PHEP Community Recovery Overview

Asha Z. Ivey, Ph.D., M.A.
Behavioral Scientist – Epidemiologist

Applied Science and Evaluation Branch
Measurement and Evaluation Team

November 29, 2012

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response
Division of State and Local Readiness

Session Overview

- Community Recovery (CR) defined
- CR in context of the National Response Framework and the National Disaster Recovery Framework
- The recovery continuum
- COOP vs. recovery plan
- CR evaluation tool highlights
- Practical examples of "when" to apply the tool

Public Health Preparedness Capabilities:

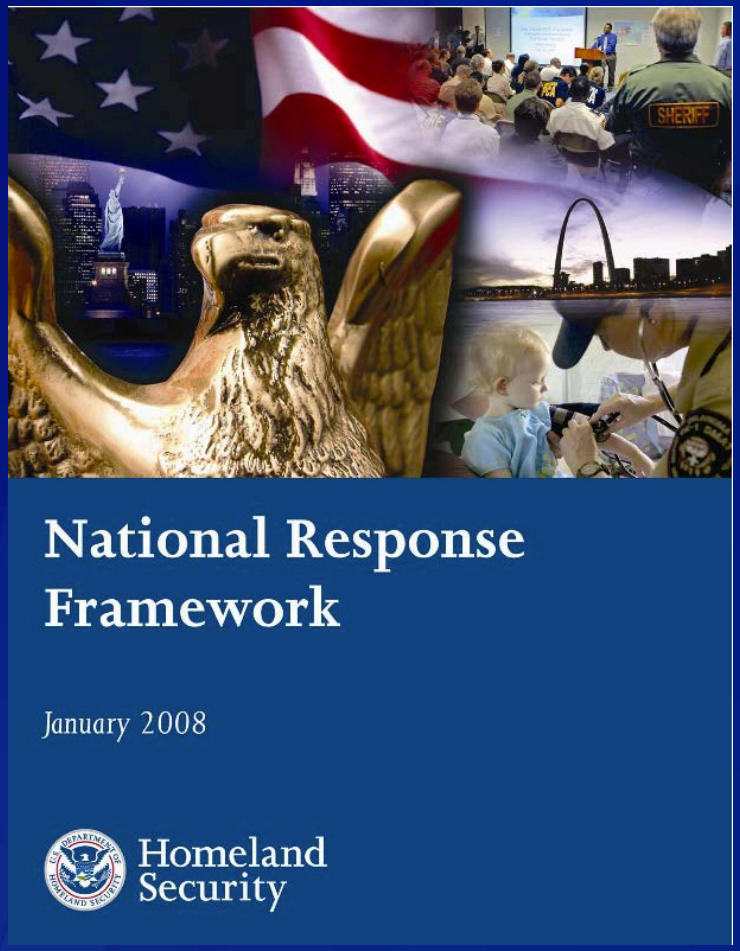
National Standards for State and Local Planning
March 2011

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

What is Community Recovery?

- The ability to collaborate with community partners, (e.g., healthcare organizations, business, education, and emergency management) to plan and advocate for the rebuilding of public health, medical, and mental/behavioral health systems to at least a level of functioning comparable to pre-incident levels, and improved levels where possible.

