



County of Santa Barbara

Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow Recovery Strategic Plan

June 5, 2018

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Purpose

The purpose of the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow Recovery Strategic Plan is to guide the County's strategic efforts to support a unified and comprehensive response of all stakeholder agencies within Santa Barbara County engaged in the ongoing recovery efforts necessitated by the Thomas Fire and the resulting 1/9 Debris Flow.

Executive Summary

The County's approach to the 1/9 Debris Flow effort emphasizes mitigating hazards/risks and associated safety concerns, educating the community on future storm or debris flow, minimizing future risks and addressing the community's need to rebuild quickly. As neighborhoods recover from the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow tragedy, the immediate goal is to help the community move forward by bringing together the collective resources of local government, non-profit organizations, philanthropy and community groups to make strategic, inclusive decisions and create a more resilient Montecito. The concept of resilience – increasing the community's ability to withstand a future natural disaster and recovery more quickly – plays a central role in the recovery. The County's recovery process will go through short, mid-range and long-term recovery processes while maintaining the same guiding principles throughout.

Strategic Recovery Plan Guiding Principles

- ◆ Flexibility and Efficiency
- ◆ Data-Driven Decisions
- ◆ Creation of a More Resilient Community
- ◆ Updated with Ever Changing Conditions

Central to the County of Santa Barbara's role in the recovery effort is the development of the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow Disaster *Recovery Strategic Plan*. This plan is comprised of eight strategic areas of focus to guide the County's efforts over the next 3 to 5 years. The plan is a living document and will update as needed to reflect progress and changing priorities and conditions.

A critical component to of the successful implementation of the strategic plan is communications. Communication during and immediately after a disaster situation is a critical component of response and recovery, as it connects affected people, families, and communities with first responders and support

systems. Santa Barbara County operates a robust communications program that operates in response to each of the numerous disasters that occur in the region (from wildfires to the Refugio Oil Spill to mass casualty incidents). Comprehensive emergency public information training of various staff from each Department and real-time experience has resulted in the development of a Public Information Team, the members of which respond to the Joint Information Center (JIC) to lead and implement a robust set of communications tools to reach a wide range of local, regional, statewide, national and international audiences.

Reliable and accessible communication and information systems are essential to a community's resilience and recovery. The County of Santa Barbara's goal for communication is to provide timely, accurate and consistent information to facilitate the recovery of the whole community. Toward this goal, unique communication strategies will be developed in order to support each of the critical issue areas of the recovery strategic plan to ensure that the public is well informed of what is occurring, through several different communication platforms. Examples of platforms include social media, electronic recovery newsletter, use of the ReadySBC.org website, community meetings, video, working in conjunction with the Montecito center through community engagement activities, and communication with local media.

In addition to keeping the public informed on progress and updates to the recovery strategic plan, updates will be provided to the County Board of Supervisors on a quarterly basis and information regarding these updates will be provided via the recovery newsletters as well as other platforms as appropriate.

Components of the overall strategic plan include:

1. **Storm Preparation and Evacuation** - Develop an updated storm readiness plan for future years to address environmental changes and new data to ensure public safety.
2. **Long Term Flood Control Mitigation** – Develop long-term mitigation plans for flood control that will explore modifications to debris basins and waterways, conveyance systems, alternate debris disposal sites, and the potential purchase of property to include in flood control zones.
3. **Private Property Re-building** - Support the rebuilding process. Provide the community clear guidance on the rebuilding process with consideration of protecting to the community from future debris flows.
4. **Debris on Private Property** – Provide support and assistance to the community through the development of a debris management plan.
5. **Financial Impacts and Economic Recovery** – Develop a comprehensive plan to secure funding for critical hazard mitigation projects and facilitate long term economic prosperity in the community
6. **Infrastructure Repair and Modifications** – The infrastructure of Montecito (non-flood control) including water, sanitary, natural gas, electrical, cable, cellular and roads sustained damage from the disaster. Effort will efficiently facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to



support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards. Consideration of the aesthetics, cultural and natural resources is important to the community.

7. **Natural and Cultural Resources** – Support the protection of natural and cultural resources and during recovery actions preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore these resources.
8. **Community Engagement** – Create linkages, systems and forums whereby the talent, skills and abilities of community, non-profits and philanthropy support and address critical unmet needs of the community.

Background

The Thomas Fire began in Ventura County on December 4, 2017, at 6:25 p.m. The fire spread rapidly. On December 5, the Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency for Ventura County and by December 7, the Governor added Santa Barbara County to the proclaimed State of Emergency and Santa Barbara County issued mandatory evacuation orders and voluntary evacuation warnings for portions of the County. Extensive smoke and ash created hazardous air quality, which led to the closure of most South County schools. Many schools remained closed and recessed early into their holiday break. By December 8, 2017, Santa Barbara County proclaimed a Local Emergency and the President proclaimed a Presidential Declaration of Emergency for the Counties of Santa Barbara and Ventura. The Presidential Declaration supports response activities of the federal, state and local government.



Between December 7 and December 19 when the Thomas Fire was directly threatening the community, there were many actions taken to protect residents. The issue of evacuation orders and warnings orders later lifted based on the status of the fire. An interactive map was available for the community so residents could individually find their homes and level of risk, communication occurred through meetings, press conferences, websites and social media to keep the community informed. People and animals were sheltered, and approximately 350,000 N-95 facemasks were widely distributed at no cost across the county due to poor air quality. Coast Village Road in Montecito re-opened on December 18 and all evacuation orders lifted by December 21, 2017.

