Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role
Unit 1

Course Overview

Recovery From Disaster: The Local Government Role
COURSE ADMINISTRATION

Course/site logistics:
- Table group arrangement
- Emergency procedures
- Schedule
- Breaks and lunch
- Restrooms

Wireless Devices on silent
Anything missing?
Agenda

DAY 1:
- Introduction
- Recovery Overview
- Community Leadership
- Recovery Task Force
- Public Information
- Housing
- Unmet Needs
- Health Care

DAY 2:
- Public Works and Recovery
- Building Inspection
- Business Sector
- Planning and Community Development
- Administration
- Pre Disaster Recovery Planning
- Summary
Course Goals

• Increase local government awareness of issues involved in disaster recovery.

• Provide a forum for discussion of “lessons learned” in disaster recovery at the local level.

• Promote the development of a pre-disaster recovery plan.
1. Describe the local government’s role and responsibilities in disaster recovery.

2. Identify leadership qualities and actions that contribute to disaster recovery at the local government level.

3. Explain how a Recovery Task Force can be used to organize local government recovery operations.

4. Identify methods and techniques for providing public information during disaster recovery.

5. Describe options for providing shelter, temporary housing, and replacement housing for disaster survivors.
Course Objectives

6. Define the role of an unmet needs committee in serving the community during emergencies and major disasters.

7. Describe the disaster recovery role and responsibilities of the following:
   • local health care system;
   • local public works and building inspection;
   • the business sector
   • local planning and community development
   • local administration.

8. Identify needed improvements to your pre-disaster recovery plan.
Introductions

– Name
– Community
– Most recent disaster recovery experience
UNIT 2

Recovery Overview
Disaster Recovery Functions

Damage Assessments
Recovery Task Force
Public Information
Housing
Debris Management
Health Care
Public Works Infrastructure

Hazard Mitigation
Business Sector Recovery
Community Planning and Development
Administration
Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
Unit Objectives

- Distinguish between disaster response and recovery.

- Explain difference between Long-Term Recovery Committee and Unmet Needs Committee

- Describe how the roles and responsibilities of local government personnel change as the disaster transitions from response to recovery.

- Identify the steps in the disaster recovery process.

- Is this an effective disaster recovery plan?
Activity: What is Disaster Recovery?

Purpose:

To identify changing roles and responsibilities as the community moves from response to recovery.

Instructions:

Working in your table group, complete the following:

1. Read the Roy Price article on the next page.
2. Define “Disaster Recovery.”
3. Describe how the roles of the two local government positions assigned to your table group will change as the community moves from response to recovery.
4. Select a group spokesperson and be prepared to report out in 10 minutes.
Disaster Operations

Time

Level of Activity

Disaster Occurs

Response

Recovery

Rebuild
The “What, How, Who of Recovery”

**What**
The financial, organizational, and human resources needed for short- and long-term recovery.

**How**
The way a community organizes itself to make decisions, set priorities, and work with stakeholders.

**Who**
The functional areas or disciplines involved in recovery at the local government level.
Recovery Features

- Public Information
- Uncertainty
- Opportunity
- Coordination and Cooperation
- Stress
- New Concepts and Ideas
- Organization
- Resilience
Disaster Recovery Process

Assess Damage → Identify Needs → Identify Recovery Strategies

Identify Recovery Resources → Prioritize Recovery Projects/Activities

Implement and Track Recovery Activities/Projects → Identify Recovery Projects/Activities
Unit Summary

• Distinguish between disaster response and recovery

• Describe how the roles and responsibilities of local government personnel change as the disaster transitions from response to recovery

• Identify the steps in the disaster recovery process
UNIT 3

Community Leadership
Unit Objectives

• Explain the importance of establishing a vision for recovery.

• Describe actions a community leader can take to represent the community during disaster recovery.

• Explain the importance of involving community stakeholders in recovery operations.
Community Future

Establish a vision for disaster recovery.
Represent the Community

Community leadership must be visible and proactive throughout the recovery process.
Activity: The Mayor

Purpose:
To discuss leadership qualities during a disaster

Instructions:
Working in your table group, complete the following:

1. Read The Mayor handout.
2. What leadership qualities did the mayor exemplify during the flood disaster
How Can a Leader Represent the Community?

