

Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan

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Executive Summary

Authorized by Chapter 29C of the Iowa Code, the Cedar County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP) establishes the framework for an effective system to ensure Cedar County and its jurisdictions will be adequately prepared to resiliently recover from the occurrence of emergencies and disasters. The *Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan* is one section of the *Cedar County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CCEMP) focusing specifically on post-response operational processes and coordination. The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan specifically outlines the recovery roles and responsibilities of local government agencies and volunteer organizations. It references state and federal agency programs, roles and responsibilities to support local recovery success. This plan unites the efforts of these groups under the Recovery Support Function (RSF) format with designated primary, coordinating and supporting agencies. Also included are external agencies who do not fall under the jurisdiction of Cedar County government but have a supporting role in community resilience and recovery within Cedar County.

The plan is structured to parallel state and federal activities set forth in the *State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*, and the *National Disaster Recovery Framework*, and describes how state, federal and other outside resources will be coordinated to supplement Cedar County resources during the recovery process.

Plan Adoption and Administrative Management Processes

This plan is developed to meet the requirements identified in Iowa Code 29C.9.8 and 29C.10.1 and further clarified in IAC 605, Chapter 7.3(4)*d* and 7.4(1).

The Cedar County Emergency Management Director coordinates the review, revision, and re-adoption of this plan with interested stakeholders. This plan is updated and readopted at least every five years or as required due to programmatic or regulatory changes. The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management reviews the plan.

Cedar County government delegates the implementation of all or parts of this plan to the Cedar County Emergency Management Director. This implementation occurs as a result of disaster events. The Cedar County Emergency Management Director also ensures that exercises of varying size and scope are conducted in an effort to test this plan and/or related emergency plans. Corrective action recommendations to this plan are incorporated by the Cedar County Emergency Management Director. Any updates are reviewed and approved by the Cedar County Emergency Management Commission as defined in Iowa Code 29C.9.8.

Introduction

When activated, this plan is used by Cedar County jurisdictions, agencies and organizations to obtain full and efficient use of resources, organizations, and systems in their recovery processes from emergencies and disasters that have occurred within Cedar County.

Use of this plan can lead to the development of a Recovery Strategy or post-disaster recovery plan as an activity during short term recovery, and modified as actions and activities occur or as the incident changes. The details for the Recovery Strategy are outlined later in this document. The strategy is intended to ensure that all aspects of recovery are identified, and the objectives for each individual Recovery Support Function (RSF) are in support of the strategy. Developing this strategy is similar to developing the Incident Action Plan during the response phase. It should include the recovery goals and which recovery support functions are needed to achieve those goals. By RSF, agencies should come together and determine what goals, objectives,

processes and resources are needed to support the overall community recovery goals. When defining the goals and objectives, any identified external resources needed can be requested by the coordinating agency, the Cedar County Emergency Management Agency to Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Purpose

The purpose of the Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan is to accomplish the following objectives:

- Establish a flexible, scalable structure for managing local disaster recovery. The agencies that comprise the structure provide managed, local recovery-dedicated organization initiatives.
- Communicate the roles and responsibilities of the agencies and organizations in the community-led disaster recovery process.
- Facilitate communication of recovery priorities for and to all impacted communities.
- Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability, and accessibility-building measures into recovery planning efforts and activities.

Scope

This is an all-hazards plan, designed to address natural and man-made hazards and provides Cedar County with a scalable recovery organization. When a disaster impacts one or more parts of County, the Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan will be implemented on the recommendation of the Cedar County Emergency Management Director. This plan guides Cedar County recovery operations and supports the response and plans of the responding agencies, local governments, and other public, nonprofit/volunteer, and private-sector entities.

Vision

The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan provides the functional framework for restoring Cedar County and impacted communities to their pre-disaster capacity with increased resiliency.

Goals

The following operational goals guide leadership, coordination and implementation of recovery measures. These are accomplished by determining the impact and enabling the recovery support function activation.

