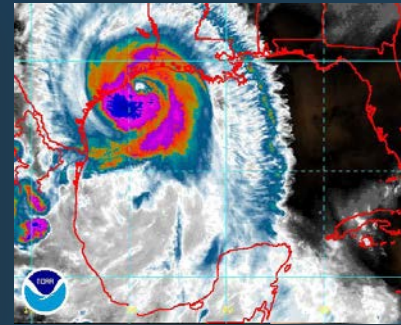


H-GAC 2016 Disaster Debris Workshop Series

May 10, 2016



Workshop 3: Big Changes at FEMA

LOCATION:

H-GAC CONFERENCE ROOM B
3555 TIMMONS LANE
HOUSTON, TX

TIME:

8:30 A.M. TO 12:30 P.M.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE
PROVIDED.



BAUANLEITUNG HOCKER



ODDVAR

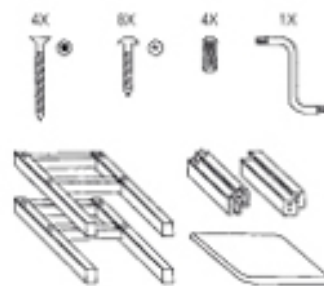
Der Hocker ist in 4 Schritten schnell und einfach zusammengebaut. Sie brauchen nur zusätzlich einen Hammer und einen Schraubendreher oder falls zur Hand einen Akkubohrer.

Der Hocker ist sowohl im Bad als auch im Kinderzimmer nicht mehr wegdenken und erfüllt viele Zwecke zugleich.

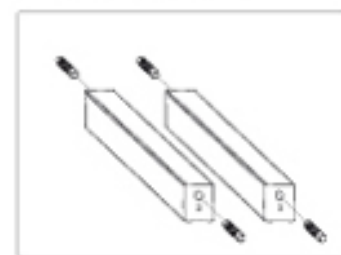
Hilfreich beim Zusammenbauen des Hockers sind folgende Werkzeuge: Akkubohrer, Schraubendreher und ein Hammer.



