\*\*DRAFT\*\*





OFFICE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT | DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

#### **IMPORTANT** -

This DRAFT of the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework "Framework" - has been developed to coordinate and support County recovery efforts in the aftermath of a disaster and enhance community resiliency. This draft Framework may require additional information or clarification throughout. This information will be acquired through the efforts of staff, working groups, activities, exercises, workshops, and public comment. The specific Recovery Support Function Annexes may not list all agencies and/or organizations although many have been identified. They will be added from time to time during the Framework update and review processes. Changes to the document may include clarification, deletion, restructuring, or modifications to various sections to enhance the functionality and applicability specific to Salt Lake County.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENT -**

This Framework is available for public review and comment from December 10, 2015 until February 05, 2016 at which time the period for public comment will close. Comments and suggestions must be made on the Salt Lake County Emergency Services website at: www.slco@emergency-services.org.

For questions regarding this Framework, please contact:



**Michael Barrett, CBO** 

Program Manager

**Emergency Services** 

2001 South State Street, Suite N4-930 P.O. Box 144575 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575 Office 385.468.7097 | TTY 7-1-1



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#### **FORWARD**

- 2 The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework (Framework) provides a guide to assist Salt
- 3 Lake County in achieving a focused, timely, and expeditious recovery from a disaster. The
- 4 Framework provides guidance for recovery, roles and responsibilities, recovery actions, primary
- 5 and support agencies and organizations, and planning requirements to any incident that occurs.
- 6 Recovery has phases that guide the priorities of efforts, those phases include both short-term
- 7 (days to weeks) for actions designed to stabilize a situation and long-term (months to years) for
- 8 actions designed to establish the new normal post disaster.
- 9 This Framework applies to Salt Lake County under the direction of the Salt Lake County Mayor.
- 10 Disaster recovery is the responsibility of the Office of Regional Development which will be the
- 11 coordinating agency for all recovery activities. At any time the Mayor may activate a Disaster
- 12 Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC), however, a regional catastrophic disaster will require
- activation of the DRCC. The Director of Regional Development, under the direction of the
- Mayor will designate a Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM), who has the authority and
- responsibility for the administration and operations of all disaster recovery activities.
- 16 Further, this Framework describes the role of the county Disaster Recovery Coordination Center
- 17 (DRCC) and the coordination that occurs between the DRCC, cities, townships, communities
- 18 and other agencies and organizations involved in recovery activities. The Framework outlines
- 19 how the Salt Lake County DRCC will serve as the focal point between cities, towns, townships,
- 20 communities and the state in times of disaster. The operational readiness of the DRCC is the
- 21 responsibility of the Salt Lake County Office of Regional Development.
- The Framework includes eight Recovery Support Function (RSF) Annexes, and may include
- 23 additional Support and Incident Annexes. RSF Annexes group resources and capabilities into
- 24 functional areas that are most frequently needed for recovery. Support Annexes describe
- 25 essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents. Incident Annexes address the
- 26 unique aspects of how the county recovers from specific incident categories.
- 27 Salt Lake County Office of Regional Development, Division of Emergency Services is
- 28 responsible for updating the Framework on a regular basis to reflect and address the changing

- 29 needs of the County. This Framework will be reviewed for updates or revisions at least annually
- and/or after each use of the document.
- 31 County staff will be provided a review of the recovery roles and responsibilities section at least
- every year, with the recommendation for a recovery focused exercise at least every two years.
- Training may consist of a seminar, workshop, or independent study.
- Exercises should be conducted at a Table Top or Functional level and may be included in
- response exercise but should focus clearly and directly on recovery activities.
- 36 This Framework aligns with the objectives set forth in the National Disaster Recovery
- 37 Framework.
- 38 This Framework asserts that local and catastrophic disasters will require a coordinated approach
- 39 to recovery based on the incident size and impacts, as the incident will dictate the level of
- 40 recovery support required.

#### 41 **PROMULGATION**

- 42 WHEREAS, Salt Lake County recognizes it is at risk to a wide range of natural, technological,
- and man-made hazards and there is a need for ongoing emergency operations and disaster recovery
- planning by all jurisdictions of government within Salt Lake County; and
- WHEREAS, this Disaster Recovery Framework is needed to coordinate and support county
- 46 recovery efforts in the aftermath of an emergency or disaster; and
- WHEREAS, this Framework will provide a guide for the agencies of each jurisdiction, township,
- 48 community, and the county to plan and perform their respective recovery functions during and
- 49 after disaster or emergency. Tasked organizations within the framework have the responsibility
- 50 to prepare and maintain standard operating procedures and commit to the training and exercises
- required to support this framework. Under the direction of the Office of Regional Development,
- 52 Division of Emergency Services, this framework will be revised and updated as required. All
- recipients are responsible to submit to Salt Lake County Emergency Services any changes that
- might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness.
- 55 WHEREAS, in accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, all agencies,
- 56 departments, and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this Disaster Recovery
- 57 Framework will use the National Incident Management System. This system will allow proper
- 58 coordination between local, state and federal organizations. The Incident Command System, as a
- 59 part of the National Incident Management System, will enable effective and efficient incident
- 60 management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and
- 61 communications operating with a common organizational structure.
- This framework is promulgated as the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework and
- designed to comply with all applicable Salt Lake County regulations and provides the policies and
- procedures to be followed to recover from emergencies, disasters and terrorism events.
- NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor of Salt Lake County, this Disaster
- Recovery Framework as updated is officially adopted,
- 67 IN WITNESS WHEREOF;

Name / Title	Date
Name / Title	Date

#### **POLICIES**

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- 69 All operations under the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework will be undertaken in
- accordance with the mission statement of Salt Lake County Emergency Services:
- 71 "The mission of Salt Lake County Emergency Services is "To collaborate, innovate, and support
- 72 Salt Lake County regional disaster recovery programs and Lead the personal and organizational
- 73 preparedness of Salt Lake County Government."
- Salt Lake County Emergency Services is responsible for the development of the
   Framework.
- Municipal, state, and federal disaster recovery frameworks, plans and programs will
   integrate with this Framework to provide effective and timely support to the citizens of
   Salt Lake County in the event of a major disaster or emergency.
  - County agencies will develop appropriate plans and procedures to carry out the recovery responsibilities assigned to them in the Framework.
  - Local disaster recovery must begin during the response phase of an emergency or disaster. Salt Lake County will coordinate with local officials to augment local recovery resources as needed.
  - All local governments and agencies must be prepared to recover from emergencies and disasters even when government facilities, vehicles, personnel and political decision-making authorities are affected. The Salt Lake County Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan may be used in conjunction with this Framework during various types of emergency situations. The COOP plan details the processes by which administrative and operational functions will be accomplished during recovery that may disrupt normal business activities. As part of this framework, essential functions of county and local government, private sector businesses and community services are identified and procedures are developed for support.
  - When necessary, Salt Lake County Emergency Services will initiate requests for recovery
    assistance from the State of Utah through the Utah Division of Emergency Management
    (UDEM). UDEM may initiate requests for assistance from the federal government
    through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other states through
    the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

- All recovery activities shall be governed by the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework
- and shall be coordinated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework for Presidentially
- 100 Declared disasters and in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directives.



101	Applicability
102	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework may be applied to all disasters. All
103	elements may not be activated for every incident. Many of its concepts and principles are equally
104	valid for non-declared incidents that have recovery consequences. The core concepts as well as
105	the Recovery Support Function (RSF) organizing structures outlined in the Framework may be
106	applied to any incident with recovery needs regardless of size and whether or not the incident
107	results in a presidential disaster declaration.
108	Roles and responsibilities of the various agencies that comprise the Recovery Support Functions
109	(RSFs) are detailed in the RSF Annexes.
110	Limitations
111	Salt Lake County Government is committed to making every reasonable effort to quickly recover
112	from a disaster. However, County resources and systems may be overwhelmed or inoperable
113	for an unknown and possibly significant matter of time.

## 114 SALT LAKE COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

115	Demographics
116	Salt Lake County was created in 1850 and is a county located in the U.S. state of Utah. As of the
117	2010 census, the population was 1,029,655, making it the most populous county in Utah. Salt
118	Lake County has seventeen political subdivisions comprised of incorporated cities and
119	townships, the largest being Salt Lake City, the state capital. Salt Lake County is part of the Salt
120	Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area.
121	Geography
122	Salt Lake County occupies the Salt Lake Valley, as well as parts of the surrounding mountains,
123	the Oquirrh Mountains to the west and the Wasatch Range to the east (essentially the entire
124	watershed of the Jordan River north of the Traverse Mountains). These two mountain ranges,
125	together with the much smaller Traverse Mountains to the south of the valley, delimit Salt Lake
126	Valley, which is also flanked on the northwest by the Great Salt Lake, and the north by the Salt
127	Lake Anticline (most notably Ensign Peak) In addition, the northwestern section of the county
128	includes part of the Great Salt Lake. The county has a total area of 807 square miles (2,090
129	km2), of which 742 square miles (1,920 km2) is land and 65 square miles (170 km2) (8.1%) is
130	water. It is the fifth-smallest county in Utah by area. The county borders on the Great Salt Lake
131	and is intersected by the Jordan River.
132	Access
133	The vast majority of traffic into and out of the Salt Lake Valley passes through four geographic
134	features, all of which are narrow. These are Parley's Canyon leading to Summit County to the
135	east (as well as to Morgan County to the northeast via more remote Little Dell Canyon), the
136	space between the Salt Lake Anticline and the Great Salt Lake leading into Davis County to the
137	north, the Point of the Mountain and adjacent Jordan Narrows leading to Utah County to the
138	south, and a space (known as Garfield) between the Oquirrh Mountains and the Great Salt Lake
139	leading to Tooele County to the west.
140	Economy
141	Salt Lake County is the major employment, commercial, and financial center for Utah. It
142	generates about half of the state's retail sales and total employment, and more than half the

143	payroll. It especially dominates in the finance, trade, transportation and warehousing,
144	administration, and management and professional services sectors. Salt Lake County is home to
145	the state government, the headquarters of the LDS Church, and the University of Utah, the
146	largest research university in the state. Salt Lake leads tourism and convention activities, ranking
147	first in spending by traveler, tourism and travel employment, and tourism tax revenues. (13)
148	(13) Utah Division of Travel Development, 2004 State and County Economic and Travel
149	Indicator Profiles, 2005, http://travel.utah.gov/.
150	The county is noted for its four ski resorts: Snowbird and Alta in Little Cottonwood Canyon and
151	Solitude and Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon and famous for both summer and winter
152	activities.

153	PURPOSE
154	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework (SLCo DRF or "Framework") is a guide to
155	promote effective recovery, and may be applied to all disasters and incidents, small and large-
156	scale or catastrophic.
157	A successful recovery process promotes the community's resiliency and incorporates practices
158	that minimize the community's risk to all hazards and strengthens its ability to withstand and
159	recover from future disasters.
160	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework provides guidance that enables effective
161	recovery support to disasters within Salt Lake County and the local jurisdictions. It provides a
162	flexible structure that enables local disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and
163	collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalize the health,
164	social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient
165	Salt Lake County.
166	Long-Term Recovery is a phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses
167	complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating
168	damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments.

169	SCOPE	
170	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework or "Framework", is a scalable, flexible and	
171	adaptable coordinating structure that identifies key roles and responsibilities. It links local	
172	governments, the private sector and nongovernmental and community organizations that play	
173	vital roles in recovery. The Framework captures resources, capabilities and best practices for	
174	recovering from a disaster. The Framework is based upon an all-hazards approach and a	
175	companion document to the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).	
176	This Framework aligns with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, and the Salt Lake	
177	County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP primarily addresses actions during disaster	
178	response. Like the EOP, this Framework establishes a planning and operational structure. The	
179	Framework assumes the long-term recovery responsibilities of Emergency Support Function #14	
180	(ESF #14). Key ESF #14 concepts are expanded in the Framework and include recovery-specific	
181	leadership, organizational structure, planning guidance and other components needed to	
182	coordinate continuing recovery support to individuals, businesses and communities. ESF #14 is	
183	specific to Short Term Recovery, facilitating the transition into long term recovery. Recovery is a	
184	purposeful process that takes weeks to years to complete and establish the post disaster normal.	
185	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework defines:	
186	• Core recovery principles	
187	• Roles and responsibilities of the Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM), Recovery	
188	Support Functions - Primary Agencies, and Supporting Organizations and Stakeholders	
189	A coordinating structure that facilitates communication and collaboration among all	
190	agencies, organizations and stakeholders	
191	Guidance for pre- and post-disaster recovery planning	
192	• The overall process by which communities can capitalize on opportunities to rebuild a	
193	stronger, smarter and safer communities.	
194	These elements improve recovery support and expedite recovery of disaster-impacted	
195	individuals, families, businesses and communities.	

#### **Core Principles:** 196 Individual and Family Preparedness and Empowerment 197 198 Leadership and Local Primacy 199 • Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning 200 Partnerships and Inclusiveness 201 **Public Information** 202 Unity of Effort 203 Timeliness and Flexibility 204 Resilience and Sustainability 205 Psychological and Emotional Recovery **Key Concepts:** 206 207 Structure — Provided by Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). 208 Leadership — provided by the Local Disaster Recovery Manager/s (LDRMs); RSFs, 209 private sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO) leaders. 210 Planning during both pre- and post-disaster phases. 211 The Framework introduces two concepts and terms: 212 Local Disaster Recovery Managers (LDRM) 213 Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) 214 The LDRM provides leadership and coordination for the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) 215 throughout the recovery process. 216 RSFs are eight groupings of core recovery capabilities that provide a structure to facilitate 217 problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster coordination among local agencies, 218 nongovernmental partners and stakeholders. Each RSF has primary agencies and supporting 219 organizations that operate together with local officials, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) 220 and private sector partners. The concepts of LDRMs and RSFs are scalable to the nature and size 221 of the disaster.

