

The Community Preparedness Webinar Series Presents...
Introduction to the National Disaster Recovery Framework
Recorded November 8, 2011

Presenters:

Deb Ingram

Assistant Administrator
Recovery Directorate, FEMA

Matt Campbell

Capacity Building Branch Chief, Planning Division
Recovery Directorate, FEMA

David Ives

Sustainability Coordinator
Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

Esmeralda Pereira

Deputy Director for Recovery Coordination
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Shelly Shafer

Disaster Program Manager
Contingency Operations Directorate, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Laura McClure

Acting Chief Disaster and National Security Officer
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development

Marcus Coleman

Program Specialist
Individual & Community Preparedness Division, FEMA

Transcript

Note: This transcript is based on a live captioning transcript, so there may be errors in the text.

>> Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the Community Preparedness Webinar Series. I will now pass it on to my colleague, Sean Freeman for technical.

>> Welcome to the Community Preparedness Webinar Series. Today we are going to go through the National Disaster Recovery Framework. Please turn your speakers up so that you may hear the webinar. There is no call-in line. The webinar is free and open to the public. After the presentation, there will be a question and answer period and stick around and you will have your questions answered by the presenter. This webinar will be recorded and there will be a transcript available in one day or so. We will post that on the Citizen Corps website at www.citizencorps.gov/news/webcasts. Thank you very much and I will pass it back to Marcus.

>> Thank you and my name is Marcus, program specialist for FEMA -- I would like to welcome you all to the National Disaster Recovery Framework webinar. We have a host of special guests from the departments ranging from the Department of Commerce, US Department of Human Services, US Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Housing and Urban Development and here at FEMA. We will start by introducing our lead presenter, Deb Ingram who is the assistant administrator.

>> Thanks, Marcus, good afternoon, everyone. We are pleased to have the opportunity to talk with you this afternoon about the National Disaster Recovery Framework that was [audio not understandable] of this year. I would like to thank the lead agency for the recovery support functions for participating with us in today's call. Marcus, I don't know if we have a number of people at at this point.

>> We are approaching past 700.

>> Over 700 people still coming in. Representing really the whole community. State, tribal and local government offices, faith-based organization, voluntary organization, NGOs and congressional offices. Welcome to you all and we are happy to have with us today. We are -- this document because it was collaboratively developed for the whole community, but also because it provides a focus for how the nation will approach recovery planning, coordination and leadership in the future. Why do we step is the framework? Recent history has shown us that as a nation, we have not been as effective as we could be in addressing disaster recovery challenges. The challenge based during the operation -- all levels of document from improve guidance and training, and doctrine for executing recovery operation, established an efficient recovery organizations with clear leadership, defined roles and responsibilities. In addition, the end he are at the lines with a long-standing national response framework which of course addresses doing disaster response and sheer stick same key features such as the ability to scale to the nature and size of the disaster, establishing an operational structure and developing a common planning framework. The Recovery Frameworks also meets the congressional directive in 2006 to develop the National Recovery Strategy. And the most important step in the implementation of the presidential policy PPD8 national preparedness by establishing the first of five framework requirements. The other four are response, prevention, protection and mitigation. How is the Framework going to help

us in transforming the recovery? it will promote the establishment of post-disaster organizations that will help us more effectively manage and coordinate our recovery operations. It forges a common understanding of and all levels of government to define roles and responsibilities, policies and critical recovery and established critical priorities ideally prior to the next disaster. It creates a scalable and flexible coordination structure. As a result, community recovery will be a more deliberative and transparent process with full consideration given to the underserved population. Recovery support will be more effectively coordinated meaning to the board in the conflicting overlapping programs or closing gaps and bringing all appropriate players to the table with the lead federal a Vince agency not within local recovery manager. There will be a stronger more focused recovery leadership at the state, tribal and local levels supported by strong federal recovery leadership. Grew out from that and the RF process as we have worked with all of you from developing the things and inclusive of a ports efforts, programs and policy, leadership and unity of effort and all levels. The benefits of pre-disaster planning and post was that disaster planning and then needs to define milestones for the recovery process. There were nine group principles that were determined as part of the process that we conducted a couple years ago when we started this effort. I wanted you to see them here. I will not go through them all, but in particular, I want you to know that we have individual and family empowerment, all the way up to leadership, public information, psychological and emotional recovery. Really, all aspects of recovery for the community and individuals are contemplated in the Framework. I will go to talk about some of the key elements. The first one is leadership. In addition to the nine core principles we just looked at, the Framework establishes three key elements. The first is leadership. It identifies the specific recovery leadership positions designed to allow for more concentrated focus on community recovery. These include local disaster recovery managers and state or traveled disaster coordinators as well as federal disaster recovery coordinators. The federal role is to bring together the federal resources to support the recovery effort at the local state levels and tribal levels. These leaders were to write a point for -- incorporating into the decision process and monitoring the need for adjustments and assistance where necessary and feasible throughout the entire recovery process. The next key element is really pre- and post-disaster recovery planning. Pre-disaster planning as you can see it enables effective coordination of recovery activities and expedites a unified recovery effort. Post-disaster planning forms the foundation for allocating resources and provides a benchmark for progress. Simply put, both pre- and post-disaster planning are key to a low rate orchestrated process at the state, local and tribal level. You will see just the recovery support functions which are key elements number three, I will not talk about them now because we've got our recovery support functions needs with us today to talk about them. We will move to the next slide, this is a pictoral, for that NDRF, it shows the relationship between the federal level, federal writ disaster coordinator, the six RSS, this is a scalable so I community may or may not decide to use se them all, the relationship between the coordinator in the state or tribal coordinator and then working through the State recovery support function and structure which may or may not mirror the federal recovery support functions working with the local disaster recovery work organization to have a more effective recovery operation. Marcus, with that we will turn it over to Matt.