The Thomas Fire burned a total of 281,893 acres across two counties. In Santa Barbara County, 47 structures were damaged or destroyed. Clean-up activities and restoration began immediately following the fire. On December 20, 2017, the Santa Barbara County Health Officer and Public Health Director declared a Local Health Emergency and Order prohibiting the removal of hazardous materials related to fire debris. On December 21, the first debris flow contingency planning meeting was held and it included County staff, area fire departments, law enforcement, the Burn Area Response Team (BAER), Watershed Emergency Response Team (WERT) and the Flood District.

Based on data from the National Weather Service, serious concerns surfaced about a predicted storm and a press conference was held on January 5, 2018. On January 6, the National Weather Service issued a Flash Flood / Debris Flow warning and on January 7, the County of Santa Barbara (County) issued evacuation warnings and orders. On January 8, an Evacuation Center and Call Center opened to provide support to the community with the issuance of additional flash flood warnings. The Director of Emergency Services of the County of Santa Barbara proclaimed the existence of a local emergency within Santa Barbara County as result of the forecasted storm. The Board of Supervisors ratified the proclamation on January 9, 2018.

In the early hours of January 9, 2018, with the Thomas Fire only 92% contained, the County of Santa Barbara experienced an extreme rain event that resulted in several massive debris flows below the burn scar.



- There were five days of search and rescue (January 9 through 13) and nine days of search and recovery (January 14 through 22).
- The Helicopter hoist on January 9 and 10 rescued more than 120 residents.
- The debris flows carrying boulders and debris led to 23 deaths, including two missing, as well as numerous injured persons.
- The destruction of property included 246 destroyed and 167 damaged structures.
- There was significant displacement of residents and businesses due to evacuations.
- Highway 101 was closed for nearly two weeks and 192 remains closed in several locations, due six bridges being either damaged or destroyed,
- Between the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow, children missed four weeks of both private and public classes in their home schools.

Following the Thomas Fire and the 1/9 Debris Flow, immediate actions taken. The County provided guidance to clean-up workers, instructed the public on safe clean-up methods, and educated the community on the health effects of ash and dust. Following the Debris Flow, action taken included boil water notices, utilities shut-off, beach ocean closures, and transportation of sediment. Public Works estimated that more than 4,320 truckloads of mud, sediment boulders, rocks, trees and trash from Montecito required hauling to other areas. This is approximately 500,000 cubic yards. There were daily press conferences, press releases and other communication outlets used. On January 17, a Local Assistance Center opened and on January 21, Highway 101 re-opened after 13 days. Full repopulation occurred on January 27, 2018. The Long-term Recovery Workgroup held its first meeting on January 31, 2018.

Following the major storm and 1/9 Debris Flow, there have been three subsequent storms that have threatened the Montecito area. Storms on February 28 – March 1, 2018, March 11 – 12, 2018, and March 20 – 22, 2018, prompted evacuation warnings or evacuation orders for areas that had been hard hit by the 1/9 Debris Flow.

The Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) opened on February 5 and closed on March 3, 2018. The DRC included numerous public and private partners from local, state and federal agencies and organizations and provided assistance to more than 250 affected families.

On March 5, 2018, the County opened the Montecito Center for Preparedness, Recovery, and Rebuilding at 1283 Coast Village Circle in Montecito and the Small Business Association opened a Disaster Loan



Outreach Center (DLOC) in the Nursery Room at Calvary Chapel Santa Barbara. On that same date, the County launched a materials exchange website to assist the public, facilitate the sharing of material deposited by the debris flows, and limit the amount of debris going into the landfills. The website is located at <http://sbcountymaterialexchange.com/>.

The recovery effort has been continuous and coordinated with California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other organizations. The United States Army Corp of Engineers assisted in the clearance of debris in basins and water channels. Santa Barbara County will continue to be engaged in recovery with community partners and residents. It will take a long-term focused and planned effort to address challenges related to the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow and to meet the short-term and long-term needs of our residents.

Plan Objectives:

With the understanding that recovery from the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow will take time and require a whole community effort, the following objectives guide the county, as a local government, strategic recovery effort, focused on meeting the needs of residents as they recover and ensuring the ongoing safety and security of County residents. These objectives include:



1. Identify the issues that are important to the recovery and develop a plan to solve those issues;
2. Ensure the public is provided information on the County's efforts in support of the community's M recovery through all means available;
3. Engage the public and elected officials to determine the best solutions for recovery and incorporate feedback into the plan;
4. Utilize private and public partnerships in recovery efforts;
5. Work with non-profits to provide assistance where government services are not able or where they need enhancement;
6. Continue to prepare the communities for future storms and evacuations utilizing the best data possible in making the evacuation determinations; and
7. Develop plans and strategies to address the following issues:
 - a. Storm preparation and evacuation for the next 2 to 5 years;
 - b. Long-term mitigation efforts for future debris flows;
 - c. Rebuilding process for the different categories of damaged and destroyed properties; and
 - d. Communication strategies.

The plans for debris management on private property align with the key issue areas. These key issue areas address each of the plan objectives. Further, the issue areas align to the federal Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) aligned to the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), supporting integration into State of California and federal structures for disaster recovery.