- Maintaining visibility
- Encouraging community organizations to work together
- Hosting VIPs
- Lobbying for support from other levels of government
Support for Recovery Initiatives
Support for Recovery Initiatives

- Local attitudes
- Likely supporters
- Potential opposition
- Strategies to gain support
Community Involvement

Involve all community groups in recovery plans and programs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Total Responses</th>
<th>Community Response</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebuild the Village Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuild the Township Community Building</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebuild the Ambulance Building</td>
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<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build a Memorial to Honor the Tornado Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realign Illinois Route 178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Transport Improvements</td>
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<td>7.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streetscaping/Landscaping Downtown</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide More Parking Downtown</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize Flood Risk to Downtown</td>
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<td>38.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Build a Community Safe Rooms/Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create an Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop a Marketing Strategy to Better Promote Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore &amp; Enhance the I&amp;M Canal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan for New Housing Opportunities for All Income Ranges*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Buyout Program for Flood Prone Residential Properties</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate/Upgrade Utility Sysytems</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie Utica Together from I80 - Starved Rock</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand the Ball Field &amp; Add New Features to the Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore the Utica Train Depot</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocate/Expand Fire Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Housing was not part of the survey at the time of the rough draft.
Unit Summary

• Explain the importance of establishing a vision for recovery

• Describe actions a community leader can take to represent the community during disaster recovery

• Explain the importance of involving community stakeholders in recovery operations
Unit 4

Recovery Task Force
Unit Objectives

• Describe the function of a Recovery Task Force

• Identify local government agencies and departments that typically form a Recovery Task Force

• Explain the relationship between a Recovery Task Force and Long-Term Community Recovery
Recovery Task Force

- Purpose
- Scope and Authority
- Members
- Tasks
- Coordination of Information and Activities
- Relationship to Long-Term Community Recovery
Purpose

Oversee or coordinate recovery and reconstruction process

Serve as an advisory committee for local government officials
Scope and Authority

- Role
- Appointment
- Authority
- Flexible Structure
Who might be on a Recovery Task Force in your community?
Members

- Elected/Appointed Officials
- PIO
- Attorney
- Emergency Management
- Public Safety Department
- Public Works Department
- Building Department
- Finance Department
- Planning/Community Development Department
- Community Services
- Health Care (Hospitals and Public Health)
- Chamber of Commerce
- Business Community
- Voluntary Agencies
- School District
- Neighborhood/Citizens Groups
Tasks

• Oversee recovery, reconstruction, and replacement process

• Recommend restoration priorities

• Develop procedures to carry out build-back policies

• Develop policies for redeveloping areas with repeated disaster damage

• Promote mitigation

• Develop priorities for relocating and acquiring damaged property
Tasks

• Develop recommendations for ordinances, moratoriums, regulations, and resolutions

• Coordinate an economic recovery program

• Develop recommendations for recovery and mitigation project

• Participate in community redevelopment planning

• Identify funding sources for recovery and mitigation projects
Coordination of Information and Activities
Activity: Establishing a Recovery Task Force

Purpose:
To identify Recovery Task Force actions for dealing with specific disaster recovery issues.

Instructions

Working in your table group, complete the following:
1. Read and discuss your assigned recovery issue.
2. Answer the questions for your issue
3. Select a spokesperson for your group and be prepared to report out in 10 minutes.
Long-Term Community Recovery

- Purpose
- Activation
- Coordination
Purpose

1) Provides a framework for coordinating Federal, State, local, and private sector disaster recovery activities for extraordinary disasters.

2) Identifies and facilitates the availability and use of recovery funding and technical assistance for long-term recovery activities.
Activation

Under the National Disaster Recovery Framework, Long-Term Community Recovery may be activated for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response to address significant long-term impacts (housing, agriculture, business, employment, infrastructure, environment, human health, and social services).
Coordination

1) DHS/FEMA is the coordinator

2) Depts. of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, and the Small Business Administration are primary agencies

3) Federal agencies and organizations are supporting agencies

4) Activities are coordinated with State and local governments and private sector
Unit Summary

• Describe the function of a Recovery Task Force

• Identify local government agencies and departments that typically form a Recovery Task Force

• Explain the relationship between a Recovery Task Force and Long-Term Community Recovery
UNIT 5

Public Information
Unit Objectives

• Identify the primary goal of public information during recovery

• Identify methods for gathering information

• Describe methods for disseminating information

• Explain how a public information program can facilitate recovery

• Apply learning points to solve public information challenges
Public Information Issues