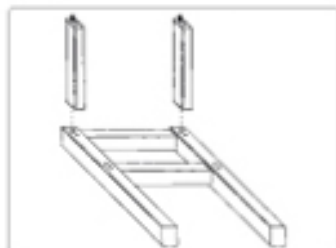
INHALT



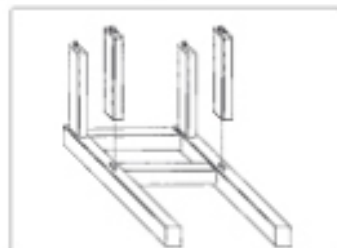
1



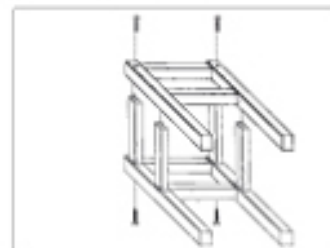
2



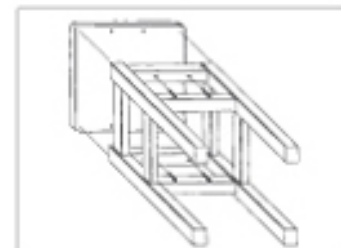
3

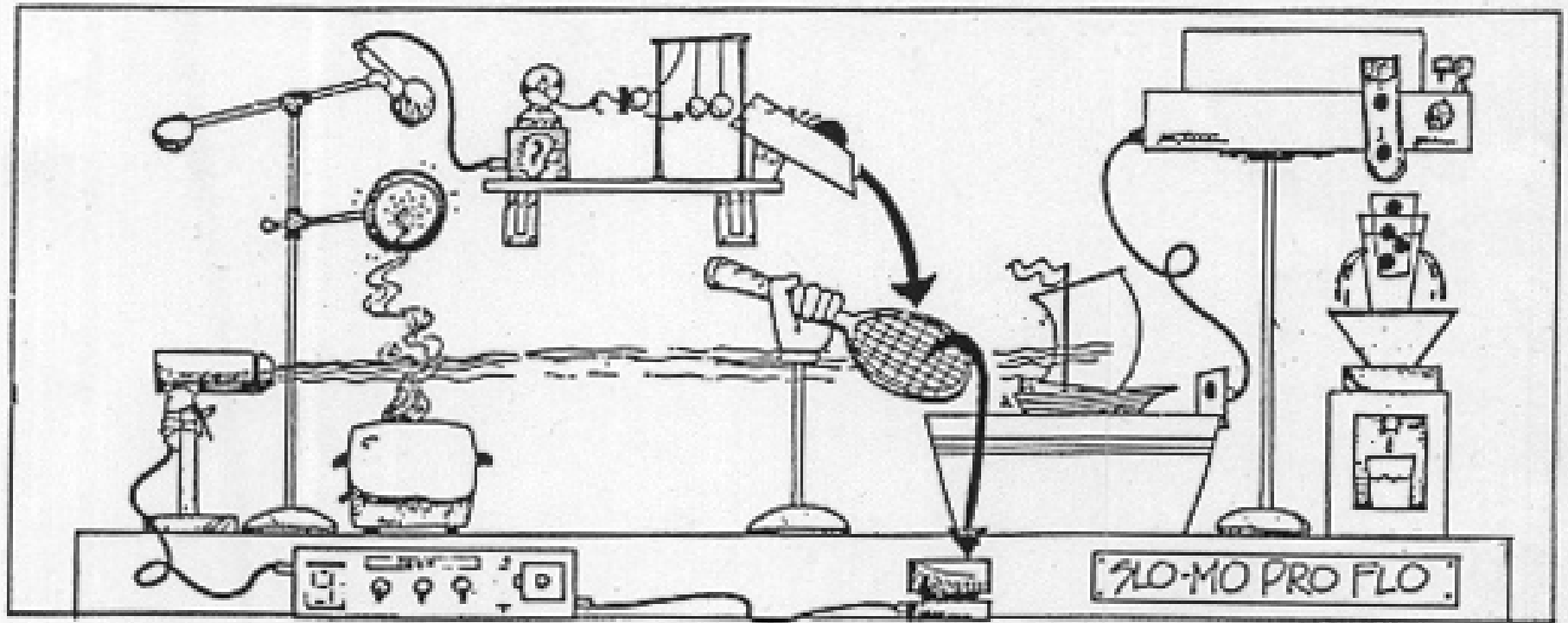


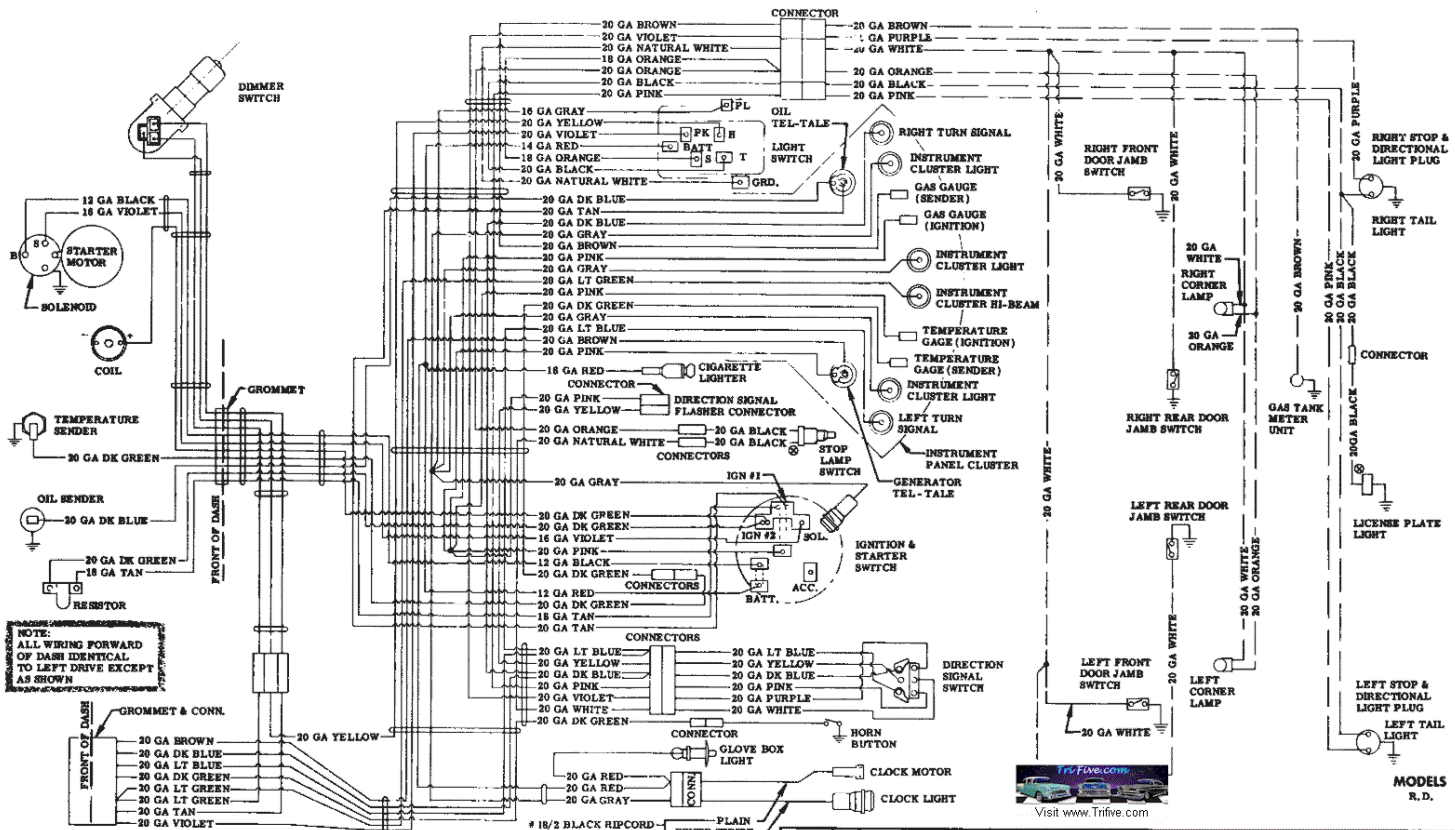
4



5







WIRING DIAGRAM

GENERAL NOTES
 - = WIRES FURNISHED BY FISHER BODY
 * = WIRES SPLICED
 ⊗ = WIRES SUPPLIED WITH EQUIPMENT

PASSENGER CAR INSTRUCTION MANUAL						
REF.	DRAWN	CHECKED	SECT.	SHEET		
8-25-56	I	REDRAWN & REVISED	3310	F	DATE	4-24-56
					PART No.	3736500
						12 28.00

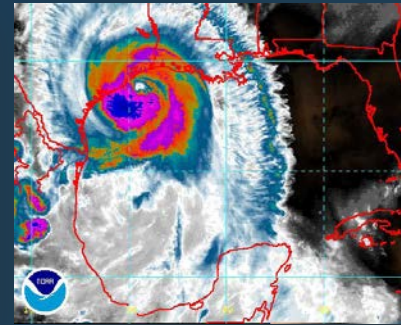


MODELS
R.D.

Agenda

- Introductions and Purpose
- Changes to the FEMA Public Assistance Program
- Break
- Changes to the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program
- Break
- Changes in Procurement
- Implementation
- Next Steps/Adjourn





Part 1: Introduction and Purpose

Welcome

- Introductions
- Name
- Agency



Purpose

- Discuss new policy guidance from FEMA.
- Familiarize participants with the recent changes to the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program.
- Discuss how these changes impact debris management and other recovery programs.
- Stimulate interactive discussion and questions.

In the News

- Status Update:
 - Recent flooding
 - Ongoing audits, appeals, and closeouts

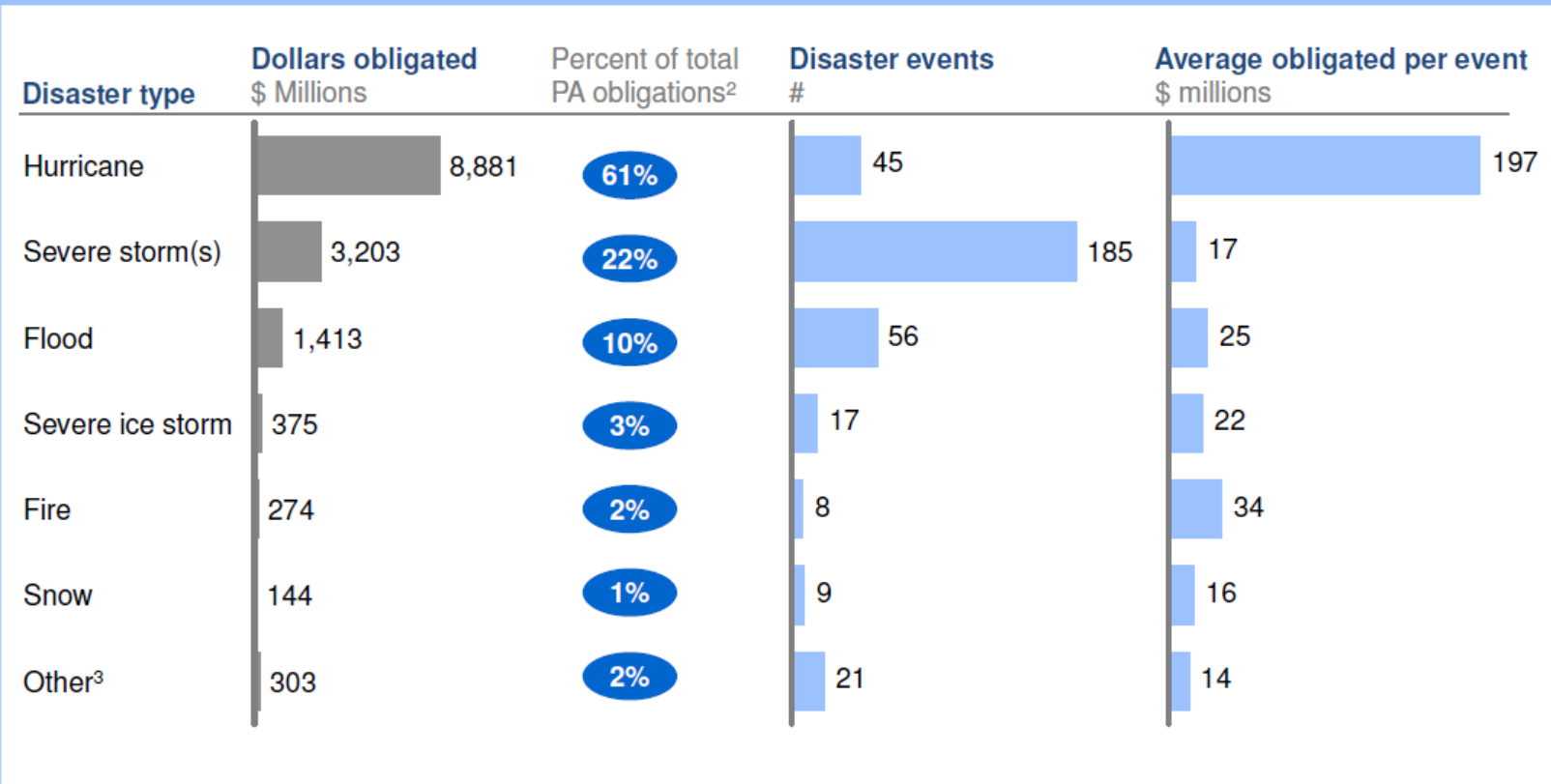


The last 12 months...

DR	Description	Incident Period	Declaration
4223	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding	5/4 – 6/23	5/29
4245	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding	10/22 – 10/31	11/25
4255	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding	12/26 – 1/21	2/9
4266	Severe storms, tornadoes, and, flooding	3/7 – 3/29	3/19
4269*	Severe storms and flooding	4/17 – 4/24	4/25

The PA program provides \$4.7B per year to state, local and tribal governments to support their disaster recovery efforts¹

