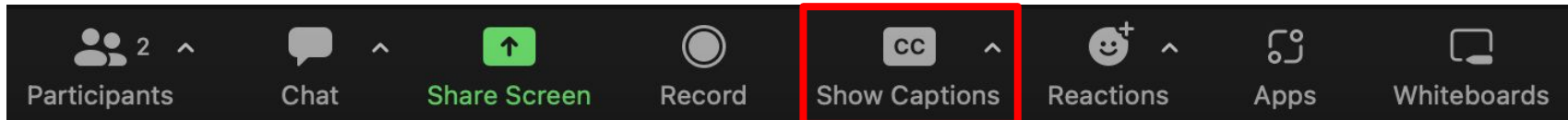# THE PARTNERSHIP
FOR INCLUSIVE DISASTER STRATEGIES

Inclusive Emergency Management Crash Course:

What CIL of South Florida Needs to Know

www.disasterstrategies.org

Accessibility for this Presentation

- This training is recorded. An archive of the presentation will be recorded

- You will also receive an accessible slide deck of the presentation used today.

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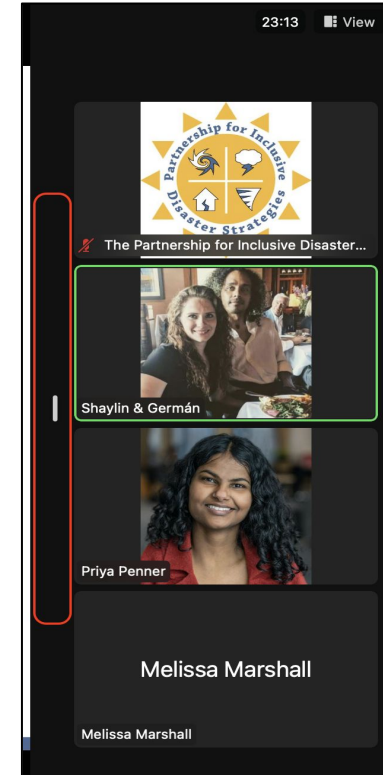
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To Participate:

- Asking/responding to questions via Zoom: Use the "raise your hand" button, type in chat, or unmute and talk at appropriate times.

- For technical assistance or to alert us to an issue, type in chat/raise hand.

  - Ex. "slow down please"

- If the chat is not accessible to you, please email your questions to priya@disasterstrategies.org.

Reminders for this Presentation

Friendly reminders:

- Please identify yourself before speaking.

    - Ex. "This is Priya, and..."

- Please avoid speaking while others are speaking.

- Please keep yourself on mute when not talking.

- Please define any acronyms you use.

Welcome and About Us

Who We Are: The Partnership

The Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies is the only U.S. disability-led organization with a focused mission on equity for people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs throughout all planning, programs, services and procedures before, during and after disasters and emergencies.

Your Disability & Disaster Hub

Group Agreements

- Maintain confidentiality

- Ask questions

- Have fun!!!

Training Goals

Building your confidence in understanding:

- How to utilize disaster-related terms and concepts;

- How to maintain or secure your seat at Emergency Management tables; and

- Foundational disability rights principles.

Extreme Heat is Increasing

"In the U.S., where the climate effect was largest in more than 244 billion people felt greater heat due to climate change during July."

- WUSF

"Extreme heat kills more people per year than any other weather event."

- National Weather Service

Disasters are Increasing

"...climate change is making Florida even hotter, increasing the risk of "wet bulb" temperatures and humidity levels beyond the human body's endurance. A hotter planet also raises the risk of ever-more-catastrophic hurricanes. Warmer air and water tend to make storms bigger, wetter and therefore more destructive."

- Bloomberg News

Disproportionate Impact

"People with disabilities are 2-to-4 times more likely to die or be injured in a disaster than non-disabled people."

- United Nations

"During Hurricane Katrina, Black people were 1.7 to 4 times more likely to die than white people."

- "Disparity in disaster preparedness between racial/ethnic groups"

Community Resilience is...

... the ability to bounce back.

Whole community inclusion requires full commitment to:

- Universal design

- Equal access

- Accommodations and modifications as needed

Community Resilience is Only Possible…

When it includes:

- People with disabilities

- People with access and functional needs

- All community stakeholders and other marginalized communities

- Accessible planning, response, and recovery

Inclusive Emergency Management

Inclusive Emergency Management requires the involvement and leadership of people with disabilities in all stages of planning and provision of disaster-related programs before, during, and after disasters.

Key Concepts and Terms

Why Is It Important to Learn Key Concepts and Terms?