- Establish public information goals
- Know your audience
- Work in collaboration
- Gather information
- Disseminate information
- Encourage recovery
Public Information Goals

Collect and distribute accurate and timely disaster recovery information
Know Your Audience

Who is your public information intended to reach?
All departments will need to collaborate to provide clear and effective public information.
Recovery information should reflect the specifics of the recovery efforts.
Gather Information

- Develop specific communications strategy
- Poll key figures
- Monitor the media
- Monitor the public
Disseminate Information

Release information in a timely manner.
Disseminate Information

- Joint Information Center
- Coordination with leadership
- Conveying information
- Appropriate media
Encourage Recovery

Do everything you can to work in partnership with the media.
Encourage recovery while managing expectations about the pace of it.
Activity: Public Information Challenges

Purpose:
To develop strategies for providing recovery information to a specific audience.

Instructions:
Working in your table group, complete the following:
1. Develop strategies for providing information about your assigned public information challenge.
2. Select a spokesperson and be ready to report in 10 minutes.
Unit Summary

• Identify the primary goal of public information during recovery

• Identify methods for gathering information

• Describe methods for disseminating information

• Explain how a public information program can facilitate recovery

• Apply learning points to solve public information challenges
UNIT 6

Housing
Unit Objectives

• Describe community issues and challenges in housing recovery

• Identify potential resources for providing shelter and housing at the local level

• Identify short- and long-term housing options

• Describe financial options for temporary and replacement housing
Issues and Challenges

Why does a community with significant housing damage need to be concerned about sheltering, temporary housing, and replacement housing for its citizens?
Short- and Long-Term Options

- Emergency sheltering
- Temporary housing
- Replacement housing
Local units of government need to coordinate with emergency shelter providers.
Local Emergency Shelter Plans

- Shelter numbers and locations
- Services needed
- Americans with Disabilities Act requirements
- Provisions for pets
- Evacuation of nursing homes and hospitals
- Cultural issues
What about transient populations in your community?

Who else might have been in your community at the time of the disaster?
Temporary Housing

People whose homes are not habitable, safe, sanitary, or secure will need temporary housing.
Temporary Housing Resources

When there is NOT a Presidential Disaster Declaration, contact:

- Local nonprofit housing providers and developers
- Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) or Department of Employment & Economic Development Agency (DEED)
- The American Red Cross
- Your Unmet Needs Committee
Temporary Housing Resources

When a Presidential Disaster Declaration is made, FEMA may activate the National Disaster Housing Strategy, which includes:

- Providing repair and replacement assistance
- Cataloging vacant rental units
- Providing manufactured and alternative interim housing (as a last resort)
Tracking Housing Needs

What can be used to track those needs within your community?

• Data collection methods
• Voluntary agency collection
• Other options?
Short- and Long-Term Temporary Housing

Short-Term
• Onsite travel trailers (manufactured) units
• Alternative housing (tents)

Long-Term
• Mobile homes
New Site Development Considerations

• Size of the development: determine whether there should be multiple sites

• Proximity to: public transportation, grocery stores, churches, jobs, schools, etc.

• When developments are large consider onsite services: sufficient places for children to play, for teens to gather, onsite services (VOAD, Recovery Center)

• Site approval and preparation often is a lengthy process and many steps
Replacement Housing

Don’t necessarily rush into replacement of lost housing
Improvements

- Disaster recovery can be an opportunity
- Recovery funds can be used to improve the community rather than put it back the way it was
Community Revitalization

The goal of housing recovery is two-fold:

• Help survivors repair or replace housing

• Revitalize the community’s housing stock and tax base
Potential Resources

Potential housing recovery resources include:

• Financial options
• Housing recovery assistance
Financial Options

Financial resources available to repair and replace housing:

• Insurance
• Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance Loans
• State and/or Federal Disaster Assistance
• Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Resources and Services
Non-FEMA Government Assistance

- SBA
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Rural Development (RD) housing programs
In long-term housing recovery, the role of public funds is to fill gaps, to return survivors to pre-disaster housing conditions, and to address health and safety deficiencies.
Other Resources

Nonprofit housing providers assist with:

- Housing counseling
- Volunteer coordination
- Job site supervision and guidance
- New home and home rehabilitation construction management
- Financial aid
Providers Identified

Identifying local nonprofit housing providers:

- Community Action Agencies/Programs (CAP)
- Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS)
- Community Development Organizations
- Community-Based Organizations (CBO)
Unit Summary