>> Thank you very much. I would like to introduce Matt Campbell who serves as the capacity building branch chief for the planning division and the recovery director here at FEMA.

>> I wanted to cover quickly the community planning capacity building recovery support function. That function is led by FEMA. The admission of that support function is to coordinate the support, technical financial and capacity support that helps rebuild -- community planning resource at the state, territorial, the before and after disasters. That support focuses on enhancing government capacities to effectively plan for, manage, implement or catastrophic disasters. The emphasis is on coordination of the support. Like all the other RSF, we are not directly delivering this assistance, we are supporting the support of the partner in agency organizations and the focal point is on that recovery capacity at the community level. As well as state and tribal, territorial.

The partners to the community planning capacity building recovery support function as I mentioned, FEMA is the coordinating agency and also the primary agency. FEMA brings to this RSF its capability for post- disaster recovery planning assistance. Some of you may be familiar with FEMA ESF 14 longtime community efforts with that same capacity. Other primary agency the Housing and Urban Development, department who has a community planning resources and great capability around regional offices. Other support agencies would be the Corporation for National Community Service, Department of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Department of Interior, Justice, Transportation, Treasury, Agriculture, Labor and Health and Human Services, EPA, and Small Business Administration. There's a large number of partners and reflects the capacity and the resources within the federal agency not necessarily disaster related programs, but a whole variety of activity that is from sustainability, urban planning, economic development planning. A lot of programs focus on state and local support. We are looking to leverage the capacities of those different agencies and the programs and bring them to bear in this coordination group as I mentioned to support that mission which is building a planning and organizational capacity at the state and tribal and local government.

These points are the primary focal areas of this recovery support function. The first item, need, issued and resource identification, as well as communication, information sharing among partners. This group is a coordination body looking at leveraging those capacities and resources to bring them to bear. The focal point would be organization, planning, leadership, management and capacity building in that local level. Mitigation folks may have coined the term -- poverty is local ended disaster circle, recovery starts at the local level and solid organizational and capacity and planning focus is essential. One of the key areas that this recovery support portion would be interfacing with would be the local recovery manager. Our experience with prior efforts would be that lacking leadership and lacking a strong central focal point is a root of some of the challenges that arise legal in the this focus will focus on leveraging those resources. Second point, assessment and analysis of local jurisdictions and communities that will be challenged with organizing, planning and managing recovery. One of the key elements of the other RSFs immediately after the event is to identify what the issues are in the focal point in the event. This assessment of analysis will help us target resources to those most challenged jurisdictions and communities. The third point, contributing action and support strategies for the FERC which is the federal disaster recovery coordinator, the preparation of action plans and recovery support strategy. This recovery support function would identify key recommendations. For example, which partners may be most appropriate to engage in a support structure. How to leverage for example, regional planning commissions that may be functioning in certain states. How to engage professional organizations that

may have resources that can be applied. The next point, coordination and leveraging of CPC be related recovery resources to eight states in supporting needs of its communities. The focal point will be working with states to leverage those capacities. In our recovery environment, we have often seen a wide range of partners that are not effectively included. I previously mentioned professional organizations that have become involved. For example the International City Management for American Planning Association or National Association of Development Organizations. All of those organizations bring with them capacity and support for local government planning and management and states have not necessarily been able to take advantage of those resources. This function will facilitate that. It can also build on that FEMA disaster planning assistance capability I mentioned. By using those other organizations. There will be some efforts to develop predisaster enhance relationships with the various national level organization and partners that might be able to support community recovery. And last but not least, implementation support and monitor progress. An example, work with the consul and foundations that is often a key enabler of a lot of recovery activities and s and community organizing after an event. How to work with that resource to leverage their presence and membership to continue to support communities through the long tail of recovery. That is my conclusion.

