

Preparing to Lead in Local Disaster Recovery

Understanding Your Role in Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning

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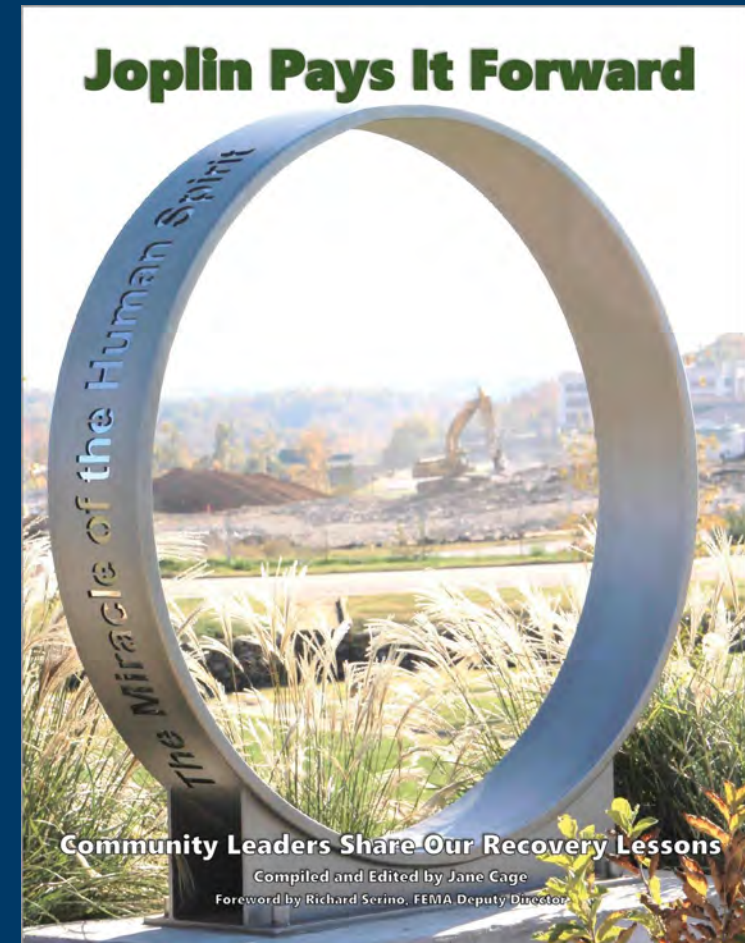
Steps to Building Recovery Resilience

- Step 1: Organization
 - The first failure or success point and the key to a sustainable, long-term process.
- Step 2. Recovery Planning
 - Whole community representation
 - Identify objectives
 - Prioritize
- Step 3. Managing Recovery
 - Dealing with changes
 - What is meant by “long term”
- Sector/Function Specific Recovery
 - Economic, Housing, Cultural, Natural, Health, Infrastructure, Government



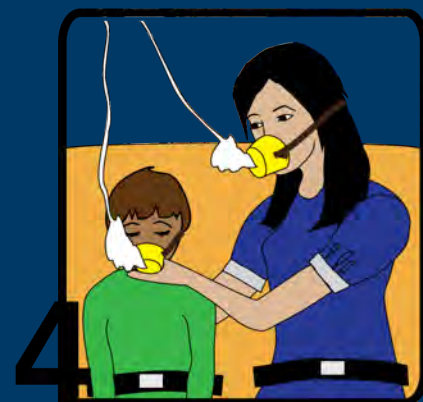
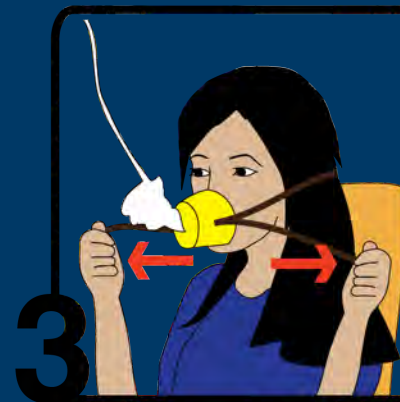
Successful Community Recovery in Action

