

Chapter 1 : Tornado Shelters - Storm Shelters & FEMA Safe Rooms by Securall

The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.

At the time, there were no laws that required that animals be evacuated, rescued or sheltered in an emergency. The lack of provisions for pets put human health and safety in jeopardy because some pet owners chose to weather the storm at home for fear of what would happen to their animals. As a result, federal and state laws have been passed to include provisions for evacuation of animals, rescue and recovery, shelters and tracking in disaster plans. PETS directs the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA to develop emergency preparedness plans and ensure that state and local emergency plans take into account the needs of individuals with pets and service animals during a major disaster or emergency. Since then, over 30 states have adopted either a law that deals with disaster planning and pets or have promulgated administrative plans on the subject see Map. Many state laws require that animals be sheltered and evacuated during an emergency. Such plans establish procedures to coordinate federal, state and local government agencies, volunteer organizations, animal interest groups, and veterinary medical personnel for rapid response to natural disasters affecting the health, safety and welfare of people and animals. While these plans differ from state to state, most address several key elements, which include the care of companion animals, the implementation of state animal response teams, the sheltering of animals, and identification of recovered animals. Estimates suggest that up to , animals may have died in the aftermath of Katrina. The lack of provisions for pets in disaster planning also put human health and safety in jeopardy because some pet owners chose to weather the storm at home for fear of what would happen to their animals. FEMA may also make financial contributions to state and local authorities for animal emergency preparedness purposes. PETS has been criticized because it does not require any specific action be taken. Over 30 states have adopted either a law that deals with disaster planning and pets or have promulgated administrative plans on the subject see map. While these plans differ from state to state, most address several key elements, which include the following: Some states also address the specific needs of individuals with service animals and non-companion animals, such as livestock, zoo animals, or wild animals. The animal care and control functions of many state emergency plans include preparedness, response, rescue, evacuation, emergency medical care, temporary confinement, food, water, and identification in order to return it to its owner. During the preparedness phase, pet-friendly shelters and confinement areas, such as kennels, barns, and pastures, are identified. Food, water, identification tags or collars, and medical supplies are procured, and incident command posts, mobilization centers, and staging areas are pre-established. The response phase includes those activities immediately necessary to preserve life and property. This includes search and rescue and finding emergency shelter, housing, food, and water. The state provides transportation for people and pets from parish pick up points to evacuation shelters. The state provides veterinary service and security at the animal shelters, but owners are responsible for taking care of their own pets and must provide three days worth of food and any necessary medications. It is public policy to shelter service animals and their owners together also in New Hampshire. During the recovery phase, agencies operating animal shelters are responsible for identifying and reuniting animals with their owners, or adopting out or disposing of unclaimed animals. Some emergency plans call for the development of a database of local resources to be used for animal disaster response. Such a database may include, for example, county animal emergency plans, a list of county animal emergency coordinators, available animal shelters and confinement areas. Since Hurricane Katrina, federal and state emergency planning laws have been changed to require that animals be evacuated, transported, and sheltered. The state emergency plans then outline the steps to be taken during the preparedness, response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Chapter 2 : Tornado Shelters Act of Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

An act to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks.

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

Chapter 3 : TOPN: Tornado Shelters Act | LII / Legal Information Institute

To amend the Housing and Community Development Act of to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks. (24) the construction or improvement of tornado- or storm-safe shelters for manufactured housing.