FEMA Recovery and Support Functions



Descriptions of each RSF located as attachments to this document

ISSUE 1: Storm Preparation and Evacuation

(FEMA RSF: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function)
(FEMA RSF: Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function)



The Thomas Fire Burn area, along with the Whittier and Sherpa burn areas will continue to be a threat for future debris flows for the next 2 to 5 years. Due to the changed circumstances on the ground as a result of the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow, the comprehensive storm preparation and evacuation plan needs to be updated. Storm preparation and evacuation planning will maintain the following principles:

1. Ensure public safety
2. Evacuate only when necessary
3. Evacuate only those areas necessary
4. Evacuate for the shortest possible time
5. Return people home as soon as possible
6. Provide the community with clear, timely information and rationale for evacuations

Potential changes to evacuation process:

1. Update the risk map with data provided by both the Watershed Task Force and the FEMA STARR (Strategic Alliance for Risk Reduction) reports/map.
2. Update the 72-hour notification process.
 - a. Add flexibility to timeline
 - b. Push timeline off if needed without changing the overall plan – exercise flexibility on when the community receives instructions to leave, while still issuing notifications/updates at 48 hours and 24 hours prior to an expected storm.
3. When a decision is made to evacuate, continue to provide timely, accurate and consistent messaging in regards to evacuation areas and protocols
4. Educate the public about the difference between an evacuation warning and an evacuation order
5. Update the different potential impacts of rainfall intensity vs rainfall duration in flood zones



6. Continue to update the risk areas for Carpinteria to determine if high and extreme risk areas can be reduced as conditions change on the ground
7. Review current data regarding effects of long term duration storms and thresholds for evacuations
8. Determine methods to reduce evacuation impacts on schools and persons with access and functional needs
9. Evaluate risk area parcel by parcel in areas impacted by the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow
10. Evaluate impact of any changes to the Santa Monica Creek due to the 1/9 Debris Flow
11. Evaluate and refine Aware and Prepare Emergency Alerting system to streamline communications

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Collaborate with scientists from BAER, WERT, FEMA STARR II, Watershed Task Force, USACE, UCSB	1 Convene the scientists to develop coordination of studies occurring and recommendations for future planning	April 30, 2018 August 2018	OEM Public Works/Flood Control District County Executive Office
	Convene the USGS to update rain intensity thresholds	May 2018	
Work with the State to reengage the Watershed Task Force to update the risk map	Review current plans and existing projects.	Request letter sent March, 2018 (Complete) Follow-up necessary April 2018	OEM Public Works/Flood Control District
Convene the Storm Risk Group to update the evacuation process for storms in the second year post Thomas Fire	Convene participants	August 2018	County Executive Office Santa Barbara County Fire Santa Barbara Sheriff Department City of Santa Barbara Montecito Fire
	Assign lead		
	Define updates to the evacuation process		
	Update contingency plan	September, 2018	Carpinteria/Summerland Fire OEM Staff Public Works Joint Information Center Municipal partners

Develop an outreach/education effort for 2018-19 storm season	Update the 72-hour evacuation timeline process	August, 2018	County Executive Office Santa Barbara County Fire Department Santa Barbara Sheriff Department Montecito Fire Carpinteria/Summerland Fire City Santa Barbara OEM Staff
Evaluate and streamline Aware and Prepare Emergency Alerting System	Update the threshold terminology	August, 2018	Public Works Joint Information Center
	Roll out timeline and threshold terminology	October, 2018	Municipal Partners CEO/OEM
	Update simplified templates for evacuation alerting	Ongoing	
	Evaluate need for legislative change to address system limitation. Continue efforts for changes with the FCC and FEMA	Ongoing	
	Assess local sign up and alerting protocols	Ongoing	
	Design and implement outreach & education campaign	Fall, 2018	

ISSUE 2: Long-Term Flood Control Mitigations

(FEMA RSF: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function)



The Thomas Fire and resulting 1/9 Debris Flow changed the circumstances of the soil in Montecito. Given the fire-altered soil, in order to reduce the impacts of future debris flows on the community of Montecito it is important to update the County’s comprehensive approach to providing protection to the community. This will require the County to:

1. Identify modifications to or increase the number of debris basins
2. Identify any water course modifications
3. Develop long term funding source for the maintenance and installation of new protection
4. Consider purchasing select parcels to include in Flood Control program
5. Work with the FEMA STARR to complete Hazard map and then work with FEMA to create a new FIRM map
6. Develop comprehensive listing of feasible mitigations to reduce future debris flows/risks

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Initiate design on short-term operational modifications for debris basins under Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Hire consultant services to initiate design	July 2018 and ongoing	Public Works/Flood Control District
	Coordinate permit needs and planning changes for debris basins	June 2018 and ongoing	
Initiate longer-term analysis/expanded Basins and Channel Capacities	Initiate Corps 206 study on basins and channel capacities	July 2018 and ongoing	Public Works/Flood Control District Army Corps Public Works/Roads
	Consider possibility of using roads as		

	part of the flood control system conveyance		
Undertake Master Capacity Study for Montecito Creeks	Hire consultant to prepare optimum capacity study	July 2018 and ongoing	Public Works / Flood Control Consultant
Develop a program to facilitate the acquisition of voluntarily offered property to include in Flood Plain Preservation program	Define process on how to accept voluntarily offered property	Start May and complete draft by July 1, 2018	CEO Montecito Center General Services
	Determine what organizations would participate	July 1, 2018	General Services Parks Montecito Center Land Trust Public Works/Flood Control District
	Determine best options for ownership or easements and timeline for future tasks	Begin May/Ongoing	Public Works/Flood Control District Montecito Center Land Trust Planning and Development General Services County Counsel
Develop process for debris disposal sites for future flood/ debris flows materials	Disposal site identification and site mapping	November 2018	General Services Public Works/Flood Control District Public Works/Resource Recovery & Waste Management County Parks Municipal Partners
Develop comprehensive listing of feasible mitigations to reduce future debris flows/risks (see Financial./Economic Recovery)	Coordinate with private interests to assess and prioritize mitigation options.	July 2018 and ongoing	Public Works/Flood Control Private

