

State of Iowa

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Part C: State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

March 2020



Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Adoption of the 2020 Update of the Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Whereas, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) has facilitated a process to develop and update the *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*, which is the State of Iowa's comprehensive disaster recovery plan and details State government's goals, objectives, and strategies to recover from a wide range of natural and man-made disasters. This plan is developed in accordance with [Iowa Code § 29C.8 \(3\) \(a\)](#) which requires the HSEMD director to prepare a comprehensive plan for homeland security, disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and emergency response resource management for the state, [Iowa Administrative Code § 605.9.1 \(29C\)](#) which describes the composition of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan*, and [Iowa Administrative Code § 605.9.4 \(29C\)](#) which describes the purpose of the plan; and,

Whereas, in anticipation of adopting the plan through the process of adoption of an administrative rule, notice of intended action to do so was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin in accordance with [Iowa Code § 17A.4](#) ; and,

Therefore, I do hereby adopt the final form of the rule adopting the 2020 update of the State of Iowa's *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* and authorize filing the adopted rule with the administrative rules coordinator to declare in [Iowa Administrative Code § 605.9.4 \(29C\)](#) that the *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* has been adopted on March 9, 2020.

V. Joyce Flinn, Director

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Table of Contents

Adoption of the 2020 Update of the Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan 2

1. Introduction and Administration 5

 1.1 Purpose 5

 1.2 Scope 5

 1.3 Plan Administration, Distribution, and Maintenance 5

 1.3.1 Plan Administration 5

 1.3.2. Plan Distribution 5

 1.3.3. Plan Maintenance 5

 1.4 Vision, Mission, and Guiding Principles 6

 1.4.1. Vision 6

 1.4.2. Mission 6

 1.4.3 Guiding Principles 6

 1.5 Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan 7

 1.5.1. Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan 7

 1.6 Relationship to Other Plans 8

 1.6.1. State-level Plans 8

 1.6.2. Federal Plans 9

 1.6.3 Local Recovery Plans 9

2. Situation and Assumptions 9

 2.1 Situation 9

 2.2 Planning Scenarios and Magnitude Classification 10

 2.3 Recovery Continuum 10

 2.3.1. Preparedness 11

 2.3.2 Short-term Recovery 11

 2.3.3. Intermediate Recovery 12

 2.3.4. Long-term Recovery 12

 2.4 Recovery Considerations 12

 2.4.1. Resilience and Sustainability 12

 2.4.2. Accessibility and Recovery 13

 2.4.3. Coordination with Mitigation Planning Efforts 13

 2.5. Planning Assumptions 13

3. State Recovery Organization 13

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

3.1 Overview 13

 3.1.1. Emergency Management Structure in Iowa.....13

 3.1.2. Proclamation of Disaster Emergency by the Governor14

 3.1.3. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)/Response to Recovery.....14

 3.1.4. Damage Assessment and Financial Assistance for Disaster Recovery.....15

 3.1.5. Presidential Declaration Request Process.....15

 3.1.6. Other Federal Disaster Declaration Processes16

3.2 Structure for Implementing Disaster Recovery Operations Activities under a Presidential Disaster Declaration..... 18

 3.2.1. Governor’s Authorized Representative19

 3.2.2. Alternate Governor’s Authorized Representative.....19

 3.2.3. State Coordinating Officer.....19

 3.2.4. Alternate State Coordinating Officer20

 3.2.5. Finance Manager20

 3.2.6. Public Assistance Officer20

 3.2.7. State Hazard Mitigation Officer20

 3.2.8. Voluntary Agency Liaison.....20

 3.2.9. Disaster Recovery Operations/Planning21

 3.2.10. State Department Directors21

3.3 Structure for Implementing Disaster Recovery Operations Activities not included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration..... 21

 3.3.1. Recovery Division Administrator.....21

 3.3.2. Response Division Administrator21

3.4 State Agency Roles in Implementing RSFs 21

 3.4.1. Coordinating Agency.....21

 3.4.2. Primary Agency.....22

 3.4.3. Supporting Agency22

 3.4.4. ESF to RSF Transition.....22

3.5 Core Capabilities..... 22

 3.5.1. Operational Coordination24

 3.5.2. Public Information and Warning25

 3.5.3. Planning.....26

Primary, Coordinating and Supporting Agencies List..... 27

1. Introduction and Administration

1.1 Purpose

The *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is intended to accomplish the following objectives:

Establish a flexible statewide structure for managing disaster recovery. This structure will provide support for local recovery-dedicated organization initiatives by;

- Communicating the roles and responsibilities of the state and federal governments in the community-led disaster recovery process.
- Facilitating communication of recovery priorities for all impacted communities.
- Encouraging incorporation of critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability, and accessibility-building measures into recovery planning efforts and actions.

1.2 Scope

The *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is an all-hazards plan, designed to address natural and man-made hazards and provides the State with a scalable recovery organization. When a disaster impacts one or more parts of the state, the *Part C: Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* will be implemented with the authorization of the governor and upon the recommendation by the director of Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. This plan is intended to guide the State's recovery operations and support the response and recovery plans and procedures of the responding agencies, local governments, and other public, nonprofit/volunteer, and private-sector entities.

1.3 Plan Administration, Distribution, and Maintenance

1.3.1 Plan Administration

As plan administrator, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Recovery Division will coordinate the review, revision, and re-adoption of this plan with participation from interested stakeholders. Other revisions may be required due to programmatic or regulatory changes. Within this document, the *Part C: State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* will be referred to as the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*.

1.3.2. Plan Distribution

As the plan administrator, HSEMD will electronically distribute the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* to State agency directors, private nonprofit partners, and federal stakeholders identified as primary, coordinating or supporting agencies. A copy of this plan will be placed in the state library located in the Ola Babcock Miller Building, 1112 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, per the [Iowa Administrative Code § 605-9.4.1](#). An electronic version will also be placed on HSEMD's website.

1.3.3. Plan Maintenance

Each year, State government is typically called upon to implement all or parts of this plan as a result of disaster events. State government also engages in numerous exercises of varying size and scope for the

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

purpose of testing this plan and/or related emergency plans. Corrective action recommendations that pertain to this plan are incorporated at the direction of the HSEMD director and the Recovery Division administrator. Prior to presenting updates to the HSEMD director and the Recovery Division administrator, all agencies affected by the corrective actions are given the opportunity to review and comment.

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management maintains this plan in accordance with [Iowa Administrative Code § 605-9.4 \(29c\)](#). All plan holders shall automatically receive updates as they become available and are expected to promptly replace obsolete sections with these updates. All substantive changes requiring re-adoption or the requisite formal five-year review are implemented in accordance with [Iowa Code § 17A.4](#) and are provided to plan holders.

1.4 Vision, Mission, and Guiding Principles

1.4.1. Vision

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* provides the functional framework for restoring the state as a whole and the impacted communities to their pre-disaster capacity with added resiliency.

1.4.2. Mission

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's mission is to lead, coordinate, and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunities for Iowa and its citizens.