Community Recovery in Context



Community Recovery in Context

National Response Framework

January 2008

Homeland Security

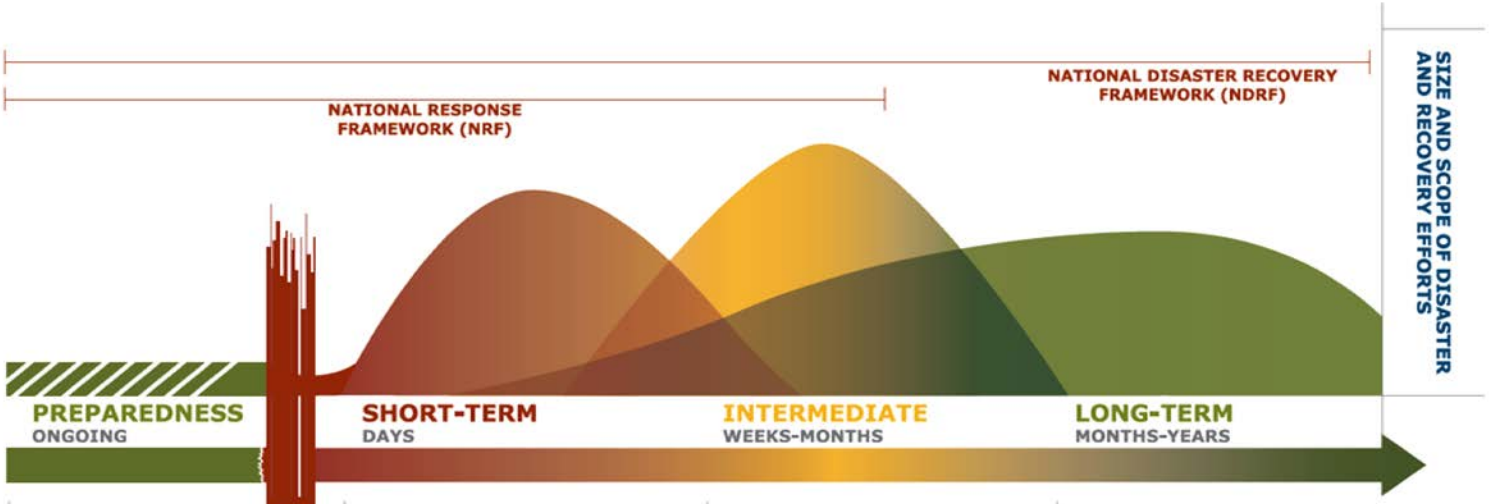
National Disaster Recovery Framework

Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation

September 2011

FEMA

FIGURE 1. RECOVERY CONTINUUM – DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES BY PHASE



PRE-DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
Examples include:

- Pre-disaster recovery planning
- Mitigation planning and implementation
- Community capacity- and resilience-building
- Conducting disaster preparedness excersises
- Partnership building
- Articulating protocols in disaster plans for services to meet the emotional and health care needs of adults and children

SHORT-TERM RECOVERY
Examples include:

- Mass Care/Sheltering
  - → Provide integrated mass care and emergency services
- Debris
  - → Clear primary transportation routes
- Business
  - → Establish temporary or interim infrastructure to support business reopenings
  - → Reestablish cash flow
- Emotional/Psychological
  - → Identify adults and children who benefit from counseling or behavioral health services and begin treatment
- Public Health and Health Care
  - → Provide emergency and temporary medical care and establish appropriate surveillance protocols
- Mitigation Activities
  - → Assess and understand risks and vulnerabilities

INTERMEDIATE RECOVERY
Examples include:

- Housing
  - → Provide accessible interim housing solutions
- Debris/Infrastructure
  - → Initiate debris removal
  - → Plan immediate infrastructure repair and restoration
- Business
  - → Support reestablishment of businesses where appropriate
  - → Support the establishment of business recovery one-stop centers
- Emotional/Psychological
  - → Engage support networks for ongoing care
- Public Health and Health Care
  - → Ensure continuity of care through temporary facilities
- Mitigation Activities
  - → Inform community members of opportunities to build back stronger

LONG-TERM RECOVERY
Examples include:

- Housing
  - → Develop permanent housing solutions
- Infrastructure
  - → Rebuild infrastructure to meet future community needs
- Business
  - → Implement economic revitalization strategies
  - → Facilitate funding to business rebuilding
- Emotional/Psychological
  - → Follow-up for ongoing counseling, behavioral health, and case management services
- Public Health and Health Care
  - → Reestablishment of disrupted health care facilities
- Mitigation Activities
  - → Implement mitigation strategies

COOP vs. Recovery Plan

COOP is…

- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Effort to ensure continuance of an organization's essential functions across a wide range of emergencies and events
- Response to all hazards and full spectrum of threats

COOP should generally…

- Be capable of implementation both with and without warning
- Be operational no later than 12 hours after activation
- Be capable of maintaining sustained operations for up to 30 days
- Include regularly scheduled testing, training, and exercising of agency personnel, equipment, systems, processes, and procedures used to support the agency during an event

COOP is not…

- A recovery plan

Recovery

- Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources

Recovery Planning Begins Before a Disaster Occurs

- Establishment of processes and protocols, prior to a disaster, for coordinated post-disaster recovery planning and implementation that will lead to post-disaster collaboration and unified decision making
- Pre-disaster recovery planning is used to identify actions that will significantly reduce disaster impacts through disaster-resilient building practices.