222	Relationship to the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan
223	The focus of the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) governs the response
224	actions as well as the short-term recovery activities that immediately follow or overlap those
225	actions. The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework does not address short-term
226	activities such as life-saving, life sustaining, property protection and other measures such as
227	immediate threats to life, environment and property, and community stabilization. The
228	Framework provides the tools to encourage early integration of recovery efforts into the response
229	phase operations.
230	As response, short-term and intermediate recovery activities begin to wind down, long term
231	recovery needs gradually take on a more critical role. The core principles and organizational
232	elements in the Framework coexist with the EOP and more effectively address intermediate and
233	long term recovery needs. The EOP fully transitions to the Framework when the disaster-specific
234	mission objectives of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are met and as the ESFs
235	demobilize.
236	Together, the Recovery Framework and the EOP provide the guidance to implement the response
237	and recovery aspects for Salt Lake County. The Framework follows the National Incident
238	Management System (NIMS) structure in preparing for and managing the response and recovery
239	from natural and human-caused disasters.

**ADMINISTRATION** 

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#### Framework and Annex Maintenance 241 242 Salt Lake County Emergency Services is responsible for the overall maintenance (review and 243 update) of this Framework and for ensuring that changes and revisions are prepared, coordinated, 244 published and distributed. Each supporting annex describes the organization or agency 245 responsible for those documents. 246 This Framework and supporting annexes will be reviewed bi-annually and updated based on 247 deficiencies identified in simulated or actual use or due to organizational or technological 248 changes. All changes shall be recorded by Salt Lake County Emergency Services. 249 Revisions to the Framework will be forwarded to all organizations or agencies having assigned 250 responsibilities within the Framework and/or annexes. Contact names and telephone numbers 251 (for DRCC staff, departments, agencies, special facilities, schools, etc.) shall be maintained by 252 appropriate departments and agencies. 253 The Framework maintenance schedule provides a strategy to ensure that the entire Framework 254 including Annexes are reviewed bi-annually at a minimum and provides a recommended 255 timeframe for updating the Framework and Recovery Support Functions (RSF) and Annexes. 256 The entire plan must be revisited bi-annually. Framework Multiyear Strategy 257 258 The Framework Multiyear Strategy includes the objectives and key strategies for developing and 259 maintaining the Framework including the support for short- and long-term initiatives. The 260 objectives, key strategies and short and long-term initiatives are summarized in Table 1.The Salt 261 Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework assigns primary and support agencies for eight 262 functional areas of disaster recovery. Each agency assigned to a recovery support function 263 (RSF) is responsible for mobilizing existing personnel, equipment, materials, supplies and other 264 resources under their control. 265 **Records Preservation and Restoration** 266 All affected governments in Salt Lake County must ensure protection of their records so normal 267 operations can continue after the emergency. Such records may also be vital to the rapid

- 268 recovery from the effects of an emergency, with the maintenance of plans for the safety, 269 recovery and restoration of the county's data and telecommunication systems during a disaster. 270 • Narratives and operational journals of recovery actions will be kept. 271 • All written records, reports, and other documents will follow the principles of the 272 National Incident Management System (NIMS). 273 Agreements and understandings must be entered into by duly authorized officials and 274 should be formalized in writing whenever possible prior to emergencies. 275 Organizations tasked with responsibilities in the implementation of this Framework are 276 responsible for providing their own administrative and logistical needs and for the 277 preparation and maintenance of a resource list for use in carrying out their recovery 278 responsibilities. 279 **Reports and Records** General - The planning and activation of an effective disaster recovery requires timely and 280 281 accurate reporting of information and the maintenance of records on a continual basis. 282 **Reporting guidelines** - Salt Lake County will develop consolidated reports to include 283 information from county agencies and local municipalities. County agencies will submit 284 situation reports, requests for assistance, damage assessment and impact analysis reports to Salt 285 Lake County Emergency Services by the most practical means and in a timely manner. 286 Municipal and county governments will use pre-established bookkeeping and accounting 287 methods to track and maintain records of expenditures and obligations. Narrative and written 288 log-type records of recovery activities will be kept by the local disaster recovery agency. The 289 logs and records will form the basis for status reports to the county and state. 290 **Preliminary damage assessment** – Preliminary damage assessment reports are the necessary 291 basis for the governor's decision to declare a state of emergency and to request a presidential 292 disaster declaration. These reports determine the specific types and extent of assistance made 293 available to the affected area. 294 **Updates** - Situation reports outlining new developments and more complete information will be

forwarded daily or as often as necessary in the most expeditious manner available. .

Financial	Management
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- When agencies require additional resources, these requests will be referred to the LDRM and Recovery Team who are tasked with identifying the most appropriate and economical method of meeting the resource request. There are four basic methods of meeting a resource request as follows:
  - Local forces are those resources under direct control of the county Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC). They can be assigned based on priorities established by the DRCC organizational agencies.
  - Mutual aid can be requested by the county DRCC to augment local forces during a
    locally declared state of a local emergency. Salt Lake County is a signature party of the
    Utah Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery. All
    requests for mutual aid must follow the procedures established by DEM under this
    agreement.
  - A preferred method of meeting temporary disaster demands is utilizing the County Office of Contracts and Procurement, who can issue contracts to meet resource requirements.
  - State and federal agencies' response may be required when either mutual aid or contracting can meet the resource request. It is anticipated that this response would occur early in the short-term recovery phase for short time periods.
  - All RSF procurements and expenditures will be documented. All receipts and invoices with explanations and justifications will be forwarded to the office of the appropriate Finance Section Chief in a timely fashion. The Finance Section Chief will ensure all documentation is complete, recorded on the appropriate forms and proper in all respects. If the disaster was federally declared, the Finance Section Chief will submit for reimbursement and the documentation will serve as a recorded history of activity. If the disaster was not declared, the documentation will not be submitted for reimbursement but will still serve as a recorded history of activity with expenditures.
  - Accurate accounts of recovery expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, will be maintained. Such records are essential to identify and document (1) costs for which no Federal reimbursement will be requested and (2) those costs eligible for reimbursement

325 under major emergency project applications. When Federal public assistance is provided under 326 the Disaster Relief Act, local projects approved by FEMA are subject to both state and Federal 327 audit. The county Chief Financial Officer will coordinate the reimbursement documentation for 328 the FEMA Public Assistance program during a presidentially declared disaster for county 329 government. 330 **Fiscal Agreements** 331 A clear statement of agreement between all major agencies engaging in recovery efforts and 332 activities concerning payment or reimbursement for personnel services rendered, equipment 333 costs and expenditures of materials used in recovery is crucial for accurate cost accounting. 334 Logistics Unless covered in a mutual aid agreement/memorandum of understanding, disaster recovery 335 336 resources may not be sent outside Salt Lake County unless the Mayor or other designated 337 representative grants approval. Salt Lake County Emergency Services maintains current resource information on supplies, 338 339 equipment, facilities and skilled personnel available for recovery operations. 340 Salt Lake County Contracts and Procurement provides resource support, including locating, 341 procuring, and issuing recovery resources (such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel 342 and communications contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment and transportation) to 343 local entities involved in delivery of recovery efforts.

#### **LEADERSHIP**

Authority will be given to recovery leadership by the County Executive or through County Council action. Formally assigning authority will enable various stakeholders to work together in a complex and dynamic environment.

**Recovery Team (RT)** is identified as a team of Salt Lake County employees and/or regional partners identified to support, manage, facilitate, or lead recovery in addition to their regular work. This team may have one or two key staff "reassigned" to support recovery full time, but typically does not require hiring of new staff at the team level.

**The Office of Regional Development** will be recommended by the Mayor and approved by Council to act as the office of Disaster Recovery. During a recovery phase the Mayor, with approval from the Council, may establish additional funding and staff to manage all aspects of recovery.

#### **Organizational Structure**

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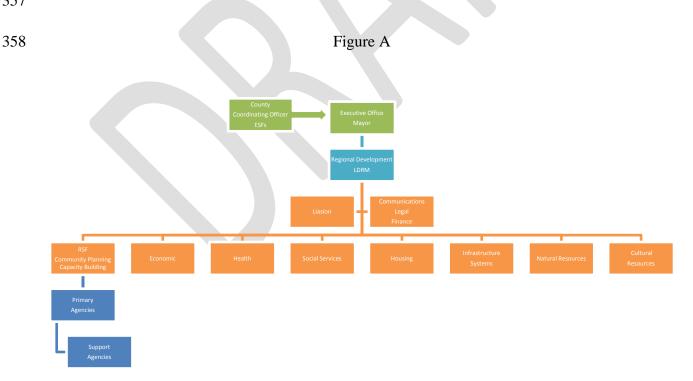
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360	Local Government Resources
361	Local governments shall use their own resources first in to recover from disaster and may call for
362	assistance from Salt Lake County Emergency Services for recovery support that overwhelm or
363	threaten to overwhelm their own recovery resources and activities.
364	State and Federal relief may be overwhelmed when damage is widespread and severe.
365	Therefore, the local jurisdiction must develop and maintain an ongoing program of mitigation,
866	preparedness, response and recovery.
367	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates the Federal government's role;
368	the State coordinates their role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding
369	to and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or human-caused, including acts
370	of terror.
371	When required, the county's declaration will take into account the primary factors required by
372	FEMA for their declaration process.
373	Mayor's Office /County Council
374	A mayor, city manager, or county manager, as a jurisdiction's chief executive officer, is
375	responsible for ensuring the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction.
376	Specifically, this official provides strategic guidance and resources during preparedness,
377	response, and recovery efforts. Planning, preparation and training for an effective recovery is a
378	core obligation of local leaders.
379	Chief elected or appointed officials must have a clear understanding of their roles and
380	responsibilities for achieving a successful recovery. At times, these roles may require providing
381	direction and guidance to constituents during recovery in addition to their day-to-day activities.
382	On an ongoing basis, elected and appointed officials may be called upon to help shape or modify
383	laws, policies, and budgets to aid preparedness efforts and to improve recovery capabilities.
884	State
385	The State of Utah has statutes establishing the Utah Division of Emergency Management
886	(UDEM) and the emergency plans coordinated by that agency. The Director UDEM ensures that

387	the State is prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies and is responsible for coordinating the
388	State response and recovery to any incident. This includes supporting local governments as
889	needed or requested and coordinating assistance with other States and/or the Federal
390	Government.
891	Federal
392	When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed local or State recovery
393	resources the Federal Government uses the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) to
394	involve all necessary departments and agency capabilities, organize the Federal recovery
395	response, and ensure coordination with recovery partners.
396	<b>Establishment of Recovery Coordination Center</b>
397	The Mayor may determine, after consulting with local government officials that the recovery
398	appears to be beyond the combined resources of both the county and local governments and that
399	state assistance may be needed. The Mayor must certify that the severity and magnitude of the
100	recovery exceeds county and local capabilities; certify that state assistance is necessary to
101	supplement the efforts and available resources of the county and local governments, disaster
102	relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster related losses; confirm
103	implementation of the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework and the establishment of
104	a Local Disaster Recovery Coordinating Center; and certify adherence to cost sharing
105	requirements.
106	If the county receives a presidential disaster declaration, a Federal Disaster Recovery
107	Coordinating Center established to address long-term recovery.
108	Leadership
109	• Ensure that recovery leadership at the local level is adequate to support the recovery
110	needs, strategies, and plans of impacted communities
111	Coordination
112	• Promote the development of recovery focused multi-agency coordination groups at the
113	local level as appropriate.
111	Implement DCEs, Took Forces, and/or Decovery Committees/teems as appropriate

- Promote the broad inclusion of current and potential recovery partners to include nongovernmental organizations and the private-sector to ensure that technical support and resources are known, available, and coordinated.
  - Promote coordination between counterpart local, state, and national non-governmental and private-sector partners to maximize available support and ensure coordination.
  - Identify the need for Federal and State support to local recovery functions Resources.

#### Resources – Technical Assistance

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- Ensure that the appropriate technical assistance is available through mutual aid networks to support local recovery assessment, planning, and program administration.
- Coordinate and/or deploy technical assistance teams to support local communities in the assessment of disaster impacts and the development of local recovery strategies.
- Identify the potential for peer-to-peer/mutual aid assistance to support local recovery coordination and planning efforts.
- Ensure the development of an interface between local, State, and Federal agencies to streamline policy discussions and promote an understanding of the processes and requirements associated with requesting and administering assistance
- Assess the need for Federal technical or programmatic advisors to support local recovery efforts.

#### 433 **Resources – Financial Assistance**

- Ensure that all assistance for non-presidentially declared events (financial and in-kind) is available to and coordinated with local recovery leadership.
- Ensure that supplemental support is in alignment with identified local goals, strategies, and plans to maximize impact, identify gaps and avoid duplication.
- Identify additional programs that can be used, reprioritized, or altered to support the needs of affected communities identified in the assessment process.
- Assess the need for and, if needed, request additional assistance from the State or Federal
   agencies.

#### 442 Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)

- Will lead recovery, represent county leadership in the community, and provide policy direction
- 444 to the Recovery Team.

#### 445 **Pre-Disaster Responsibilities**

- 1. Serve as primary point of contact for disaster recovery planning and preparedness.
- 447 2. Organize recovery planning processes.
- 3. Coordinate development, training and exercise of the County's disaster recovery framework,
- plans and annexes
- 4. Establish and maintain contracts and networks for disaster recovery resources and support
- 451 systems.
- 5. Promulgate principles and practices that further resiliency and sustainability.

