)](#)

# 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; and
- equipment inventories.

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

# 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

- This type of assistance has 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)

Individuals and households can find additional information on how to access IHP assistance at:

- Local disaster assistance centers;
- Disaster survivor assistance teams (DSA);
- Disaster recovery centers (DRCs);
- [www.disasterassistance.gov](http://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

They are there at the beginning to provide emergency food, shelter, clothing, and medical needs support.

They are there at the end to provide 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 (PDD) are usually designated; however, this grant is congressionally appropriated.
- Addresses unmet needs that other federal programs have not addressed.
- Funds supplement and fill gaps but cannot supplant other federal funds.
- Prioritizes low-income areas.
- These funds are subject to the availability of supplemental appropriations.

# ASSISTANCE WITHOUT A DECLARATION

The following funding sources may be available without a Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD):

- HUD Capital Fund Emergency/Natural Disaster Fund (Non-PDD);
- Tax deductions and reduction of local property taxes;
- Assistance from voluntary agencies;
- State/local housing agency's disaster relief fund; and
- State/local housing agency's housing trust fund.

# 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.

# TUSCALOOSA - RECOVERY

Recovery factors included:

- working with state emergency managers during the cleanup process;
- working with HUD to obtain tenant protection vouchers (TPV); and
- prioritization of LIHTC application.



# FEDERAL 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](#).



FEMA

CLOSING

# PHA DISASTER READINESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar	Date
Hurricanes	4/19/2022
Extreme Temperatures: <i>Summer Heat &amp; Winter Storms</i>	7/12/2022
Wildfires	7/26/2022
<b>Tornadoes</b>	<b>8/9/2022</b>
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?