Disaster Recovery Status Update

NIFA Conference Connections

June 3, 2020
Who is Hagerty Consulting?

Dedicated emergency management and homeland security consulting firm with a focus on creating disaster resilient communities by helping our clients choose the best way forward in times of change, uncertainty, or crisis.

Since our founding in 2001, Hagerty has completed more than 450 projects on behalf of jurisdictions across the nation.

Our professionals have supported disaster recovery from some of the largest and costliest disasters in recent history, including the September 11 terrorist attacks, Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Sandy, Matthew, and Michael, 2013 Colorado floods, and the 2018 California Wildfires.

Our firm has grown to employ 200 professionals, supported by a cadre of 1,000 independent consultants.
Post-Disaster Recovery Planning Approach

**PHASE I**
- Project Organization and Initiation
  - Organize the project
  - Identify and engage project stakeholders
  - Complete stakeholder analysis and develop the engagement program
  - Develop Project Work Plan and Project Management

**PHASE II**
- Conduct Analysis and Define Objectives
  - Define Economic Recovery Objectives
  - Assess baseline conditions and disaster impacts
  - Establish Long-Term Recovery Objectives

**PHASE III**
- Plan Development and Finalization
  - Develop Long-Term Recovery Strategies
  - Map the Economic Development Ecosystem
  - Evaluate and Select Preferred Long-Term Recovery Strategies
  - Develop a Long-Term Recovery and Resilience Plan
  - Transition Management Plan
Assess Baseline Conditions and Disaster Impacts
Impacts to Housing

- Housing damage resulted in roughly $173 million in damage, with a resulting estimated recovery funding gap of $81 million.
- Lack of affordable housing, already a challenge for Nebraska pre-disaster, was only worsened by additional disaster-related impacts to available housing.
- Substandard living conditions, related to weather and health hazards, warrant temporary solutions for those open to living elsewhere and those that feel safest at home.
- Long-term housing solutions for some households may involve relocating to areas with lower disaster risk and using more resilient building practices.
“Invisible” Housing Need

- Official figures for housing loss may have underestimated the true impact of the disasters due to:
  - Lack of participation in federal disaster programs;
  - Families inhabiting damaged dwellings;
  - Discrepancies in federal data collection processes;
  - Lack of assessments outside of eligible counties.

- Additional needs may later be identified due to:
  - Lack of access to affordable housing;
  - Delayed risk of homelessness due to financial constraints;
  - Temporary arrangements at the time aid is distributed.
Estimated Value of Housing Damage
Estimated Value of Housing Damage, Adjusted
Housing Impacts and Social Vulnerability
Housing Recovery Goal

Design and implement interim, temporary, and permanent housing recovery solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community. Return housing to a stable, resilient state and develop new opportunities for housing and neighborhood growth.
Housing Recovery Progress

Housing-Specific Milestones

- State agencies, non-profits, academic institutions, philanthropic organizations, volunteers, and others worked together to meet most short-term housing needs immediately resulting from the disasters of 2019.
- Proactively gathering resources and disseminating information about intermediate-response resources.
- Effective deployment of available/existing resources in the housing sector statewide.
Identify and Engage Project Stakeholders
Stakeholder Coordination

- Local Impacts Group
  - Economic Recovery
  - Health and Social Services
- Governor's Task Force for Disaster Recovery
  - Infrastructure
- Long-Term Recovery Groups
  - Housing
  - Agricultural Recovery
Integrated Approach to Maximize Resources

**Benefit #1**
Cross Functional teams unifies vision across your stakeholder body

**Benefit #2**
Defined unifying objectives to guide individual project efforts

**Benefit #3**
Aligning project portfolio to achieve objectives and available funding
Governor’s Task Force for Disaster Recovery

- Governor Pete Ricketts reinstated the Task Force (originally established 1994) to focus on coordinating key stakeholders for an effective and efficient response for affected populations.
- The Task Force established a set of Recovery Support Function (RSF) working groups to focus stakeholders on areas of planning and activity execution.
- By providing formal channels of communication for information gathering and action, the Task Force is directly facilitating recovery progress through activated RSF groups.
# Recovery Support Functions (RSF)