	(Short/medium /long term strategy)		
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ISSUE 3: Private Property Rebuilding

(FEMA RSF: Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function)
(FEMA RSF: Housing Recovery Support Function)



For Montecito to reach full recovery, rebuilding of properties is essential. The community will need clear guidance on the rebuilding process with concern of providing protection to the community from future debris flows. This will require the County to:

1. Provide specific guidelines for permits on rebuilding for the following categories:
 - a. Buildings with less than 50% value reconstruction
 - b. Buildings with more than 50% value reconstruction (including completely destroyed)
2. Update the interactive map to refine the damage to each property
3. Establish survey monuments so properties can more easily establish property lines
4. Create changes to ordinances to allow property owners to be able to build to FEMA flood standards including height restriction and creek setbacks
5. Pursue Board approval to use the new FEMA Hazard Map as a building standard
6. Establish a Flood Control case worker to work with the Planning and Development case workers
7. Facilitate with local architects, engineers and land use specialists to provide guidance to the public
8. Develop communications strategy to provide private property rebuilding tools and resources available

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Provide specific guidelines for permits on rebuilding for the following categories	Define impacted properties Buildings with less than 50% value reconstruction Buildings with more than 50% value reconstruction, including completely destroyed	Complete	Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District

Streamline planning permit process	Board approval of amended like for like ordinance	May 15, 2018/Complete	Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District
Develop the interactive map to further categorize the damage to each property	Gather data on each property and categorize	Complete	Planning and Development
	Display on interactive map	Complete	
Phase 1: Establish survey control network to assist property owners to establish their property lines as well as properties owned by public agencies Phase 2: Restore lost survey monuments demarcating public rights of way	Work with FEMA to conduct field inspection	Complete	Public Works Public Works/Surveyor
	May 1 – Board of Supervisors for contract approval to establish a control survey network	May 1, 2018	
	Hire a contractor to conduct field survey for the control network	May, 2018	
	Define scope and cost of geographic areas for FEMA reimbursement (Category C)	May, 2018	
	Secure FEMA funding to survey roads to assist in establishing monuments to establish public infrastructure	July, 2018	
	Improve monuments to be more resilient in future disasters through hazard mitigation planning	July, 2018	
	Provide the public with an updated control network	July, 2018	

Evaluate lot-line adjustments	Identify opportunities for use of lot line adjustments	In progress/Ongoing	Montecito Center Planning and Development Public Works/Surveyor
	Meet with affected property owners		
Coordination of Flood Control case worker and P&D case workers		Complete	Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District
Facilitate with local architects, engineers and land use specialists to provide guidance to the public consistent with policies	Coordinate with AIASB	Complete	County Architect OEM Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District Montecito Center
	Support public outreach	April, 2018/Ongoing <i>(co-facilitation of community event and facilitation planning)</i>	
	Incorporate into the Montecito Center	Complete	
	Information- why to build with resilience	May, 2018/Ongoing <i>AIASB Community Meeting (April)</i> <i>AIASB Community Workshop (May)</i>	
Coordinate with the FEMA STARR team on their completion of the FEMA Hazard Map	FEMA STARR to complete map	May 14, 2018 <i>(Draft post-burn models)</i>	Flood Control District Planning and Development
	Assist with identifying changes from current map	June 11, 2018 <i>(Final pre/post burn models)</i>	
	Provide guidance to private property owners on how to maintain drainage and effective flood control	June, 2018	
Seek Board approval to use the FEMA Hazard map as part of Ordinance 15A	Draft staff report for resolution to use map	June 5, 2018	Flood Control District Planning and Development

to establish FEMA flood building standards	Instruct P&D staff on requirements	June, 2018 <i>(Map effective June 11, 2018)</i>	
	Distribute map to the public	June, 2018	
Coordinate with Army Corp on their completion of the FEMA Hazard Map	Assist Army Corp in identifying what modifications could be made to the water courses for future flooding	December, 2018	
Rebuild of private roads, bridges and gates	Provide information to the public on standards	May, 2018	Montecito Fire Department Planning and Development Office of Emergency Management/JIC Montecito Center Public Works/Roads
	Identify when planning permits are required for grading	May, 2018	
	Coordination meeting with Montecito Fire, Planning and Development and Joint Information Center (JIC/Communications)	May, 2018	
Support Case Management	Respond to property owner requests	Ongoing	Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District
	Coordinate between Flood Control District and Planning and Development	Ongoing	
	Implement changed "Like for Like" ordinance amendment	Ongoing	
	Consider streamlining design review process	May, 2018 with decision for pursuing in June, 2018	AIASB Task Force Planning and Development Montecito Center
Develop communications strategy to inform all of private property rebuilding tools and resources available		June 2018	JC, Planning and Development, Montecito Center

ISSUE 4: Debris on Private Property

(FEMA RSF: Housing Recovery Support Function)



Millions of tons of debris arrived in Montecito as result of the disaster. There are multiple methods of managing the debris. The debris includes; primarily soil, rocks, boulders, woody material, some household items, automobiles and household hazardous waste.