#### 453 **Post-Disaster Responsibilities**

- 1. Lead and coordinate the activities of local recovery organizations and initiatives. Lead the
- development of the community's recovery visions, priorities, resources, capability and
- 456 capacity.
- 2. Work with other LDRMs to develop a unified and accessible communication strategy.
- 458 3. Participate in damage and impact assessments with other recovery partners.
- 4. Communicate recovery priorities to local recovery stakeholders.
- 5. Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility building measures
- into recovery plans and efforts.
- 462 6. Lead the development of the community's recovery plans and ensure that they are publically
- supported, actionable and feasible based on available funding and capacity.
- The LDRM will engage with the Recovery Support Function (RSF) agencies to organize and
- coordinate recovery assistance. During this early recovery phase, the LDRM and the RSF
- 466 coordinators are working closely with Emergency Support Function (ESF) leads to share
- information about impacts and assistance.

468	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
469	The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework defines how Salt Lake County agencies
470	will effectively engage, organize, operate and utilize existing resources and authorities to
471	promote effective recovery and support for Salt Lake County and other jurisdictions, and may be
472	used by non-government executives, private sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO)
473	leaders, emergency managers, community development professionals and other disaster recovery
474	practitioners. The Framework engages and incorporates the capabilities of all sectors and
475	provides coordination across all levels of government.
476	Local governments shall use their own resources first to recover from disaster and may call for
477	assistance from the Local Disaster Recovery Manager for recovery support that overwhelms or
478	threatens to overwhelm their own recovery resources and activities.
479	State and Federal relief may be overwhelmed when damage is widespread and severe.
480	Therefore, the local jurisdiction must develop and maintain an ongoing program of mitigation,
481	preparedness, response and recovery.
482	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates the Federal government's role;
483	the State coordinates their role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding
484	to and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or human-caused, including acts
485	of terror.
486	When required, the county's declaration will take into account the primary factors required by
487	FEMA for their declaration process.
488	The concept for recovery in Salt Lake County is to have a Recovery Team (RT) that is led by the
489	Office of Regional Development and established shortly after the disaster occurs to coordinate
490	recovery efforts and/or projects as directed by the Local Disaster Recovery Manager acting
491	under the authority of the County Executive.
492	Recovery must be taken into consideration during the initial response to a disaster and
493	implemented as soon as resources allow; typically the initial phase is simultaneous with response
494	efforts. Being familiar with recovery priorities will help guide and direct the response to the
495	disaster and expedite recovery actions.

- 496 The Framework leverages and concentrates existing Salt Lake County resources, programs, 497 projects and activities through the organization of Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). The 498 Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) facilitates and coordinates RSF activities and 499 recovery planning at the local level. The Salt Lake County LDRM and RSF Coordinators 500 provide management for each RSF, and ensure ongoing communication and coordination 501 between the primary agencies and support organizations for the RSFs. 502 The incident will dictate the specific recovery activities required for a purposeful long-term 503 recovery however there are some activities that will occur with all recovery efforts regardless of 504 size and scope. **Assessment and Recovery Strategy** 505 506 A thorough impact assessment is important to understand where capability exists and where 507 recovery resource support is required. Only RSF's and positions that are directly supporting a 508 recovery priority will activate, to minimize unnecessary use of limited resources. 509 Support 510 The Recovery Team will require resources to complete the goals identified in the impact 511 assessment and strategy objectives. Resources include items that are part of everyday operations 512 such as computers and phones, as well as specialty items such as plotters, safety equipment, or 513 cameras. 514 The most critical resource to the recovery team will be that which supports the emotional/mental 515 health of the team. Focusing on a disaster for a long period of time has affects that are not always 516 seen, particularly ones that involve fatalities. The need for ongoing emotional care will be critical 517 to the Recovery Team. 518 Each RSF and support agency will write a short debrief document explaining what they 519 contributed to the recovery, tasks accomplished, critical milestone of recovery, and advice to 520 future efforts. 521 Using an established Impact Assessment Template each RSF will identify:
  - \*\*DRAFT\*\* Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework December, 2015

The incident impacts to their capability and prioritized recovery goals specific to the RSF

523	• The tasks, resources, and policy decisions/actions required to achieve the goals, and the
524	participants and/or dependencies with internal and external agencies required to reach the
525	RSF goals
526	The assessment is a rapid process designed to quickly consolidate data for coordination across
527	RSFs and to guide the establishment of overall recovery priorities for leadership approval.
528	Strategy
529	Based on the findings of the impact assessment a documented recovery strategy supporting
530	achievement of priorities and goals will be developed using the Recovery Strategy Template.
531	The strategy will be a fluid concept with the flexibility to meet the challenges and adjustments
532	that are expected during recovery.
533	The Recovery Team or Office of Regional Development will assess the disaster situation,
534	identify recovery priorities and resource needs, and establish a strategy for meeting the goal of
535	recovery for a specific incident. The Recovery Team will meet regularly to ensure a coordinated
536	efficient recovery process.
537	Triggers
538	The concept of a recovery should be addressed within hours of initial response. The discussion
539	needs to include consideration for economic, social, emotional, and environmental impacts to the
540	community/s. Disasters dictate the timeline of activities. The response phase can last a few
541	hours to days, depending on the size and complexity of the incident. The recovery phase will
542	typically last weeks to years or even decades depending on the size, complexity, and impacts of
543	the incident.
544	Recovery Phases
545	<b>Short Term</b> – typically involving immediate actions such as restoration of critical infrastructure
546	and FEMA Individual Assistance.
547	<i>Intermediate Term</i> – typically involving actions that are intended to stabilize a situation while
548	long-term recovery projects are established.

549	<b>Long Term</b> – typically projects that lead to restoration, rebuilding, and/or development of
550	capabilities in the disaster area.
551	All disasters will require some form of recovery, the recovery activities are directly correlated to
552	the impacts of the incident. Thus, anytime the Emergency Operations Center is activated the
553	need for a formal recovery effort, including staff and projects, needs to be considered. The
554	incident specifics will identify the need to use the Framework to guide recovery.
555	Tracking/Reporting
556	All recovery activities must be documented, tracked, and status reports will occur on a regular
557	basis and regular status reports to elected leaders should be provided to ensure progress towards
558	recovery priorities and goals is occurring.
559	Financial tracking/reimbursement
560	Tracking the cost of recovery is key to understanding the financial impacts and in planning for
661	potential future recovery needs from the current or new disaster situations.
562	Close out
563	Capturing the lessons learned, best practices, and development of plans based on recovery efforts
564	is critical to the ability to improve and build capability for future disasters.
565	<b>Community Considerations</b>
566	The Framework recognizes that a disaster may impact some segments of the population more
567	than others and the ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its
568	efforts in pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery planning. These efforts result in a
569	resilient community with an improved ability to withstand, respond to and recover from
570	disasters. The Framework describes key principles and steps for recovery planning and
571	implementation to meet the needs of the affected community members.
572	The Framework provides an effective, accessible, public information effort so that all
573	stakeholders understand the scope and the realities of recovery. The Framework provides
574	guidance to assure that recovery activities respect the civil rights and civil liberties of all

- 575 populations and do not result in discrimination on account of race, color, national origin 576 (including limited English proficiency), religion, sex, age or disability. 577 The Framework is a concept of operations and as responsibilities, capabilities, policies and 578 resources expand or change, the Framework will be revised as needed to ensure that it continues 579 to provide a common and adaptable approach to disaster recovery. 580 **Community Engagement** The community should be engaged through a variety of methods including but not limited to: 581 582 • Face to face meetings 583 • Written correspondence ie: letters, email, bulletins or social media ie: facebook, twitter, 584 or blogs, input forums (electronic and in person) or other methods identified as meeting 585 the needs of the community. Engagement should be initiated as soon as possible and 586 continue throughout the recovery process. **Communications** 587 588 Communications is defined as the ability to exchange information via data, voice and video. 589 Recovery at all levels of government must have interoperable and seamless communications to 590 manage recovery operations, establish leadership, maintain situational awareness, and function 591 under a common operating picture for a broad spectrum of incidents. 592 **Common Operating Picture** 593 A common operating picture is established and maintained by the use of integrated systems for 594 communication, information management, intelligence and information sharing. This allows a 595 continuous update of data during recovery and provides a common framework that provides 596 communication across jurisdictions and disciplines. 597 A common operating picture accessible across jurisdictions and functional agencies should serve 598 the following purposes:
- Allow the LDRM and leadership at all levels to make effective, consistent decisions.
  - Ensure consistency at all levels of recovery activities.
- 601 Critical aspects of a common operating picture are as follows:

Effective communications
Information management
Information and intelligence sharing
A common operating picture and systems interoperability provide the information necessary to complete the following:
complete the following.
Formulate and disseminate indications and warnings
<ul> <li>Formulate, execute, and communicate operational decisions</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Prepare for potential requirements and requests supporting recovery activities</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Develop and maintain overall awareness and understanding of recovery within and across</li> </ul>
jurisdictions
A Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC) uses a combination of networks to
disseminate critical information that constitutes a common operating picture, including the
following:
Indications and warnings
Incident notifications
Public communications
• Joint Information System (JIS)
Notifications are made to the appropriate jurisdictional levels and to private sector and
nongovernmental organizations through the mechanisms defined in the Recovery Framework,
Continuity of Operations Plans, and Emergency Operations Plans at all levels of government.
The types of communication used during recovery or in an incident or event will vary depending
on the complexity of the incident or event and consist of both internal communications and
external communications. They may cross a broad spectrum of methods such as:
Internal Communications
• Landline
• Cellular phone
• Texting

629	Paging/notification
630	• 800 MHZ
631	• Internet/WebEOC/ESponder
632	• ARES / UCAT
633	External Communications
634	• Landline
635	• Fax
636	Cellular phone
637	• Text
638	• 800 MHZ
639	• Internet/WebEOC
640	Joint Information System/Joint Information Center
641	Emergency activation system
642	• Reverse 911
643	<ul> <li>Mayor's or Executive Public Information Officer/s</li> </ul>
644	<ul> <li>Press releases</li> </ul>
645	News media
646	Social Media
647	Group Meetings and Face-to-Face
648	Agencies must plan for the effective and efficient use of information management technologies
649	such as computers and networks for the following purposes:
650	• Tie together all leadership, primary and supporting organizations involved in recovery
651	activities
652	• Enable these entities to share information critical to mission execution.
653	During pre-disaster recovery planning, entities responsible for taking appropriate pre-incident
654	actions use communications and information management processes and systems to inform and
655	guide various critical activities.
656	These actions include the following:

657	<ul> <li>Mobilization or pre-deployment of resources</li> </ul>
658	Strategic planning by:
659	Preparedness organizations
660	Multiagency coordination entities
661	Agency executives
662	Jurisdictional authorities
663	Primary agency and supporting organization personnel
664	Meetings/Coordination
665	The recovery team or office must meet, whenever possible, on a regular basis as consistent with
666	recovery priority demands. For a recovery team this will most likely be weekly during the short
667	term and possibly monthly during the long-term recovery process. The Office of Regional
668	Development would most likely have daily meetings for short-term efforts transitioning to
669	weekly and eventually monthly meetings for long-term sustainment. Regular dedicated recovery
670	meetings are critical to coordination, information sharing, and direction on priorities and
671	expectations. The meetings serve as the venue for identification of dependencies and at times
672	resolution of competing priorities.
673	The meetings will be facilitated by the LDRM, with decisions and direction provided by the
674	LDRM or their designee. One of the key aspects of the regular meeting is to allow the RSF Lead
675	and their succession if appropriate, the opportunity to present updates, briefings, and request for
676	support to all of the primary recovery participants. Depending on the size of the recovery group,
677	it may be possible to include all leads and sub leads at every meeting or it may be necessary to
678	limit meetings to RSF Leaders. Each incident will be unique and over time the meeting
679	participants are likely to change.
680	The LDRM will serve or identify representatives of the Recovery Team/Office of Regional
681	Development to speak at meetings, to media, or in writing. The incident will dictate the
682	communications approach however, regular consistent messaging from the recovery leadership
683	to partners, survivors, and the broader community is critical to a well received and successful

- 684 recovery. Communications should be a mix of in person sessions, email, press release/interviews, 685 and social media posting. This combination will reach the greatest number of interested parties. 686 There should be a tiered approach to information distribution starting with the most affected 687 persons followed by the least affected and eventually the general public. 688 Each recovery project should have a specific communication plan outlining how the (groups) 689 will be engaged and who from the team/office will speak for the topic. **Funding** 690 691 The size and impact of the disaster will directly correlate with the available funding. County 692 departments will be forced to use established budgets to support aspects of recovery either 693 partially or completely, some of which may be reimbursed through disaster funding, but not all. 694 Much of this will be in the use of staff time. 695 Funding for long-term recovery is not as clearly defined as for response and short-term recovery 696 efforts therefore Salt Lake County will need to plan for potential recovery costs including 697 matches to grants prior to a disaster. Some points to consider when developing a funding strategy 698 prior to or during long-term recovery efforts include the following: 699 • Not all recovery efforts will be reimbursed (FEMA) Capital projects will be necessary. Existing ones may be postponed, cancelled, or 700 701 otherwise adjusted based on the incident. 702 Staff will be reassigned to support recovery requiring adjustments of pre-incident work 703 plans. 704 • Grants will take time to apply for and obtain funding and often have very specific 705 compliance requirements limiting some flexibility of use. 706 Donation of funding is often expected to be used for the community so use in county 707 recovery will be limited to specific projects for example a victim's memorial. 708 • Community donations are typically used for public support and not to fund county 709 efforts. (United way, disaster relief funds)
- and be allocated.