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<th>Recovery Support Function</th>
<th>Coordinating Entities</th>
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<td>Nebraska Dept. of Economic Development</td>
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<td>Health and Social Services</td>
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<td>University of Nebraska Public Policy Center</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Agricultural Recovery</td>
<td>Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture</td>
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Local Perspective

Local Impacts Group
- Local Impacts Group established in November 2019 to convene on-the-ground staff throughout the state and allow the state to keep a finger on the pulse of local recovery needs.
  - Periodic Needs Assessment

Long-Term Recovery Groups
- 11 Long-Term Recovery Groups active in 18 counties to support individual and household-level recovery.
  - Representation in Local Impacts Group
Develop Long-Term Recovery and Resilience Plan
Resilience: Why Does It Matter?

“…we can drive risk reduction and enhance the nation’s resilience to disasters by leveraging several FEMA missions including mitigation, insurance, preparedness, grants, and continuity.”

Reduced size and scope of disaster recovery efforts over time.

Daniel Kaniewski, (Former FEMA Deputy Administrator)

Long-term Timeframe

- Months
- Years
- Decades

Increasing Resilience
Hagerty’s Approach to Resilience-Building

- Empower a Champion
- Share a Unified Vision
- Define Metrics for Success
- Create a Culture & Implement
- Maintain Accountability
Nebraska’s Vision for Recovery

The State of Nebraska aspires to partner across sectors, levels of governance, and agency designations to balance expeditious recovery with the opportunity to rebuild intentionally and deliberatively.
Actionable Plan Components

- Description
- Measures of Success
- Recovery Needs Addressed
- Resilience-Building Value
- Leads/Partners
- Timeline
- Tactics for Implementation

### ACTION SS.3.4
Enhance City preparedness by building facilities that can withstand a Category 5 hurricane and provide continuity of life-safety services.

**Action Description**

Prior to Hurricane Michael, the City did not own a single building built to withstand a high-wind event. To better protect the City against future disasters, the City’s Police and Fire Departments have identified the need for an accessible building built to withstand severe weather. Additionally, the City is in need of a structure that can withstand a high-wind event and houses critical data and communications systems, and space to coordinate emergency response activities. By building a near complete protection emergency operations center, the City’s public safety and emergency response personnel will be able to coordinate and communicate more effectively during emergencies, ensuring continuous access to life safety services for residents.

**Resources**

- Guidance on developing a standard operating procedure for activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Guidance on materials and construction to build a facility that withstands high-wind events.

**Implementation Steps**

1. **Phase 1: Identification and Planning (0-1 year)**
   - Develop a scope of work for the project (construction of near absolute protection facility).
   - Present the proposed scope of work to federal partners that will provide federal reimbursement for work completed.
   - Upon approval, initiate the bidding process, to identify a contractor to perform the work.

2. **Phase 2: Implementation (1-3 years)**
   - Implement the project according to the scope of work designed in Phase 1.
   - Regularly monitor and assess progress, to ensure that the work completed aligns to the scope that the federal partners and City agreed to.

3. **Phase 3: Evaluation (5+ years)**
   - Formulate and implement a standard operating procedures activate the emergency operations center once it is complete.
   - Continue monitoring the project until it is complete, and coordinate with City police, fire, and [future] emergency management to open the facilities for use.

**Total Cost:** $X M

**Potential Funding Source:**

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program: revenue from 911 calls, insurance, capital revenue

**Measures of Success**

1. Hardened emergency operations center is constructed

**Identified Needs**

- Safety + Security
- Economy
- Infrastructure
- Quality of Life

**Where is this action involved?**

- Recovery Action Plan
- Downtown Master Plan
- Economic Development Strategy
- Bay County Long-Term Recovery Plan
Post-Disaster Recovery Planning Approach

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Questions?

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What’s Next?
Nebraska Long-Term Recovery Specialist