Methods of managing debris include:

Methods of managing private debris:

1. Removing material from impacted properties
2. Regrade debris material on site as appropriate
3. Hold household hazardous waste pick-up
4. Create a vehicle removal program
5. Identify a site for the purposes of processing debris

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Removing debris to offsite receiver sites to include landfills, agricultural property and other receiver sites.	Developed and maintain Web Site for Property Owner and Contractor use	Ongoing	Public Works/Resource Recovery & Waste Management
Regrading the debris material on site as appropriate	Review plans submitted by property owners	Ongoing as plans are submitted	Planning and Development Public Works/Flood Control District
Facilitate removal of household hazardous waste pick-up	Organize and advertise process	Complete	Public Health Department
Create an abandoned vehicle removal program to facilitate clean up	Identify cars and develop individual plans	June, 2018	Public Works/Resource Recovery & Waste Management

			Montecito Center CHP
Find a property specifically for debris sorting, repurposing and disposal	In conjunction with the Flood Control District, develop a plan that identifies and acquires a site.	Spring, 2019	Public Works/Flood Control District Public Works/Resource Recovery & Waste Management General Services Planning and Development County Counsel
	Establish an MOU between the Flood Control District and County on the use of the site.		
Develop a Debris Management Plan	Incorporate update into future Recovery Plan	Spring, 2019	Public Works/Resource Recovery & Waste Management OEM City jurisdictions
	Coordinate with City jurisdictions on one plan		
	Identify different needs including hazardous waste, construction debris, natural debris		
	Identify locations throughout the county	Spring, 2019	

ISSUE 5: Financial Impacts and Economic Recovery



(FEMA RSF: Economic Recovery Support Function)

Financial impact from the Thomas Fire and the 1/9 Debris Flow have caused fiscal impacts on individuals in our community, private businesses, special districts and the County of Santa Barbara. Economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. This issue integrates the expertise of the federal, state and our local government, tribal community, various jurisdictions and the private sectors of our community to sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after the impact of the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow.

Methods of managing economic recovery include:

1. Ensure and secure full cost recovery of expenditures on the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow
2. Ensure County recovery from lost/reduced property tax due to the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow
3. Support recovery from economic loss to the business community
4. Assess financial impact on private property owners caused from property damage and loss
5. Develop long term funding source for the maintenance and installation of new protections identified through mitigation projects and programs
6. Identify and communicate support for individuals who have suffered economic loss such as loss of employment, rental cost, and deficiencies in insurance coverage
7. Develop comprehensive listing of feasible mitigations to reduce future debris flows/risks and pursue Hazard Mitigation Grants where appropriate

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Ensure and secure full cost recovery of expenditures on Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow	Retain consultants to ensure compliance with Federal and	Emergency Work July 2018 Permanent Work July 2019	Lead: CEO/Office of Emergency Management All Departments



	State funding sources.		
Ensure County recovery from lost/reduced property tax due to Thomas fire and 1/9 Debris Flow	Monitor the line item in the Governor's budget to supplement the property tax losses	June 2018	Lead: CEO/Office of Emergency Management Auditor-Controller's Office Schools County of SB
	Advocate for future year funding	In Progress	
	Schools receiving private funding and use of reserves	In Progress	
Support recovery from economic loss to the business community	Advocate for federal Community Development Block Grants – Disaster Relief funding (CDBG-DR)	In Progress	Lead: CEO/Office of Emergency Management
	Identify appropriate use of the funds	September 2018	
	SBA loans	In Progress	
Assess financial impact on private property owners caused from property damage and loss	Connect individuals to FEMA public assistance	In Progress, completion by end of year 2021	Montecito Center County Assessor's Office

<p>Develop long term funding source for the maintenance and installation of new protections identified through mitigation projects and programs</p>	<p>Retain an engineering firm to evaluate the feasibility of creating a special tax/assessment for flood control maintenance</p>	<p>September 2018</p>	<p>Public Works: Flood Control and Transportation Divisions</p>
<p>Identify and communicate supports to individuals who have suffered economic loss from loss of employment, rental cost, deficiencies in insurance coverage</p>	<p>Referral to community long term recovery group</p>	<p>July 2018</p>	<p>Community Groups</p>
<p>Develop comprehensive listing of feasible mitigations to reduce future debris flows/risks and pursue Hazard Mitigation Grants where appropriate (See Long term flood control mitigations)</p>	<p>Conduct engineering assessment and cost benefit analysis of proposed projects</p>	<p>July 2018</p>	<p>Public Works: Flood Control and Transportation Divisions Montecito Fire District Montecito Water District</p>
	<p>Assess and prioritize needs per funding opportunity and broadly (Short/medium /long term strategy)</p>		
	<p>Respond to NOI/ Pursue funding</p>		

ISSUE 6: Infrastructure Repair and Modifications

(FEMA RSF: Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function)



The infrastructure of the community (non-flood control) including water, sanitary, natural gas, electrical, cable, cellular and roads sustained significant damage from the disaster. Restoration for the infrastructure of systems and services is underway to support a viable, sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards. Consideration of the aesthetics, cultural and natural resources is important to the community.

Methods of collaborations and support in management of infrastructure repair and modifications include:

1. Explore feasibility of new monitoring and siren warning system using best practices and data
2. Coordinate with Southern California Edison (SCE) on restoring a resilient system
3. Transportation
4. Southern California Gas
5. Wireless Communication

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Explore feasibility of new monitoring and siren warning system using best practices and data	Determine viability of an early warning siren system	2019	Sheriff OEM
	Modifications to the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) system and the Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Ongoing	OEM CalOES Federal Communication Committee (FCC) FEMA
Coordinate with Southern California Edison (SCE) on restoring a resilient system	Improving the protection of and response to impacts from being on “the cul-de-sac” of the system	Start July, 2018/Ongoing	OEM SCE