Dollars obligated by disaster type, 2010-14



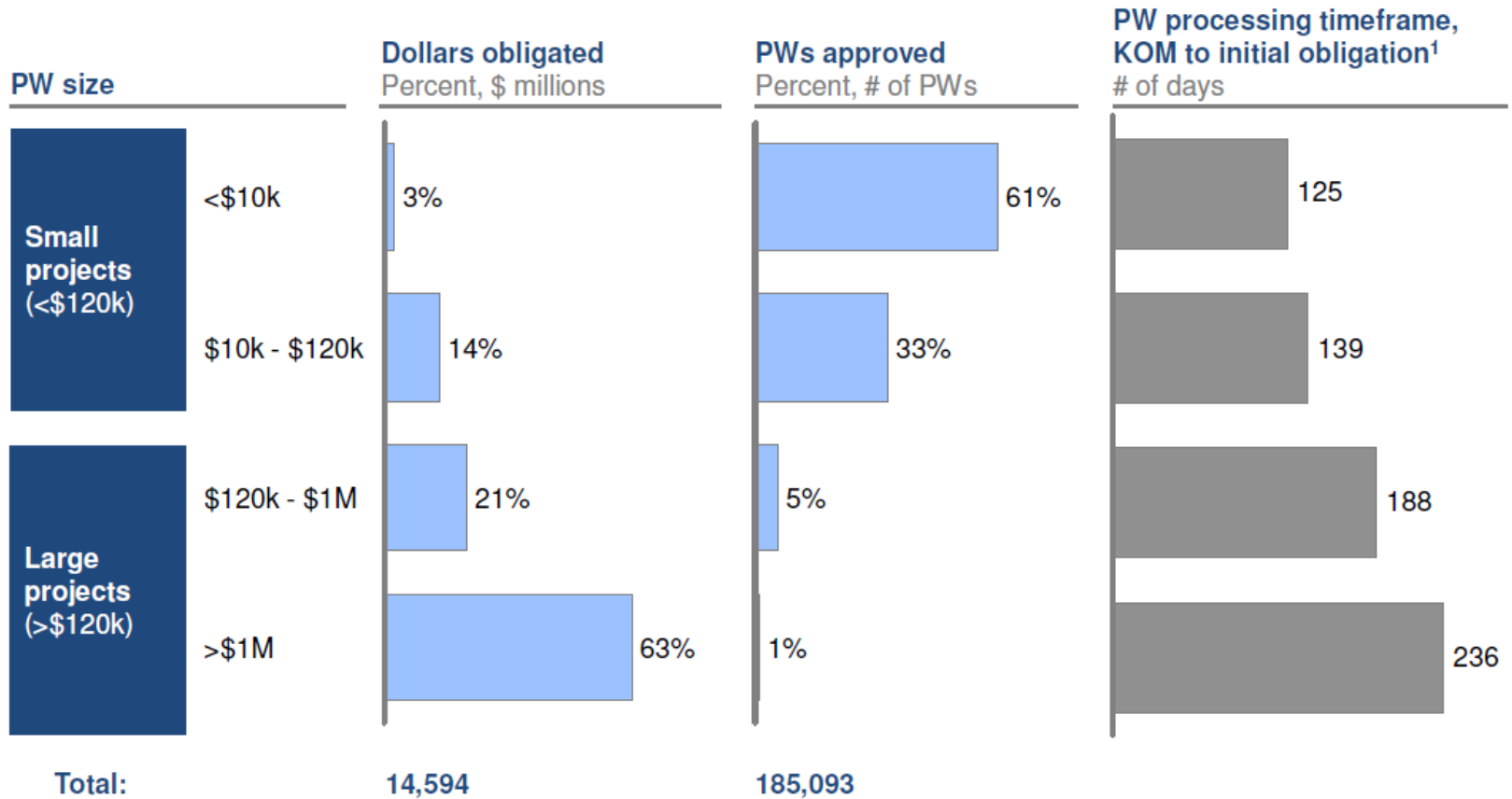
1 Average total PA grants from 2010-13

2 Numbers may not total 100% due to rounding

3 Includes spending on tornado, earthquake, tsunami, mud/landslide, terrorist, coastal storm, freezing and other

Small grants make up 94% of project worksheets, though only 17% of dollars obligated

PW data from 2010-14



¹ Only includes PWs where all dates were entered into EMMIE (n=163,021, ~88% of total PWs and 91% of dollars obligated from 2010-14)



PA Re-Engineering



2015 NEMA Annual Forum

- Problems with FEMA during implementation:
- PA & HMGP Staff turnover
- Eligibility issues
- FEMA mitigation specialists DID NOT promote mitigation
- More specifically:
 - Problems with policy & guidance interpretation between FEMA regions
 - Subgrantees have difficulty for spending recovery dollars because the timing of them is so fragmented.
 - We need to approach this with an Integrator in mind to buy down risk.
 - There is a lack of capacity and management to support resiliency

2015 NEMA Annual Forum

- FEMA used terms like
 - “We’re developing a playbook” ,
 - “focus on the customer” ,
 - “providing a standardized product” ,
 - “implementing lean management techniques”
 - “incorporating visual management boards”
 - “standardized processes”
 - “Segmentation of work”
 - “state management of grants”
 - “a grant is a grant is a grant”

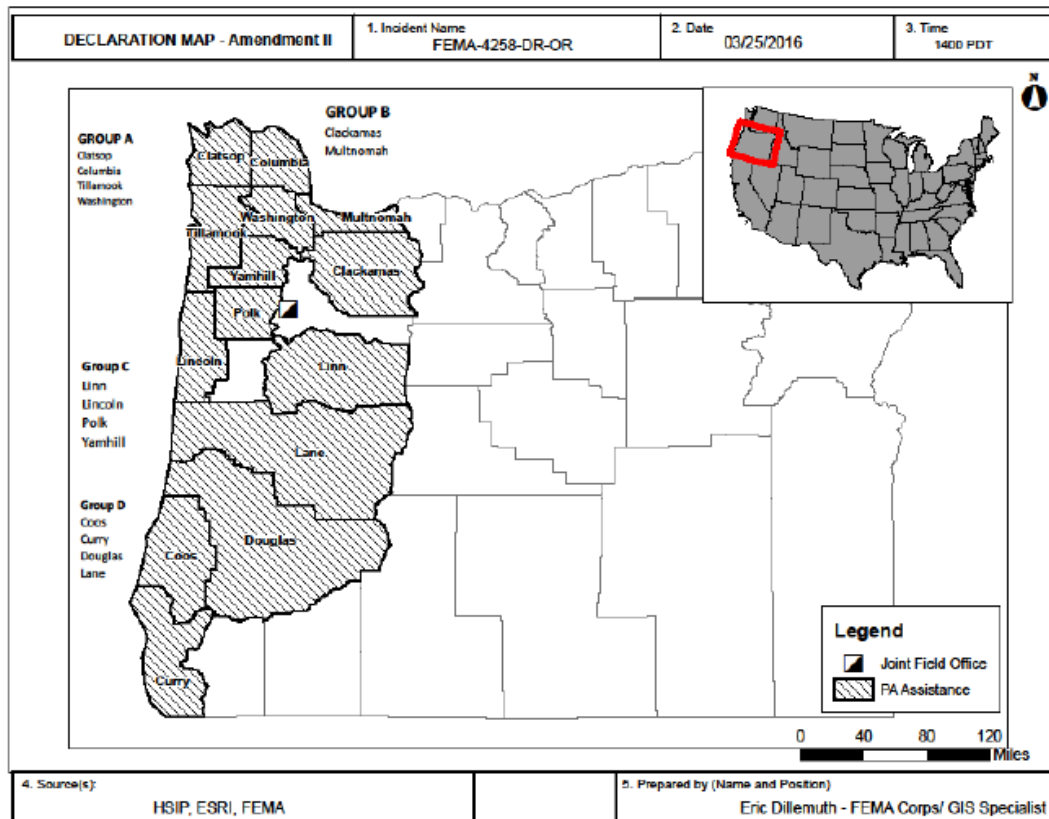
FEMA-4258-DR-OR

COMMON OPERATING PICTURE

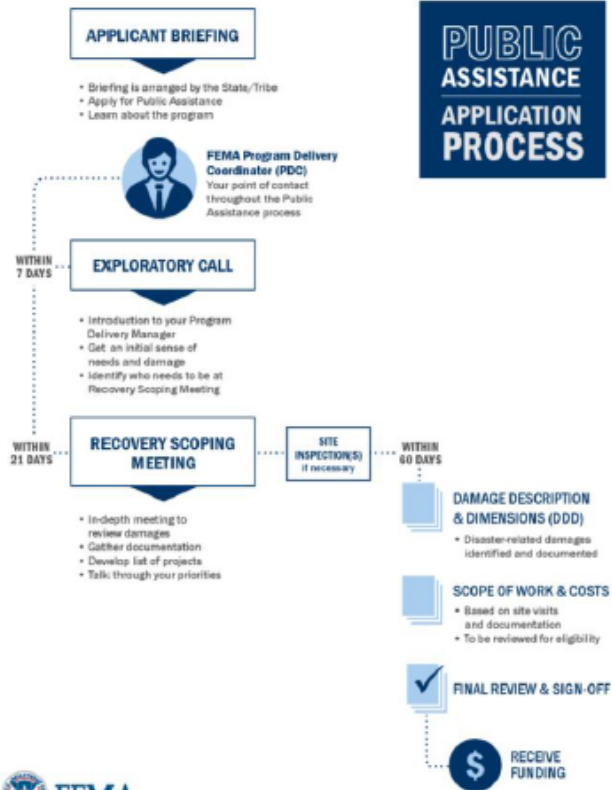
DECLARED 02/17/2016 INCIDENT PERIOD: 12/06/2015-12/23/2015

03/31/2016 (DAY 43)