For credibility:

You need to be able to speak the same language as emergency management professionals.

Access and Functional Needs

"Individual circumstances requiring assistance, accommodation, or modification for mobility, communication, transportation, safety, health maintenance, etc., due to any temporary or permanent situation that limits an individual's ability to take action in an emergency."

- FEMA, 2017

Access and Functional Needs

In addition to people with disabilities, this includes:

- People who are marginalized, stigmatized, or excluded
- Older adults
- Individuals with limited language proficiency or low literacy
- People with temporary and chronic health conditions

- Pregnant people
- People experiencing homelessness
- Individuals with limited access to transportation or the financial resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster

Access and Functional Needs

- In emergency management lingo, people with disabilities are a category of people with access and functional needs.

- **People with disabilities are members of a legally protected class under the ADA and Rehabilitation Act.**

- **People with disabilities have rights that people with access and functional needs don't have.**

- You can have a disability and have other access and functional needs.

Classification of Emergencies and Disasters

Emergency managers further classify emergencies and disasters by size and the type and number of issues that need to be addressed.

- Minor Emergencies

- Limited and Potential Emergencies

- Major Disasters

Minor Emergencies

Includes:

- Residential fires

- Localized chemical spills

- Storm damage (wind, hail, ice)

Limited and Potential Emergencies

Usually small scale, localized incidents which are resolved quickly using local resources.

Includes:

- Localized flooding

- Extreme heat

- Drought

Disaster

"**An event that:**

- results in large numbers of deaths and injuries;

- causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs;

- produces an overwhelming demand on state and local response resources and mechanisms;

Disaster

"**An event that:**

- causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity;

- and severely affects state, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities."

- FEMA Glossary

Major Disasters

Includes:

- Large-scale flooding

- Wildfires

- Earthquakes and tsunamis

Florida State Disasters

Includes:

- Hurricanes
- Tropical storms
- Tornadoes
- Floods
- Wildfires

Declarations

Governors or Tribal Chief Executives request a disaster declaration from the President.

Emergency Declaration

Supplements "State and local or Indian tribal government efforts in providing emergency services, such as protection of

- lives,

- property,

- public health, and

- safety

OR

- to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

- How a Disaster Gets Declared, FEMA

Emergency Declaration

An emergency declaration allows federal assistance to come into the state usually before an event occurs.

Types of available assistance when an emergency declaration is initiated:

- Only assistance to the state
  - No assistance to individuals

- Provides for evacuation

Major Disaster Declaration

Must find:

- "Damage of such severity that it is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond.

- A major disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work."

Assistance Available when a Major Disaster is Declared

Federal assistance is based on what is requested by the Governor or Chief Tribal Executive and identified needs.

- Not all programs are activated in all disasters

Questions?

Emergency Management Frameworks and Structures

National Planning Frameworks

The National Planning Frameworks describe how the community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

- The goal: "A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."

- The goal is the cornerstone for the implementation of the National Preparedness System.

- Five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Guides all levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents.

- Provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

ESFs:

- **"provide the structure for coordinating federal interagency support for a federal response to an incident."**

- "… describe the federal coordinating structures that group resources and capabilities into functional areas most frequently needed in a national response."

  - National Response Framework

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

ESFs can provide state-to-state support or federal to state support

There are 15 Federal Emergency Support functions.

- Florida has 20 ESFs

Florida ESF Snapshot

ESF #1: Transportation

ESF #2: Communications

ESF #3: Public Works

ESF #4: Firefighting

ESF #5: Information & Planning

ESF #6: Mass Care

ESF #7: Resource Support

ESF #8: Health & Medical

ESF #9: Search & Rescue

ESF #10: Hazmat

ESF #11: Food & Water

ESF #12: Energy

ESF #13: Military Support

ESF #14: Public Information

ESF #15: Volunteers & Donations

ESF #16: Law Enforcement

ESF #17: Animal Protection

ESF #18: Business, Industry & Economic Stability

ESF #19: Fuels

ESF #20: Cybersecurity

Gaps in Emergency Support Functions

- Emergency management is often inherently exclusive of the rights and needs of people with disabilities.

- There is a gap in what people with disabilities need that none of the ESFs cover.

- There is inadequate communication between ESFs.

- These gaps can lead to institutionalization of disabled people.

Emergency Support Function #6

"Coordinates the delivery of Federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local, Tribal, and State response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities."

ESF 6 includes:
- Mass Care
- Emergency Assistance
- Housing
- Human Services

Emergency Support Function #8

- "Provides planning and coordination of Federal public health, healthcare delivery, and emergency response systems to minimize and/or prevent health emergencies from occurring;

- detect and characterize health incidents;

- provide medical care and human services to those affected;

- reduce the public health and human service effects on the community;

- and enhance community resiliency to respond to a disaster."