>> Thank you very much, Mark. Next up, we have David Ives. I hope I pronounced that name correctly. He serves as the sustainability coordinator for the economic development coordination at the US Department of Commerce.

>> They Economic RSF is focused on organizing a long-term sustainable at sustainable recovery effort to effectively support communities challenged by the consequences of disasters. It is important that significant effort is made in advance of the disaster to build community resiliency. For that reason they Economic RSF is designed to be used as a vehicle for enhancing federal interagency coordination, communication and collaboration in both the pre- and post- disaster time frames. This enhance coordination capability is intended to support the capacity of state, territorial, nonprofit and private sector and deliver a long-term perspective and multidimensional strategy capable of supporting economic recovery and enhancing community with saliency. Economic RSF is intended to facilitate economic recovery not drive it. Most economic development efforts, recovery needs to be a community driven bottom-up approach.

The Department of Commerce to the US economic development administration is according agency for the economic RSF and serves as a coordinator of agents are recovery activities. Some key coordination activities include activating deploying and coordinating efforts of primary agencies in supporting organization to ensure the deployment of resources to the disaster air impacted area, working to apply integrate plans to develop predisaster the most effectively leverage resources and recovery needs while aggressively integrating private sector to facilitate early and that their engagement, developing an interagency action plan for each disaster to ensure that coordinated action. Incorporating mitigation measures into the development of following a disaster to build community back stronger to minimize future risks. Working closely with local community leadership who -- long-term during disaster recovery. Building upon the relationship developed during the predisaster planning. And finally maintaining robust accessible to mitigation throughout the process between the federal government and all other partners.

The economic RSF serves as an aggregator and integrator of valuable economic impact information. It can take the form of data -- things along those lines. This initial impact assessment will provide a quick synopsis of major issues and concerns including economic baseline of the affected geography which include things like Joe McGrath geographic, and the graphic, employment, actual and projected issues and damage and uncertainties aligned to the -- recovery consideration. Each agency predicted for recovery -- actions or recommendations and the impact assessment it will also direct future activities and drive the development of recovery action plan. Potential short-term actions may include identifying cash flow issues both businesses and individuals, supporting insurance claim processing, supporting business reopening, identifying funding sources to support the building. Potential intermediate and long-term action of the economic RSF may include implement and recovery efforts, facilitating supporting an economic diversification, encouraging outside investment, introducing the post-disaster to a predisaster focus.

>> All right thank you very much, David. Next we have Esmeralda Pereira. Deputy director for the coordination of the office of -- preparedness and response health and human services division. Esmeralda.

>> Thank you. I appreciate you all pulling this webinar together. We had a couple of different rollout sessions with a smaller group in the Framework, it is good to have such significant and big discussion from the state and local representatives were dealing with recovery on a day-to-day basis in their communities. I am the current deputy director -- assistant -- in response for emergency support function under the National Response Framework. Our mission is to be the country in preparing and responding to a recovering from that affects of emergency and disasters. Recovery is part of -- continuing responsibility and placing recovery coordination and promote strong awareness during response and transition from response to recovery which the framework recognizes it will be overlap in response and recovery. Also promotes the preparedness and planning efforts in considered incorporate recovery into those because it needs to be full circle back from the post- disaster, post-recovery into the pre-planning for the next disaster. As you can see, the mission for the health and social services recovery support function is for the government to assist locally led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, healthcare and social services network to promote their resilience, health and well-being of affected individuals and communities. Also recognize the importance of state and tribes in the recovery process and the need for multiple levels of government and nongovernmental sector to participate in recovery efforts. With some of the other recovery functions, if you are looking to transition from response to recovery, there is not a necessarily a one-to-one BSF to to RSF transition. Desolate health and social services recovery function and corporis emergency support function public, health and medical and parts of six which is mass care emergency assistance, housing and human services parts of three public Works and engineering and parts of 11 articles are and natural resources. On slide two, you will see a whole list of the partner agencies in our recovery support functions. The primary agency is reporting agencies. Many of them you will see across multiple recovery support functions because there is an interdisciplinary role in many areas we are working on. Some partners are not necessarily folks that have necessarily a role and response, but in certainly in recovery in their existing programs and authorities, have something to bring to the table to support the community. Also I wanted to bring