Incident Map



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATION PROCESS



THE THREE LANES

Projects sorted by type, complexity and size

EXPEDITED

COMPLETED WORK

PRIMARILY CATEGORY A, B, F

EXPEDITIOUS TIMEFRAME

STANDARD

NON-COMPLETE WORK

NON-COMPLEX PROJECTS CATEGORY C-G

STANDARD TIMEFRAME

SPECIALIZED

NON-COMPLETE WORK

LARGE, COMPLEX PROJECTS REQUIRING TECHNICAL EXPERTS

LONGER TIMEFRAME

THE THREE LANES

Projects sorted by type, complexity and size

EXPEDITED

COMPLETED
WORK

PRIMARILY
CATEGORY A, B, F

EXPEDITIOUS
TIMEFRAME

STANDARD

NON-COMplete
WORK

NON-COMplex PROJECTS
CATEGORY C-G

STANDARD
TIMEFRAME

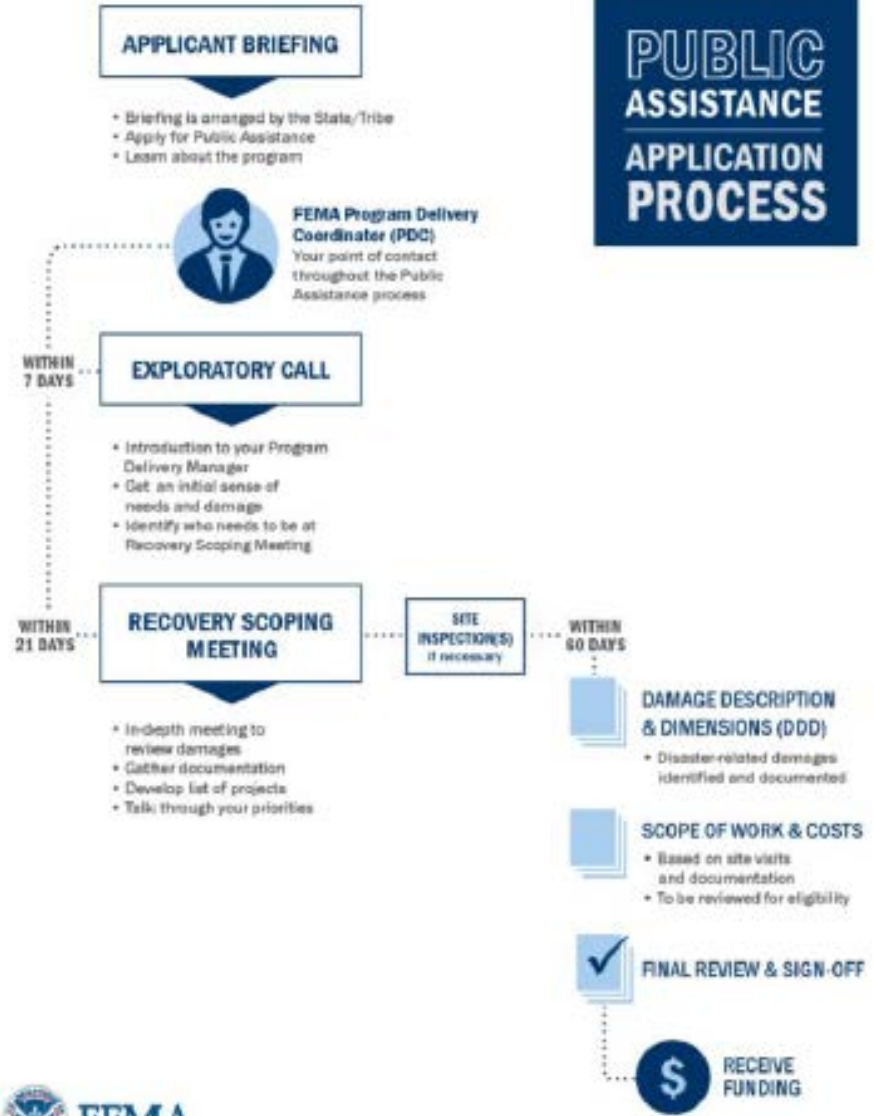
SPECIALIZED

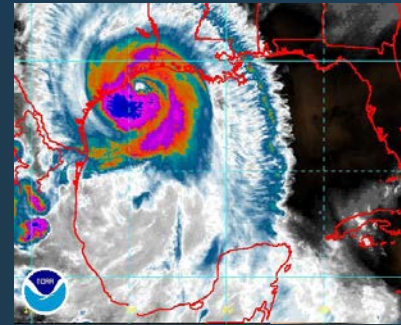
NON-COMplete
WORK

LARGE, COMplex PROJECTS
REQUIRING TECHNICAL EXPERTS

LONGER
TIMEFRAME

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATION PROCESS



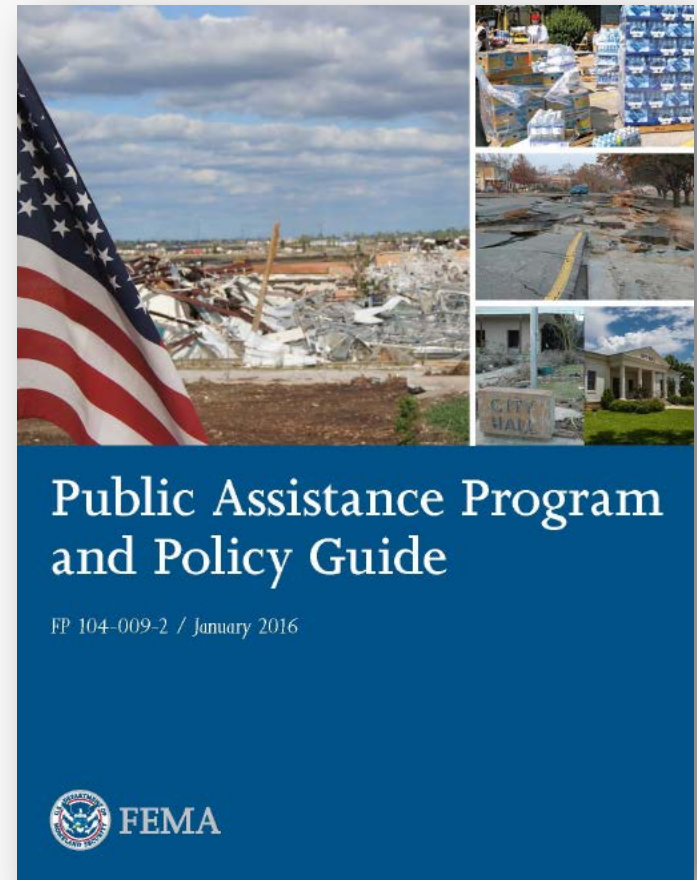


Part 2: Changes to the FEMA Public Assistance Program



Public Assistance: Policy and Guidance

- January 1, 2016 Update
 - Publication of the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG)
 - Supersedes the majority of PA Publications and individual policy documents
 - Can be applicable to prior disasters



PAPPG Organization

Chapter 1: Overview

- Presidential declarations
- PA Program authorities

Chapter 2: PA Policy

- General PA Eligibility
- Applicant Eligibility
- Facility Eligibility
- Cost Eligibility
- Emergency Works Eligibility
- Permanent Work Eligibility

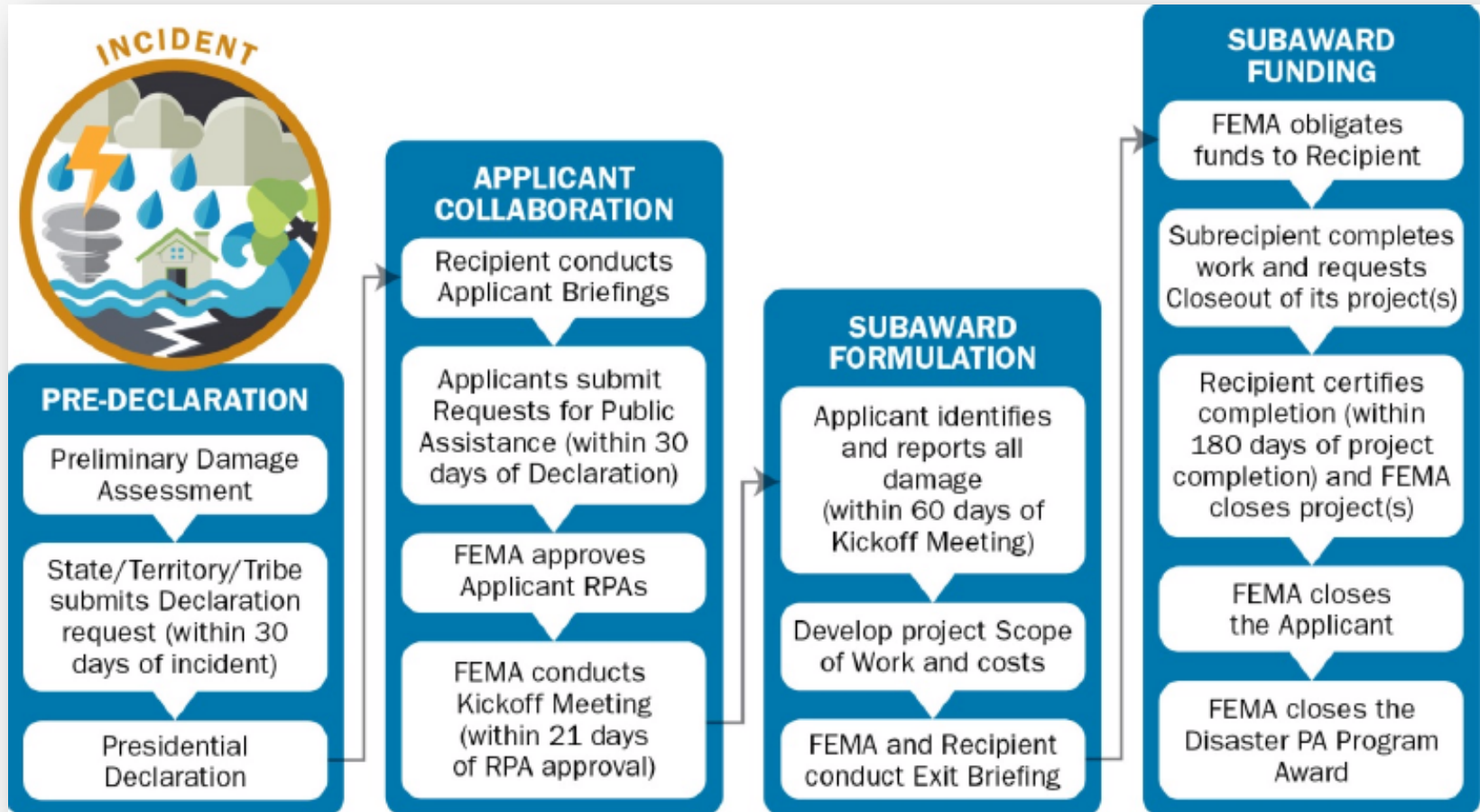
Chapter 3: PA Program Administration

- Initial Collaboration
- Subaward Formulation
- Project Deadlines
- Subaward Funding

PAPPG Changes in Terminology

- Recipient: A non-Federal entity that receives a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency to carry out an activity under a Federal program
- Applicant: A non-Federal entity submitting an application for assistance under the Recipient's Federal award
- Pass Through Entity: A non-Federal entity that provides a subaward to an Applicant
- Subrecipient: An Applicant that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity

PA Program Implementation



What changes are we seeing here in Texas?