	Work with SCE on their proposed planned outage plan during high winds	Start April, 2018/Ongoing	OEM SCE Public Health Department Fire Department
	Work with the community to determine the possibility of undergrounding utilities	Fall, 2018	Montecito Center Planning and Development OEM
Transportation	Restore facilities to pre-storm conditions	2020-2021	Public Works
	Restore clear zones on property frontages where possible	Ongoing as permit apps are received	
	Upgrade drainages and bridges considering potential inundation as opportunities arise		
	Pre-plan what actions to take in the event of a long-term Highway 101 closure	Include as a part of the Emergency Operations Plan Update for 2019	OEM CHP Public Works/County Roads CalTrans SBCAG

<p>Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas)</p>	<p>Improving the hardening and resiliency of the high pressure gas lines below the Santa Ynez range</p>	<p>Sent letter in May/Ongoing</p>	<p>OEM SoCal Gas</p>
<p>Wireless Communication</p>	<p>Work with local wireless companies on building resiliency and response during disasters</p>	<p>August, 2018</p>	<p>OEM CalOES</p>

ISSUE 7: Natural and Cultural Resources

(FEMA RSF: Natural and Cultural Resources)



The Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow spanned across many natural and cultural resources. Santa Barbara County aims to support the protection of natural and cultural resources through cultural enhancements and preservation during recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore these resources with consideration of environmental and historical preservation laws, county mandates and stakeholder guidance.

1. Identify cultural enhancements and preservation during recovery actions
2. Prevent damage to natural and cultural resources during recovery actions such as infrastructure repairs, debris removal and reconstruction
3. Prevent further damage to natural and cultural resources impacted by the Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow
4. Coordinate with resource specialists from internal and external agencies, tribal communities and other stakeholders to support restoration of impacted natural and cultural resources

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Individuals
Identify all known cultural resources in order to preserve or restore impacted areas	Collect data regarding biological cultural and historic resources in the Debris Flow area. Sources of information from Planning & Development.	Ongoing	

Identify known endangered and threatened species	Assess and quantify damage to the resources	Fall, 2018	
Identify funding and necessary actions for the rehabilitation of damaged resources	Identify desired restoration efforts and potential funding sources	Fall, 2018	

ISSUE 8: Community Engagement

*(FEMA RSF: Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function)
(FEMA RSF: Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Functions)*



An effective and well-resourced recovery and rebuilding process will require the active engagement of the community’s human, organizational, creative, and philanthropic capital and the deployment of those resources into robust and coordinated activities that support resilient community moving forward.

1. Maintain Montecito Center as a centralized location for engaging community resources and to provide support to those impacted
2. Assist property owners through the recovery and rebuilding process
3. Facilitate engagement with the philanthropic sector to help fund recovery and rebuilding efforts
4. Support residents of Montecito to have a venue through which to be engaged in and provide input to the recovery and rebuilding process
5. Transition the Montecito Center to a sustainable community based model

Action	Tasks	Target Date	Department or Division
Support the maintenance of the Montecito Center as a centralized location for engaging community resources in activities and initiatives that to provide support to those impacted	Assist in identification of gaps and needs and develop partnerships with social service agencies, nonprofit sector, and the Long-Term Recovery Group to ensure that losses incurred by the community continue to be addressed	Ongoing	Planning and Development Flood Control Behavioral Wellness, Public Health, Social Services

	<p>Help residents navigate government, nonprofit systems and services, and community resources to ensure that their needs are met and/or that residents in need are responded to</p>		
<p>Assist property owners through the recovery and rebuilding process</p>	<p>Support the sustained contact with impacted property owners, monitor their needs and steps through the process of rebuilding, and assist them through that process by facilitating communications with county departments and community resources that can help them</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Flood Control Planning and Development</p>
	<p>Support the facilitation of positive relationships between neighbors and commonly affected neighborhoods to encourage people to work together, to maximize mitigation opportunities, and to develop strategies to minimize loss</p>		
	<p>Facilitate the engagement of community resources to assist property owners in the recovery and rebuilding process</p>		



<p>Facilitate the engagement with the philanthropic sector to help fund recovery and rebuilding efforts</p>	<p>Support the identification of county responsibilities and projects in respect to potential funders, communicate needs and gaps in services to individuals and foundations who are interested in contributing, facilitate donations to support those organizations that are effectively leading recovery efforts that meet those needs</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CEO (Matt Pontes, Terri Maus-Nisich)</p>
<p>Support the residents of Montecito to have a venue through which to be engaged in and provide input to the recovery and rebuilding process</p>	<p>Leverage the Center’s concrete relationships with residents to help the County deliver key messages and information</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>JIC/Communications Team Planning and Development Flood Control</p>
	<p>Facilitate a community engagement/input process to ensure maximum input and involvement of Montecito residents in the recovery and rebuilding process</p>		
<p>Provide emotional support for the community through the varying phases of community response to disaster</p>	<p>Provide community outreach and education at local business, churches, community events and local gathering spots on the phases of disaster, expected reactions – including where and how to get support</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Community Wellness Team</p>



	Offer mental health support at the Montecito Center and throughout the community		
Integrate behavioral health planning components into overall disaster recovery strategies	Offer training and guidance regarding behavioral health aspects of recovery to partnering organizations in the disaster recovery efforts	Ongoing	Community Wellness Team
	Integrate behavioral health activities and programming into other sectors (schools, health care, social services) to reduce stand-alone services, reach more people, foster resilience and sustainability and reduce stigma		
	Build on available resources and local capacities and networks (community, families, schools and friends) in developing recovery strategies		
Facilitate or directly provide mental health, spiritual and emotional wellness resources for the community which are easy to access and free of cost	Provide a spectrum of behavioral health services using an approach based on stepped care (from supportive intervention and outreach to long-term treatment)	Ongoing	Community Wellness Team

Facilitate community groups to assist with restoration of the community	Walking paths and foot improvements	As opportunities arise/ongoing	Planning and Development County Parks Community Public Works Montecito Trails Foundation Private owners-adjacent to frontages
	Equestrian trails	As opportunities arise/ongoing	Planning and Development County Parks Community Montecito Trails Foundation
	Bike routes	As opportunities arise/ongoing	Planning and Development County Parks Community Public Works
	Memorial Open Space	As opportunities arise/ongoing	Planning and Development County Parks Community

Community Planning and Capacity Building

Recovery Support Function



Following a disaster, communities and their local governments are often forced to make complex recovery decisions. These decisions range widely and can include important topics such as business reinvestment, affordable housing, and building long-term resilience. In addition, many of these communities may lack the capability to address the planning and decision-making processes needed to start their recovery. The consequences of these decisions may impact community prosperity, safety, and identity for years to come.