attention to the core of capability which appears in both the Recovery Framework and Presidential Policy Directive, the National Preparedness Goal that is vetted out. The ability to restore and improve health and social services network to promote their resilience, health which includes public health, behavioral health and medical services, independence and well-being of the community. Several of the speakers have talked about the importance that one of the opportunities that exist in recovery is the opportunity to improve things and making them better than they were before. In this role, we are seeking not just to support communities of stays as they restore services, but to improve what was there before if possible. To do those, several consistent themes across multiple RSFs in the pre- and post-disaster today, developing strategies and planning, in advance of the recovery and transition between response and recovery and from recovery to steady state. And in health and social services, the strategy considered the needs and response and recovery workers, children, seniors, people with disabilities, people with optional needs, people with limited English proficiency and underserved population because those individuals may have the need for particular health or social services. Intending situational awareness during a response so that needs and issues are identified and there's analysis of impact of the particular disaster in the particular community that has been impacted. Developing plans and implementing plans for recovery after an event. Establishing communication and information mechanism without partners certainly a core principle across the entire Framework. Coordinating and leveraging resources. The Recovery Framework mentioned several outcomes we are looking for that highlights the desire and restore capacity and resilience of the central health services that consider behavioral system, the needs of particular individuals and groups I mentioned. Assist in the continuing of services and reconnecting displaced populations with essential health and social services. Leveraging existing resources and programs. There are no new authorities for resources in the recovery framework. It is not -- many of our departments and agencies have been involved in recovery before. That is not new. But what is new is the way that we go about this and is better coordination across the federal government within our own agencies and program to bring those resources to bear where possible to support communities in recovery.

>> Thank you very much. Next up we have Shelly Shafer who is the disaster program manager from the contingency operations directorate out of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

>> Thank you, and thank you everyone, I'm excited to share the information regarding the interception system you simply put, the mission of infrastructure systems is to support expedited and effective restoration and recovery of infrastructure system. The infrastructure systems are stuff that's complement to the response and short-term recovery efforts that take place under the National Response Framework or NRF. As a response mission began to wane, infrastructure systems will facilitate long-term infrastructure recovery operations. I also want to note that the IS RSF is expected to deploy early in the response phase in order to shape long-term efforts early on and will pass appropriate response and short-term recovery agencies to ensure a seamless transition between response and recovery operation. As you can see, the IS RSF is comprised of several key federal departments agencies that will support infrastructure restoration recovery is primary and supporting agencies. As a coordinating agency for the IS RSF, the US Army Corps of Engineers provides coordination and oversight to the IS RSF. His primary responsibility is to ensure effective communication and collaboration among

the primary supporting agencies as well as all the other partners and stakeholders that include not limited to tribal, state, local, private sector and nongovernmental organizations. The infrastructure has kind of an interesting challenge and that much of the infrastructure that is owned and operated throughout the United States is owned and operated by the private sector. So that partnership with the product private sector and some local owners and operators is key to the success of this mission. The primary agencies are designated based on the relevant authorities, roles and resources or capabilities related to the recovery of the systems. Primary agencies are responsible for identifying and coordinating relevant programs and capabilities to support recovery, working with local jurisdiction to include for dissipating in and coordinating interagency assessment or support teams as necessary, and providing technical assistance and information required to help communities identify recovery needs and establish its infrastructure system priorities. Lastly supporting the organization includes those agencies and departments that have specific capabilities are resources that will support other recovery of the infrastructure systems.

There are five key cases or actions that the infrastructure systems will undertake -- in that post- disaster environment. The first of these is communication and information sharing. In keeping with the principles of the NDRF, the infrastructure RSF is meant to support the recovery process at all times. As such, all information gathered and produce will be in coordination with and shared with appropriate tribal, state and local governments and the private sector to the greatest extent possible. Road activation, RSF agency so designate a point of contact based locally, at a field office formally to handle an information request or needs that may arise during recovery. The intent is to that there will be a primary point of contact for each specific agency engaged in recovery using DOT for an example if there's a transportation of recovery issues or action that needs to take place, there will be a DOT point of contact that the locals and states will be able to work with directly to heighten facilitation of that recovery.

Secondly, that IS RSF, and the other five RSFs will work with impacted communities to develop an impacted needs assessment report. You have heard several folks mentioned this report. The -- and post-incident response damage assessment to develop infrastructure recovery needs assessment that will feed into the overall FERC report. In all circumstances, we will do our best to limit the burden on the communities. It will be there in gauging all the recovery activities. One of the core activities of the IS RSF is the involvement of infrastructure system recovery action plan. Similar to what economic development mentioned. This plan will be unique to these communities and will address specific infrastructure recovery actions and will be accomplishing in collaboration with both local, states and all the appropriate agencies and private sector. This plan will also seek to enhance future resiliency and mitigate future damages or further damages due to future events. In the final stages of development of the infrastructure systems recovery action plan, the partners will coordinate to Everest disaster systems and other relevant federal programs as well as resources and capabilities that may be available from government and nonprofit -- and private sector sources. This will aid in implementing, that is the need to the RSF, to make sure we can integrating collaborate and take the best advantage of any of those resources available to local communities in the states. Last but not least, the IS RSF will continue to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the IS-RAP. We will monitor the delivery of federal program assistance, minimize potential for ways, conflicts and confusion. It will also work with the state

to assist the community in measuring the progress of long-term recovery against the established goals and milestones to identify additional support and the sooner course adjustments. I will turn it back to you.