Whose Responsibility is Sheltering?

- Always local or county government
  - Sometimes state

- Local governments may contract with other entities
  - Such as American Red Cross or CDR Maguire

- Sometimes county manages the shelters and other entities like Red Cross supplement services

- Pop-up shelters may be established (faith-based, community, or other)

Questions?

FEMA Programs and Services

FEMA Programs and Services

- Public Assistance (PA)

- Individual Assistance (IA)

- Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)

Public Assistance

FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG):

"FEMA provides supplemental Federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and specific facilities of certain [Private Non-Profit] organizations through the PA Program."

FEMA Public Assistance Categories

Public Assistance breaks up into two main categories:

- Category A: Debris removal

- Category B: Emergency protective measures

FEMA Public Assistance: Category B

Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) conducted before, during, and after an incident are eligible if the measures:

- Eliminate or lessen immediate threats to lives, public health, or safety; or

- Eliminate or lessen immediate threats of significant additional damage to improved public or private property in a cost-effective manner.

FEMA Public Assistance: Category B

Eligible emergency protective measures and costs include, but are not limited to:

- Transporting and pre-positioning equipment and other resources for response;

- Supplies and commodities;

- Medical care and transport;

- Evacuation and sheltering;

FEMA Public Assistance: Category B

Eligible emergency protective measures and costs include, but are not limited to:

- Use or lease of temporary generators for facilities that provide essential community services; and

- Dissemination of information to the public to provide warnings and guidance about health and safety hazards using various strategies, such as flyers, public service announcements, or newspaper campaigns.

Public Assistance Reimbursement for CILs

- CILs have gotten FEMA PA Category B reimbursement

  - Requires MOU with county emergency management agency

- Resource:
  [FEMA PA Cat B Reimbursement Training Materials to the Florida IL Network](#)

- We can work with you on this!

Individual Assistance

Services to individuals and households, include:

- Temporary housing

- Crisis counseling

- Disaster case management

- Legal services

- Unemployment assistance

Eligibility for Individual Assistance

Individual Assistance (IA) is for individuals and households who have sustained losses due to disasters.

- The applicant must be a U.S. citizen, non-citizen national, or qualified "alien."

- FEMA must be able to verify the applicant's identity.

- The applicant's insurance, or other forms of disaster assistance received, cannot meet their disaster-caused needs.

- The applicant's necessary expenses and serious needs are directly caused by a declared disaster.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA): Funding programs, such as Flood Mitigation Assistance to protect lives and properties from future disaster damages.

Supports states, tribes, territories, and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate risk from disasters.

Example: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funded the acquisition and demolition of 36 flood-prone homes in Pensacola after Hurricane Sally in 2020.