- Case Study: Joplin, MO
- Case Study: Broadmoor, New Orleans



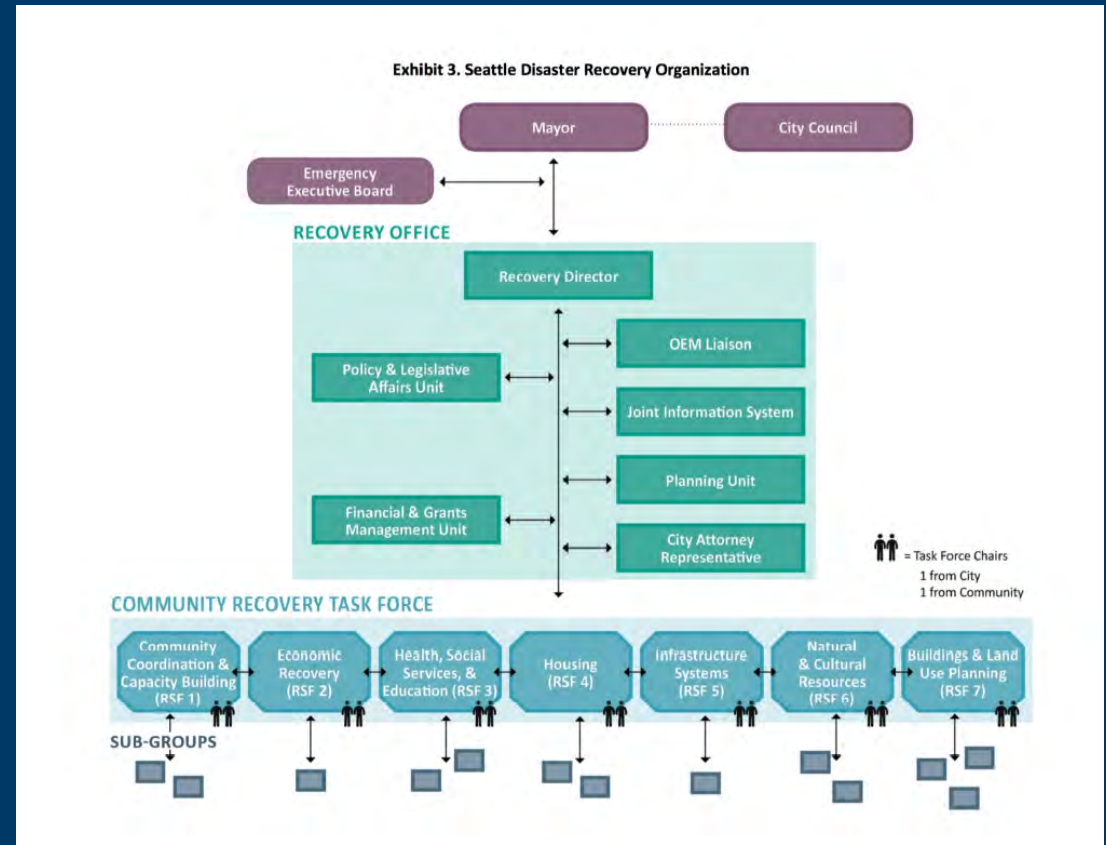
Secure Your Own Mask First...

- Identify your role in the community and in a potential recovery.
- Complete continuity planning – the first recovery plan!
- Update insurance policies.
- Develop partnerships with other governments and national organizations.
- Participate in existing processes.
 - many mandatory plans require a public outreach component and can be used to pre-plan for a more resilient recovery.



Preparing a Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

- Levels of Effort – Basic:
 - Build a post-disaster recovery stakeholder structure.
 - Build relationships with other governments, national voluntary organizations.
 - Identify who will lead recovery in your community.
 - Develop recovery awareness within the community and discuss assumptions about recovery with elected representatives and other officials.



Preparing a Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

- Levels of Effort - Intermediate
 - Formalize relationships with other governments; national and regional voluntary organizations.
 - Start a Community Organizations Active in Disasters group.
 - Build resilience concepts in existing planning processes.
 - Expand relationships between local governments and community groups.