- Describe community issues and challenges in housing recovery
- Identify potential resources for providing shelter and housing at the local level
- Identify short- and long-term housing options
- Describe financial options for temporary and replacement housing
Unit 7

Unmet Needs

Committee
Unit Objectives

• Describe the purpose, mission, makeup, and procedures of an unmet needs committee

• Identify the benefits of an unmet needs committee

• Explain how an unmet needs committee operates
The purpose of an unmet needs committee is to identify and help resolve disaster-related needs that have not been met by local, State, Federal, or voluntary agency providers.
An unmet needs committee is especially effective when:

- Government assistance programs are not available
- Government assistance is provided but falls short of meeting disaster survivor needs
The mission of an unmet needs committee is to promote cooperation and coordination among local, State, Federal, and voluntary agencies to address recovery needs of individuals and families.
Committee Structure

- Local Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
- American Red Cross
- United Way
- Faith Based and Community Organizations
- The Salvation Army
- Local government human services agencies
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
Procedures

• Convene weekly meetings
• Develop a plan
• Commit resources
• Retain confidentiality
Advantages for the Agencies

- Committee approach
- Expands each agency’s opportunity to help survivors
- Provides for the best use of agency services
- Allows agencies to share information
- Opens access for each agency’s cases to broader range of resources
- Provides a system for future interaction
Advantages for the Survivors

• Clients have access to the agencies simultaneously

• Clients have the benefit of collective creative problem-solving skills

• Clients benefit from quick decision making and commitments
Operation Example

Disaster survivor

Needs met by insurance and/or service agencies?

Needs met by FEMA?

No

Regional Task Force State Agency referral.

Needs met by local committee?

No

Processed and screened by local recovery committee.

No

Needs met at Regional level?

Needs met at State level.

Referred to State level.

Coordination of local, Regional and State resources to meet needs.
Does your community have an unmet needs committee?
Unit Summary

• Describe the purpose, mission, makeup, and procedures of an unmet needs committee

• Identify the benefits of an unmet needs committee

• Explain how an unmet needs committee operates
UNIT 8

Health Care
Unit Objectives

• Identify the components of health care in communities.

• Describe health and safety concerns that typically occur in disasters.

• Identify major roles and responsibilities of health care personnel in disaster recovery.
Critical Issues

- Overview of the health care system
- Crisis counseling and mental health
- Public education
- Communication with stakeholders
- Food safety
- Potable water systems
Critical Issues

- Wastewater treatment systems
- Garbage pickup
- Vector/animal control
- Hazardous materials
- Infectious diseases
- Human remains
Overview of the Health Care System

- Hospitals
- Public Health Department
- Nursing Homes
- Long-Term Care Facilities
- Pharmacy/Durable Medical Equipment Providers
- Mortuary Services
Critical Information

Disaster recovery personnel need to know:

• Status of medical care system
• Damaged facilities
• Reporting status
• Responsibility
Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) tents behind a damaged hospital in Punta Gorda, Florida. Hurricane Charley, 2004
The public health capability varies greatly from community to community.
Similar to hospitals, nursing homes and long-term care facilities may be private or public and should have emergency plans.
Special Needs Shelters need to be closely coordinated and planned within the community.
Pharmacy and medical durable goods providers have an increasing role in disasters.
Mortuary Services

Mortuary services are a vital part of the health care system, especially in large disasters and mass casualty incidents.

Disaster Morgue, Carville, LA, 2006
Crisis Counseling and Mental Health

Ensure that adequate resources are available.
Food Safety

Ensure that supplies of food, water, and ice are safe for consumption.
Vector/Animal Control

Reestablish vector and animal control early.

Escaped Seal, Duluth Zoo Flooding, 2012
Infectious Diseases

Ensure that adequate measures are taken to control infectious diseases.
Public Education

Ensure that the public is educated about health and safety issues.
Unit Summary

• Identify the components of health care in communities

• Describe health and safety concerns that typically occur in disasters

• Identify major roles and responsibilities of health care personnel in disaster recovery
UNIT 9

Public Works and Recovery
Unit Objectives

• Identify critical public works issues during the recovery phase of a disaster.

• Explain how public works balances recovery with continuity of service.