- Provide effective command and coordination
- Maximize funding opportunities
- Communicate effectively
- Promote mitigation and foster resilient redevelopment and construction
- Maintain and enhance Cedar County's economic base
- Sustain social and human services, public safety and health services
- Provide and/or ensure quality housing
- Restore infrastructure and public facilities

Guiding Principles

The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan promotes successful recovery outcomes based on the needs of impacted communities. Successful recovery includes 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. Cedar County accomplishes these goals by providing the recovery operational framework and understanding that recovery processes are locally driven. The 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. Successful recovery support can include, but is not limited to:

- Coordinating efforts to integrate the resources and capabilities of Cedar County to support the implementation of jurisdictional 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.
- Integrating requested resources and capabilities from state and federal agencies to support the implementation of County and jurisdictional recovery priorities.

Guiding Priorities

The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan promotes successful recovery outcomes based on the circumstances of the event and the needs of impacted communities. Often, the resources are constrained by availability and time and the efforts must be prioritized.

The following rank-ordered priorities are intended to provide overall guidance regarding prioritization of actions and investments undertaken. The priorities below are not specific to actual pieces of infrastructure, resource-allocation decisions, or policy development. Rather, they are intended to help guide such real-world decisions in the wake of a disaster.

The below priorities are not intended to be exclusive of one another; they are intended to provide a relative framework for the design and implementation of recovery programs and actions, and for the allocation of limited resources. These priorities should be used as guidance for the policy group and RSF primary agencies when making difficult decisions regarding the use of critical resources and limited manpower.

- Public safety and security
- Maintaining government services
- Critical infrastructure to include communications, roadways, water, sewer, natural gas, electrical power, aviation facilities, and railways
- Critical community services and facilities such as hospitals and other medical services, schools and childcare resources
- Protecting property and the environment
- Economic stability based on critical needs such as grocery and hardware stores, pharmacy and drug stores, gas stations and other suppliers of daily needed goods
- Economic stability for the entire business community
- Protection and restoration of natural and cultural resources such as libraries, museums, historical sites, and parks
- Social well-being which includes religious organizations, community centers, and other social support mechanisms

Cedar County Comprehensive Emergency Plan and the Disaster Recovery Plan

The Cedar County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP) is integrated into and coordinated with State of Iowa and federal government emergency management plans and programs.

The Cedar County CCEMP provides a framework for Cedar County and its jurisdictions to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of various disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of its citizens. The CCEMP is comprised of several planning documents, including the Cedar County Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan/Emergency Response Plan, the Cedar County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, as well as associated attachments and appendices. The Response Plan describes how state, federal and other outside resources will be coordinated to supplement county resources and response and is an operations-based plan that addresses the coordination of county resources necessary for effective life-saving efforts after a disaster occurs. The multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan includes the hazard analysis and risk assessment for all of Cedar County and offers strategies to support various mitigation measures to decrease community risk. The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan is based on the same hazard analysis and risk assessment as presented in the County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan establishes the framework with which Cedar County supports recovery activities during disaster emergency declarations. This plan is divided into sections:

The Basic Plan includes the purpose, scope, administrative management and methodology of the plan, organizational structure, core capabilities, responsibilities, authorities and references. The core capabilities are those that have impacts beyond individual recovery support functions.

The Recovery Support Function Annexes align Cedar County resources and capabilities into functional areas that may be needed to support Cedar County actions and activities.

Phases of Recovery:

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 Cedar County Emergency Response Plan and the Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan. The timeline is days to weeks.

Short-term recovery activities may include:

- Developing initial comprehensive recovery strategy with, at minimum, goals and objectives identified.
- Removing debris from primary transportation routes.
- Supporting businesses with temporary infrastructure.
- Assessing the need for individual disaster case management to include the potential for opening of disaster recovery centers and field offices as needed.
- Assessing disaster damage and developing impact statements to include identifying what recovery support may be needed to support local jurisdictional requirements.
- Incorporating the efforts of the non-government organizations and agencies

Intermediate Recovery

Intermediate recovery includes the activities necessary to rebuild communities. This phase 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 Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan with guidance from the Cedar County Emergency Management Commission, the Cedar County Board of Supervisors and local economic development directors/boards.

Supporting the goals identified in the recovery support strategy, 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.
- Ensuring case management and other social services are being provided as needed.

- Mitigating future impacts through technical assistance to communities on ways to improve resilience.
- Refining the recovery strategy based on impacts and citizen input.