1.4.3 Guiding Principles

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* promotes successful recovery outcomes based on the circumstances of the event and the needs of impacted communities. Successful recovery outcomes include overcoming physical, emotional, and environmental impacts of a disaster, instilling confidence in the community members and businesses regarding community viability, and rebuilding infrastructure in a way that reduces future risk to hazard events. The State accomplishes these goals by providing the recovery operational framework and understanding that recovery processes are locally driven. In support of impacted communities, the State can provide technical and financial resources for successful recovery outcomes. The State's recovery operational framework includes clearly defined roles and responsibilities, mobilizes based on the severity of the event, and builds on previous experience.

Each community can define successful recovery outcomes differently based on its circumstances, challenges, recovery vision, and priorities. With consideration for such incident-specific and local variances, successful recovery support includes, but is not limited to:

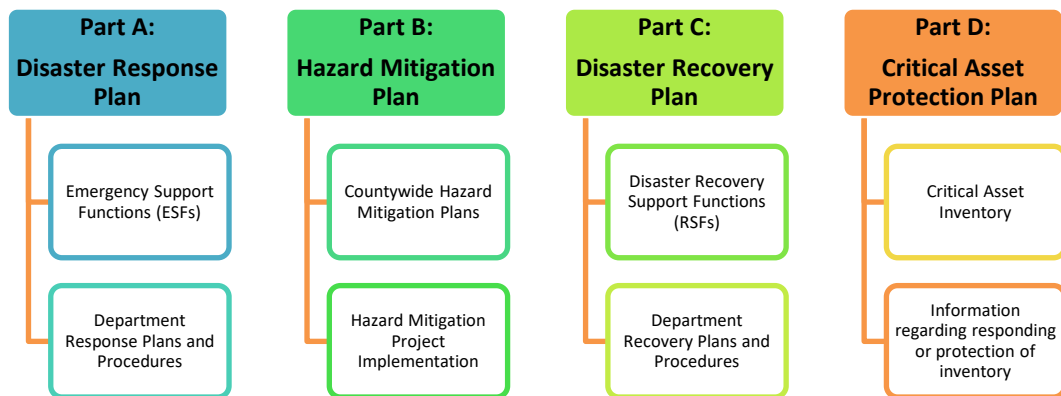
- Coordinating efforts to integrate the resources and capabilities of the State government to support the implementation of local, State, and tribal recovery priorities.
- Actively pursuing operational efficiencies between agencies to enable a more unified, effective, and efficient recovery effort that is responsive to survivor and community needs.
- Conducting mission activities in a way that respects and complements the capabilities and available time commitment of community stakeholders.

1.5 Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

[Iowa Code § 29C.8 \(3\) \(a\)](#) states that the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management shall, “Prepare a comprehensive emergency plan and emergency management program for homeland security, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, emergency operation, and emergency resource management of this state. The plan and program shall be integrated into and coordinated with the homeland security and emergency plans of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent. The director shall also coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for emergency management of the political subdivisions and various state departments of this state. The plans shall be integrated into and coordinated with a comprehensive state homeland security and emergency program for this state as coordinated by the director to the fullest possible extent.”

To meet the requirements of [Iowa Administrative Code § 605.9.1 \(29C\)](#), HSEMD developed four separate, integrated sections of the comprehensive emergency plan as shown below to fulfill this requirement. The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is the third part or “Part C” of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan*.

Figure 1: Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan Organization



1.5.1. Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* establishes the framework with which the State of Iowa will support recovery activities during disaster emergency declarations. It consists of the following chapters:

Introduction. Identifies the purpose, scope, administration and guiding principles for the plan, describes the plan’s organizational structure, and explains the plan’s relationship to other planning efforts.

Situation and Planning Assumptions. Describes the disaster recovery process and events the plan is designed to address.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

State Recovery Organization. Establishes the structure for coordinating and implementing recovery and identifies and describes the core functional capabilities that are applicable across all of the recovery support functions.

Recovery Support Function Annexes. Describes recovery activities and assigns primary, coordinating, and supporting responsibilities. The annexes are focused on economic, health and social services, housing, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resource recovery functions.

1.6 Relationship to Other Plans

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is designed to integrate and coordinate with plans at the federal, state, and local levels that establish a comprehensive framework for coordinating recovery activities. The State's plan complements the existing framework established by the federal government through [Presidential Policy Directive 8 \(PPD-8\)](#), the [National Disaster Recovery Framework \(NDRF\)](#), and the [Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan \(Recovery FIOP\)](#). State and local departments are responsible for the development of recovery plans and/or procedures that allow for implementation of their identified roles and responsibilities. *The Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management 2018-2020* and the *2018 Core Capabilities Assessment* support the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's mission.

1.6.1. State-level Plans

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management 2018-2020* guides the strategic and policy decisions that protect citizens and property within the state of Iowa. This strategy is part of a planning cycle that begins with assessing needs and identifying capability gaps and continues by prioritizing areas of need and setting short- and long-term strategic goals. The result is a state prepared with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards.

The *2018 Core Capabilities Assessment* provides Iowa with a baseline understanding of its needs, its current capacities, and activities that need to be implemented in order to bridge capability gaps. It is a guiding document to assist in decision making for the implementation of capability solutions, and the allocation of resources designed to reach or sustain capability targets.

As the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is defined as *Part C: State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*, the other sections of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan* are:

Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan provides the mechanism for providing State resources and other assistance to local governments and agencies during and after an emergency or disaster. It is based on the premise that the preservation of life, health, safety, and property, along with the minimization of human suffering, are the top priorities during an emergency/disaster response.

Part B: State of Iowa Hazard Mitigation Plan is a plan to prudently direct public and other resources to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. It also includes the state's hazard analysis and risk assessment used as a basis for development of both the *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan* and the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*.

Part D: State of Iowa Critical Asset Protection Plan is a plan for bilateral information flow providing a unified front for the protection of Iowa's citizens and critical infrastructure.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

1.6.2. Federal Plans

Presidential Policy Directive 8 establishes a national planning system that integrates planning across all levels of government and with the private/nonprofit sectors. Under the PPD-8, recovery activities are guided by the *National Disaster Recovery Framework*.

The NDRF defines the core recovery principles, roles, and responsibilities for recovery coordinators and stakeholders, provides a coordinating structure that facilitates communication and collaboration among stakeholders, and provides the overall process by which communities can capitalize on opportunities to rebuild more resiliently. Through the NDRF, four new concepts and terms are introduced, including:

- Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC)
- State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)
- Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)
- Recovery Support Function (RSF)

These positions define who supports, manages, and organizes recovery efforts on behalf of their respective government entities. The establishment of recovery coordination and leadership positions for local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments are recommendations to the whole community to facilitate recovery. The RSF concept was developed to allow for the alignment of specific functions essential to ensure community recovery.

The *Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan* builds upon the *NDRF* and delivers the recovery core capabilities identified in the [National Preparedness Goal](#). This plan describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing existing national-level federal capabilities to support local, state, and federal plans, and is supported by federal department-level operational plans, where appropriate.