• Describe the roles and responsibilities of public works during recovery.
Critical Issues for Public Works

• Transportation systems and facilities
• Drainage and flood control systems
• Water and sewer utility systems
• Solid waste – collection/continuity
• Solid waste – debris removal/disposal
• Recovery and mitigation support services
Four General Groups of Activity

- Transportation
- Utilities
- Debris Management
- Support Activities
Transportation Systems

- Roads
- Bridges
- Traffic Control
Other Transportation Systems

Transportation facilities

• Airports
• Seaports
• Rail systems
• Mass transit systems
• Tunnels
Lifelines

• Public or Private Electrical power system
  — Active or liaison role
• Telecommunication system
  — Active or liaison role
• Cable communication system
  — Liaison role
• Natural gas system
  — Active or liaison role
Important Issues to Consider

Primary re-start locations
  • Prioritize for community needs
  • Coordinate the work and priorities

Publicize the plan
  • Communicate with stakeholders
  • Establish clear expectations
Drainage & Flood Control Systems

• Identify critical areas in your community.

• Determine what areas and structures are most vulnerable.

• Prioritize cleaning and repair based on risk assessment.

• Identify process for damage assessment of these systems and structures.

• If multiple jurisdictions, who will coordinate?
Sanitary Sewer Systems

- Ownership and control
- Status of key components
- Isolation points
- Availability of spare parts and equipment
Potable Water Systems

- Ownership and control
- Status of key components isolation points
- Availability of spare parts and equipment
Solid Waste – Collection/Continuity

• Who will carry out normal collection operations?
• Are there drawbacks to one contractor doing both routine and debris operations?
• Will the traditional disposal sites change their billing or operational policies and procedures?
• Will commercial collection needs increase during the recovery period due to increased business and restocking?
Solid Waste – Debris Removal/Disposal

• Determine community’s role.

• Determine Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) sites and permit requirements.

• Publicize plans and requirements.

• Understand Federal requirements for reimbursement of debris-related costs.
Debris Management

Reduction is an efficient method to reduce material disposal costs.

• Recycle: metal, glass, plastics, paper, white goods

• For other combustibles:
  – Air curtain burner
  – Grinders/chippers
  – Composting

• Authority to demolish structures
Hazardous Material Collection

• How will hazardous materials be collected?

• Determine protocols for collection (OSHA/EPA)

• How and to whom will spills or leaks be communicated?

• Communicate need to separate from other debris

• Determine final disposal plan
Technical Support – Recovery

Provide support to other recovery team members for:

- Damage assessment
- Engineering, fleet, facilities, and resources
- Liaison with utilities and agencies
Technical Support – Mitigation

• Determine how mitigation can be incorporated into recovery
• Evaluate/identify areas of future risk
• Identify mitigation techniques
• Determine financing options
Continuity

In most cases, there are services that must be provided despite the recovery process.

- Identify areas and services that have priority
- Identify how to staff both recovery and continuity operations
- Plan how and when to transition forces from one to the other
Transition

Determining when to transition from response to recovery:

- Who determines when this transition will be, and who it affects?
- How will employees be transitioned?
- What operations should be transitioned first?
- Has the disaster led to new priorities or policies from the elected officials?
- How will these new policies be communicated to the staff?
Unit Summary

- Identify critical public works issues during the recovery phase of a disaster

- Explain how public works balances recovery with continuity of service

- Describe the roles and responsibilities of public works during recovery
UNIT 10

Building Inspection
Unit Objectives

• Describe building inspection issues that typically arise in disaster recovery.

• Identify how the inspection process interacts with other disciplines and recovery activities.

• Describe how pre-planning can assist the community in addressing inspectional issues in a timely manner.
Building Inspection

Where inspection services may be needed include:

- Damage Assessment
- Re-Entry and Access Policies
- Temporary Protection vs. Reconstruction
- Contractor Licensing and Approvals
- Code Adequacies
- Mitigation Activities
- Demolition of Private and Public Properties
- Building-Related Debris Management
Damage Assessment

• Establishes a picture of scope and impact.

• Supports application for declaration and funding.

• Requires trained staff and a damage assessment plan or procedure.

• Requires cooperation with other agencies and private sector.

• Makes use of technology where possible.
Trained Staff

• Reporting methods and structure
• Uniform standards and report format
• Uniform marking code
• Lines of responsibility and communication
Rapid Needs Assessment

- Conducted immediately post event.
- Provides general information to officials.
  - Answers questions: How bad is bad? How big is it?
- Utilizes rough estimates and limits of damage.
- Can be accomplished through either single resources, task force, or strike team concepts.
Detailed Damage Assessment

• May overlap in timeline with rapid damage assessment.

