



FEMA

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Fact Sheet

Direct Temporary Housing for North Carolina Disaster Survivors

- FEMA understands that rental resources and housing are limited in some areas. FEMA is working closely with the State of North Carolina to implement a targeted strategy to provide other forms of temporary housing to best meet the needs of displaced survivors.
- FEMA has been participating in the state-led housing task force since Hurricane Florence first made landfall in North Carolina.
- The state and FEMA are implementing a multi-pronged approach to temporarily house displaced survivors. Solutions are tailored to the individual needs and situations of survivors based on how quickly their homes can be repaired to a safe, sanitary, secure condition and the availability of housing options in their communities.
- Based upon the needs identified by the State of North Carolina, FEMA is providing two forms of Direct Temporary Housing Assistance. The following Transportable Temporary Housing Units are available:
 - *Recreation Vehicles (RVs)* provide a timely, effective interim solution for most households with a high degree of confidence that repairs can be completed in less than a year, ideally within six months.
 - *Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs)* provide a longer-term solution for survivors whose repairs will take longer to complete due to higher degree of damage.
- FEMA contacts households who potentially qualify for an RV or MHU through the Pre-Placement Interview process to determine whether they need Direct Housing and, if so, what type of housing they require based on the size and needs of the household, including any people with disabilities or other access or functional needs.
- FEMA will identify households that may be able to have an RV or MHU placed on their property or in a commercial park.

Direct Temporary Housing for North Carolina Disaster Survivors – page 2

- Direct housing solutions FEMA implements are temporary in nature and are not permanent dwellings.
- During a housing mission, federal contractors are managed and monitored by FEMA inspectors. Contractors must adhere to all applicable laws, codes and requirements.
- Continuous coordination among FEMA, the state, counties and municipalities regarding the installation of transportable temporary housing units is a vital part of this mission.
- The state and FEMA are coordinating with municipalities and counties regarding the requirements of local ordinances, zoning, transportation requirements, occupancy inspections, setbacks and more.
- The state and FEMA are also coordinating the temporary housing effort with floodplain managers, environmental regulators, historic preservation officers, utility providers and other authorities identified by the state or municipalities.
- The State of North Carolina and FEMA will be implementing additional programs in the coming days and weeks.
- Survivors displaced from their homes due to Hurricane Florence must first apply for disaster assistance to be considered for FEMA programs such as Transitional Sheltering Assistance, financial rental assistance, grants for repairs to make their homes safe, sanitary and secure, and other forms of assistance.
- Survivors can apply online at [DisasterAssistance.gov](https://www.disasterassistance.gov) or by calling the disaster assistance helpline at **800-621-3362 (voice, 711 or VRS) or 800-462-7585 (TTY)**. In-person American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters are available by request by calling or texting **202-655-8824**. (If possible, please allow 24 hours to schedule an interpreter).

Approved counties:

- Currently nine North Carolina counties are approved for Direct Housing: Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pender and Robeson.

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