Recovery plan vs. COOP

- **A recovery plan can contain a COOP**
  - Can be a component of a recovery plan; however,
  - A COOP alone is not a recovery plan
- **Recovery plans**
  - Involve foresight beyond the COOP
  - Contribute to community resiliency and efficiency in rebuilding

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool

- **Designed to capture descriptive information about a health department's response and recovery activities**
- **The tool primarily focuses on:**
  - response and recovery planning
  - service disruption and restoration
  - risk communication

Community Recovery Capability

- **This capability consists of the ability to perform the following functions:**
  1. Identify and monitor public health, medical, and mental/behavioral health system recovery needs
  2. Coordinate community public health, medical, and mental/behavioral health system recovery operations
  3. Implement corrective actions to mitigate damages from future incidents

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – Alignment to Functions

Alignment of the Community Recovery Evaluation Tool to Community Recovery Functions

	Function 1	Function 2	Function 3
Evaluation Tool	●	●	

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – Reporting Criteria

Tool Applies To:	Circumstances for Reporting:	For Response Only:	Other Considerations:
☑ **States**	☐ Annual Reporting	☑ **Incident**	☐ Optional
☑ **Directly Funded Localities**	☐ If PHEP Funds Allocated to the Capability or Contracts Plan	☐ Exercise	☐ Accountability
☑ **Territories or Freely Associated States**	☑ **If Emergency Response Required Use of this Capability, Regardless of Funding**	☐ Planned Event	☐ Data Collected By

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Example #1: A mile-wide EF-5 tornado recently swept through the state of Pleasehelpus and a state disaster declaration was issued by the governor. Three adjacent counties (County A, County B, and County C) in the state were affected with one county (County C) suffering extensive damage. Each county is serviced by a separate local health department (LHD), each of which is a unit of the state government. How many LHDs are required to fill out the PHEP Community Recovery Evaluation Tool for submission (via the awardee) at the end of the budget period?**

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Answer: Three. All impacted LHDs must complete the evaluation tool. In this example, the fact that the LHDs are units of state government is irrelevant to determining whether they – or the state health department alone – fill out the tool.**
  - EXCEPTION: There may be instances in which it makes more sense for the central office (state health department) to fill out the evaluation tool in lieu of a "local" health department (which may, for example, consist of 1-2 part-time staff who provide minimal services). Awardees should contact their project officer to determine when and how to apply reporting criteria under unusual circumstances.

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Example #2: A severe lightning storm passed through the decentralized state of Lettherebelight. Five of the 28 counties in the state experienced a few temporary power outages and road blockages; however ,emergency response was not required. How many LHDs are required to fill out the PHEP Community Recovery Evaluation Tool for submission (via the awardee) at the end of the budget period?**

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Answer: None. Emergency response was not required. Small scale incidents of this nature are not intended to be captured by the evaluation tool; however, awardees may, at their discretion, choose to fill out and submit the tool to document key activities.**

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Example #3: Flooding impacts a large five county area. These five counties are situated in two regions within the state. Services are provided to these regions by two regional health departments. The state health department (central office) also provides certain services, before and after the incident. How many health departments should report data utilizing the evaluation tool?**

Community Recovery Evaluation Tool – When to Apply

- **Answer: Three. In this example, three functionally operational health departments were impacted by flooding. It does not matter that one was the state health department, and the other two were regional health departments.**
  - EXCEPTION: Similar to a previous example, there may be instances where it makes sense that certain health departments within a state report, or not report, via the evaluation tool depending on circumstances surrounding the incident and the functionality/governance of the health department(s) in question. Please consult your project officer for unusual cases.

Questions?