• Provides more extensive information.

• Inspections involve more physical presence.

• Costs are based upon more detailed estimates than rapid damage assessment.
  ➢ Contractor estimates, staff experience

• Helps determine actual losses and helps in mitigation and recovery planning.
Re-Entry and Access Policy

- Critical part of emergency planning.
- Potential conflict between officials, citizens, and businesses.
- Necessary for public safety and security.
- Should establish who, when, where, and how long.
- Access routes and perimeter security.
- Planning can avoid conflicts between debris/public recovery and private recovery.
Temporary Protection vs. Reconstruction

- Does temporary protection work require permits?
- What is the threshold between temporary and permanent repairs?
- How will local officials handle requests for exemption of code and ordinance requirements?
- For what timeframe?
Contractor Licensing and Approvals

- Plan for the inevitable influx of contractors
- Licensing vs. approved lists
- Publicizing your process and protections to the public
Code Adequacies

• Pre-event best time to review codes
  ➢ Are they current and appropriate?
  ➢ What changes are needed?

• Post-event changes take time
  ➢ Repairs may be delayed
  ➢ Citizens and businesses may complain

• General overhaul may be necessary
Mitigation Activities

- Information from assessments can be key component of mitigation reviews.

- Public support often higher after event.

- Coordination with community planning department.
Demolition of Private & Public Properties

• Always a contentious issue.
• Authority to approve demolitions.
• Criteria to be applied:
  ➢ Extent of damage
    ($ vs. %)
  ➢ Public safety vs. community safety
  ➢ Prior notification of property owners
Building-Related Debris Management

This debris may be managed in various ways:

• Segregate from storm debris
• Disposal vs. recycled
• Property owner vs. contractor
• Publicize requirements to avoid problems
Unit Summary

• Describe building inspection issues that typically arise in disaster recovery

• Identify how the inspection process interacts with other disciplines and recovery activities

• Describe how pre-planning can assist the community in addressing inspectional issues in a timely manner?
Unit 11

Business Sector Recovery
Unit Objectives

• Describe the similarities and differences between recovery of the business sector and other sectors of the community

• Identify steps that businesses can take to help plan for recovery

• Identify sources of recovery assistance for the business sector
Discussion Question

How is business recovery similar to recovery of other parts of the community?
Business Sector Similarities

The Business Sector:

- Is a community stakeholder in recovery
- Depends on the community infrastructure for survival
- Depends on its workforce for survival
- Complies with the same rebuilding rules and regulations as others
Discussion Question

How is business recovery different than recovery of other parts of the community?
Business Sector Differences

• Private ownership

• Profit focus

• Dependence on suppliers and customers

• Eligibility for Federal assistance programs

• Codes and ordinances
Business Recovery Planning

FACT:
1 in 4 businesses never re-open their doors after a disaster
Businesses are encouraged to develop their own disaster recovery plans.

- **Business Continuity Plan Guidance**
- **Business Continuity Plan Template**
Planning Considerations

- Hazards and Risks
- Business Impact Analysis
- Preservation of Records
- Employee Training
- Emergency Supplies
- Coordination with Emergency Management
Recovery Assistance

Options for business recovery include:

• Insurance
• Private Loans
• State Assistance (DEED)
• Federal Assistance
• Special programs, such as business alliances and foundations
Businesses can also assist with recovery

- Lowe’s Heroes/Team Depot
  - 50 Team Depot volunteers at Brainerd Windstorm, 2015
  - Many Twin Cities restaurants feed responders, I-35W Bridge Collapse
  - Arctic Cat (Thief River Falls) sent 70 employees to assist with Roseau (Polaris) Flood Recovery in 2002
Unit Summary

• Describe the similarities and differences between recovery of the business sector and other sectors of the community

• Identify steps that businesses can take to help plan for recovery

• Identify sources of recovery assistance for the business sector
Unit 12

Planning and Community Development
Unit Objectives

- Describe the role and responsibilities of community planners in disaster recovery
- Identify the six community planning tools and techniques that can be applied in disaster recovery
The Role of Community Planning

- Analyze existing community development problems and issues
- Identify options and solutions
- Develop a vision for the community’s future
Six Planning Tools

1. General Plan and Elements
2. Zoning Ordinance
3. Subdivision Regulations
4. Capital Improvements Programming
5. Transfer of Development Rights
6. Mapping
General Plan and Elements