1.6.3 Local Recovery Plans

Local emergency management commissions are the driving force for the planning and coordination of recovery activities for communities after a disaster event in accordance with [Iowa Code 29C.9.6](#) and [Iowa Administrative Code 605-7.3\(4\)e\(2\)](#). Local jurisdictions should have a plan in place that accomplishes the following objectives:

- Describes which local entities will be responsible for coordinating recovery functions.
- Identifies how the jurisdiction will prioritize recovery activities.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

The State of Iowa is subject to a variety of hazards that will result in the need for coordination of recovery activities. The impacts of these hazards are measured and identified based on a magnitude classification, which incorporates Hazard Analysis Risk Assessment (HARA) scoring criteria. The HARA, located in the *Part B: Iowa Hazard Mitigation Plan*, is used to identify and prioritize threats and hazards that pose risk to the health and safety of Iowa's citizens, property, and economy. The criteria is used to develop a

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

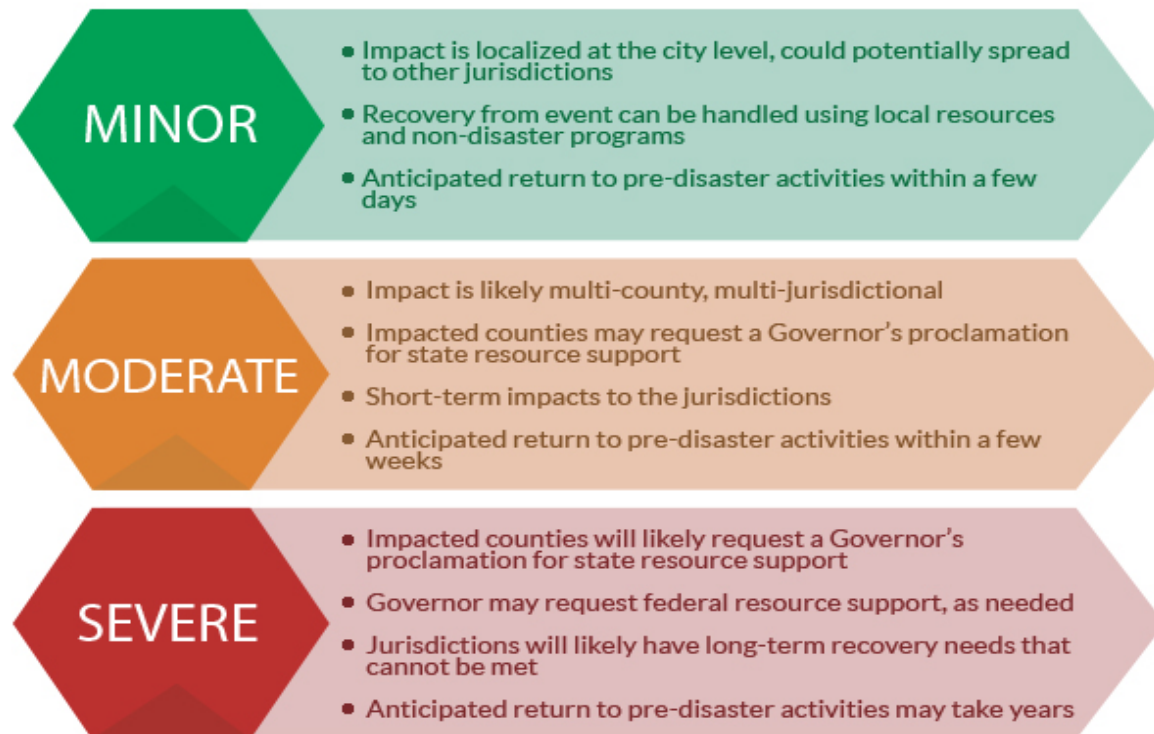
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

strategy for profiling hazards to determine the probability of them occurring in any given year, the magnitude and severity of impact, the amount of warning time before the hazard occurs, and the duration of the hazard's impact on the state.

2.2 Planning Scenarios and Magnitude Classification

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is designed to apply to all hazards, natural and man-made, and to events of all magnitudes that require State coordination of recovery activities. However, the plan will most likely be implemented following a moderate to severe magnitude event.

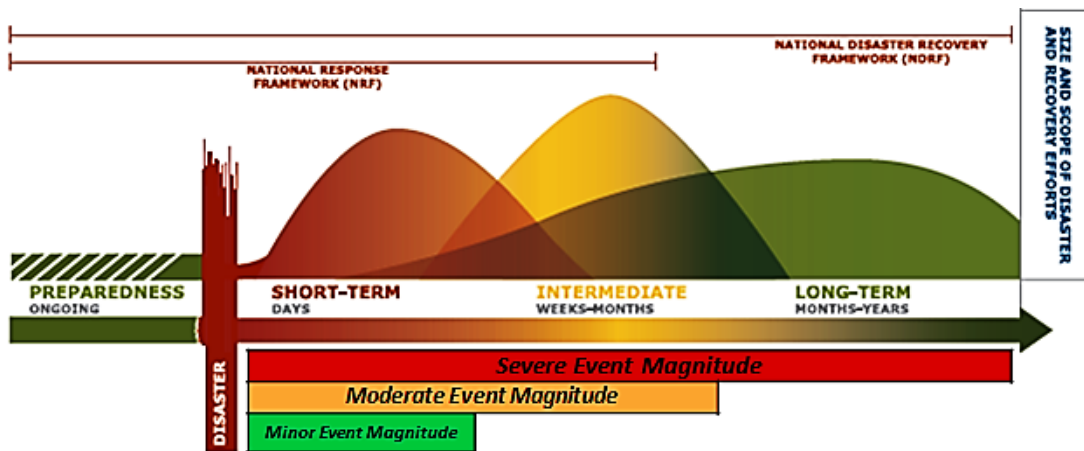
Figure 2: Event Magnitude Classification



2.3 Recovery Continuum

Recovery capacity is defined as the capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. These capabilities include: the rebuilding of infrastructure systems, providing housing solutions to survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources. The chart below shows the timeline and phases of recovery which are meant as a guideline. The actual timeline of recovery activities may change based on the size and complexity of the disaster.

Figure 3: Recovery Continuum with Event Classification



2.3.1. Preparedness

Preparedness efforts are ongoing activities that build community resilience. Specific efforts that must be undertaken in the preparedness phase include:

- Response and recovery planning, training and exercise activity for a wide range of hazards.
- Public information efforts to ensure citizens are prepared when a disaster event does occur.
- Mitigation planning and project implementation at all levels of local government for natural and man-made hazards.
- Integrating mitigation planning into building community capacity. This can include comprehensive or land-use planning, watershed planning, community education, and infrastructure protective measures such as codes and standards implementation.
- Encouraging participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and Community Rating System.
- Conducting postevent reviews to validate response and recovery processes and procedures.
- Updating plans based on outcomes.

2.3.2 Short-term Recovery

Short-term recovery focuses on stabilizing communities. This phase of recovery addresses health and safety needs beyond rescue, the local assessment of damage, identification of unmet needs, the prioritization and restoration of basic infrastructure, and the activation of recovery support functions as needed. Activities are governed by both the *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan* and *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*. The timeline is days to weeks.