The major tornadoes back in were a real eye-opener on how effective these storm shelters are especially in comparison to underground storm shelters and basements. About Above Ground Storm Shelters Traditionally, the majority of tornado shelters in the United States are below ground, so the newer above ground storm shelters have yet to receive a wide assessment by people living within major storm paths. You might be surprised, though. Below Ground Shelters Riding out a catastrophic storm underground has always made sense: Lots of people feel this way, so the bulk of older storm shelters have been buried underground usually with strong, locking hatch doors to protect homeowners from extreme storms like tornadoes and hurricanes. The construction for below ground shelter is fairly simple usually constructed of concrete and rebar like a basement, and then enclosed on top with a steel plate and a hazard hatch for access. To get into such a shelter, you usually have to travel down at least 5 or more steep steps often concrete, too, and once inside, the hatch is locked, and one or more people sit out a storm in a cold, dark box. They generally work very well, though especially the shelters that have passed the FEMA standards. In fact, to date, there is not one recorded death in our nation of a person perishing in a FEMA approved storm shelter above or below ground. So what are the issues, then? Accessibility Getting down a set of treacherous and frequently unmaintained stairs in the dark has never been a strong point of the below ground storm shelters. A 70 year old woman in Oklahoma who lives by herself reported that, during several storm warnings, she had to rely on her neighbors to help secure her in her basement tornado shelter. The heavy weight of the safety hatch was also too much for her to open up, so she had to wait for assistance to get out. When you live in an area where you have to have some sort of durable shelter, but cannot put one below ground, then what do you do? As a result, when needed, they tend to be uncomfortable and even dangerous. Moisture takes its toll over the years on the concrete walls, and grows various molds and mildews inside the shelter. Spiders and other insects often move in and inhabit the inactive space, and besides potentially being bitten, the insects can damage vital supplies being stored for an emergency, thus rendering them contaminated or useless. Photo courtesy of Pete Jelliffe Additionally, many below ground storm shelters are homemade or built by professionals long before the early s, back before FEMA created more stringent wind and debris standards for shelters. During a few of the major tornadoes in states like Oklahoma and Arkansas, there were incidents where the safety hatches of below ground shelters were torn open and allowed a dangerous vortex of debris to harm the families inside. A survivor of the incident told the news that when the hatch got ripped open from the storm he was certain that one of his family members were going to die. Luckily, no one was seriously hurt, but without a dependable hatch, this type of shelter is not nearly as effective as it needs to be. Making Your Exit While you can increase your chances of survival by escaping severe storms in an underground shelter, you might not always be able to get out of them easy. In many instances, large objects like cars, trailers, roofs, etc. Nearly all below ground storm shelters have one entrance and exit the hatch, so you might be stuck in there for awhile until help finds you. If, for whatever reason the sliding door would be completely blocked this is highly unlikely, there is a removable panel on the wall that provides an alternative emergency exit. Safety and Accommodations Above ground storm shelters can easily act as an alternative storage unit in between emergency usage, so owners are more likely to be aware of its condition. Since these shelters are not buried in the ground, they are not going to become mold and mildew factories either. The hardware is rated Grade 5 and extremely durable. Comes with a very high Security Grade Deadbolt used to hold the latch bar into the locked position and prevent it from being opened from the outside by tornadoes or thieves. Below is a description for each accessory available. Large Shelf The large shelf takes up the width of 2 ESP panels, and bolts on easy for installation or removal. It can be fixed in a variety of locations and heights inside a ESP Shelter, and is made from 14 gauge, powder coated steel. This shelf has an overhanging lip that can be installed either up or down

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with side supports. **Small Shelf** The small shelf takes up the width of 1 single ESP panel, and bolts on easy for installation or removal. **Deluxe Gun Rack** The deluxe gun rack is capable of holding 3 long rifles. This accessory allows the ESP Shelter to function as a safe and secure location for storing weapons away from children or home invaders. There are 3 adjustment points on the top and bottom of the deluxe gun case to fit virtually any rifle, with a quick access pin to secure the upper clasps. There is additional padding in the interior rings of the upper and lower brackets to help protect your rifles from scratches. The deluxe gun rack can mounted to several locations in the ESP shelter, and is built with simple bolt on construction for fast attachment and removal. **Standard Gun Rack** The standard gun rack like the deluxe gun rack is capable of holding 3 long rifles. The rack comes with a fixed base and quick access pin for securing the upper clasps. The standard gun rack can mounted to several locations in the ESP shelter, and is built with simple bolt on construction for fast attachment and removal. **Bench** The sturdy, 11 gauge steel bench seats people, and can be placed in multiple locations in the ESP Shelter.

Chapter 4 : Severe Weather Preparedness: Storm Shelters

On December 3, , the President signed into law the Tornado Shelters Act (Public Law), which amends the Housing and Community Development Act of , authorizing communities to use community development block grant funds to construct tornado safe shelters in manufactured home parks.

Chapter 5 : Storm shelters| Lowell, AR| SafePorch Storm Shelters

The Tornado Shelters Act is an U.S. Federal legislation signed into law on December 3, The Act amends the Housing and Community Development Act of to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks.

Chapter 6 : Tornado & Storm Shelter - FEMA Safe Room Funding, Storm Shelter, Tornado Shelter Funding

H.R. Tornado Shelters Act H.R. 23 would authorize the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make block grants to communities for the construction of tornado-safe shelters at manufactured housing parks.

Chapter 7 : Federal Tornado Shelters Act - MHOAI

Three new shelters were constructed and one shelter was renovated to meet FEMA , Design and Construction Guidance for Tornado Shelters, design criteria, and local Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. The shelters were publicized in resident newsletters, local newspapers, and ribbon cutting ceremonies.

Chapter 8 : H.R. - Tornado Shelters Act | U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Rules Democrats

H.R. 23 (th) was a bill in the United States Congress. A bill must be passed by both the House and Senate in identical form and then be signed by the President to become law. This bill was introduced in the th Congress, which met from Jan 7, to Dec 9, Legislation not enacted by the.

Chapter 9 : TxDPS TDEM Tornado Safe Room Rebate

The Tornado Shelters Act allows communities to use grant money intended for community development to build shelters in manufactured home parks. To qualify for the funding, the park must be home to families of low and moderate income, and it must be in a state where a tornado occurred in the last three years.