- Coordination with FEMA Debris Teams?
- Collaboration with other Federal Entities?
- Pre-Audits by the State?
- Taking longer to receive reimbursements?
- Compliance monitors?
- Procurement reviews?
- DHS OIG Capacity Audits

Eligible Costs

- Standby Time
 - Subject to the provisions of labor cost eligibility criteria
 - Stand-by time must be reasonable, necessary, and consistent with the Applicant's practice in non-federally declared incidents



Eligible Costs

- Damage Assessments
 - Applicant is responsible for conducting damage assessments
 - Costs related to assessing overall impacts of an incident, locating damage or debris impacts, and conducting PDAs are indirect costs and eligible as management costs
 - These costs are ineligible as Direct Administrative Costs

Grant Administration

- Quarterly Progress Reports
 - Large projects
 - Amount of expenditures to date
 - Amount of funds drawn
 - Projects completion date
 - Problems



Grant Administration

- Section 324 Management Costs
 - Indirect administrative expenses to manage the grant
 - Eligibility
 - Category Z



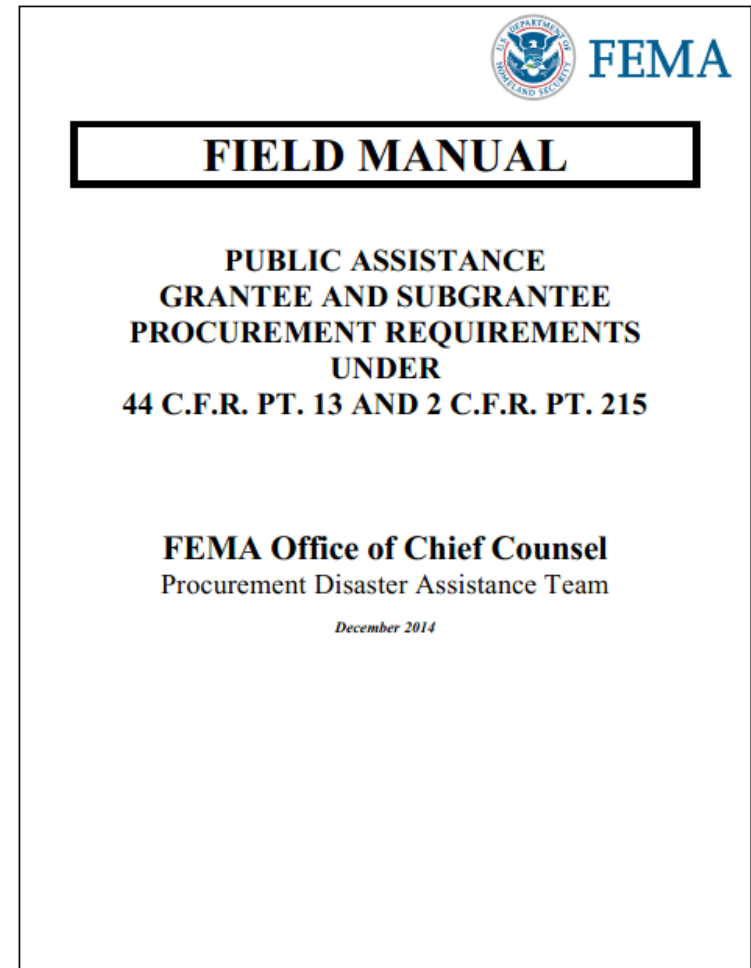
Grant Administration

- Management Cost Cap
 - Major Disaster Declarations
 - Emergency Declarations
 - Phases
 - Initial Cap
 - Interim Cap
 - Final Cap



New Roles, Teams, and Support

- Public Assistance Grantee and Subgrantee Procurement Requirements Field Manual
 - Field guide for FEMA public assistance staff
 - Describes procedures to comply with federal procurement policy



Procurement Requirements Field Manual

- Use of contracts
- Procurement by state, local and tribal governments
- Competition
- Methods of procurement
- Use of small, minority, women-owned, and labor area surplus firms
- Cost and price analysis
- Award, bonding, and provisions



FIELD MANUAL

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
GRANTEE AND SUBGRANTEE
PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS
UNDER
44 C.F.R. PT. 13 AND 2 C.F.R. PT. 215**

FEMA Office of Chief Counsel
Procurement Disaster Assistance Team

December 2014

Procurement Assistance

- Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT)
 - Group of attorneys
 - Provides training and guidance to FEMA Public Assistance staff



Notable PAPPG Additions

- Appendix A: Environmental and Historic Compliance
- Appendix D: Debris Management Plan Job Aid
- Appendix K: Work Eligibility Constraints by Type of Facility

PAPPG Appendix A: Environmental and Historic Compliance

- Statutes, Executive Orders, and regulations
- Compiled into one place
- Footnotes include references



PAPPG Appendix D: Debris Management Plan (DMP) Job Aid

- Provides the 10 basic components of a viable DMP
- Provides more in-depth details for plan development

Yes	No	Plan Requirements	Comment
		Overview – Does the plan describe the purpose and objectives?	
		Incidents and Assumptions – Does the plan provide information on the types and anticipated quantities of debris that will be generated from various types and sizes of incidents?	
		Debris Collection and Removal – Does the plan have a debris collection strategy? Does the plan discuss the methods that will be used to remove debris and establish priorities for clearance and removal? Does the plan outline the roles and responsibilities of the various functions involved (Public Works, Finance, and Solid Waste Departments, etc.)?	
		Debris Removal on Private Property – Does the plan address the authority and processes for private property debris removal?	
		Public Information – Does the plan include a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about debris operations?	
		Health and Safety Requirements – Does the plan describe how workers and the public will be protected and discuss the specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures?	
		Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements – Does the plan identify all debris operations that will trigger compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws and how compliance will be attained?	
		Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations – Does the plan identify where the disaster debris will be segregated, reduced, and disposed or whether debris will be hauled to a recycler?	
		Use and Force Account or Contracted Resources and Procurement – Does the plan define the types of work force account labor will accomplish and the types of debris operations that will be contracted? Does the plan describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contracted services? Does the jurisdiction identify debris contractors that it has prequalified?	
		Monitoring of Debris Operations – Does the plan describe how debris removal contractors will be monitored and who will monitor at pickup sites, Debris Management Sites / Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites, and final disposal?	

PAPPG Appendix K: Work Eligibility Considerations by Type of Facility

Pages	Category	Eligible Work (including, but not limited to):	Ineligible Work and Costs	Other Considerations
52-53	A	<p>Debris removal and disposal (from natural feature or engineered facility) to eliminate an immediate threat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For navigable waterways, debris removal eligibility is limited to a max depth of 2 feet below the low tide draft of the largest vessel that utilized the waterway prior to the incident. ○ For non-navigable waterways, debris removal is only eligible to the extent that it is necessary to eliminate an immediate threat if the debris: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obstructs, or could obstruct, intake structures; - Could cause damage to structures; or - Is causing, or could cause, flooding to property during the occurrence of a 5-year flood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removal of debris to eliminate a threat of flooding to agricultural land. ○ Random surveys to look for debris. ○ Debris removal from flood control works that are under the specific authority of NRCS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Must distinguish between incident-related debris versus pre-existing debris or debris generated by other incidents. ○ Cannot duplicate funding provided by another Federal agency (e.g., USACE or NRCS).

PAPPG Draft Minimum Standards Language

- Proposed policy regarding minimum standards for restoration of damaged facility projects
- Review handout
- Comments due May 23, 2016

Date: April 5, 2016
Draft for public review and comment (publication for *Federal Register*)

Replacement Language for PA Program and Policy Guide Chapter 2:VII.C.2

2. FEMA Required Minimum Standards

If a building located in a hazard-prone area is eligible for repair, replacement, or construction¹ FEMA requires that the Applicant use the hazard-resistant standards reflected or referenced in the International Building Code (IBC), the International Existing Building Code (IEBC), and/or the International Residential Code (IRC) as applicable, even if this code has not been locally adopted.² The Applicant must use the edition of the IBC that is current as of the declaration date. This applies to all buildings in tornado, wind, seismic, and flood-prone areas identified in the IBC, regardless of the type of incident that caused the damage.

