

Section Thirteen **Recovery Operations**

Overview (CW-#29)

Depending on the impact of the event, recovery can take from several weeks or months in a smaller incident to decades in a larger, catastrophic event. However, regardless of size, it is a complex process which will ultimately involve not only the resources of the community but those of county, state and federal agencies and departments, private sector and non-profit organizations.

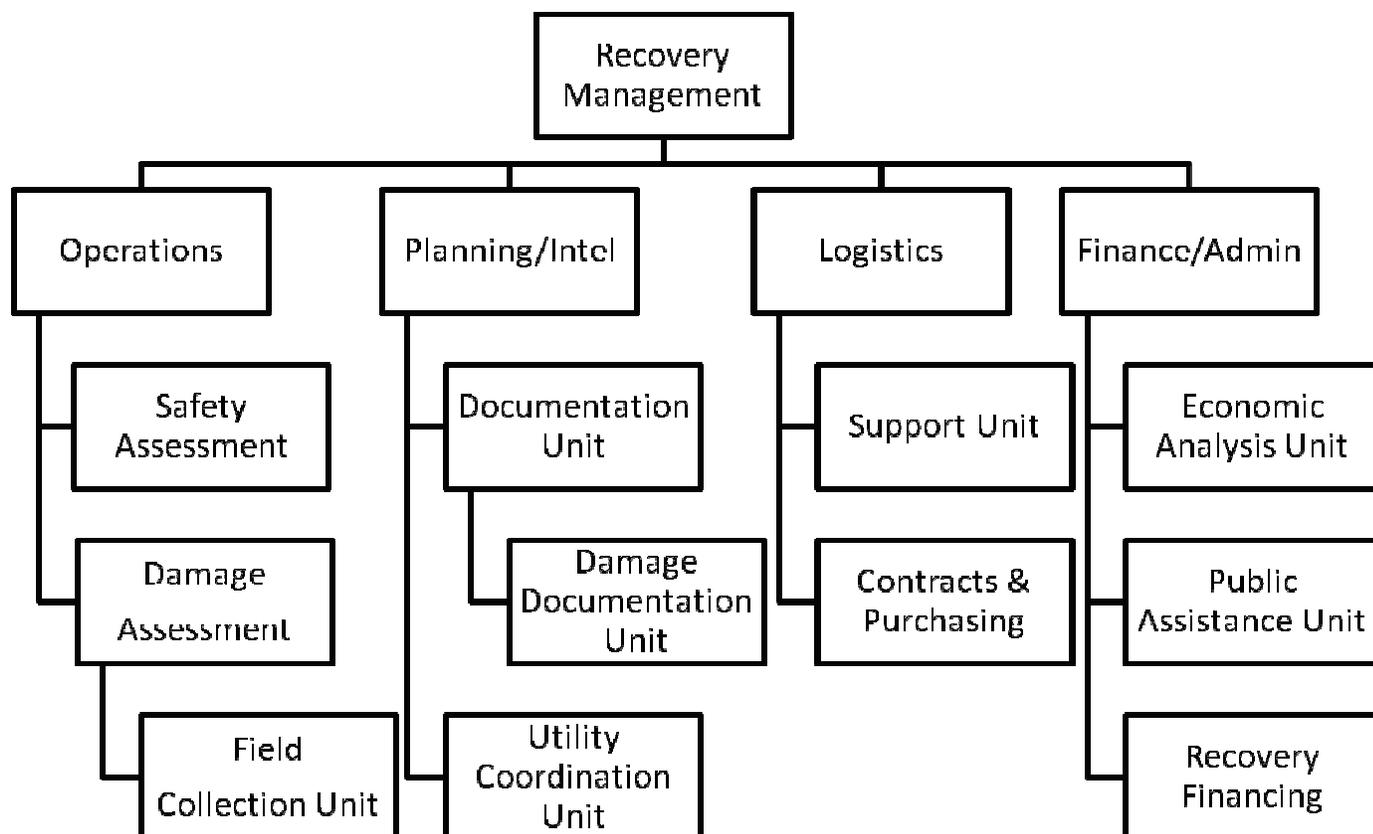
Recovery begins immediately at the onset of an event as the focus is to restore services and return the city to a functional condition as quickly as possible. Phases of recovery will include activities and tasks which will need to be accomplished in the Immediate, Short, Mid and Long-Term timeframes.

Recovery begins almost immediately and the first activities will be coordinated from the EOC. Recovery operations will at some point transition from the Planning/Intelligence Section to a separate organization which will be the Recovery Team. This section of the EOP provides the basic information to begin the recovery process. A Recovery Annex (not included) will provide a guide for the more comprehensive recovery operations conducted by the Recovery Team.

Organization (CW-#30)

The Recovery Team will be consistent with a SEMS organizational structure and be composed of: Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration. See Organization Chart on next page.

