



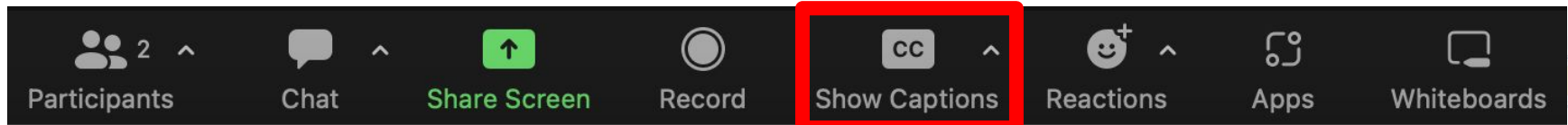
THE PARTNERSHIP
FOR INCLUSIVE DISASTER STRATEGIES

**Inclusive Emergency Management
Crash Course Part 1:
What DSIL Needs to Know to Advocate
at Emergency Management Tables**

— www.disasterstrategies.org —

Accessibility for this Presentation

- This training is recorded. An archive of the presentation will be available.
- You will also receive an accessible slide deck of the presentation used today.
- To access the AI captions:
 - Click the button at the bottom of the screen with the “CC” icon to start captions.



Reminders for this Presentation

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



Ground Rules

- Maintain confidentiality
- Ask questions
- Have fun!!!

Goals for Training Parts 1 and 2

Building your confidence in understanding how to:

- Utilize disaster-related terms and concepts;
- Maintain or secure your seat at Emergency Management tables; and
- Advocate for disability rights to local, county, tribal, state, federal emergency management officials.

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](#)

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

- [National Weather Service](#)



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
- Others 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 others 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.”

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.”

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)

FEMA Services and Programs

FEMA Program 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.

CILs - PA Reimbursement

- CILs have gotten FEMA PA Category B reimbursement
 - Requires MOU with county emergency management agency
- [11/4/22 Training and materials to the Florida IL Network – FEMA PA Cat B Reimbursement](#)
- We'll be working with you all on this!

Individual Assistance

Services to individuals and households, including:

- Temporary housing
- Crisis counseling
- Disaster case management: info to access emergency services
- 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.

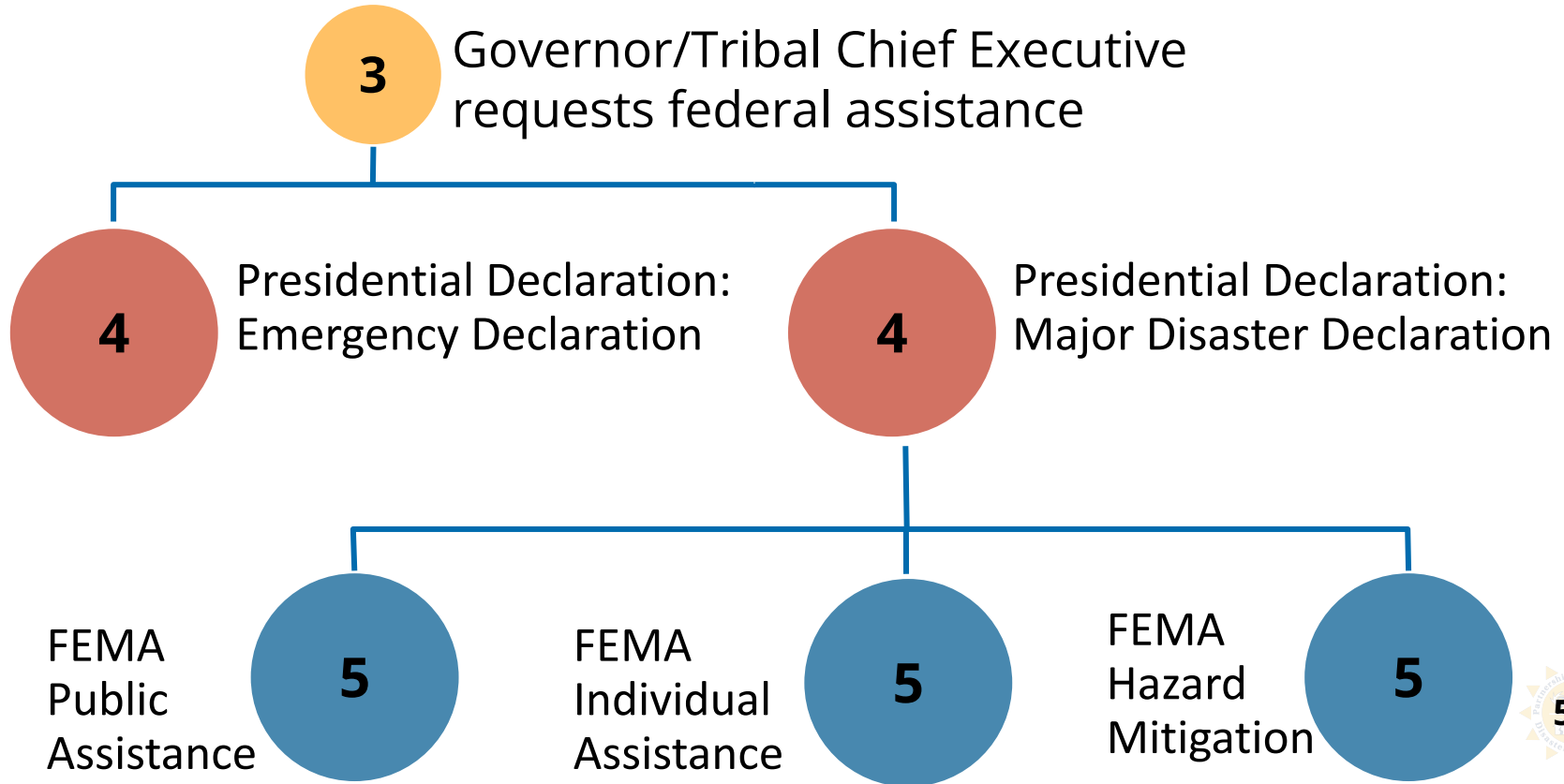
Supports states, tribes, territories, and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate risk from disasters.

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

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



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
- Reinforcing fencing to prevent animal escapes

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

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.

Questions?

Crash Course: Part 2

This Friday, September 8
10am



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Thank you!

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