

CRA County Road Association
OF MICHIGAN

Disaster Fiscal Recovery Playbook

County Engineers Workshop

Steve Puuri, PE
Feb. 7, 2023



CRA

Disaster Fiscal Recovery Playbook

Tools to assist in fiscal recovery after natural disaster on roads.

- Playbook shows 5 funding sources
- Paper w/QR code for electronic
- Board policies for **NOW**
- Financial templates for **LATER**

Recognized by **STIC National Showcase!**
First ever project from Michigan.

Houghton County Road Commission



Disaster Fiscal Recovery Playbook

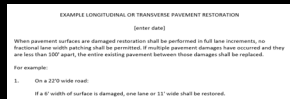
The Disaster Fiscal Recovery Playbook was developed to assist Michigan county road agencies before, during and after natural disaster events to ensure they can apply for all available state and federal funding sources to recover from disaster events. The Playbook provides recommended actions and templates for use at every stage of a natural disaster event.



Preparedness - What financial and policy steps can my agency take to prepare for the next disaster?

Restoration Policies:

- A strong, clear pavement restoration policy is vital to ensure maximum reimbursement from federal funding programs.
- Adopting these policies will position local road agencies to complete more comprehensive repairs.



[Template](#)

→ [Road and Bridge Policy Adoption Overview](#)



Maintenance Records

Maintaining good maintenance records is important for potential reimbursement after a disaster. Before a disaster is the ideal time to develop disaster recovery policies and procedures.



19.9 GENERAL

- A. An emergency shall be defined as an urgent and immediate need for equipment, supplies or repair services, the lack of which would seriously hinder the operations of [Emergency Operations](#), or where the protection of the life, health, safety or welfare of the community or the preservation of public properties would not be possible through normal purchasing procedures and when the need for such equipment, supplies or repair services was unforeseen and unanticipated.
- B. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this division, emergency purchases of goods and services may be made in the event of a disruption of essential operations caused by a natural or manmade event or civil unrest, or when there exists a potential or actual threat to the public health, welfare or safety requiring disaster procedures, or when the protection or preservation of public property (collectively referred to as an "emergency") would not be possible through normal purchasing procedures, provided that such emergency purchases shall be made with such transportation as is practical and practicable under the circumstances. A written determination of the basis for the emergency procurement shall enter a purchase order with selected special requirements.

- Proactive establishment of emergency procurement procedures can assist in the aftermath of a disaster.
- Strengthen existing procedures to meet Federal standards.
- Templates are included in the [Playbook](#).


→ [Emergency Procurement Policies](#)



- Maintain a good relationship with elected officials and representatives and the [local emergency management coordinator](#).
- Proactively engage local [tribal governments](#) to ensure the appropriate roadways are listed on the national tribal transportation facility inventory (NTTFI) network.

→ [Engaging Officials and Representatives](#)

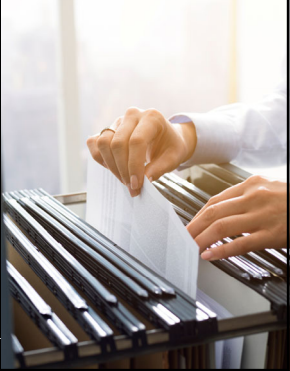




Response. Immediate next steps when disaster strikes.


- Documentation is the most **important** factor in receiving reimbursement through federal funding programs.
- Reimbursement for expenses requires documentation of **time sheets** and **equipment hours**, positive findings that procedures have been followed in a **timely manner**, and documentation of damaged site inspection.
- Debris cleanup and costs should be carefully **documented**.

→ Record Keeping/Documentation



- Begin emergency repairs right after a disaster.
- Emergency repairs are those that:
 - 1 Restore essential traffic
 - 2 Minimize the extent of damage
 - 3 Protect remaining facilities
- Repairs that go beyond these three objectives are considered permanent repairs.

→ Assessing the Situation



It is often not possible to complete the necessary emergency and recovery repair work through a **conventional** bidding process.

To assist in future reimbursement, **general ledger codes** or **budget index codes** should be created for each specific site impacted by the disaster.


→ Procurement & Financial Management



Recovery. Disaster relief and recovery funding opportunities.

Funding types

- Emergency Relief (ER) – Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Public Assistance (PA) – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) - Bureau of Indian Affairs
- State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) – MDOT
- HUD Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) and CDBG-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)




CRA County Road Association OF MICHIGAN

**Questions?
Thank you!**

Steve Puuri, PE, Engineering Specialist
 spuuri@micountyroads.org
 734.426.3097