

Item # 51⁽³⁾

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL
Regular Meeting
MARCH 28, 2019**

SUBMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF

COMMISSIONER BEAM FURR

Background Statistics on Shelters

The number of shelter volunteers in total (county employees, school board, law enforcement) that assisted during Irma.

431

The ideal number of shelter staff for a two-shift (12 hour) rotation at 37 shelters with ten employees each.

740

The ideal number of shelter staff for a three-shift (8 hour) rotation at 37 shelters with ten employees each.

1110

The number of people/residents who went to shelters during Hurricane Irma.

Appx. 14,000

The number of people/residents living in evacuation zones.

160,546

Approximate Broward County population, hurricane season 2019

Two million (2,000,000)

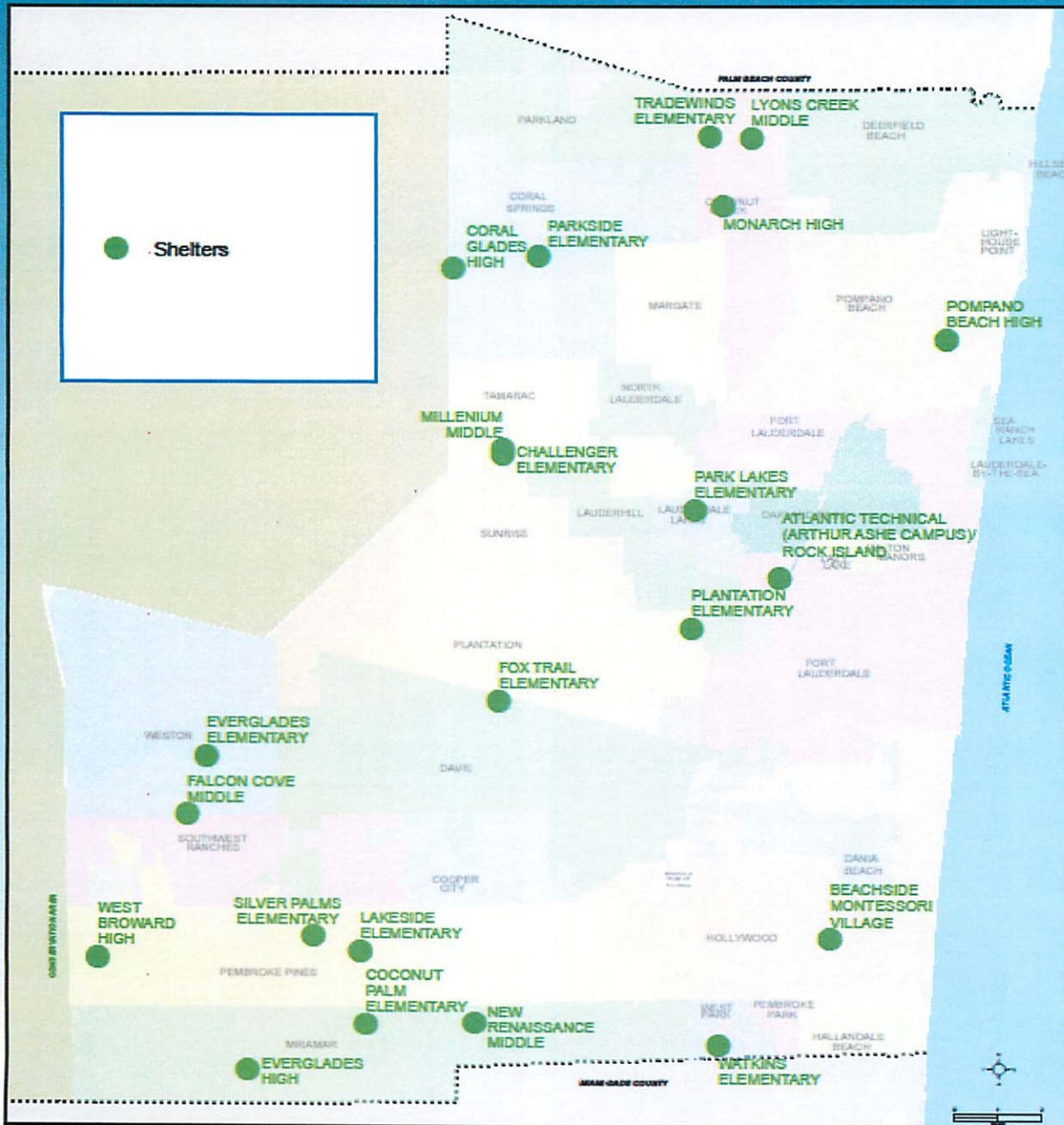
Shelter Activation During Irma



Hurricane Irma Shelters

Date: 3/18/2019

Time: 3:26:44 PM



Prepared By:
Regional Emergency Services and Communications
Emergency Management Division