What is Community Planning and Capacity Building?

The Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function, also known as CPCB RSF, is one of six RSFs established under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. Other RSFs include Housing, Economic, Health and Social Services, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Infrastructure Systems.

The CPCB RSF strives to restore and strengthen state, territorial, tribal, and local governments' ability to plan for recovery, engage the community in the recovery planning process and build capacity for local plan implementation and recovery management. Recovery planning in the post-disaster environment builds short- and long-term community resilience, empowers local leaders and stakeholders and improves recovery outcomes for the individual and the community. Governmental and non-governmental partners, coordinated by FEMA, come together under the banner of the CPCB RSF to share information and pool planning support resources. These resources can include planning technical assistance, program support, or funding for planning and capacity building-related initiatives.

Mission of Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function (CPCB RSF):

The mission of the CPCB RSF is to enable local governments to effectively and efficiently carry out community-based recovery planning and management in a post disaster environment. CPCB also supports state or territorial governments in developing programs of support for local recovery planning.

Coordinating Agency:

Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agency:

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Supporting Agencies Include:

Corp. for National & Community Service
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Dept. of Health and Human Services
Department of Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
Nat. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Small Business Administration
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Access Board

Non-Governmental Partners Include:

American Planning Association
American Red Cross
International City/County Management Association
National Association of Development Organizations
The American Institute of Architects
...and others

Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function

What does the CPCB RSF do BEFORE a disaster?

The CPCB RSF coordinates assistance among federal and non-federal partners to help local governments and tribes prepare for disaster recovery. The CPCB RSF works through partners to communicate and coordinate availability of guidance materials, tools and training for developing local and tribal pre-disaster recovery and resilience plans. The RSF also builds a network of agencies and organizations that are prepared to aid tribes and local governments with planning when disaster strikes.



What does the CPCB RSF do AFTER a disaster?

The CPCB RSF coordinates and facilitates support among a variety of partners for the planning, capacity, and resilience building capabilities needed by local or tribal governments following large or unique incidents. Coordination and partner support is tailored to the needs of disaster-impacted states, territories, tribes, and local governments through information sharing, assessment, and strategy development process.

Examples of coordinated CPCB RSF support activities include:

- *Education, Peer-to-Peer Forums and Workshops* give recovery planners and officials an opportunity to ask questions and benefit from the recovery planning lessons learned by others.
- *Recovery Planning* is often needed by communities to begin an organized process. CPCB federal partners, as well as universities and NGOs, can pool resources to provide planning technical assistance, staffing resources and funding.
- *Community Engagement* after a disaster can be fraught with challenges, including resident displacement. CPCB partners can advise or support communities with reaching and involving all stakeholders in recovery planning.
- *Management Capacity* is often needed to implement recovery plans. CPCB partners can help communities quickly define local capacity building needs and identify post-disaster resources to fill those management needs.
- *Planning and related Tools, Guidance, Training* and other just-in-time materials are available through the *Community Recovery Management Toolkit* and other partner resources.



FEMA

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Related Resources:

National Disaster Recovery Framework:
<http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>

Does your community have a recovery plan or an emergency operations plan?
www.fema.gov/plan

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

Does your community have a hazard mitigation plan?
Local Mitigation Planning Handbook –
<http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31598>

Hazard Mitigation: Integrating Best Practices into Planning –
<http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/19261>

Does your community have a pre-disaster recovery ordinance?
American Planning Association
<https://www.planning.org/research/postdisaster/>

Does your community need an economic recovery plan?
International Economic Development Council
<http://restoreyoureconomy.org/recovery/post-disaster-planning-for-economic-recovery/>

Does your community have a continuity of operations plan?
Continuity Planning & Templates
<http://www.fema.gov/planning-templates>

Training for disaster recovery
Emergency Management Institute
<http://www.training.fema.gov/emi/>

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies at the national level. RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These new 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.

The processes used for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area. The RSF Coordinating Agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular.

When coordinating agencies are activated to lead a RSF, primary agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to the function related to communication and coordination needs.

Economic Recovery

Economic Recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. The Economic Recovery RSF integrates the expertise of the Federal Government to help local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment and develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after an incident.

Coordinating Agency: Department of Commerce

Primary Agencies: Small Business Administration; Department of Agriculture; Department of Homeland Security; Department of Labor; Department of the Treasury

Supporting Organizations: Corporation for National and Community Service; Delta Regional Authority; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of the Interior; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; Department of State

Objectives:

- Serve as a vehicle for enhancing Federal interagency coordination, information sharing, communication, and collaboration in both the pre- and post-disaster timeframes
- Support the capacity of local, state, tribal, and territorial governments, nonprofits, and the private sector to produce a multi-dimensional strategy capable of supporting economic recovery and enhancing community resilience



HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies at the national level. RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These new 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.