>> Thank you very much. I will now would like to pass it over to Laura McClure who is the acting chief disaster of national security officer for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

>> Thank you. I really appreciate the opportunity to be here today and thanks to FEMA for hosting and very excited about the large number of folks across the country that are joining us today. We are very much looking forward, we have been testing these concepts in the field and working closely with you as we go forward so we can implement the Framework in a way that help improve recovery and gifts of value to the people who are working in communities. First I want to start with the mission of the house and recovery support function. It is to help coordinate and facilitate the delivery of federal resources to support local state and tribal governments. In a rehabilitation and reconstruction of district housing and also when possible to look at the development of new types of housing. It's its core, this is really to support communities as they work to develop long-term housing plans. This means we are working closely with communities that they assess and prioritize what their post-disaster housing needs are as they look across the full range of community and what the population needs are, what types of housing best for them. Also an opportunity to address long-standing housing challenges that may be part of the community. At the core, some of the goals we are looking out for the house and recovery support function are to help strengthen the housing market following the disaster. To work with communities to help meet the needs for quality affordable housing in their communities. Also to see if there's an opportunity to use housing as a means our platform to help improve quality of life for disaster victims. Also looking at how we can use the house and recovery support function to help build communities that are inclusive and sustainable and incorporate the long-term disaster mitigation measures that I know many of you are working to do today. It will take a look at the next slide. The strength of the recovery, Housing RSF is -- builds on the expertise of across the federal government and with the NGOs and the private sector as well. HUD is a coordinating agency, and there are four, our colleagues at FEMA, Justice and Agriculture. They are there are 10 supporting agencies as well. The other strength is the house and recovery support function works very closely with the state led housing task force. This is really the opportunity for us to work with NGOs and private sector and have a diverse group and entities that are involved in thinking about the needs of the community and helping to plan how to best address them. I want to share with you a little bit of some of the two under the house and recovery support functions, both before and after the disaster. Before a disaster, it would include working closely with local, state and tribal governments and the state led housing task force and building along some of the good work that has been done in the national disaster housing strategy. And also the joint housing solution group that FEMA and many of the regions have been working very closely on a number of new ideas for housing. Also to identify strategies and options that could work in a wide range of disasters. And looking at aspects of how planning, zoning, design, logistics, financing and other elements of planning for disaster housing. This is also an opportunity before a disaster to build a look at opportunities to better build in sensibility, resilience, mitigation measures and work closely with communities as they work on regular community plans. Also post-disaster, and the housing recovery support function is activated, it is

an opportunity to bring together all the existing resources and the role is to sport communities, not to do the housing and provide that sporting role. An opportunity to coordinate and leverage the resources available across the federal government to make sure the resources are coming together to assist local, state, tribal entities. Also an opportunity for us to work together to look at and support decisions regarding land use, housing location and the community and other types of difficult choices that communities will be making. Just a broad overview, our long-term goal is to the post-disaster, work together and to create strong, sustainable and inclusive communities. I will turn it back to you.

>> We will conclude with the system administration Deb Ingram, will cover the -- an additional implementation.

>> The Department of Interior has the lead for the natural and cultural resources for recovery support function, they were not able to be with us today. I will give you a quick overview of this support function. It's responsible for coordinating departments and agencies working together to provide information and assistance community seeking to preserve, protect, conserve, rehabilitate and cover and restore national and cultural resources during recovery. The mission is to integrate federal assets and capabilities so that we can help state and tribal and local governments address their long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after a large-scale or catastrophic incident. The function or core capability for this recovery support function is the ability to protect our natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate actions and to restore them with consistent with post-disaster community priorities in compliance with appropriate laws. This shows the various agencies involved in this RSF. The Department of Interior is the coordinating agency, primary agencies include interior, FEMA and the EPA. A variety of supporting agencies, many of you have seen in the earlier slides. You are some different ones here, Council of Environmental Quality, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Library of Congress, National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the Heritage Preservation. That shows a wide variety of partners that are going to support in this effort.