During recovery an open mind to funding options is key. Grants take time to apply for

- Regardless of whether Salt Lake County is granted a Presidential Declaration under the Stafford
- Act, a number of Federal agencies such as the U.S Small Business Administration, the U.S.
- 714 Department of Agriculture, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Department of Housing
- and Urban Development maintain programs that can directly support the needs of impacted
- 716 communities.



#### 717 **PLANNING**

- The responsibility of preparing for disaster recovery begins with the individual and builds to the
- 719 larger responsibility of the community and local Government. Community planning efforts are
- supported by local government, voluntary, faith-based and community organizations and
- businesses. Both pre- and post-disaster recovery planning are critical to develop resilience and
- achieve a successful and timely recovery.

#### 723 **Planning Elements**

- Identify a process to organize and manage recovery and establish relationships among
- 725 stakeholders.

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• Develop methods for prioritizing recovery decisions including land use considerations.

#### **Planning Considerations and Assumptions**

- 728 Identify and incorporate specific planning considerations such as:
- Wild/rural/urban interfaces.
- Floodplain management.
- Specific Hazard zones.
- Seismic areas.
- Historic and cultural properties, districts, landscapes, and traditional cultural properties.
- Planning assumptions that are applicable to all recovery situations include but are not limited to:
- Areas will be impacted differently and require different recovery strategies/efforts.
- Depending on the incident, size, and impacts, recovery to the pre-incident conditions may
   not be realistic, possible, or desirable. The recovery structure must be flexible and
- scalable and the focus/priorities of recovery change over time.
- The engagement and/or support of the directly impacted community as well as the
- broader community will be critical to a successful recovery. Input from the affected
- residents, survivors, and/or greater community may be gathered but may not be
- 742 applicable to all areas of recovery. Communication with the affected survivors, residents,
- and community is critical to build trust and support in the recovery process.

- Geological, hydrological, or other physical factors of a disaster area may make the concept of rebuilding too costly, risky, or otherwise unfeasible.
- Recovery efforts will include resilient and sustainable aspects whenever realistic or possible.

#### 748 Hazards

- 749 Salt Lake County is vulnerable to natural hazards and human caused disasters. Specifically,
- 750 flooding, wild fires, landslides, and the potential of a 7.0 magnitude earthquake along the
- Wasatch Fault. The 2015 Salt Lake County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is published
- separately and provides additional information on the potential natural and human caused
- 753 disasters.
- Particularly in major disasters, the public looks to government at all levels for assistance through
- all available means. In addition to the increased potential for disasters, a number of other factors
- are also on the rise. These include property values, population growth and population density
- vithin hazard vulnerable zones. This sets the stage for increased impact and economic
- 758 ramifications of catastrophic events.

#### 759 Hazard Analysis

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- A disaster can occur at any time within the jurisdictions of Salt Lake County or any of its
- municipalities. All areas of Salt Lake County are at risk for three types of events:
  - Natural Disasters Avalanche, drought, earthquake, epidemic, flood, landslide, tornado, severe weather (rain, snow, wind, lightning, etc.), wildfires, etc.
    - Technological Incidents Airplane crash, dam failures, hazardous materials release, power failure, radiological release, train derailment, urban conflagration, etc.
- Human-Caused Hazards Transportation incidents involving hazardous substances,
   major air and ground transportation accidents, civil disturbances, school violence,
   terrorists or bomb threats, sabotage and conventional nuclear, biological, or chemical
   attack, etc.

770	Hazard Assessment
771	Salt Lake County has conducted an all-hazards assessment of potential vulnerabilities to the
772	county. This assessment will assist with prioritization and outlines a direction for planning
773	efforts. Salt Lake County recognizes that the pre-disaster mitigation plan serves to reduce the
774	region's vulnerability to natural hazards. The pre-disaster mitigation plan is intended to promote
775	sound public policy, expedite recovery, increase community resiliency, and protect or reduce the
776	vulnerability of the citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property and the natural
777	environment within the region.
778	Mitigation
779	Based on the hazard analysis and hazard assessments, Salt Lake County has designed mitigation
780	activities to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property and to lessen the actual or potential
781	effects or consequences of an incident. These mitigation activities are detailed in the 2015 Salt
782	Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Mitigation activities may be implemented prior to, during,
783	or after an incident, as appropriate, and can be conducted at the federal, state, county, or local
784	level. This section outlines the mitigation activities at each level of government as they pertain
785	to the Salt Lake County mitigation strategy to reduce exposure to, probability of or potential loss
786	from hazards.
787	The Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan serves as the guideline for mitigation operations in
788	Salt Lake County. The plan is intended to promote sound public policy designed to protect
789	citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property and the natural environment.
790	Planning Activities
791	Assessment
792	Identify hazards, assess risks and vulnerabilities
793	• Identify limitations in recovery capacity, and a means to supplement this capacity.
794	• Identify areas of potential financial challenges.
795	Communication and Outreach
796	<ul> <li>Develop a pre-disaster recovery planning process.</li> </ul>

797	<ul> <li>Develop outreach and communications strategies for post-disaster recovery.</li> </ul>
798	• Ensure community participation and effective communications for underserved
799	and disadvantaged populations including individuals with disabilities and the use
800	of alternative communications formats and multiple languages.
801	Stakeholders
802	Identify sectors of the community to participate in pre- and post-disaster recovery
803	planning and coordination.
804	Partnerships
805	• Develop pre-disaster partnerships that ensure engagement of all potential
806	resources, public and private sector agencies and stakeholders.
807	Guiding Principles and Recovery Priorities
808	• Establish the recovery decision making process.
809	• Establish how priorities are determined following a disaster.
810	• Incorporate sustainability into overall planning guidance.
811	Organizational Framework
812	Establish clear leadership, coordination and decision making structures
813	throughout.
814	Concept of Operations
815	• Establish the operational framework that is followed immediately after a disaster
816	occurs.
817	• Establish maintenance procedures for updating pre- and post-disaster recovery
818	plans.

#### **Pre-disaster Recovery Planning** 819 820 Pre-disaster recovery planning incorporates local and regional comprehensive and community 821 development plans. Pre-disaster planning helps to identify recovery priorities and incorporate 822 hazard mitigation strategies and identify post-disaster options. 823 **Key Principles of Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning** 824 Establish a clear leadership, coordination and decision making structure and develop pre-disaster 825 partnerships. 826 • Identify and engage stakeholders including the general public, community leaders, 827 faith-based organizations, nonprofit organizations and private sector entities. 828 • Ensure community participation of historically underserved populations including 829 diverse racial and ethnic communities, individuals with disabilities and others with 830 access and functional needs, children, seniors, and individuals with limited English 831 proficiency. 832 Conduct pre-and post-multi-hazard assessments, integrate pre-disaster recovery 833 planning (e.g., response, land use and hazard mitigation planning) with other 834 appropriate community planning (e.g., comprehensive, accessibility design and 835 capital improvement planning). 836 • Identify limitations in community recovery capacity and Identify resource 837 requirements. 838 • Incorporate sustainable development, including environmental, historic preservation 839 and financial elements, into recovery planning guidelines. 840 Develop an accessible public information process that addresses the concerns and 841 meets the needs of the public. 842 • Prepare pre-disaster Memoranda of Understanding (M OUs) to establish early 843 partnerships, planning initiatives and expectations with stakeholders, community 844 faith- based organizations, nonprofit groups and private sector entities. 845 • Develop and implement recovery training and education to build recovery capacity 846 available to all stakeholders. 847 Test and evaluate pre-disaster plans through seminars, workshops and exercises.

#### **Post-disaster Recovery Planning** 848 849 Organizing and managing the recovery process allows a community to take advantage of the 850 opportunities created by recovery. Each community determines its process for post-disaster 851 recovery planning. 852 **Process for Post-Disaster Recovery Planning**

- Evaluate the conditions and needs after a disaster.
- Set recovery goals and objectives and measure progress
- 855 Establish connectivity between mitigation, comprehensive and regional planning and 856 other policy positions
- 857 • Use a multi-hazard approach to develop the community post-disaster recovery plan.
- 858 • Identify priority recovery and redevelopment activities.

#### 859 **Exercise**

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- Test pre-disaster planning, preparation and staff capabilities using recovery exercises.
- 861 Evaluate performance and revise pre-disaster recovery plans accordingly.
- 862 Organize recovery priorities and tasks through the use of a planning process to:
- 863 • Evaluate the conditions and needs after a disaster and identify resource requirements.
- 864 Assess risk.
- 865 • Set goals and objectives.
  - Identify opportunities to build future resilience through mitigation.
- 867 • Identify specific projects in areas of critical importance to the community's overall 868 recovery.
- Use a community-driven and locally managed process. 869
- 870 • Work collaboratively with all groups of people affected by the disaster. Ensure inclusion 871 and encourage participation of individuals and communities that may require alternative 872 and/or additional outreach support (e.g., racial/ethnic communities, individuals with 873 limited English proficiency, and people with disabilities).
- 874 Ensure compliance with standards for sustainable and accessible design, alteration and 875 construction.

- Integrate multi-hazard considerations into mitigation and preparedness activities.
- Build partnerships among local agencies and jurisdictions.
- Provide well-defined activities and outcomes including schedules and milestones aimed at achieving recovery.
- Develop tools and metrics for evaluating progress against set goals, objectives and
   milestones.
  - Develop the relationships and interagency cooperation that continues to serve the recovery process once planning is complete.

#### **Post Disaster Planning Elements**

- A post-disaster plan is a process that produces a document or series of documents for the disaster which results in integrated recovery and reconstruction programs and actions.
- The post-disaster recovery plan should include the following:

#### 888 Assessment

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- Assess the need created by the disaster to determine where recovery issues are present geographically by sector (e.g., housing, health care, infrastructure, environment, economy).
  - Determine areas of future risk and mitigation opportunities, such as reviewing past
    mitigation activities for effectiveness and use as baseline for new recovery planning and
    assessment needs.

#### Leadership

• Identify an individual or group as well as supporting structures required to lead the process in a manner that complies with all relevant laws, including civil rights laws.

#### 898 Support

- Coordinate with all community leaders to ensure participation and validity of the process.
- Identify outside resources, financial and technical, that provide support to the overall recovery effort.

#### Communication and Outreach

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- Establish an accessible process for exchanging information between the public and leadership.
  - Develop a communications map to ensure all sectors of the community are engaged in the process.
  - Use nontraditional communications outlets as needed to reach as much of the community as possible to ensure effective communications for all participants, including individuals with disabilities and individuals with limited English proficiency.

#### **Existing Guidance Documents**

- Use mitigation, comprehensive and other community plans to guide the identification of priority redevelopment and reconstruction.
- Work together to move recovery forward and build consensus.
- Continue to engage the community and reach out to new stakeholders.
- Identify and address conflict.

916	RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
917	RSFs are required to have both strategic and detailed operational plans that include all
918	participating agencies and organizations, and engage the private sector and nongovernmental
919	organizations as appropriate. Departments and agencies will be expected to develop and
920	maintain standard operating procedures that outline specific responsibilities associated with these
921	roles. Each department or agency involved will create a list of responsibilities that will serve as
922	a guide for internal standard operating procedures.
923	Recovery Support Functions
924	Community Planning and Capacity Building
925	• Economic
926	• Housing
927	Health Services
928	Social Services
929	Infrastructure Systems
930	Natural Resources
931	Cultural Resources
932	Mission Objectives
933	The objective of the RSF is to facilitate the identification, coordination and delivery of Salt Lake
934	County assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and the efforts of the community, as
935	well as private and nonprofit sectors. An additional objective is to encourage investments and
936	contributions by the business community, individuals and voluntary, faith-based and community
937	organizations, accelerating the process of recovery, redevelopment and revitalization. Recovery
938	processes should be flexible, collaborative, and scalable and based on demonstrated recovery
939	needs.
940	Skill Sets
941	RSF staff may require different skill sets than those from agencies working under the ESF
942	structure. For example, the skills needed to provide disaster sheltering services under ESF #6 are
943	different than those necessary to address long-term housing solutions supported by the Housing

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#### **Partnerships**

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RSFs involve partners in the local, private, and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These partners may include public and private organizations that have experience with permanent housing financing, economic development, advocacy for underserved populations and long-term community planning.

### Time Spans

ESFs typically operate within a time span of weeks and months, RSFs operational timeframe is months to years. RSFs will likely activate before all ESFs demobilize and may coexist within the same operation for a period of time. Neither ESFs nor RSFs have a predetermined point at which they demobilize.

#### **Differences - RSFs and ESFs**

• The Recovery Support Function (RSF) structure coexists with and builds upon the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) under the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). RSFs are different from ESFs in that they have different mission objectives, partnerships, approaches, time spans and organizational structure; additionally, the players and skill sets involved may be different.

### **Relationship - ESFs and RSFs**

- Recovery operations begin at the same time as response activities and are established to
  ensure that communities transitioning out of response are more capable of organizing and
  planning for major reconstruction and redevelopment necessary for recovery.
- As the level of response activities declines and recovery activities accelerate, there is some overlap between the ESF and RSF missions, but as the ESF requirements diminish, and the recovery issues take over, the RSFs assume residual ESF activities that are associated with recovery. The Salt Lake County Coordinating Officer (CCO) determines when a specific ESF is no longer required.
- The Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery Framework addresses responsibilities throughout the recovery process, including preparedness, mitigation and development activities and includes addressing gaps in authorities and resources, as well as post-

974 incident stabilization and recovery actions. The coordinator for each RSF provides 975 guidance and tools for recovery implementation.