Long-term Recovery

Long-term recovery includes the activities necessary for revitalizing a community. This phase can continue from months to years and address complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area. Recovery activities are coordinated by the Cedar County Emergency Management Commission, the Cedar County Board of Supervisors and local economic development directors/boards using direction provided by the Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan and the Cedar County Multi-Jurisdiction 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.

Recovery Considerations:

Resilience and Sustainability

The recovery process 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.

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. 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.

Coordination with Mitigation Planning Efforts

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 to avoid a duplication of effort.

Planning Assumptions

The plan is based on the following assumptions:

- Disasters will occur in Cedar County in both incorporated and unincorporated areas, sometimes simultaneously.
- Recovery activities will be initiated concurrently with response activities and will occur in short, intermediate, and long-term phases. The timelines for these phases are flexible and dependent on the situation and the impacts of the disaster.
- Recovery will be managed at the jurisdictional and County levels simultaneously. As local capabilities or resources are exceeded, the State will provide support, as requested by the Cedar County Emergency Management Director.
- All agencies, private sector partners, and nonprofits involved in recovery efforts should be familiar with the Cedar County 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 state and/or federal government levels.

Recovery Organizational Structure

Emergency Management Structure

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Cedar County begins with the elected officials, who are responsible for protecting County's citizens. The County Emergency Management Commission composition is defined in Iowa Code 29C.9.2. It is

comprised of mayors, a member of the Board of Supervisors and the County Sheriff. In Iowa Code 29C.10.1, the Commission appoints the County Emergency Management Director. The coordinator is responsible for: the preparation of a comprehensive emergency plan and emergency management program for homeland security; disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; emergency operations; and emergency resource management for Cedar County.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/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, local officials make a determination on what level of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation is needed to coordinate response activities in accordance with the Cedar County Emergency Operations Plan. Appropriate partners are contacted and asked to report to the EOC. The first priority during the response phase is providing resources to communities impacted by the disaster event focused on life safety. The Cedar County Emergency Management Director, or their designated representative, conducts an impact assessment to identify response resource requirements and advises HSEMD of their resource needs. In order to provide State resources to impacted communities, the Governor typically issues a Governor's Proclamation for each county that requests State assistance. The Governor's Proclamation activates the state plan and state resources 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 (HSEMD) 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 staff respond to requests for immediate assistance and coordinate with State agencies to provide the resources to meet those requests. HSEMD personnel monitor the situation, gather damage information, assist with requesting federal recovery resources, and coordinate with HSEMD staff to determine when and what type of damage assessment information is needed.

Types, Tools and Purposes of Assessments

There are numerous different types of assessments, both impact and damage, done throughout the response and recovery phases of post-disaster events. The initial assessment supports local needs identification. State-local assessments identify needs beyond the local capacity to support those needs. Joint preliminary damage assessments (Joint PDA) identify and clarify needs beyond local and State capacity. The assessments discussed below are predominantly for physical damage. Other long term recovery needs, such as healthcare, social services or private utility reconstruction concerns, go beyond the scope of this process. Once they are assessed however, they are incorporated into the overall recovery strategy.

As the situation evolves, additional assessments can be used to validate programs and resources needed during the recovery process and identify additional unmet needs as a result of rebuilding activities. More advanced assessments can and should be built with starter data from other assessments. There are several tools that can be used to report the results of these assessments.

- Initial impact assessments provide situational awareness of what happened and potential needs to state and non-government partners that may be able to assist in the early response phases of an event. Some examples of the reporting mechanisms are verbal to the HSEMD duty officer or staff, written entries into the State's incident management system, WebEOC, for impacts other than residences, in a Situation Report format, or the "Rapid Assessment Survey" for specifically focused on residential structural impacts.
- Local damage assessments provide data to determine what external recovery resources may be needed across the spectrum of recovery support functions. Some examples of the reporting mechanisms are the reports via the EM Grants Pro program, use of the GIS-based HSEMD Assessment tool (more commonly called "the Collector App") and the "Residential and Business Assessment" forms. The local emergency management agency provides local damage assessment and impact statements to HSEMD as soon as practicable following a disaster event. This assessment can be used as a baseline of what recovery resources to leverage. If needed, HSEMD will issue guidance regarding the methodologies used in collecting damage assessment and impact statement information. HSEMD analyzes the initial local assessment information and determines if, and when, a local-State damage assessment will be conducted.
 - Cedar County will typically complete county and jurisdictional damage assessments via the ArcGIS Collector App, provided by HSEMD. Information provided to Cedar County Emergency Management in other formats will be entered into the Collector App.

