



# Hurricane Ian Update

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8/27/2024

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# Hurricane Ian – 9/28/2022

- 200-mile wind field eyewall 60 miles and 150 mph winds.
- Heavy rains up to 23 inches were recorded in some areas.
- Over 2.7 million people lost power and damages up to \$112.9 billion in insured losses.
- 20,119 temporary roofs installed in Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Lee and Sarasota counties.
- 911,000 valid registrations for Individual Assistance.
- \$1.04 billion approved for 383,081 households.





# History of Declared Disasters

(Federal Emergency Management Agency)

- 2020, FEMA disasters declared - 314
- 2021, FEMA disasters declared - 119
- 2022, FEMA disasters declared - 90
- 2023, FEMA disasters declared - 114
- 2024, FEMA disasters declared – 89 (1/1/2024-7/30/2024)



Hawaii  
Wildfires



Hurricane Irma



NY Severe Winter Storm



Oklahoma Tornado

San Clemente,  
CA Landslide



# City of Venice, Hurricane Ian Damages

- Approximately \$9,900,000 in damages
  - 31 projects with 93 damage inventory items
- Net insurance proceeds towards projects  
Thru 7/31/24 - \$1,748,000
- City's deductible paid thru 7/31/24 - \$550,000
- FEMA paid thru 7/31/24 - \$3,712,900
  - first payment 10/13/2023
- FDEM paid to date - \$24,240
  - First payment 10/13/2023
- Projects & amounts subject to change



FEMA has only obligated debris and outfall #2 – Alhambra project as of 7/31/2024



# FEMA funding source - last resort

- FEMA is “**the funding source of last resort**”. Statutorily, it is prohibited from providing funding in all situations where there is another source of funding. Insurance proceeds are another funding source and so cannot be duplicated by FEMA. **Robert T. Stafford Act, § 312. Consequently, FEMA is required to determine whether various internal risk management programs fit into the statutory equivalent of an insurance provider or other funding source.** This analysis involves reviewing, in detail, all aspects of the risk management program.
- Encouraging the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations by the States and by local governments;
- Encouraging individuals, States, and local governments to protect themselves by obtaining insurance coverage to supplement or replace governmental assistance;



# FEMA 25% Federal Share

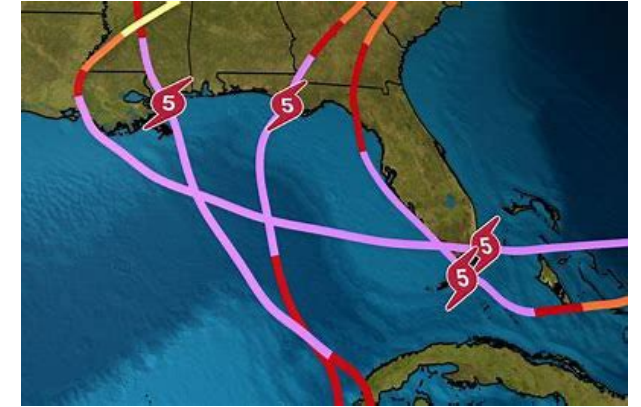
- Reduced Federal Share - The President shall promulgate regulations to reduce the Federal share of assistance to not less than 25 percent in the case of the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of any eligible public facility or private nonprofit facility following an event associated with a major disaster - **(A) that has been damaged, on more than one occasion within the preceding 10-year period, by the same type of event; and (B) the owner of which has failed to implement appropriate mitigation measures to address the hazard that caused the damage to the facility**

42 U.S. Code 5172 – Repair, restoration and replacement of damaged facilities

**25%**



# Reserve Funds



**Expect the Unexpected:** Hurricanes and other natural disasters can be unpredictable, and their impact can vary significantly. Having reserve funds allows cities to respond quickly and effectively during emergencies, even if the situation is unprecedented.

**Early Preparation:** Cities should activate their Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) early and maintain situational awareness. Having reserve funds enables proactive measures to prepare and respond during hurricanes or other natural disasters.

**Resilience:** Investing in resilience measures (e.g., infrastructure improvements, flood control systems) requires funding. Having reserves ensures that cities can enhance their resilience to future natural disasters.

Reserve funding helps cities prepare, respond, and recover from hurricanes, safeguarding lives and property.



# Overview



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# Key Points



- #1 - Health & Safety for our Community during a disaster** – Most Important
- #2 - Disaster Decisions** – Regardless if City get reimbursed – Safety is 1<sup>st</sup> – Recovery is 2<sup>nd</sup>
- #3 - Service Delivery – Demand for Service** – it is all about timing
- #4 - Expect “0” Reimbursement** – Never assume the City will be reimbursed
- #5 - FEMA’s / FDEM’s Rules change every event** - Based on the overall cost of the event
- #7 - FEMA 12 Core reviews / FDEM 100% validation** – All reviews take time (RFI’s)
- #8 - No idea when City could get funds** (could be 3-5 years)
- #9 – Have Reserves for Disasters** – minimize impact on budget
- #10 - Eligible Cost vs Not Eligible** – Due to all the nationwide disasters, only major components are eligible related to saving lives, protecting public health and safety, protecting property, eliminating or lessening an immediate threat of additional damage.

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# Questions & Answers