#### **RSF Primary Agencies**

976

977 RSF Primary Agencies will participate in recovery planning and tasks as appropriate when 978 requested by the LDRM or RSF Coordinator. Table A



979 Table A

### **Primary Salt Lake County Agencies**

Recovery Support Function	Primary Salt Lake County Agencies	Primary Focus
Community Planning & Capacity Building	Planning and Development/ Township Services	Long-range and master plans, community planning, Land use ordinances, permitting, zoning
Economic	SLCo Economic Development	Assessment, re-development, business, tourism
Health Services	SLCo Health Department	Public Health system, environmental assessment/risk/guidance
Human Services	SLCo Human Services	Mental Health, housing, unmet needs, social systems, advocacy, personal property, coordination of VOADS
Infrastructure	SLCo Public Works	Utilities (public and private), flood control, engineering, Roadways/bridges, debris management
Housing	SLCo Community Resources & Development (CRD)	Housing programs, CDBG/grants
Natural Resources	SLCo Parks and Recreation	Environment – trails, rivers, parks, historical sites, memorial
Cultural Resources	SLCo Center for the Arts	Records, art, museums, theater, historical collections
Support	Executive Office	Legal, financial, communications, community connection, technical experts, elected officials
Critical Partners		Federal, State, municipal, private, business, NGO liaison and coordination of efforts

981

Table B
Recovery Support Function Primary/Support Agencies Assignment Matrix

SALT LAKE COUNTY: Recovery Support Function P = Primary Agency S = Support Agency  American Red Cross Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services Animal Welfare Organizations Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels — Private Boarding Public Works Engineering Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations Questar									
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services Animal Control Agencies Animal Welfare Organizations Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Recovery Support Function P = Primary Agency	RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building	RSF Economic	RSF Infrastructure Systems	RSF Health Services	RSF Social Services	RSF Housing	RSF Natural Resources	RSF Cultural Resources
Inspection Services Animal Control Agencies Animal Welfare Organizations Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	American Red Cross								
Animal Control Agencies Animal Welfare Organizations Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Animal & Plant Health								
Animal Welfare Organizations Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Inspection Services								
Organizations  Association for Utah  Community Health  City/County School  Districts  Facilities Management  Finance  Hogle Zoo  Kennels – Private Boarding  Parks and Recreation  Public Works Engineering  Public Works Operations	Animal Control Agencies								
Association for Utah Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Animal Welfare								
Community Health City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Organizations								
City/County School Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Association for Utah								
Districts Facilities Management Finance Hogle Zoo Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Community Health								
Facilities Management  Finance  Hogle Zoo  Kennels – Private Boarding  Parks and Recreation  Public Works Engineering  Public Works Operations	City/County School								
Finance  Hogle Zoo  Kennels – Private Boarding  Parks and Recreation  Public Works Engineering  Public Works Operations	Districts								
Hogle Zoo  Kennels – Private Boarding  Parks and Recreation  Public Works Engineering  Public Works Operations	Facilities Management								
Kennels – Private Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Finance								
Boarding Parks and Recreation Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations	Hogle Zoo								
Public Works Engineering Public Works Operations									
Engineering Public Works Operations	Parks and Recreation								
Questar	Public Works Operations								
	Questar								

Table B
Recovery Support Function Primary/Support Agencies Assignment Matrix

SALT LAKE COUNTY: Recovery Support Function P = Primary Agency S = Support Agency	RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building	RSF Economic	RSF Infrastructure Systems	RSF Health Services	RSF Social Services	RSF Housing	RSF Natural Resources	RSF Cultural Resources
Salt Lake Metropolitan Medical Response System								
Salt Lake Valley Health Department SALT LAKE COUNTY Animal Services								
SALT LAKE COUNTY ARES								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Community & Resources Development								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Contracts and Procurement								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Department of Human Services								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Economic Development SALT LAKE COUNTY								
Emergency Management SALT LAKE COUNTY Information Services								
SALT LAKE COUNTY LEPC								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Mayor's Public Information Office								

Table B
Recovery Support Function Primary/Support Agencies Assignment Matrix

SALT LAKE COUNTY: Recovery Support Function P = Primary Agency S = Support Agency	RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building	RSF Economic	RSF Infrastructure Systems	RSF Health Services	RSF Social Services	RSF Housing	RSF Natural Resources	RSF Cultural Resources
SALT LAKE COUNTY Planning & Development Services								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Public Works								
SALT LAKE COUNTY Solid Waste Management								
U of U Rocky Mtn Center for Occupational & Environmental Health								
Unified Fire Authority								
Unified Fire Authority Information Technology								
Unified Fire Authority Logistics								
Unified Police Department								
Unified Police Department Dispatch								
Utah Department of Agriculture & Food								
Utah Department of Health								
Utah DEQ								
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources								
Utah Emergency Animal Response Coalition								

Table B

Recovery Support Function Primary/Support Agencies Assignment Matrix

SALT LAKE COUNTY:  Recovery Support Function  P = Primary Agency  S = Support Agency	RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building	RSF Economic	RSF Infrastructure Systems	RSF Health Services	RSF Social Services	RSF Housing	RSF Natural Resources	RSF Cultural Resources
Utah Highway Patrol Motor Carriers Division								
Utah Hospital Association								
Utah National Guard								
Utah OSHA								
Utah Power								
Utah SERC								
Valley Mental Health								
Veterinary Hospitals								
VOAD								

982

984	FRAMEWORK AND ANNEX MAINTENANCE
985	Salt Lake County Emergency Services is responsible for the overall maintenance (review and
986	update) of this Framework and for ensuring that changes and revisions are prepared, coordinated,
987	published and distributed. Each supporting annex describes the organization or agency
988	responsible for those documents.
989	This Framework and supporting annexes will be reviewed bi-annually and updated based on
990	deficiencies identified in simulated or actual use or due to organizational or technological
991	changes. All changes shall be recorded by Salt Lake County Emergency Services.
992	Revisions to the Framework will be forwarded to all organizations or agencies having assigned
993	responsibilities within the Framework and/or annexes. Contact names and telephone numbers
994	(for DRCC staff, departments, agencies, special facilities, schools, etc.) shall be maintained by
995	appropriate departments and agencies.
996	The Framework maintenance schedule provides a strategy to ensure that the entire Framework
997	including Annexes are reviewed bi-annually at a minimum and provides a recommended
998	timeframe for updating the Framework and Recovery Support Functions (RSF) and Annexes.
999	The entire plan must be revisited bi-annually.
1000	Framework Multiyear Strategy
1001	The Framework Multiyear Strategy includes the objectives and key strategies for developing and
1002	maintaining the Framework including the support for short- and long-term initiatives. The
1003	objectives, key strategies and short and long-term initiatives are summarized in Table D.

1004 Table C

### Framework Multiyear Strategy

Objectives		Key Strategies				
<ul> <li>recover fi</li> <li>Protect es records at</li> <li>Reduce o operation</li> <li>Reduce lo and losse</li> <li>Achieve to</li> </ul>	oss of life and minimize damage	<ul> <li>Develop a clear understanding of Salt         Lake County Emergency Services' current             Disaster Recovery and Resilience             Program.     </li> <li>Develop regional recovery capabilities.</li> </ul>				
Initiatives	Crit	tical Success Factors				
Short Term	<ul> <li>Establish an effective ability execute the Disaster Recover Framework and Support Ann</li> <li>Continue to educate, train and exercise RSF primary and supagencies.</li> </ul>	exes. • Conduct training and exercises.				
Long Term	<ul> <li>Conduct training and tableton exercises to reinforce knowle the Framework and Annexes.</li> <li>Perform bi-annual reviews of and assessments.</li> <li>Ensure compliance with the Mincident Management System</li> <li>Standard operating procedure RSFs and supporting annexes</li> </ul>	Toordinate framework, annexes, plans and procedures with local, state and federal agencies.  Solutional in the state and federal agencies.				

1006

**Table D** 

### **Recovery Support Function and Annex Maintenance**

Title	Page	Revision	Date	Revised By (Name)
Recovery Support Function Annexes				
RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building				
RSF Economic				
RSF Housing				
RSF Health Services				
RSF Social Services				
RSF Infrastructure Systems				
RSF Natural Resources				
RSF Cultural Resources				
Support Annexes				
Recovery Support Function Annex				

#### **AUTHORITIES** 1011 1012 Under the provisions of HSPD-5, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal federal 1013 official for domestic incident management. 1014 Federal Authorities 1015 Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, (PL 81-950), as amended 1016 Disaster Relief Act of 1974, (PL 93-288) as amended. 1017 Title III, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA), (PL 100-1018 700). 1019 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44. Emergency Management and Assistance 1020 October 1, 2008 1021 The authorities under which this plan is developed include the following: 1022 State of Utah 1023 Title 63, Chapter 3, "State Emergency Management Act." 1024 Salt Lake County 1025 Ordinance 2.86.010-120 1026 State of Utah, Emergency Operations Plan 1027 National Response Framework 1028 National Disaster Recovery Framework

1029	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS/PLANS
1030	Salt Lake County Joint Information System/Center Standard Operating Procedures
1031	Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan
1032	Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan
1033	FEMA 501, National Incident Management System
1034	FEMA 501-3, NIMS Basic - Preparedness
1035	FEMA 501-7, NIMS Basic - Ongoing Management and Maintenance
1036	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 V2
1037	EMAP Standards

#### 1038 **AGREEMENTS**

- Salt Lake County has entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Act, 53-2-501 for Catastrophic
- 1040 Disaster Response and Recovery.
- 1041 Inter-local Agreement between Unified Fire Authority and Salt Lake County.

1042	GLOSSARY
1043	All-Hazards: Describes all incidents, natural or human-caused, that warrant action to protect
1044	life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of
1045	government, social, or economic activities
1046	County Coordinating Officer (CCO): The CCO is assigned to coordinate county resource
1047	support activities and information sharing following a major county emergency event or disaster.
1048	The CCO is responsible for all EOC coordination of resources, programs, and ESF groups for
1049	affected jurisdictions, individual victims, and the private sector. CCO is responsible for
1050	preparation of ISP which would include identifying operational periods and for filling command
1051	and general staff positions as needed.
1052	County Mayor: Chief Executive Officer of the County
1053	County Council: The assembled elected leadership of the county
1054	County Liaison Officer: Point of contact for assisting and coordinating county agencies. The
1055	Liaison Officer should establish relationships with county agencies and be able to communicate
1056	information effectively with them.
1057	Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC): Serves as the focal point between cities,
1058	towns, townships, communities, state and federal for disaster recovery coordination.
1059	Disaster Recovery Framework (Framework): Overview of Salt Lake County's disaster
1060	recovery organization and policies. It cites the legal authority for recovery operations,
1061	summarizes the situations addressed by the Framework, explains the general concept of
1062	operations and assigns responsibilities for recovery planning and operations.
1063	Emergency Management: The preparation for, the mitigation of, the response to, and the
1064	recovery from emergencies and disasters. Specific emergency management responsibilities
1065	include, but are not limited to the following:
1066	• Reduction of vulnerability of people and communities of this state to damage, injury, and
1067	loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological, or human-caused
1068	emergencies or hostile military or paramilitary action

1069 • Preparation for prompt and efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property 1070 affected by emergencies 1071 • Response to emergencies using all systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve 1072 adequately the health, safety, and welfare of persons or property affected by the 1073 emergency 1074 **Emergency Manager:** The Fire Chief of the Unified Fire Authority is designated as the Salt 1075 Lake County Emergency Manager and has the responsibility of overseeing county emergency 1076 management programs, planning and activities, as well as coordinating all aspects of the 1077 county's mitigation, preparedness, and response capabilities. The Emergency Manager directs all 1078 county EOC coordination before, during and after an emergency. 1079 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified 1080 organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a 1081 disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and 1082 efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement. 1083 **Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)**: A designated site from which public, private or 1084 voluntary agency officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene 1085 responders. 1086 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): Overview of Salt Lake County's emergency response 1087 organization and policies. It cites the legal authority for emergency operations, summarizes the 1088 situations addressed by the EOP, explains the general concept of operations and assigns 1089 responsibilities for emergency planning and operations. 1090 **Emergency Services:** A program within the Office of Regional Development responsible for: 1091 Recovery from disasters by providing for the rapid and orderly start of restoration and 1092 rehabilitation of persons and property affected by disasters. 1093 • Continuity of Operations and resiliency. 1094 Salt Lake County employee preparedness.

1095	Emergency Support Function (ESF): A functional emergency management responsibility
1096	established to facilitate assistance required during mitigation, preparedness, response, and
1097	recovery to save lives, protect health and property, and maintain public safety.
1098	Emergency Support Function (ESF): Assignment Matrix: Organizational grouping of all
1099	primary and support ESF agencies.
1100	Emergency Support Function (ESF) Coordinator: The primary ESF coordinator is the entity
1101	with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities
1102	throughout the preparedness, response and recovery phases of incident management.
1103	Responsibilities of the ESF coordinator include:
1104	• Coordination before, during, and after an incident, including pre-incident planning and
1105	coordination
1106	<ul> <li>Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies</li> </ul>
1107	<ul> <li>Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls</li> </ul>
1108	<ul> <li>Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations</li> </ul>
1109	<ul> <li>Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical</li> </ul>
1110	infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate
1111	Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary Agency: Agency assigned primary
1112	responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated based
1113	on their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to
1114	accomplishment of the specific emergency support function.
1115	Emergency Support Function (ESF) Support Agency: Entities with specific capabilities or
1116	resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF.
1117	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): Agency of the U.S. government tasked
1118	with disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery planning.
1119	Finance/Administration Section: Responsible for tracking incident costs and reimbursement
1120	accounting.

