



Pre-Disaster Housing Planning Checklist

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FEMA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pre-disaster housing recovery strategies help ensure an efficient, deliberate, and coordinated approach to disaster housing resilience and recovery before, during, and after a disaster. To improve housing recovery outcomes, state, local, territorial, and tribal (SLTT) governments should prepare a pre-disaster housing recovery strategy that identifies priorities and outlines critical jurisdiction-specific processes and procedures. For these strategies to be the most successful, they should be developed through collaboration and outreach with stakeholders from community development, emergency management, housing, and non-profit organizations.

1.1 Purpose

This document provides an introductory checklist and overview of considerations for SLTT governments when planning for, coordinating, and executing a post-disaster housing recovery training strategy. This short-form checklist should be used alongside the full Pre-Disaster Housing Guide. This checklist is a starting point for SLTT strategy development, the full guide provides additional details and specific recommendations for content and programs to include in the strategy.

1.2 Organization

The full Guide contains three focus areas - planning and preparedness, partner identification, organization and coordination, and disaster housing transition strategy. Each of these focus areas includes subtopics and discussions of common themes in the context of the section. The focus areas align with a continuum from steady-state preparedness through long-term recovery.

Figure 1 below depicts how these topic areas are connected along a continuum from steady-state preparedness through long-term recovery.

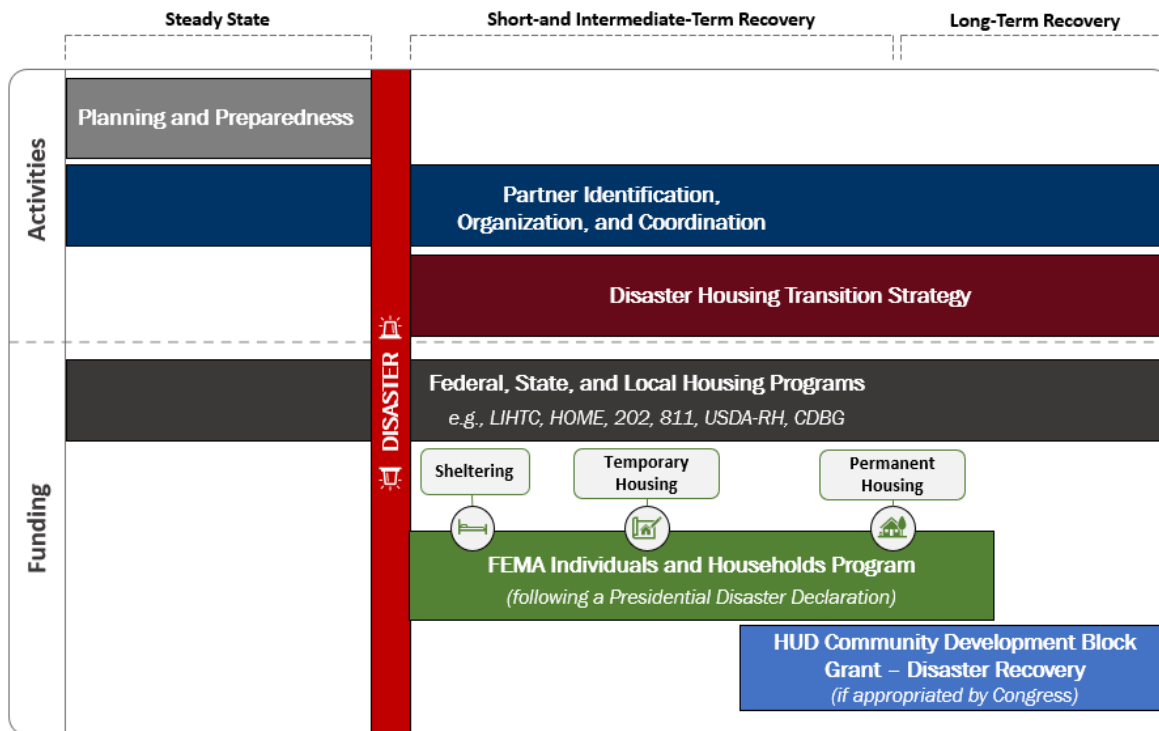


Figure 1: Timeline of Activity and Funding Considerations

2. PLANNING AND STRATEGY CHECKLIST

2.1 Approach to Plan and Strategy Development

The approach that SLTT governments use to develop post-disaster housing recovery strategies and related planning products has a significant impact on the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of the resulting product. When creating a plan for post-disaster housing recovery, SLTTs should:

- ☐ Ensure broad-based participation by local leadership, government officials, and community stakeholders in the development of post-disaster housing recovery strategies.
 - While different offices might lead the development of the strategy, the process requires active participation by diverse participants, including:
 - Planners,
 - Housing and community development agencies,
 - Emergency managers,
 - Key SLTT departmental staff,
 - Town/city managers,
 - Community leaders,
 - Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI),
 - Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD),
 - Long-term Recovery Groups (LTRGs),
 - Tribal Nations,
 - Community-based nonprofit organizations, and
 - Housing developers, owners, and property managers.
- ☐ Apply the foundational six-step planning model presented [in *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 101*](#).
 - By following the CPG 101 process (and the activities outlined throughout this checklist), SLTT governments can create a strategy that enables effective leadership, management, and coordination of post-disaster housing recovery efforts.

- SLTT governments can easily adapt the CPG 101 process to meet their unique needs most effectively.
- FEMA provides supplemental guidance to CPG 101 in [*Planning Considerations: Disaster Housing – Guidance for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners*](#).
- Align post-disaster housing recovery strategies with their other plans, including broader disaster recovery plans/frameworks, hazard mitigation plans, land use plans, building codes and standards, adaptation plans, state and local housing plans, and HUD Consolidated Plans.
 - Think of post-disaster housing plans in the context of existing housing plans and Consolidated Plans. Building on and integrating with other community plans helps to avoid “re-inventing the wheel” or creating unnecessary planning conflicts during recovery.
 - Aligning post-disaster housing strategies with codes and standards can help ensure resilience is fully integrated into post-disaster housing recovery planning.
 - Identify existing barriers or incentives to housing production and redevelopment. Make adjustments to existing or new plans to encourage additional housing development and resources.
 - Existing SLTT mitigation plans may be a useful starting point for developing a post-disaster housing recovery strategy. By considering the priorities and needs identified in the mitigation plans in the post-disaster housing recovery process, SLTT governments can build future resiliency into their recovery projects.
 - Through the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding and promotes community engagement in disaster recovery programs through an [enhanced citizen participation process](#) and greater [inclusion for the communities in the impacted areas](#).
- Include all population segments as contributors to the recovery process, including seniors; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; those from diverse backgrounds.
 - SLTT governments should take steps to identify at risk populations and continuously improve relationships with them during steady state. Working closely with

populations to understand their functional needs and where they are located in communities prior to disasters allows SLTTs to create more collaborative and accurate recovery plans. Outreach to populations should always follow legal regulations and [best practices for community outreach](#) as laid out by FEMA and state agencies.

- Evaluate the risk to these groups and their likelihood of displacement to establish a strategy for basic communication and a plan for ensuring equal participation in strategy development and decision-making.
- Consider existing and additional resources that can be used to address the needs of these groups.
- Develop a post-disaster housing recovery strategy that includes a range of resources for all sizes and types of disasters so that SLTT governments will be better prepared to address housing needs regardless of the level of federal support available.
 - In the case of non-Presidentially declared disasters, developing a flexible, scalable strategy enables impacted SLTT governments to leverage existing capacity and resources to effectively address post-disaster housing needs.
 - SLTT governments can take steps to prepare for non-federally reimbursable disasters by:
 - Developing Individual Assistance Programs at the state level.
 - Pre-identifying funding sources within the state to prepare for disasters that do not receive federal funds or where federal funds will take several months or years to become available.
 - In the case of Presidentially declared disasters, more Federal resources may be deployed to SLTT governments to support their housing needs.
 - For events that are likely to receive a CDBG-DR allocation, states can set up their programs in the early planning stages to be prepared to accept the CDBG-DR funds when they are eventually allocated. **CDBG-DR allocations are never guaranteed.**

2.2 Next Steps

The planning and strategy checklist provides an overview of the approach to developing housing recovery strategies for communities. It is most useful when used in tandem with the Pre-Disaster Housing Checklist. The checklist expands on this content across the three focus areas and a series of subtopics related to each.

- Planning and preparedness
 - Details on investing in affordable and resilient housing during steady state,

- Funding mechanisms for disaster housing preparedness,
- Mitigation and recovery,
- Risk assessment,
- Integration of federal and state, tribal and territorial recovery programs, and
- Training, exercises and continuous improvement.
- Partner Identification, Organization, and Coordination
 - Organizational approach,
 - SLTT-led Disaster Housing Task Force,
 - Identifying lead agencies and supporting agencies,
 - Private sector integration, and
 - Intergovernmental support and mutual aid agreements.
- Disaster Housing Transition Strategy
 - Strategy considerations across each phase of disaster housing.