The Land Use or General Plan and Elements sets goals for these uses:

• Land Use
• Transportation
• Safety
• Public Utilities
• Open Space
Zoning Ordinance

A zoning ordinance identifies allowable land uses within the community
Subdivision is the process by which land is divided into smaller parcels.
Capital Improvements Programming

Capital improvements can help direct future growth or rebuilding
Transfer of Development Rights

Transfer of Development rights (TDR) may provide options during disaster recovery
Mapping

The Planning Department’s Geographic Information System (GIS) and mapping resources are valuable tools for recovery planning.
Unit Summary

• Describe the role and responsibilities of community planners in disaster recovery

• Identify the six community planning tools and techniques that can be applied in disaster recovery
UNIT 13

Administration
Unit Objectives

• Describe legal, financial, and staffing issues that occur at the local government level in disaster situations.

• Identify sources of financial and technical assistance available to local governments for disaster recovery.

• Describe the benefits of developing and implementing documentation and recordkeeping procedures for disaster recovery.
Legal Issues

Ensure all legal documents are approved by your legal department.
Financing Issues

Be aware of your share and how to finance it.
Financing Recovery

Sometimes it is necessary for local governments to obtain funding from a variety of sources such as:

- Arrangements with local banks
- General obligation bonds
- Revenue bonds
- Restructuring the local budget
Insurance is the First Option

Insure vulnerable properties against potential loss.
Federal Disaster Assistance

FEMA Programs:
- Individual Assistance
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation
- National Flood Insurance Program

Other Federal Programs:
- Small Business Administration
- Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Other Programs
Activity: Assistance Programs Review

Purpose:
To locate information about disaster assistance programs.

Instructions:
Working in your table group, complete the following:

Use the State/Federal Disaster Assistance Program Reference Guide:
– Summarize the disaster assistance programs assigned to your table group using the format provided.
– Select a spokesperson and be ready to report in 15 minutes.
Assign and train recovery staff.
Discussion: Staff Needs

What resources could help deal with the workload?

What can management do about morale/stress?

What can management do to provide for local government disaster workers who are also disaster survivors?
Unit Summary

• Describe legal, financial, and staffing issues that occur at the local government level in disaster situations

• Identify sources of financial and technical assistance available to local governments for disaster recovery

• Describe the benefits of developing and implementing documentation and recordkeeping procedures for disaster recovery
Unit 14

Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
Unit Objectives

• Identify the components of a pre-disaster recovery plan

• Describe the process for adopting a plan

• Identify needed improvements to an existing pre-disaster recovery plan
Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

What is a pre-disaster recovery plan?
Activity: Review Sample Plan

Purpose:
To assess the applicability of the sample plan to participants’ communities.

Instructions:
Work with the others at your table.
Answer the following questions:

1) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the sample plan?
2) What elements of the sample plan might be applicable or useful for your community?
3) What changes could you make to strengthen your existing plan?
4) If you don’t have a pre-disaster recovery plan, what elements would you include in an outline of such a plan for your community?

Select a spokesperson and be prepared to present your group’s findings in 20 minutes.
Adopting a Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

• Disaster recovery plan or annex may be required by State law
• Recent events or threats may support development of a plan
• Successful planning efforts have an advocate or “champion”
Adopting Your Plan

What challenges do you face in developing and adopting a pre-disaster recovery plan or annex?

Who has developed a pre-disaster recovery plan and how did you convince elected officials to support and adopt it?
## Recovery Checklist Item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recovery Checklist Item</th>
<th>Have It</th>
<th>Research and Adopt/Develop (Task Assigned to:)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish/implement program on non-conforming structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establish policy/program on abandoned or unsafe structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify and evaluate alternative types of construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>License and monitor building contractors conducting both repair work and new construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement established building permit process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determine how construction fraud will be handled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determine if/how volunteers may be used to augment contractors in rebuilding residents having no insurance coverage or are underinsured</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit Summary

- Identify the components of a pre-disaster recovery plan
- Describe the process for adopting a plan
- Identify needed improvements to an existing pre-disaster recovery plan
Unit Objectives

• Review the course goals and objectives.
• Provide feedback on and evaluation of the course.
Course Goals

• Increase local government awareness of issues involved in disaster recovery.

• Provide a forum for discussion of “lessons learned” in disaster recovery at the local level.

• Promote the development of a pre-disaster recovery plan.
Congratulations!!

You are now a recovery genius.