1121	<b>Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5</b> : Enhances the ability of the United States
1122	to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident
1123	Management System.
1124	Incident Command System (ICS): An all-hazard, on-scene functional management system that
1125	establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures.
1126	Incident Support Plan (ISP): Incident Support Plan (ISP): The ISP includes the overall incident
1127	objectives and strategies established by the Emergency Manager for EOC operations. The
1128	Planning Section is responsible for developing and documenting the ISP.
1129	Joint Information Center (JIC): The primary location for the coordination of media relations
1130	located in or near the Emergency Operations Center.
1131	Joint Information System (JIS): Provides the public with timely and accurate incident
1132	information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers and
1133	brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate and deliver a
1134	unified message. This will ensure that federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing
1135	the same information during an incident.
1136	Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM): Leads recovery, represents county leadership in
1137	the community, and provides policy direction to the Recovery Team/Office of Regional
1138	Development.
1139	Local Government: Local municipal governments, the school board and other government
1140	authorities created under county or municipal legislation.
1141	Local Nonprofits: Nonprofit agencies active in providing local community services that can
1142	either provide assistance during an emergency or would require assistance to continue providing
1143	their service to the community. United Way Agencies are an example of local nonprofits under
1144	this category.
1145	Logistics Section: Provides facilities, services and materials, including personnel to operate the
1146	requested equipment for the incident support.

147	Municipality: Legally constituted municipalities are authorized and encouraged to create
148	municipal emergency management programs. Municipal emergency management programs
149	shall coordinate their activities with those of the county emergency management agency.
150	Municipalities without emergency management programs shall be served by their respective
151	county agencies. If a municipality elects to establish an emergency management program, it
152	must comply with all laws, rules and requirements applicable to county emergency management
153	agencies. Each municipal Emergency Operations Plan must be consistent with and subject to the
154	applicable county Emergency Operations Plan. In addition, each municipality must coordinate
155	requests for state or federal emergency response assistance with its county. This requirement
156	does not apply to requests for reimbursement under federal public disaster assistance programs.
157	National Incident Management System (NIMS): A systematic, proactive approach to guide
158	departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the
159	private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and
160	mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to
161	reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.
162	National Response Framework: The guiding principles that enable all response partners to
163	prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. It establishes a
164	comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
165	Office of Regional Development: Department under the direction of the Salt Lake County
166	Mayor responsible for coordinating recovery activities the establishment of the Disaster
167	Recovery Coordination Center and the designation of the Local Disaster Recovery Manager.
168	Operations Section: Directs and coordinates all operations and assists the emergency
169	management bureau chief in development of incident operations.
170	Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of
171	information about the development of the incident and status of resources.
172	Policy Group: Consists of executive decision-makers that are needed to collaborate to manage
173	the consequences of the disaster. This group makes critical strategic decisions to manage the
174	emergency.

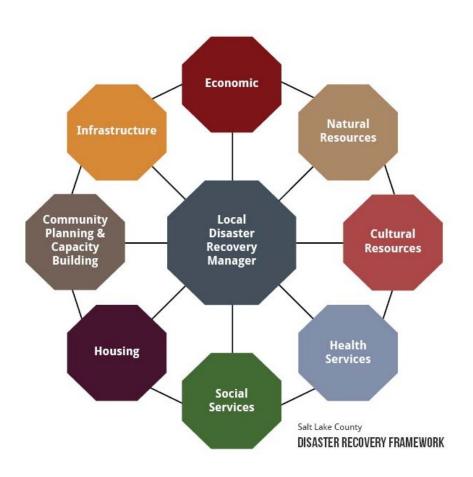
1175	Policy Group Liaison: Individual assigned to act as liaison to coordinate county policy group
1176	and readiness and decision making processes. Effectively communicate executive level concerns
1177	and decisions during emergency operational periods to and from the County Coordinating
1178	Officer.
1179	Public Information: Emergency information that is gathered, prepared, and coordinated for
1180	dissemination during a disaster or major event.
1181	Recovery Team (RT): A team of Salt Lake County employees and/or regional partners
1182	identified to support, manage, facilitate, or leads recovery in addition to their regular work.
1183	Recovery Support Function (RSF): Identify, coordinate and deliver assistance needed to
1184	supplement recovery operations, activities and resources. RSFs are eight groupings of core
1185	recovery capabilities that provide a structure to facilitate problem solving, improve access to
1186	resources, and foster coordination among local agencies, nongovernmental partners and
1187	stakeholders.
1188	Recovery Support Function Primary Agency: Agency assigned primary responsibility to
1189	manage and coordinate a specific RSF. Primary agencies are designated based on their having
1190	the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the
1191	specific recovery support function.
1192	Recovery Support Function Supporting Agencies and Organizations: Entities with specific
1193	capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the RSF.
1194	Safety/Security: Safety/security is monitored and measures are developed for ensuring a safe
1195	and secure environment in which to run emergency operations.
1196	State Liaison: Individual appointed by the Utah Division of Emergency Management to act as
1197	liaison during emergency periods to coordinate state actions for providing effective coordination
1198	and communications during the event.
1199	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): States in general terms what the guideline is expected
1200	to accomplish.

#### **ACRONYMS** 1201 1202

- ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Service
- 1203 COG – Continuity of Government
- 1204 CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- 1205 COOP – Continuity of Operations
- 1206 DEM – Division of Emergency Management
- 1207 DRCC – Disaster Recovery Coordination Center
- 1208 EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- 1209 EMS – Emergency Medical Service
- 1210 **EOC** - Emergency Operations Center
- 1211 **EOP** - Emergency Operations Plan
- 1212 ESF - Emergency Support Function
- 1213 FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- 1214 **HAZMAT - Hazardous Materials**
- 1215 HSPD – Homeland Security Presidential Directive
- 1216 ICS - Incident Command System
- 1217 ICP - Incident Command Post
- 1218 ISP - Incident Support Plan
- 1219 JIC - Joint Information Center
- 1220 JIS – Joint Information System
- 1221 LDRM – Local Disaster Recovery Manager

- 1222 NIMS National Incident Management System
- 1223 NDRF National Disaster Recovery Framework
- 1224 NRF National Response Framework
- 1225 SARA Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
- 1226 Salt Lake County Salt Lake County
- 1227 SOP Standard Operating Procedures
- 1228 TRAX Light Rail System
- 1229 VECC Valley Emergency Communications Center

# Annexes





OFFICE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT | DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

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SALT

**EMERGENCY SERVICES** 

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1	ANNEX I - RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
2	RSFs are required to have both strategic and detailed operational plans that include all
3	participating agencies and organizations, and engage the private sector and nongovernmental
4	organizations as appropriate. Departments and agencies will be expected to develop and
5	maintain standard operating procedures that outline specific responsibilities associated with these
6	roles. Each department or agency involved will create a list of responsibilities that will serve as
7	a guide for internal standard operating procedures.
8	Mission and Expected Outcomes
9	The Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery
10	Framework's coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to
11	support local governments and communities by facilitating problem solving, improving access to
12	resources and by fostering coordination among government agencies, nongovernmental partners
13	and stakeholders.
14	The Recovery Support Functions created within the Salt Lake County Disaster Recovery
15	Framework bring together the core recovery capabilities of local government departments and
16	agencies and other supporting organizations — including those not active in emergency response
17	— to focus on community recovery needs. The Recovery Support Functions are organized into
18	eight manageable components and through the Recovery Support Functions, relevant
19	stakeholders and experts are brought together during steady-state planning and when activated
20	post-disaster to identify and resolve recovery challenges. Recovery Support Functions and
21	stakeholders organize and request assistance and/or contribute resources and solutions. Recovery
22	Support Functions help facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote intergovernmental
23	and public-private partnerships.
24	The objective of the Recovery Support Functions is to facilitate the identification, coordination
25	and delivery of local government assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and
26	efforts, and coordinate assistance from private and nonprofit sectors. An additional objective is
27	to encourage and complement investments and contributions by the business community,



- 28 individuals and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. Recovery Support
- 29 Functions activities assist communities with accelerating the process of recovery, redevelopment
- 30 and revitalization.



31	RSF Roles and Responsibilities
32	Each Recovery Support Function (RSF) has a designated primary agency along with support
33	agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area.
34	The <i>primary agency</i> , with the assistance of Salt Lake County Emergency Services, provides leadership,
35	$coordination\ and\ oversight\ for\ that\ particular\ RSF.\ Throughout\ the\ preparedness,\ response\ and\ recovery$
36	phases, the primary agency ensures ongoing communication and coordination between the support
37	agencies and supporting organizations, and between County agencies and corresponding local and
38	nonprofit and private sector organizations. When primary agencies are activated to lead an RSF, support
39	agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to RSF-related communication and
40	coordination needs.
41	During post-disaster operations, the RSF primary agencies, report to the LDRM and lead their
42	respective RSF members to facilitate the identification, coordination and delivery of assistance
43	needed to supplement recovery resources. RSF staff deployed to the field report to and are
44	coordinated by the LDRM.
45	The primary agency is a County agency with significant authorities, roles, resources or
46	capabilities for a particular function within an RSF. Primary agencies orchestrate County support
47	within their functional area for an affected area and may lead interagency field assessment or
48	support teams as necessary.
49	Support Agencies and supporting organizations are those entities with specific capabilities or
50	resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the RSF. RSF agencies
51	provide assistance when requested by the Salt Lake County Local Disaster Recovery Manager
52	(LDRM) or the designated RSF coordinator, consistent with their authority and resources, or as
53	directed pursuant to this Framework.
54	Scalability and Adaptability
55	The Recovery Support Function (RSF) coordinating structure is scalable and adaptable to meet
56	different levels and types of needs, as well as specific recovery requirements of small, large or
57	catastrophic incidents. Each of the eight RSFs has a pre-designated coordinating agency that



works with the LDRM to promote communication and collaboration among its members. This

59	tiered leadership structure helps to accommodate the rapid surge of resources that may be needed
60	to assist in large-scale or catastrophic incidents. Resources are organized into a number of field
61	teams led by the most appropriate primary agencies. Each team is comprised of departments or
62	agencies that have the appropriate authority, expertise and resources. Based on assessments and
63	incident demands, only the RSFs that are needed deploy.
64	Partnership and Inclusiveness
65	Salt Lake County Government uses an inclusive process to ensure coordination with local
66	elected officials to identify priorities for the application of resources. Annexes to the Salt Lake
67	County Disaster Recovery Framework for each RSF outline in more detail how RSFs ensure
68	cost-effective and efficient delivery of assistance.
69	The RSFs identify underserved populations and coordinate with Voluntary Agency Liaisons and
70	other local offices, bureaus and programs when necessary. LDRMs, through the RSFs,
71	collaborate with these organizations to ensure that programs are culturally appropriate and that
72	at-risk populations and their needs are identified.
73	LDRMs and RSFs strive to ensure services reach those who need them most; for equitable
74	distribution of resources; and for recovery programs appropriate for the socio-economic and
75	cultural makeup of the community.
76	Overview of RSF Mission and Objectives
77	The mission and objectives of each of the eight Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) are specified
78	in the following pages. The agencies participating in each RSF collaboratively develop
79	operational guidance for use in recovery preparedness and disaster recovery operations. RSFs
80	operate under the leadership of the LDRM. The LDRM manages and coordinates the RSF
81	activities when there is a large-scale or catastrophic incident. Their purpose is to provide support
82	by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, integrating principles of
83	resiliency, sustainability and mitigation and fostering coordination among local agencies,
84	nongovernmental partners and stakeholders.



85	RSFs develop guidance and standard operating procedures to support community recovery. Each
86	RSF identifies relevant statutory and/or regulatory programs, potential capabilities and/or
87	limiting factors pertaining to recovery support for their functional area of assistance. RSFs
88	provide a forum for interagency coordination, information sharing and exchange of effective
89	practices. RSFs may also support planning, preparedness, education, training and outreach
90	efforts to enhance capabilities for recovery. Each RSF works with partners to identify critical
91	facilities and ensure considerations are made to reduce risk pre- and post-disaster.
92	The following pages outline the key aspects of the eight RSFs. They identify the coordinating
93	and primary agencies as well as the support agencies and supporting organizations associated
94	with each RSF. The mission and function of each RSF is also explained. Key pre- and post-
95	disaster activities as well as expected outcomes are highlighted for each RSF.
96	RSF: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING
97	
98	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 1
99	Mission
100	Build recovery capacities and community planning resources needed to effectively plan for,
101	manage and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique or catastrophic incidents.
102	Function
103	Effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, engaging the whole community to
104	achieve their objectives and increase resilience. Coordinate expertise and assistance programs.
105	Ensure recovery planning and activities are consistent with community master plans and long
106	range planning goals. Assist in developing pre- and post-disaster plans, and integrate hazard
107	mitigation throughout. Involve nongovernmental and private sector resources into public sector
108	recovery planning.
109	Outcomes
110	Provide expertise to ensure:



111	•	Enhanced interagency coordination of resources, requirements and support for building
112		community capacity and community recovery planning.

• Increase community self-reliance and adaptability.

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- Hazard mitigation and risk reduction opportunities have been integrated into all major
   decisions and reinvestments during the recovery process.
- Ensures a more effective and efficient use of government, nongovernmental and private sector funds.
- Improve effective decision making and management.
  - Incorporate socioeconomic, demographic, risk assessment, vulnerable populations and other important information.
- Increase community-wide support and understanding of sustainability and resiliency
   principles.