Table-1: Primary Recovery Partner Efforts	Recovery Support Areas					
Affordable Housing Alliance: Home Goods Replacement Assistance				●		
American Red Cross	●	●	●	●		
ArtHelps	●		●			
Barnegat Bay Partnership						●
Caregiver Volunteers of Central Jersey			●			
Catholic Charities Diocese of Trenton			●	●		
Children's Home Society of New Jersey			●			
Church of the Brethren – Disaster Ministries			●			
Community Disaster Loan Program	●					
Disaster Relief – FEMA			●	●	●	
Environment NJ						●
Federal Highway Administration funding					●	
FEMA Housing Assistance				●		
Flood Mitigation studies						●
Fund for Restoration of Multifamily Housing (FRM)				●		
Fund for Restoration of Multifamily Housing – Public Housing Authority Set-Aside Program (FRM-PHA)				●		
Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation	●		●			●
Green Acres Program – Blue Acres		●		●		●
Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMGP, PDM, FMA)	●			●	●	●
Hometown Heroes			●	●		
Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve	●				●	●
JCP&L equipment upgrades					●	
Lunch Break Inc.			●			
Marine Trades Association of NJ Recovery & Relief Fund Grants		●			●	
National Boating Infrastructure Grant (NBIG) program					●	
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Competitive Grant Program						●
National Flood Insurance Program (Local maps at FEMA Region II Coastal Analysis and Mapping)	●			●		
Neighborhood and Community Revitalization Program (EDA Program)	●	●				

Preparing a Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

- Levels of Effort - Advanced:
 - Adopt a recovery plan or recovery ordinance.
 - Rebuilding policies and procedures
 - Developing advanced contracts and mutual aid
 - Training and exercises for government and residents
 - Review and maintain the plan
 - Build recovery into other local plans (comprehensive, land use, mitigation)
 - Request recovery training from your state emergency management agency.
 - Create a rainy day fund for disaster recovery or mitigation purposes.
 - Start the conversation about how you will prioritize after specific incidents.
 - Be aware: this is politically difficult (consider the New Orleans Lower 9th Ward case).

More Information

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- EMD Disaster Recovery Resource Page
 - http://mil.wa.gov/recovery_

Day 2

Key Concepts and Workshop

Critical Concepts

- Preconditions for Recovery
 - Utilities, community will, leadership
- Individual decisions define recovery, we work to influence those decisions.
 - Decentralized planning with simultaneous efforts are historically most effective.
- Media visibility brings resources.
- Business recovery leads to community stability.
- Pre-existing relationships between jurisdictions lead to successful recovery of government functions.
- Leverage ongoing or existing plans to plan for recovery, both before and after a disaster.

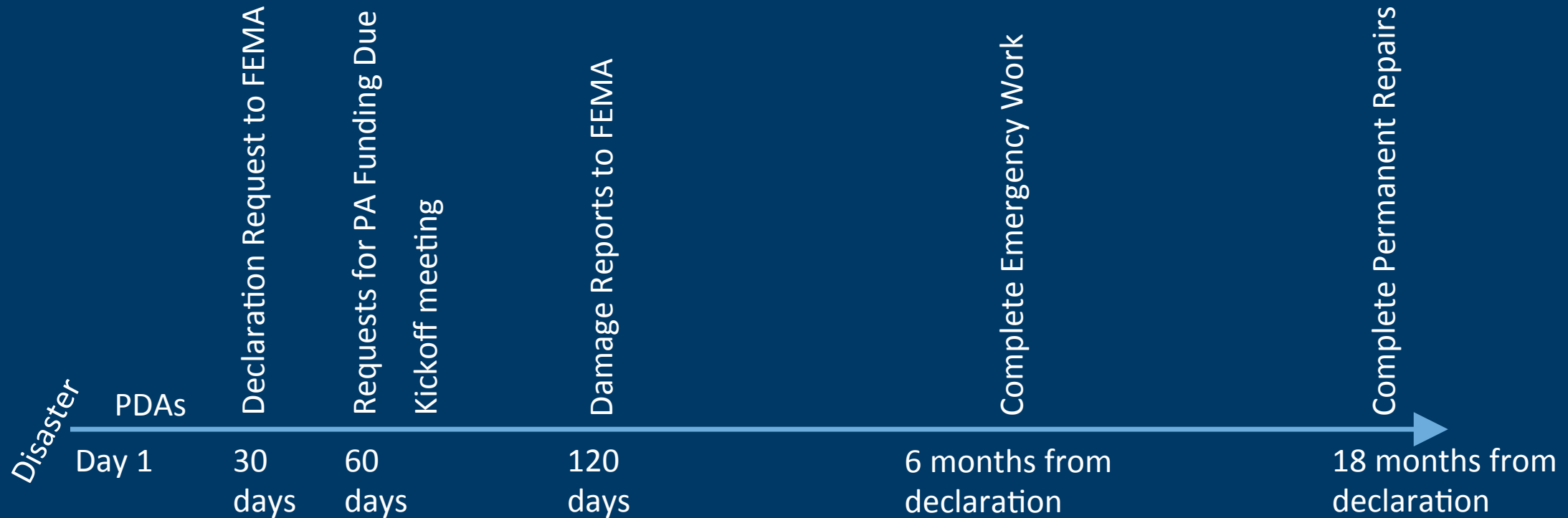
Pillars of a Successful, Community-Driven Process