When triggered by the eligible repair, replacement, or construction, hazard-specific requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:³

- In areas where tornado shelter design wind speeds are 250 mph or greater, the Applicant must incorporate a storm shelter or safe room [designed to International Code Council (ICC) 500 standards]. This IBC requirement is specific to elementary and secondary schools with an occupant load of 50 or more, EOCs, 911 call stations, fire stations, rescue stations, ambulance stations, and police stations.
- For wind-resistant requirements, the Applicant must incorporate applicable wind-resistant design and construction standards contained in the IBC and its referenced standards [i.e., American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)/Structural Engineering Institute (SEI) 7].
- For seismic-resistant requirements, the Applicant must incorporate applicable seismic-resistant design and construction standards contained in the IBC and its referenced standards [i.e., ASCE/SEI 7 and 41].⁴

¹ This includes improved and alternate projects. Per 44 CFR § 206.203(d), funding for improved and alternate projects is capped at the cost to restore the facility to its pre-disaster design and function in accordance with codes and standards, including the required codes and standards referenced in this section, that would otherwise be applicable to the facility if rebuilt as it existed.

² Stafford Act § 323, 42 U.S.C. § 5165a, § 406(e), 42 U.S.C. § 5172, and 44 CFR § 206.400.

³ See <http://www.fema.gov/building-code-resources> for additional guidance on hazard-specific standard requirements.

⁴ These seismic-resistant requirements are also mandated by Executive Order 13717, *Establishing a Federal Earthquake Risk Management Standard*.

Draft for Publication in *Federal Register* for Public Review and Comment

1

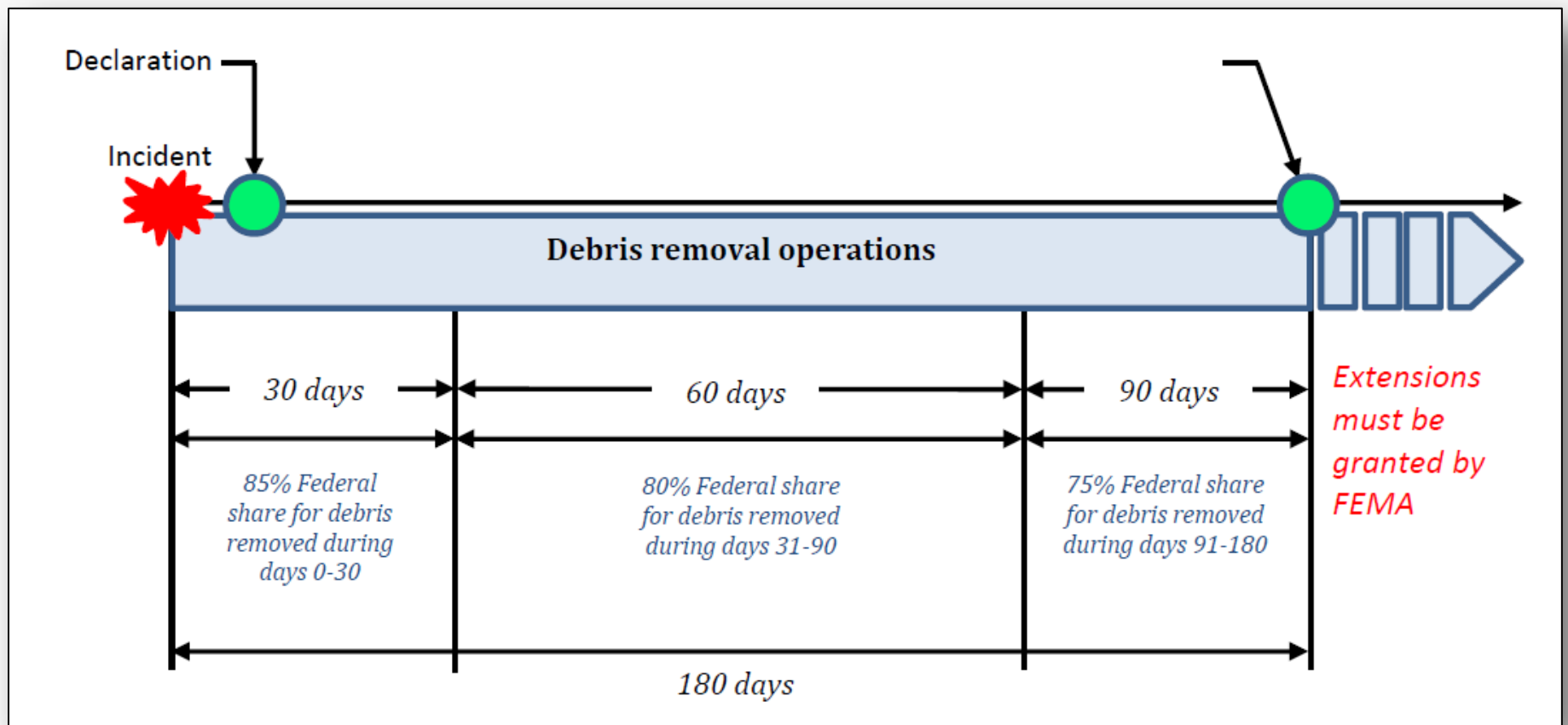
<https://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=FEMA-2016-0007>

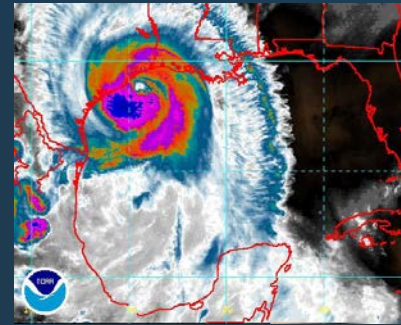
PA Alternate Procedures

- Force Account Labor
- Increased Federal Cost Share
- Recycling Revenue
- Debris Management Plan Incentive

PAAP - Debris Management

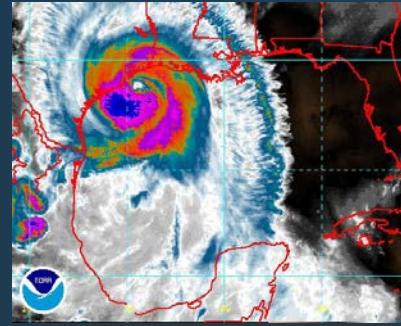
- Sliding Scale Timeline





BREAK





Part 3: Changes to the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program



Hazard Mitigation Assistance

- Actions taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk
 - Buy outs
 - Elevations
 - Safe rooms



Hazard Mitigation Assistance

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant (PDM)
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)



Global Changes to Hazard Mitigation Assistance

- Minimum Criteria Checklist for Project Subapplications
 - Application must meet minimum requirements
 - 90-day application window

F. Minimum Criteria Checklist for Project Subapplications

Subapplications submitted to FEMA that do not contain at least the basic components listed below may be immediately denied because there is no method to determine eligibility without these data. Additional information may be requested during FEMA review. This information is required for all submittals, including potential substitutions, but further details may be requested to complete the subapplication.

Subapplication Component	Yes	No	Comment
Applicant and Subapplicant			
Are the Applicant and subapplicant eligible?			
Plan Requirement			
Does the project conform to the State and Local Mitigation Plan under 44 CFR Part 201?			
Does the project conform to the Tribal Mitigation Plan under 44 CFR Section 201.7?			
Scope of Work			
Does the project address a problem that has been repetitive or a problem that poses a significant risk to public health and safety if left unsolved?			
Does the project consider long-term changes to the areas and entities it protects?			
Does the project have manageable future maintenance and modifications requirements?			
Does the project contribute to the extent practicable to a long term solution to the problem it is intended to address?			
Does the project include site location, maps, and GPS coordinates?			
Does the project solve a problem independently or constitute a functional portion of a solution and is there assurance that the project as a whole will be completed? (Projects that merely identify or analyze hazards or problems are not eligible.)			
Cost Review			
Does the project include a detailed budget?			
Does the project identify information on cost-share and match sources?			
Schedule			
Does the project include a work schedule for 3 years or less that conforms to period of performance requirements?			

Changes to Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

- Assist communities with Pre-disaster mitigation activities
- FEMA revised application limits
- Increased caps for projects and planning
- Prioritization for projects and applicants



FY 2016 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program

As appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113); the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program provides resources to assist states, tribal governments, territories and local communities in their efforts to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program, as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5133).

In Fiscal Year 2016, \$90,000,000 is available to assist State, Tribal Territorial and local governments reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters.

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Unified Guidance applies to the FY 2016 PDM Grant Program application cycle. Applicants are encouraged to review the Notice of Funding Opportunity announcement and the HMA Guidance for detailed information regarding eligibility and to contact their FEMA Regional Office for additional information.

Funding

- In FY 2016, the total amount of funds distributed under the FY 2016 PDM Grant Program will be \$90,000,000.
- All 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are eligible to receive an allocation of \$575,000 in accordance with Section 203(f)(1) of the Stafford Act.
 - Ten percent of the appropriated PDM funding, or \$10 million, will be set aside for Federally-recognized Native American Tribal applicants to receive an allocation of \$575,000 per tribe.
 - The balance of PDM Grant Program funds will be distributed on a competitive basis to all eligible applicants.
 - No applicant may receive more than 15 percent, or \$15 million, of the appropriated PDM funding per Section 203(f)(2) of the Stafford Act.