#### 123 Pre-Disaster

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- Identify and resolve the outstanding government agency programs and policy issues that present ongoing barriers or challenges for community planning.
- Identify existing programs that build leadership capacity, community member involvement, partnerships and education on disaster preparedness for recovery.
  - Identify programs and plans can be leveraged to assist communities to prepare for, plan
    and manage disaster recovery. (e.g. comprehensive plans, land use plans, economic
    development plans, affordable housing plans, zoning ordinances and other development
    regulations.)
- Identify elements of the mitigation plan that affect recovery. Perform a risk analysis to support mitigation measures.
  - Identify mitigation, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities which are
    integrated into existing plans. Identify partnerships with others such as extension
    programs, universities, national professional associations, and nongovernmental
    organizations, which provide resources to communities after a disaster.

#### Post-Disaster

- Ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing throughout the recovery process.
- Identify the disaster's effects on local government in the impacted area.
- Coordinate the provision of resources for recovery planning in a variety functional areas

  (e.g., city Management, financial management, hazard mitigation and risk assessment,

  damage assessment, building inspection and permitting);
  - Develop technical assistance teams for impacted communities, and, integrate agency resources and other RSFs.
  - Identify and resolve gaps and conflicts in local planning requirements and assistance programs, Integrate hazard mitigation and sustainability principles in recovery planning efforts.
- Coordinate community assistance to individuals and families.



150	•	Involve affected stakeholders, including vulnerable populations and persons with
151		disabilities, and individuals with limited English proficiency into the public sector
152		recovery plans and decision making process.

• Integrate sustainability principles, such as adaptive re-use of historic properties, mitigation considerations, smart growth principles and sound land use into recovery.

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#### 155 Tasks

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- Task Identify and integrate existing mitigation, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities into local, County, and community-wide planning and development activities. Include land use plans, economic development plans, affordable housing plans, zoning ordinances and other development plans and regulations.
  - Task Coordinate the integration of nongovernmental and private sector plans and resources into public sector recovery planning processes.
  - Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.

#### 164 Table 1 – CPCB Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 165 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Planning and			
Development/Township			
Township Services			

#### 167 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organization	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Community Resources and Development			
Business and Economic Development Criminal Justice Services			

Department of Community Services		
Department of Human Services		
Department of Public Works		
Emergency Services		
Salt Lake County Health		
Department		

169	RSF: ECONOMIC		
170	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 2		
171	Mission		
172	Integrate the expertise of local government and the private sector to sustain and/or rebuild		
173	businesses and employment, and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and		
174	economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.		
175	Function		
176	Facilitate the restoration of economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of		
177	health. Develop new economic opportunities, quickly adapt to changed market conditions,		
178	reopen businesses and/or establish new businesses.		
179	Facilitate, enable, and leverage local resources. Ensure the most effective use and compliance		
180	with all applicable laws and regulations. Provide coordination of local recovery programs and		
181	their integration with private sector efforts including those of nongovernmental and private		
182	volunteer organizations, nonprofits, investment capital firms and the banking industry.		
183	Facilitate the progression from direct financial assistance to community self-sustainment. Work		
184	closely with local community leadership and direct long-term economic recovery efforts. Engage		
185	in pre-disaster community planning including mitigation actions to increase community		
186	resilience.		
187	Outcomes		
188	• Workforce development initiatives are in place and jobs are created and retained.		
189	• Entrepreneurial and business development initiatives are in place.		
190	• Community-wide economic development plans are developed with broad input and		
191	consideration for regional economic recovery and resiliency.		
192	• Develop strategies for reopening businesses and/or establishing new businesses.		

- Ensure the most effective use of local funds and that funds are withheld when
  discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability
  are present.
  - Provide needed information to enable the public and private sector to make informed decisions about recovery.



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#### 198 Pre-Disaster

- Identify the statutory, regulatory and policy issues that contribute to gaps, inconsistencies and unmet needs in economic recovery.
- Provide solutions to address preparedness, mitigation and resilience issues before a
   disaster strikes including comprehensive land use plans, policies and ordinances.
  - Identify community and economic development programs that facilitate recovery efforts.
    - Identify initiatives and incentives that facilitate the integration of local efforts and resources with private capital and the business sector.

#### 206 Post-Disaster

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- Apply and integrate pre-disaster plans and programs. Leverage resources and available programs to meet recovery needs while integrating with the private sector.
- Develop an interagency action plan to ensure coordination of all agencies and
   stakeholders.
  - Incorporate mitigation measures into redevelopment to minimize future risk.
  - Provide technical assistance and data related to economic development.
  - Maintain communications throughout the recovery process.
- Engage in workforce development and vocational rehabilitation programs.

#### 215 Tasks

- Task Identify existing programs and economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities. Identify statutory, regulatory and policy issues that contribute to gaps, inconsistencies and unmet needs in economic recovery.
- Task Develop solutions to address preparedness, mitigation and resilience issues before a disaster strikes and that will facilitate the return of economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health
- Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.

#### Table 2 – Economic - Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 226 Primary Agency

Primary Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County  Business and Economic  Development			

227

#### 228 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Archives			
Center for the Arts			
Clark Planetarium			
Contracts and Procurement			
Department of Administrative Services			
Department of Community Services			
Department of Public Works			
Emergency Services			
Human Resources			
Planning and Development Services			
Townships			
Zoo, Arts, and Parks			

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230	RSF: HEALTH SERVICES		
231	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 3		
232	Mission		
233	The Health and Social Services RSF mission is to lead recovery efforts in the restoration of the		
234	public health and health care services networks to promote the resilience, health and well-being		
235	of affected individuals and communities.		
236	Function		
237	The core recovery capability for health services is the ability to restore and improve health		
238	services networks, and promote the resilience, health, independence and well -being of the whole		
239	community. For the purposes of this RSF, the use of the term health will refer to and include		
240	public health, behavioral health and medical services. This Annex establishes (1) a focal point		
241	for coordinating recovery efforts specifically for health service needs; and, (2) an operational		
242	framework outlining how local agencies plan to support health services recovery efforts and		
243	planning for the transition from response to recovery in close collaboration with ESFs #3, #6, #8		
244	and #11.		
245	This Annex is flexible and can adjust during a disaster as needed.		
246	Outcomes		
247	<ul> <li>Restore the capacity and resilience of essential health services to meet ongoing and</li> </ul>		
248	emerging community needs.		
249	• Encourage behavioral health systems to meet the needs of affected individuals, response		
250	and recovery workers, and the community.		
251	<ul> <li>Promote self-sufficiency and continuity of the health and well-being of affected</li> </ul>		
252	individuals; particularly the needs of children, seniors, people living with disabilities		
253	whose members may have additional functional needs, people from diverse origins,		
254	people with limited English proficiency, and underserved populations.		



- Assist in the continuity of essential health services.
- Reconnect displaced populations with essential health services.
- Provide clear and accurate public health messaging and information.



#### 258 Pre-Disaster

- Identify strategies that address recovery issues for health and behavioral health services –
  particularly the needs of response and recovery workers, children, seniors, people living
  with disabilities, people with functional needs, people from diverse cultural origins, and
  people with limited English proficiency and underserved populations?
  - Incorporate principles of sustainability, resilience and mitigation into preparedness, operational and response plans.

#### 265 Post-Disaster

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- Identify and mitigate potential recovery obstacles during the response phase.
- Leverage response, emergency protection measures and hazard mitigation resources
   during the response phase to expedite recovery.
- Provide technical assistance in the form of impact analyses and support recovery planning of public health and health-care services.
- Conduct Health Services assessments and activities with primary agencies.
- Establish communication and information-sharing with stakeholders and the community.
- Coordinate and leverage applicable resources.
  - Develop and implement a plan to transition from recovery operations back to a steadystate.
    - Identify and coordinate with other local partners to assess food, animal, water and air conditions.

#### 278 Tasks

- Task Identify current programs and capabilities and develop solutions for addressing
  health and behavioral health services particularly the needs of response and recovery
  workers, children, seniors, people living with disabilities, people with functional needs,
  people from diverse cultural origins and people with limited English proficiency and
  underserved populations.
  - Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.



#### Table 3 – Health Services - Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 287 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Health Department			

288

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#### 289 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Department of Human Services			
Aging Services			
Behavioral Health Services			
Mental Health Services			
Youth Services			
Criminal Justice Services			
Emergency Services			
American Red Cross/VOAD			

291	RSF: SOCIAL SERVICES
292	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 4
293	Mission
294	The Social Services RSF mission is to lead recovery efforts in the restoration of the social
295	services networks to promote the resilience and well-being of affected individuals and
296	communities.
297	Function
298	The core recovery capability for health and social services is the ability to restore and improve
299	health and social services networks, and promote the resilience, health, independence and well -
300	being of the whole community. This Annex establishes (1) a focal point for coordinating
301	recovery efforts specifically for social service needs; and, (2) an operational framework outlining
302	how local agencies plan to support social services recovery efforts and planning for the transition
303	from response to recovery in close collaboration with ESFs #3, #6, #8 and #11.
304	This Annex is flexible and can adjust during a disaster as needed.
305	Outcomes
306	• Restore the capacity, resilience and continuity of essential social services to meet
307	ongoing and emerging community needs.
308	<ul> <li>Promote self-sufficiency and continuity of the health and well-being of affected</li> </ul>
309	individuals; particularly the needs of children, seniors, people living with disabilities
310	whose members may have additional functional needs, people from diverse origins,
311	people with limited English proficiency, and underserved populations.
312	<ul> <li>Reconnect displaced populations with essential social services.</li> </ul>
313	<ul> <li>Provide clear and accurate social services messaging and information</li> </ul>
314	Pre-Disaster
315	• Identify strategies that address recovery issues for social services – particularly the needs
316	of response and recovery workers, children, seniors, people living with disabilities,



317		people with functional needs, people from diverse cultural origins, and people with
318		limited English proficiency and underserved populations.
319	•	Incorporate principles of sustainability, resilience and mitigation into preparedness,
320		operational and response plans.



#### 322 Post-Disaster

- Identify and mitigate potential recovery obstacles during the response phase.
- Leverage response, emergency protection measures and hazard mitigation resources
   during the response phase to expedite recovery.
- Provide technical assistance in the form of impact analyses and support recovery planning of social and human services.
  - Conduct Social Services assessments and activities with primary agencies.
- Establish communication and information-sharing with stakeholders and the community.
- Coordinate and leverage applicable resources.
- Develop and implement a plan to transition from recovery operations back to a steadystate.
  - Identify and coordinate with other local partners to assess food, animal, water and air conditions.

#### 335 Tasks

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- Task Identify current programs and capabilities social services particularly the needs
  of children, seniors, people living with disabilities, people with functional needs, people
  from diverse cultural origins and people with limited English proficiency and
  underserved populations.
- Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.
- Table 4 Social Services Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 343 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Department of Human Services			



344

345

#### Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Agencies/Organizations			
Aging Services			
Behavioral Health			
Services			
Mental Health Services			
Wentar Hearth Services			
Youth Services			
Criminal Justice			
Services			
Emergency Services			
<i>5 3</i>			
American Red Cross			
VOAD			

347	RSF: HOUSING		
348	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 5		
349	Mission		
350	Address pre- and post-disaster housing issues, coordinate and facilitate the delivery of resources		
351	and activities to rehabilitate and reconstruct destroyed and damaged housing, and whenever		
352	feasible, develop new, accessible, permanent housing options.		
353	Function		
354	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and		
355	contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Provide solutions that address design, construction,		
356	labor, materials, logistics, inspection and financing issues.		
357	Integrate available housing-related resources, address conflicting policy and program issues and		
358	identify gaps in service and delivery.		
359	Sheltering falls under ESF #6 in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) where Emergency		
360	Management is the coordinating agency. Interim housing is a transition to permanent housing		
361	under short-term recovery as responsibility moves from Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6		
362	to the Housing RSF.		
363	Outcomes		
364	• Coordinate and integrate land use, community planning and building code requirements.		
365	• Implement programs, industry and construction options for addressing post-disaster		
366	housing needs.		
367	• Share interagency knowledge and expertise to address disaster housing issues such as		
368	reconstructing permanent housing, including affordable and accessible housing that		
369	incorporates resilience and sustainability, and ensures mitigation concepts are followed.		
370	• Facilitate timely construction of housing that complies with local, State and national		
371	model building codes, including accessibility standards.		
372	<ul> <li>Minimize loss of historic buildings and resources.</li> </ul>		



373	Pre-Disaster
374	• Identify strategies and options that address disaster housing issues such as those dealing
375	with planning, zoning, design, production, logistics, codes and financing.
376	• Integrate accessibility, resilience, sustainability and mitigation measures into housing
377	recovery strategies?
378	Post-Disaster
379	• Coordinate and leverage local resources to address housing-related and disaster recovery
380	needs.
381	• Ensure the coordination of recovery initiatives and land use, community planning and
382	building code requirements.
383	• Encourage rapid and appropriate decisions regarding land use and housing location in the
384	community.
385	• Identify gaps and coordinate the resolution of conflicting policy and program issues.
386	<ul> <li>Maintain accessible communications throughout the recovery process.</li> </ul>
387	Tasks
388	• Task – Identify existing programs which provide for timely construction of housing that
389	complies with local, State and national model building codes, including accessibility
390	standards.
391	• Task – Create a working group to include representatives throughout the building
392	community.
393	• Task – Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and
394	other pre-disaster plans and activities.
395	Table 5 – Housing - Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations



#### 397 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	Contact Phone	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Community and Resource Development			

398

#### 399 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Planning and Development Services			
Township Services			
Building Department Addressing			
Animal Services			
Business and Economic Development			
Department of Human Services			
Department of Public Works			
Emergency Services			
Engineering and Flood Control			
Garbage and Recycling			

Landfill and Recycling		
Operations		
Planning and		
Development Services		
Recycling		
Townships		
Weed Control		

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\*\*ESF #6 and ESF #14 maintains lead responsibility for sheltering and interim housing with interim housing support from primary agencies and support organizations.