The Recovery Team will be composed of various individuals, departments, other governmental organizations and outside agencies, as needed, to effectively coordinate and manage policy decisions, public information needs and recovery operations. Representatives from the following departments and organizations will include, but not be limited to, all city departments, City Council, Disaster Council, Chamber of Commerce, American Red Cross and community groups.



ICS is based on the concept of flexibility and adaptability. All positions are meant to be customized to each agency's and each event's particular needs.

Damage Assessment (CW-#32)

Assessing damage to the city infrastructure and the community is a continual process, particularly in the aftermath of an earthquake. Some damages will not be readily apparent until reconstruction begins; and additional damage may occur with aftershocks. Detailed information on the impact of damages (ability to provide service), dollar amounts of damage, and economic consequences needs to be documented at every step in the recovery process.

Coordination of the collection of damage assessment information will be a function of the Operations Section. Documentation, analysis and reporting of the damage will be a function of both Planning/Intelligence and Finance/Administration. Support of field units and others involved in the collection of information will be the responsibility of Logistics. Impact to the city's financial status and evaluation of the financial assistance needed will be responsibility of Finance/Administration.

Documentation (CW-#32)

The Planning/Intelligence Section, working with the Finance/Administration Section, should establish procedures to be used during the damage assessment process for collecting and processing information. This process will be provided to all units within the organization. This information will be included in a Recovery Annex.

Several types of damage assessments may be conducted:

Initial Assessments/Response Phase:

- **Field (Windshield) Survey:** This is an initial, brief survey of the city which reports types and level of damages up to the EOC. This occurs during the response phase and provides an immediate snapshot of the overall condition of the city for prioritization of critical resources.
- **Critical Facilities Survey:** A quick visual assessment of pre-identified facilities and structures within the city to determine damage. This survey gives the city a quick look at the status of locations in the city which may be needed for response and recovery activities or which could impact those activities.

Comprehensive Assessments:

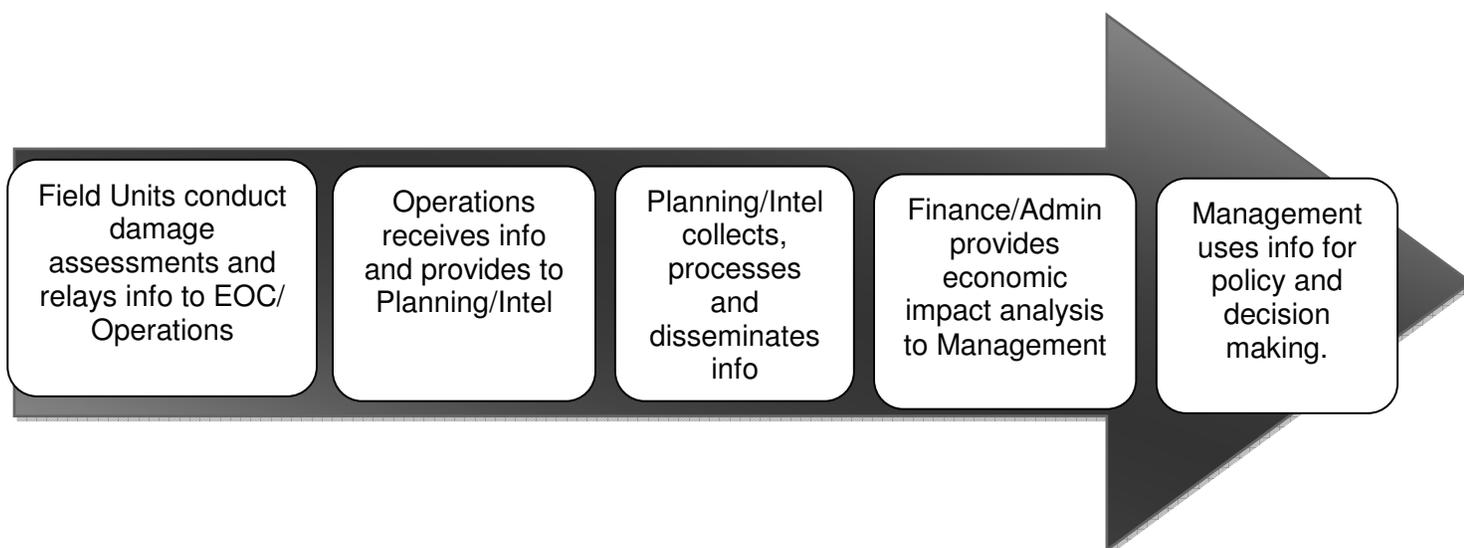
- **Rapid Evaluation Safety Assessment:** Inspection of city buildings, using ATC 20 guidelines, to ascertain impact on the city's ability to provide essential services. This begins in the response phase and will continue until such time as a Detailed Evaluation Safety Assessment can be conducted on individual buildings. This would include tagging of structures to the standard of:
 - INSPECTED (Green placard)
 - RESTRICTED USE (Yellow placard)
 - UNSAFE (Red placard)
- **Detailed Evaluation Safety Assessment:** This is conducted to ATC 20 standards to determine the extent of repairs, reconstruction or replacement of city-owned buildings and will serve as the basis for requesting state and federal assistance for recovery efforts. This would include tagging of structures to the standard of:
 - INSPECTED (Green placard)
 - RESTRICTED USE (Yellow placard)
 - UNSAFE (Red placard)