Path: W:\p\w\k\CD\shelters_irma.mxd

The map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for legal boundary determinations.

Shelters Designated for Use in 2019

Name	Address	City	Shelter Type
Lyons Creek MS	4333 SOL PRESS BLVD. Coconut Creek FL 33073	Coconut Creek	Pet Friendly
Monarch HS	5050 Wiles Rd, Coconut Creek, FL 33066	Coconut Creek	General Population
Tradewinds ES	5400 JOHNSON ROAD Coconut Creek FL 33073	Coconut Creek	General Population
Coral Glades HS	2700 SPORTSPLEX DR Coral Springs FL 33065	Coral Springs	General Population
Parkside ES	10257 NW 29TH ST. Coral Springs FL 33065	Coral Springs	General Population
Fox Trail ES	1250 S Nob Hill Rd Davie FL 33324	Davie	General Population
Arthur Ashe Rock Island	1701 NW 23 AVE, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311	Fort Lauderdale	General Population
Hallandale ES (Gulfstream Acd)	1000 SW 3rd Street, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009	Hallandale Beach	General Population
Beachside ES	2230 Lincoln St, Hollywood, FL 33020	Hollywood	General Population
Orange Brook ES	715 S 46TH AVE, HOLLYWOOD, FL, 33021	Hollywood	General Population
Park Lakes ES	3925 N SR7 Lauderdale Lakes FL 33319	Lauderdale Lakes	General Population
Liberty ES	2450 BANKS RD Margate FL 33063	Margate	General Population
Coconut Palm ES	13601 Monarch Lakes Blvd, Miramar, FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Coral Cove ES	5100 SW 148th Ave, Miramar, FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Dolphin Bay ES	16450 Miramar Pkwy, Miramar, FL, 33027	Miramar	General Population
Everglades HS	17100 SW 48 Ct, Miramar, FL 33027	Miramar	Pet Friendly
New Renaissance MS	10701 MIRAMAR BLVD Miramar FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Silver Lakes ES	2300 SW 173RD AVE Miramar FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Silver Shores ES	1701 SW 160 AVE Miramar FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Sunset Lakes ES	18400 SW 25 ST Miramar FL 33027	Miramar	General Population
Park Trails ES	10700 TRAILS END, Parkland FL 33076	Parkland	General Population
Watkins ES	3520 SW 52ND AVE, Pembroke Park FL 33023	Pembroke Park	General Population
Lakeside ES	900 NW 136TH AVE Pembroke Pines FL 33028	Pembroke Pines	General Population
Panther Run ES	801 NW 172ND AVE Pembroke Pines FL 33029	Pembroke Pines	General Population
Pines MS	200 N DOUGLAS RD, PEMBROKE PINES, FL, 33024	Pembroke Pines	General Population
Silver Palms ES	1209 NW 155TH AV Pembroke Pines FL 33028	Pembroke Pines	General Population
West Broward HS	500 NW 209 Ave, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	Pembroke Pines	General Population
Plantation ES	651 NW 42nd AVE, Plantation, FL 33317	Plantation	General Population
Pompano Beach HS	600 NE 13TH Ave Pompano Beach FL 33060	Pompano Beach	General Population
Everglades ES	2900 Bonaventure Blvd, Weston, FL 33331	Weston	General Population
Falcon Cove MS	4251 BONAVENTURE BLVD. Weston FL 33332	Weston	Pet Friendly
Gator Run ES	1101 ARVIDA PKWY Weston FL 33326	Weston	General Population
Manatee Bay ES	19200 SW 36 ST Weston FL 33331	Weston	General Population