I hope that you could only hear from the presentation this afternoon that we are focused across the recovery support functions on the community. The needs of the community, assisting the community to assess, the impact and assist their option and to support them in their recovery process. It really is at the community level that the decision priority needs to be established and it's this possibility of the federal government and all of us working on that and the RF to support the community to bring the resources to their. Esmeralda Pereira mentioned we have no -- associated with the effort, but what we are tried to do is to bring together a whole host of federal resources available and working in your community day in and day out. And maximize those to sport recovery. To drive the implementation of the NDRF we will be hosting a series of rollout workshops over the next several months we are currently developing the schedule for those. I can tell you that the first one has been scheduled for December 1st in New Orleans. That one is definitely in the books. The others are under development and I will give you the website in a minute where you can keep track of our progress they get scheduled. We certainly hope that you will participate. There will be much like the forums we held when we kicked off this effort about two years ago and that they will engage every sector of the community. We really want to encourage full community participation, the Golden's efforts is to bring together the community, local, state, tribal,

federal partners whatever location where ever we are to start that networking, dialogue and hopefully to walk away from that session with some additional people that you can work with or action items that you want to follow up for your community, your tribe, state. Really want to get some work started here. Our campaign to rollout will be accompanied by our capacity building efforts that will enable every FEMA region working with our federal partners at their regional state and community level to support state and communities in the implementation of the NDRF concepts and principles. The efforts to engage the whole community and design of this foundational document we think will greatly advance the nation's ability to deal with the aftermath of disasters particularly those in the large-scale and catastrophic. We think the framework will help further our efforts to improve disaster resilience and recovery and almost everybody when they talk about the recovery support functions, talked about resilience, recovery and mitigation. And to better support our partners in supporting and achieving successful disaster recoveries. We look forward to working with you each of you on this effort to understand your recovery priorities in your needs and to work together to collectively identify and share those best practices and strategies that lead to effective community recovery and individual recovery. I think that is the key if we can start and capture these practices and share them, and they will be available to everyone. Here is her website, [FEMA.gov/recoveryframework](https://www.fema.gov/recoveryframework). We invite you to go there and you can see our various partners. If you go to the website you will have not only be able to download your own copy of the National Disaster Recovery Framework, but you will also be able to see some other useful resources that will be posting in this website from time to time including our rollout schedule. And we will also be available on the www.CitizenCorps.gov website. Marcus, I think that concludes our briefing and we will be ready to take some questions now.

>> I will pass it over to -- that will explain how the question-and-answer period works. Just a reminder to everyone, December 1st will be the first one to connect with the NDRF.

>> The pod in the middle, here is where you will type your questions. Bear in mind that there are many different questions and many different people, it takes a second to repost the questions. In an answer to a question we always get, this webinar will be recorded and we will have a transcript available on our website. That's www.CitizenCorps.gov/news/webcast. We should be getting questions from all three rooms. We have 750 people spread over three virtual rooms. Just a note to you, we might have an interjection from one of our facilitators in those rooms.

We will start off with Manny who asked, how are the RSFs prioritized post- disaster?

>>This is Deb Ingram. I will start with that and see if anybody wants to chime in. How this will work is once a determination has been made to activate the National Disaster Recovery Framework or some aspect of it, we will establish a federal disaster recovery coordinator will work out of the field office working with the state and the local community or communities in the tried for -- to establish their priorities. It will be up to the communities and the state to establish how they want to proceed with the work. Whether they want to activate all of the RSFs or some portion of them. The community will also decide what their priorities are. If the community has been planning and probably that's a good place to get started. One of the things that we have observed as we have been test driving some of these concepts, and working on it, are the interdependencies of all these RSFs they do not work in stovepipes,

they work together because your economic recovery is that your housing and health and social services. I think planning is a really good place to start each one of them has an assessment and planning component as you noted. But really, we look to the community or the state to make the determination of how they would proceed. Matt, would you add anything to that?

>> Part of the rationale for having recovery broken into six areas is so that each area can get a focus simultaneously. All areas would be important for various reasons. From my prior experience in coordination activities, it is difficult to have a conversation about economic recoveries in the same room at the same table with 50 people when there's also discussion about interim housing. Bracing it into manageable components allow all the activities to be discussed. There might be the issue of priorities, is it one of RSF it may be activities within that sector. There's a post work together of course that would be the will for their leadership whether that the federal, state or local, it is a balance, choice of action. Breaking the discussion in a coordination effort into six smaller more manageable components provide the ability to view all of them simultaneously.

>> There have been a few questions whether or not the PowerPoint will be available after the webinar. I want to make a quick announcement that on the website, the same link that got you to the webinar on the linking page, there are links not only to the National Discovery Recovery Framework, there are attachments and resources and they can get point you information that and the transcript and PowerPoint will be available after the webinar. And they will be posted on that page as well.

>> Marcus, we have a question from room three. What portion of the NDRF deals with assisting those with disabilities?