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**EMERGENCY SERVICES** 

104	RSF: INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS
405	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 6
106	Mission
407	Facilitate and support local governments and other infrastructure owners and operators to restore
408	public and private sector infrastructure systems.
109	Function
410	Facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services which support a viable,
411	sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards. Provide
112	assistance and collaboration with public and private sector infrastructure partners.
413	The scope of this RSF includes, but is not limited to, the following infrastructure sectors and
414	subsectors: energy, water, dams, communications, transportation systems, Agriculture (food
415	production and delivery), government facilities, utilities, sanitation, engineering, flood control
416	and other systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities; as well as
417	physical facilities that support essential services, such as public safety, emergency services and
118	public recreation.
419	The Infrastructure Systems RSF Coordinating Agency does not directly undertake any
120	operational recovery or engineering activities outside the scope of its authorities and resources.
121	Outcomes
122	Provide the coordinating structure, framework and guidance to ensure:
123	Resilience, sustainability and mitigation are incorporated as part of the design for
124	infrastructure systems and as part of the community's capital planning process.
125	• Infrastructure systems are fully recovered in a timely and efficient manner to minimize
126	the impact of service disruptions.
127	• The capacity of all infrastructure systems are adequately matched to the community's
128	current and projected demands.



429	Pre-Disaster
430	• Identify statutory and/or regulatory programs, potential capabilities and/or limiting
431	factors for recovery support.
432	• Establish a forum for interagency coordination, information sharing and exchange of
433	effective best practices.
434	• Develop planning, preparedness, education, training and outreach efforts to enhance
435	capabilities for recovery.
436	• Identify critical facilities and ensure measures are in place to reduce risk pre- and post-
437	disaster.
438	Post-Disaster
439	Support the recovery of infrastructure systems and participate in the coordination of damage and
440	community needs assessments and coordinate infrastructure considerations with the public and
441	private sector community planning process.
	private sector community pranting process.
442	Assist the affected community in developing an Infrastructure Systems Recovery action plan
443	that:
444	• Provides for the appropriate use of limited capital resources.
445	• Resolves conflicts, including those across jurisdictional lines and coordinate key
446	resources essential to infrastructure systems recovery.
447	• Establishes a schedule and sequenced time structure for infrastructure recovery projects.
448	• Leverages available financial and technical assistance, both from governmental and
449	nongovernmental sources.
450	• Promotes rebuilding infrastructure in a manner which will reduce vulnerability to future
451	disasters impacts.
452	Maintains accessible communications and information sharing throughout the recovery
453	process.



454	Tasks	
455	•	Task – Identify critical facility and infrastructure, owners/operators, and review current

- Task Create a working group to include representatives from all infrastructure sectors.
  - Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.

\*\*The scope of this RSF includes but is not limited to the following infrastructure sectors and subsectors: energy, water, dams, communications, transportation systems, Agriculture (food production and delivery), government facilities, utilities, sanitation, engineering, flood control and other systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities; as well as physical facilities that support essential services, such as public safety, emergency services and public recreation.



plans.

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#### Table 6 – Infrastructure Systems - Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 466 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County			
Public Works			

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#### 468 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Engineering and Flood Control			
Addressing			
Archives			
Contracts and Procurement			
Department of Community Services			
Emergency Services			
Elected Officials			
Facilities Management			
Fleet Management			
Garbage and Recycling			
Landfill and Recycling			
Information Technology			
Parks and Recreation			

Recycling		
Records Management		
Salt Lake County Health Department		
Townships		
Unified Fire Department		
Unified Police		
Department		

470	RSF: NATURAL RESOURCES
471	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 7
472	Mission
473	Integrate local assets and capabilities to help local governments and communities address long-
474	term environmental and natural resource recovery needs.
475	Function
476	Protect, conserve, rehabilitate and restore natural resources and properties consistent with
477	community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental laws.
478	Coordinate agencies, partners and those with expertise and programs specific to natural resource
479	issues. Coordinate planning and historic preservation compliance under Federal, State and local
480	laws (e.g., fish and wildlife).
481	Outcomes
482	• Integrate protection and preservation of natural resources with community sustainability
483	and in compliance with environmental planning and preservation requirements.
484	• Coordinate programs that support disaster recovery capabilities, technical assistance and
485	data sharing.
486	• Conduct natural resource and environmental assessments and studies post-disaster, and
487	de-conflict proposed solutions to environmental protection and preservation policies and
488	processes.
489	Pre-Disaster
490	• Identify programs and incentives that have a role in supporting the preservation,
491	protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery and restoration of natural resources.
492	• Identify gaps and inconsistencies exist within and between regulations, policies, program
493	requirements and processes.



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• Leverage nonprofits and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), institutions and

opportunities to develop plans and integrate natural resource issues.

• Identify protection measures or hazard mitigation strategies for natural resources such as floodplains, wetlands and other natural resources.

#### 498 Post-Disaster

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- Identify opportunities to leverage natural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies.
- Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps and inconsistencies.
- Develop a Natural Resources action plan that leverages resources and capabilities.
- Synchronize the Natural Resources action plan with other RSFs.
- Leverage opportunities to mitigate impacts to environmental resources.
- Maintain accessible communications throughout the recovery process.
  - Develop natural and environmental assessments and studies including proposed solutions to environmental preservation policy and process impediments.

#### 508 Tasks

- Task Identify specific natural resources within the region.
- Task Identify current programs and measures in place which protect and preserve natural resources.
- Task Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities.
- Table 7 Natural Resources Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations

#### 515 Primary Agency

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Parks			
and Recreation			

SALT LAKE COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES

#### 517 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Clark Planetarium			
Planning and Development			
Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau			
Zoo, Arts, and Parks			
Archives			
Business and Economic Development			
Community Resources and Development			
Department of Administrative Services			
Department of Human Services			
Emergency Services			
Information Technology			
Library Services			
Records Management			
Townships			
USU Extension Services			
Salt Lake County Records Management			

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521	RSF: CULTURAL RESOURCES
522	Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations – Table 8
523	Mission
524	Integrate local assets and capabilities to help local governments and communities address long-
525	term cultural resource recovery needs.
526	Function
527	Protect, conserve, rehabilitate and restore natural and cultural resources and historic properties
528	consistent with community priorities and in compliance with appropriate cultural laws.
529	Coordinate agencies, partners and those with expertise and programs specific to cultural resource
530	issues. Coordinate planning and historic preservation compliance under Federal, State and local
531	laws (e.g., historic and traditional cultural properties).
532	Outcomes
533	• Integrate protection and preservation of cultural resources and historic properties (NCH)
534	resources with community sustainability and in compliance with environmental planning
535	and historic preservation requirements.
536	• Coordinate programs that support disaster recovery capabilities, technical assistance and
537	data sharing.
538	<ul> <li>Conduct cultural assessments and studies post-disaster, and de-conflict proposed</li> </ul>
539	solutions to environmental and historic preservation policies and processes.
540	Pre-Disaster
541	• Identify programs and incentives that have a role in supporting the preservation,
542	protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery and restoration of cultural resources.
543	• Identify gaps and inconsistencies exist within and between regulations, policies, program
544	requirements and processes.
545	• Leverage nonprofits and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), institutions and
546	opportunities to develop plans and integrate cultural resource issues.

#### Post-Disaster 547 • Identify opportunities to leverage cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation 548 strategies. 549 • Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps and inconsistencies. 550 • Develop a Cultural Resources action plan that leverages resources and capabilities. 551 • Synchronize the Cultural Resources action plan with other RSFs. 552 • Leverage opportunities to mitigate impacts to cultural resources. 553 • Maintain accessible communications throughout the recovery process. 554 • Develop cultural assessments and studies including proposed solutions to historic 555 preservation policy and process impediments. 556 Tasks 557 Task – Identify specific cultural resources within the region. 558 559 Task – Identify current programs and measures in place which protect and preserve cultural resources. 560 • Task – Develop a plan that integrates with existing mitigation, response, recovery and 561 other pre-disaster plans and activities. 562 Table 8 – Cultural Resources - Primary Agencies, Support Agencies and Organizations 563 Primary Agency 564

Agency	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Salt Lake County Community Services			

566 Support Agencies and Organizations

Support Agencies/Organizations	Contact Name	<b>Contact Phone</b>	Contact Email
Center for the Arts			
Clark Planetarium			

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Salt Lake Convention		
and Visitors Bureau		
and visitors Bureau		
Zoo, Arts, and Parks		
200, 11110, 4114 1 4114		
Salt Lake County		
Records Management		
Archives		
Business and Economic		
Development Development		
Bevelopment		
Community Resources		
and Development		
5		
Department of		
Administrative Services		
Department of Human		
Services		
Services		
<b>Emergency Services</b>		
Information Technology		
Library Services		
Zierary Services		
Records Management		
Townshins		
Townships		
USU Extension Services		

# Appendices





OFFICE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT | DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

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#### Appendix I: Additional Resources

Community Recovery Management Toolkit

The Community Recovery Management Toolkit provides additional resources for managing long term recovery efforts. The toolkit is a compilation of guidance, case studies, tools, and training to assist local communities in managing long-term recovery following a disaster.

The materials provided in this toolkit are aimed at providing guidance and resources to help local officials and community leaders to lead, organize, plan for, and manage the complex issues of post-disaster recovery.

#### Additional Resources

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance https://www.cfda.gov/

Community Development Block Grant Program (Department of Housing and Urban Development) http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\_offices/comm\_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

Community Recovery Management Toolkit http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework/community-recovery-management-toolkit

Council of State Community Development Agencies Disaster Recovery Toolkit http://coscda.org/disaster/

Disaster Assistance Disasterassistance.gov

Disaster Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment Kit https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2870/disaster-impact-and-unmet-needs-assessment-kit/

Grants.gov http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/home.html

Federal Interagency Operational Plans http://www.fema.gov/federal-interagency-operational-plans

Federal Register https://www.federalregister.gov/

Foundation Center http://foundationcenter.org/

Long Term Community Recovery Planning Process: A Self-Help Guide http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/6337

National Association of Counties Grants Clearinghouse http://www.naco.org/programs/grants/Pages/default.aspx

National Disaster Recovery Program Database http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-program-database

Restore Your Economy http://restoreyoureconomy.org/

### Appendix II: Examples of Federal Assistance

The resources listed are examples of Federal assistance programs that may be available that do not require a Presidential Declaration under the Stafford Act.

AGENCY	PROGRAM	SUPPORT –	SUPPORT –
		Individuals /	Government
		Business	
U.S. Department of	Business and Industrial Loans	YES	NO
Agriculture	Business and Cooperative Loan/grant	YES	NO
	Assistance		
	Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	YES	NO
	Community Facility Loan/grant Assistance (CF)	YES	NO
	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	NO	YES
	Emergency Conservation Program for Agricultural Producers	YES	NO
	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	YES	NO
	Farm Emergency Loans	YES	NO
	Farm Operating Loans	YES	NO
	Farm Ownership Loans	YES	NO
	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	NO	YES
	National School Lunch (NSLP)	NO	YES
	National School Breakfast Program (SBP)	NO	YES
	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance	YES	NO
	Program		
	Rental availability information, rental	YES	NO
	assistance, rental housing loans (for		
	landlords)		
	Rural Housing Loans	YES	NO
	Rural Housing Repair Loans and Grants	YES	NO
	Rural Rental Housing	YES	NO
	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	YES	NO
	Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)	NO	YES
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	YES	NO
	The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	YES	NO
	Utilities Loan/grant Assistance	YES	NO
United States	Economic Adjustment Assistance	NO	YES
Department of	Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) program	NO	YES
Commerce	Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs	NO	YES
AGENCY	PROGRAM	SUPPORT –	SUPPORT –
		1	Dago 2 of 4

		Individuals / Business	Government
Environmental	Energy Star Program	YES	NO
Protection Agency (EPA)	Climate Showcase Communities Grant Program	NO	YES
	Environmental Justice Small Grant Program	NO	YES
United States Department of Energy	Weatherization Assistance Program	YES	NO
Federal Emergency	Technical Assistance to states	NO	YES
Management Agency	Mitigation Grant Assistance	YES	YES
	Disaster Recovery and Mitigation Information	YES	YES
Department of Health and Human Services	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANIF) program	YES	NO
	Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) program	YES	YES
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program	YES	YES
	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – technical and helpline support	YES	YES
	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES	NO
Department of Housing and urban Development (HUD)	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program	YES	YES
	HOME program	YES	NO
	HOPE Program (for people with disabilities)	YES	NO
	Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)	YES	NO
	Housing counseling	YES	NO
	Subsidized and Public Housing Programs	YES	YES
	Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)	YES	NO
Small Business	Disaster Loan Program	YES	NO
Administration (SBA)	Small Business Consulting Services	YES	NO
Department of Labor	Workforce Reinvestment Act, National Emergency Grants (NEGs)	YES	YES
	Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth and Adult Programs	YES	NO
Department of the Treasury	Community Development Financial Institutions Program	YES	YES
	Savings Bond Redemption and Replacement	YES	NO
Department of Veteran Affairs (VA)	Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans	YES	NO
1 - 7	VA Home Loans	YES	NO
	Burial Benefits	YES	NO