Eligibility

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Federally-recognized Native American Tribal governments, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are eligible to apply for the FY 2016 PDM Grant Program. Local governments are considered sub-applicants and must apply to their applicant state/territory.

Either the state Emergency Management Agency or the office that has primary emergency management responsibility is eligible to apply directly to FEMA for PDM Grant Program funds as an applicant; however, only one application will be accepted from each state, tribe or territory.

Changes to Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

- Prioritization for Projects
 - Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
 - Aquifer Storage and Recovery
 - Floodplain and Stream Restoration
 - Flood Diversion and Storage
 - Wildfire mitigation activities utilizing green infrastructure approaches

Changes to Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

- Prioritization for Projects
 - Non-flood hazard mitigation projects
 - Acquisition, elevation, and mitigation reconstruction projects
 - Generators for critical facilities (FEMA-approved plan)

Changes to Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

- Prioritization for sub-applications
 - Small, impoverished communities
 - FEMA-validated Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) rating
 - FEMA-validated benefit cost ratio for projects



Changes to Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

- Assist communities with mitigation activities to reduce or eliminate risk of repetitive flood damage



FEMA

Fact Sheet

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

FY 2016 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program

As appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113), the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program provides resources to assist states, tribal governments, territories and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.

In Fiscal Year 2016, \$199,000,000 is available to assist States, Tribal, Territorial and local governments in reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The FMA Grant Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP. Consistent with Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141), the FMA Grant Program is focused on mitigating repetitive loss (RL) properties and severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties.

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Unified Guidance applies to the FY 2016 FMA Grant Program application cycle. Applicants are encouraged to review the Notice of Funding Opportunity announcement and the HMA Guidance for detailed information regarding eligibility and to contact their FEMA Regional Office for additional information.

Funding

In FY 2016, the total amount of funds distributed under the FY 2016 FMA Grant Program will be \$199,000,000.

- Applicants are eligible to receive \$100,000 for mitigation planning with a maximum of \$50,000 for state plans and \$25,000 for local plans, per 42 U.S.C. 4104c.
- States/territories who were awarded FMA Grant Program funds totaling at least \$1,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2015 are eligible for Technical Assistance up to a maximum of \$50,000 federal share.
- The balance of FMA Grant Program funding will be distributed on a competitive basis to all eligible applicants for flood hazard mitigation projects.

Eligibility

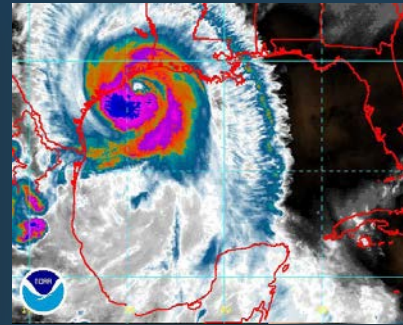
All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Federally-recognized Native American Tribal governments, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are eligible to apply for the FY 2016 FMA Grant Program. Local governments are considered sub-applicants and must apply to their applicant state/territory.

Changes to Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

- Change to evaluation criteria and priorities
 - Priority 1: Severe repetitive loss
 - Priority 2: Repetitive loss
 - Priority 3: Severe repetitive loss with NFIP claims
 - Priority 4: NFIP-insured properties at the neighborhood level

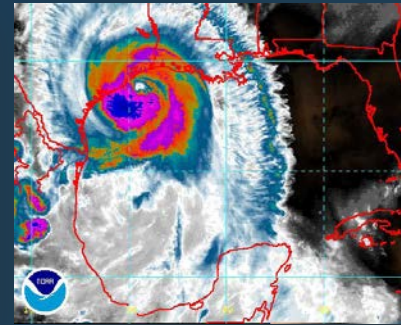
Changes to Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

- Further prioritization of Priority 1-3:
 - Highest percentage of structures that meet definition
 - Largest number of structures that meet definition
 - FEMA-validated benefit cost ratio
- FEMA will prioritize Priority 4 as needed by the highest benefit cost ratio



BREAK





Part 4: Changes in Procurement

Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 (2 CFR 200)

- Title 2: Grants and Agreements
 - Subtitle A: Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Grants and Agreements
 - Chapter II: Office of Management and Budget Guidance
 - Part 200: Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards
- Applicable to all federal grants
- Effective December 26, 2014

2CFR 200

- Pre-Award Requirements
 - Use of agreements, cooperative agreements and contracts
 - Public notices
 - Notices of funding opportunities
 - Federal agency reviews
 - Application requirements, certifications, and costs
 - Public access and reporting
 - Suspension and debarment

2CFR 200

- Post-Award Requirements
 - Standards for financial and program management
 - Property standards
 - Procurement standards
 - Performance and financial monitoring and reporting
 - Subrecipient monitoring and management
 - Record retention and access
 - Non compliance and closeout

2CFR 200

- Cost principles
 - Direct and indirect costs
 - Considerations and provisions
- Audit requirements



2CFR 200

- Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms:
 - Must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible



2CFR 200

- Place qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists
- Assure that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources

Must be inclusive:

- Vendor lists
- Notifications
- Advertisements

2CFR 200

- Divide total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises.



2CFR 200

- Establish delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises.



2CFR 200

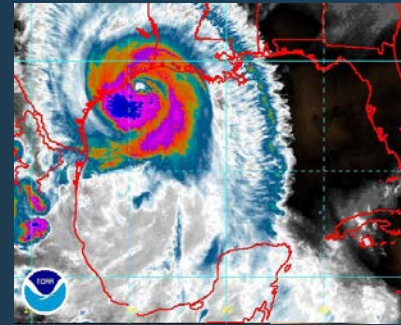
- Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.



2CFR 200

- Require the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed.

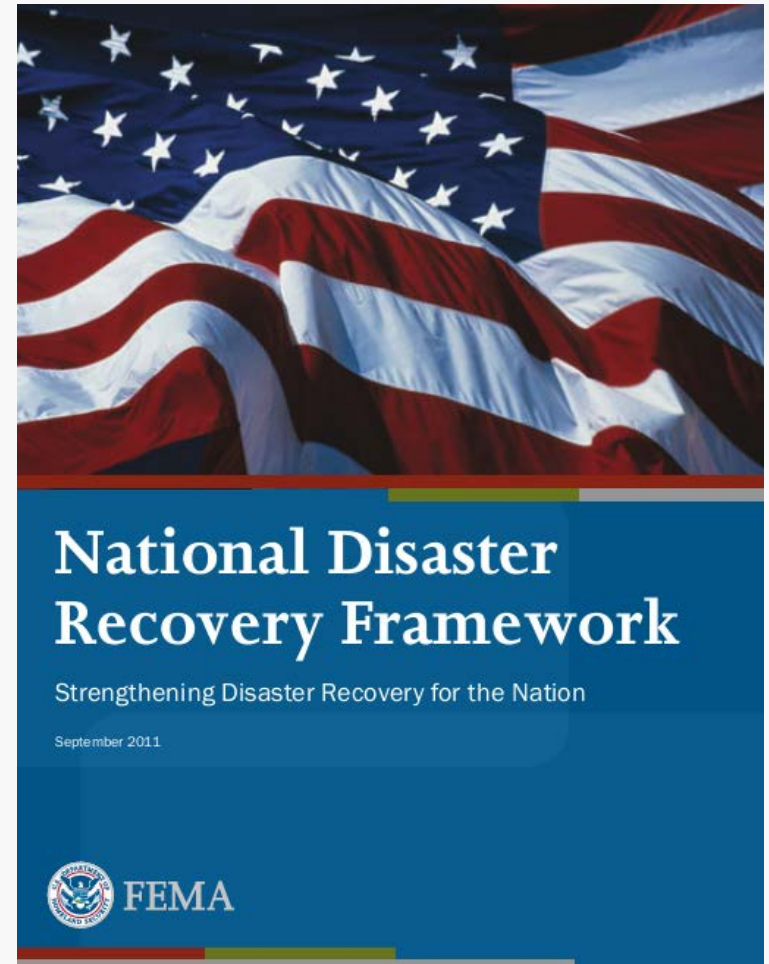




Part 5: Planning and Implementation

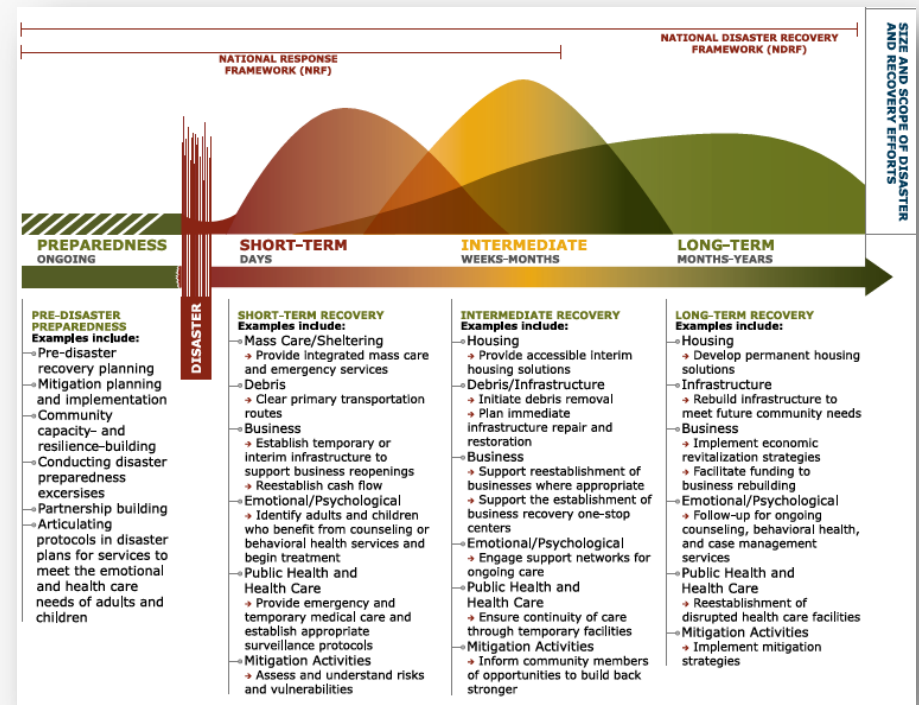
National Disaster Recovery Framework

- Published five years ago
- Establishes Recovery Support Functions (RSF)
- Establishes the role of the Local Disaster Recovery Manager
- Identifies objectives for community recovery and resilience