- Community involvement exists beyond the project team into planning and in plan implementation.
- There is a structured process that intentionally brings together the whole community.
- Residents drive to what they want their community to be like.
- Set realistic expectations.
- Keep people living in the area.
- Don't wait for the state/city/feds to save your community.

Who Funds Recovery?

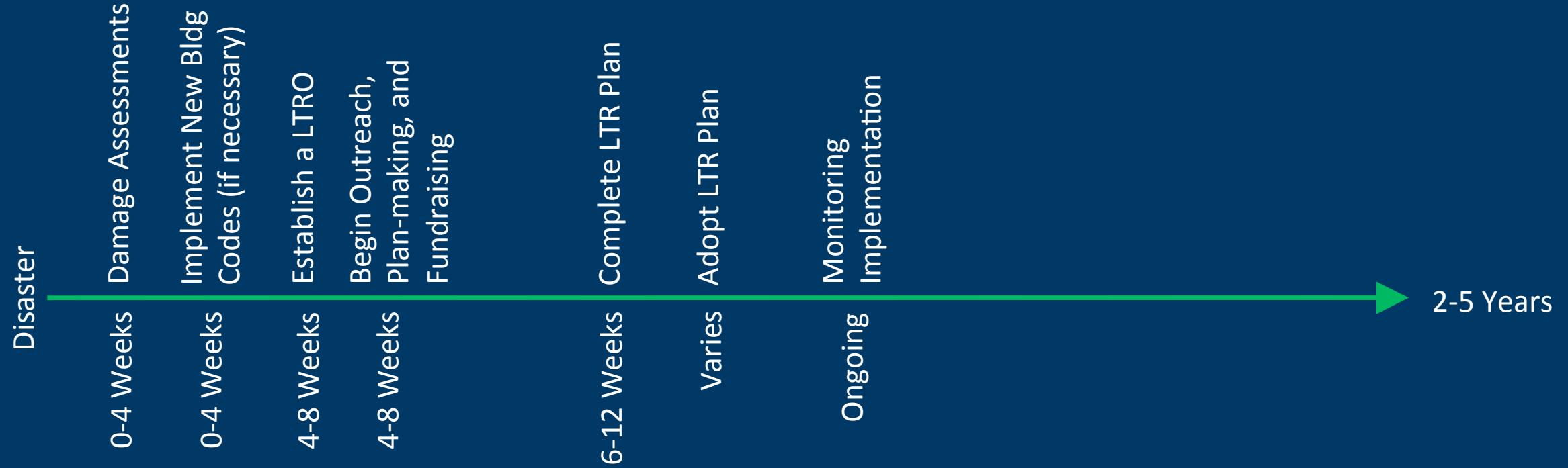
- FEMA
- HBUD
- SBA
- US DOT
- USDA
- EDA
- Insurance
- Private businesses
- Philanthropic organizations