>> This is Deb Ingram. I can -- respond to that and there might be others who as well. I would say all aspects. The NDRF itself really looks at all aspects of our communities including individuals with disabilities, no matter which one of the recovery support functions we are looking at the Mao you want to make sure we are representing the needs and concerns of the individuals whether it be planning for housing, health and social services, economic recovery, jobs, any and all of them will be my initial response. I will look to see if any of the other leads will have anything to add to that.

>> Providing housing for persons with disabilities we have a number of programs that we provide, one of them is the priority things that we do. Area early on during the response stage of a disaster, we work very closely to make sure which of those HUD properties are affected and what the needs are for those clients with special needs whether they are persons with disabilities, low income or other clientele and work closely to ensure that they get opportunities for new housing, etc. He would say that is at the core of what we do.

>> That's good, thanks, Laura. This should be very inclusive process we really encourage the community and they're planning to make sure they are bringing all members of the community together including those with disabilities into the planning process so we make sure those needs are identified.

>> Thank you very much. The next question is from -- who asked a very templates plant on CPG 101 to help state and local entities, recovery framework with NDRF.

>> This is Matt Campbell with regard to that, there is an effort beginning at this point to develop CPG 102 for recovery that will be a feature element that will be being gauge in the rollout meetings. However in the interim, we put quite a bit of material in the actual Recovery Framework itself that will provide use it with some solid guidance in the interim. Point you to page 63 chapter nine planning for successful disaster recovery and the national disaster framework. An appendix C., planning for successful disaster recovery specific suggested that. At this point you take a look at that. We are also going to be focusing on best practices and having examples and models of other states of communities that have taken an effort to develop recovery planning. In the Washington, DC area, Fairfax County just created a recovery plan. They utilize the draft's recovery framework and tried to mirror cover a support function to some degree. That information is not out there in a consolidated location yet, but that is something we are working on is part of the rollout. In the interim, I would read the end the RF itself and then look for the rollout meetings to provide some input and suggestions on how we might best develop national guidance as part of CPG 102.

>> For those who do not know, and the RF and CPG, National Disaster Recovery Framework and CPG? Conference planning guide.

>> Our next question, comes from the -- County emergency services, will the NDRF replace ESF 14 and its initiative, will the RFS will be responsible for this possibility supporting?

>> This is Debbie, and I will ask Matt was done a great deal of work on the SF 14 to talk about a little bit more. Generally speaking, and Esmeralda alluded to earlier, we are working to understand the relationship between the ESF and the RSF, and one that conditional -- transitional process will be. You can help us understand that quite frankly because that is not something that has been decided at this point. We need to see how it makes sense and how it works. A number of the RSFs have feeder or TrackBack to various ESFs, Esmeralda talked about that as well. Part of what we are doing through the rollout and as we continue to experiment with these concepts and try to better understand them and develop guidance is to understand that process and how it is going to work and what makes sense that. For right now, ESF 14 were made and will continue to see that when we have a response effort going on. That, would you talk about how you see that happening in the field? Sure. From the standpoint I will address it perhaps from the local government level.

I think a lot of a lot of what is embodied in is an enhancement of ESF 14, the focus on community, on long-term is embedded in the NDRF. If you're thinking about how to transition you need to look at what you have been built from there and as we come up with guidance, it will help you do that. If you have an annex to your emergency operation and perhaps it becomes that is a standalone element. With regard to specifically ESF 14 activities, those are the goodies will continue. ESF 14 prior to the NDRF will look at how to break out into agency structures. If we are -- it will be under NDRF terminology and there will be recovery support functions, not necessarily ESF 14 label applied to it. Probably not really important for folks to worry about the details about that right now. In essence, NDRF enhances everything that was done by ESF 14. We have details to work out how we launch an effort and whether ESF 14 persistent to an event.

>> Next question comes from Laura which communities have the RSF been activated to date?

>> This is Deb Ingram. I will turn to Matt again for this he has been in the field quite a bit. We have been test driving the concepts of the NDRF, we have some experience with that in Tennessee, flooding about 1.5 year ago. We also had a pretty full activation of the NDRF and the RSF in Alabama this summer after the tornadoes and this was in advance of the final official publication of the RSF. Of data NDRF I should say. We have quite a bit going on right now in some of the states and communities impacted by Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee to look at how they might want to utilize some of the recovery support function. It is very scalable. Not a one size fit all and not the whole package you have to take what makes sense for your community.