Break!
10 minutes

Scenario 1

A consumer contacts you and tells you that there has been a big storm in their area and their house has been damaged. They want to know if FEMA can help.
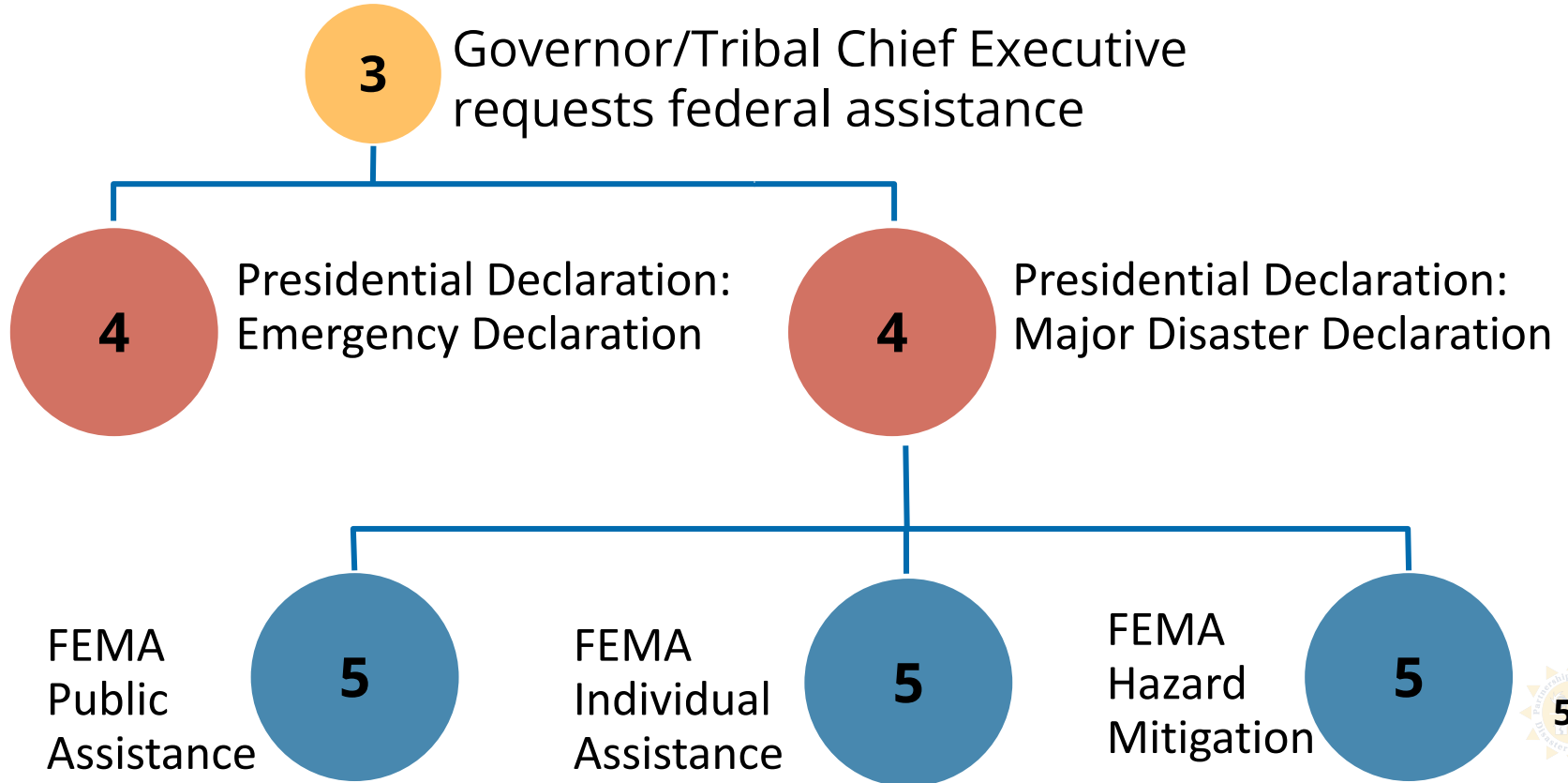
What services can the consumer expect from FEMA?

How can you support the consumer?

Steps to a Disaster Declaration

1 Threat of disaster / Disaster occurs

2 State resources are overwhelmed

3 Governor/Tribal Chief Executive requests federal assistance

4 Presidential Declaration is issued

Disaster Declaration Process

3 Governor/Tribal Chief Executive requests federal assistance

4 Presidential Declaration: Emergency Declaration

4 Presidential Declaration: Major Disaster Declaration

FEMA Public Assistance **5**

FEMA Individual Assistance **5**

FEMA Hazard Mitigation **5**

Phases of Emergency Management
Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery

Mitigation includes actions taken to prevent or reduce the cause, impact, and consequences of disasters.

Examples include
- Digging water channels to redirect water and planting vegetation to absorb water.
- Elevating homes and businesses to reduce flood damage.

Preparedness includes planning, training, and educational activities for events that cannot be mitigated.

Examples include:
- Developing disaster preparedness plans for what to do / where to go / who to call for help in a disaster.
- Exercising plans via drills, and tabletop and full-scale exercises.

60

Phases of Emergency Management

Response occurs in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

Examples include:

- Implementing disaster response plans

- Conducting search and rescue missions

Recovery is when restoration efforts occur concurrently with regular operations and activities, which can take months or even years.

Examples include:

- Rebuilding damaged structures

- Reducing risk to future disasters

Response Phase

The response phase typically ends when the following conditions are met:

- The immediate needs of the affected population have been met.

- Essential infrastructure has been restored.

- The affected community is able to begin the process of recovery.

Organizations That Respond In Times of Disasters

- VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

- COAD: Community Organizations Active in Disasters

They are coalitions of organizations that respond to disasters. Their goal is to facilitate cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration.

- Florida VOAD

- Miami-Dade COAD

Questions?

Scenario 2

You are representing your CIL in a disaster planning meeting with county and state emergency management. They are using lots of the terms we just went over but you are having a hard time remembering what some of them mean.

What do you do?

Civil Rights Obligations

Disability Rights in Disasters: Overview

Whenever disaster-related programs and services are provided to the general public, they must be accessible to and inclusive of people with disabilities.

- Shelters cannot deny you entry because you're disabled.