Short-term recovery activities may include:

- Removing debris from primary transportation routes.
- Supporting businesses with temporary infrastructure.
- Activating individual disaster case management to include opening of disaster recovery centers and field offices as needed.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

- Assessing disaster damage and developing impact statements to include identifying what recovery support may be needed to support local jurisdictional requirements.
- Initiating the development of a recovery strategy framework.
- Incorporating the efforts of the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC) and the State Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD).

2.3.3. Intermediate Recovery

Intermediate recovery includes the activities necessary to rebuild communities. This phase of recovery may continue from weeks to months and involve returning communities and critical infrastructure to a functional state. At this point, most activities are governed by the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*. Recovery activities are coordinated by the state coordinating officer (SCO) and the HSEMD Recovery Division. Intermediate recovery activities include:

- Providing interim housing solutions.
- Repairing and restoring infrastructure.
- Providing support to reestablish business activities.
- Ensuring the continuity of public health and health care services.
- Providing case management and other social services, as needed.
- Mitigating future impacts through technical assistance to communities on ways to improve resilience.
- Refining a recovery strategy based on impacts and citizen input.

2.3.4. Long-term Recovery

Long-term recovery includes the activities necessary for revitalizing a community. This phase of recovery can continue from months to years and address complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area. Recovery activities are coordinated by the HSEMD Recovery Division under the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan and Part B: State of Iowa Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Long-term recovery activities include:

- Providing long-term housing solutions.
- Rebuilding infrastructure resiliency.
- Implementing long-term economic revitalization.
- Ensuring the continuum of care for key social services to support vulnerable populations.
- Implementing long-term recovery strategies.

2.4 Recovery Considerations

2.4.1. Resilience and Sustainability

The State of Iowa promotes a recovery process that includes practices to reduce risks to future hazard events. This process includes a rigorous, fact-based, hazard assessment and an understanding of vulnerabilities that could endanger residents and critical infrastructure.

2.4.2. Accessibility and Recovery

Severe magnitude disaster events may occur anywhere in the state. Comprehensive emergency planning includes the assessment of hazard, risk, and vulnerability for multijurisdictional areas as well as populations with access and functional needs. Populations with access and functional needs may be more affected by disaster impacts and find recovery challenging. This natural and man-made all-hazards approach acknowledges that each disaster event will be unique. The impact on affected communities will vary according to event type and location. The recovery support function framework allows for the flexibility of implementing recovery processes.

2.4.3. Coordination with Mitigation Planning Efforts

Ongoing mitigation planning efforts and implementation of mitigation projects play a key role in ensuring the state's preparedness. Recovery planning must work seamlessly with mitigation planning activities that may result in a duplication of effort.

2.5. Planning Assumptions

The *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* is based on the following assumptions:

- Disasters of a moderate to severe magnitude will occur in Iowa in both rural and urban areas, sometimes simultaneously.
- Recovery activities will be initiated concurrently with response activities and will occur in short, intermediate, and long-term phases.
- Recovery will be managed at the local level. As local capabilities or resources are exceeded, the State will provide support, as requested.
- All State agencies, private sector partners, and nonprofits involved in recovery efforts should be familiar with the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* and develop their own internal mechanisms for activating resources and personnel.
- Activation of this plan is not dependent on action at the federal government level.

3. State Recovery Organization

3.1 Overview

Consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), disaster recovery will be sourced at the local level wherever possible. The State's role will be to assist in recovery efforts when the required actions are beyond the capacity of the local jurisdiction(s) impacted by a hazard. When county resources are overwhelmed, local authorities may request assistance from the State in accordance with the emergency management structure in Iowa.

3.1.1. Emergency Management Structure in Iowa

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's citizens. As such, the governor appoints the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Iowa Homeland Security Advisor. The HSEMD director is responsible for: the preparation of a comprehensive emergency plan and

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

emergency management program for homeland security; disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; emergency operations; and emergency resource management of the State of Iowa.

3.1.2. Proclamation of Disaster Emergency by the Governor

A Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency (hereinafter "Governor's Proclamation") is coordinated through HSEMD's director and activates the disaster response and recovery aspects of the State, local, and inter-jurisdictional emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area. The Governor's Proclamation is also the authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan applies, and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available. [Iowa Code § 29C.6.1](#) describes the process in detail.

3.1.3. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)/Response to Recovery

The emergency management cycle is a continuous process that does not have clearly defined beginning and end points for each of the response, recovery, mitigation, preparedness, and prevention/detection phases. Once a natural or man-made disaster event occurs, a determination is made on what level of State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activation is needed to coordinate response activities in accordance with the *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan*. Appropriate partners, including state, federal, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, are contacted by HSEMD and asked to report to the SEOC. The SEOC remains activated to respond to resource requests from local emergency management agencies.

The first priority during the response phase is providing resources to communities impacted by the disaster event. Local emergency management personnel, or their designated representative, conduct an impact assessment to identify response resource requirements and advise HSEMD of their resource needs. In order to provide State resources to impacted communities, the governor issues a Governor's Proclamation for each county that requests State assistance. The Governor's Proclamation activates *Part A: Iowa Emergency Response Plan* and can waive certain rules and regulations that impede the movement of disaster resources, is the mechanism for activating the State's individual assistance programs, and provides state resources, as requested. In most cases, the Governor's Proclamation specifically states "this Proclamation of Disaster Emergency activates the disaster response and recovery aspects of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Iowa Emergency Response Plan and those additional response plans applicable to the counties affected by this disaster and authorizes the use and deployment of all available state resources, supplies, equipment, and materials as are reasonably necessary to assist those citizens located in the disaster affected counties."

HSEMD Response Division staff respond to requests for immediate assistance and coordinate with State agencies to provide the resources to meet those requests. HSEMD Recovery Division personnel monitor the situation, gather damage information, assist with requesting federal recovery resources, and coordinate with HSEMD Response Division staff to determine when preliminary damage assessments (PDAs) will begin. HSEMD Recovery Division staff begin to identify mitigation opportunities to lessen the impact of future disasters. Throughout the process, HSEMD staff document best practices and lessons learned to determine what improvements can be made to help Iowa communities better respond to, and recover from, disasters.

3.1.4. Damage Assessment and Financial Assistance for Disaster Recovery

Damage assessments serve multiple purposes. The initial assessment supports local needs. The State-local assessment identifies needs beyond the local capacity to support those needs. The joint preliminary damage assessment identifies and clarifies needs beyond local and State capacity. As the situation evolves, additional assessments validate programs and resources needed during the recovery process and identify additional unmet needs as a result of rebuilding activities.

- The local emergency management agency provides local damage assessment and impact statements to HSEMD as soon as practicable following a disaster event.
- The damage assessment and impact statements should include an estimate of what recovery resources may be needed, encompassing the full breadth of resources that could be made available across all of the RSFs. This assessment can be used as a baseline of what recovery resources to leverage.
- HSEMD provides guidance regarding the methodologies used in collecting damage assessment and impact statement information.
- The HSEMD Recovery Division administrator, in consultation with the director, analyzes the initial local assessment information and determines if, and when, a State-local preliminary damage assessment will be conducted.
- HSEMD assesses the need for a joint damage assessment with federal agencies after reviewing the results of the State-local damage assessment.
- HSEMD coordinates with joint damage assessment teams consisting of local, state, and federal partners.
- HSEMD provides the data to the governor, along with a recommendation of whether or not to request available federal financial assistance.