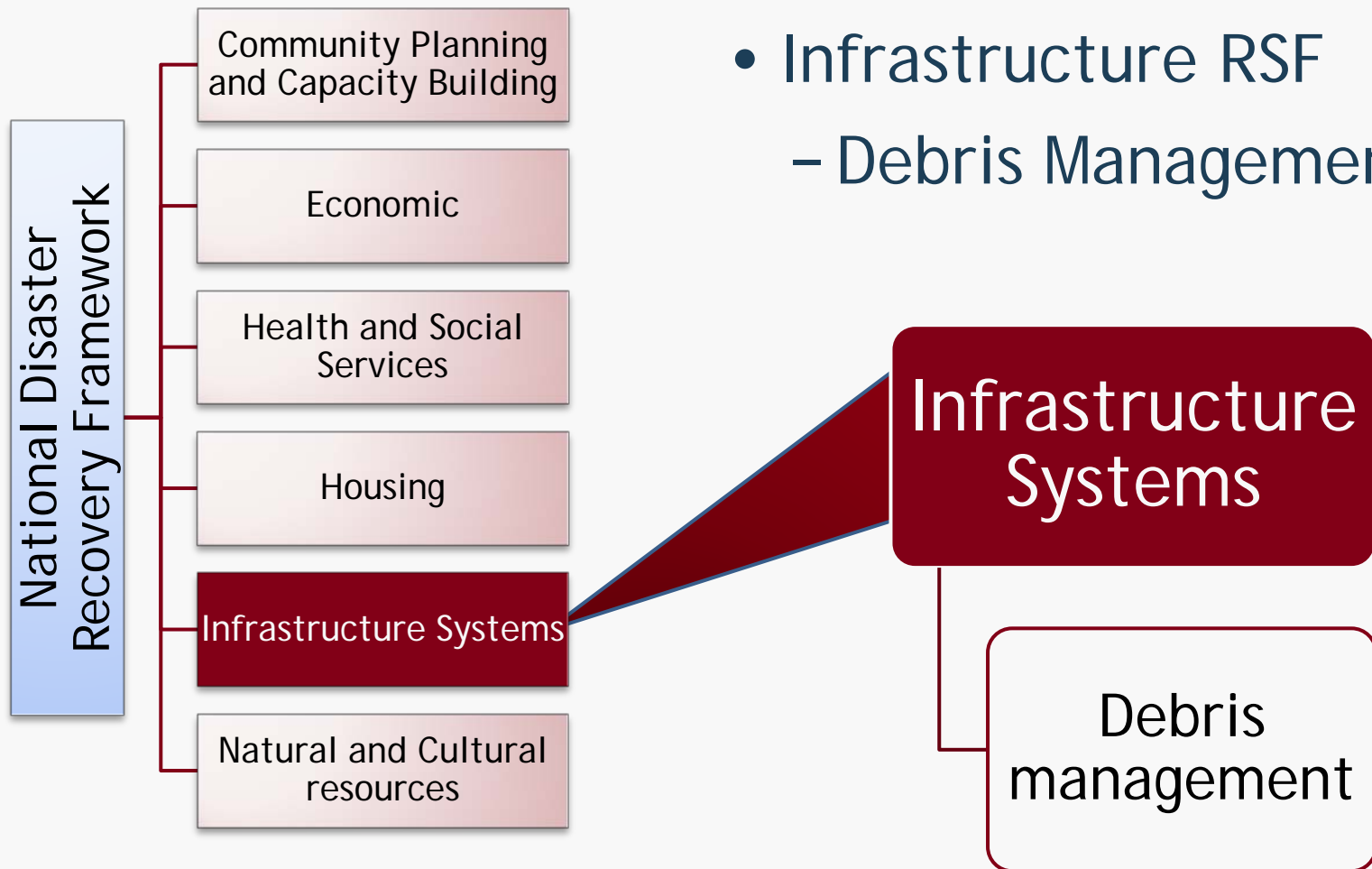


National Disaster Recovery Framework

- Communities have incorporated the framework into their plans.
- Recovery is no longer just an annex to the emergency operations plan.

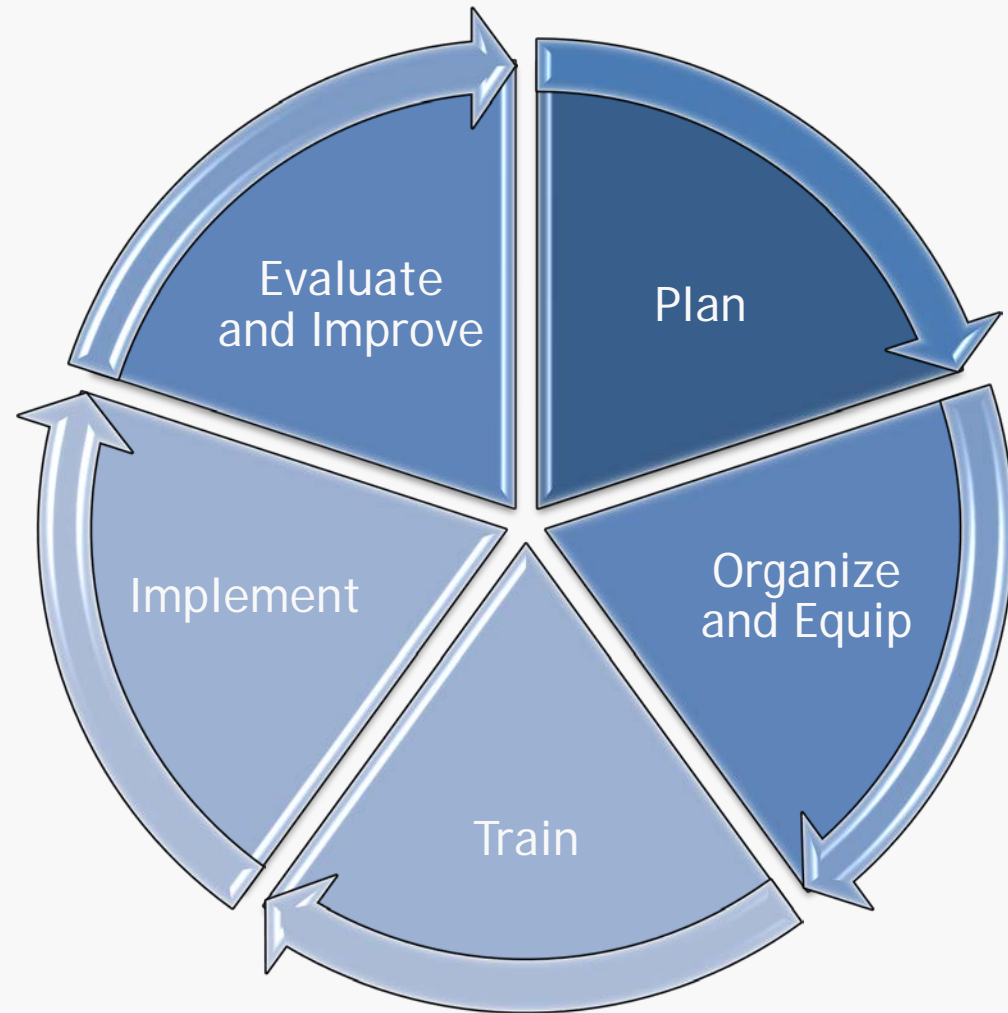


Debris Planning



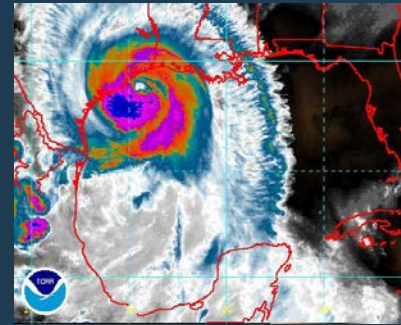
Plan Implementation

- Plans have been updated
- Training and exercises have been conducted
- The National Disaster Recovery Framework is being implemented in recent disasters.



Discussion





Part 6: Next Steps/Adjourn





Thank You!

Adjourn

www.emmasaying.com