The processes used for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area. The RSF Coordinating Agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular.

When coordinating agencies are activated to lead a RSF, primary agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to the function related communication and coordination needs.

Health and Social Services

Healthcare is an economic driver in many communities, which if damaged make this sector critical to most communities' disaster recovery. Social Services have a major impact on the ability of a community to recover. The support of social services programs for at-risk and vulnerable children, individuals, and families affected by a disaster can promote a more effective and rapid recovery. The Health and Social Services RSF outlines the Federal framework to support locally led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social services needs. Displaced individuals in need of housing will also need health and social services support.

Coordinating Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Primary Agencies: Corporation for National and Community Service; Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Department of Homeland Security/National Protection and Programs Directorate; Department of Homeland Security/Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; Department of Labor; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Emergency Management Agency

Supporting Organizations: American Red Cross; Department of Education; Department of Transportation; Department of the Treasury; Department of Veterans Affairs; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Small Business Administration

Objectives:

- Complete assessment of community health and social service needs, prioritize those needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's participation in the recovery planning process, and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.
- Restore health care public health, and social services functions.
- Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.



HOUSING RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies at the national level. RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These new 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.

The processes used for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area. The RSF Coordinating Agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular.

When coordinating agencies are activated to lead a RSF, primary agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to the function related communication and coordination needs.

Housing RSF

The Housing RSF coordinates and facilitates the delivery of Federal resources to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Housing is a critical and often challenging component of disaster recovery, but must be adequate, affordable, and accessible to make a difference for the whole community.

Coordinating Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Primary Agencies: Department of Agriculture; Department of Justice; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Federal Emergency Management Agency

Supporting Organizations: American Red Cross; Corporation for National and Community Service; Department of Commerce; Department of Energy; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Small Business Administration; U.S. Access Board

Objectives:

- Identify Strategies to Strengthen the Housing Market
- Meet the Need for Quality Affordable Rental Homes
- Utilize Housing as a Platform for Improving Quality of Life
- Build Inclusive and Sustainable Communities
- Integrate Disaster Mitigation Measures into Community Design and Development to Improve Disaster Resilience



INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies at the national level. RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These new 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.

The processes used for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area. The RSF Coordinating Agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular.

When coordinating agencies are activated to lead a RSF, primary agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to the function related communication and coordination needs.

Infrastructure Systems RSF

The Infrastructure Systems RSF works to efficiently facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards.

Coordinating Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Primary Agencies: Department of Energy; Department of Homeland Security; Department of Transportation; Federal Emergency Management Agency; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Supporting Organizations: Delta Regional Authority; Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Department of Defense; Department of Education; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Homeland Security; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of the Interior; Department of the Treasury; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Communications Commission; General Services Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Tennessee Valley Authority

Objectives:

- Include private sector infrastructure owners and operators and related service providers in planning at all levels.
- Provide technical assistance to all levels of governments for identifying/prioritizing critical infrastructure systems and assets.
- Create an inter-agency, inter-jurisdictional recovery planning process.
- Provide adequate Federal support and resources to assist affected local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments with effective community planning and redevelopment efforts.
- Identify legal, policy, and programmatic requirements that may potentially limit efficient recovery and mitigate to the extent possible.
- Encourage the concepts of regional infrastructure resiliency.
- Provide mitigation opportunities that leverage innovative and green technologies.
- Create processes, policies, and timelines that support renewed economic activity.



NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies at the national level. RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors not typically involved in emergency support functions but critically needed in disaster recovery. These new 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.

The processes used for facilitating recovery are more flexible, context based and collaborative in approach than the task-oriented approach used during the response phase of an incident. Recovery processes should be scalable and based on demonstrated recovery needs.

Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs relevant to the functional area. The RSF Coordinating Agency, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides leadership, coordination and oversight for that particular.

When coordinating agencies are activated to lead a RSF, primary agencies and supporting organizations are expected to be responsive to the function related communication and coordination needs.

Natural & Cultural Resources (NCR) RSF

The NCR RSF facilitates the integration of capabilities of the Federal Government to support the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with applicable environmental and historical preservation laws and Executive orders.

Coordinating Agency: Department of the Interior

Primary Agencies: Department of the Interior; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Emergency Management Agency

Supporting Organizations: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Corporation for National and Community Service; Council on Environmental Quality; Delta Regional Authority; Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Department of Homeland Security/National Protection and Programs Directorate; General Services Administration; Heritage Emergency National Task Force; Institute of Museum and Library Services; Library of Congress; National Archives and Records Administration; National Endowment for the Arts; National Endowment for the Humanities; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Objectives:

- Coordinate and facilitate the sharing and integration of NCR impact data to help understand the recovery needs and support good decision making for NCR recovery stakeholders.
- Facilitate or provide funding and/or technical assistance in support of community recovery priorities to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore impacted NCR.
- Identify and leverage resources and programs that are available to support the development and implementation of sustainable recovery strategies.
- Provide technical assistance to help impacted communities develop recovery planning, establish recovery task forces, develop cultural and natural resources protection organization networks, and enhance their recovery capability and readiness for future disasters.

(continued on next page)

- Integrate environmental staff knowledgeable in natural resources and environmental regulatory requirements early in a disaster recovery planning process.
- Coordinate environmental and historic property (EHP) issues across the RSFs and with local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area governments and provide expertise in support of the Unified Federal Review (UFR) process to help ensure EHP compliance in recovery.
- Integrate sustainable planning elements to provide a multi-disciplined effort that includes consideration of long-term environmental effects to natural resources, integration of open space and sensitive resources, and community well-being.