- Local-state assessments provide programmatically focused data to determine what federal recovery resources may be needed and available to support recovery activities across the spectrum of recovery support functions. Cedar County Emergency Management will receive coordinating instructions from HSEMD. Teams of local and state employees will physically review and assess the damage.
- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (local-state-federal) identify whether there is adequate damage or extraordinary cost expenditures that may be eligible for specific federal programs. HSEMD assesses the need for a joint damage assessment with federal agencies after reviewing the results of the State-local damage assessment. HSEMD coordinates joint damage assessment teams consisting of local, state, and federal partners. There is a deliberate process established for this assessment with specific criteria. Some of these programs include FEMA Public Assistance and Individual Assistance, SBA loan programs, USDA Rural Development programs and the like. Additional details on these programs as well as others are identified in the *State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*. HSEMD provides the data to the governor with a recommendation of whether or not to request available federal financial assistance.
- Functionally specific assessments are done by primary and supporting agencies within affected RSFs to determine the situation and define the baseline for the recovery strategy. 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.
- Ongoing assessments are conducted at the local level to determine if there are any additional needs that were not included in previous assessments. These assessments include the non-programmatic recovery support function areas.

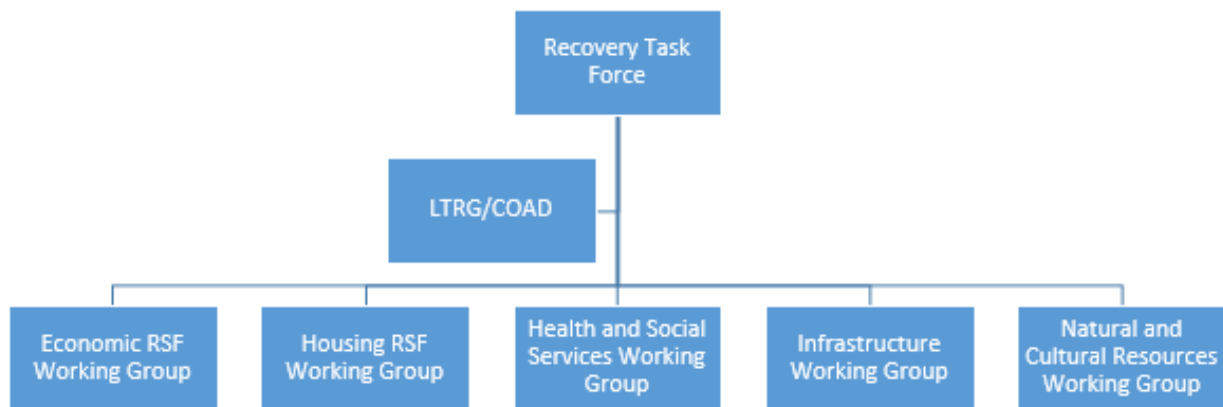
Core Capabilities

Operational Coordination

The intent of operational coordination is to establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of affected core capabilities.

There are two working layers: the Recovery Task Force and the RSF Working Groups. For the purposes of the RSFs, these management groups that will focus on a particular RSF will be defined within each particular RSF. The Cedar County Emergency Management Agency

provides the coordinating actions and activities between the groups. The Recovery Task Force is the senior management organization that develops the overall recovery strategy and guides and facilitates coordination across all of the activated RSF Working Groups. The individual RSF Working Groups, led by the RSF's primary agencies, are formed to manage recovery operations within a specific RSF to accomplish functionally specific objectives to support the achievement of the goals identified by the Recovery Task Force.



Recovery Task Force

In recovery specifically, the overall functional managing and coordinating organization is the Recovery Task Force tailored for the recovery concerns of the event. This group brings 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 recovery strategy.