3.1.5. Presidential Declaration Request Process

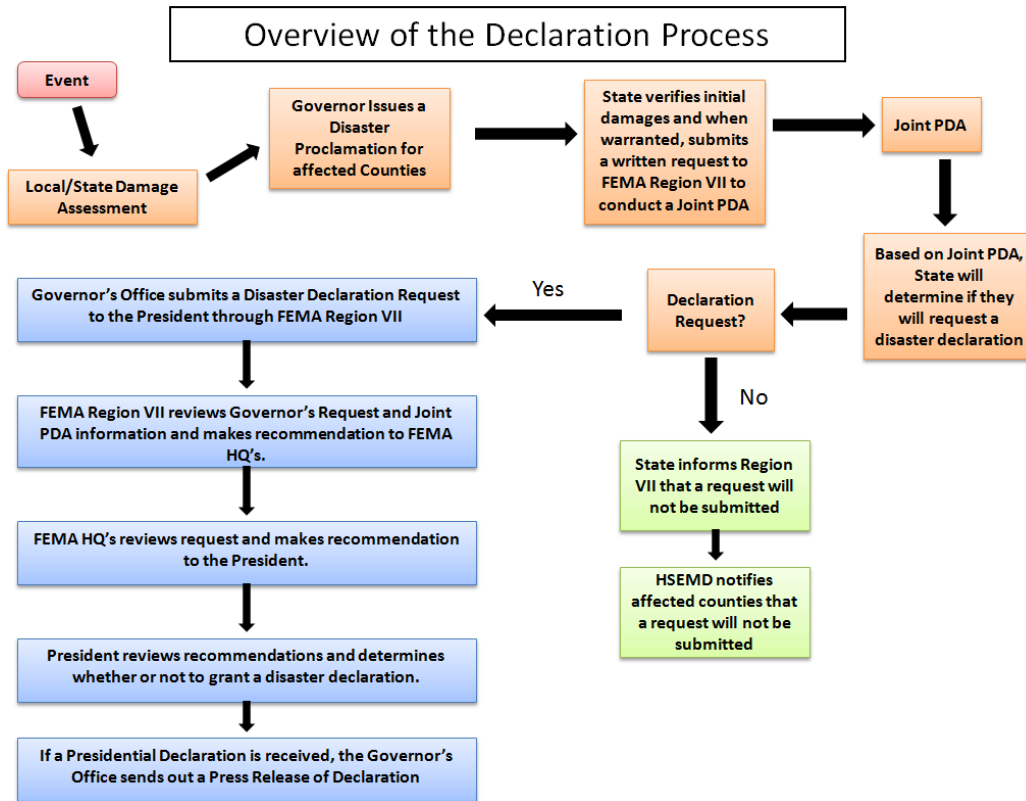
The [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act](#) (hereinafter “Presidential Disaster Declaration”) defines the process for requesting a presidential declaration. The act requires that all requests for a presidential declaration shall be made by the governor of the affected state. The results of the joint preliminary damage assessment, compiled by HSEMD staff, are used to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. Damage estimate information is included in the governor’s request to show the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments and that federal assistance is necessary. The governor shall provide information on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been, or will be, committed to alleviate the results of the disaster, an estimated amount and severity of damage, and the impact on the private and public sector. The request also provides an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Within 30 days of the end of the incident period, the governor’s request is made to the President via the Regional Administrator at the Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) Region VII office. The president determines whether a major disaster or emergency exists activating federal programs, which may include the Individual Assistance Program, the Public Assistance Program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and Direct Federal Assistance.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

After a Presidential Disaster Declaration for the Individual Assistance Program, U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Physical Disaster Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs) automatically become available. After a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance, private nonprofit organizations (PNP) in the declared counties that provide essential services of a governmental nature may be eligible for SBA disaster loans.

Figure 4: Overview of Declaration Process



3.1.6. Other Federal Disaster Declaration Processes

A. Department of Transportation Disaster Declarations

The Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) can request emergency relief funds from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The process begins with a Governor's Proclamation or Presidential Disaster Declaration coordinated through HSEMD. Once the FHWA receives the request for emergency relief and it is declared, a notice is sent to the FHWA headquarters in Washington, D.C., for funding. The DOT and local authorities complete the damage assessment and request emergency relief funds. A statewide damage threshold of \$700,000 must be met in order to receive emergency relief funds. Once the detailed damage inspection report is complete, the State has two years to submit applications for emergency relief funding.

B. U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Resources

After a disaster, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has statutory authority to issue declarations making low-interest loans available to businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations,

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

and homeowners and renters, depending on the type of declaration requested and approved. SBA disaster loans are the primary source of federal assistance to help private property owners pay for disaster losses not fully covered by insurance.

SBA is authorized by the Small Business Act to make two types of disaster loans:

Physical Disaster Loans are for repairing, rebuilding and replacement of uninsured or underinsured disaster damage to privately owned real and/or personal property. SBA's physical disaster loans are available to businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs) provide necessary working capital until normal operations resume after a disaster. Economic injury disaster loans are available to small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, aquaculture businesses, and private nonprofit organizations, regardless of whether they sustained any property damage.

The governor may request SBA resources based on impact and unmet needs. The determination of whether to request SBA resources is generally based on the assessment of damage in counties impacted by the event.

Administrative (Agency) Disaster Declarations

- The SBA administrator may declare a disaster declaration, under its own statutory authority, in response to a gubernatorial or tribal request for assistance. When the SBA administrator issues this type of declaration, SBA disaster loans become available to eligible businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters within either the declared primary and contiguous counties, or other political subdivisions. The SBA administrator may make an agency declaration based on a written request from the governor with supporting SBA preliminary damage assessment information. The damage assessment must show that at least 25 homes, businesses, or other eligible institutions, each sustained uninsured losses of at least 40 percent or more.

Governor's Certification Declarations

- The SBA administrator may issue an EIDL-only declaration when SBA receives a certification from a state governor that at least five small businesses have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of a disaster. This declaration is offered only when other viable forms of financial assistance are unavailable. Small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and most private nonprofit organizations located within the declared primary and contiguous counties and other political subdivisions are then eligible to apply to SBA.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Declarations

- The SBA administrator issues an SBA declaration for EIDLs based on a natural disaster declaration by the U.S. secretary of agriculture. SBA EIDLs are available to eligible small nonfarm businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small businesses engaged in aquaculture, and most private nonprofit organizations within the declared primary and contiguous counties, or other political subdivisions.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

U. S. Secretary of Commerce Declarations

- Under U.S.C. §308(b) of the Inter-jurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, the U.S. secretary of commerce may make a determination that eligible small businesses have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of commercial fishery failures or fishery resource disasters. In the event of such determination, SBA's EIDL program can only be activated after receiving a governor's certification as described above.

C. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster Resources

In Iowa, agricultural-related disasters are quite common. Producers may apply for low-interest emergency loans in the counties named as primary or contiguous under a USDA disaster declaration.

Types of federal disaster declarations that make USDA disaster programs available:

- Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- A USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation must be requested of the U.S. secretary of agriculture. The process is described further under [Secretarial Disaster Designation Process](#) on USDA's website.
- Farm Service Agency Administrator's Physical Loss Notification.
- Quarantine Designation.

The first three types of disaster support are authorized under 7 CFR § 1945-A. The fourth is the result of a statutory requirement, Section 5201 of the Agricultural Assistance Act of 2003, P.L. 108-07.

D. Public Health Emergency Declaration

The secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), under the Public Health Service Act § 319, may determine that:

- A disease or disorder presents a public health emergency.
- A public health emergency, including significant outbreaks of infectious diseases or bioterrorist attacks, otherwise exist.

Following a Section 319 declaration, the secretary can take appropriate actions in response to the emergency including: making grants, entering into contracts, and conducting and supporting investigations into the cause and treatment or prevention of the disease or disorder; and access "no-year" funds appropriated to the Public Health Emergency Fund. The secretary may waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements and make temporary appointments of personnel to positions that directly respond to the public health emergency when the urgency of filling positions prohibits examining applicants through the competitive process.

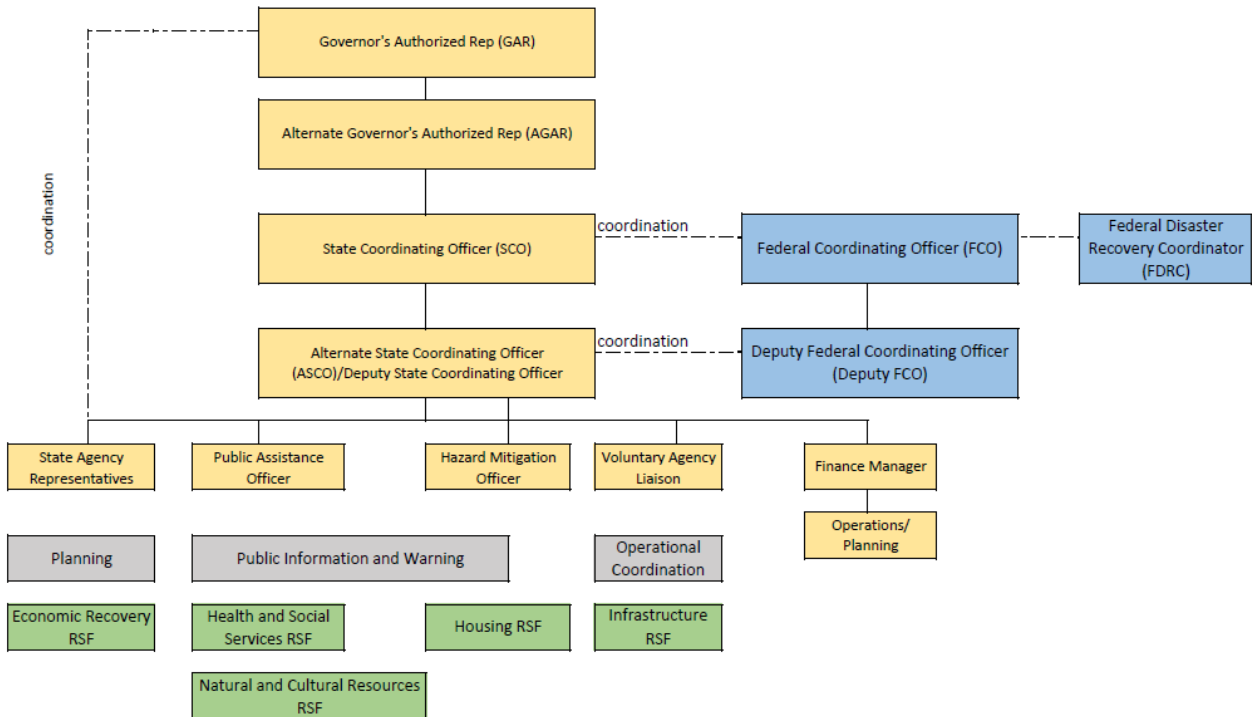
3.2 Structure for Implementing Disaster Recovery Operations Activities under a Presidential Disaster Declaration

The State of Iowa organizational structure for recovery operations management is the same for all events where State resources are utilized whether the event is a Presidential Disaster Declaration or not. In a presidentially declared event, positions are specified in the FEMA-State Agreement.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Figure 5: Recovery Operations Structure in Iowa under a Presidential Disaster Declaration



3.2.1. Governor's Authorized Representative

The governor's authorized representative (GAR), or designated alternate, executes necessary documents on behalf of the State and administers the federal disaster assistance programs on behalf of the governor in fiscal matters relating to grants and funding for disaster relief. Typically, the HSEMD director is designated as the GAR and is responsible for the following activities:

- Implementing the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan*.
- Executing the governor's decisions.
- Directing the activities of the state coordinating officer.
- Ensuring the state maintains operational control of state resources.

3.2.2. Alternate Governor's Authorized Representative

The alternate governor's authorized representative (AGAR), if designated, executes necessary documents on behalf of the State and administers the federal disaster assistance programs on behalf of the governor in fiscal matters relating to grants and funding for disaster relief in the absence of the governor's authorized representative.

3.2.3. State Coordinating Officer

The primary role of the state coordinating officer (SCO) is to coordinate the recovery efforts among all State agencies as well as between state and federal programs with regard to recovery. The SCO

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

coordinates the transition from response to recovery, using the ESF model as expressed in *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan*, following the direction of the GAR.

3.2.4. Alternate State Coordinating Officer

An alternate state coordinating officer (ASCO) can be designated to assist the SCO in coordinating recovery efforts and activating the RSFs as outlined in the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*. The ASCO interfaces with FEMA counterparts in the selection of the FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO) and negotiates with FEMA for sufficient space within the JFO to support State operations. The ASCO is also responsible for tracking all of the equipment issued during recovery operations.

3.2.5. Finance Manager

The finance manager is responsible for the financial management of disaster resources. This includes compiling and analyzing financial information contained in grant applications, developing and implementing processes and procedures for record keeping, preparing budgets and forecasts, processing expenditure payments, the draw-down of funds, preparing and submitting financial status reports, and providing financial information to local, State, and federal entities.

3.2.6. Public Assistance Officer

The public assistance officer is responsible to the SCO and coordinates all State Public Assistance Program activities. These activities may include ensuring staffing resources are available, scheduling and conducting applicant briefings and kickoff meetings, coordinating the collection of information required from applicants, and providing applicants with technical support.

3.2.7. State Hazard Mitigation Officer

The state hazard mitigation officer (SHMO) serves as team leader of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and has the overall management responsibility for the State's mitigation program. The SHMO is ultimately responsible for ensuring the State properly carries out its Section 404 and Section 322 responsibilities subsequent to a Presidential Disaster Declaration. In this regard, the GAR/SCO/SHMO will monitor the activities of the State Hazard Mitigation Team, which may provide technical assistance to identify mitigation opportunities.

