

Safety Inspection Eligibility Guidance

Post-incident safety inspections for public and private facilities are eligible, as well as posting appropriate placards (e.g., “red-tagging” a building that is unsafe), but there are explicit policy guidelines that must be followed.

The specific purpose of the inspection must be to determine whether the facility is safe for entry, occupancy, and lawful use. The Applicant must clearly substantiate that the purpose of the inspection was for safety and not to assess damage.

Building inspections are ineligible if the purpose of the inspection is to:

- Determine whether the building is Substantially Damaged for the purpose of compliance with the community’s floodplain management ordinance;
- Determine whether the building needs to be elevated or relocated, in accordance with the community’s floodplain management ordinance; or
- Ensure that repairs are completed in accordance with the community’s building code or standard.

Timelines for Work Completion

Eligible work for safety inspections will be written as a Category B, Emergency Protective Measures project and in accordance with 44 CFR § 206.204, must be completed within six months from the date of the major disaster or emergency declaration. FDEM has authority to extend this deadline an additional six months if the Applicant submits a written request for a time extension to FDEM with the following information:

- Documentation substantiating delays beyond its control;
- A detailed justification for the delay;
- Status of the work; and
- The project timeline with the projected completion date.

If additional time is needed beyond FDEM authority, FEMA has authority to extend individual project deadlines further if extenuating circumstances justify additional time.

Documentation Requirements for Work on Private Property

Upon submittal of its claim, the Applicant must include the following supporting documentation for the work to be eligible:

- A detailed explanation documenting the Applicant’s legal authority and responsibility to enter private property;
- The basis for the determination that a threat exists to the general public; and
- Copies of the rights-of-entry and agreements to indemnify and hold harmless the Federal government.