At a minimum, the Cedar County Recovery Task Force is made up of the Board of Supervisors (or their designees), the senior elected official from each affected jurisdiction (or their designee) and a senior official of the primary agency for each RSF. The Cedar County Emergency Management Director provides coordination and support. The Public Information Officer should be included to ensure accurate messaging to the citizens.

The Recovery Task Force is designed to bring the senior members of the affected communities together to determine the coordinated recovery strategy. Using this decision making process also implies the ability to obligate local funds to support the efforts defined in the strategy.

The Public Information Officer is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the event to the news media, other appropriate agencies, and organizations, and the public.

RSF Working Groups

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. As described in the graphic above, the working group includes the primary, coordinating and support agencies for a specific RSF. There may be more than one working group activated after an event.

The activities of the working group for each RSF is led by the primary agency. The RSF primary agency has the ability to convene an RSF working group when needed. The purpose is to coordinate across agencies to use the Recovery Strategy's goals and objectives to conduct operational planning, working through identified issues and unmet needs to ensure a successful outcome for that particular function.

The RSF coordinating agency ensures that organizations are informed and resources needed are requested.

Each RSF support agency provides information and support for their area of expertise and programs to the coordinating agency for dissemination among the other agencies.

The working groups will continue to meet and coordinate until all established objectives are met.

Public Information and Warning

Public information and warning functions are part of everyday operations and are integrated across all of the major parts of the CCEMP. 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 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 Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency, the County PIO will integrate with the efforts of state partner PIOs. In the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the County PIO will also integrate with the efforts of the state and federal partner PIOs.

Planning

The Cedar County Disaster Recovery Plan is a scalable product that coordinates with other sections of the CCEMP, Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan and with the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

While disaster recovery activities are locally driven, Cedar County 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 *State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan* outlines the resources of the agencies the state and federal government or other organizations may deploy during a federally declared or a Governor proclaimed disaster. The state plan further describes the coordination and collaboration principles, processes, and capabilities of deploying those resources in support of local jurisdictional needs. The coordinating structures include a description of the processes used to leverage capabilities within and across the recovery support functions.

The *National Disaster Recovery Framework* outlines the resources of the agencies the federal government or other federal level organizations may deploy during a federally 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 post-disaster recovery strategy. Post-disaster recovery plans are developed during the response phase and updated continuously during the phases of recovery and are used to focus efforts and resources to ensure the continued viability of County and the individual jurisdictions.

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 resources that could be available to support strategic recovery activities.

Post-disaster recovery planning is the process of creating or updating a strategy to address recovery needs identified by the affected jurisdictions. Depending on the complexity of the recovery, the post-disaster recovery strategy can be as simple as a prioritized list of goals and objectives, who is assigned the responsibility to accomplish the objectives, what is the estimated timeline to complete the objective and where any local funding will come from.

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 based on assessed impacts. Post-disaster 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 post-disaster 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.

Transition between response and recovery depends on the recovery goals and objectives identified, recovery strategy highlights, supports, and directs work towards achieving recovery objectives. Assessment data assists 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 local non-government agencies and then the County EMA to determine if there are resources to meet the need.

Active recovery working groups, subsets of the task force, will plan within their respective RSFs to identify, operationalize, and address resources that could be available to support recovery activities. The following types of documents will 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 plan, public health 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, debris 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.

Recovery Support Function Concept. The first version of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), developed in 2011, describes the basic mechanisms and structures by which the federal government will mobilize resources and conduct activities to augment state and local recovery efforts. The Plan is designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation which there is a need for federal assistance. The NDRF uses a functional approach to group the type of federal assistance that is most likely to be needed under Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) and the three core capabilities of operational coordination, public information and warning and planning. Each is assigned a primary and coordinating agency and support agencies for one or more RSFs on their roles and capabilities to support disaster recovery.

The State of Iowa updated the State of Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan initially in 2016 and again in 2020 utilizing these same concepts and structure.

Cedar County is in the process of adopting the RSF concept to facilitate coordination with state and federal agencies. When completed, the *County Disaster Recovery Plan* will contain the following RSFs:

Economic Recovery
Health and Social Services Recovery
Housing Recovery

Infrastructure Recovery

Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery

Each RSF is defined in more detail in specific annexes to this plan.