Sample Timeline: Public Assistance Program



All dates are approximate

Sample LTRO Timeline



All dates are approximate

Exercise 1 – Timeline of Partnerships

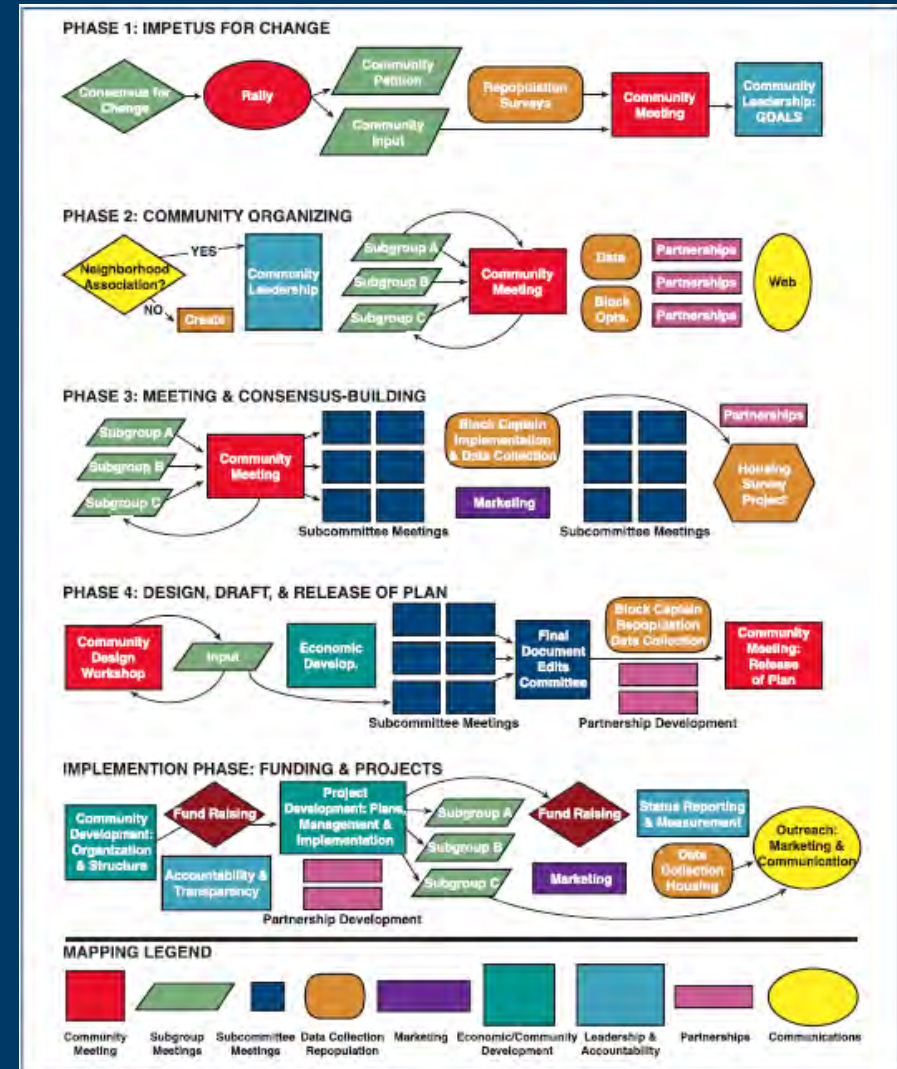
- What needs to happen in order to recover?
 - What is the timeline for each action?
- Who are the partners that make this possible?
- Where are the chokepoints – places where multiple processes converge and compete for resources?

Building a Long-Term Recovery Program

1. Assessing the need
2. Selecting an overall leader and outlining a program
3. Secure outside support
4. Establish public information campaign
5. Reach consensus on the vision for the community and get buy-in to move forward
6. Identify the issues and opportunities
7. Articulate vision and set goals
8. Identify and prioritize projects
9. Develop a plan
10. Choose project champions
11. Prepare a funding strategy
12. Implement the plan
13. Update the plan

Exercise 2 – The Local Process

- This is an alternative way of viewing the local recovery planning process.
- The focus distills FEMA's 13 points and focuses on neighborhood actions.
- Challenge: in groups, develop your own recovery process maps. Feel free to use FEMA's 13 steps or Broadmoor's 5 phases.



Final Discussion Question

- When should you derail a planning process?
- When should you check your objections and allow a process to continue (albeit an imperfect one)?

Thank You!

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