3.2.8. Voluntary Agency Liaison

The state voluntary agency liaison (VAL) officer liaises with the federal and state program staff for the coordination of recovery activities. The VAL officer's activities include monitoring and assisting, where necessary, in the formation and operation of recovery committees.

In the response phase of a disaster event, the VAL officer coordinates with the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC), the state's Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) group. The VAL officer provides coordination support for meetings, conference calls, maintaining updated by-laws, and updates the IDHRC when disaster events occur so the group is aware of unmet needs it may be able to address. The VAL officer is the point of contact with the FEMA VAL when needed. In the recovery phases of an event, the VAL officer works through the transition between ESF 6-Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services, and all applicable RSFs.

3.2.9. Disaster Recovery Operations/Planning

Disaster recovery operations and planning staff provide technical assistance during the development of requests for federal recovery resources. They assist with the coordination of recovery work groups and the implementation of strategies to support long-term recovery planning and project implementation. Recovery operations staff report to the SCO/ASCO and can coordinate activities with FEMA Joint Field Office staff during recovery.

3.2.10. State Department Directors

All directors of State departments are responsible for contributing their department's resources to the efforts of the State recovery organization as requested by the governor, the GAR, or the SCO, within the limits of their legal authorities and available resources.

3.3 Structure for Implementing Disaster Recovery Operations Activities not included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration

3.3.1. Recovery Division Administrator

The primary role of the HSEMD Recovery Division Administrator is to coordinate the recovery efforts among all State agencies as well as between state and available federal programs with regard to recovery. The Recovery Division Administrator coordinates with the Response Division Administrator for the transition from response to recovery, using the ESF model as expressed in *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan*, following the direction of the HSEMD Director.

3.3.2. Response Division Administrator

The primary roles of the HSEMD Response Division Administrator is to coordinate response efforts among all State agencies as well as between state and available federal resources and programs with regard to response. The Response Division Administrator coordinates with the Recovery Division Administrator for the transition from response to recovery, using the ESF model as expressed in *Part A: State of Iowa Emergency Response Plan*, following the direction of the HSEMD Director.

3.4 State Agency Roles in Implementing RSFs¹

3.4.1. Coordinating Agency

Coordinating agencies are responsible for ensuring the RSF serves its purpose during the recovery phase. In its activated state, the coordinating agency takes a lead role in defining and directing actions by the primary and supporting agencies identified within each RSF.

¹ The roles and responsibilities for federal agencies are described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework and have been refined to support the structure and authorities of state government.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

3.4.2. Primary Agency

Primary agencies have the statutory authorities and/or established programs directly related to the RSF and are, therefore, ideally situated to efficiently deliver resources to impacted communities. The coordinating agency is one of the primary agencies engaged in delivering resources to communities.

3.4.3. Supporting Agency

Supporting agencies are available to assist the primary and coordinating agencies when the RSF is activated. Their role is specialized and usually consistent with their normal agency mission. Whenever possible, their activities will be defined in advance. Supporting agency participation may not be needed at all times during recovery, though it should be available upon request by the primary or coordinating agency.

3.4.4. ESF to RSF Transition

As [Iowa Code § 29C.1](#) defines disaster management as the responsibility of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management after a disaster event, the director of HSEMD assigns response and recovery officers to manage the transition from response to recovery operations. Each individual active ESF and RSF will discuss the specific transition processes associated with the individual function's recovery requirements.

Depending on the situation, the governor or the GAR can convene the recovery task force with representation from each affected RSF to ensure cross-functional coordination. The SCO coordinates with the primary recovery agency on the need to convene the RSF working group for that particular engaged function. Through that group, the SCO will define short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery goals and objectives for disaster recovery. These will become part of the recovery strategy and will be scalable to the type and impacts of the disaster event. The primary agency contact for the engaged ESFs advises the SCO of ongoing efforts that need to continue in the recovery phase and for providing all relevant materials and contact information.

3.5 Core Capabilities

The *National Preparedness Goal* identifies national core capabilities for each of the five mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery). As defined in the *National Preparedness Goal*, core capabilities are the distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the *National Preparedness Goal* that operate at multiple levels of government. There are three functions that cross one or more of the parts of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan* as well as each RSF included within the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*: operational coordination, public information and warning, and planning.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Figure 6: Core Capabilities from the NDRF

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery	
Planning					
Public Information and Warning					
Operational Coordination					
Intelligence and Information Sharing		Community Resilience	Infrastructure Systems		
Interdiction and Disruption			Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Screening, Search, and Detection				Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing	
	Cybersecurity		Threats and Hazards Identification	Fire Management and Suppression	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Physical Protective Measures			Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities		Mass Care Services		
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Mass Search and Rescue Operations		
			On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement		
			Operational Communications		
			Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services		
			Situational Assessment		

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

The eight core capabilities identified to support recovery are:

Figure 7: Recovery Core Capabilities

Planning
Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical- level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public Information and Warning
Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination
Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
Economic Recovery
Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.
Health and Social Services
Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
Housing
Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Infrastructure Systems
Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Natural and Cultural Resources
Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.

3.5.1. Operational Coordination

Within each individual RSF, there is a delineation of the organizations and functions of agencies and, with the coordinating agency, the inherent responsibility to provide a framework of interoperable functionality to support the affected community. These organizations shift into and out of place across the breadth of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan* but the need for the coordinating function does not.

In recovery specifically, the overall functional coordinating organization is the State Recovery Task Force tailored for the recovery concerns of the event. The task force can be convened by the governor or the GAR. This group would bring in representatives from the primary agencies associated with the recovery support functions’ working groups to ensure that all aspects of the entire recovery mission are taken into account when defining a statewide recovery strategy.

Each RSF primary agency would have the ability to convene an RSF working group when needed to coordinate across agencies to define strategy, conduct operational planning, and work through identified issues and unmet needs to ensure a successful outcome for that particular function.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Figure 8: RSF Agency Identification

RSF	Primary State	Primary Fed	Coord State	Coord Fed	Supporting agencies
Economic	IEDA**	DOC	HSEMD	DOL, HUD	IWD, IDALS, Regents, FEMA, SBA, USDA RD and FSA
Health and Social Services	IDPH, DHS	CNCS, DOL, EPA, FEMA, U.S. Dept of Ed, DHS, U.S. DOJ	HSEMD	HHS	IDALS, IWD, DOT, Iowa Office of the State ME, DNR, DIA, State Hygienic Lab at UI, USDA, DVA, SBA, U.S. DOT, U.S. Dept. of Treasury
Housing	IFA	FEMA, USDA, U.S. DOJ, HUD	HSEMD	HUD	IEDA, DHS, DNR, U.S. HHS, DVA, U.S. EPA, SBA
Infrastructure*	DAS, IDALS, DNR, DOT, IUB	FEMA, USDA, USACE, DOE, U.S. DOT	HSEMD	USACE	IEDA, HSEMD, IUB, OCIO, EPA, FCC, NRC, USDA, DOC, U.S. Dept. of Ed, U.S. GSA, USGS, HUD, U.S. DOT
Natural and Cultural Resources	DNR	EPA, DOI, FEMA	HSEMD	DOI	IEDA, DCA: SHPO; OSA, IFA, DOT, IDALS, IFC, ISU Water Center, FEMA, USDA, USACE

* Due to the wide scope of the Infrastructure RSF, each State agency listed has primary and supporting responsibilities and programs associated with different aspects of impacted infrastructure.