>> I think Debbie gave a good overview of the different activities. It is certainly scalable because it has been done prior to that in the RF and a variety of different labels. You mentioned the efforts right now in the Irene states. Working with the states and the governor for example in New York establish recovery task force. We are bringing the federal partners in and under a slightly modified terminology, but in essence the same recovery support function concept, focus groups in those areas. You're going to be looking for models about how it has been activated maybe in different terminology, NDRF has just come out and is now active. We need to build some of those models. He asked how it has been activated in communities themselves, if you are talking at local level, it has also been done there. Those models an example of recovery planning post- disasters we will be putting out on the best practices site. We will illustrate that and we have a number of those are from the ESF14, they usually go under different labels and we have worked with communities to restructure the effort and break like I local recovery committee were task force for planning workgroup and they will have subcomponents. It may or may not be that exacts terminology, but I think Deb when she did the intro talked about the maybe different terminology and that's okay. The RSFs a really with the government will come to the table with as its organized church or. We would adapt whatever is a state or community orchestrates, how they might choose to break out their priorities and align their agencies or organizations.

>> We have one more question and this is from FEMA in region for recovery division. What role does the FERC play in predisaster planning and for those outside of FEMA, what is the FERC?

>> This is Deb Ingram. It is a great question. The FERC is a federal disaster recovery coordinator. This is the principle FEMA official federal official that will be established in the joint field office working along with the SCO the federal coordinating officer when we activate that NDRF their special recovery framework after an event. We are currently in the process within FEMA of establishing the federal disaster recovery coordinators in each of our FEMA regional offices. That is going to take a little bit of time for us to get those folks in place. Once those folks are in place we will have a couple of rules, one will be to work in a post- disaster situation to coordinate the overall federal and involvement working with the state and the community due to various assessments we talked about in support the planning and recovery activities. An additional role that the FDRC will have is working with the state and communities in their region to support predisaster planning. You we have talk a little bit in this Q&A process about it happens after the disaster would've recovery support function has been utilized, one of the things we really want to encourage everyone to do is to think about pre- disaster recovery planning.

I talked about this early on in the beginning of the presentation. If you have done that planning, that coordination, if you know within the community and state or tried who is going to be involved, who the players are going to be like in timelessness of response, things will go much more smoothly. Additionally if you've got some ideas of what your priorities are and I think part of recovery pre- disaster planning is understanding the risk to your community, understanding the vulnerability, where you have populations at risk, infrastructures at risk, and what are the things you would want to do in a post- disaster situation [audio not understandable] the more planning you have done, the more quickly you will be able to recover and move ahead with your recovery process.

>> Thank you very much. You have any questions over in your room?

>> Yes. We have a question from room two. From Martha Hicks. Do you know if Medicare or any other government service agency will pay for temporary housing replacement in a long-term care facility for those that are disabled during a disaster and a recovery period of the disaster?

>> This is Esmeralda, I have to say I don't know the specific answer, that is a good example of part of the role of the support function not to necessarily know the answer, but to know where to get the answer. I will take that and try to get an answer for the folks.

>> Thank you very much, Tom. We have time for one more question.

>> Marcus, I have a question from the third room.

>> Just a second, Sean.

>> Okay.

>> Go ahead.

>> The question is from Luke, how can private private C. business continuity recover and emergency management professionals take advantage of the NDRF? Asking about private sector involvement.

>> This is Deb Ingram. I will start and see if others have some things to add. The private sector is again one of our great partners, FEMA has been doing a lot of work with the private sector in all aspects of disaster management and emergency management. The private sector is working within the community frequently, it is -- the private sector is part of the community leadership. In addition to your elected officials, the faith-based organizations, and other community leaders, your private sector leadership is part of the community and we would encourage those private sector folks to be involved in that community planning process be a predisaster or post-disaster. We actually have some in the NDRF on page 100 if you have a copy of that or make a note of that, for some predisaster planning for private sector and businesses which helps them integrate with community planning. We encourage them to identify their areas of risk. Private sector can really be critical to a community recovery. They can provide services after the disaster and provide work so that people can continue to be employed assuming those businesses were not damaged to the extent that they cannot continue to function. Identifying, understanding their own areas of risks is critically important and working with their

employees to help them understand their areas of risk and what type of things they would need to do to take care of those risks, their vulnerabilities and so that in a post- disaster that they will be able to continue to come to work. That is part of the economic recovery cycle that is so critical. They can continue and work with the community develop test and implement business could and business plans to provide training for business leaders to assist in the process and there's a whole host of other things. The private sector is a very active partners and working with the community in predisaster and in post-disaster planning.

>> I would like to thank all of our presenters for joining us today. I would like to thank all of you on -- who have joined us through the webinar. We will -- with the survey. A [audio not understandable] if you receive an invitation, you will receive the link and the announcement. If you can please for those of you on the webinar please continue to identify yourselves, it your organization, if you have any additional questions, you can go to the citizencorps.gov or you can go to www.fema.gov/recoveryframework. I would like to thank our core sponsors, the office of response recovery, the ladies on unit and Department of Homeland Security for faith-based in a bit partnerships. Sir, anything else from our speakers?

>> Thank you, Marcus and we appreciate you coordinating this for us. We will have the link for everybody, take care.