- You have the right to enter shelters that are physically accessible and ADA compliant.

- You have the right to equally effective communication.
    - E.g., sign language interpreters, large print, Braille, assistive technology

Disability Rights in Disasters: Overview

- You have the right to request reasonable modifications of policies or practices.

- You have the right to bring your service animal with you in a shelter, disaster recovery center, or other public places providing disaster-related programs and services.

- You have the right not to go into a facility if you don't want.

Disability rights are NEVER suspended in disasters!

Questions?

"Special Needs" Shelters and Registries

Special Needs Registries and Shelters

Disclaimers and clarifications:

- The Partnership does not support the concept of "special" registries for disabled people in disasters.

- The Partnership does not support the outdated term "special needs."

- Florida has a law that requires special needs registries
  - Florida is the only state that mandates a "special" registry for disabled people in disasters.

Florida Special Needs Registry

In Florida, to get access to a "special needs shelter," people should be registered on the [Florida Special Needs Registry](#).

- People with disabilities are encouraged to register before an event to try to ensure transportation, but if a disabled person shows up at a special needs shelter they shouldn't be turned away and the individual should be added to the registry on the spot.

Completing the Florida Special Needs Registry does not automatically qualify the individual for a special needs shelter.

Florida Special Needs Registry

"... During an emergency, the government and other agencies may not be able to meet your needs. You should be prepared to take care of yourself and loved ones for a minimum of 72 hours. Those individuals with a special need are encouraged to identify an emergency support network and to build a disaster supply kit.

Registering on this website is not a guarantee that emergency officials will be able to assist you in an emergency."

Institutionalization During and After Disasters

Institutionalization During and After Disasters

Consequences of institutionalization:

- People lose their independence

- People get lost

- People get sick

- People lose their social networks, jobs, and homes

- People die

Questions?

Recovery

Individual and Household Disaster Recovery

Includes:

- Temporary and permanent housing

- The household's recovery

- Resuming daily routine (work, school, transportation, childcare, groceries, health maintenance, etc.)

Community Recovery

Includes:

- Rebuilding the community
  - Universal Design

- Transportation

- Housing

- Education

- Jobs

- Childcare

- Mitigation

- Disaster Resilience

Having a Seat at the Emergency Management Table

- Stay involved in the planning stage

  - Exercises

  - Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

- Maintain your seat at local county and state emergency operations centers (EOCs)

Having a Seat at the Emergency Management Table

You're doing this, keep doing it!

- Invite yourselves AND build the table

- Embed yourselves

- Maintain and nurture relationships

- Invite Emergency Management staff to your events

Remember:
Nothing About Us Without Us!

Scenario 6

You are a staff member at CIL. You have noticed that people with disabilities have not been involved in emergency planning.

What actions can you take to get people with disabilities more involved?

Questions?

Training Schedule

✓ 1/24 - Inclusive Emergency Management Crash Course (for CIL staff)

☐ TBD - Disability Rights in Disasters (for staff & consumers)

☐ TBD - Personal Disaster Prep (for staff & consumers)

Resources

- [Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)](#)
  - [Individual Assistance](#)
  - [Federal Disaster Declarations](#)
  - [Office of Disability Integration and Coordination](#)
- FEMA Region 4 [Disability Integration Specialist](#): Vacant
  - Contact Mary Hudak: fema-r4-external-affairs@fema.dhs.gov

Resources

- [FL Division of Emergency Management](#)

- [FL DEM Access and Functional Needs Planning](#)

- [FL VOAD](#)

- [Miami-Dade County Emergency Management](#)

- [American Red Cross South Florida](#)

- [211 Miami](#)

- [Miami Strong: Disaster Resilience Network](#)

Resources

- [Southeast ADA Center](#)

- [Preserving Our Freedom: Ending Institutionalization of People with Disabilities During and after Disasters (NCD)](#)

- [Disability & Disaster Hotline](#)

- [Redirecting Emergency Registries: Community Driven Solutions](#)

- [Accessible Points of Distribution (PODs) Reminders](#)

- [How to File Civil Rights Complaint](#)

Acronyms

- AFN: Access and Functional Needs

- CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid

- COAD: Community Organizations Active in Disasters

- DME: Durable Medical Equipment

- ESF: Emergency Support Function

- FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

- IA: FEMA Individual Assistance

Acronyms

- NIMS: National Incident Management System

- PA: FEMA Public Assistance

- TSA: Transitional Sheltering Assistance

- VALS: Voluntary Agency Liaison Specialists

- VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

THE PARTNERSHIP
FOR INCLUSIVE DISASTER STRATEGIES

Thank you!

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