** The full names of each agency listed in this chart can be found [here](#).

3.5.2. Public Information and Warning

Public information and warning functions are part of everyday operations and should be integrated across all of the major parts of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan*. The methods and mechanisms are specific to the type of information being produced, the availability of networks to publish it, and the intended audiences. The recovery task force lead will identify a public information officer (PIO) to support the coordination of information across the task force, working groups, and local PIOs to ensure consistency of information both vertically as well as horizontally. The goal is to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information.

In the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the PIO would also integrate with the efforts of the federal partner PIOs.

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

3.5.3. Planning

The Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan is designed to be a scalable product that coordinates with other sections of the *Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan* and with the *National Disaster Recovery Framework*.

While disaster recovery activities are locally driven, the State commits to supporting affected communities through technical assistance, planning, and capacity building. Disaster recovery planning is a broad and inclusive process with many shared roles and responsibilities. The recovery support functions provide a flexible and scalable framework to organize recovery tasks. Planning activities and processes can be strategic or operational depending on the identification of risk or of the needs identified in the disaster assessment process.

The *National Disaster Recovery Framework* outlines the resources of the agencies the federal government or other federal level organizations may deploy during a declared disaster. The NDRF further describes the coordination and collaboration principles, processes, and capabilities of deploying those resources in support of local jurisdictional needs. The framework is based on eight guiding principles which are: individual and family empowerment; leadership and local primacy; pre-disaster recovery planning; engaged partnerships and inclusiveness; unit of effort; timeliness and flexibility; resilience and sustainability, and; psychological and emotional recovery. The coordinating structures include a description of the processes used to leverage capabilities within and across the recovery support functions.

Developed during the preparedness phase, pre-disaster recovery plans are based on a deliberate planning process and should form the foundation for a postdisaster recovery strategy. Developed during the response phase and updated continuously during the phases of recovery, postrecovery plans are used to focus efforts and resources to ensure the continued viability of the state and the individual jurisdictions contained within.

Pre-disaster recovery planning is focused on identifying recovery priorities and supporting tasks, by assigned agency, to accelerate the speed to recover to pre-disaster functionality. The intent is to incorporate the concept of community resilience into recovery efforts before the event through a deliberate planning process. Pre-disaster planning is an ever-evolving process that is never complete. Through the activities and tasks within the plan, the participating recovery agencies can increase their overall resiliency.

Pre-disaster planning efforts provide for effective pre-disaster recovery plans, should cover both short and long-term recovery efforts, and be integrated across the breadth of recovery agencies. These planning efforts support the creation of recovery strategies that are organized, inclusive, planned, sustainable and resilient. Pre-disaster planning efforts provide a structure for managing recovery including policies and guidelines and identify resources available for recovery efforts. Planning within each RSF includes efforts across the involved agencies to identify and address, as much as possible, resources that could be available to support strategic recovery activities.

Postdisaster recovery planning is the process of creating or updating a strategy to address recovery needs identified by the affected jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may be so negatively impacted that they cannot effectively plan how to return to pre-disaster functionality. Planning focuses efforts on the identification of partnerships, resources, and capabilities that facilitate successful recovery outcomes

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan

Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

based on assessed impacts. Postdisaster planning tasks include the assessment and evaluation of disaster impacts for the purposes of providing comprehensive information related to unmet needs and the leveraging of resources to meet those needs. Although postdisaster recovery plans are initially framed by the results of assessments completed during the response phase, additional assessments should be conducted periodically throughout the recovery process to ensure that plans are updated to meet the changing needs of the affected jurisdictions.

Transitioning between response and recovery, depending on the recovery goals and objectives identified, the SCO may request the creation of a formal State-level support strategy to better highlight, support, and direct recovery objectives. Assessment data will assist the impacted recovery support functional areas of economics, healthcare and social services, housing, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources essential to focusing recovery planning efforts.

The Recovery Task Force integrates planning activities across the spectrum of identified requirements integrating the planning efforts from the RSF working groups to ensure the breadth of recovery needs are addressed to the greatest extent possible. Unmet needs are directed to the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council to determine if there are resources to meet the need.

Active recovery working groups, a subset of the task force, would plan within their respective RSFs to identify, operationalize, and address, as much as possible, resources that could be available to support recovery activities. The following lists types of documents that would be useful to support recovery strategy development:

- Economic RSF - community planning documents, economic development plans, business continuity plans, local mitigation plan, job creation plans, local recovery plan, market studies.
- Health and Social Services RSF - local recovery plans, public health plans, Community Organizations Active in Disaster and long-term recovery committee plans, and social services support strategies.
- Housing RSF - community development plans, land use plans, demographic analysis, housing needs assessments, local recovery plan, local mitigation plan, housing planning programs.
- Infrastructure RSF - transportation plans, waste management plans, watershed plans, local recovery plan, local mitigation plan.
- Natural and Cultural Resources RSF - local recovery plan, watershed plans, local mitigation plan, historic development plans.

Primary, Coordinating and Supporting Agencies List

State of Iowa agencies:

Iowa Board of Regents	Regents
Iowa Department of Administrative Services	DAS
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	IDALS

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs	DCA
Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	HSEMD
Iowa Department of Human Services	DHS
Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals	DIA
Iowa Department of Natural Resources	DNR
Iowa Department of Public Health	IDPH
Iowa Department of Transportation	DOT
Iowa Economic Development Authority	IEDA
Iowa Finance Authority	IFA
Iowa Flood Center	IFC
Iowa Office of the State Medical Examiner	Iowa Office of the State ME
Iowa State University Water Center	ISU Water Center
Iowa Utilities Board	IUB
Iowa Workforce Development	IWD
Office of the Chief Information Officer	OCIO
Office of the State Archaeologist	OSA
State Historic Preservation Office	SHPO
State Hygienic Lab at the University of Iowa	State Hygienic Lab at U of I

Federal agencies:

Corporation for National and Community Service	CNCS
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency	EPA

Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan
Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Federal Communications Commission	FCC
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	NRC
U.S. Small Business Administration	SBA
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	USACE
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency	USDA FSA
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development	USDA RD
U.S. Department of Commerce	DOC
U.S. Department of Education	US Dept. of Ed
U.S. Department of Energy	DOE
U.S. Department of the Interior	DOI
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	HHS
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	US DHS
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	HUD
U.S. Department of Justice	US DOJ
U.S. Department of Labor	DOL
U.S. Department of Transportation	US DOT
U.S. Department of Treasury	US Dept. of Treasury
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	DVA
U.S. General Services Administration	US GSA
U.S. Geological Survey	USGS