Other Assessments:

- **Infrastructure Assessment:** This assessment will be a coordinated effort among those agencies providing essential services to the city including: transportation (roads, highways, bridges, overpasses), utility providers, schools, medical/health care providers and other segments of the community. The assessment will determine restoration and reconstruction priorities on not only a city-wide basis but on a regional basis as well. Specialized engineers will be required to conduct some inspections, particularly those where transportation is impacted.
- **Needs Assessment:** Outside agencies, such as the American Red Cross, will assist the city in determining the care and shelter requirements of the residents

including, but not limited to, housing, feeding, medical/health, financial assistance and unmet needs assistance that will be needed.

- **Residential/Business Building Assessments:** Inspections, using ATC 20 standards, will be conducted city-wide once response efforts have stabilized the incident to a point where building and engineering staff can safely move throughout the city and staff is available to conduct the inspections.
- **Reassessments:** The city will need to establish a plan for conducting re-inspections, as it can be expected that aftershocks of a significant magnitude will cause additional damage to structures.



After-Action/Corrective Action Plans and Reports (CW-#33)

After-Action Reports document response and recovery efforts. Corrective Action Reports or improvement plans identifies both successes and shortcomings; identifies potential failure points; recommends modifications or changes to plans, procedures and organizational structures; determines training needs and establishes a baseline for future mitigation activities. The SEMS After-Action Questionnaire is found in the Planning/Intelligence Supporting Documents.

Disaster Assistance (CW-#34)

Federal Programs:

- FEMA's **Public Assistance** provides assistance to State, Tribal and local governments and certain types of Private, Non-Profit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major emergencies and disasters declared by the President of the United States. This assistance is for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement or

restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities. This program also provides funding for hazard mitigation to limit future damage.

As FEMA requirements are updated frequently, current FEMA restrictions, processes and other program information can be found using the following links below::

Public Assistance: The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the subgrantees (eligible applicants).

[Policy and Guidance](#) - 9500 Series Policies and other Publications

[Debris Management](#) - Resources for Debris Removal and Demolition Operations

[Application Process](#) - Step by step description of the PA grant life cycle

[Roles and Responsibilities](#) - Information on the duties of Federal, State and local partners

[Resources and Tools](#) - Appeal Database, Equipment Rates, Cost Estimating Format, and other resources

[Reference Topics](#) - Specific information and instructions on PA topics

[Facts and Statistics](#) - Performance goals, funding trends and news

- FEMA's **Individual Assistance** helps individuals, families and small businesses following a disaster. This assistance can include housing needs, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment insurance, legal services, etc. It also includes loans from the Small Business Administration for physical disaster loans, economic injury disaster loans and emergency loans.

Use the following link to access the FEMA website for individual/family assistance:

http://www.fema.gov/assistance/process/apply_for_assistance.shtm

- **Hazard Mitigation Grants** provide funding for local governments to engage in a wide range of mitigation activities to reduce or eliminate the impacts of future disasters. For current information on hazard mitigation programs use the following link: <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm>
- **The Robert T. Stafford Act** provides the guidelines for federal assistance. For additional information on the Stafford Act, use the following link: <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3564>

State Programs:

- **Public Assistance Program** in California addresses incidents that do not meet the requirements of a Presidential declaration. This program is governed by the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) for assistance in the following areas: Debris Removal, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads and Bridges, Water Control Facilities, Buildings and Equipment, Utilities and Parks, Recreational Facilities and others. Additional information on current forms and the application process is found using the following links:

California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) provides state financial assistance for recovery efforts to counties, cities and/or special districts after a **state disaster** has been declared. The applicant must incur a minimum of \$3,340 in damages to be eligible for the state minimum cost share of \$2,500 for each declared disaster under CDAA. A local agency must submit a Project Application CDAA Form 1/Cal EMA 126 to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) within **60 days** after the date of a local proclamation. When filing an application for assistance, an applicant may attach a List of Projects ([Cal EMA 95](#)). Applicants are also required to have on file with Cal EMA, a resolution designating an authorized representative ([OES 130](#)) for each disaster.

The CDAA process consists of the following steps:

[Preliminary Damage Assessment \(PDA\)](#)

[Governor's Proclamation or Director's Concurrence](#)

[Applicants' Briefing](#)

[Submission of Project Application by Applicant](#)

[Kick-off Meeting with Area Coordinator \(AC\)](#)

[Project Formulation and Cost Estimating](#)

[Project Review and Validation](#)

[Obligation of Funds and Required Documents for Payment](#)

[Final Claim Process](#)

[Closeout](#)