The Need for a Formula

There is a wide realm of possibilities to determine exactly how many staff members each city should be contributing. The key is that we use a uniform formula that is applied to every city in the ILA. A formula would allow us to have a consistent methodology that is refreshed with new numbers plugged in every year. The debate on exactly which formula and which variables to use would come during construction of the ILA. Any formulas could take into consideration **Broward County's overall population, the population in evacuation zone, and the number of city employees.** They should take into consideration for context the bare minimum number of staffers utilized during Irma (431), the ideal number of staffers for a two-shift rotation (740) and the best-case ideal number for a three-shift rotation (1110), the potential for different needs based on intensity of storm, and the knowledge that this burden is shared among city, county, and school board. One of many potential example formulas to be applied to each city (using hypothetical numbers) is to take 1 shelter staff for every 25,000 residents + 1 shelter staff for every 10,000 residents in that lie evacuation zone plus one shelter staff for every 50 city employees. This example formula does multiple things: It ensures every city is contributing staff in relation to residents, but also takes into account increasing density in evacuation zones and size of city workforce. That means that when a new development is built that adds a certain number of units in an evacuation zone, those units are included in the formula and accounted for when determining how many staffers a city should contribute. This is just one formula of many, and numbers/variables could be change – it is solely meant to show that there are many viable options to determine how many shelter staffers a city should provide. An ILA that establishes an empirical system would be a better way to guarantee city staff contributions than to request staff ad-hoc during land use plan negotiations.

Relevant Statutes

FEMA Reimbursement

The typical reimbursement is 75% from FEMA, 12.5% from the State, and 12.5% local share. Under the 2001 School Board Agreement as implemented, the County has traditionally paid the School Board upon invoice for its full costs of personnel, commodities, and utilities without awaiting reimbursement from FEMA.

Going forward with the Cities, one option is to make any reimbursement of the Cities' expenses (in whatever percentage the Board determines), conditional on appropriate documentation for the County's submission to FEMA. Here is how a similar issue was resolved with BSO:

“County shall have the sole right and responsibility to submit any costs or expenses for reimbursement to FEMA or FDEM. Upon request by County and in reasonably sufficient time to allow County to comply with any applicable deadlines and requirements for submission and any applicable appeal, BSO shall provide County with written, detailed information and documentation to support any costs or expenses incurred by BSO . . . that may be eligible for such reimbursement. County may withhold payments to BSO until County receives such requested documentation for any declared emergency. To the extent FEMA or FDEM reimbursement is not approved solely due to inadequacies in the documentation maintained or provided by BSO, County may offset any such denied amounts against payments otherwise due to BSO under this Agreement.”

Section 252.38 (Responsibility of Political Subdivisions)

Section 252.38 provides generally that “Safeguarding the life and property of its citizens is an innate responsibility of the governing body of each political subdivision of the state.” The term “political subdivision” is defined in Section 252.31(line 9) to mean “any county or municipality created pursuant to law.”

That statute has three pertinent subparts. Subsection (1) to lay out the counties’ obligations, including to require counties to establish and maintain an emergency management agency and develop an emergency management plan. That section does specifically require school boards to provide “facilities and necessary personnel to staff such facilities.” Subsection (2) then speaks to the municipalities and allows, but does not require, them to have municipal emergency management programs, and if so, they must coordinate such programs with the county. Subsection (3) then speaks to the “power and authority” of the cities and the counties, including:

“To assign and make available for duty the offices and agencies of the political subdivision, including the employees, property, or equipment thereof relating to firefighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items or services for emergency operation purposes, as the primary emergency management forces of the political subdivision for employment within or outside the political limits of the subdivision.”

Section 252.385 (Responsibility of Providing Facilities)

Section 252.385(4)(a), provides that counties, school boards, and cities shall all make their facilities available that the request of the local emergency management agency (i.e., the County). This is important information but less relevant to the discussion at hand.

Public facilities, including schools, postsecondary education facilities, and other facilities owned or leased by the state or local governments, but excluding hospitals, hospice care facilities, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes, which are suitable for use as public hurricane evacuation shelters shall be made available at the request of the local emergency management agencies. The local emergency management agency shall coordinate with these entities to ensure that designated facilities are ready to activate prior to a specific hurricane or disaster. Such agencies shall coordinate with the appropriate school board, university, community college, state agency, or local governing board when requesting the use of such facilities as public hurricane evacuation shelters.